



BÖLÜM 26

MİDE KANSERİNDE NEOADJUVAN VE ADJUVAN KEMOTERAPİ

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1. GİRİŞ

Mide kanseri tüm dünyada önemli bir sağlık sorunudur. Siegel ve arkadaşlarının 2020 kanser istatistikleri raporu ışığında ABD’de 27,600 yeni mide kanseri vakasının görülmesi beklenmekte olup; yine aynı raporda ABD’de mide kanseri nedeniyle yaklaşık 11,010 kişinin öleceğini de öngörülmektedir (1).

Mide kanseri Globocan 2020’ye göre her iki cinsiyette tüm yaş gruplarında yeni vaka sayısı nedeniyle %5,6 ile dünyada 5. sırada yer almaktadır. Diğer yandan mide kanseri %7,7 ile her yaştan her iki cinsiyetten ölüm sayısı nedeniyle dünyada 4. sırada yer almaktadır (2).

NCCN Guideline v4’e (2020) göre mide kanseri, elektif durumlarda multidisipliner bir yaklaşımla tümöral değerlendirme yapıldıktan sonra algoritmalara göre primer tedaviye karar verilir (3). Tümör evresine göre uygun hastalara neoadjuvan tedavi, uygun hastalara ise cerrahi sonrasında adjuvan kemoterapi planlanmaktadır. Ayrıca kılavuzlara göre kemoterapiye, radyoterapi de eklen-

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Pembrolizumab

Pembrolizumab, rezeke edilemeyen veya metastatik MSI-H veya dMMR solid tümörleri olan ve önceki tedaviyi takiben progrese olan ve alternatif tedavi seçenekleri olmayan hastaların tedavisi için 2017 yılında FDA tarafından hızlandırılmış onay verilmiş bir PD-1 antikorudur.

Pembrolizumab için diğer bir FDA onayı, floropirimidin ve platin içeren kemoterapi dahil olmak üzere iki veya daha fazla tedavi rejimini takiben progresif, tekrarlayan, lokal ileri veya metastatik PD-L1-pozitif gastrik veya özofagogastrik bileşke adenokarsinomlu olan hastaların tedavisi içindi (63).

Entrektinib ve Larotrektrinib

NTRK1, NTRK2 veya NTRK3'ü içeren gen füzyonları, artan kinaz fonksiyonuna sahip olan ve baş ve boyun, tiroid, yumuşak doku, akciğer ve kolon dahil birçok katı tümörün onkogeneğinde rol oynayan TRK füzyon proteinlerini (TRKA, TRKB, TRKC) kodlar. Gastroözofageal kanserlerde son derece nadir olduğuna inanılmasına rağmen, bir vaka raporu, mide adenokarsinomunda NTRK gen füzyonlarının meydana geldiğine ve agresif bir fenotip ile ilişkili olabileceğine dair kanıt sağlamaktadır (64).

2018'de FDA, metastatik veya cerrahi olarak bilinen bir kazanılmış direnç mutasyonu olmaksızın NTRK gen füzyonuna sahip katı tümörleri olan yetişkin ve pediatrik hastaların (12 yaş ve üstü) tedavisi için TRK inhibitörü larotrektrinib'e hızlandırılmış onay vermiştir. Fakat bu gruptaki ilaçların mide kanseri için kılavuzlara yerleşmiş bir kullanımı yoktur.

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