

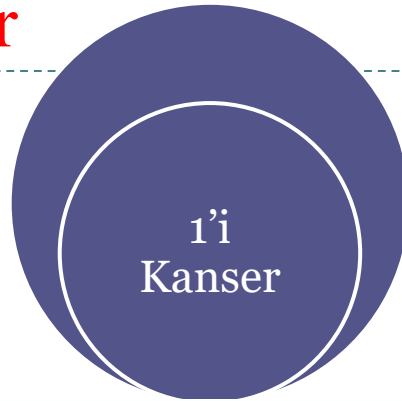
Onkolojik Nutrisyon

Doç. Dr. Rıdvan SİVRİTEPE

İstanbul Medipol Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
İç Hastalıkları Ana Bilim Dalı
İstanbul

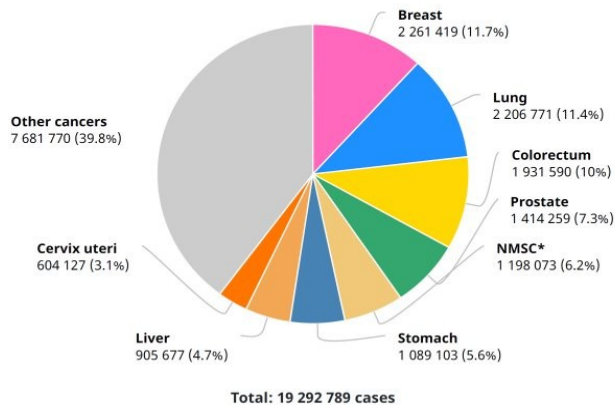


Neoplastik hastalıklar

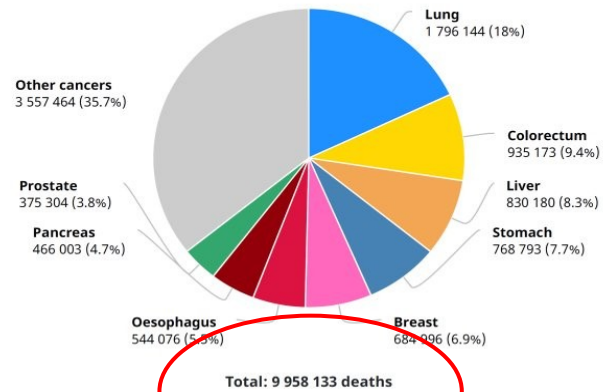


All cancers

