

# 10. BÖLÜM

## Non-İnvaziv Papiller Ürotelyal Karsinom

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### GİRİŞ

Papiller ürotelyal karsinom; küçük-orta büyütmde görülebilen, bazal membranı geçmeyen (Ta), bir miktar sitolojik ve yapısal bozukluğun olduğu, papiller ürotelyal neoplastik proliferasyondur(1).

### EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

Yeni ürotelyal karsinomların yaklaşık %70-75'i non-invaziv ve papillerdir. Erkek kadın oranı 2,9/1'dir. Hastalar 28-90 yaş aralığında ve ortalama yaş 69,2'dir. Yüksek dereceliler çoğunlukla 50 yaşın üzerindedirler (2). %50'den fazlası düşük derecelidir. Non-invaziv tümörlerin nüks riski yüksektir ancak %15'ten az hastada invaziv karsinoma ilerlerler(1).

### KLİNİK ÖZELLİKLER

Ağrısız aralıklı hematüri en sık semptomdur(3). Hematüri gross ya da mikroskobik olabilir.

### LOKALİZASYON

Ürotelyal epitelin döşediği her yerde bulunabilmesine karşın mesane yan ve arka duvarları en sık lokalizasyondur(1).

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## KAYNAKÇA

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