



ONKOLOJİK TEDAVİYE BAĞLI KORONER ARTER HASTALIKLARI

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GİRİŞ

Koroner kalp hastalıkları ve kanser son yıllarda dünyadaki ölümlerin en sık iki nedenidir. Koroner arter hastalığı ve kanserin demografik özellikleri benzer olup her iki hastalığa neden olan ortak risk faktörleri vardır. İleri, yaş ve sigara her iki hastalığın oluşmasında en önemli risk faktörü iken ek olarak diyabet, hipertansiyon ve obezite de bu iki grupta sıktır. (1-3). Ortak demografik özelliklerin sonucu olarak koroner arter hastalığı olan kişilerde kanser de daha sık görülmekte, kanser olan hastalarda da koroner arter hastalığı sıklığı daha fazla olmaktadır. Son yıllarda kanser alanındaki yeni etkili tedavi yöntemleri ile kansere bağlı ölümler azalırken bu hastalarda kardiyovasküler hastalıklar artmaktadır. (4, 5). Aynı zamanda yaşlanan popülasyonla birlikte onkolojik hastalıklar ile başvuran hastalarda eş zamanlı kardiyak hastalıklarda sık görülmektedir. Kanser tedavisinde kullanılan bazı ilaçlar koroner arter hastalığı olanlarda veya olmayanlarda damar endotelini etkileyerek aterosklerozis inaktivasyonuna ve önemli kardiyak olaylara neden olmaktadır(6). Bu iki hastalığın birlikteliği ve yönetimi zorluklar içerdiğinden kardiyonkoloji birimlerinin son yıllarda artmasına yol açmıştır. Kardiyologların kanser tedavi sürecinde ve sonrasında ortaya çıkabilecek koroner arter hastalıklarına bağlı durumların doğru bir şekilde yönetimini bu bölümümüzde inceleyeceğiz.

ONKOLOJİK TEDAVİYE BAĞLI KORONER ARTER HASTALIKLARININ PATOFİZYOLOJİSİ VE KLİNİK TANISI

Genel olarak kullanılan ajanlara bağlı değişmekle birlikte kardiyotoksisite için birçok mekanizma önerilmektedir. Her ajana ait patofizyolojik mekanizmalara ilgili kısım da daha detaylı olarak bahsedilecektir.

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Doğrusal hızlandırıcı fotonlar ve çok alanlı konformal veya yoğunluk modülasyonlu radyoterapi (IMRT), ile kardiyak maruziyeti sınırlandırmak için radyasyon dozajının daha kesin lokalizasyonunu sağlamıştır. Kalbe düşük radyasyon maruziyeti için kurşun blokların kullanılması standart hale gelmiştir(65).

Lenfoma ile RT verilen hastalarda uzun dönemde genel popülasyona göre daha fazla kardiyak olay görülür. Lo ve arkadaşlarının lenfoma ile radyoterapi verilen 305 hastanın ortalama 19 yıllık takibinde kardiyak olay insidansı 5 yılda $2.3 \pm \%0.9$, 10 yılda $4.4 \pm \%1.5$ saptanmıştır (72). Boyne arkadaşlarının 46.829 Hodgkin Lenfomalı, 14.764 NonHodgkin lenfomalı hastayı içeren metaanalizlerinde, genel popülasyon ile karşılaştırıldığında lenfomalarda kardiyak nedenli ölüm 5.3- 7.3 kat daha fazla ve 3.en sık ölüm nedeni olarak tespite dilmiştir(73).

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