

ÖZOFAGUS MALİGN TÜMÖRLERİ

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GİRİŞ

Özofagus kanseri (ÖK), dünya genelinde en sık görülen kanserler arasındadır. Görülme sıklığı açısından sekizinci kanser iken ölüm oranı açısından altıncı sırada yer alıp kanser ölümlerinin önde gelen nedenlerindendir (1). Özofagus kanserlerinin özofagus skuamöz hücreli karsinom (ÖSHK) ve özofagus adenokarsinom (ÖAK) olmak üzere farklı epidemiyolojik ve klinik özelliklere sahip iki ana histolojik alt türü vardır. Dünya çapında ÖSHK, ÖK vakalarının %80'ini oluşturan en yaygın türüdür ve anatomik olarak yemek borusu boyunca gelişebilir. Öte yandan, ÖAK %20 oranında distal yemek borusunda gelişme eğilimindedir (2). ÖSHK'nin küresel görülme sıklığı azalırken, son 40 yılda batı ülkelerinde ÖAK görülme sıklığında hızla artmaktadır. ÖAK gelişmiş ülkelerin beyaz popülasyonlarında görülen en yaygın histolojik tipidir (3). Geçtiğimiz yirmi yılda, özellikle ÖAK'lı genç hastalarda sağkalım oranlarındaki iyileşmelere rağmen, ÖK'nin mortalitesi yüksek kalmaya devam etmektedir ve beş yıllık sağkalım oranı %20'den azdır (4). Tedavi ve erken teşhis için, aspirin ve proton pompası inhibitörleri gibi kemoprevansiyon yöntemleri ve semptomatik veya yüksek riskli bireylerde erken teşhis yöntemleri için çalışmalar

ümit verici olsa da erken tanı ve tedavide güçlükler hâlâ devam etmektedir.

EPİDEMİYOLOJİ

2020 yılında dünya genelinde tahmini 604.100 kişiye ÖK teşhisi konuldu (tüm yeni kanser vakalarının %3,1'i). Tahmini insidans oranı ise yıllık 100.000 kişi başına 6,3 idi. Buna göre özofagus kanseri 0-74 yaş arası için %1,52'lik kümülatif risk oluşturmaktadır (1). Özofagus kanser teşhisi genellikle ileri evrede konulduğu için prognoz kötüdür. 5 yıllık sağkalım %20'den azdır. Malign özofagus tümörlerinin iki ana alt tipi olan ÖSHK ve ÖAK'nın görülme sıklığı coğrafi bölgelere göre birbirlerinden farklıdır ve farklı risk faktörleriyle ilişkilidirler (5).

ÖSHK hala dünyada en yaygın ÖK histolojisi- dir. Kuzey İran'dan başlayarak Orta Asya cumhuriyetlerinden geçerek Orta ve Kuzey Çin'e kadar uzanan, yaygın olarak ÖK kuşağı olarak bilinen yüksek riskli bölgelerde ÖK insidansı yüksektir ve %90'dan fazlası ÖSHK'dir (1). ÖAK, dünya çapında özofagus karsinomunun ikinci en yaygın şeklidir. Daha önce ÖSHK hem batı hem de doğu ülkelerinde en sık görülen özofagus kanseri türü iken son otuz yıldır Amerika'da ve bazı batı ülke-

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