

BÖLÜM 7

DUDAK KANSERLERİ YAKLAŞIM



Sultan ŞEVİK ELİÇORA ¹

GİRİŞ

Dudak baş-boyun skuamöz hücreli kanserlerinden en sık görüldüğü alanlardan biridir (1). En sık skuamöz hücreli karsinom (SHK) görülmekle birlikte bazal hücreli karsinom, tükrük bezi tümörleri, bazoskuamöz karsinomada görülebilir. Merkel hücreli karsinoma, malign melanoma, malign adneksiyal tümörler ve dermatofibrosarkoma protuberans ta bildirilmiştir.

Dudak kanserleri % 90 alt dudakta görülür. Bunu %8-9 üst dudak ve %1-2 ağız komissürü takip eder (2). Bazal hücreli kanserler ise genellikle üst dudak kutanöz ve cilt vermillon sınırında görülür.

ANATOMİ

Dudak alt ve üst dudak olmak üzere 2 kısımdan oluşur. Hem alt dudağın hemde üst dudağın kutanöz ve mukozal olmak üzere iki kısmı vardır. Kutanoz kısmın epiteli keratinize çok katlı yassı epiteldir. Mukozal kısım ise nonkeratinize çok katlı yassı epitelden oluşur. Dudağın kırmızı rengini veren ise dermisteki kapiller yapılarıdır. Dudaklar dıştan içe 5 tabakadan oluşur: 1. Cilt 2. Süperfisyal fasya

¹ Doç. Dr., Kocaeli Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Avrupa Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, drsultan@mynet.com



PROGNOZ

Erken evre dudak kanserlerinde 5 yıllık survey oranı % 90 olmasına karşın boyun metastazı olması durumunda bu oran % 50 lere kadar düşmektedir (41). Üst dudak kanserlerinin alt dudak kanserlerine göre daha malign seyrettiği düşünülse de tam tersi yayınlarda mevcuttur (42) Dudak kanserlerinde erken tanı ve tedavi prognozda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

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