

BÖLÜM 2

Kolorektal kanser için tarama

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ANAHTAR NOKTALAR

- Guaiac bazlı gaitada gizli kan testi kullanılarak yapılan kolorektal kanser taramasının, hastalığa özgü mortalite oranında sürekli bir azalma sağladığı popülasyon bazlı randomize çalışmalarla gösterilmiştir.
- Guaiac bazlı gaitada gizli kan testi, insan hemoglobini için spesifik değildir.
- Gaita immunokimyasal test (GIT), insan hemoglobini için spesifiktir ve ölçülebilir bir testtir.
- GIT, taramada standart bir metod olarak guaiac gaitada gizli kan testinin yerini alacak gaita tarama yöntemi gibi görünmektedir.
- Randomize çalışmalar göstermiştir ki, fleksible sigmoidoskopi ile adenomların çıkarılması hem hastalığın insidansında hem de hastalığa özgü mortalite oranlarında azalma sağlanmaktadır.
- Kolonoskopi yapılanlarda hem mortalite oranında hem de hastalık insidansında azalma sağlandığı ispatlanmıştır. Fakat, tarama testi olarak kolonoskopi kullanımını hakkında, popülasyon bazlı randomize çalışmalarla sağlanmış bir veri henüz mevcut değildir.
- Taramanın sonuçları cinsiyet, tarama testlerinin farkındalığı ve etnik kökenden etkilenir.
- Taramada yeni yaklaşımlar sırası ile gaitada DNA markırlarının tespiti, proteinler ve DNA metilasyonunu gösteren kan testleri yeni geliştirilen tarama testleridir. Bununla beraber hali hazırda bu testler popülasyon taramaları için önerilmemektedir.

OLGU ÇALIŞMASI

65 yaşında erkek hasta popülasyon tarama programına çağrıldı. İlk olarak tarama merkezinden 2 hafta sonra, kendisine gaitada gizli kan testi gönderileceğini açıklayan bir mektup gönderildi. Bu ön bildiri mektubunun bir sayfasında tarama işleminin artıları ve eksileri açıklanmıştı. İki hafta sonra, hastaya guaiac bazlı gaitada gizli

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ÇOKTAN SEÇMELİ SORULARIN CEVAPLARI

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