

GERİATRİK ONKOLOJİ HASTALARINDA FRAJİLİTE

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Son yıllarda kırılganlık kavramı giderek önem kazanmaktadır. 65 yaş ve üstü bireylerde hastaların % 10-20'si kırılganlık ile başvurur ve 85 yaş ve üstü hastalarda bu oran iki katına çıkmaktadır.^{1,2} Nüfusun giderek yaşlanması kırılganlık oranının da giderek artacağını düşündürmektedir. Kırılgan yaşılı ve kırılganlık farklı şekillerde anlaşılmakla birlikte, kırılganlık basitçe, adaptif kapasitenin azalması ve fizyolojik rezervin azalması sonucu stresörlere karşı artan savunmasızlık durumu olarak ifade edilebilir.³⁻⁹ Kişinin genellikle yaşa bağlı olarak fizyolojik tüm sistemlerinin kapasitesinin azalması; mevcut kronik hastalıklar ya da sakatlık hali ile net olarak ilişkilendirilemese de, bu iki durumun varlığı kırılganlık eğilimini artırabilir.^{9,10}

Kırılganlığın farklı sistemlere ait, biyolojik ve biyokimyasal etmenlerle ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu bireylerde, IGF-1, 25(OH)D3, folat, vitamin E, vitamin B12, DHEAS ve total karotinoid düzeylerinde azalmanın yanında HbA1c ve IL-6 seviyelerinde artma tespit edilebilir. Yapılan çalışmalarla üç ya da daha fazla fizyolojik sistemde problem yaşayan kişilerde kırılganlık eğilimi daha yüksek bulunmuştur.¹¹ Kırılganlık süreci üç aşamaya ayrılabilir. Kırılganlık öncesi süreç (prefrailty); yaşlıda klinik olarak belirtinin olmadığı ve her türlü zararlı etkene karşı tam bir iyileşme şansına olanak sağlayan süreçtir. Bu sürecin net bir tanımı bulunmamakla birlikte bu hastalar tam olarak kırılganlık kavramını taşımaları da, kırılganlık bileşenlerinin bir kısmına sahip olurlar.^{12,13} Kırılganlık sürecinde yaşlı; fizyolojik rezervin azalması ile iyilik halinden fonksiyonel azalmaya doğru bir geçiş yaşar. Kırılganlık komplikasyonlarının görüldüğü evrede ise mortaliteyle sonuçlanabilecek bir süreç ifade edilir.¹⁴

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