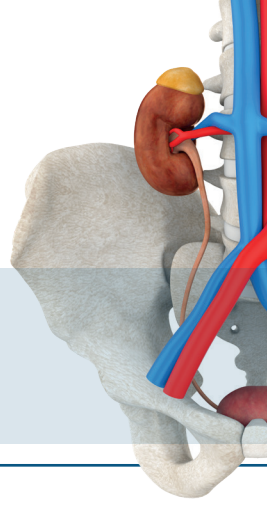


GERM HÜCRELİ OVER TÜMÖRLERİ



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GİRİŞ

'Germ hücreli over tümörleri embriyonik gonadın primitif germ hücrelerinden kaynaklanan heterojen tümörlerdir (1). Ovaryan neoplazilerin yaklaşık %20-25'ini oluşturmakta olup 2. sıklıkta görülmektedir. Bu grupta ovaryan teratomlar (matür kistik teratom, immatür ovaryan teratom, struma ovarii ve ovaryan karsinoidler), ovaryan disgerminom, ovaryan yolk sak tümörü (endodermal sinüs tümörü), ovaryan embriyonel karsinom, ovaryan koryokarsinom ve overin malign mikst germ hücreli tümörü bulunmaktadır. Bu grupta tek benign olan ve en sık görülen tümör matür kistik teratom dur. Overin malign germ hücreli tümörleri germ hücreli tümörler arasında sadece %5'lik kısmı oluşturmaktadırlar (1,2). Tüm malign ovaryan tümörler arasında ise %2,6'lık kısmı oluşturmaktadırlar (3). Malign germ hücreli tümörler değişik yaş gruplarında görülebilmekle birlikte 15-19 yaş arasında en yüksek insidansa sahiptir (4). Özellikle adolesan dönemde tanı alan germ hücreli over tümörleri karın ağrısı, palpabl kitle ve yükselmiş serum tümör markerları ile prezente olurlar. Hastaların %10 kadarı ise torsi-

yon, hemoraji veya rüptür sonucu akut karın ağrısı ile başvurabilmektedirler (1).

OVARYAN TERATOM

'En sık germ hücreli tümörlerdir. Teratomlar germ hücrelerinin matür ve immatür komponentlerini bulundurmaktadırlar. Bu tümörlerin en sık görüleni matür kistik teratomdur. Dermoid kist olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Matür kistik teratomun tipik görüntüleme bulguları, klinik tanıyı kolaylaştırmaktadır. Daha nadir görülen teratom tipleri ise immatür teratom ve monodermal teratomlardır (struma ovarii ve ovaryan karsinoid) (5).

1. Matür Kistik Teratom

'Matür kistik teratomlar iyi diferansiye kistik tümörlerdir. Endodermal, mesodermal ve ektodermal germ hücre tabakalarının en az ikisinden matür komponentler barındırmaktadırlar (5). Matür kistik teratom en sık germ hücreli tümördür ve genellikle reproduktif çağıdaki kadınlarda görülmektedir. Herhangi bir yaş grubunda da görülebileceği akılda bulundurulmalıdır. Çocuklarda görülen en sık ovaryan kitledir (6).

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