

# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for  
Cancer Prevention and the UICC Asia Regional Office for Cancer Control  
An Official Journal of the International Association of Cancer Registries



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**Marriage of Animal Models and Cutting Edge Technology - Toxicological Pathology Revisited**  
(after Kondo et al, 2009)

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# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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## Aims and Scope

The aim of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control is to promote an increased awareness in all areas of cancer prevention/control and to stimulate research and practical intervention approaches. Its official journal, the APJCP, is indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded. The scope is wide-ranging, including descriptive, analytical and molecular epidemiology, experimental and clinical histopathology/biology of preneoplasias and early neoplasias, assessment of risk and beneficial factors, experimental and clinical trials of primary preventive measures/agents, screening approaches and secondary prevention, clinical epidemiology and all aspects of cancer prevention education. All of the papers published are freely available as pdf files downloadable from [www.apocp.org](http://www.apocp.org) or obtainable from the first authors.

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## Physical Activity and Health

Joanna Kruk (Joanna.Kruk@univ.szczecin.pl)

### Mini-Abstract

Physical activity is an important determinant of both physical and psychological health. Regular physical activity exerts beneficial effects on onset and progression of a number chronic diseases, well-being, and has positive effect to communities and societies. Unfortunately, more than 60% of world wide adults do not reach the recommended levels of physical activity. This paper presents the prevalence, health risks, and economic costs of physical inactivity. It also reports the substantial physical and psychological health benefits of regular physical activity.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 721-728

## Cancer in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People of Australia

David Roder and David Currow (roder@internode.net.au)

### Mini-Abstract

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have a cancer incidence for all sites combined equivalent to or slightly lower than for other Australians. They have a higher incidence of cancers of the cervix, liver and gallbladder, oesophagus, unknown primary site, mouth and throat, lung and pancreas, but a lower incidence of cancers of the prostate, female breast, colon/rectum and skin (melanoma). Case survivals are lower for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients, partly due to an excess of cancer types with a high case fatality, relatively low numbers with a low case fatality, and due to more advanced cancer stages at diagnosis.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 729-733

## Awareness of Cervical Cancer Risk Factors and Screening Behaviour among Nurses in a Rural Region of Turkey

Gul Ertem (gul.ertem@ege.edu.tr)

### Mini-Abstract

The demographic characteristics of nurses and knowledge on risk factors of cervical cancer, as well as awareness of symptoms and attitudes in terms of screening programmers such as Pap smear, were assessed. Of the nurses who participated in the research, 69.1% (67) said that they had talked about cancer and cancer prevention with their families or friends; 60.8% (59) believed that their occupation was important for cancer prevention; 11.3% of the nurses had a history of cancer in their families; and 63.9% (62) thought that their knowledge about cervical cancer was adequate. There were no significant differences between knowledge or attitudes about cervical cancer risk factors or symptoms and screening methods regarding age, marital status, years of experience ( $p>0.05$ ). However, there was a statistically significant relationship between having received a pap test and having a history of cancer in their family ( $p<0.05$ ).

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 735-738

## Colorectal Stenting for Management of Acute Malignant Bowel Obstruction in Advanced Colorectal Cancer in Iran

Fatemi Reza, Mohammad Alizadeh AmirH, Derakhshan Faramarz, Mousavi Shahrokh, Zahmatkesh Mehrdad, Sepideh Shivarani, Fatemeh Nemati Malek, Elham Maserat, MR Zali

(Nedafat20@yahoo.com)

### Mini-Abstract

**Introduction:** This aim of this study was to evaluate the role of endoscopic stent implantation for palliation of acute colorectal cancer obstruction in critical patients. **Methods:** In this prospective study of 8 patients suffering clinical manifestations of acute bowel obstruction, dilation of stricture with balloon or buginage was performed under fluoroscopy and colonoscopy in gastrointestinal ward without complete preparation. Then an uncovered self-expanding metal stent was inserted. **Results:** Endoscopic stent implantation could be successfully performed. General condition of patients gradually improved, and symptoms of acute obstruction was relieved. **Conclusion:** Endoscopic stent implantation seems to be an effective and safe palliative approach for management of emergency conditions of acute colonic obstruction.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 739-741

## **Mammography Screening: Female Doctors' Attitude and Practice in Sana'a, Yemen** Redhwan Ahmed Al-Naggar<sup>1</sup>, Zaleha Md Isa<sup>2\*</sup>, Shamsul Azhar Shah<sup>2</sup>, Robert Chen<sup>3</sup>, Samiah Yasmin Abdul Kadir

