

Diferansiye Tiroid Kanserinde Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi Görüntüleme

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Özet

Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi (PET) onkolojik görüntülemelerde önemli yer tutan, tümörlerin hücresel düzeyde fonksiyon ve metabolizmalarını anatomik görüntüleme ile birlikte değerlendirme avantajına sahip bir tanısal modalitedir. En sık kullanılan PET radyofarmasötüğü Flor¹⁸-floro-deoksi-glukoz (F¹⁸-FDG) olup; son yıllarda tümör hücrelerini ve metabolizmasını değerlendiren bir kısmı bazı tümörler için spesifik pek çok yeni PET ajanı kullanıma girmiştir. Diferansiye Tiroid Kanselerinde (DTK) F¹⁸-FDG PET'in en sık kullanım endikasyonu bilateral total tiroidektomi ve radyoaktif iyot (RAI) tedavisi sonrasında tiroglobulin yüksekliği olan, iyot negatif hasta grubunda rekürrensini araştırılmasıdır. Ayrıca agresif histolojik tiplerin başlangıç evreleme ve takibi, yüksek riskli hastalarda prognoz belirleme, radyoaktif iyot dirençli hastalığın değerlendirilmesi gibi endikasyonlarla da hasta yönetimine katkı sağlar. DTK hastalarında kullanılan bir diğer radyofarmasötik olan İyot-124 (I¹²⁴) özellikle RAI tedavisi için dozimetri planlamasında kullanılmaktadır. Son yıllarda kullanıma girmiş yeni PET radyofarmasötiklerinin DTK'de rutin kullanımı ile ilgili henüz yeterli klinik çalışma bulunmamakla birlikte, mevcut çalışmaların bulguları özellikle RAI negatif ve F¹⁸-FDG negatif hastalarda katkılarının olacağı yönündedir.



Resim 3: Akciğer ve lenf nodu metastazlı iyot refrakter tiroid kanseri hastasında sorafenib tedavisi öncesi ve sonrası FDG PET/BT görüntüleri. Tedavi altında belirgin anatomik ve metabolik progresyon gelişimi tespit edilmiştir.

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