Number of new cases in 2020, both sexes, all ages



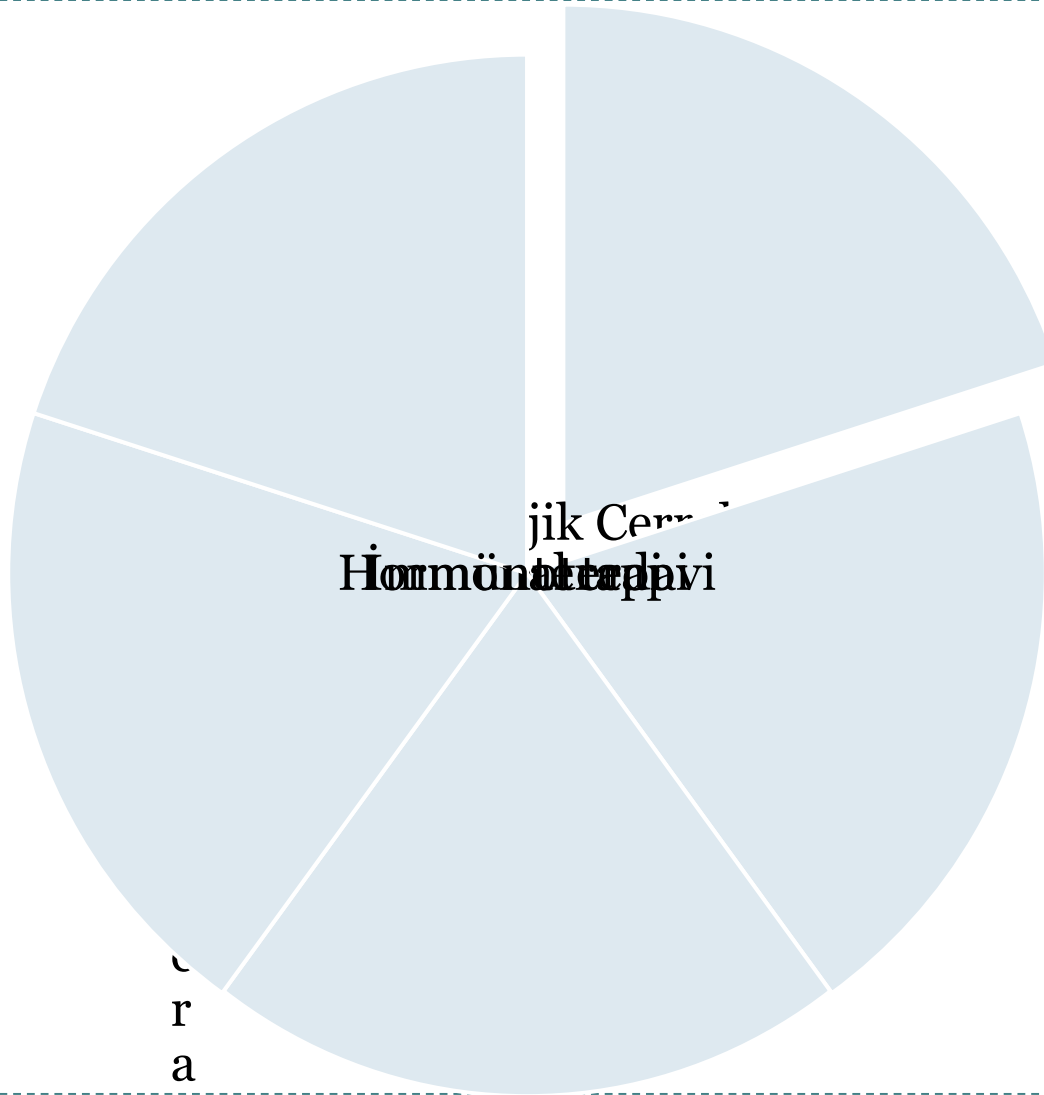
Number of deaths in 2020, both sexes, all ages



International Agency for Research on Cancer



Onkolojik Tedaviler



Onkolojik Tedaviler

Onkolojik Nutrisyon



Malnütrisyon

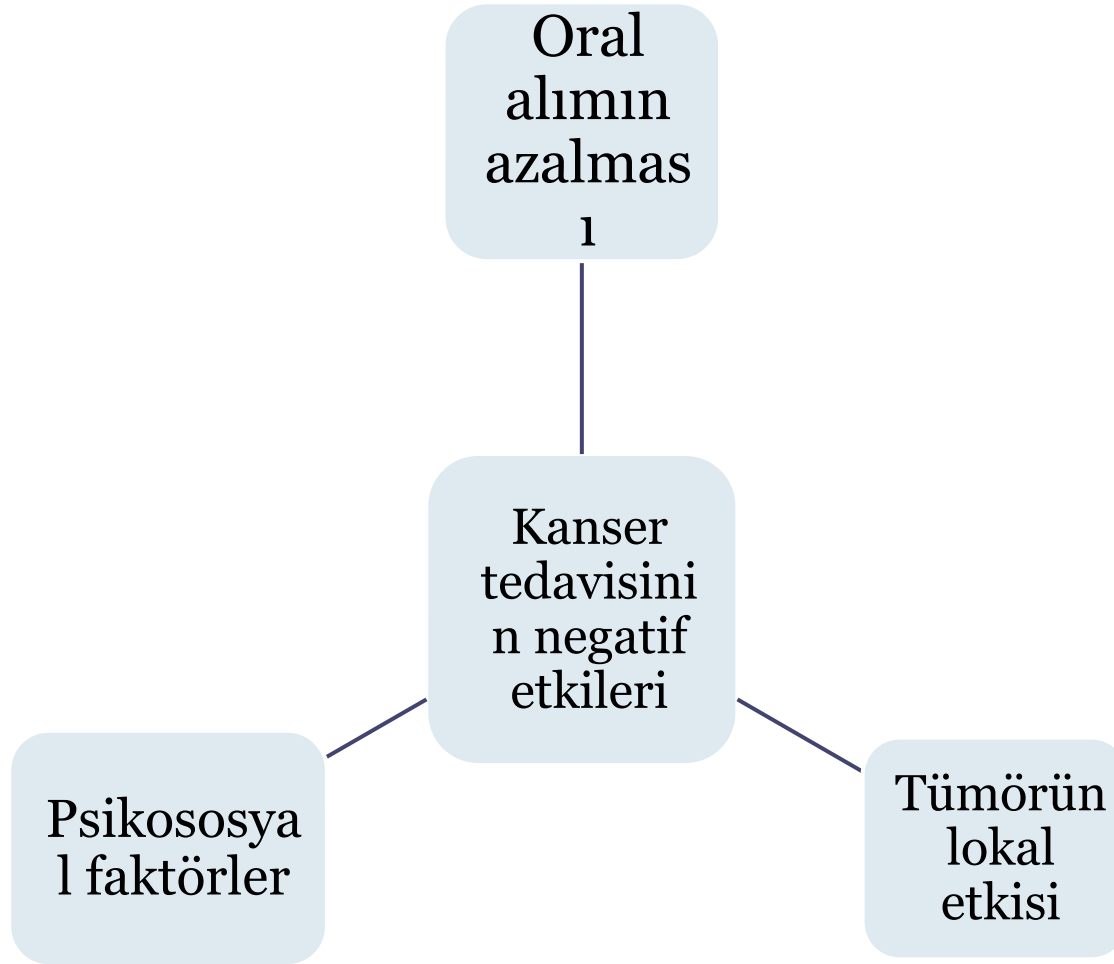
%50-80'inde kanser ile ilişkili malnütrisyon