(zms@ppukm.ukm.my)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A cross-sectional study was conducted at the main hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen to determine the attitude and practice of Yemen female doctors on mammography screening. Although most doctors (36.5%) do not refer patients for mammography screening, seventy-seven (74.0%) indicated that they would refer patients for mammography screening on personal request by the patients. This study showed a low percentage of doctors who referred patients for routine mammography. The major reason given was the high cost of the procedure.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 743-746

## **Challenges to Cervical Cancer Screening in a Developing Country: The Case of Malaysia**

Nor Hayati Othman<sup>1\*</sup>, Matejka Rebolj

(hayati@kb.usm.my)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A literature search was made for reports on implementation, perceptions and reception of cervical screening in Malaysia published between January 2000 and September 2008. Despite offering Pap smears for free since 1995, only 47.3% of Malaysian women have been screened. Several factors may have contributed. No national call-recall system has been established. Improving screening coverage remains an important strategy for combating cervical cancer in Malaysia. The focus should be on the policy-making context, improving awareness and the infrastructure, and making the service better accessible.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 747-752

## **Age-standardized Incidence Rates for Childhood Cancers at a Cancer Hospital in a Developing Country** Farhana Badar,

Shahid Mahmood, Alia Zaidi, Yasmin Bhurgri (farhana\_badar@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The epidemiologic review is the first of its type reporting cancers recorded at a cancer hospital in Lahore, Pakistan, in children less than 15-years of age, belonging to Lahore District, in a one-year time period from January 1, 2008-December 31, 2008. In order of ranking, the age-standardized incidence rates (ASR) per 100,000 were as follows: amongst boys - leukemias 1.3, lymphomas and reticuloendothelial neoplasms 1.3, CNS and miscellaneous intracranial/intraspinal tumors 0.7, malignant bone tumors 0.4, and soft tissue sarcomas 0.4; amongst girls, leukemias 0.7, lymphomas and reticuloendothelial neoplasms 0.5, malignant bone tumors 0.3, CNS and miscellaneous intracranial/intraspinal tumors 0.3, and renal tumors 0.3.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 753-758

## **Diagnostic Performance of Gray-scale versus Combined Gray-scale with Colour Doppler Ultrasonography in the Diagnosis of Malignancy in Thyroid Nodules** Warinthorn Phuttharak,

Charoonsak Somboonporn, Gatenapa Hongdomnern (pwarin@kku.ac.th)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The cancer incidence in developing countries is 7-19% under-estimated due to under-ascertainment of elderly cases in cancer registry data. This study was conducted to report corrected global cancer incidence. The global cancer incidence estimate is substantially under-estimated due to under-ascertainment in elderly cases. This correction is performed mathematically; the results, however, emphasize the need for practical strategies to prevent under-ascertainment in the elderly.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 759-764

## **A Comparison of Three Educational Interventions on Breast Self-Examination Knowledge and Health Beliefs**

Ayla Akkas Gürsoy, Sevilay Hindistan, Nesrin Nural, Ilknur Kahriman, Fatma Yılmaz, Çağla Yigitbas, Hacer Erdöl, Hacer Kobya Bulut, Kıymet Yesilçiçek Çalik,

Havva Karadeniz Mumcu (sevilayhindistan69@yahoo.com)

Mini-Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of various training methods for breast self-examination (BSE) knowledge, practice, and health beliefs. In the city of Trabzon, Turkey, 1,342 women were divided randomly into three groups, instructed in BSE using individual or group training or by way of pamphlets. Data were gathered in four stages: during the pretraining and one month, six months, and twelve months after training. The results enabled us to assess the effectiveness of instruction on BSE performance and competence. In addition, it provided us with valuable information on how training methods can influence health beliefs related to BSE.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 765-772

## **Immunohistochemical Analysis of ER, PR, Her2 and CK5/6 in Infiltrative Breast Carcinomas in Indian Patients**

Kavita Munjal, Abiy Ambaye, Mark F Evans, Jeannette Mitchell, Shirish

Nandedkar, Kumarasen Cooper (kavita\_munjal@rediffmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

Aim is to identify the immunohistochemical subtypes of breast carcinoma and correlate the results with pathological features associated with adverse prognosis in our study population. The proportion of each subtype in our patient population was: luminal A 37.4%, luminal B 11.1%, Her2<sup>+</sup> 29% and basal-like 7.5%. The following variables were significantly associated with IHC breast cancer subtypes: patient age (p<.05), overall histopathology grade (p<.001), nuclear grade (p<.005) and mitotic index (p<.001). Her2<sup>+</sup> and basal like subtypes were associated with poor differentiation (p<.01), higher nuclear grade (p<.05) and high mitotic index (p<.05).

