Race and Colorectal Cancer Stage in An Equal Access Medical System

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Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States. In the past decade, there has been tremendous progress in reducing colorectal cancer incidence and death rates largely through prevention and early detection. Overall, colorectal cancer incidence and mortality rates are highest in black men and women. In general, blacks have also been diagnosed at a later stage compared to whites. The aim of this study is to evaluate colorectal cancer incidence and stage at diagnosis during from postnatal days 5 to 20. Beta-CN (94-123), or its vehicle, was administered by gavage was able to reinforce the intestinal barrier function in two animal models of epithelial barrier protection. Results: Data were available for 192 patients. The average age at diagnosis of colorectal cancer was 60.5 years and the majority of patients were male (70%). Blacks comprised 8% of the total patient population diagnosed with CRC. The average age of CRC diagnosis was 57.1 years in blacks and 65.4 years in whites (p=0.050). There was no significant difference in the stage of CRC at diagnosis between blacks and non-blacks (p=0.915). Furthermore, 47% of blacks were diagnosed at advanced CRC stage compared to 55% of non-blacks (p=0.14). Conclusion: In an equal access medical system, there was no difference between blacks and non-blacks with regard to patient age and stage at diagnosis of CRC. The graphs below show the proportion of patients with each type of cancer who have BAM, with mild, moderate and severe grades indicated accordingly. Conclusions: This study has identified that bile acid malabsorption (BAM) may be an important cause of radiotherapy-induced diarrhea. This retrospective study aims to elucidate the true prevalence of BAM in patients referred to a specialized gastroenterology clinic which specializes in treating patients with consequences of cancer treatments. Methods: Patients referred to our clinic are managed with severe BAM after colon cancer treatment is associated with right hemicolectomy, which significantly lower rates of BAM in prostate cancer, which is treated with radiotherapy alone to reduced collateral damage to the terminal ileum. 2) Notwithstanding this, there are differences between blacks and non-blacks with regard to patient age and stage at diagnosis of CRC.

Bile Acid Malabsorption is a Very Common Cause of Diarrhoea Secondary to Different Cancer Therapies for a Whole Range of Different Cancer Types

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Introduction: In the UK, approximately 16,000 patients per year are left with a chronic change in gut function following gastrointestinal symptoms following treatment for cancer. This can have a significant impact upon quality of life and even compromise on-going cancer therapy. Previous small studies focusing on patients with gynaecological cancers suggest that bile acid malabsorption (BAM) may be an important cause of radiotherapy-induced diarrhea. This retrospective study aims to elucidate the true prevalence of BAM in patients referred to a specialist gastroenterology clinic which specializes in treating patients with consequences of cancer treatments. Methods: Patients referred to our clinic are managed with severe BAM after colon cancer treatment is associated with right hemicolectomy, which significantly lower rates of BAM in prostate cancer, which is treated with radiotherapy alone to reduced collateral damage to the terminal ileum. 2) Notwithstanding this, there are differences between blacks and non-blacks with regard to patient age and stage at diagnosis of CRC.

Protective Effects of Beta-CN(94-123), a Bioactive Peptide Present in Fermented Milk, in Inflammation and Stress-Related Gastrointestinal Disorders

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Background: Bile acid malabsorption (BAM) is a very common cause of diarrhoea secondary to chemotherapy. BAM is a second study, adult male Wistar rats were orally treated with beta-CN(94-123) for 8 days, then injected twice with 10 mg/kg indomethacin (i.c.) to induce intestinal inflammation, and euthanized at day 12. Jejunum were collected to determine macroscopic and microscopic damage scores, cytokine expression, myeloperoxidase activity and Muc2 and mucus layer labeling. Finally, we determined whether the peptide was able to stimulate wound healing on HT29 cells. Results beta-CN(94-129) abolished NMDA-induced jejunal paracellular permeability (0.87 ± 0.16 vs 2.63 ± 0.51 [p<0.01] and 1.65 ± 0.13 vs 0.59 ± 0.20 mm h·cm⁻¹·cmH2O⁻¹ [p<0.01], respectively) and goblet cell depletion associated with mucus thickening. All these parameters were ameliorated upon pretreatment with beta-CN(94-123) 100 μM, but not at lower concentrations. Wound healing experiments showed a stimulation of epithelial restitution of wounded HT29 monolayers, which was inhibited by beta-CN(94-129) in a concentration dependent manner. Conclusion: Beta-CN(94-123) significantly lower rates of BAM in prostate cancer, which is treated with radiotherapy alone to reduced collateral damage to the terminal ileum. 2) Notwithstanding this, there are differences between blacks and non-blacks with regard to patient age and stage at diagnosis of CRC.

