

# 35. BÖLÜM

## GASTROENTEROPANKREATİK NÖROENDOKRİN TÜMÖRLERDE KEMOTERAPİ

Sinan ÜNAL<sup>1</sup>

### GİRİŞ

Nöroendokrin Neoplaziler, baskın biçimde nöroendokrin farklılaşma gösteren epitelyal tümörler olarak tanımlanır. Nöroendokrin hücrelerin yaygın dağılımına bağlı olarak herhangi bir organ sisteminde gelişebilirler.

Dünya verileri incelendiğinde sık karşılaşılan neoplaziler olduklarını söylemek mümkün değildir. İnsidansını, isimlendirme ve sınıflamadaki karmaşıklık nedeni ile kesin olarak saptamak zordur. Ancak son yıllarda insidansının arttığını düşündürecek çalışmalar mevcuttur. (1-3)

Birçok organ sistemini etkiliyor olması nedeni ile Nöroendokrin Neoplazilerin (NEN) isimlendirilmesi ve sınıflandırılması karmaşıktır. Günümüzde Dünya Sağlık Örgütü 2019 sınıflaması doğrultusunda gastroenteropankreatik nöroendokrin neoplaziler (GEP NEN) birlikte sınıflandırılmaktadır. (4) (bkz. Tablo 1)

Bu sınıflama büyük ölçüde iki grup oluşturmaktadır.

- İyi diferansiye Nöroendokrin Tümörler (NET)
- Kötü diferansiye Nöroendokrin Karsinomlar (NEK)

<sup>1</sup> Uzm. Dr. , İzmir Atatürk Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi Tıbbi Onkoloji Kliniği, drsinanunal@gmail.com

halen kemoterapidir. İleri evre semptomatik ve tümör yükü fazla olan pankreatik NET'lerde kemoterapi halen birinci sırada değerlendirilmesi önerilen yaklaşımdır. Pankreas dışı NET'lerde ise mevcut tedavi seçeneklerini tüketmiş hastalarda kemoterapi bir seçenektir. Kemoterapi ve yeni gelişen tedavi seçeneklerinin en faydalı şekilde sıralanması, kombine kullanımlarının netleştirilmesi açısından çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu aşikardır. NEN tedavisi ve kemoterapi gelişmelere açık bir alan olup yakın zamanda açıklanacak çalışmalarla değişme potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

## KAYNAKLAR

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