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 773-778

## **Proportion of Gynecologic Cancer Patients Using Complementary and Alternative Medicine**

Amornrat Supoken, Thitima Chaisrisawatsuk\*, Bandit Chumworathayi (thitima49@hotmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

This cross-sectional survey was conducted between October to December, 2008. Totals of 50 admitted and 50 walk-in gynecologic cancer patients 1-month after diagnosis, aged more than 20 years and able to give informed consent, were selected for one-by-one interview by random walking survey. The three most common forms of CAM used by our gynecologic cancer patients were Buddhist praying (62/67, 92.5%), followed by herbal medicines (27/67, 40.3%) and exercises (25/67, 37.3%).

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 779-782

## **Glutathione S-Transferase P1 Variant Plays a Major Contribution to Decreased Susceptibility to Liver Cancer in Thais**

Chonlada Viratroumanee<sup>1</sup>, Pornpen Pramyothin<sup>1\*</sup>, Chanin Limwongse<sup>2</sup>, Payiarat Suwannasri<sup>1</sup>, Anunchai Assawamakin (nbrkply@gmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

The present study was performed to determine the effects of polymorphisms in GST (M1, P1, and T1) genes on susceptibility to liver cancer in Thais. We recruited 140 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) patients and 280 healthy volunteers for our unmatched case-control based association study. In conclusion the GSTP1 null genotype apparently causes decreased risk of liver cancer in Thais. The findings point to GSTP1 Ile105Val as a possible protective allele against liver cancer risk.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 783-788

## Colorectal Carcinoma in Children - Experience at a Tertiary Care Cancer Centre in Pakistan

Alia Zaidi, Farhana Badar,

Qasim Ahmed, Ayesha Yousaf, Aniq Shujaat (drzaidi2012@hotmail.com)

### Mini-Abstract

A retrospective review was conducted of medical records of all patients aged 18 years and less who were registered at Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (SKMCH & RC), Lahore, Pakistan, with a diagnosis of colorectal carcinoma between 1st January 1995 and 1st January 2006. Our clinical experience with these patients corresponds to other reports in literature that show a marked predominance of high grade lesions, advanced stage at diagnosis, and poor responses to treatment in this age group. Our data suggest that colorectal cancer in children may be more common in our local population compared to figures from developed countries.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 789-794*

## Limited Efficacy of Cisplatin, UFT and Hydroxyurea Treatment in a Retrospective Evaluation of Patients with Metastatic Gastric Cancer

M Emin Kalender, Celalettin Camci, Alper Sevinc; on behalf of the Anatolian Society of Medical Oncology (kalender@gantep.edu.tr)

### Mini-Abstract

In the present study we evaluated the efficacy of oral UFT instead of 5-FU and leucovorin. for metastatic gastric cancer. The results were progressive disease in 8 (57%) patients, stable disease in 2 (17%) patients and partial response in 1 (7%) patient. The overall survival was 7.9 months (3-15), progression free survival was 3.4 (1-7) months. Due to high toxicity and low response rates, cisplatin, UFT and hydroxyurea combination demonstrated limited activity against gastric cancer and was not found to be effective for the treatment of advanced gastric cancer.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 795-798*

## Cancer Incidences in Urban Delhi - 2001-05

N Manoharan, B B Tyagi, Vinod Raina (nmano67@yahoo.com)

### Mini-Abstract

The Delhi Population based cancer registry collects data on new cancer cases diagnosed among Delhi urban resident population. During the period 1st January 2001 to 31st December 2005 a total of 54,554 cases were registered. The age adjusted (world population) incidence rates were 116.9 per 100,000 for males and 116.7 per 100,000 for females. The leading sites of cancer among Delhi males was lung (ASR: 13.8 per 100,000) followed by oral cavity (ASR:11.4), prostate (ASR:9.0) and larynx (ASR:7.9). In females, breast (ASR: 30.2 per 100,000) was the most common site of cancer, followed by cervix uteri (ASR:17.5), ovary (ASR:8.5) and gallbladder (ASR:7.4). The incidence of prostate cancer in males and ovary cancer in females in Delhi were the highest among the Indian registries, while larynx among males was the second highest and the gallbladder cancer in females was the highest among Indian metropolitan cities.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 799-806*

