

## KAN TESTİ İLE ÇOK SAYIDA KANSER HASTASINA ERKEN DÖNEMDE TEŞHİS KONULABİLİR

- ✓ Saygın bilim dergisi Science'de yayınlanan bir makaleye göre, tarama programlarına dahil olmayan çok sayıdaki kanser hastasına kan testiyle erken dönemde tanı konulabilecektir.
- ✓ Yapılan çalışmaya göre, metastaz yapmamış, klinik olarak tanı konmuş; yumurtalık, mide, yemek borusu, karaciğer, pankreas, bağırsak, akciğer kanserleri kan testiyle ortalama %70 oranda tanı konulmuş.
- ✓ Bu çalışmanın önemli özeliğinden biri, daha önce bu konuda yapılmış çalışmalarda, sağlıklı insanlarda yalancı kanser oranının yüksek tespit edilmesine karşı bu çalışmada yalancı pozitiflik çok düşük oranda saptanmıştır.
- ✓ Daha büyük kapsamlı, daha kesin sonuç veren testlerin gündeme gelmesiyle, ileriki dönemlerde kan testleri kanser taramasında yerini alacak gibi gözüküyor

**Kaynak**

## **Blood Test Found to Detect Eight Common Cancer Types**

**Sensitivities of 69 to 98 percent for detecting ovary, liver, stomach, pancreas, esophagus cancers**

**A multi-analyte blood test, CancerSEEK, can detect eight common cancer types, with high sensitivity and specificity, according to a study published online Jan. 18 in *Science*.**

**FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 2018 (HealthDay News) -- A multi-analyte blood test, CancerSEEK, can detect eight common cancer types, with high sensitivity and specificity, according to a study published online Jan. 18 in *Science*.**

**Joshua D. Cohen, from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, and colleagues describe a blood test that can detect eight common cancer types through assessment of circulating protein levels and mutations in cell-free DNA. The test was applied to 1,005 patients with non-metastatic, clinically detected cancers of the ovary, liver, stomach, pancreas, esophagus, colorectum, lung, or breast.**

**The researchers found that in a median of 70 percent of the eight cancer types, CancerSEEK tests were positive. For detection of five cancer types (ovary, liver, stomach, pancreas, and esophagus) for which there are no screening tests available for average-risk individuals, the sensitivities ranged from 69 to 98 percent. The specificity of the test was above 99 percent; positive scores occurred in only seven of 812 healthy controls. In a median of 83 percent of the patients, CancerSEEK also localized the cancer to a small number of anatomic sites.**

**"Our study lays the conceptual and practical foundation for a single, multi-analyte blood test for cancers of many types," the authors write. "To actually establish the clinical utility of CancerSEEK and to demonstrate that it can save lives, prospective studies of all incident cancer types in a large population will be required."**

Several authors disclosed financial ties to pharmaceutical and diagnostics companies, and some are inventors on a patent application that involves the multi-analyte approach involved in the study.

Cite as: J. D. Cohen *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.aar3247 (2018).