Kansere baęlı tüm ölümlerin **%20'si** malnütrisyonu baęlı

Hastaların ancak **%30 60'ı** nutrisyonel destek tedavi almakta

Hekimler **%40'ı** malnutrisyonu yanlış yönetiyor

Kanserin Nütrisyon Üzerine Etkisi



Onkolojik Nutrisyon

 **aspen**
Clinical Guidelines

A.S.P.E.N. Clinical Guidelines: Nutrition Support Therapy During Adult Anticancer Treatment and in Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation

David Allen August, MD¹; Maureen B. Huhmann, DCN, RD, CSO²;
and the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition
(A.S.P.E.N.) Board of Directors

Financial disclosure: none declared.

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<http://online.sagepub.com>

 **aspen** | LEADING THE SCIENCE AND
PRACTICE OF CLINICAL NUTRITION
American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition

Onkolojik Nutrisyon



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Nutrition

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu>



ESPEN Guideline

ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical Nutrition in cancer

Maurizio Muscaritoli ^{a,*}, Jann Arends ^b, Patrick Bachmann ^c, Vickie Baracos ^d,
Nicole Barthelemy ^e, Hartmut Bertz ^b, Federico Bozzetti ^f, Elisabeth Hütterer ^g,
Elizabeth Isenring ^h, Stein Kaasa ⁱ, Zeljko Krznaric ^j, Barry Laird ^k, Maria Larsson ^l,
Alessandro Laviano ^a, Stefan Mühlebach ^m, Line Oldervoll ⁿ, Paula Ravasco ^o,
Tora S. Solheim ^p, Florian Strasser ^q, Marian de van der Schueren ^{r,s}, Jean-Charles Preiser ^t,
Stephan C. Bischoff ^u



2021

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^d Department of Oncology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

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^g Division of Oncology, Department of Medicine I, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

^h Royal Holloway, Guildford, Surrey, UK



ESPEN

European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism



Tarama ve deęerlendirme

- ▶ Teşhis anında **nütrisyonu** deęerlendirir
- ▶ Klinik duruma göre **tekrarla**

- ▶ Oral alımı
 - ▶ Kilo deęişimi
 - ▶ Vücut kitle indeksini
- } Düzenli olarak deęerlendirir **Recommendation B1-1**