## Patterns of Tobacco Use and Psychosocial Risk Factors Among Students in 6th through 10th Grades in India: 2004-2006

Poonam Dhavan, Melissa H Stigler, Cheryl L Perry, Monika Arora, K

Srinath Reddy (Poonam.Dhavan@uth.tmc.edu)

### Mini-Abstract

From 2004 to 2006, the 6th grade (or younger) cohort of students reported higher rates of lifetime tobacco use, and these differences were maintained over two years, even when the study sample was stratified by gender, age, city and school type. Similarly, students in the 6th grade (or younger) cohort scored greater risk for tobacco use on all psychosocial risk factors analyzed here. **Discussion:** Tobacco use was found to be problematic among students in two Indian cities, particularly so for those in younger grades. Projections of health impact due to tobacco may be larger than anticipated if these adolescents continue to use tobacco as young adults.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 807-813*



## Site-Specific Evaluation of Prognostic Factors on Survival in Iranian Colorectal Cancer Patients: A Competing Risks Survival Analysis

M Asghari-Jafarabadi, E Hajizadeh, A Kazemnejad, SR Fatemi ([hajizadeh@modarec.ac.ir](mailto:hajizadeh@modarec.ac.ir))

### Mini-Abstract

The results of univariate analysis showed that gender, body mass index (BMI), alcohol history, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), tumor size, tumor grade and pathologic stage were significantly associated with colon cancer and BMI, personal history of cancer, pathologic stage and the kind of first treatment used were significantly related to rectal cancer. In the multivariate analysis, BMI, IBD, tumor grade and pathologic stage of the cancer were significant prognostic factors for colon cancer and BMI and the kind of first treatment used were significant prognostic factors of rectal cancer. Based on our findings, CRC is not a single entity and its sub-sites should be evaluated separately to reveal hidden associations which may not be revealed under general modeling.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 815-821

## Bayesian Analysis for Survival of Patients with Gastric Cancer in Iran

Ahmad Reza Baghestani, Ebrahim Hajizadeh, Seyed Reza Fatemi ([hajizadeh@modares.ac.ir](mailto:hajizadeh@modares.ac.ir))

### Mini-Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate prognostic factors for gastric cancer using Bayesian interval censoring analysis. This is a historical cohort study of 178 patients from February 2003 through January 2008, admitted with gastric cancer to one referral hospital in Tehran. Age at diagnosis, sex, histology type, tumor grade, tumor size, pathologic stage, lymph node metastasis and distant of metastasis were entered into the analysis using Bayesian Weibull and Exponential models. Based on DIC, Bayesian analysis of the Weibull model performed better than the Exponential model

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 823-826

## Inhibitory Effects of High Temperature- and Pressure-Treated Garlic on Formation of 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine-Induced Mucin-Depleted Foci and O<sup>6</sup>-Methylguanine DNA Adducts in the Rat Colorectum

Takeshi Chihara, Kan Shimpo\*, Takaaki Kaneko, Hidehiko Beppu, Akiko Tomatsu, Shigeru Sonoda ([shimpo@fujita-hu.ac.jp](mailto:shimpo@fujita-hu.ac.jp))

### Mini-Abstract

This study first examined the modifying effects of HTPG on 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH)-induced mucin-depleted foci (MDF) and aberrant crypt foci (ACF), preneoplastic lesions in the rat colorectum. These results suggested that HTPG might have chemopreventive effects against colon carcinogenesis, at least in the initiation stage.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 827-832

## A Case-Control Study of Gallbladder Cancer in Hungary

Hiroto Nakadaira, Istvan Lang, Zoltan Szentirmay, Erika Hitre, Miklos Kaster, Masaharu Yamamoto ([nkdr@n-seiryu.ac.jp](mailto:nkdr@n-seiryu.ac.jp))

### Mini-Abstract

Our previous study indicated an association of chili pepper consumption with gallbladder cancer (GBC) in the presence of gallstones (GS) in Chile. We investigated whether or not a similar association was present in Hungary, where mortality from GBC is high and chili peppers are frequently consumed. In a case-control study, we compared 41 female GBC patients with GS and 30 gender and GS-matched hospital controls. Multivariate logistic regression analysis retained only Hungarian hot pepper consumption as a significant independent risk factor for GBC. Its age-adjusted OR was 16.2 (95%CI: 2.1-126.2), while there were no differences associated with low education, frequent consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables, low socioeconomic status or smoking. Hungarian hot pepper consumption was identified as a risk factor for GBC by multivariate logistic regression analysis.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 833-836

