



ONKOLOJİ HASTALARINDA PULMONER EMBOLİYE GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIM

Sertan BULUT¹

GİRİŞ

Venöz Tromboembolizm (VTE); derin ven trombozu (DVT) veya pulmoner tromboemboli (PTE) durumlarını içerir(1).

Pulmoner tromboemboli; Vücudun herhangi bir yerinden köken alan materyalin neden olduğu pulmoner arteriyel yatakta görülen obstrüksiyona denir⁽²⁾.

Venöz tromboembolizm, myokard enfarktüsü ve felçten sonra üçüncü en sık gözlenen kardiyovasküler sendrom nedenidir(3).

Kanser hastalarında venöz tromboembolizm riski belirgin artar . Kanserin kendisinin neden olduğu ölümlerden sonra malign hastalar en sık trombotik olaylar sonucunda kaybedilir(4).

Kanser ve tromboembolizm arasındaki ilişki ilk olarak 1865'te Trousseau tarafından tanımlandı. Tıptaki gelişmelere ve modern müdahalelere rağmen, venöz ve nadiren arteriyel tromboembolik bozukluklar hala kanserin en yaygın komplikasyonları arasında olup önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olmaya devam etmektedir. Kanserli hastalarda tromboembolik hastalığın şiddeti, komplikasyon sayısı ve nüks oranları da daha fazladır. Tüm kanser hastalarının% 15'inde klinik olarak saptanabilir venöz tromboembolizm bulunur ve subklinik tromboembolizm hesaba katıldığında oranın daha da yüksek olması muhtemeldir(5-6).

¹ Uzm. Dr., Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Atatürk Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, drsertanbulut@hotmail.com

SONUÇ

Kanser ve tromboz ilişkisi belirgin olup, pulmoner tromboemboli kanserli hastalarda tespit edilenden daha sık olduğu düşünülen bir hastalıktır ve ayrıca yaşam süresini de olumsuz etkileyen bir faktördür. Bu nedenle öncelikle maligniteli hastalarda klinik başlangıç bulguları PTE'yi düşündürüyorsa tanısal süreçler izlenmeli ve PTE tespit edilmesi ile birlikte ivedilikle tedavine başlanmalıdır.

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