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BÖLÜM

Kanser Tanısında ve Tedavi Sürecinde Likit Biyopsi Kullanımının Önemi

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GİRİŞ

Kanser, farklı şekilde evrimleşmekte olan genetik klonların progresyondan sorumlu olduğu dinamik bir hastalıktır (1). Son yıllarda kanser alanında artan bilgi birikimi ve teknolojik gelişmeler kişiye özgü hassas tıbbi onkolojiyi doğurmuştur. Hassas tıbbi onkolojinin temel amacı, kanserin tanı ve tedavisini geliştirmektir. Bu amaçla tedavi seçimine rehberlik etmek üzere biyobelirteçlerin belirlenmesine yardımcı olmak, hastalığın prognozunu tahmin edebilen bir moleküler alt tip sınıflandırması oluşturmak ve tümör progresyonunda rol oynayan somatik değişiklikleri karakterize etmek için tümör materyaline çeşitli genomik ve moleküler analizler uygulanmaktadır. Bu genomik ve moleküler analizleri gerçekleştirmek için tümörden parça almak genellikle mümkün olmayan ve hastalık sürecinde tümör heterojenitesinin takibine izin vermeyen invazif prosedürlere bağlıdır (2).

Kanserin klinik yönetiminde hassas tıbbi onkoloji, likit biyopsi (LB) tanı platformu aracılığıyla sağlanabilir. LB hastalık sürecinde tümör heterojenitesinin takibine izin veren ve invazif olmayan etkili bir yöntem olarak kabul edilmektedir (3).

Kanserde likit biyopsi (LB) kan, idrar, tükürük, plevral efüzyon sıvısı veya beyin omurilik sıvısı gibi vücut sıvılarında DNA, RNA, kanser hücreleri, ekstraselü-

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tedaviye yanıt tahmini ve hastalığın gerçek-zamanlı takibi için oldukça önemlidir (83). LB sayesinde kanser türüne özgü biyobelirteçlerin invazif olmayan yollarla tespitinin sağlanabilmesi yakın gelecekte moleküler biyoloji anlayışı ve tümör heterojenitesine yaklaşımda önemli bir değişimi temsil edecektir

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