

ÇOCUKLARDA ABDOMİNAL KİTLELERE YAKLAŞIM

34. BÖLÜM

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GİRİŞ

Çocukluk çağında karın içerisinde dolgunluk ya da kitle çok çeşitli sebeplerden kaynaklanabilir ^(1,2). Kitle ifadesi kullanıldığında akla ilk tümör sebepli kitleler gelmekle birlikte; bu grup kitleler tüm karın içi kitleleri içinde sınırlı bir yer tutmaktadır ⁽¹⁾. Çocukluk çağı karın içi kitle sebepleri içerisinde hayati tehlike oluşturabilecek durumlar da hiçbir problem oluşturmayacak durumlar da mevcuttur. Her türlü hastanın değerlendirmesinde olduğu gibi bu hasta grubunun değerlendirilmesinde de hikâye ve fizik muayene birçok hastalığın birbirinden ayrılmasında önemli yer tutmaktadır ⁽³⁾.

Karın içi kitlelerin bir kısmı kliniğe fizik muayene bulgusu ile başvururken önemli bir kısmında ağrı, kusma, huzursuzluk ve ateş gibi şikâyetlerin değerlendirilmesi esnasında fark edilen kitleler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır ^(1,4,5). Karın içi kitle sebeplerinin yaş gruplarına göre dağılımı Tablo 1'de verilmiştir. Hastaların bütün olarak değerlendirilmesi karında ele gelen kitlesel lezyonlardan sistemik hastalıkların tanısını koydurabileceği gibi sistemik bir şikâyetin de değerlendirilmesinde karın içi lezyonla karşılaşılabilir.

Ayrıca tanı değerlendirmesinde en temel yöntem kitlesel lezyonun yerleşim yeridir ⁽⁶⁾. Özellikle muayene bulgusunda kitlenin saptandığı hastalarda yerleşim yerine göre bazı çıkarımlar yapılabilir. Ancak karın içi kitlesel lezyonların çoğu fark edilmeyen çeşitli sebeplerle yapılan radyolojik değerlendirmelerde karşılaşılan olgulardan oluşmaktadır. Bu sebeple birçok hastada lezyonun kaynağı ve vasfı muayene bulgusundan daha yüksek doğrulukla bilinerek işe başlanmaktadır ⁽¹⁾. Tablo 2'de karın içi kitlelerin görülebildiği organlar anatomik durumlarına göre özetlenmiştir.

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SONUÇ

Çocukluk çağında karın kitleleri tümör kaynaklı olabileceği gibi akut ya da kronik sistemik problemler kaynaklı olarak da karşımıza çıkabilir. Ayırıcı tanıda farklı şikâyetler ile başvuran hastalarda da karın içi kitlesel lezyonların unutulmaması gerekmektedir.

Değerlendirmede hemogram parametreleri, serum biyokimyası değerleri ve radyolojik değerlendirmeler kitlesel lezyonlar için önemli yer tutmaktadır.

Değerlendirmelerin sonucunda çok çeşitli sebepleri olan karın içi kitlelerin; tedavisiz takiplerden cerrahi müdahaleye kadar geniş bir yelpazede tedavi yöntemleri mevcuttur. Tedavi yöntemleri için özellikle malign kitlelerin tedavilerinde çocuk hastalar için özellikle hazırlanmış protokollerin takibi daha başarılı sonuçlar alınmasını sağlayacaktır.

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