

Bölüm 16

GASTROİNTESTİNAL STROMAL TÜMÖRDE ADJUVAN SİSTEMİK TEDAVİ

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GİRİŞ

Gastrointestinal stromal tümör (GİST) ,gastrointestinal sistemin en yaygın yumuşak doku tümörüdür. GİST gastrointestinal sistemde bir çok lokalizasyondan kaynaklanabileceği gibi en sıklıkla mide (%60) ve ince barsaklardan (%30) kaynaklanmaktadır(1). GİST <%5 sıklıkta batın içinde gastrointestinal sistemle teması olmadan oluşabilmektedir. İntestinal GiST'ler gastrik olanlara nazaran daha agresif gidişlidir. Tanı immünohistokimyasal olarak konulsa da uygun tedavi seçimi için mutasyon analizi ile moleküler testler önemli role sahiptir .GİST de immünohistokimyasal olarak CD117(c-kit) pozitifliği görülmekle birlikte, GİST sıklıkla KIT ve PDGFRA aktive edici mutasyonundan kaynaklanır (2) . KIT mutasyonu çoğunlukla exon11 ve exon 9 da(3); PDGFRA mutasyonu ise exon 18 de (3) yer almaktadır. KIT exon 9 intestinal GİST 'lerde ve PDGFRA exon 18 mutasyonu gastrik GİST'lerde sıklıkla gözlenmektedir .KIT ve PDGFRA mutasyonu olmayan GİST'lere eskiden wild GİST denilirdi fakat günümüzde bu tümörlerde farklı tür mutasyonların olduğu bilinmekte olup en sık gözlenenleri NF1 ve SDH kompleks mutasyonlarıdır (4).

GİST her yaşta oluşabilmekle birlikte median yaş 65 dir ve nadir oranda 20 yaş altında gözlenir (5). GİST kadın ve erkeklerde eşit sıklıklarda gözlenmektedir .GİST batında şişkinlik ,ağrı , hemoraji, kilo kaybı ve akut batın gibi bir çok tablo ile kendini gösterebilmektedir .Vakaların %20'si tanı anında yaygın metastatik hastalık olarak gözlenir (6). Akciğer ve kemik metastazı nadiren gözlenmekle birlikte sık metastaz lokalizasyonları karaciğer ve batın içine yayılım şeklindedir.

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