34. BÖLÜM

GASTROENTEROPANKREATİK NÖROENDOKRİN TÜMÖRLERDE SOMATOSTATİN ANALOGLARININ TEDAVİDEKİ YERİ

Erkan ERDUR[1]

GİRİŞ

Gastroenteropankreatik nöroendokrin tümörler (GEP-NET); Gastrointestinal sistem boyunca diffüz olarak dağılmış, nöroendokrin diferansiasyon gelişmiş epitel hücrelerden gelişen çeşitli biyolojik aminler ve peptid hormonlar salgılayabilen, heterojen, geniş ve karmaşık klinik seyirli tümörlerdir(1). Obendorfer tarafından ilk kez 1907 yılında tanımlanmıştır. Günümüzde nöroendokrin tümörler (NET) için tek bir isimlendirme, grade ve evreleme sistemi bulunmamaktadır. Öneriler daha çok köken aldığı organ spesifiktir. Bununla birlikte, proliferasyon hızı ve primer tümör yayılımı gibi bulgular, pek çok sınıflama sistemi tarafından kullanılmaktadır. 2019 yılında WHO tarafından gastrointestinal ve hepatopankreatikobilier sistem nöroendokrin tümörleri ile ilgili tek bir sınıflandırma sistemi önerilmiştir(2)

Amerikan Kanser Enstitüsü SEER verilerine göre NET'in görülme sıklığı 2-5/100000 iken, ortanca görülme yaşı 63 dür. Tanı sırasında iyi diferansiye NET'lerin %90'ı gastroenteropankreatik sistem ve bronkopulmoner sistemde yerleşmektedir. Hastaların %53'ü sınırlı evre hastalığa sahip iken, %20 hasta lokal ileri hastalığa ve %27 hasta ise metastatik hastalığa sahiptir(3). Sınırlı evre ve oligometastatik iyi diferansiye NET'de küratif cerrahi tedavi, halen ana tedavi yöntemi olmaya devam etmektedir. Lokal ileri, cerrahi olarak rezeke edilemeyen ve metastatik tümörlerde ise palyatif sistemik tedaviler kullanılmaktadır.

[1] Uzm. Dr., Diyarbakır Gazi Yaşargil Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Tıbbi Onkoloji Kliniği, erdurerkan@gmail.com

da, STA analogları kullanımından önce somatostatin reseptörü görüntülemesi yapılmalı ve reseptör görüntülemesi negatif olan hastalarda STA analogları kullanılmamalıdır(36).

SONUÇ

Günümüzde rezeke edilemeyen veya metastatik iyi diferansiye nöroendokrin tümörlerde tedavi seçenekleri hızla artmaktadır. Hem tümör büyümesi hemde sekretuar iyi diferansiye NET'lerde hipersekresyona ait klinik bulguların yönetiminde somatostatin analogları etkili ve güvenli tedavi ajanları olarak yaygın şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Yeni geliştirilen STA'lar bu hastalarda umut ışığı olmaya devam etmektedir

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