BÖLÜM 40

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tümörlerde Sistemik Tedaviler

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Giriş

Gastrointestinal stromal tümörler (GİST), çoğunlukla KIT (Tirozin kinaz reseptörü) veya PDGFRA (Platelet derive büyüme faktör reseptör alfa) genlerinde aktive edici mutasyonlarla birlikte olan gastrointestinal sistem kanserlerinin %1-2'sini oluşturan nadir mezenkimal neoplazmlardır (1).

GİST'ler tipik olarak midede (%60) ve ince bağırsakta (%30) subepitelyal neoplazmalar olarak bulunur; bununla birlikte, gastrointestinal sistemin herhangi bir bölümünde, duodenumda (%4-5), rektumda (%4) ve çok nadiren de omentum, mezenter ve peritonda ortaya çıkabilirler (2-6).

GİST'ler ağırlıklı olarak yaşlı erişkinlerde görülür ve medyan tanı yaşı 65-69 arasındadır (7-11). GİST'ler 40 yaşın altında nadiren görülür (7).

Biyopsi ve Patolojik Değerlendirme

GİST'ler yumuşak ve kırılgan tümörlerdir. Biyopsi alma yönteminde karar, şüphelenilen tümör tipine ve hastalığın yaygınlığına göre verilmelidir. Preoperatif tedaviye başlamadan önce primer GİST tanısını doğrulamak için biyopsi gereklidir (12). Son klavuzlar, GİST'in kesin tanısının endoskopik ultrason (EUS) kılavuzluğunda İİAB (İnce iğne aspirasyon biyopsisi) yoluyla doku alımını gerektirdiğini ileri sürmektedir. Tümörün kanama riski ve karın içi tümör yayılımı riski perkutan biyopsiyle artar. Dolayısıyla İİAB (EUS eşliğinde) perkütan biyopsiden üstündür, İİAB tercih edilir. Perkütan görüntü kılavuzluğunda biyopsi, metastatik hastalığın doğrulanması için uygun olabilir (13).

Yeterli tümör dokusunun dikkatli mikroskobik incelemesine dayanan morfolojik tanı,

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davisine yanıt veren veya sadece fokal progresyonu olan hastalara önerilmelidir. TKİ tedavisi sırasında yaygın hastalık progresyonu olan hastalar cerrahiden çok az fayda görür.

Sonuç olarak sitoredüktif cerrahi genellikle gastrektomi, hepatektomi ve pankreas rezeksiyonu gibi potansiyel olarak morbid prosedürler gerektirir ve multidisipliner merkezlerde gerçekleştirilmelidir. Bu hastalar rezeksiyondan sonra TKİ ile tedaviye devam etmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastrointestinal stromal tümörler, Mitotik indeks, Hedefe yönelik tedaviler, Tirozin kinaz inhibitörleri, İmatinib, Sunitinib, Regorafenib, Neoadjuvan, Adjuvan, Metastatik, KIT, DOG1, PDGFRA.

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