



Bölüm 7

Oral Kavite – Orofarinks Kanserleri

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Genel Bakış

İnsidans-Etiyoloji-Epidemiyoloji:

Baş-boyun kanserleri içinde kutanöz olmayan en yaygın görülen tümör grubunu oluşturur. SEER verilerine göre oral kavite/farinks tümörlerinin tüm dünyada yeni vaka sayısının 53 bin olduğu tahmin edilmekte ve yeni tanı almış kanser vakalarının da %2.9'unu oluşturmaktadır. 2010-2016 yılları arası tahmini 5 yıllık sağkalım %66.2'dir. Tüm kanserlerin içinde mortalite sıklığı %1.8'dir (1).

Oral kavite tümörlerinde özellikle sigara (%80-90) ve alkol tüketimi en sık etki eden çevresel risk faktörleri iken, kötü ağız hijyeni, lökoplaki (%15), eritroplaki (%30) diğer risk faktörleridir. Ultraviyole ışın, dudak karsinomunda, İnsan papilloma virüs (HPV) orofarinks karsinomunda iyi tanımlanmış etiyolojik faktörlerdir (2).

Üst hava yolu ve akciğer'de ikinci primer kanser gelişme riski, hastaların yaşamları boyunca %25'dir. Tedavi sonrası sigara içmeye devam etmek 2. primer kanser gelişme riskini 2 kat artırır.

Anatomi:

Tablo 1. Oral kavite ve orofarinks kanserlerinin yerleşim yerlerine göre sıklığı.

Oral kavite (%)	Orofarinks (%)
Alt dudak (38)	Yumuşak damak (10)
Dil (22)	Tonsiller fossa (60)
Ağız tabanı (17)	Dil kökü (28)
Gingiva (6)	Posterior faringeal duvar (2)
Sert damak (6)	
Retromolar trigon (5)	
Üst dudak (4)	
Bukkal mukoza (2)	

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Oral kavite, önde cilt-vermion hattı, üstte sert ve yumuşak damak birleşim yeri, altta da circumvallat papillalara kadar uzanır. Oral kavite, posteriora orofarinks ile devam eder. Orofarinks, superiorda yumuşak damak, inferiorda dil kökü ile başlar ve faringeal duvar superiorda na-

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Tedavi yan etkileri – Oral kavite & Orofarinks kanseri

Tedavi sırasında beklenen akut yan etkiler; mukozit, dermatit, ağız kuruluğu ve tat kaybıdır. Geç dönem yan etkileri ise daha çok RT volümü, fraksiyon başına doz ve total doza bağlı olduğu gibi kemoterapi de etkiler. Hipotiroidi, boyunda fibrozis, ağız kuruluğu, disfaji, striktür, aspirasyon pnömonisi, lenf ödem, mandibuler eklem kontraksiyonu ya da trismus, servikal myelit ve ikincil maligniteler görülebilir.

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