Tarama ve deęerlendirme

Recommendation B1-2

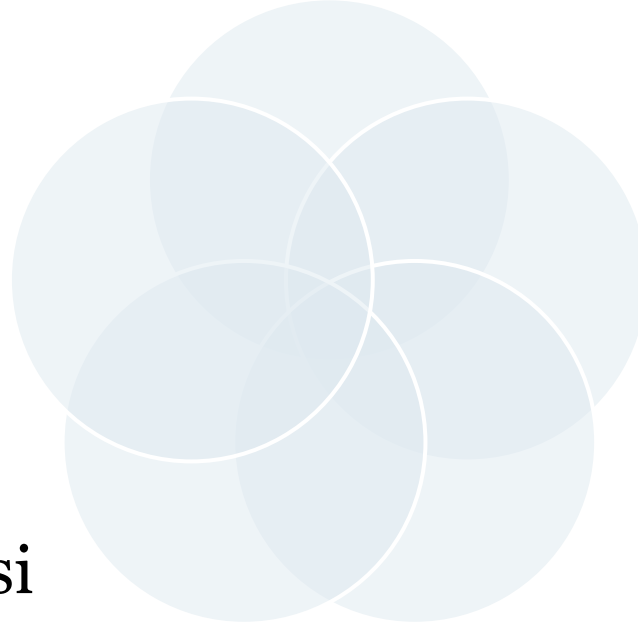
Azalmıř
besin alımı

Sistemik
inflamasyon

Kas Kitlesi

Yařam kalitesi
bozuklukları

Azalmıř
fiziksel
performans



Tarama Araçları



Tarama Araçları

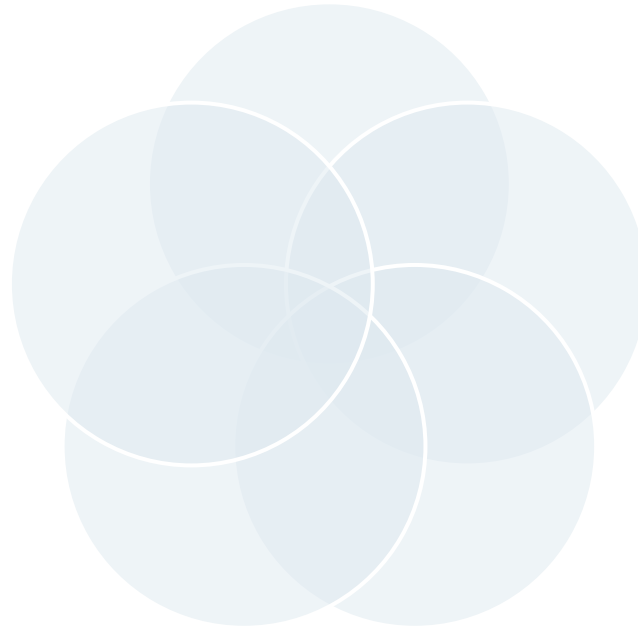
MUST

SGA

NRS

MST

MNA



Tarama Araçları / ESPEN

Toplumda Yetişkinlerde

- Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (**MUST**)

Hastanede Yetişkinlerde

- Nutritional Risk Screening (**NRS**)

