Bölüm
14

NÜKS/METASTATİK BAŞ BOYUN KANSERLERİNDE GÜNCEL SİSTEMİK TEDAVİLER

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GİRİŞ

Baş-boyun kanserleri; oral kavite, orofarenks, nazofarenks, hipofarenks, larinks, nazal kavite, paranazal sinüsler ve tükrük bezlerinden kaynaklanan heterojen bir hastalık grubudur. %95'ten fazlası skuamoz hücreli karsinom histolojisine sahiptir. Tüm dünyada yıllık 550000 yeni vaka ve 380000 ölümle en sık altıncı insidansa sahip tümör grubudur (Fitzmaurice & ark. 2016). Kemoterapi ve radyoterapi yanında yeni nesil tedavi seçenekleri olan hedefe yönelik tedaviler ve immunoterapilerdeki tüm gelişmelere rağmen ileri evre baş ve boyun kanserinde prognoz kötüdür ve 5 yıllık sağkalımlar %20'nin altındadır.

Sağkalım üzerinde etkili olduğu bilinen bazı faktörler tanımlanmıştır. ECOG performans skoru 0-1 olanlar, kötü diferansiye histolojiye sahip olanlar, birinci seri kemoterapiye iyi yanıt verenler ve human papilloma virus (HPV) ilişkili orofarengeal kanserler daha iyi prognoza sahiptir. Tanı sırasında kilo kaybı olması, ECOG performans skoru 2 ve üzerinde olması, daha önce radyoterapi (RT) öyküsü olması, aktif sigara kullanıcısı olması ve komorbit hastalıkların olması kötü prognozla ilişkilidir (Recondo & ark. 1991).

Metastatik baş ve boyun kanserlerinde cerrahi veya kemoradyoterapi gibi küratif tedavi seçenekleri ile kür elde etmek mümkün olmadığı için öncelikle sistemik tedaviler gündeme gelmektedir. Hastanın ECOG performans skoru, primer tümör lokalizasyonu, hastalık yükü, histolojik alt tipi, hastanın daha önce almış olduğu tedaviler, komorbit hastalıklar ve semptom varlığı tedavi seçiminde göz önünde bulundurulması gereken faktörlerdir. Temel tedavi seçenekleri; en iyi destek tedavisi ile birlikte tek ajan kemoterapi rejimleri, kombinasyon kemoterapileri, kemoterapi ve hedefe yönelik tedavi kombinasyonları, immunoterapiler ve palyatif RT olarak sıralanabilir.

leri ve %25 oranında uzun dönem sağkalımlar bildirilmektedir. Tümör biyolojisi ve immünolojisi anlaşıldıkça ve yeni nesil immunoterapi ajanları ile birlikte daha uzun süreli sağkalımların elde edilebileceği öngörülmektedir.

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