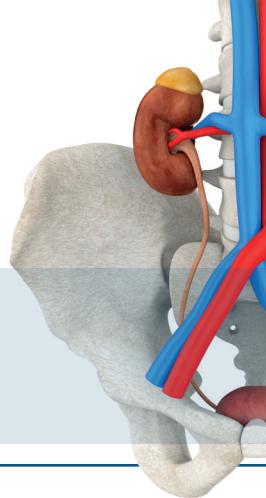


BÖLÜM 24

UTERUSUN MALIGN TÜMÖRLERİ

Serap YÜCEL¹



GİRİŞ

'Uterin kanserler gelişmiş ülkelerde en sık görülen jinekolojik malignitedir (1). Amerikan Kanser Enstitüsü verilerine göre yeni tanı alan uterin kanser sayısı yıllık 100.000 kadında 27.8 olarak tespit edilmiştir (2). Uterin kanserlerin %90'ından fazlası endometrial epitel orijinlidir. Geri kalanlar myometrial tabaka veya endometrial stroma kaynaklı mezenkimal tümörlerdir. Malign uterin tümörlerin sınıflaması tablo 1'de özetlenmiştir (3). Bu bölümün içeriği uterin sarkomlar, lenfoma ve metastazları kapsamaktadır.

UTERİN SARKOMLAR

Genel Bilgiler

Uterin sarkomlar mezenşim orijinli nadir görülen heterojen tümörlerdir. Malign uterin tümörlerin yaklaşık %8'ini oluştururlar (4). Hastaların çoğu asemptomatiktir. Sık görülen semptomlar arasında anormal vajinal kanama, abdominal kitle, dismenore, pelvik ağrı ve tümör kaynaklı kompresyon sendromu sayılabilir. Agresif tümörler olup kötü prognoza sahiptirler (5).

Görüntülemede ultrasonografi (USG) bulguları genellikle spesifik olmayıp büyük boyutlu heterojen kitleler olarak görülürler. Bilgisayarlı tomografinin (BT) ana rolü metastatik hastalığı değerlendirmektir. Kontrastlı manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) tümör karakterizasyonunda ve anatomi lokalizasyonun detaylı değerlendirilmesinde asıl role sahiptir.

Malign Mikst Müllerian Tümör (Karsinosarkom)

Malign mikst müllerian tümörler günümüzde dediferansiyel endometrial kanser olarak sınıflandırılsa da malignite potansiyeli ve kitle benzeri MRG bulguları bir arada düşünüldüğünde hala pek çok çalışma bu tümörleri uterin sarkomlar grubu altında değerlendirmektedir (6). Agresif seyirli nadir görülen uterus tümörleridir. Vajinal kanama, uterusta boyut artışı ve abdominal distansiyon ile prezente olurlar. Radyasyon maruziyeti ile ilişkilidirler (5). Lokal invazyon ve uzak metastaz sık görülür.

Malign mikst müllerian tümör ağırlıklı olarak endometrium kaynaklı olup endometrial kavitenin distansiyonuna neden olur. Endomet-

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Kısaltmalar:

- USG : Ultrasonografi
 BT : Bilgisayarlı tomografi
 MRG : Manyetik rezonans görüntüleme
 T1A : T1 ağırlıklı
 T2A : T2 ağırlıklı
 DAG : Difüzyon ağırlıklı görüntüleme
 ADC : Apparent diffusion coefficient.

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