

## Bölüm 3.6

# DEFİNİTİF TEDAVİ SONRASI BİYOKİMYASAL REKÜRRENS

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## GİRİŞ

Prostat kanseri erkeklerde en sık görülen ve ölümle sonuçlanabilen kanserlerden birisidir. Tedavide hastalığın evresine ve risk grubuna göre cerrahi ya da cerrahi dışı tedaviler uygulanabilmektedir. Prostat kanserinin definitif tedavisi sonrası takibi de oldukça önemlidir. Bu takip sırasında kullanılan en önemli biyokimyasal parametre prostat spesifik antijen (PSA)'dır. Prostat kanserinde PSA takibi ile lokal ya da uzak alandaki hastalık nüksü öngörmeye çalışılmaktadır.

## TANIMLAR

Radikal prostatektomi ya da radyoterapi gibi primer definitif tedavi sonrası artış gösteren PSA değeri için biyokimyasal rekürrensi tanımlayacak tek bir kestirim değeri yoktur. Literatürde biyokimyasal rekürrens tanımları tedavi çeşidine ve artan PSA değerine göre farklı kestirim değerleri ile açıklanmaktadır.

NCCN (National Comprehensive Cancer Network) kılavuzlarında radikal prostatektomi sonrası biyokimyasal nüks tarifi, ölçülebilen PSA değerleri olarak tanımlanmıştır (1). Diğer taraftan EAU (Avrupa Üroloji Derneği) kılavuzunda ise nüksü en iyi öngören eşik PSA değeri 0,2 ng/ml'nin üstünde veya yükselen değerler olarak bildirilmiştir (2). Hormonoterapi eşlik etsin ya da etmesin primer radyoterapi sonrası biyokimyasal rekürrens için de RTOG-ASTRO (Ra-

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progresyon açısından en yüksek riske sahip hastalarda erken hormonoterapi düşünülebilir (26).

Prostat kanseri hastalık yönetimi açısından ürolojinin en kompleks hastalıklarının başında gelmektedir. Bu yüzden gerek değişen tedavi modaliteleri gereksse yeni görüntüleme yöntemleri ile sürekli kendini güncellemektedir. Cerrahi veya radyoterapi gibi definitif tedavilere rağmen gelişen biyokimyasal nüksün yönetimi de zamanla değişmektedir. Güncel yaklaşımda definitif tedavi çeşidine göre prostat yatağına radyoterapi, kurtarma radikal prostatektomisi, HIFU, brakiterapi, aralıklı ya da devamlı hormonoterapi gibi tedaviler uygulanmaktadır.

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