

21. BÖLÜM

ERİŞKİNLERDE GÖRÜLEN BÖBREK MEZENKİMAL TÜMÖRLERİ

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GİRİŞ

Böbreğin mezenkimal tümörleri epitelyal tümörlerine göre daha nadir izlenmektedir (1). İngilizce yazılı literatürde; böbrek mezenkimal tümörleri ile ilgili çoğunluğunu olgu sunumlarının ve olgu serilerinin oluşturduğu az sayıda yayın mevcuttur. Radyolojik görüntüleme yöntemlerinin kullanımının artması ile küçük boyutlu benign tümörler ile düşük derece ve evredeki malign tümörlerin insidental olarak saptanma sıklığı her geçen gün artmaktadır (2). Özellikle 4 cm'nin altındaki tümörlerde iğne biyopsi kullanımının artması rutin patoloji işleyişinde ayırıcı tanı zorluklarını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Morfolojik olarak tanı konulamayan olgularda; immünohistokimyasal belirteçler ve bazı olgularda moleküler ve genetik incelemeler gerekebilmektedir. Moleküler ve genetik incelemeler tanı ve tiplendirmede olduğu kadar bireysel tedavi modalitelerinin belirlenmesinde de etkili olmaktadır (3).

2020 yılında, neoplastik ve non neoplastik endikasyonlarla yapılan 5128 nefrektomi olgu serisinden oluşan bir çalışmada; mezenkimal neoplazi insidansı %4,4 (224/5128) olarak bildirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada; mezenkimal tümörlerin %85'i benign, %12'si malign ve %3'ü intermediate dereceli olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Olguların %93'ü erişkin, %7'si çocukluk çağında olup benign ve malign mezenkimal tümörlerin ortalama yaşı sırasıyla 57 ve 45 olarak bulunmuştur. Mezenkimal olguların %39'u insidental olarak saptanmıştır. Erişkin benign mezenkimal böbrek tümörlerinin çok büyük bir kısmını anjiomyolipom, medüller interstisyel hücreli tümör ve daha az oranlarda leiomy-

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olarak tanı konulamayan olgularda, immünohistokimyasal belirteç seçiminde, böbrek neoplazilerinin çoğunluğunu oluşturan epitelyal tümörler kadar daha nadir izlenen mezenkimal tümörler de dikkate alınmalıdır. İğne biyopsi ile kesin tanı konulabilen benign tümörler, hastaları radikal ameliyatlardan korurken ileri evre malign neoplazilerde ise iğne biyopsisi cerrahi dışı tedavilerin yönetimini sağlamaktadır. Biyopsi örnekleri aynı zamanda moleküler ve genetik incelemeler sonucu bireysel tedavi modalitelerinin geliştirilmesinde etkili olmaktadır.

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