Lanreotide Autogel 120 mg As a Treatment for Chronic Iddiopathic Refractory Diarrhoea: A Multicenter Prospective Trial

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Introduction: Lanreotide has an inhibitory effect on gastrointestinal secretions and motility. We describe the prolonge-release somatostatin analog lanreotide Autogel 120 mg for the treatment of persistent idiopathic diarrhoea in a multicenter, prospective, open label study.

Materials & Methods: The study was performed in 10 centers between July 2009 and August 2012. The protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of UZ Leuven (Belgium) (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00891371). European Union: Male or female adult patients with refractory diarrhoea (mean of >3 stools/24 h) for at least 1 month after workup to rule out inflammatory, infectious causes, and rectum disorders, and insufficient/non-response to standard anti-diarrheal were treated with lanreotide autogel 120 mg deep s.c. every 4 weeks. Patients’ stool frequency and consistency (Bristol Stool Form Scale) were recorded in a daily diary. Quality of life (QoL) was assessed using the SF-36 and IBS-QOL questionnaires. Responders were participants with a ≥50% decrease or a normalisation of the mean number of stools. Adverse events (AEs) were recorded during the treatment period (24 weeks). 94% of patients (24 women) with refractory diarrhoea were studied. The mean age was 55 ± 2.6 ± 16 years. Four weeks after the first injection (Day 28), 44.4% of patients were responders, which increased to 54.3% at Day 56. Response rates were higher in male patients (58.3%) compared to females (37.5%). Overall, the mean number of stools decreased significantly from 5 ± 2.3 at baseline to 3.6 ± 2.2 at Day 56 (-30.7%) (p = 0.0006). In the responder subgroup at Day 56 this number changed significantly from 5.3 ± 2.4 ± 2.2 ± 0.8 (p = 0.0001). The median percentage of days per week with less than 3 stools/day increased from 7.1% at baseline to 57.1%. At Day 56 65% of patients reported improvement in bowel frequency and stool consistency, with a responder rate of +14.0, 11.8 and +10.1). In the responder subgroup at Day 56, the mean stool consistency score dropped significantly from 6.6 ± 0.7 to 4 ± 0.2 (p < 0.0005). In total, 93% (93 ± 3%) of AEs were reported, of which the majority (79%) were mild to moderate and only 9 were serious. The most frequently reported AEs were gastrointestinal disorders (abdominal pain, 25% of patients; nausea, 11% and steatorrhea, 8.3%), injection site reactions (16.7%) and asthenia/fatigue (11%). Conclusion: Lanreotide showed improved efficacy and acceptability compared to placebo in a small multicenter, open label study with mild, moderate and severe grades indicated accordingly. Conclusions: This study has identified that bile acid malabsorption (BAM) may be an important cause of radiotherapy-induced diarrhea. This retrospective study aims to elucidate the true prevalence of BAM in patients referred to a specialist gastroenterology clinic which specializes in treating patients with consequences of cancer treatments. Methods: Patients referred to our clinic are managed with severe BAM after colon cancer treatment is associated with right hemicolectomy, which significantly lower rates of BAM in prostate cancer, which is treated with radiotherapy alone to reduced collateral damage to the terminal ileum. 2) Notwithstanding this, there are differences between blacks and non-blacks with regard to patient age and stage at diagnosis of CRC.

Diamine Oxidase Activity As A Serum Biomarker for Intestinal Mucosal Damage in the Appearance of Diarrhea in Patients With Anti-Tumor Therapy

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Aim: Intestinal mucosal damage due to anticancer drugs which induces QOL impairment and malnutrition is one of major problems for cancer treatment. However, there is no method to evaluate objectively the degree of intestinal inflammation and malnutrition. Diamine oxidase (DAO) is an enzyme which exists specifically in villi tips of enterocytes of the small intestine. Since DAO activity decreases as intestinal mucosa is damaged, it is expected that DAO activity is a good indicator which reflects sharply damage of small intestinal mucosa. The aim of this study is to investigate whether DAO activity is useful as an indicative marker for intestinal mucosal damage, appearance of diarrhea and malnutrition in patients with chemotherapy. Method: The subjects are 20 patients with unspectacle advanced gastric cancer who received docetaxel, CDDP and 5-LDSC combination chemotherapy (DCS) as a first-line treatment (nanocap) and 5-FU combination chemotherapy, in which 5-FU was replaced by S-1. DAO activity was measured according to the methods of Takagi et al. (Clin Chim Acta, 1994) before, during and after chemotherapy. Mucosal atrophy was characterized by diminished intestinal function as well as morphological changes including decreased villous height, surface area(Shaw et al, World J Gastroenterol, 2012) and reduction in the number of goblet cells(Chang et al, World J Gastroenterol, 2005). Therefore, damage...