

KOLOREKTAL KANSERDE KULLANILAN BİYOBELİRTEÇLER

26. BÖLÜM

Asiye GÖK YURTTAŞ¹

ÖZET

Kolorektal kanser (KK), hem erkek hem de kadınlarda meydana gelen en yaygın ve ölümcül malignitelerden biri olarak kabul edilir. Yaygın prevalansı, KK için yeni tanısal ve prognostik biyobelirteçlere olan ihtiyacı göstermektedir. Aynı hastalık, farklı bireylerde çok farklı klinik seyir gösterebilmektedir. Bu sürecin önceden tahmin edilebilmesi, tedavi etkinliğinin belirlenebilmesi, istenmeyen yan etkilerin azaltılabilmesi, hasta için optimal tedavi seçeneğinin öngörülebilmesinde kullanılan biyobelirteçlerin önemi artmıştır. Burada, kolorektal karsinomların, taranma, tanı, izlem ve prognozunun belirlenmesinde kullanılan biyobelirteçler ele alınmış, günümüzden geleceğe doğru değişmekte olan biyobelirteç perspektifi çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Giriş

Kolorektal kanser, en sık teşhis edilen üçüncü kanser ve kansere bağlı ölümlerin üçüncü en yaygın nedeni olmaya devam etmektedir.¹ Sağkalım, tanı anında kanser evresi ilişkilidir; hastaların yaklaşık %35'i tanıda metastatik hastalıkla başvurur ve metastatik olmayan kolorektal kanserle başvuran hastaların %50 kadarı sonunda metastatik hastalık gösterir.² KK ile ilişkili ölüm oranı, erken teşhis ve tedavideki gelişmelere bağlı olarak son birkaç yılda azalmış olsa da, KK gelişi-

¹ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Asiye GÖK YURTTAŞ, Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Biyokimya AD.
asiye.yurttas@istun.edu.tr

edebileceğini ve daha erken tespit etmeye yardımcı olabileceğini göstermektedir. Zitt ve ark., rektal kanser için kemoradyoterapi öncesi ve sonrası cfDNA konsantrasyonunu değerlendirdi.¹⁰⁰ Yazarlar, cfDNA konsantrasyonunun yanıt verenlerde azaldığını, yanıt vermeyenlerde ise arttığını bulmuşlardır. Agostini ve ark., cfDNA bütünlük indeksinin kemoradyoterapi sonrası düzeylerinin, tedaviye yanıt veren rektal kanser hastalarında önemli ölçüde daha düşük olduğunu bildirdi.¹⁰¹

Sonuç

KK, kanser ölüm oranlarına önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunan yaygın bir malignitedir. KK'nin sağkalım sonuçları, kolorektal karsinogenезin karmaşıklığı nedeniyle hastalar arasında farklılık gösterir. Bu nedenle, KK'nin tanısal ve terapötik sürecine yardımcı olan güvenilir ve pratik moleküler biyobelirteçleri belirlemek faydalı olacaktır. Son araştırmalar, KK'nin tanı ve tedavi sonuçları için hassas ve spesifik biyobelirteçleri belirlemeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu bölümde, KK'nin daha yeni tanısal, prognostik ve prediktif biyobelirteçlerine genel bir bakış sağladık. Klinik olarak daha uygulanabilir olabilecek ve geleneksel biyobelirteçlerden daha fazla hastaya ulaşabilen doğru tanısal, prognostik ve prediktif KK biyobelirteçlerini geliştirmek için gelecekteki çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır. Özellikle bazı biyobelirteçlerin kombine kullanımının bu olgularda önemli yarar sağladığı görülmüştür.

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