

BÖLÜM 27

TİROİD DİFERANSİYE TÜMÖRLERİ YAKLAŞIMI



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GİRİŞ-SINIFLAMA

Tiroid bezinin benign tümörlerine nazaran hayatı tehdit edici malign tümörleri çok az görülmektedir. Tiroid ultrasonografisi ve ince iğne aspirasyon biyopsinin daha sık yapılması ile tiroid tümörlerinin saptanması daha sık ve kolay hale gelse de halen tanı ve tedavi ile ilgili çeşitli belirsizlikler mevcuttur.

Endokrin ilişkili kanserler içerisinde tiroid bezi kanserleri en sık görülenlerdir. Bu kanserlerin büyük çoğunluğunu (%90) iyi prognoz gösteren diferansiye tiroid kanserleri oluşturmaktadır. Diferansiye tiroid karsinomları genellikle yavaş bir gelişim seyri göstermektedir. Bu tümörlerin %85 kadarı papiller karsinomdan oluşurken, %12 kadarı da foliküler karsinomdan oluşmaktadır (1, 2).

Papiller ve foliküler kanserler birçok farklılık barındırmalarına rağmen tedavileri benzerdir. (3).

EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Son yıllarda tiroid kanseri insidansında, her iki cinsiyette ve tüm etnik kökenlerde görülen bir artış izlenmektedir (4, 5). Tiroid kanserindeki artış, temel olarak bo-

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