



## BÖLÜM 10

# Özofagus-Mide-İnce Bağırsak ve Pankreatobilier Sistem Tümörlerinde F-18 Florodeoksiglikoz, Ga-68 DOTATATE ve FAPI Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi/Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

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### Giriş

Üst gastrointestinal sistem ve pankreatobilier sistem tümörlerinde F-18 izotopu ile işaretlenmiş fluoro-2-deoksi-glikoz Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi/Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (FDG PET/BT) ve Galyum 68 (Ga-68) DOTATATE VE FAPI PET/BT görüntüleme, her ne kadar özellikle pankreatobilier sisteme çalışmalar sürmekte ise de gittikçe artan bir rol kazanmaktadır. Bu tetkiklerin kendine özel sınırlılıkları bulunmakla birlikte, lezyona spesifik görüntüleme yöntemleri olmasının doğal üstünlüklerini de barındırmaktadır. Üst gastrointestinal sistem (özofagus-mide-ince bağırsak) tümörlerinde özellikle primer kitleye ait yoğun aktivite tutulumu nedeniyle peritümöral lenf nodlarında rölatif kısıtlılıkları olsa da bekleniği gibi uzak metastazların tespit edilmesi, tedavi yanıtını değerlendirmesi, prog-

noz tespiti ve özellikle neoadjuvan kemoterapi sonrası operabilite değerlendirmesinde FDG PET/BT'nin hasta yönetimine önemli katkılar sağladığı bilinmektedir. Bundan sonra yapılacak çalışmalar şu anda olduğu gibi, bu alanda gelecek vadeden görüntüleme yönteminin FAPI PET/BT olduğuna işaret etmektedir.

### Özefagus Karsinomu

Üst gastrointestinal sistem tümörlerinde son yapılan çalışmalar özellikle T evreleme ve bölgesel lenf nodlarının tespitinde FDG PET/BT'nin kısıtlılıkları nedeniyle bu alanlarda tanının Endoskopik Ultrasonografi (EUS) ve ince igne aspirasyon biyopsileri ile desteklenmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir (1, 2). Son yıllarda PET/BT cihazlarıyla birlikte Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi/Manyetik Rezonans (PET/MR) görüntüleme sistemlerinin

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Bu gruplarda (Hepato-pankreato biliyer tümörler) düşük FDG tutulum etkinliği nedeniyle diğer ajanlarla arayışlar sürmekte olup bu anlamda son yıllarda diğer tümörlerde etkinliğinin gösterilmiş olması bakımından Ga-68 FAPI görüntüleme ön plana çıkmaktadır. Pankreas kanseri ve karaciğer metastazı ile ilgili bir vaka sunumunda (65) ve hepatoselüler karsinom hastalarının dahil edildiği geniş bir seride (66) özellikle yüksek hedef zemin oranı ile tanısal gücünün FDG PET/BT'ye üstünlüğü vurgulanmaktadır.

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