



## UTERUSUN DİĞER HASTALIKLARI

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### TAMOKSİFENE BAĞLI DEĞİŞİKLİKLER

Tamoksifen meme kanseri tedavisinde ve yüksek riskli kadınlarda kemoprofilaksi için kullanılan nonsteroid anti östrojen ilaçtır. Tamoksifenin kompleks bir mekanizması mevcut olup meme dokusunda antiöstrojenik diğer dokularda ise östrojenik etki göstermektedir (1).

#### Epidemiyoloji

Tamoksifen tedavisi alan meme kanserli hastaların yaklaşık 1/3 ünde zaman içerisinde endometrial lezyon gelişir.

#### Klinik Prezantasyon

Tamoksifen kullanımı sonucu uterusu oluşabilecek patolojiler arasında endometrial polip, endometrial hiperplazi, endometrial kistik atrofi, subendometrial kist, adenomyozis, endometrial karsinom, leiomyom ve uterin sarkom sayılabilir (2) (Resim 1 a,b).

#### Görüntüleme

Tamoksifen etkisi sonucu endometriumda kalınlaşma, düzensizlik veya kistik görünümler izlene-

bilir. Multipl kistik komponent içeren kalınlaşmış endometrium İsviçre peyniri “Swiss cheese” görünümü oluşturabilir. Ultrasonografi (USG) ve manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) bulgular gelişen patolojilerle uyumlu olarak benzerdir (3).

### İNTRAUTERİN SIVI KOLEKSİYONLARI

Sıvı koleksiyonunun natürü etyolojiye göre basit sıvı, kan ürünü ve püy materyali olabilir (4).

#### Etyoloji

Premenopozal dönemde fizyolojik olarak menstrüal siklus dönemine göre endometrial sıvı görülebilir. Yine bu dönemde servikal stenoz, imperfore himen olabilecek diğer etyolojik faktörlerdir.

Postmenopozal dönemde de servikal stenoz gibi nedenler etyolojide rol oynamasına karşın, endometrial polip-karsinom zemininde de sıvı koleksiyonu olabileceğinden bu dönemde sıvı koleksiyonuna 3 mm den kalın endometrium eşlik ediyorsa örnekleme yapılmalıdır (5).

Pelvik inflamatuvar hastalığa sekonder endometrial sıvı koleksiyonu gelişebilir. Sezaryen

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## Görüntüleme

İlk tercih edilecek yöntem USG olup, perirektal veya rektovezikal kalın cidarlı, sıvı-sıvı seviyelenmesi ve milimetrik internal ekolar içeren distandü kistik lezyon en sık bulgudur (45)(Resim 17,18a,b).

### Kısaltmalar:

- USG : Ultrasonografi
- BT : Bilgisayarlı tomografi
- MRG : Manyetik rezonans görüntüleme
- T1A : T1 ağırlıklı
- T2A : T2 ağırlıklı
- HSG : Histerosalpingografi
- RIA : Rahim içi araç
- PİH : Pelvik inflamatuvar hastalık.

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