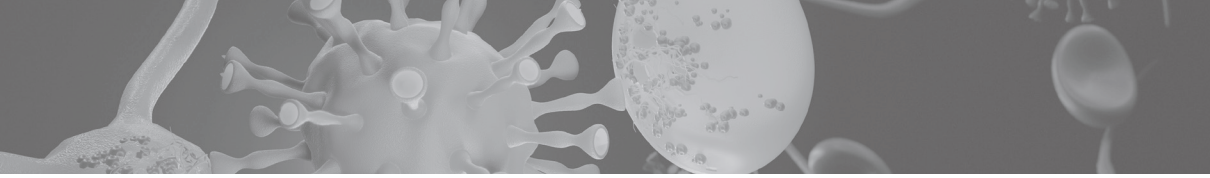

7. Bölüm

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE KANSER TANISINI ZORLAŞTIRAN FAKTÖRLER VE YÖNETİMİ

Mustafa SEYYAR[1]

GİRİŞ

Çin'in Hubei eyaletine bağlı Wuhan şehrinde Aralık 2019'da pnömoni vakalarında artışa neden olan yeni bir tür coronavirüs ortaya çıkmıştır. Kısa sürede diğer ülkelere de yayılan bu virüsün sebep olduğu hastalık Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından COVID-19 olarak adlandırılmıştır (1). COVID-19 DSÖ tarafından 30 Ocak 2019'da "uluslararası düzeyde acil halk sağlığı sorunu", 11 Mart 2020'de ise pandemi olarak ilan edilmiştir (2).

Türkiye'de ilk vaka 13 Mart 2020'de bildirilmiştir. Hızla ilerleyen COVID-19 salgını, tıbbi tedaviler de dahil olmak üzere günlük yaşamın tüm alanlarını etkiledi. COVID-19 enfeksiyon riskini ve mortalitesini artıran hastalıkların başında kanser gelmektedir (3). COVID-19 pandemisi nedeniyle kanser tanı ve tedavisindeki gecikmeler hayatı tehdit edici sonuçlara neden olabilir. COVID-19 dünya çapında kanser taraması yapılan hasta sayısı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ VE KANSER TANISI

Birçok ülke, COVID-19 nedeniyle pandemi ilan edilmesinin ardından bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıkların tarama, teşhis ve tedavi faaliyetlerinde %90'dan fazla düşüş bildirmiştir (4-6). Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde; 2019 ile 2020'nin aynı aylarında yapılan meme, kolorektal ve prostat kanser taramaları karşılaştırıldı-

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COVID-19'un hastalara, sağlık çalışanlarına ve sağlık sistemlerine getirdiği sistemik bozulma, özellikle kanser önleme, tanı ve taramada yenilikçi çözümler için bir fırsattır. Sağlık çalışanlarının kanser tanısı koymak için bu mevcut ortamda yeni uygulamaları takip etmesi ve eski uygulamaları güncel duruma uyarlaması gerekmektedir.

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