Bölüm
35

JİNEKOLOJİK ONKOLOJİDE TÜMÖR MARKERLERİ

Bora COŞKUN
Ramazan Erda PAY

GİRİŞ

Tümör markerleri, tümör veya doku tarafından üretilen, biyokimyasal veya immünokimyasal yöntemlerle hastanın doku, kan idrar, asit sıvısı veya diğer vücut sıvılarında ölçümleri yapılabilen maddelerdir. Genellikle glikoprotein yapıda antijenik oluşumlardır. Enzim, hormon, reseptör, büyüme faktörleri, biyolojik cevap modülatörleri de tümör markerı olarak kullanılabilir. (1) İdeal tümör markerı, o tümör tarafından salınmalı, patolojik ve fizyolojik olgular arasında değer farklılığı olmalı, vücut kompartmanlarında tespit edilebilir düzeylerde yükselmeli, sensitivitesi ve spesifitesi yüksek olmalı, düşük maliyetli olmalı, düzeyi tümör volümünü ve rezidüel tümörü yansıtmalıdır. (2) Güncel çalışmaların katkısıyla günümüzde indirekt tarama yoluyla saptanan DNA, RNA ve protein seviyeleri de yeni tümör markerlarının keşfine imkan sağlamaktadır.

Bu bölümde jinekolojik onkolojinin sık görülen kanserleri olan over, endometrium ve serviks kanserlerinde yaygın kullanılan tümör markerlarına değineceğiz.

1. OVER KANSERLERİ VE TÜMÖR MARKERLARI

Over kanseri jinekolojik malignite bağlı ölümlerin en sık sebebi olup, maligniterin %95 i epitelyal kökenlidir. Kalan kısmı germ hücreli tümör ve seks kord stromal tümörlerdir. Türkiye'de yıllık yeni epitelyal over-tuba-periton kanseri vaka sayısı 2500-3500 arasında kabul edilmektedir. En sık 50-70 yaş arasında izlenmekte olup, ortalama görülme yaşı 63 tür. Hastaların %70'i tanı anında evre 3c ve üzeridir. US National Cancer Database Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)' e göre de hayat boyu over kanseri görülme riski 1.4% olarak bildirilmiştir. (3) Over kanseri tanı tarama ve takipte yaygın kullandığımız ve günümüzde çalış-

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