## Factors Associated with HER2 Overexpression in Breast Cancer: Experience in an Asian Developing Country

Gie-Hooi Tan, Wan-Yuen Choo, Nur Aishah Taib, Cheng-Har Yip (*yipch@um.med.my*)

### Mini-Abstract

To evaluate the association between clinico-pathological features and HER2 overexpression in breast cancer, a retrospective study conducted in the Department of Surgery, University Malaya Medical Centre. HER2 overexpression was observed in 30.3% of Malaysian female breast cancer patients. This group of patients represents a more aggressive subtype of breast cancer with higher tumour grade, PR negativity and lymphovascular positivity. No significant relationship was established between HER2 overexpression and age, race, lymph node, ER, pathology subtype and stage of disease. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 837-840*

## Perceptions of Breast Health Practices in Pakistani Muslim Women

Maggi Banning<sup>1\*</sup>, Haroon Hafeez (*maggi.banning@brunel.ac.uk.*)

### Mini-Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of Pakistani Muslim women in relation to the aetiology of breast cancer and impressions of breast health. The study took place in Lahore, Pakistan. Even though there is a desire amongst women to engage in BSE by being taught the necessary technique and specific pathological changes to look for, there is a strong cultural opinion that breasts are private organs that should not be discussed publically. In view of this and the frequency of breast cancer in Pakistani Muslim women, it is essential that breast awareness campaigns are implemented by health care professionals such as breast cancer nurses, midwives and medical practitioners to explore the concept of BSE and breast cancer. Selective health education can educate women and lead to changes in health behavior. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 841-847*

## Do Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice of Iranian Health Care Providers Meet WHO Recommendations on Early Detection for Breast Cancer?

Iraj Harirchi, Seyed Mohsen Mousavi, Mohammad Ali Mohagheghi, Alireza Mousavi-Jarrahi, Mandana Ebrahimi, Ali Montazeri, Mohammad Naser Rahbar (*mousavi@dkfz-heidelberg.de*)

### Mini-Abstract

The present study was carried out to assess knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) concerning early detection for breast cancer among Iranian health care provider. For six knowledge questions, 71.8% participants had four or more correct responses, 80.5% agreed completely with 'women will accept the screening program if the physicians advise it'. However, 48% of female HCPs did not carry out any method of breast cancer screening for themselves during the last year; 81.5% did not carry out breast examinations for the majority of female outpatients and inpatients during last year; only 5.1% recommended breast self examination (BSE) to more than 70% of their female patients. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 849-851*

## Salted Meat Consumption and the Risk of Cancer: a Multisite Case-Control Study in Uruguay

Eduardo De Stefani, Dagfinn Aune, Paolo Boffetta, Hugo Deneo-Pellegrini, Alvaro L Ronco, Gisele Acosta, Paul Brennan, Gilles Ferro, María Mendilaharsu (*estefani@adinet.com.uy*)

### Mini-Abstract

We used polytomous logistic regression to estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) for the association between salted meat intake and the risk of several cancers in a case-control study from Uruguay that was conducted between 1988 and 2005. Our results confirm previous reports of an elevated risk of oesophageal cancer with higher intake of salted meat, but also suggest that salted meat intake may increase the risk of several other cancers. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 853-857*

## **Lack of Influence of XRCC1 and XPD Gene Polymorphisms on Outcome of Platinum-based Chemotherapy for Advanced Non Small Cell Lung Cancers** Cheng-Yun Yao, Xin-En Huang, Chao Li, Hong-Bing Shen, Mei-Qi Shi, Ji-Feng Feng, Liang-Xi Pan, Jin-Hai Tang

(huangxinen06@yahoo.com.cn)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This study was conducted to assess relationships between X-ray repair cross complementing group1 (XRCC1) and xeroderma pigmentosum group D (XPD) genetic polymorphisms and outcome in NSCLC patients. No association was found with either of the genetic polymorphisms, although the XRCC1 399Arg/Arg genotype was associated with a non-significant higher median survival time (29 months versus 21 months for the Arg/Gln genotype and 15 months for the Gln/Gln genotype, P=0.09). *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 859-864

## **The Risk of Malignancy Index (RMI) in Diagnosis of Ovarian Malignancy** Watcharada Moolthiya, Pissamai Yuenyao

(pissamai@kku.ac.th)

