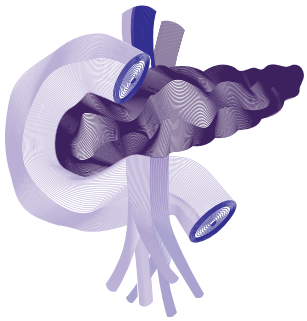
Bölüm 16

Pankreasın Nöroendokrin Tümörleri



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Giriş

Nöroendokrin tümörler (NET), nöroendokrin sistemdeki hücrelerden kaynaklanan çeşitli hormonlar salgılayabilen bir tümör grubudur. Pankreas ve gastrointestinal sistemde en az 17 farklı tipte nöroendokrin hücre bulunmaktadır (1). Pankreas nöroendokrin tümörleri (PNET), langerhans adacıklarından kaynaklanır (2). İnsülin, glukagon, somatostatin, pankreatik polipeptit ve ghrelin gibi biyolojik olarak aktif peptitler üreten iyi tanımlanmış 5 pankreatik adacık hücre tipi vardır (3). PNET'ler fonksiyonel (hormon üreten) veya nonfonksiyonel (hormon üretmeyen) tümörler, sporadik veya genetik kökenli tümörler, nöroendokrin tümörler (iyi diferansiye) veya nöroendokrin karsinomlar (undiferansiye) olarak sınıflandırılabilir (4). PNET'ler birden fazla hormon üretebilir ve insülinoma veya gastrinoma da olduğu gibi klinik tabloya baskın olan hormonun adıyla anılır (5).

Pankreas NET'leri kesin olarak immünohistokimyasal ve tümörün histolojik incelenmesi ile tanı konulur (6). Tümörün immünohistokimyasal incelemesi, genel olarak kromogranin ve sinaptofizin gibi genel NET belirteçleri ile boyama yapılmalıdır. Orjini bilinmeyen NET karaciğer metastazları için özellikle önemli olan orjin bölgeleri için belirteçler içeren boyama yapılmalıdır (7).

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tazı olan seçilmiş hastalarda genişletilmiş bir cerrahi rezeksiyon düşünülebilir (50). Rezeke edilemeyen metastazlarda tedavi, somatostatin salgısını azaltarak tümörün stabilizasyonu ve semptomların azaltılması amaçlanır. Genel olarak, anti-tümör tedavisi, somatostatinoma için spesifik veriler elde edilemediğinde, non-fonksiyonel PNET"lere benzer. ENETS kılavuzlarına göre somatostatin analogları, hedefli tedavi ve sitotoksik kemoterapi tedavisinden oluşmaktadır (51).

Sonuç

PNET'ler hakkında literatürde kapsamlı bilgiler olmasına karşın, yüksek düzeyde kanıtlar henüz yeterli düzeyde değildir. PNET'lerin tedavisinin temel taşı ve tek iyileştirici seçenek cerrahi ise, bu tümörler cerrahi onkolog, tıbbi onkolog, radyolog, endokrinolog ve patologların bulunduğu multidisipliner bir ekip tarafından yönetilmelidir.

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