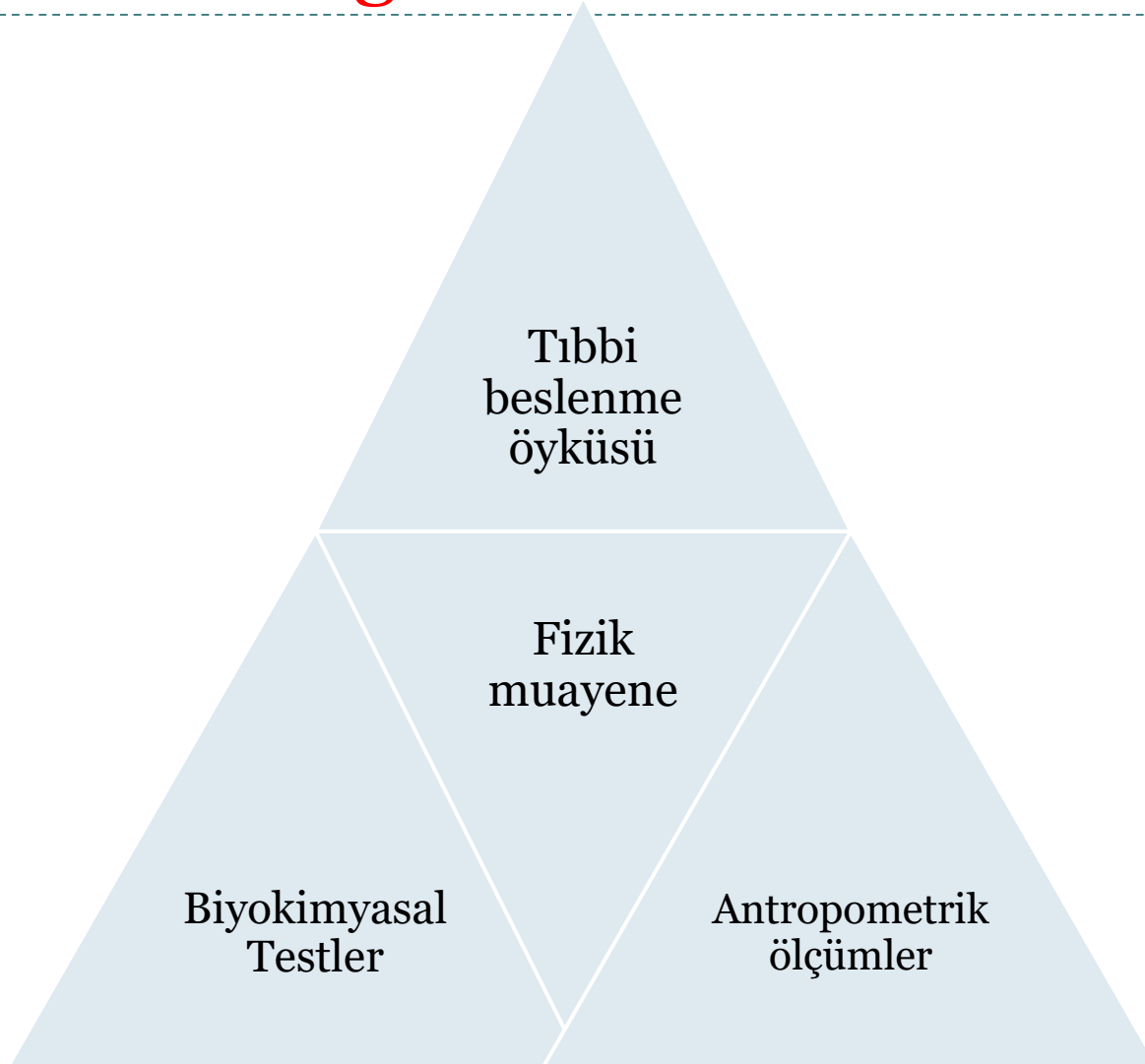
Yaşlılar

- Mini Nutritional Assessment (**MNA**)
- Malnutrition Screening Tool (**MST**)

Tarama Araçları / ASPEN

- Subjective Global Assessment (**SGA**)
- Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (**PG-SGA**)
- Nutrition Risk Index (**NRI**)

Beslenmenin Deęerlendirilmesi



Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

- ▶ Gıda alımındaki azalmalar erken teşhis edilmeli
- ▶ Daha önceki enerji ve protein alımı
- ▶ Diyet öyküsü
- ▶ Oral alımı
- ▶ Kalitatif ve kantitatif olarak kaydedilmeli



Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

- ▶ Kalori ihtiyacının artmış olduğu düşüncesi yaygın



Ancak



Enerji İhtiyacı

Artmış

Azalmış

Aynı


Recommendation B2-1

- ▶ **25 ila 30 kcal/kg/gün** arasında değiştiği varsayılır.



17

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

- ▶ Protein alımının  1 gr/kg/gün'ün üzerinde
1,5 gr/kg/gün'e kadar olmalı

Recommendation B2-2

- ▶ Kas protein sentezi **körelmez**.

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

Recommendation B2-4

- ▶ **Vitamin** ve **Mineraller**
 - Tavsiye edilen günlük alım miktarı kadar ✓
 - Yüksek dozda mikro besinler ✗



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Muscaritoli M, Arends J, Bachmann P, Baracos V, Barthelemy N, Bertz H, Bozzetti F, Hütterer E, Isenring E, Kaasa S, Krznaric Z, Laird B, Larsson M, Laviano A, Mühlebach S, Oldervoll L, Ravasco P, Solheim TS, Strasser F, de van der Schueren M, Preiser JC, Bischoff SC. ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical Nutrition in cancer. Clin Nutr. 2021 May;40(5):2898-2913. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2021.02.005. Epub 2021 Mar 15. PMID: 33946039.

