



ONKOLOJİK TEDAVİYE BAĞLI ARTERİYEL HİPERTANSİYON

Fatma CAN¹

GİRİŞ

Kanser hastaları ve tedavi sonrası kür sağlanmış hastalarda yüksektir. Kardiyovasküler riskin oldukça yüksek olması, kanser tanısı alan hastaların takiplerinde hipertansiyon insidansının yüksek olması ile ilişkilendirilebilir. Onkolojik tedavide kullanılan ajanlar hipertansiyon gelişiminde ve şiddetlenmesinde bağımsız bir risk faktörüdür. Artmış kardiyovasküler risk nedeni ile kanser hastalarında hipertansiyon tanısı ve tedavisi morbidite açısından önemlidir. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yapılan bir retrospektif çalışma analizinde yeni ortaya çıkan hipertansiyon insidansı solid organ malignitesi olan erişkinlerin 25.090'ında görülmüştür. İlk kanser tanısı konulduktan ortalama 96 gün içerisinde hastalarda hipertansiyon gelişmiştir.⁽¹⁻²⁾

PATOFİZYOLOJİ

Anti-vasküler endotelyal büyüme faktör (VEGF) terapisi ve tirozinkinaz inhibitörleri(TKI):

Onkolojik hastalarda hipertansiyon gelişiminde bu iki ajanın ilişkisi çok iyi tanımlanmıştır. Anti-VEGF tedavisi alan hastaların yarısından fazlasında hipertansiyon geliştiği rapor edilmiştir. Onkolojide; tümör dokusunda gerçekleşen patolojik anjiyogenez 1970'lerden günümüze üzerinde durulan bir konu olmuştur.⁽³⁾ Anjiyogenik moleküller içinde en önemlisi ve antianjiyogenik tedavide üzerinde en çok çalışılan VEGF'dir. Anti-vasküler endotelyal büyüme faktör glikoprotein yapısında bir molekül olup çeşitli alt grupları bulunmaktadır

¹ Uzm. Dr., SBÜ. Dr. Siyami Ersek Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, drftmcan@yahoo.com.tr

kullanılır. Çoğu kemoterapötik ajan da bu yolak üzerinden etki ettiğinden, birlikte kullanılmaları kemoterapötik toksisite riskini arttırabilir.

Aktif kanser tedavisi altındaki bazı hastalarda çoklu antihipertansif medikal tedaviye rağmen kan basıncı kontrolü bazen sağlanamaz. Bu hastalarda kemo-terapi dozunun azaltılması ya da kemoterapiye ara verilmesi düşünülebilir. Yine bu hastaların NSAİİ, eritropoetin stimüle edici ajanlar ve yüksek doz kortikosteroid gibi kan basıncı kontrolünün bozulmasına sebep olacak tedavi alıp almadığı sorgulanmalıdır.

Hastalarda ağrı ve kan basıncı arasında ağrının ciddiyetine bağlı olarak değişebilen kompleks bir ilişki mevcuttur. Bazı kanıtlar kronik ağrının hipertansiyon riski ile ilişkili olabileceğini göstermiştir⁽⁴⁹⁾ Kanserli hastalarda antihipertansif tedaviye başlamadan önce ya da doz titrasyonu öncesinde ağrı kontrolü ve medikal tedavisinin doğru bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Kronik ağrı yeterli derecede kontrol altına alınamazsa, özellikle ciddi persistan kan basıncı yüksekliği olan hastalarda, antihipertansif tedavinin kardiyovasküler faydası olabilir, fakat bununla ilgili veriler azdır.

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