

KOLOREKTAL KANSERLERİN GENETİĞİ

21. BÖLÜM

Güven YENMİŞ¹

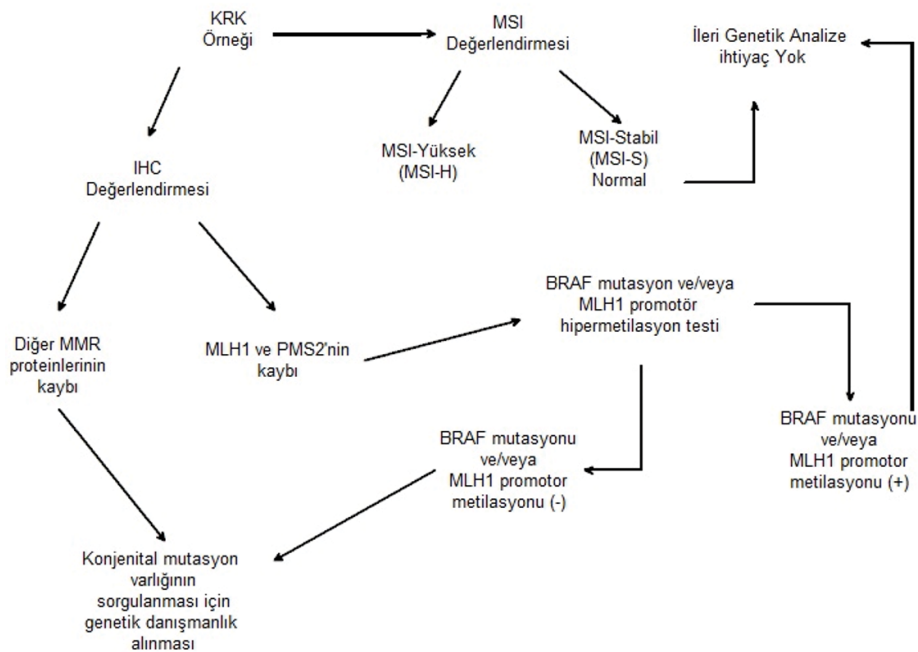
ÖZET

Kanser, 21. yüzyılın en çok gündem olan hastalığıdır. Temel olarak, organizmanın bedenindeki kontrol mekanizmalarını aşarak çoğalmayı devam ettiren, çoğaldığı yerden organizmanın başka bir dokusuna sıçrayıp ya da taşınıp bu bölgelerde de kontrolsüz bir şekilde çoğalmaya devam eden hücre grubunu ifade eder. Dünya sağlık örgütü (DSÖ) 2018 verilerine göre, dünya genelinde 18.1 milyon insanın kanser hastası olduğu bildirilmekte ve bu rakamın 2040 yılında 29.5 milyon olacağı öngörülmektedir. Kanser kaynaklı ölümler cinsiyet ayrımı yapılmadığında akciğer, kolorektal ve mide kanserleri şeklinde sıralanırken, sadece erkek hastalar değerlendirildiğinde akciğer, karaciğer, mide ve kolorektal kanserler şeklinde, sadece kadın hastalar değerlendirildiğinde ise meme, akciğer ve kolorektal kanserler şeklinde öne çıkmaktadır. Sadece kolorektal kanserler düşünüldüğünde, 2018 yılında DSÖ'ne bildirilmiş yaklaşık 1.7 milyon vaka ve 800.000 ölüm bulunmaktadır. Bu rakamların 2040 yılına gelindiğinde sırasıyla 3.1 milyon vaka ve 1.6 milyon ölüm şeklinde olması beklenmektedir.

Kanser tanım olarak, aşırı ve kontrolsüz hücre bölünmesi özelliği olan heterojen bir hastalık grubunu ifade eder. Hücresel DNA'daki mutasyonlar, kanserin patogenezi üzerinde güçlü bir etkiye sahiptir ve bu nedenle kanser, genetik bir hastalık olarak kabul edilebilir. Çevresel ve kalıtsal faktörlerin birlikte etkisiyle ortaya çıkan "multifaktöryel" olarak da ad-

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Görüldüğü üzere, KRK'lerde genetik profil hastalığın seyrinden, uygulanacak tedavi süresine; sağ kalım süresinden kanserin diğer kanserlere evrilmesine kadar birçok sürece doğrudan etki etmektedir. (Bakınız Resim 4). Kanser heterojen bir hastalık olduğunu düşündüğümüzde, özellikle tüm genom dizileme yönteminin gelişmesiyle birlikte, bireyin DNA profiline uygun tanı ve tedavi yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi, kanser kaynaklı ölümlerin azalması için bir pencere olacaktır.



Resim 4. Kolon kanseri tanısı almış hastaların global tarama algoritması (ref:108)

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