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

How Many Cancer Patients Use Complementary and Alternative Medicine: A Systematic Review and Metaanalysis

Markus Horneber, MD¹, Gerd Bueschel, MD², Gabriele Dennert, MD, MPH¹, Danuta Less, MD³, Erik Ritter, MD¹, and Marcel Zwahlen, PhD, MSc⁴

Abstract

Background. No comprehensive systematic review has been published since 1998 about the frequency with which cancer patients use complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). *Methods.* MEDLINE, AMED, and Embase databases were searched for surveys published until January 2009. Surveys conducted in Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand, and the United States with at least 100 adult cancer patients were included. Detailed information on methods and results was independently extracted by 2 reviewers. Methodological quality was assessed using a criteria list developed according to the STROBE guideline. Exploratory random effects metaanalysis and metaregression were applied. *Results.* Studies from 18 countries (152; >65 000 cancer patients) were included. Heterogeneity of CAM use was high and to some extent explained by differences in survey methods. The combined prevalence for “current use” of CAM across all studies was 40%. The highest was in the United States and the lowest in Italy and the Netherlands. Metaanalysis suggested an increase in CAM use from an estimated 25% in the 1970s and 1980s to more than 32% in the 1990s and to 49% after 2000. *Conclusions.* The overall prevalence of CAM use found was lower than often claimed. However, there was some evidence that the use has increased considerably over the past years. Therefore, the health care systems ought to implement clear strategies of how to deal with this. To improve the validity and reporting of future surveys, the authors suggest criteria for methodological quality that should be fulfilled and reporting standards that should be required.

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

► D Vitamini



The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition
Volume 98, Issue 3, September 2013, Pages 827-838



Plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration and lymphoma risk: results of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition ^{1, 2, 3} ^{1, 2, 3, 4}

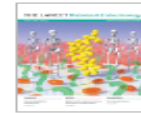
[Anna Łuczynska](#), [Rudolf Kaaks](#), [Sabine Rohrmann](#), [Susen Becker](#), [Jakob Linseisen](#), [Brian Buijsse](#), [Kim Overvad](#), [Antonia Trichopoulou](#), [Elisavet Valanou](#), [Antonia Barmptsioti](#), [Giovanna Masala](#), [Claudia Agnoli](#), [Rosario Tumino](#), [Salvatore Panico](#), [H Bas Bueno-de-Mesquita](#), [Fränzel JB van Duijnhoven](#), [Petra HM Peeters](#), [Roel Vermeulen](#), [Elisabete Weiderpass](#),

heterogeneity = 0.03), which suggests the possibility of reverse causality. Further analysis restricted to participants with ≥ 2 y of follow-up time showed a significant association between 25(OH)D and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) ($n = 161$): adjusted incidence rate ratios were 0.40 (95% CI: 0.18, 0.90; P -trend = 0.05) and 0.31 (95% CI: 0.13, 0.76; P -trend = 0.03) for the top compared with the bottom season-standardized and season-specific quartiles, respectively. Data on dietary vitamin D

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

► D Vitamini

THE LANCET Diabetes & Endocrinology



Volume 2, Issue 4, April 2014, Pages 307-320

Articles

The effect of vitamin D supplementation on skeletal, vascular, or cancer outcomes: a trial sequential meta-analysis

Mark J Bolland PhD^a  , Andrew Grey MD^a, Greg D Gamble MSc^a, Prof Ian R Reid MD^a

Discussion

Our analyses suggest that there is reliable existing evidence that supplementation of vitamin D with or without calcium does not reduce the incidence of myocardial infarction or ischaemic heart disease, stroke or cerebrovascular disease, cancer, total fractures, or hip fractures in community-dwelling individuals by more than 15%.

Vitamin D with calcium reduced hip fracture incidence in two trials of institutionalised individuals. There is uncertainty as to whether vitamin D with or without...

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

▶ E Vitamini ve C Vitamini



The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Volume 100, Issue 3, September 2014, Pages 915-923



Vitamin E and C supplementation and risk of cancer in men: posttrial follow-up in the Physicians' Health Study II randomized trial ^{1, 2, 3, 4} _{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Beginning in 1997, a total of 14,641 US male physicians aged ≥50 y were randomly assigned to receive 400 IU of vitamin E every other day, 500 mg of vitamin C daily, or their respective placebos. The vitamin E and vitamin C treatment ended in 2007, and observational follow-up continued through June 2011.

