



MALİGN PERİKARDİYAL EFÜZYON GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLARI

Aynur ACIBUCA¹
Mustafa YILMAZ²
Özgür ÖZYILKAN³

GİRİŞ

Perikardiyal efüzyon perikardiyal boşluktaki sıvı miktarının artışıdır. Bu efüzyon perikardın neoplastik tutulumuna bağlı gelişmiş ise “malign perikardiyal efüzyon” olarak adlandırılır. Malign perikardiyal efüzyon mevcut hastalarda prognoz iyi değildir, beraberinde kardiyak tamponat gibi ölümcül komplikasyonlara da yol açma potansiyeli nedeniyle tanı koymak ve sonrasında tedavisini şekillendirmek kanser hastalarında yaşam kalitesine, morbidite ve mortaliteye olumlu yönde katkı sağlayabilmek açısından önemlidir.

Neoplastik hastalık tanısı olan 1029 hastanın incelendiği otopsi serisinde kardiyak metastaz hastaların %10,7’sinde saptanmış olup; perikardiyal tutulum %8 civarında iken perikard efüzyonu sıklığı %2,7 olarak saptanmıştır (1).

ETİYOLOJİ

Oldukça nadir görülse de perikardın primer tümörleri olan mezotelyoma, teratom veya sarkom efüzyon gelişimine neden olabilir. Perikardiyumun akciğer,

¹ Uzm. Dr., Başkent Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Adana Dr Turgut Noyan Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi, Kardiyoloji AD, aynuracibuca85@gmail.com

² Doç. Dr., Başkent Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Adana Dr Turgut Noyan Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi, Kardiyoloji AD, yilmazmustafa2001@yahoo.com

³ Prof. Dr., Başkent Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Adana Dr Turgut Noyan Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi, Tıbbi Onkoloji AD, ozgurozyilkan@yahoo.co.uk

şüpheli eşik düşük tutulmalı ve görüntüleme yöntemleri ile perikard sıvısı araştırılmalıdır. Malign perikard efüzyonunun doğru tanısında multimodüler görüntüleme, sıvı sitolojisi ve perikard biyopsisi oldukça önemlidir.

Tedavi yönetilirken hastanın genel iyilik hali, altta yatan hastalığın prognozu göz önüne alınarak semptomlarda rahatlatma ve hemodinamik iyileşme hedeflenir. Diğer taraftan, sıvının tekrarlamasını önleyecek tedbirler alınır. Ancak seçilecek tedavi yöntemiyle ilgili randomize kontrollü çalışmalar olmadığından uygulanan tedavi algoritmaları birbirinden farklılık gösterebilir. Onkoloji hastalarında malign perikard efüzyonu takibinde en önemli nokta ise kardiyak tamponatı erken tanımak ve acilen tedavi etmektir.

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