

## 2. BÖLÜM

# Mesane Tümörlerinin Genel Özellikleri

Mehmet Esat KÖSEM<sup>1</sup>  
Kerem TEKE<sup>2</sup>

### EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Mesane kanseri her iki cinsiyet için dünyada en sık görülen onuncu kanser olup, 2018 yılı içerisinde yaklaşık 549,000 yeni vaka ve 200,000 ölüm raporlanmıştır. Yine dünyada, mesane kanseri görülme insidansı erkeklerde 100,000'de 9.6 iken kadınlarda bu oran 2.4 olup, ölüm oranlarına bakıldığında ise erkeklerde 100,000'de 3.2 iken kadınlarda 0.9'dur. Bu oranlar mesane kanserini dünyada erkeklerde en sık görülen altıncı, en çok ölüme sebep olan dokuzuncu kanser yapmaktadır. Her iki cinsiyet ele alındığında dünyada mesane kanseri insidansının en yüksek olduğu bölgeler Güney Avrupa, Batı Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika iken, en düşük olduğu bölgeler ise Orta Afrika, Orta Amerika ve Batı Afrika'dır (1). Avrupa Birliği'ne üye ülkelerde mesane kanseri insidansı erkeklerde 19.1 kadınlarda 4.0 olarak raporlanmıştır (2). Türkiye'de ise mesane kanseri insidansı (her 100.000'de) erkeklerde 21.1 kadınlarda ise 2.9 olarak raporlanmıştır ve erkek popülasyonda en sık görülen dördüncü kanserdir (3). Saptanan mesane kanserlerinin yüzde 75'i tanı anında mukoza ve submukoza-ya sınırlıyken (Ta, T1, karsinoma in situ), kalan kısmı (T2-T4) ise kasa invaze mesane kanseri olarak değerlendirilmektedir (2).

Mesane kanseri tipik olarak daha yaşlı bireylerde teşhis edilir ve görülme sıklığı yaşla birlikte artar. Mesane kanserinin en sık görülen tipi olan ürotelyal karsinomda tanı anında ortanca yaş erkek ve kadınlarda sırasıyla 69 ve 71'dir. Başlangıç yaşı, sigara içenlerde hiç sigara içmeyenlere göre daha düşüktür (4, 5). Değişen sigara içme alışkanlıklarına bağlı olarak sigara içenler ve hiç sigara

<sup>1</sup> Op. Dr., Hakkari Devlet Hastanesi, Üroloji Kliniği, me\_kosem@hotmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kocaeli Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Üroloji AD, drtekekerem@gmail.com

## KAYNAKÇA

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