

# KANSER İLİŞKİLİ DERİN VEN TROMBOZU

Ender DOĞAN<sup>1</sup>

## Giriş

Pulmoner emboli (PE) ve derin ven trombozu (DVT) genellikle birlikte anılmaktadır ve pulmoner embolilerin çoğu sebebini DVT oluşturmaktadır<sup>(1)</sup>. Bu nedenle yayınların birçoğunda pulmoner emboli ve derin ven trombozu venöz tromboemboli (VTE) adıyla birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. Venöz tromboemboli, kanser hastalarında morbidite ve mortaliteye yol açan en önemli sebeplerden biridir. Kanser hastalarında venöz tromboemboli riski kanser olmayanlara göre daha fazladır. Yapılan bir çalışmada komorbid durumlar ayarlandıktan sonra kanser hastalarında venöz tromboz, kanser olmayanlara göre 7 kat daha fazla bulunmuştur<sup>(2)</sup>. Heit ve arkadaşlarının yaptığı bir çalışmada aktif kanseri olan hastaların venöz tromboemboli geçirenlerin %18 ini oluşturduğu görülmüş<sup>(3)</sup>. Başka bir çalışmada venöz tromboz sebebiyle hastaneye yatan hastaların %20 sinin kanser ilişkili venöz tromboz olduğu görülmüştür<sup>(4)</sup>.

Kemoterapiye başlandıktan 12 ay sonra yapılan bir değerlendirmede kanser teşhisi olan hastalarda, kanser olmayanlara göre VTE daha fazla saptanmış (12.6% & 1.4%; P < .0001). Benzer olarak sadece DVT olanla-

1 Uzm. Dr., Amasya Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Tıbbi Onkoloji, enderdogandrl@gmail.com

Kateter ilişkili tromboz koruması için farmakolojik profilaksi	-	-	?
Kanseri aktif olmayan ve kemoterapi almayan hastalarda adjuvan tedavide gelişen tromboz tedavi süresi	DVT için en az 3 ay, PE için en az 6 ay	En az 6 ay	En az 6 ay
Aktif kanseri olanlarda tromboz tedavisi süresi	Süresiz	süresiz	Süresiz
Hastanede yatan hastalarda mekanik profilaksi, farmakolojik profilaksiye eklenebilir	+	+	+

+: Önerilmektedir , -: Önerilmemektedir, ?: Öneri bulunmamaktadır.

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