

Gastrointestinal Sistemin Ender Görülen Senkron Kanseri; Mide Adenokarsinom, Duodenum Yerleşimli Nöroendokrin ve Gastrointestinal Stromal Tümör Olgusu

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GİRİŞ

Genel popülasyonda artan yaşlı hasta nüfusu ve düzenli tıbbi kontrollerin sayesinde, senkron kanserlerin görülmesi daha sık hale geliyor. Mide kanseri hastalarında senkron kanser görülme sıklığı yaklaşık% 3 olarak bildirilmiştir (1,2). Gastrointestinal stromal tümörlerin 'lerin(GİST) diğer gastrointestinal neoplazmalarıyla eşzamanlı olarak ortaya çıkabileceği bildirilmiştir ve literatürde bir olgu serisine göre GİST'ler ile mide adenokarsinomu arasındaki senkronizasyon insidansı % 0,53'tür(3). Nöroendokrin tümörler (NET'ler) oldukça nadir görülür ve yaklaşık % 55 oranında gastrointestinal sistemde yerleşim gösterir. Tüm vakaların % 5'inden az kısmı ise duodenumda yerleşim gösterir (4,5).

OLGU SUNUMU

56 yaşında kadın hasta karın ağrısı, halsizlik ve kilo kaybı şikayetleri ile polikliniğimize baş-

vurmaktadır. Hastanın anemnezinde ek hastalık, geçirilmiş cerrahi ve ilaç kullanımını olmadığını, soygeçmişinde malignite öyküsü bulunmamaktadır. Fizik muayenede anormallik saptanmayan hastanın laboratuvar tetkiklerinde 10,2 g/dl olan hemoglobin düşüklüğü harici patoloji saptanmamaktadır. Hasta öncelikli olarak üst gastrointestinal sistem endoskopisi yapılmaktadır. Özofago-gastroduodenoskopi taramasında mide korpus ön duvarda yaklaşık 3 cm çapında irregüler sınırları olan, üzer yer yer eksuda ile kaplı frajil lümene doğru uzanan lezyon görülmektedir. Yapılan çok sayıda biyopsi sonucunda ise adenokarsinom olarak raporlanmaktadır. Batın tomografisinde distal koledok ve pankreas kanalında dilatasyon, duodenum ikinci kıtada bilobüle görünümde, lümene protrüde yaklaşık 3,3x2,4 cm boyutunda papillayı örten yumuşak doku lezyonu görüntülenmiştir. Mide korpus ön duvarda ise lümene doğru uzanım gösteren 2,1x2,7 cm boyutunda polipoid lezyon görülmektedir (Resim1,2). Mide adenokarsinoma eşlik eden senkron periampüller bölge tümörü düşünülen hastaya yapılan endoskopik retrograd kolanjiyo pankreatografide (ERCP) papillanın hemen üzerinde 3,5 cm çapında mukozası düzgün üzerin-

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gastrointestinal stromal tümördür. Mide senkron tümörü olan hastalarda eş zamanlı rezeksiyon yapılmasını önermekteyiz.

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