

## Bölüm 26

# METASTATİK KÜÇÜK HÜCRE DIŐI AKCİĐER KANSERİNDE İMMUNOTERAPİNİN YERİ

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### GİRİŐ

AkcıĐer kanseri, kansere baĐlı ölümlerin en sık sebebidir. Tüm akciĐer kanserlerinin %80'ini küçük hücreli dıŐı akciĐer kanseri (KHDAK) oluŐturmaktadır. Hastaların yaklaŐık %70 i tanı anında ileri evre (evre 3 veya 4) %40 ise tanı anında metastatik (evre 4) hastalıĐa sahiptir. Bu hastalarda 5 yıllık saĐ kalım oranı %20'nin altındadır (1). Tedavi ile bu oran %40 a kadar yükselmektedir.

Son yıllarda hedefe yönelik tedaviler ve immün kontrol nokta inhibitörlerinin kullanılmaya baŐlanması ile KHDAK tedavisinde standart uygulamalar deĐiŐmiştir ve saĐ kalım oranları daha da artmıştır.

Kanser patogenezinde tümör mikroçevresi ile konakçı immün sistemi arasındaki iliŐki oldukça önemlidir. KHDAK olgularında immünsupresif etkiye sahip T regülatuar (Treg) hücrelerin baskın oluŐunu hızlı nüks ve kötü prognozla iliŐkilendiren; tümör stromasında yüksek oranda tümör infiltre eden lenfositler (TIL) ve CD8 (+) hafıza T hücrelerinin varlıĐını ise iyi prognoz ile iliŐkilendiren çalıŐmalar mevcuttur(2,3). Bu bilgiler ıŐıĐında tümör hücresine karŐı immün yanıtı artıran tedavi stratejileri geliŐtirilmiştir.

İmmün sistemde doĐal inhibitör olan “immün kontrol noktaları” mevcuttur. AŐırı immün yanıtın baskılanmasını saĐlarlar böylece otoimmün hastalıkların oluŐmasını engellerler. Tümör hücresi immün kontrol noktalarındaki inhibisyonu artırarak T hücre cevabını baskılar. İmmunoterapiler T hücre üzerindeki inhibitör etkiyi ortadan kaldırarak tümör hücresine karŐı konakçının immün cevabını arttırmayı hedefler. İmmün kontrol nokta inhibitörleri sitotoksik T lenfosit antijeni 4(CTLA-4) inhibitörü ve programlı ölüm 1 (PD-1)/ligand 1 (PD-L1) inhibitörleridir.

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ile konsolidasyon tedavisinin katkısı araştırılmıştır (53). Bu çalışmanın alt grup analizinde EGFR mutant hastalarda istatistik olarak anlamlı olmasa da bir miktar PFS katkısı gösterilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak günümüzde sürücü mutasyonu olan grupta immunoterapi kullanımı kılavuzlar tarafından önerilmemektedir. Ancak yapılan çalışmalar ilerleyen zamanlarda immunoterapi ve mutasyon hedefli tedavilerin kombine kullanımının umut vadettiğini göstermektedir. Bunun yanı sıra sürücü mutasyonu olan hastalarda yeni immunoterapi ajanlarının geliştirilmesi de olası seçeneklerden gibi görünmektedir.

## **SONUÇ**

Son yıllarda tümör immunitesi en dikkat çeken konulardan olmuştur. Tedavi hedeflerine bakış açısını değiştirmiştir. İmmunoterapilerin kullanıma girmesiyle KHDAK tedavisinde algoritma değiştirmiştir. İmmunoterapi ajanları ile sağ kalımda ciddi avantaj sağlanmıştır. Kemoterapiye kıyasla daha etkin olmasının yanı sıra daha uzun süre cevap elde edildiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca yan etkisi kemoterapiye kıyasla daha az ve hastalar tarafından toleransı daha kolay olmuştur. Gelecek yıllarda yeni ajanlar, tedaviye yanıtı öngördürecek yeni biyobelirteçler ve yeni kombinasyon çalışmalarının yapılması beklenmektedir

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