

# KASTRASYONA DUYARLI METASTATİK PROSTAT KANSERİNDE SİSTEMİK TEDAVİ

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## GİRİŞ

Kastrasyona duyarlı metastatik prostat kanseri(KDuMPK), tüm yeni prostat kanseri hastalarının yaklaşık % 3'ünü oluşturur(1). Prostat hücreleri gelişme, prolifeراسyon ve fonksiyonları için androjenlere fizyolojik bağımlıdır. Prostat hücrelerindeki androjenik uyarı bir şekilde kesilirse, hücreler apopitozise gitmektedir. Tümör hücreleri için büyümeye faktörü özelliği taşıyan, androjenik aktiviteyi baskılayan her türlü tedavi modalitesi “Adrojen Deprivasyon Tedavisi (ADT)” olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Standart ADT’ler, cerrahi kastrasyon (orşiektomi), LH-RH reseptör agonisleri ve antagonistleri, 1. jenerasyon anti androjenler, östrojenler, progestinler, adrenolitik tedavi (ketokanazol) gibi sekonder hormonal manipasyonlar, 17 alfa hidroksilaz ve 17-20 liyaz enzimlerini bloke eden abirateron ve androjen reseptör blokajı yapan enzalutamid gibi 2. jenerasyon ajanlar olarak sıralanabilir(2). 7 ay boyunca ADT alan yeni tanı KDuMPK hastalarında PSA değeri <4ng/ml olduğunda yaşam süresinin uzadığı kanıtlanmıştır(3). ADT'nin faydası gösterildikten sonra yaşam süresini daha fazla uzatabilecek tedavi modelleri araştırılmıştır. KDuMPK’indeki sistemik tedavi seçenekleri incelendiğinde;

- Orşiektomi/ LHRH agonisti/ LHRH antagonisti ± Dosetaksel
- Orşiektomi/ LHRH agonisti/ LHRH antagonisti +1. jenerasyon antiandrojenler
- Orşiektomi/ LHRH agonisti/ LHRH antagonisti + Abirateron kombinasyonlarının etkinliklerinin kanıtlandığı ve klavuzlara girdiği görülmektedir(1).

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## Kaynaklar

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