

BÖLÜM 5

Prostat Kanseri Tarama Programları

Ayşegül MERÇ ÇETİNKAYA¹

Mustafa KARACA²

GİRİŞ

Prostat kanseri, cilt kanseri dışında en sık teşhis edilen kanserdir ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde erkeklerde kanserden ölümlerin ikinci önde gelen nedenidir.¹ 2011 yılında prostat kanserinin tahmini olarak 240.000 erkekte teşhis edilmesi ve yaklaşık 34.000 ölüme neden olması beklenmektedir(1). 1990'ların başında zirve yaptıktan sonra, 2007 yılına gelindiğinde yaşa göre düzeltilmiş prostat kanseri insidansı 100.000 erkekte 165,8 vakaya ve ölüm oranları da 100.000 erkekte 23,5 ölüme gerilemiştir(2). 1999 ve 2006 yılları arasında, tanı anında prostat kanserlerinin yaklaşık %80'i klinik olarak prostatla sınırlıydı ve sadece %4'ü metastaz yapmıştır(2).

Prostat kanseri için en güçlü risk faktörleri ileri yaş, pozitif aile öyküsü ve siyah ırktır. Tanıda medyan yaş 67 ve ölümdede medyan yaş 81'dir.² Prostat kanseri riski, birinci dereceden akrabalarında prostat kanseri tanısı olan hastalarda, birinci dereceden akrabalarında bu tanı olmayanlara göre iki kat daha yüksektir (3). Siyah erkekler Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde prostat kanseri görülme oranı en yüksek olan erkeklerdir ve ileri evrede prostat kanseri tanısı alma olasılıkları diğer ırk veya etnik gruplardaki erkeklere göre daha yüksektir (2).

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde prostat kanserlerinin yaklaşık %90'ı tarama yoluyla tespit edilmektedir (4). Prostat spesifik antijen (PSA) testinin kullanılması

¹ Uzm. Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Tıbbi Onkoloji BD., aysegulmerc@akdeniz.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2727-7387

² Doç. Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Onkoloji Kliniği, drmkaraca07@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3954-5273

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