### **Mini-Abstract**

To evaluate the ability of two risk of malignancy indices (RMI) based on serum levels of CA 125, ultrasonographic score, and menopausal status to discriminate between benign and borderline or malignant ovarian tumor. **Materials and Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted in 209 women with pelvic masses admitted for laparotomy at Srinagarind Hospital, between January 2002 and December 2007. The sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive (PPV) and negative predictive (NPV) values of two RMI were calculated. **Results:** Using a cut-off level of 200 to indicate malignancy, the RMI 1 gave sensitivity of 70.6%, specificity of 83.9%, PPV of 75%, and NPV of 80.6%. The RMI 2 gave sensitivity of 80%, specificity of 78.2%, PPV of 71.6%, and NPV of 85.1%. The RMI 2 was significantly better in predicting malignancy than RMI 1.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 865-868

## **Egg Consumption and the Risk of Cancer: a Multisite Case-Control Study in Uruguay** Dagfinn Aune, Eduardo De Stefani, Alvaro L Ronco, Paolo Boffetta, Hugo Deneo-Pellegrini, Gisele Acosta, María

Mendilaharsu (Zubair.ahmad@aku.edu)

### **Mini-Abstract**

To further explore the association between egg intake and cancer risk we conducted a case-control study of 11 cancer sites in Uruguay between 1996 and 2004, including 3,539 cancer cases and 2,032 hospital controls. **Results:** In the multivariable model with adjustment for age, sex (when applicable), residence, education, income, interviewer, smoking, alcohol intake, BMI, intake of fruits and vegetables, grains, dairy products, total meat and other fatty foods, mate tea and energy, there was a significant increase in the odds of cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, upper aerodigestive tract, colorectum, lung, breast, prostate, bladder and all cancer sites combined for a high vs. low egg intake.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 869-876

## **Body Size, Physical Activity and Risk of Breast Cancer – A Case Control Study in Jiangsu Province of China**

Chang-Ming Gao, Kazuo Tajima, Jian-Hua Ding, Jin-Hai Tang, Jian-Zhong Wu, Su-Ping Li, Hai-Xia Cao, Yan-Ting Liu, Ping Su, Yun Qian, Jun Chang,

Toshiro Takezaki (gaocm888@126.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

To evaluate the relationship between body size, physical activity and risk of breast cancer, we conducted a case-control study with 669 cases and 682 population-based controls in Jiangsu Province of China. Current height, weight and weight at around age 20 years were significantly positively correlated with risk of breast cancer. Obese women (current BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) were also at significantly increased risk for developing breast cancer. These findings support that breast cancer risk is associated with body size, and that moderate occupational and recreational physical activity has protective effects.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 877-881

## **Endoscopic Observation of N-Methyl-N'-Nitro-N-Nitrosoguanidine-Induced Gastric Carcinogenesis in Rat Using A Newly-Developed Flexible Endoscope**

Shinya Kondo, Takeshi Toyoda, Atsushi Maruyama, Shinichi Morita, Hidetoshi Sato, Yuichi Komachi, Genichi Kanai, Takafumi Ando, Hidemi Goto, Masae Tatematsu, Tetsuya

Tsukamoto ([tsukamt@gmail.com](mailto:tsukamt@gmail.com))

### **Mini-Abstract**

In the present study, we applied endoscopic examination and biopsy technique on N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG)-induced stomach cancer in rats using a newly-developed flexible 2.5 mm endoscope. These results indicate that the endoscopic technique can be a useful tool for investigating gastric carcinogenesis by sequential observation and collection of biopsy specimens. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 883-886

## **Crocin from Kashmiri Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) Induces in Vitro and in Vivo Xenograft Growth Inhibition of Dalton's Lymphoma (DLA) in Mice**

Hamid A Bakshi, Smitha Sam, Anna Feroz, Zeinab Ravesh, Gowhar Ahmad Shah, Manik Sharma ([hamid.bakshi@gmail.com](mailto:hamid.bakshi@gmail.com))

### **Mini-Abstract**

In this study we investigated in vitro and in vivo xenograft growth inhibition by crocin isolated from Kashmiri saffron (*Crocus sativus*). There was 95.6% reduction of solid tumor in crocin treated animals on the 31st day after tumor inoculation. Crocin also showed significant impact on hematological parameters, like the hemoglobin count and numbers of lymphocytes. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 887-890

## **Primary Malignancies of Bone and Cartilage in Karachi**

Yasmin Bhurgri, Ahmed Usman, Hadi Bhurgri, Naveen Faridi, Imtiaz Bashir, Asif Bhurgri, Sheema H Hasan, Mohammad Khurshid, SMH Zaidi

