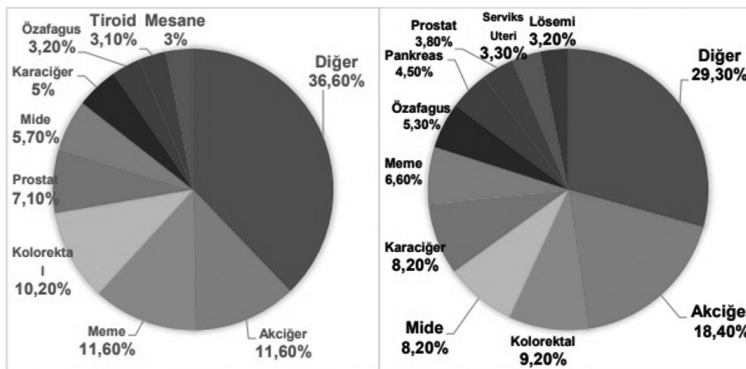# Bölüm 6

AKCİĞER KANSERİ RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ BİR DERLEME

Esra Şazimet KARS[1]

GİRİŞ

Akciğer kanseri, dünya çapında en sık teşhis edilen kanserdir ve teşhis edilen tüm kanserlerin % 12,4'ünü oluşturur. Ayrıca %17,6 ile kansere bağlı ölümlerin çoğundan sorumludur. Tarihsel olarak, akciğer kanseri salgını yalnızca gelişmiş ülkeleri ilgilendiriyor gibi görünse de son çalışmalar akciğer kanseri insidansının dramatik bir şekilde arttığını ve yeni vakaların yaklaşık yarısının (%49,9) az gelişmiş ülkelerde teşhis edildiğini göstermektedir.(1) Son yıllarda yapılan çok sayıda epidemiyolojik ve deneysel çalışma, sigara, diyet ve obezite gibi kan lipid düzeylerini etkileyen faktörlerin kanser riskiyle ilişkili olabileceğini göstermektedir(2)

Globcan 2020 verilerine göre her iki cinsiyet ve her yaşta kanserlerin görülme sıklıkları ve ölüm oranları aşağıdaki şekil 1 de gösterilmiştir.(Globcan 2020) Bu veriler ışığında ;2020 yılında dünya çapında 19.3 milyon kişiye kanser teşhisi kondu ve 10 milyon kişi kanserden öldü.Teşhis edilen kanser yüzdelerine baktığımız zaman %11 ile akciğer kanseri ikinci sırada yer almaktadır.Ölüm oranlarında ise %18 ile akciğer kanseri birinci sıradadır.

Şekil 1: Dünya Genelinin Kanser Çeşitlerine Göre İnsidans ve Mortalite Oranları

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bireyleri belirleyen moleküler belirleyicilerin tam olarak tanımlanması tüm dünyanın üzerinde durduğu acil bir ihtiyaçtır. Yine de herkes tarafından kabul edilen değişmez gerçek; akciğer kanserini tedavi etmedeki en başarılı yöntemin, sigaradan uzak kalarak daha oluşmadan önlenmesidir.

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