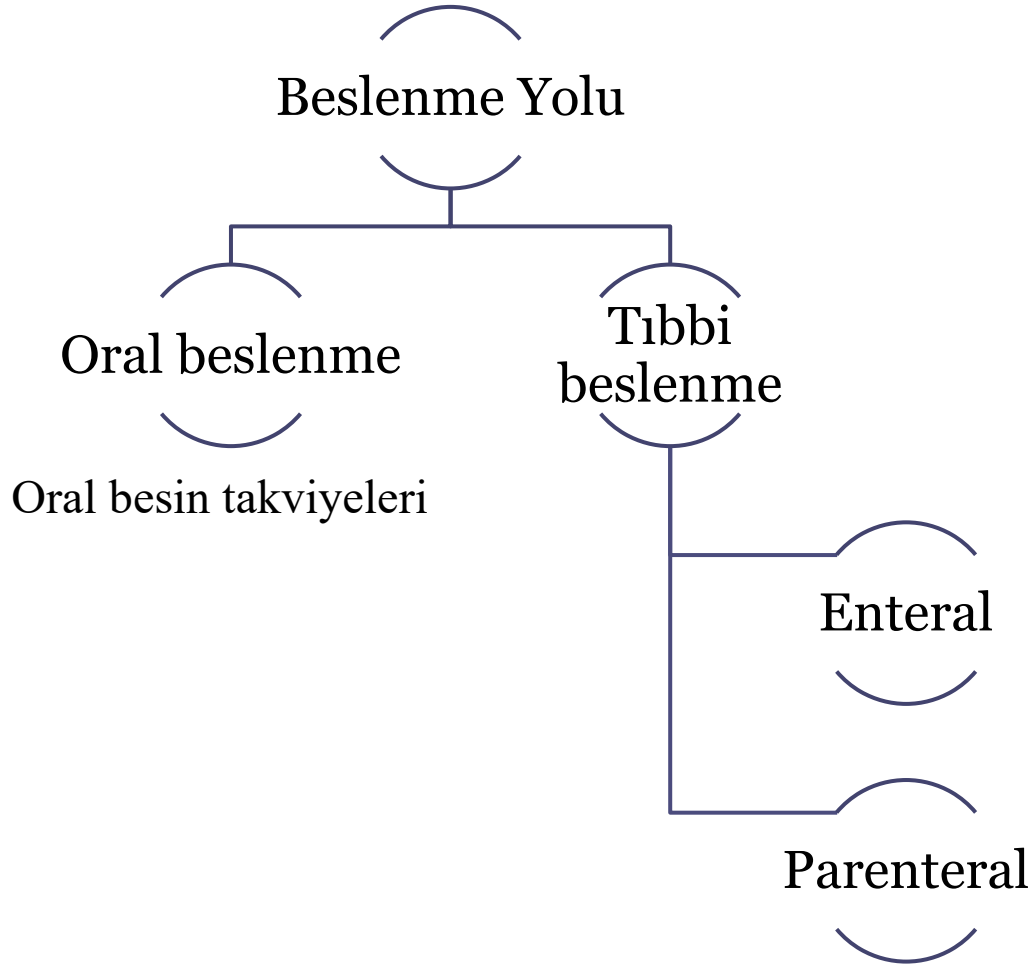
In this large-scale randomized trial in men, vitamin E and C supplementation had no immediate or long-term effects on the risk of total cancers, prostate cancer, or other site-specific cancers. This trial was registered at clinicaltrials.gov as NCT00270647.

Enerji ve Substrat Gereksinimleri

► Yağ / Karbonhidrat Oranı



Beslenme Müdahaleleri



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme

* Yemek yiyebilen ancak yetersiz beslenen



* Diyet tavsiyesi

* Gıda alımını bozan semptomların tedavisi

* Oral besin takviyeleri

Recommendation B3-1



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme

*Enerji alımını kısıtlayan diyet önerileri kullanılmamalı



Recommendation B3-2

*Klinik kanıtlara dayanmayan,
Kanıtlanmış etkinliği olmayan
Potansiyel olarak zararlı olan