([yasmin.bhurgri@gmail.com](mailto:yasmin.bhurgri@gmail.com))

### **Mini-Abstract**

The present population-based study was conducted with the objective of examining descriptive epidemiological characteristics of primary sarcomas of bone and cartilage (BS) in Karachi. Karachi falls into a high risk region for BS, which were observed in a relatively younger population, with a male predominance and a high frequency of osteosarcoma. The underlying factors for BS in Karachi need to be addressed considering the overwhelming proportion of youngsters at risk and the late presentation. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 891-894

## **Analyses on the Rate and Epidemic Characteristics of Anxiety and Depression among Cancer Patients in Yangpu District in Shanghai**

Anle Li ([anle\\_li@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:anle_li@yahoo.com.cn))

### **Mini-Abstract**

To investigate the rate and epidemic characteristics of anxiety and depression of cancer patients in Yangpu district in Shanghai, China, a self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) and a self-rating depression scale (SDS) were used to value 560 cancer patients living in a community, randomly selected from the "Shanghai cancer patients database" in cluster sampling. The results suggest that Psychological intervention is necessary for cancer patients, with comprehensive measures to improve life qualities and healing effects. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 895-898

## **Effect of Dietary Intake on the Levels of Biliary Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids Having Inhibitory Activity on Mutagens** Iván Serra, Yasuo Tsuchiya, Yasushi Hori, Kazutoshi Nakamura, Rodrigo Villegas, Mari Oyama, Masaharu Yamamoto

(troof@med.niigata-u.ac.jp)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In order to examine possible associations with unsaturated free fatty acids (FFAs), bile samples were collected from resected gallbladders of 114 Chilean female patients with gallstones, and FFAs were measured with an HPLC system. Linoleic, linolenic, and arachidonic acids which may have an inhibitory effect on actions of unknown mutagens in bile appear to be increased by consumption of high levels of fish and fried foods.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 899-902

## **Childhood Acute Leukemia in West Bengal, India with an Emphasis on Uncommon Clinical Features** Saumitra Biswas, Sudipta Chakrabarti, Jayati Chakraborty, Prabir Chandra Paul, Abantika

Konar, Shikha Das(saumitra\_b04@yahoo.co.in)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This study was undertaken on 75 children at NRS Medical College, West Bengal to determine the distribution of signs and symptoms of leukemia and to identify unusual clinical features. The uncommon signs and symptoms were abdominal pain (9.3%), joint pain (9.3%), hematemesis and melena (8%), diarrhea (5.33%), proptosis (2 cases), dysphagia, mediastinal mass and parotid swelling (1 case each). Uncommon clinical presentations lead to delay in diagnosis in some cases. Awareness of uncommon signs and symptoms of childhood leukemia together with laboratory tests may help in earlier diagnosis and proper management of the patients.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 903-906

## **Immunohistochemical Determination of Estrogen and Progesterone Receptors in Canine Mammary Tumors** P Toniti, S Buranasinsup, A Kongcharoen, P Charoonrut, P Puchadapirom,

C Kasorndorkbua (vsptn@mahidol.ac.th)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In the present study, we combined histopathology with immunohistochemical staining of estrogen receptors (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) in canine mammary gland tumors. Nearly 70% were negatively stained for ER or PR, 14% were PR positively stained, 14% were both PR and ER stained and 5% were ER stained. In summary, more than half of our benign and malignant canine mammary tumors were negatively stained for ER and PR. This indicates a lack of correlation with estrogen and/or progesterone receptor expression.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 907-912

## **Evaluation of Anticarcinogenic and Antimutagenic Potential of Bauhinia variegata Extract in Swiss Albino Mice**

RC Agrawal, Sonam Pandey (rcagrawal60@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Infusions from the bark of Bauhinia is used to treat various diseases in the traditional medical system of India and decoction of the roots is used in dyspepsia and act as an antidote to snake poison. Its chemopreventive potential for cancer was the subject of the present study. An increase in life span was noted and tumour size was significantly reduced as compared to controls. In antimutagenicity studies, a single application of Kachanar extract at doses of 500, 1000 and 1500 mg/kg dry weight, 24 hours prior the i.p. administration of cyclophosphamide (at the 50 mg/kg) significantly prevented micronucleus formation and chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cells of mice, in a dose dependent manner.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 913-916

