# BÖLÜM 12

# FEOKROMASİTOMA KRİZİ

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## GİRİŞ

Feokromasitomalar; nöral krestten köken alan, katekolamin üretimiyle ilişkili kromaffin hücreli tümörlerdir (1). Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün 2017'de yayınlanan "endokrin tümörlerin sınıflandırılması"nın 4.baskısında adrenal tümörler "adrenal korteks tümörleri" ve "adrenal medulla ve adrenal dışı paraganglia tümörleri" olarak iki bölümde sunulmaktadır. Adrenal medulla tümörleri "feokromasitoma" veya "kompozit feokromasitoma" olarak adlandırılır. Kompozit feokromasitoma; ganglionöroblastom, nöroblastom, ganglionöroma veya periferik sinir kılıfı tümörü gibi gelişimsel olarak ilişkili bir nörojenik tümör ile kombine feokromasitomadan oluşan bir tümördür. Adrenal dışı paraganglia tümörleri; nöroblastik tümörler, paraganglioma ve kompozit paragangliomdan oluşur. Metastatik feokromasitoma terimi malign feokromasitoma yerine kullanılmaktadır (2).

Almanya'da bulunan Freiburg Üniversitesi'nden Felix Fraenkel tarafından histolojik olarak ilk feokromasitoma vakası tespit edilmiştir (3). Felix Fraenkel ve meslektaşı Max Schottelius tümörü Mueller solüsyonunda sabitlediğinde rengi "kırmızımsı gri" iken tümörü kesip dükromat sabitleyici eklediklerinde kromaffin hücrelerinin granüllerinde depolanan katekolaminlerin oksidasyonu nedeniyle rengin "kahverengi-siyah" hale geldiğini fark etmişlerdir (3, 4). Feokromasitoma, adını bu fenomenden alır. "Pheos" Yunanca'da "kahverengi-siyah" anlamına gelir, "chromo" renk anlamına gelir, "sitoma" hücre kütlesi anlamına gelir. Bu nedenle feokromasitoma Yunanca'da "kahverengi-siyah renkli hücre kütlesi" anlamına gelir. Feokromasitoma terimi 1912'de Ludwig Pick tarafından adrenallerdeki ve adrenal dışı bölgelerdeki tümörleri anlatmak için kullanılmıştır (4).

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