

# BÖLÜM 15

## Akciğer Malign Tümörleri



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### Giriş

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde akciğer kanseri ikinci en sık görülen ve dünyada en sık ölüme sebep olan kanserdir (1). Akciğerde görülen tümörlerin büyük çoğunluğu maligndir ve bu ayrımı yapmakta patoloji önemli bir yer oluşturmaktadır. Akciğer tümörleri günümüzde Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün 2015 yılında yayınladığı akciğer tümörleri sınıflamasına göre yapılmaktadır (2). Bu sınıflamaya göre akciğerde en sık görülen epitelyal tümörler adenokarsinom, skuamöz hücreli karsinom, nöroendokrin tümörler, büyük hücreli karsinom, adenoskuamöz karsinom, sarkomatoid

karsinom, tükürük bezi tümörleri, diğer ve sınıflandırılmamış karsinomlar olarak kategorize edilmiştir (Tablo 1). Akciğer kanserleri içerisinde birçok ülkede ilk sırayı alan adenokarsinomlar akciğer kanserlerinin neredeyse yarısını oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu heterojen tümör grubu için 2011 yılında daha ayrıntılı bir sınıflama getirilmiştir (3). Bu sınıflama ile adenokarsinom alt tipleri preinvazif lezyonlar, minimal invazif adenokarsinom, invazif adenokarsinom ve invazif adenokarsinom varyantları olarak ayrılmıştır (Tablo 2). Bu bölümde akciğerin en sık görülen malign epitelyal tümörleri ayrıntılı olarak anlatılacak ve akciğerin diğer malign tümörleri de sınıflandırılacaktır.

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**Tablo 4. Nadir görülen malign primer akciğer tümörleri**

<b>Epitelial tümörler</b>
<i>Sarkomatoid karsinom</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pleomorfik karsinom</li> <li>• İğsi hücreli karsinom</li> <li>• Dev hücreli karsinom</li> <li>• Karsinosarkom</li> <li>• Pulmoner blastom</li> </ul>
<i>Diğer ve sınıflandırılmamış karsinomlar</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lenfoepitelyoma benzeri karsinom</li> <li>• NUT-karsinomu</li> </ul>
<b>Mezenkimal tümörler</b>
<i>Malign PEComa</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epiteloid Hemanjoendotelyoma</li> <li>• Plöropulmoner blastom</li> <li>• Sinovyal sarkom</li> <li>• Pulmoner arter intimal sarkomu</li> <li>• EWSR1-CREB1 translokasyonu gösteren pulmoner miksoid sarkom</li> <li>• Myoepitelial karsinom</li> <li>• Diğer mezenkimal tümörler</li> </ul>
<b>Lenfohistiositik tümörler</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ekstranodal marjinal zon lenfoma (MALT)</li> <li>• Diffüz büyük B hücreli lenfoma</li> <li>• İntravasküler büyük B hücreli lenfoma</li> </ul>
<b>Ektopik kökenli tümörler</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• İntrapulmoner timoma</li> <li>• Melanoma</li> </ul>

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