BÖLÜM 21

Lokalize ve Metastatik Prostat Kanserinde Morfolojik ve Fonksiyonel Sınıflandırma

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GİRİŞ

Lokalize ve metastatik prostat kanserinde risk sınıflaması hastaların hangilerinde aktif izlem, küratif tedavi veya palyatif tedavi yaklaşımlarını belirleyebilmemiz açısından önem taşır. Risk sınıflamasında tümörün evrelemesini belirleme amaçlı kullandığımız TNM sınıflamasının yanında, PSA düzeyleri, Gleason skoru, doku biyopsisi verileri, gen mutasyonları ve ileri düzey görüntüleme tekniklerinden faydalanılmaktadır. Bu tetkiklerin sonuçları doğrultusunda hastaya ait risk grubu belirlenir ve böylece gereksiz tetkik ve tedavilerin önüne geçilmiş olur.

PSA Düzeyleri: PSA (Prostat Spesifik Antijen) düzeyleri, prostat kanserinin teşhisinde ve izlenmesinde kritik bir rol oynar. PSA düzeyleri, tedavi sürecinde düzenli aralıklarla ölçülür.

DRM (Dijital Rektal Muayene): DRM, prostatın fiziksel olarak muayene edilmesini içerir. Bu muayene, prostat kanserinin erken aşamalarında bile anormallikleri tespit edebilir. Hastalığın T evrelemesini belirlemede yardımcı olabilmektedir.

Genetik Testler: BRCA 1-2 gen mutasyonları prostat ca tanımlı hastalarda yaklaşık %6 oranında görülür ve BRCA-2 gen mutasyonu hastalığın agresif gidişatının göstergesidir bu nedenle her hastada rutin test bakılması önerilir.(1) Ayrıca HOXB13 veya ATM gen mutasyonları aile bireylerinde yüksek risk olduğunu göstermesi nedeni ile bakılması tavsiye edilir.(2)

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