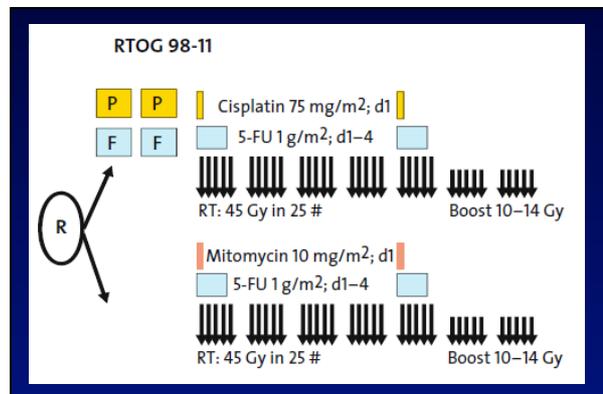


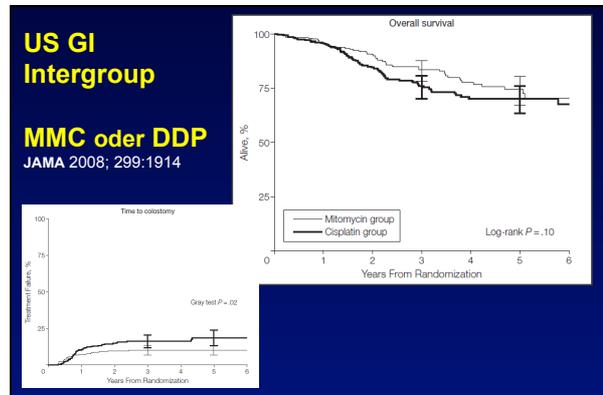
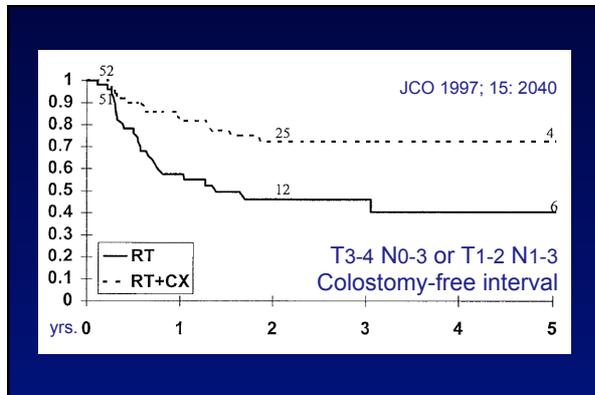
Analkarzinom

Kombinierte Radio-Chemotherapie

Nigro *et al.* Dis Colon Rectum 1981; 24: 73

Radiotherapie 45 Gy (25 x 1.8) + 15 Gy Boost
 Mutamycin und 5-Fluoruracil *civ.* konkomitierend





Analkarzinom als Spezialfall

- 1973-1979 San Francisco Bay Area AnalCA x 10
- HIV+ Männer Anale intra-epitheliale Neoplasie AIN = Vorläuferläsion **Trotz HAART !!**
- Frauen > 10 Sex-Partner
Anale Warzen in der Anamnese
Analverkehr < 30 Jahren
Analkarzinom = Zervixkarzinom
Humanes Papillomavirus (HPV) ++

A randomised placebo-controlled, ... study to determine the safety, ... and immunogenicity of an HPV-16 therapeutic vaccine in HIV positive participants with oncogenic HPV infection of the anus.
J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 2009; 52: 371

In conclusion, this study shows that the immunotherapeutic agent, a HPV-16 E6-E7 fusion protein, with an ISCOMATRIX adjuvant is safe, reasonably tolerated, and stimulates strong antibody and moderate although transient cell-mediated immune responses in people infected with HIV and mild to moderate immunosuppression (CD4 cell count above 300 cells/ μ L), despite previous severe immunosuppression in some cases. Due to the small sample size, the study was unable to show an impact on the carriage of HPV or on severity of anal disease.

TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT AND RECURRENT DISEASE

For patients with persistent or locally recurrent squamous-cell carcinoma of the anal canal, an abdominoperineal resection remains the treatment of choice.

Analkarzinom: Merkmale

- Epidemiologie: assoziiert mit HIV / HPV
- HAART: keine Senkung der Inzidenz von AIN und von Analkarzinomen bei HIV+ Patienten
- HPV-Impfung ?
- Radio-Chemotherapie sehr wirksam, vor allem lokal (Gesamtübeleben ?)
- Hauptrolle der Chirurgie beim Lokalrezidiv