

BÖLÜM 91

KEMOTERAPİ

Oğuzhan PEKİNCE ¹

GİRİŞ

Yumuşak doku sarkomları Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) tarafından 50'den fazla tanımlanmış tümörü içeren heterojen bir grubu tanımlamak için kullanılan bir terimdir(1,2). Çok farklı tümör çeşitlerini içeren bir grup olmasına rağmen 2015 yılı Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) verilerine göre tüm kanser vakalarının %1'inden azını oluşturmaktadır(2).

1970'lere kadar sarkomlarda primer tedavi metodu cerrahi olmasına rağmen izole cerrahi tedavinin yüksek lokal nüks oranı ve yumuşak doku sarkomlarında %50, kemik sarkomlarında %80'den fazla uzak metastaz ve 2 yıl içinde çoğunlukla gelişen mortalite ile ilişkili olduğu gösterildi (3-5). Radyoterapi ve kemoterapi gibi cerrahi dışı tedavilerin bu neoplazmlara yönelik anti-tümör etkinliğinin kanıtlanması ile başlangıçta sadece metastatik olgularda kullanılsa da daha sonra adjuvan (cerrahi sonrası) ve neo-adjuvan (cerrahi öncesi) olarak kombine bir tedavi protokolünün parçası olarak sarkom tedavisindeki yerini almış ve ekstremiteler ve hasta sağkalımı üzerine olan olumlu etkileri bildirilmiştir (3,6-7).

KEMOTERAPİNİN GELİŞİM SÜRECİ VE ROLÜ

Sarkomların lokal kontrolü için cerrahi tedavi ve radyoterapi gibi başarılı protokollerin geliştirilmesine rağmen high-grade, geniş, derin tümöre sahip olan hastaların %40-50'sinde lokal nüks gelişimi ve uzak metastazlardan (İlk tanısında %10 akciğer metastazı görülmektedir.) ötürü ölüm beklenmektedir(3). Kemoterapi ilk başta metastatik sarkom tedavisi için kullanılsa da daha sonra yapılan çalışmalar ile uzuv koruyucu tedavi için uygun hasta sayısını ve sağ kalımı artırmak için kullanılmaya başlanmıştır (8,9).

Tek ajanlı kemoterapotik ilaçlar içerisinde adriamisin ve ifosfamidin yumuşak doku sarkomlarında %20'nin üzerinde etkinliği gösterilmiştir (10). Kemoterapotik ajanlar içerisinde tek ajanlı protokolde en büyük tecrübe adriamisine aittir. Adriamisin için dik bir doz yanıt eğrisi mevcuttur. Güneybatı Onkoloji (SWOG) grubunun 1970'lerdeki çalışması 3 haftalık 75mg/m²lik dozun 60 ve 45 mg/m²lik dozlara göre daha üstün olduğunu bildiren ilk çalışmadır (11). Bununla birlikte özellikle bolus infüzyon uygulaması ile bildirilen kardiyotoksisite adriamisin uygulamasında doz sınırlayıcı olsa da 72-96 saatte yavaş infüzyonla uygulama

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SONUÇ

Moleküler biyolojinin gelişmesi tümör gruplarının kemoterapi ve radyoterapiye olan duyarlılığının ortaya konulmasında umut ışığı olurken beraberinde cerrahi teknolojinin de her gün gelişmesi ile birlikte uzuv kurtarıcı tedaviler ve sağ kalım üzerinde olumlu etkileri her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte sarkom tedavisinde Radyasyon onkoloisi, medikal onkoloji, ortopedik cerrahi, patoloji ve radyoloji klinikleri arasında multidisipliner bir çalışma önemini ve gerekliliğini korumaktadır.

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