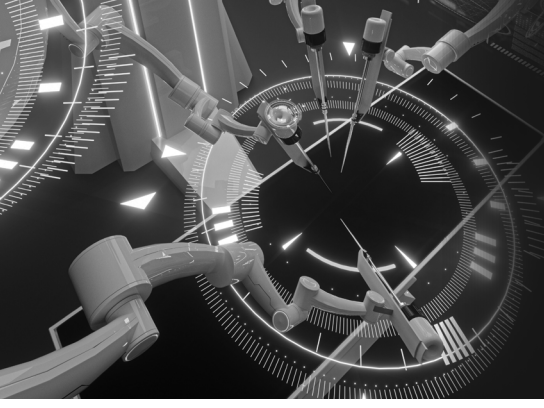




Bölüm

38

HIPEC SICAK KEMOTERAPİ

Ali BAL¹

GİRİŞ

Gastrointestinal ve jinekolojik kanserlerin loko-rejyonal ilerlemesi genellikle peritoneal yüzeyde tümör implantlarının varlığı ile karakterize peritoneal karsinomatosis (PC) olarak isimlendirilen bir duruma sebep olur. Bu tümör implantları çok çeşitli büyüklük, sayı ve dağılımda olabilirler. Peritoneal karsinomatoziste prognoz çok kötüdür ve medyan sağkalım genellikle 6 aydan daha kısadır.¹

PC için yaygın olarak kabul edilen tedaviler, herhangi bir kür umudu olmaksızın sistemik kemoterapi, destek tedavileri ve palyatif tedavilerdir. Tek başına cerrahi, yalnızca görünen tümör nodüllerini kaldırabilir. Mikrometastazlar, gözle görülmeyen serbest kanser hücreleri ve rezeksiyona uygun olmayan tümör kitlelerinde cerrahi herhangi bir fayda sağlamaz. Bundan dolayı ne cerrahi ne de kemoterapi tek başına PC' li hastalarda sağkalım ve yaşam kalitesi üzerinde belirgin olumlu etkiler yapamaz. Bu zorlu problemin üstesinden gelmek için, son yıllarda sitoredüktif cerrahi (CRS) artı hipertermik intraperitoneal kemoterapi (HIPEC) adı verilen yeni bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirilmiştir.²

HIPEC

HIPEC, 30-90 dakika boyunca 43 °C'ye kadar ısıtılmış bir kemoterapotik solüsyon ile karın boşluğunun intraoperatif perfüzyonunu içerir. Rezidüel tümör hücreleri, kemoterapi ve hiperterminin sinerjistik etkisine maruz kalır.³

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