

1. BÖLÜM

TİROİD BEZİ TÜMÖRLERİNİN PATOLOJİK SINIFLAMASI

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GİRİŞ

Tiroid kanseri endokrin kanserleri içinde en sık görülen kanser türüdür. Ülkemizde kadınlarda meme kanserinden sonra en sık görülen kanser türüdür(1). Tiroid tümörlerinin çoğunluğu tiroid folliküler hücrelerinden köken alır. Papiller tiroid karsinomu (PTK) ve folliküler tiroid karsinomu (FTK) en sık görülenleridir(2). Parafolliküler C hücrelerinden köken alan kanser tipi ise medüller karsinomdur (MTK).

Erkeklerle oranla kadınlarda daha sık görülür. Görülme yaşı 20-60 yaş arası olup gençlerde ve kadınlarda görülme sıklığının giderek arttığı bildirilmektedir(3).

Tiroid kanserlerinin etyolojisinde en çok bilgiye sahip olunan neden radyasyon maruziyetidir(3).

Tiroid tümörleri Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 2017 yılında ana başlıklarla Tablo 1 ve tümüyle Tablo 2'deki gibi sınıflandırılmıştır.

Tablo 1. Tiroid bezi tümörleri (4)

Adenomlar
Malignite potansiyeli belirsiz olan tümörler
Karsinomlar
Paraganglioma ve mezenkimal / stromal tümörler
Hematolenfoid tümörler
Germ hücre tümörleri
Sekonder tümörler

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HEMATOLENFOİD TÜMÖRLER

Primer tiroid lenfoma

Tiroide en sık görülen lenfoma tipleri; diffüz büyük B hücreli lenfoma, ekstranodal marjinal zon B hücreli lenfoma ve foliküler lenfomadır. Kronik lenfositik tiroidit ile ilişkilidir.

GERM HÜCRELİ TÜMÖRLER

Germ hücreli tümörler sıklıkla erken yaşlarda ve kadınlarda görülür. Aralarında en sık bildirilenleri matür teratomlar olup ortalama 5-6 cm boyutlu kitle olarak prezente olurlar. Malign olanları daha ileri yaşlarda ve daha büyük boyutlarda görülür(4).

SEKONDER TÜMÖRLER

Tiroid çok sık metastaz alan bir organ olmayıp bu tümörlerde çoğu tiroid tümörü gibi kadınlarda ve ileri yaşta daha sık görülür (63). Tiroide en sık metastaz yapan kanser renal hücreli kanserler olup bunu sırasıyla akciğer ve meme kanserleri takip eder. Otopsi çalışmalarında ise en sık metastaz yapan meme kanseri, akciğer kanseri ve malign melanom olarak bildirilmiştir(64).

SONUÇ

Tiroid tümörlerinin sınıflandırılması tanı, tedavi ve takip yönünden önemlidir.

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