## **Pediatric Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma: A Review of 27 Cases over 10 Years at Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Center, Pakistan**

Haleema Saeed, Alia Zaidi, Mehreen Adhi, Rabia Hasan, Amber Dawson (*haleemahsaeed@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This study aims to review the clinical features, treatment and outcome of pediatric nasopharyngeal Carcinoma at Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Center over ten years. In our institutional study, NPC presents late and in advanced stage. The outcome is better in younger children. Our survival rates, while comparable to developing countries, are less than those seen in the developed world. We feel a strong need for collaborative studies in view of small numbers in individual centres.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 917-920*

## **Imipenem in the Treatment of Febrile Neutropenic Children**

Fatih Erbey, Ibrahim Bayram, Sema Yilma, Atila Tanyeli

(*erbeyfa@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective was to determine the efficacy and safety of imipenem in the treatment of febrile neutropenia FN in children with cancer. FN duration was observed to be significantly longer in patients with an ANC of less than 200/mm<sup>3</sup>, and in children who were not in remission for the underlying malignant disease. In addition, average time of stay in hospital was observed to be significantly longer in patients who were not in remission for the underlying malign disease. All of the patients were discharged. The success rate of empirical therapy started with imipenem was found to be 95.8 %.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 921-924*

## **Food Intake and Colorectal Adenomas: A Case-Control Study in Malaysia**

Amutha Ramadas, Mirnalini Kandiah (*mirna@medic.upm.edu.my*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In previous studies, intake of fruits, vegetables and legumes were found to decrease the risk for colorectal adenomas (CRA) and colorectal cancer. This case-control study aimed to evaluate the roles of a variety of foods in contributing to the risk of CRA in Malaysian subjects. Our data support protective roles for soy, fruits and vegetables in the aetiology of colorectal adenomas and increase in risk in those with high intakes of red meat and tubers. Food intake of an individual may have an influence on one's risk for developing CRA. This finding warrants further investigation before the protective effect of these food items is to be accepted. New studies should explore the possibility of these associations among individuals in the general population especially with regard to different ethnic or other groups in Malaysia with low fruit and vegetable consumption.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 925-932*

## **Ursolic Acid Attenuates Oxidative Stress-mediated Hepatocellular Carcinoma Induction by Diethylnitrosamine in Male Wistar Rats**

Renganathan Gayathri\*, D Kalpana Deepa Priya, GR Gunassekaran, Dhanapal Sakthisekaran (*gayathri71@hotmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of ursolic acid in diethylnitrosamine (DEN) induced and phenobarbital promoted hepatocarcinogenesis in male Wistar rats. The findings suggested effectiveness of UA in reducing the oxidative stress mediated changes in liver of rats. Since UA has been found to be a potent antioxidant, it can be suggested as an excellent chemopreventive agent in overcoming diseases like cancer which are mediated by free radicals.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 933-938*

## **Construction of a Multi-Functional Helper-Dependent Adenovirus Based System for Cancer Gene Therapy** Ne Long, Stephan Hardiville, Annick Pierce, Katsume Fukamachi, Mitsuru Futakuchi, David B Alexander, Tomoyuki Shirai, Hiroyuki Tsuda (dalexand@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This manuscript describes the construction of a prototype helper-dependent adenovirus system built such that it can be easily modified. The helper-dependent virus described here is built of a series of four cassettes, each with its own function. Furthermore, each individual cassette can be removed and replaced with a cassette with a different function. In this way, different helper-dependent viruses can be readily created. This type of system could be very useful in cancer therapy: For example, libraries of different cassettes could be maintained, allowing rapid assembly of constructs able to provide therapy for individual tumor types.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 939-960*

## **Pesticides, Fresh Water Fish, Liver Flukes and Nitrosamines: A Story of Cholangiocarcinoma Development in Thailand**

**Viroj Wiwanitkit** (wviroj@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Cholangiocarcinoma is a common hepatobiliary carcinoma in Thailand. It is believed that both chronic exposure to liver fluke infestation and nitrosamine exposure are the two main underlying factors leading to the carcinogenesis. Here, the author further extrapolates and proposes a new hypothesis based on the environmental ecological data that the stimulation of fresh water fish by contaminated pesticide in water reservoirs might be a possible background of the high prevalence of cholangiocarcinoma in Thailand.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 961-962*

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### **Notes**

## CONFERENCES

### 5th General Assembly Conference of the APOCP

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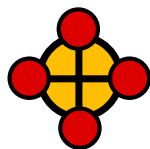
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# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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