Bölüm
3

İNTRAABDOMİNAL/ RETROPERİTONEAL SARKOMLARIN TANI VE TEDAVİ YANITINDA NÜKLEER TIP

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GİRİŞ

Mezenkimal dokulardan kaynaklanan tümörler sarkom olarak adlandırılmaktadır (1). Bağ dokusu, kas, yağ, kemik, kıkırdak, periferik sinir ve kan damarlarından kaynaklanabilirler. Pek çok farklı semptom ile bulgu vermekle birlikte sıklıkla kitle ve buna bağlı bası bulguları ile saptanırlar. Mezenkimal dokulardan kaynaklandıkları için karakteristik histolojik doku belirteçleri bulunabilir. Hem çocukluk hem de erişkinlik çağı tümörleridir ancak oldukça nadir görülürler (2). Yumuşak doku sarkomlarının %50'si ekstremitelerde görülürken %25'i intraabdominal, %15'i ise retroperitoneal alandan kaynaklanır (3). Erişkinlerde genellikle 59-60 yaşta saptanır ve hastaların %60'ı kadındır (4,5). 5 yıllık sağkalım, retroperitoneal sarkomlarda ekstremite yumuşak doku sarkomlarından genel olarak daha düşüktür ve %25 ile %50 arasında bildirilen yayınlar bulunmaktadır (6-8).

Sıklıkla hematojen yolla metastaz yaparlar. En sık akciğer metastazları görülürken bunu kemik metastazları takip eder. Lenf nodu metastazları ise nadiren saptanır. Gastrointestinal sistem kaynaklı sarkomlar genellikle karaciğere metastaz yapar. Nadir görülen miksoid liposarkom ise yağlı dokuya metastaz yapabilir (9). Sarkomlarda grade, tümörün agresif potansiyelini belirten morfolojik bir sınıflandırmaya dayanır (10). French Fédération Nationale de Lutte Contre le Cancer Centres (FFNLCCC) tarafından tümör diferansiyasyonu, mitoz ve nekrozu içeren üç faktörlü bir sınıflandırma sistemi tanımlanmıştır ve yaygıl olarak kullanılmaktadır (11). Hasta yaşı, tümör grade'i, tümör derinliği, boyutu, histolojik alt tipi, cerrahi sınır durumu, tümörün lokalizasyonu, vasküler rezeksiyon, rezeke edilen organ sayısı, Ki-67 indeksi ve multifokalite önemli prognostik faktörlerdir (12-14). Derin yerleşimli tümörler, ≥5cm tümör çapı, lokal rekürrens, cerrahi

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rekürrens saptama ve hatta biyopsi için kılavuzluk yapmak için yüksek doğruluk, duyarlılık ve özgüllük değerleri ile başarı ile kullanılan moleküler bir görüntüleme yöntemidir. Genel sağkalım ve hastalıksız sağkaım ile metabolik PET parametrelleri arasında da anlamlı istatistiksel ilişki olması hasta takiplerinde bu yöntemin klinisyenlere yön vermesi konusunda özellikle önemlidir. Yeni geliştirilen diğer radyonüklidler ile görüntüleme de moleküler görüntülemenin ilerleyen yıllarda çok daha başarılı sonuçlar ortaya koyacağını göstermektedir.

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