



## ÖZEL HASTA POPULASYONLARINDA ONKOLOJİK TEDAVİYE BAĞLI KARDİYOVASKÜLER KOMPLİKASYONLAR

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### GİRİŞ

Onkolojik tedavilerin kardivasküler etkilerini bazı hasta populasyonlarında ayrı incelemek faydalı olacaktır. Bu özel hasta populasyonlarında kendine özgü ilave gözönünde bulundurulması gereken özellikleri vardır. Örneğin çocuk hastalarda uzun dönem etkileri, yaşlı hastaların komorbid durumları veya gebelerin bebekleri gibi normal onkolojik hastalardan farklı olarak ilave durumları mevcuttur.

### PEDİATRİK KANSER POPULASYONU

Pediyatrik kanserlerde tedavilerden alınan yüz güldürücü sonuçlar ve artan yaşam süresi, beraberinde bu tedavilerin uzun dönem bu hastalar üzerindeki etkileri ve komplikasyonları ile mücadeleyi getirmiştir (1). Bu etkilerden en önemlisini de kalp üzerinde göstermektedir. Bu populasyonda da en önemli mortalite nedeni olarak kardiyovasküler sebepler; kanser nüksü ve ikincil kanserler ile birlikte ilk sıralarda yer almaktadır (1-3).

Pediyatrik kanserlerde sık kullanılan ve kardiyotoksik etkileri olan tedaviler radyoterapi ve antrasiklinlerdir ve bu tedavilerin etkileri doz bağımlı olarak değişmektedir (4). Bu pediyatrik hastalarda adolesan ve yetişkin döneminde kalp yetersizliği, kapak hastalıkları, iskemik kalp hastalıkları, ileti sistemi bozuklukları ve perikard hastalıkları gelişebilmektedir (5,6). Bu hastalarda kardiyotoksisite doz bağımlı olmakta ve bu tedavilerin birlikte kullanımında daha da artmaktadır. Bu yüzden hastaların aldıkları tedaviler kadar dozları da not alınmalı ve buna göre takip sıklıklarına ayarlanmalıdır. Ancak her dozda bu toksistenin olabileceği unutulmamalıdır(2,7,8).

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