

## 9. BÖLÜM

# İNDOSİYANİN YEŞİLİ İLE YAPILAN SENTİNEL NOD BİYOPSİ TEKNİĞİ VE BAŞARI ORANLARI

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### GİRİŞ

Sentinel kelimesi ‘bekçi’ anlamına gelmektedir. Meme kanserinde sentinel lenf nodu (SLN) ise tümör hücrelerinin lenfatikler aracılığı ile drene olduğu ilk lenf nodunu tanımlar. Bu tümör hücrelerinin drene olma olasılığının en yüksek olduğu ilk lenf nodlarının incelenme prensibine dayanan minimal invaziv bu işleme sentinel lenf nodu biyopsisi (SLNB) denilmektedir (1-2).

Meme kanserinin tedavisinde SLNB aksiller diseksiyona gerek olup olmadığını belirleyen bir metoddur. SLNB sayesinde aksiller lenf nodlarının gereksiz diseksiyonu sonucu gelişebilecek morbiditelerin önüne geçilerek yaşam standartları yükseltilebilmektedir (3). SLN’nun saptanmasında günümüzde radyokolloid ve mavi boya yaygın olarak kullanılan tekniklerdir. Ancak bu tekniklerin kendilerine has avantajları ve dezavantajları mevcuttur. SLN’nun bulunma oranı radyokolloid yöntemi ile mavi boyaya göre daha yüksektir. Fakat bu yöntemde nükleer tıp ünitesine ve gama proba gereksinim duyulmaktadır. Ayrıca radyoaktif madde salınımı için alınması gereken birtakım tedbirler vardır. Mavi boyada bu bahsedilen problemler bulunmamaktadır. Mavi boya uygun maliyetli ve daha yaygın kullanılmaktadır. Fakat bu yönteminde anaflaktik şok gibi sistemik yan etkileri görülebildiği gibi enjeksiyon yerinde alerjik reaksiyonu ciltte pigmentasyon ve yağ nekrozu gibi lokal yan etkileride görülebilmektedir. Radyokolloid ile karşılaştırıldığında sadece mavi boya ile yapılan SLNB’ sinde SLN bulma oranları daha düşüktür (4-9).

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## AVANTAJLARI VE DEZAVANTAJLARI

ICG-floresan lenfatiklerin eş zamanlı olarak görüntülenmesine izin vermekte ve bu nedenle daha hızlı sonuç vermektedir. Bu teknikte herhangi bir lisans alınmasına gerek yoktur. ICG'nin mavi boya tekniğinde olduğu gibi toksik ve alerjik etkileri olmadığı gösterilmiştir (28). Lenfatik drenajının iyi olması günümüzde rutin altın standart olarak kullanımda olan radyokolloid yöntem ve mavi boyanın eş zamanlı kullanımına benzer hatta daha iyi sonuçlar verebilir.

Vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ) ICG yönteminde başarı oranını etkileyebilecek bir faktördür. Çünkü bu yöntemde gerekli olan kızıl ötesine yakın kamera gereksinimi ve ICG'nin ciltten 1- 2 cm derinlikten floresan vermesi ise en önemli dezavantajdır (34). Bu dezavantaj obez hastalarda özellikle de VKİ > 30 olanlarda problem oluşturmaktadır.

## SONUÇ

SLNB , klinik olarak aksiller evreleme için standart bir yaklaşımdır. Günümüzde SLNB için mavi boya, radyokolloid teknikleri tek tek veya kombine olarak en sık kullanılan yöntemlerdir. İCG'nin lenfatik drenajının iyi olması ve eş zamanlı görülebilir olması günümüzde rutin kullanımda olan radyokolloidin ve mavi boyanın eş zamanlı kullanımına benzer hatta daha iyi sonuçlar vermesinden dolayı sentinel lenf nodu biyopsisinde alternatif veya tamamlayıcı bir yöntem olarak kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir.

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