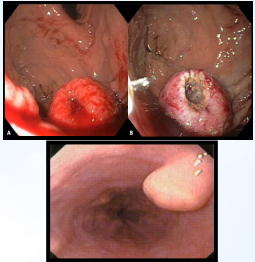


6 ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Tanı

Endoskopi;

- Üzeri normal mukoza ile kaplı
- Düzgün sınırlı, submukoza
- Mide lümenine doğru büyüme
- Santral ülser nadiren görülebilir



6 ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Tanı

EUS;

- Hipoekoik
- Sınırları belirgin homojen lezyon (nadiren irregüler)
- Nadir ülserasyon
- Çoğunlukla muskularis propriadan kaynaklanır



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Biyopsi

- Neoadjuvan tedavi alacaksa
- EUS eşliğinde biyopsi
- Perkutan biyopsi (tümör rüptürü, tümör ekilimi nedeniyle önerilmez)

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Patoloji

- İğsi hücreli %70
- Epiteloid tip %20 (genellikle KIT -, PDGFRA mut +, çocuklarda)
- Mikst tip %10

Review

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors: review on morphology, diagnosis and management

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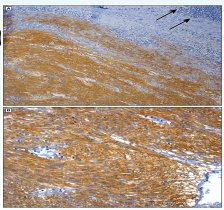
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İmmunohistokimya

- KIT (CD117); %95
- DOG-1 (discovered on GIST, anoctamin)
- PKC-theta (Protein kinaz C theta)
- CD 34



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İmmunohistokimya

Immunohistochemical schema for the differential diagnosis of spindle cell tumors of the gastrointestinal tract

Type	CD 117	DOG-1	PKC-theta	CD34	SMA*	S100 protein	Desmin
GISTs	+	+	+	+	+/-	-	Very rare
	(>95%)	(97%)	(72%)	(60 to 70%)	(30 to 40%)	(5% +)	
Leiomyoma	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
			(10 to 15%)				
Leiomyosarcoma	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
			(10%)				
Schwannoma	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

DOG-1: discovered on GIST-1; PKC-theta: protein kinase C theta; GISTs: gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

* Alpha smooth muscle actin.

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Laparoskopik Cerrahi

- 2004 yılında ESMO laparoskopiyi sadece ≤ 2 cm GIST'lerde önermekteydi
- Ottani ve ark. 2006 yılında 5cm ye kadar laparoskopik wedge rezeksiyonlar için başarılı sonuçlar bildirdi.

Operative indications for relatively small (2-5 cm) gastrointestinal stromal tumor of the stomach based on analysis of 60 operated cases

Long term survival results for gastric GIST: is laparoscopic surgery for large gastric GIST feasible?

World Journal of Gastroenterology

Open Access

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Teknik

- Trokar yerleşimleri, hasta ve cerrah pozisyonu mide kanseri veya Nissen fundoplikasyonundakine benzer
- Kitle mobilizasyon için normal serozadan kaldırılabilir yada kitle çevresine seromuskuler suturler konulabilir
- Çok fazla doku çıkarılacaksa, tümör endofitik büyüme gösteriyorsa, eversiyon tekniği ile gastrotomi yapılarak rezeksiyon yapılabilir

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Teknik

- GEJ'deki GIST'ler için peroperatif endoskopi ve buji kullanımı tümör lokasyonu ve olası bir stenozun önüne geçmek için kullanılabilir
- Yine bu bölgedeki tümörler için transgastrik yaklaşımlar uygulanabilir

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Laparoskopik Endoscopic Cooperative Surgery

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Cerrahi sınır?

- R0 rezeksiyon için cerrahi sınırın negatif olması yeterli
- R1 tümörde reeksiyon öneren çalışmalar mevcut ancak NCCN düşük risk grubu için reeksiyon önermemekte!!!

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Adjuvan Tedavi

NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022 Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs)

POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOMES	ADJUVANT TREATMENT	FOLLOW-UP
Completely resected (no preoperative imatinib)	Observe (low-risk disease) OR Adjuvant imatinib (category 1) preferred for patients with significant risk of recurrence (intermediate or high risk) ^{1,2} (See GIBT-A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&P and imaging³ every 3-6 mo for 5 y (every 3 mo if high risk, then annually)³ • If Recurrence: See GIBT-B
Completely resected after preoperative imatinib	Consider continuation of adjuvant imatinib (preferred) for patients with significant risk of recurrence (intermediate or high risk) ^{1,2} (See GIBT-A)	
Completely resected after preoperative avastinib	Observe	
Gross residual disease (R2 resection)		See (GIBT-C)

