

18. Bölüm

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE KÜRATİF RADYOTERAPİ YAKLAŞIMLARI

Meltem KIRLI BÖLÜKBAŞ¹

GİRİŞ

Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Vuhan kentinde açıklanamayan yeni tip pnömoni vakaları vakaları görülmeye başlamıştır. Kısa bir süre sonra etkenin yeni bir tip koronavirüs olduğu ortaya çıkarılmıştır (2019n-CoV)¹. Bu yeni tip virüsün neden olduğu akut solunum yolları enfeksiyonu koronavirüs hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Çin'de yılın ilk ayında vakaların büyük çoğunluğu Vuhan'da olmak üzere 16.500 onaylanmış vaka, 360 ölüm ve 20.000'den fazla şüpheli vaka tespit edilmiştir². 11 Mart 2020'ye kadar virüsün hızla yayılması sonucu 11 ülkede 118.000'den fazla vaka ve 4291 ölüm saptanmıştır. Bunun üzerine Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) COVID-19 salgınının "küresel pandemi" haline geldiğini açıklamıştır³.

Radyoterapi (RT), kanser hastaları için temel bir tedavi olup uygulanması genellikle günler ve haftalar sürmektedir. Daha önce yapılan çalışmalarda radyoterapi tedavi süresinin uzaması ya da tedaviye verilen araların lokal kontrolü ve sağkalımı olumsuz yönde etkilediği gösterilmiştir^{4,5}

COVID-19 pandemisinde, radyoterapidaki tedavi gecikmelerinin tedavi sonuçlarına nasıl etki ettiği ana odak nokta haline gelmiştir. Pandemi başlarında yayınlanan 1.272.681 olgu içeren bir çalışmada 7 (meme, kolon, rektum, akciğer, baş-boyun, serviks ve mesane kanserleri) ana kanser tipi incelenmiş ve tedavide yaşanan her 4 haftalık gecikmede mortalite riskinde %13'e varan istatistiksel an-

¹ Uzm. Dr. Meltem KIRLI BÖLÜKBAŞ, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Bakırköy Dr. Sadi Konuk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, meltemkrl@gmail.com

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