

Bölüm 22

ORAL KAVİTE VE OROFARİNGKS KANSERLERİNDE AĞRI

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GİRİŞ

Oral kavite (OK) dudakların vermilion hattından, istmus fausiyum'a kadar olan bölgeyi içerirken, orofarinks (OP) ise dil kökü, yumuşak damak, tonsil bölgesi ve posterior farengeal duvardan (PFD) oluşmaktadır (1,2). Oral kavite kanserleri (OKK) dünya çapında 6.en sık görülen kanser iken orofarenks kanserleri (OPK) oldukça nadir görülmektedir (2). Hem OKK hem de OPK'de en önemli risk faktörleri alkol ve sigaradır. Her ikisinde de en sık görülen histopatolojik tip skuamöz hücreli karsinom (SCC)'dir. OKK sıklıkla 50 yaş üzeri erkeklerde görülmekle birlikte 40 yaş altında görülme oranlarının artmakta olduğu bildirilmektedir (3). Önceleri 6.7. dekatlarda daha sık görülen OPK'nin insidansı artmakta olup giderek 4.5.dekatlarda görülmeye başlamaktadır.

Kitabın bu bölümünde OKK ve OPK'inde ağrı ve diğer klinik bulgular ile birlikte hastalığa ait tanı yöntemleri ve tedavi yaklaşımlarından bahsedilecektir.

Oral Kavite Anatomisi

OK; dudakların vermilion hattından, yukarıda yumuşak ve sert damağa, aşağıda ise sirkumvallat papillaya kadar uzanmaktadır. Alt ve üst dudaklar, dilin ön üçte ikisi, ağız tabanı, gingiva, retromolar trigon (RMT), sert damak ve bukkal mukozayı içermektedir (1).

Yanak mukozası önde dudak, yanda alveolar ark, arkada pterigomandibuler rafe arasında bulunmaktadır (2). Yanağın sensöriyel duyusu, trigeminal sinirin ikinci ve üçüncü dalları tarafından alınır ve buccinator kas, fasiyal sinir tarafından innerve edilir (3).

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Bazı çalışmalarda HPV kaynaklı OKK ve OPKK'lı hastaların HPV negatif olanlara göre daha iyi klinik sonuçlara sahip olduğunu ve bu hasta grubunun HPV negatif gruba göre daha az agresif bir tedavi alabileceğini göstermektedir (54). HPV 16 pozitif hastalar için 3-5 yıllık sağkalım oranları sırasıyla %92 ve %86 iken, HPV 16 negatif hastalar için bu oranlar sırasıyla %52 ve %30'lara düşmektedir (42).

SONUÇ

OKK ve OPK'de ağrı önemli bir semptomdur. Özellikle de OPK'de anatomik olarak görülmesi daha zor bir bölge olması nedeniyle boğaz ağrısı, odinofaji, disfaji gibi klinik bulguların varlığında malignite olabileceği akla gelmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oral kavite, orofarinks, kanser, ağrı

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