

# BÖLÜM 19

## Diferansiye Tiroid Kanseri Takibinde Ultrasonografi ve Konvansiyonel Görüntülemeler

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### Özet

Diferansiye tiroid karsinomu (DTK)'nun klinik ve epidemiyolojik seyri son yıllarda hızla değişmektedir. Güncel pratik seçilmiş hastalarda total tiroidektomi yerine lobektomi ve radyoaktif iyodun selektif kullanımı gibi daha konservatif yaklaşımlara doğru yönelmiştir. Bu değişim tanısal görüntüleme alanındaki hızlı teknolojik gelişmeye paralel ve kısmen de onun desteğiyledir. Servikal ultrasonografi (US), DTK'lı hastaların postoperatif takibinde kullanılacak basit, invaziv olmayan ve oldukça duyarlı bir yöntemdir. Servikal US'nin, lokal ya da nodal rekürrensi belirlemedeki faydası uluslararası rehberlerde de belirtilmiştir. Servikal US'nin tam olarak hastalığı tarif edemediği rekürren nodüler hastalıkta, potansiyel aerodigestif trakt invazyonu olan muhtemel invaziv rekürren hastalık değerlendirilmesinde, US'nin olası boyun nodal hastalığının görüntülenmesinde yetersiz olduğu düşünülen vakalarda, yüksek serum tiroglobulin (Tg) düzeyi veya artan Tg antikoru olan yüksek riskli DTK'lı hastalarda ise bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) veya manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) ile yapılan kesitsel incelemeler önerilmektedir. Bu bölümde DTK'lı hastaların takibinde US, BT ve MRG tekniklerinin kullanımı, benign ve malign servikal lenf nodlarının sonografik özellikleri konusu özetlenmiştir.

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