

15. BÖLÜM

AKKİZ KİSTİK HASTALIK İLİŞKİLİ RENAL HÜCRELİ KARSİNOM

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AKKİZ (EDİNİLMİŞ) RENAL KİSTİK HASTALIK

Edinilmiş renal kistik hastalık (ACKD), her böbrekte 3 ve üstü ya da böbrek parankiminin %25'inden daha fazla kistten oluşması olarak tariflenir. Genellikle uzun süreli diyaliz görmüş son dönem böbrek hastalarında ortaya çıkar (1). ACKD, öncelikle diyalizle ilişkili olarak tariflenmişse de üremi ile ilişkili diyaliz görmeyen hastalarda ve transplantasyon sonrası kronik rejeksiyon olan hastalarda da görülmektedir (1,2,3).

ACKD gelişiminde peritoneal diyaliz ve hemodiyalizle kuvvetli bir ilişki vardır.3 yıldan daha fazla diyaliz görenlerde %10-%20 , 5 yıl diyaliz görenlerde %40-%60, 10 yıl ve üzeri diyaliz süresine sahip hastalarda %90 oranında geliştiği bildirilmiştir (1,3).

ACKD gelişim mekanizması net olarak belirlenmemiş olsa da, fokal fibrozis, oksalat kristallerinin depolanması, epitelyal hiperplazi ile renal tübüllerde obstrüksiyon gelişmesi suçlanmaktadır (1).

Çoğu hasta asemptomatiktir, bazen kist rüptürüne sekonder kanama, enfeksiyon, ateş, böğür ağrısı, eritropoetin artışı ile hematokrit artışı görülebilir. En ciddi komplikasyon kist duvarında renal hücreli karsinom (RCC) gelişmesidir. ACKD hastalarında RCC gelişmesinde risk normal popülasyondan 100 kat daha fazla olarak bildirilmiştir (1,3).

Klinik komplikasyon olan olgularda radikal nefrektomi uygulanır. Bu materyallerde böbrek normal boyutlardan daha küçüktür. Mikroskopik olarak

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Metastaz yapan ACD-RCC vakalarında yaş ortalaması 52'dir. Sol böbrekte olan tümörlerde daha fazla metastaz tespit edilmiştir (20).

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