43.
BÖLÜM

MULTİPLE ENDOKRİN NEOPLAZİ TİP 2 A

Buğra ÖZTOSUN[1]

GİRİŞ

Multipl Endokrin Neoplazi (MEN) 2A ilk olarak 1961 yılında Sipple tarafından feokromositomaya eşlik eden tiroid gland karsinomu olan bir vakada tanımlanmıştır, bu nedenle literatürde Sipple Sendromu olarak da isimlendirilmektedir.(1) MEN2 otozomal dominant bir hastalık olup prevelansı 1/30000 olarak bildirilmektedir. MEN2 Sendromu MEN2A ve MEN2B (MEN 3) olarak iki ayrı alt tipe ayrılmaktadır. MEN 2A Sendromu; Meduller Tiroid Karsinomu, Feokromositoma ve Primer Hiperparatiroidi ile karakterizedir. MEN 2A da gelişen neoplaziler sporadik formlarına göre daha erken yaşlarda prezente olmaktadırlar. (2) MEN 2A Sendromunda görülen klinik bulgular ve sıklıkları Tablo 1 de özetlenmiştir.

Tablo 1. MEN 2A Klinik bulgular ve sıklıkları (3)

Bulgular	%
Meduller Tiroid Karsinomu	80-100%
Feokromositoma	40%
Hiperparatiroidi	25%

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