Sistemik Tedavi

SYSTEMIC THERAPY AGENTS AND REGIMENS FOR UNRESECTABLE, PROGRESSIVE OR METASTATIC DISEASE

First-line therapy	Second-line therapy	Third-line therapy	Fourth-line therapy	Additional options after progression on approved therapies ¹⁴
Preferred Regimen • Imatinib ^{1,2} (category 1) for sensitive mutations or for PDGFRA exon 18 mutations (excluding the D842V mutation)	Preferred Regimen • Sunitinib ⁴ (category 1) • Dasatinib ⁴ (category 1) for patients with PDGFRA exon 18 mutations that are insensitive to imatinib (including the PDGFRA D842V mutation)	Preferred Regimen • Regorafenib ¹⁴ (category 1)	Preferred Regimen • Ripretinib 150 mg daily ¹⁵ (category 1)	Useful in Certain Circumstances • Avapritinib ¹⁶ • Cabozantinib ¹⁷ • Eregorafenib + TKI ¹¹ • Nilotinib ^{12,13} • Pazopanib ¹⁴ • Ripretinib dose escalation to 150 mg BID (if previously treated with ripretinib 150 mg daily) ^{15,18} • Sorafenib ^{16,19}
Preferred Regimen • Avapritinib ¹⁶ for GIST with PDGFRA exon 18 mutations that are insensitive to imatinib (including the PDGFRA D842V mutation)	• Dasatinib			Useful in Certain Circumstances • Ripretinib 150 mg daily • Ripretinib dose escalation to 150 mg BID (if previously treated with ripretinib 150 mg daily) ^{15,18}
Useful in Certain Circumstances • NTRK gene-fusion positive GISTs only • Larotrectinib ⁴ • Entrectinib ²				

Imatinib

- 400mg/gün
- Exon 9 mutasyon olanlarda 800mg/gün
- Yan etkiler;
 - Anemi (%70-80)
 - Lököpeni (%35-45)
 - Periorbital ödem (%60-75)
 - Diyare (%45-55)
 - Yorgunluk (%50)

NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2022 Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs)

PREDICTORS OF GIST BIOLOGIC BEHAVIOR

Table 1. Genetic GISTs: Proposed Guidelines for Assessing the Malignant Potential*

Tumor Size	Mitotic Rate [†]	Predicted Biologic Behavior	Risk Per CAP [‡]
≤5 cm	≤5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 0%	None
	>5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 0%	None
>5 cm to ≤10 cm	≤5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 1.9%	Very low (1.9%)
	>5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 16%	Moderate (16%)
>5 cm to ≥10 cm	≤5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 3.6%	Low (3.6%)
	>5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 32%	High (32%)
≥10 cm	≤5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 12%	Moderate (12%)
	>5 mitoses/50 HPFs	Mitotik rate 88%	High (88%)

GISTs: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors; HPFs: High-power fields. *Predicted rate based on tumor category with very small numbers.

Neoadjuvan Tedavi

- Neoadjuvan tedavi daha çok lokal ileri hastalarda organ koruyucu cerrahide
- Özellikle rektum,özafagus,özgagostrik bileşke,duodenum ve multivisseral rezeksiyon gerektiren hastalıkta.
- Rezeksiyon sonrası ciddi morbidite gelişebilecek hastalarda
- Bir çok çalışmada neoadjuvan tedavi sonrası yüksek R0 rezeksiyon oranları bildirilmiştir.

Morbidite Riskli Hastalar

NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2021 Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs)

PRIMARY PRESENTATION

PRIMARY TREATMENT

FOLLOW-UP THERAPY

```

    graph TD
        A[Resectable GIST with significant morbidity] --> B[Baseline Imaging]
        B --> C[Mutational "Swing"]
        C --> D[Imatinib]
        D --> E[Response or stable disease]
        E --> F[Continue the same dose of imatinib]
        E --> G[Progression]
        F --> H[Imaging to assess treatment response]
        H --> I[Response or stable disease]
        H --> J[Progression]
        I --> F
        J --> K[Progression]
        K --> L[Avapritinib for PDGFRA exon 18 mutation insensitive to imatinib]
        K --> M[Surgery if resectable]
        L --> N[Response or stable disease]
        L --> O[Progression]
        N --> F
        O --> K
        M --> P[See GIST-5]
        M --> Q[Postoperative Outcomes and Treatment]
    
```

Tedaviye cevabı değerlendirme

- Hızlı cevabı değerlendirmede 2-4 hf PET
- BT veya MRI ile takip 8-12 hf
- Bir çok çalışmada neoadjuvan tedaviye 6-12 ay

The Oncologist
 Response Evaluation of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Ne zaman cerrahi

- İmatinib cerrahi öncesi kesilebilir
- Sunitinib cerrahiden 5-7 gün önce kesilmelidir

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Unrezekebl, Rekurren veya Metastatik Hastalık

NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2021
Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs)

PRIMARY PRESENTATION PRIMARY TREATMENT FOLLOW-UP THERAPY

Unresectable, recurrent, or metastatic GIST → Baseline imaging^a → TKI^b → Imaging to assess treatment response^{c,d} and evaluate patient adherence → (Response^e or stable disease) → (Continue TKI, obtain surgical consultation, consider resection^{f,g,h}) → Resection^h → See (GIST-3) for Postoperative Outcomes and Treatment → Continue TKI if resection not feasible → H&P and imagingⁱ every 3-6 mo → See (GIST-5)

Progression^l → See (GIST-5)

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Peritoneal Metastaz

Ann Surg Oncol (2020) 27:1793-1797
https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-020-08319-7

ORIGINAL ARTICLE – PERITONEAL SURFACE MALIGNANCY

The Chicago Consensus on Peritoneal Surface Malignancies: Management of Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor, Breast, and Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

Chicago Consensus Working Group
Chicago, IL

Ulusal CERRAHI ONKOLOJİ KONGRESİ

Karaciğer Metastazları

- Cerrahi rezeksiyon
- TAKE
- TARE
- RF

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Teşekkürler