22.
BÖLÜM

ONKOLOJİK TEDAVİYE BAĞLI PULMONER HİPERTANSİYONUN PATOFİZYOLOJİSİ VE KLİNİK TANISI

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GİRİŞ

Tanı ve tedavideki gelişmeler zaman içerisinde kanser hastalarının yaşam süresini uzatmış fakat kullanılan tedavilere ilişkin yan etkiler nedeniyle mortalite ve morbiditede artışa neden olmuştur. Bu yan etkilerin en önemli başlıklarından birini kardiyovasküler hastalıklar (KVH) oluşturmaktadır. Yan etki olarak KVH, en sık görülen yan etkilerden olup onkolojik rahatsızlık sonrası hayatta kalabilen kişilerde, hastalığın kendisi dışında yaşam süresini kısaltan en önemli ikincil etken olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Bu etki; ilacın direkt olarak kalbin fonksiyon ve yapısını etkileyecek şekilde kardiyotoksisite göstermesi ve/veya KVH gelişimini tetikleyecek geleneksel risk faktörlerini artırarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Onkolojik Tedavilerin Kardiyovasküler Komplikasyonları

Genel olarak onkolojik tedavilerin kardiyovasküler komplikasyonları 9 ana kategoride ele alınabilir (1). Bu kategoriler:

- Myokardiyal disfonksiyon ve kalp yetmezliği
- Koroner arter hastalığı
- Kalp kapak hastalığı
- Aritmiler (özellikle QT süresini uzatan ilaçlara bağlı)
- Arteryel hipertansiyon
- Tromboembolik olaylar
- Periferik damar hastalığı ve inme
- Pulmoner hipertansiyon
- Perikardiyal komplikasyonlar

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