

29. BÖLÜM

KANSER TEDAVİSİ İLİŞKİLİ HIPERTANSİYON VE TEDAVİSİ

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GİRİŞ

Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar(KVH) ve kanser arasındaki yakın ilişki nedeniyle kardiyo-onkoloji son yıllarda önemi artan bir alan olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır (1).

Kanser dışı mortalitenin en sık nedenini KVH lar (%11.3) oluşturmakla birlikte hipertansiyon en sık görülen (%34-%38) KVH komorbiditesi olarak öne çıkmaktadır (2)

Tüm kanser tiplerinin göz önünde bulundurulduğu retrospektif bir çalışmada, kanser hastalarında yeni başlangıçlı hipertansiyon insidansı %32.16 olarak tespit edilmiş olup, kanser tanısı konulduktan ortalama 96 gün sonra ortaya çıktıgı gözlenmiştir(3). Bununla birlikte, kanser öyksüsü olan hastalar normal popülasyona göre hipertansiyon açısından artmış risk taşımaktadır (4).

Kanser hastalarında hipertansiyon tanı öncesinde var olabilmekle birlikte,kanser tedavisinde kullanılan ajanlar kanser ilişkili hipertansiyon gelişiminde başrol deder. Literatürde geleneksel kemoterapötik ilaçlar veya hedefe yönelik moleküller ajanlar gibi birçok farklı ilaç grubun hipertansiyon ile ilişkisi tanımlanmıştır. Bu ilaç gruplarının hipertansif yan etkilerinin bilinmesi ve tedavinin modalitesinin düzenlenmesi, hastanın kanser ve KVH ile ilişkili morbidite ve mortalitesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

SİTOTOKSİK AJANLAR

Antrasiklin Grubu İlaçlar

Antrasiklinler (Doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin ve idarubicin) solid organ tümörleri ve hematolojik malignitelerde kullanılan ve yüksek kardiyotoksik risk taşıyan ajanlardır. Kardiyotoksik etkileri doz bağımlı olarak akut ve kronik dönemde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Topoizomeraz 2-β inhibisyonu ile hücre ölüm yollığının

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Benzer şekilde, anti-VEGF tedavisi alan hastalarda profilaktik antihipertansif kullanımı ile ilgili yararlı sonuçlar bildirilmesine karşın yeterli veri bulunmamaktadır (28,56).

Antrasiklin tedavisi alan hastalarda ise nefrotoksik etkilerin önlenmesi, kardiyoprotektif etki sağlanması ve hipertansiyon kontrolü için ACE inhibitörleri, ARB nin kullanımı veya ikinci jenerasyon beta-blokerlerin (carvedilol, nebivolol, bisoprolol) kullanımı önerilmektedir (6,8).

Abirateron ilişkili hipertansiyon tedavisinde ise günde 5mg prednizon tedavisi yerine günde iki kez 5 mg prednizon tedavisi önerilmekle birlikte daha az hipertansif yan etki ile ilişkili bulunmuştur. Yanı sıra bir beta bloker olan metoprololun yıkımını azaltması nedeniyle bu ilaçın kullanımında doz ayalarlaması yapılması gereği önerilmektedir (34,57).

Bununla birlikte mineralokortikoid reseptörleri üzerine antagonistik etkisi nedeniyle eplerenon kullanımı önerilmektedir. Buna karşın androjen reseptör agonisti etkisi nedeniyle spironolaktone kullanımına dikkat edilmelidir (34).

SONUÇ

Kanser tedavisi ilişkili hipertansiyon, hastaların morbidite ve mortalitesi üzerine önemli etkileri olan ve sık karşılaşılan bir klinik durumdur. Özellikle kardiyak risk faktörleri ile birlikte hastalarda hipertansiyon etiyolojisinde yer alan ajanların kullanımına dikkat edilmeldir. Tedavi öncesinde ve sonrasında yakın kan basıncı takibi, tedavi ilişkili hipertansiyonun ortaya konulması açısından oldukça önemlidir. Tedavide öncelikli olarak ACE inhibitörleri, ARBler ve dihidropiridin kalsiyum kanal blokerleri önerilmekle birlikte günümüzde kanser tedavisi ile ilişkili hipertansiyon yönetimi hakkında altın standart bir tedavi protokolü bildirilmemiştir. Kullanılan ajanların etki mekanizması, kanser tipi, hastaların kardiyak risk faktörleri ve eşlik eden kronik hastalıkları göz önünde bulundurularak tedavinin düzenlenmesi önem taşımaktadır.

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