

BÖLÜM 1

KANSER TANI VE TEDAVİSİNDE YAPAY ZEKANIN GÜNCEL ROLÜ

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GİRİŞ

1956-1956 yılında Dartmouth konferansında yapay zekanın (Artificial intelligence, AI) temellerinin atıldığına inanılmaktadır. Yıllarca süren gelişmelerin ardından makine öğrenimi (Machine Learning, ML), derin öğrenme (Deep learning, DL) gibi tüm teknolojiler ve bağlantılı alt dalları yapay zeka veya AI olarak adlandırılmıştır (1,2). Yapay zeka, çok katmanlı sinir ağı (Deep Neural Networks, DNN) ile insan beyni nöronlarından ilham alınan matematiksel modeller ile DL'nin temelini oluşturur. Mantıksal muhakeme yeteneği ile çok büyük miktarda veriden öğrenerek istatistiksel çıkarımlar yapar ve böylece belirli görevlerde insan düşünme biçimini kısmen taklit edebilir (3,4). Araştırmacılar DL algoritmalarını onkoloji, dermatoloji ve kardiyoloji gibi birçok farklı alanda hastalığın teşhis ve tedavisinde kullanabilirler (5,6). Yapay zeka destekli genomlar, transkriptomik ve proteomik veriler kişiselleştirilmiş moleküler imzaların belirlenmesine ve kişiye özel tedavi yaklaşımlarına imkan vermektedir (7). Bu bölüm kapsamında kanser tanı ve tedavisinde yapay zekanın kullanımına odaklanılmıştır.

KANSER ALANINDA YAPAY ZEKANIN KULLANIMI

Kanser gelişiminin altında yatan moleküler mekanizmaları aydınlatmak amacıyla genler, proteinler, mRNA'lar ve metabolitler ile gen ekspresyonu, sinyal iletimi, gen regülasyonu ve protein-protein etkileşimleri tanımlanarak ağ yapıları mo-

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hip olduğu görülmektedir. Genomik, transkriptomik ve proteomik verilerin entegrasyonu ile elde edilen kişiselleştirilmiş moleküler imzalar, kanserin karmaşık patofizyolojik ve moleküler yapısının anlaşılması ile hedefe yönelik tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca yapay zeka destekli tanı, sınıflandırma, prognostik biyo-belirteçlerin değerlendirilmesi, ilaç keşfi ve radyoterapi planlaması gibi alanlarda sağlanan yenilikler sayesinde hem erken teşhis hem de hasta bazlı tedavi optimizasyonu mümkün kılınmaktadır. Bu nedenle yapay zeka gelecekte kanser yönetiminde daha etkili, güvenilir ve kişiselleştirilmiş yaklaşımların geliştirilmesine önemli ölçüde katkı sağlayacaktır.

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