



## BÖLÜM 15

# Mide Kanseri Tedavisinde Güncel Onkolojik Yaklaşım

Cem MİRİLİ<sup>1</sup>

### Giriş

Mide kanseri tüm dünyada en sık görülen beşinci ve en ölümcül üçüncü kanser tipidir. Erkeklerde kadınlardan daha fazla görülmekle beraber mide kanseri coğrafyalara göre de sıklık açısından farklılık göstermektedir; en yüksek Doğu Asya'da olup sırasıyla azalarak Doğu Avrupa, Güney Amerika, en az ise Kuzey Amerika'da tespit edilmektedir. Sıklık farklılığına ek olarak doğudan batıya tümörün biyolojisi de farklılık göstermektedir. Doğu ülkelerindeki tümörlerde (Japonya, Kore) taşlı yüzük hücreli tip ve proksimal mide tutulumu daha azdır, bu sayede tedaviye alınan yanıtlar ve yaşam oranları Batı ülkelerine göre daha yüksektir (1, 2).

### Risk Faktörleri

Mide kanseri risk faktörlerini kontrol edilemeyenler ve edilebilenler olarak ikiye ayırabi-

liz. Yaş, cinsiyet ve ırk kontrol edilemeyen, helicobakter pilori (HP) enfeksiyonu (En sık enfektif sebep), ebstein barr virüsü (EBV), sigara, yüksek nitrit içeren beslenme tarzı en önemli kontrol edilebilen risk faktörlerindedir. Ek olarak daha önce mide ameliyatı geçirmiş olmak, pernisyöz anemi ve genetik faktörler de sebeplerdendir. Mide kanserinde en güçlü ilişkiye sahip genetik sebep herediter diffüz gastrik kanser (CDH1) sendromudur. Diğer genetik sebepler ise Lynch sendromu, herediter meme ve over kanseri (BRCA), Li Fraumeni, ailesel adenomatoz polipozis ve peutz jegher sendromudur (3).

### Patoloji ve Biyoloji

Mide kanseri histolojik olarak en sık adenokarsinom tipinde olup daha nadir olarak lenfoma, leiomyosarkom, gastrointestinal stromal tümör ve nöroendokrin tümörlerde de tespit edilebilmektedir (4).

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., Özel Adana Ortadoğu Hastanesi, Tıbbi Onkoloji, cemirili@gmail.com

KAPEOX, HER2 pozitif hastalarda ise FOLFOX/KAPEOX+TRASTUZUMAB rejimlerinin kullanılmasıdır. Ancak son dönemde İKNİ ajanlarının özellikle kemoterapilerle kombine edilmesi sonucunda standart tedavilere göre daha iyi yanıtlar alındığı gösterilmektedir. Bu sebeple yakın zamanda kemoterapi+İKNİ ± hedefe yönelik ajan kombinasyonlarının standart tedavilerden biri olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bununla beraber giderek artan sayıda hedefe yönelik ajanlarla ilgili çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Sonuç olarak kanser tedavisi sürekli güncellenen ve yeni tedavi modalitelerinin ortaya çıktığı bir alandır. Mide kanseri tedavisinin de zaman içinde birçok değişime açık olduğu gözükmektedir.

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