

# GERİATRİ VE ÜST GASTROİNTESTİNAL SİSTEM KANSERLERİ

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## ÖZOFAGUS KANSERİ

Özofagus, orofarenks ve mide arasında besin iletimini sağlayan bir organdır. Servikal, torakal ve abdominal olmak üzere 3 bölümden oluşmaktadır. Özofagus mukoza, submukoza, sirküler longitudinal kas tabakası ve adventisya tabakasından oluşmaktadır. Mukoza en iç tabakasıdır ve non-keratinize çok katlı skuamöz epitelden oluşmaktadır. Submukoza gevşek bağ dokusudur. Üst 1/3 lük bölümü çizgili kaslardan, orta 1/3 lük bölümü çizgili ve düz kaslardan ve son 1/3 lük bölümü düz kaslardan oluşmaktadır. Servikal ve mediastinal özofagusta seroza tabakası yoktur, yerine gevşek ve zayıf bağ dokusundan oluşan adventisya tabakası bulunmaktadır. Seroza tabakasının olmaması nedeniyle özofagus maligniteleri kolaylıkla komşu dokulara invazyon ve metastaz yapabilmektedir (1).

Özofagus kanseri günümüzde önemli morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olmaya devam etmektedir. Dünya çapında en sık teşhis edilen sekizinci ve kanser nedenli ölümlerde altıncı sırada yer almaktadır (2).

Özofagus kanseri erken evrelerde genellikle asemptomatiktir. Disfaji veya istemsiz kilo kay-

bı en sık görülen semptomlar olmakla birlikte, odinofaji, tedaviye yanıtız dispeptik yakınmalar, göğüs ağrısı, anemi belirtileri, servikal lenfadenopati, hematemez, hemoptizi veya ses kısıklığı gibi semptomlarla da başvurabilir. Herhangi bir semptom varsa doktorların endoskopi ile değerlendirme eşiği düşük olmalıdır. İlk yapılacak tetkik üst gastrointestinal sistem endoskopisidir. Kromoen-doskopi ve dar band görüntüleme (NBI) teknikleri işlem sırasında yapılacak tetkiklerdir ve doğru alandan biyopsi alınmasına yardımcı olur. Fırça sitolojisi ve baryumlu tetkikler seçilmiş hastalarda uygulanabilir. Malignite doğrulandığında evreleme için ilk olarak pozitron emisyon tomografisi ve bilgisayarlı tomografi kullanılmalıdır. Uzak metastaz bulunmazsa, tümör derinliğini belirlemek ve nodal tutulum açısından değerlendirmek için endoskopik ultrasonografi yapılmalıdır (3).

Çoğu sindirim sistemi kanserinde olduğu gibi özofagus kanserlerinde de erkeklerde kadınlardan daha yüksek bir insidans vardır ve dünya çapındaki tüm özofagus kanserlerinin %70'i erkeklerde saptanmaktadır. Özofagusun skuamöz hücreli kanseri insidansı da yaşla birlikte artar ve yedinci dekatta zirve yapar. Erkeklerde özofageal skuamöz hücreli karsinom gelişme riski kadınlara

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