

BÖLÜM 71

ÜST GASTROİNTESTİNAL SİSTEM TÜMÖRLERİ

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ÖZOFAGUS

Benign Tümörler

Leiomyom, granüler hücreli tümör, fibrovasküler polip, skuamöz papillom, lipom, fibrom, hemanjiom ve nörofibromlar özofagusta görülen benign tümörlerdir.

Leiomyom muskularis propriadan köken alır. Leiomyom nadir görülen bir tümör olmak ile birlikte özofagusun en sık görülen benign tümörüdür. Erkeklerde daha fazla görülür, genellikle özofagusun alt 1/3 kesiminde yer alır. Semptomatik olduğu zaman genellikle disfaji ile prezente olur. Tedavisinde cerrahi enükleasyon yapılır.

Malign Tümörler

İnsidans ve Etiyoloji

Globocan (Global Cancer Observatory) 2020 verilerine göre özofagus kanseri tüm yeni tanı

kanserlerin %3,3'ünü oluşturur ve tüm kansere bağlı ölümlerin ise %5.5'inden sorumludur. Özofagus kanseri dağılımı coğrafi farklılıklar göstermektedir. Vakaların %79.7'si Asya kıtasında görülürken %8,8'i Avrupa kıtasında görülmektedir. Özofagus kanserinin skuamöz hücreli kanser (SCC) ve adenokanser olmak üzere iki alt tipi mevcuttur. Skuamöz hücreli kanser sigara ve alkol kullanımı ile ilişkiliyken, adenokanser obezite, reflü, Barret özofagus ile ilişkilidir. Bazı herediter genetik sendromlarda da özofagus kanseri görülme sıklığı artmıştır.

Tablo 1. Özofagus kanseri ile ilişkili herediter genetik sendromlar

Tylozis
Ailesel Barret özofagus
Bloom sendrom
Fankoni anemisi

Özofagus kanserlerinin %5'i özofagusun üst 1/3 bölümünden, %20'si orta 1/3 bölü-

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yüksektir. Tip 2 mide NET; Zollinger Ellison sendromu (gastrinoma) nedeni ile gelişen multifokal NET'lerdir. Tip 3 mide NET sporadik tümörlerdir. Lökorejyonel tip 1 gastrik NET'lerde endoskopik rezeksiyon ve endoskopik izlem yapılabilir, tip 2 NET tedavisinde gastrinomanın cerrahi olarak çıkartılması gereklidir. Tip 3 gastrik NET tedavisinde daha agresif seyirli olması nedeni ile lenf nodları ile birlikte tümörün radikal rezeksiyonu önerilir.

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