



**Evidence-Based,
Personalized and Multidisciplinary
approach to Gastrointestinal Tumors**

What is Gastrointestinal Oncology?

Gastrointestinal oncology is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tumors affecting the digestive system including the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, gallbladder, bile ducts, pancreas, liver, colon, and rectum.

Gastrointestinal cancer types:

- Esophageal cancer
- Stomach cancer
- Gallbladder and bile duct cancer
- Liver cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Colon Cancer
- Small intestine cancer
- Rectal cancer
- Anal cancer
- Rare tumors (melanoma, neuroendocrine tumor, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, sarcomas)

Team

- Gastroenterology
- General Surgery
- Nuclear Medicine
- Pathology
- Radiology
- Radiation Oncology
- Medical Genetics
- Medical Oncology
- Pelvic Floor Unit



Goals

- Our goal is to improve the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal cancers by utilizing and advancing current methods.
- Planning personalized treatment methods in the tumor board with the collective decision of all relevant specialties.
- Ensuring that patients maintain their quality of life throughout and after the treatment process.
- Promoting preventive measures for gastrointestinal cancers

Specialised Units

Complex Oncology and Intestinal Surgery Center

- Hereditary Cancer Center
- Molecular Oncology
- Molecular Pathology
- Oncological Surgery
- Robotic Surgery
- Gastroenterology and Coloproctology Surgery

Diagnostic Endoscopy Advanced and Endoscopy Unit

Interventional Radiology

Pelvic Floor Unit

- Urinary Incontinence
- Anal Incontinence (Fecal incontinence, Constipation)
- Defecation problems (Constipation, Pelvic Pain)
- Sepual Functron Disorders

Second Opinion Center

- The diagnosis and treatment of complicated health conditions can pose a substantial challenge. It is essential to make well-informed health decisions in such scenarios. Pursuing a second opinion is a prudent step that can instill confidence in the recommended diagnosis and treatment.
- There can be many reasons why you might want to seek another opinion during diagnosis and treatment. Some of these reasons could include the patient not feeling confident in the doctor's methods of treating the illness, the presence of a rare or unusual health condition, or the individual's current health condition not responding the treatment.
- According to our expert physicians in the field, taking the time to learn about your condition and seeking a second or third opinion is a reasonable approach. Making informed decisions, considering risks, will provide the patient with more control over their treatment. The goal is to thoroughly inform the patient about their diagnosis, prognosis, and available treatment options, followed by initiating appropriate treatment.





Gastrointestinal Cancer Symptoms

- Abdominal pain, bloating, tenderness and discomfort
- Changes in bowel habits, such as constipation, diarrhea, or a feeling of incomplete emptying
- Blood in the stool (rectal bleeding)
- Jaundice
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea/vomiting
- Unintentional weight loss
- Fatigue

These are common symptoms of gastrointestinal cancers. The symptoms may vary depending on the cancer type.



Diagnosis Methods

- **Endoscopy** (Gastroscopy/Colonoscopy)
- **Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS)**
- **Capsule Endoscopy**
- **Biopsy** (Pathology)
- **Computerized Tomography (CT)**
- **Multidetector CT Colonography and Virtual Colonoscopy**
- **Molecular Testing**
- **PET-CT** (FDG, DOTATATE, FAPI)
- **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**
- **Gastrointestinal physiology tests**
(High resolution esophagus manometry, high resolution anal manometry, balloon expulsion test, porridge enema test)

Treatment Modalities

- Chemotherapy
- Personalised Treatment
- Targeted Therapy (Smart Drugs) and Biological Treatment
- Radiotherapy (IMRT, Stereotaxis, Brachytherapy)
- Immunotherapy
- Endoscopic Surgery (Endoscopic submucosal dissection, Endoscopic mucosal resection)
- Laparoscopic Surgery
- Robotic Surgery (da Vinci)
- Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC)
- Radionuclide Treatment (Lutetium-177, Yttrium-90)
- Vascular Targeted Therapies (TARE, TACE, Chemosaturation)
- Radiofrequency Ablation (RF, MWA)
- Pelvic floor physiotherapy
- Biofeedback therapy
- Nerve modulation therapies (Sacral nerve stimulation)
- Stoma care









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**GASTROINTESTINAL
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