

GERİATRİK ONKOLOJİ HASTALARINDA HEDEFE YÖNELİK AJANLARIN KULLANIMI

16. BÖLÜM

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GİRİŞ

Günümüz kanser tedavisinde büyük çığır açan hedefe yönelik ajanlar, sitotoksik kemoteraplere etkinlik açısından üstünlük sağlamanın yanı sıra, yan etki profili açısından da hastalara daha iyi yaşam kaliteleri ve artmış tedavi uyumu gibi avantajları beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu yüz güldürücü sonuçlara karşın, literatürdeki veriler yaşlı hasta grubunda son derece kısıtlıdır. Kanser tanılı hasta popülasyonunun içindeki oranı giderek artmakta olan yaşlı hastalar, maalesef klinik çalışmalarda yeterince temsil edilememekte, gerçek yaşamla uyumsuz şekilde komorbiditesi az, performans durumu iyi hastaları çalışmalara dahil etmektedir. Bu bölümde onkoloji pratiğimizde kullandığımız hedefe yönelik ajanlar hem klinik çalışma, hem de gerçek yaşam verilerinin ışığında, genç hasta gruplarıyla kıyaslanarak değerlendirilecektir.

MEME KANSERİNDE KULLANILAN AJANLAR

-Trastuzumab

Trastuzumabın, Her-2 pozitif erken ve ileri meme kanserinin tedavisinde etkinliği gösterilmiştir (1-6). Çalışmalar, geriatric hasta grubunun adjuvan dönemde daha az oranda trastuzumab aldığını ve 1 yıllık tedavi süresinin daha az oranda tamamlandığını göstermektedir (7,8). 10000'e yakın meme kanseri tanılı 65 yaş üstü hastayla yapılan, retrospektif bir çalışmada (9), trastuzumab alan hastalarda almayanlara göre daha fazla kalp yetmezliği geliştiği görülmüştür. (%29.4 vs %18.9) Özgeçmişte koroner arter hastalığı ve hipertansiyon tanısı olması, yaşın 80 üzerinde olması ve trastuzumabın haftalık uygulanması kardiyak toksisite riskini arttıran etmenler olarak raporlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın gerçek

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SONUÇ

Hedefe yönelik ajanların geriatrik hasta grubunda verileri kısıtlıdır ve bu verilerin bir çoğu pivotal çalışmaların alt grup analizlerinden sağlanmıştır. Bunun yanında, birçok komorbiditenin varlığı ilaç-ilaç etkileşimi ve toksisitelere eğilim açısından hekimlerin bu hastaları dikkatli değerlendirmesini gerektirir. Onkoloji pratiğinde yaşlı hasta oranının her geçen gün arttığı düşünüldüğünde, gerçek yaşamdaki hasta demografiklerine özel klinik çalışmaları planlanmalı, toksisiteyi ve tedaviye yanıtı predikte edecek yöntemler geliştirilmelidir.

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