* Kanserini **tamamen iyileştiren**
Nüks etmesini önleyen

Hiçbir **diyet yoktur**



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme



Nüksetmesini önleyen

Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme

**Bulgarlardan büyük buluş
Kanser'in sırrını çözdüler**



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme

*Ketojenik Diyet



Schmidt et al. *Nutrition & Metabolism* 2011, **8**:54
<http://www.nutritionandmetabolism.com/content/8/1/54>



Nutrition&Metabolism

RESEARCH

Open Access

Effects of a ketogenic diet on the quality of life in 16 patients with advanced cancer: A pilot trial

Melanie Schmidt, Nadja Pfetzer, Micheal Schwab, Ingrid Strauss and Ulrike Kämmerer*

These five and the one who resumed chemotherapy after 6 weeks report an improved emotional functioning and less insomnia, while several other parameters of quality of life remained stable or worsened, reflecting their very advanced disease. Except for temporary constipation and fatigue, we found no severe adverse side effects, especially no changes in cholesterol or blood lipids.



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

▶ Oral beslenme

*Ketojenik Diyet ?

ERGO: A pilot study of ketogenic diet in recurrent glioblastoma

Open Access

Erratum in: /ijo/45/6/2605

Authors: ✉ Johannes Rieger, Oliver Bähr, Gabriele D. Maurer, Elke Hattingen, Kea Franz, Daniel Brucker, Stefan Walenta, Ulrike Kämmerer, Johannes F. Coy, Michael Weller, Joachim P. Steinbach

[View Affiliations](#)

Published online on: April 11, 2014 <https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2014.2382>

increased that of bevacizumab-treated mice from 52 to 58 days ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, a ketogenic diet is feasible and safe but probably has no significant clinical activity when used as single agent in recurrent glioma. Further clinical trials are necessary to clarify whether calorie restriction or the combination with other therapeutic modalities, such as radiotherapy or anti-angiogenic treatments, could enhance the efficacy of the ketogenic diet.

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Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Oral beslenme

*Ketojenik Diyet



ESPEN

European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism

*Düşük lezzetlilik

*Yetersiz enerji alımı

*Kilo kaybı



Önermiyor



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi beslenme

* Yeterince yemek yiyemiyorsa



Endike

*Hasta **>3 gün** yemek yiyemeyecekse

Recommendation B3-3

***Bir haftalık** sürede → İhtiyacının **<%50** si alacaksa

***İki haftadan** uzun bir süre → İhtiyacının **%50-75'i** alacaksa

Enteral Beslenme

Parenteral Beslenme



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

Enteral Beslenme

*Tüp ile beslenme

*NG, PEG, jejunostomi

*Üst GIS de besin transportunda bozukluk

*Aspirasyon, gastrointestinal şikayetler



Parenteral Beslenme

*Intravenöz nütrisyon

*Komplet GIS yetersizliği

*Bağırsakların >5-7 gün dinlendirilmesi gerektiğinde

*Enteral beslenmeyi tolere edememe

*Sepsis, mikrobiom-bağırsak bütünlüğünde bozukluk, metabolik problemler



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

Enteral Beslenme

Parenteral Beslenme

Klinik uygulama, Kontrendikasyonlar, Komplikasyonlar, Monitörizasyonu

Kanser hastaları = Benign hastalığı olanlar



Research

Open Access

Management of intestinal failure in Europe. A questionnaire based study on the incidence and management

Michael Staun^{*1}, Xavier Hebuterne², Jon Shaffer³, Kent V Haderslev¹, Frederico Bozzetti⁴, Marek Pertkiewicz⁵, Ann Micklewright⁶, Jose Moreno⁷, Paul Thul⁸ and Loris Pironi⁹

This study indicates that patients with intestinal failure are being managed across Europe in specialised units in the setting of both surgical and medical gastroenterology; the organizational structure of this service varies significantly between centres. The study reports on about 900 patients diagnosed with this diagnosis and shows that about 43% are discharged with per oral or enteral nutrition and 36% with parenteral nutrition. Mortality rate during a one-year observation period is about 10% and no patients were referred for intestinal transplantation. Not all patients are referred for treatment and not all centres have specific guidelines for management of intestinal failure, although they in general have much experience. More information



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

*Refeeding Sendromu

*Uzun bir süre oral alım eksikliğinde

*Enteral veya parenteral **beslenmeyi**



Birkaç gün içinde **yavaş yavaş** arttır

Recommendation B3-4



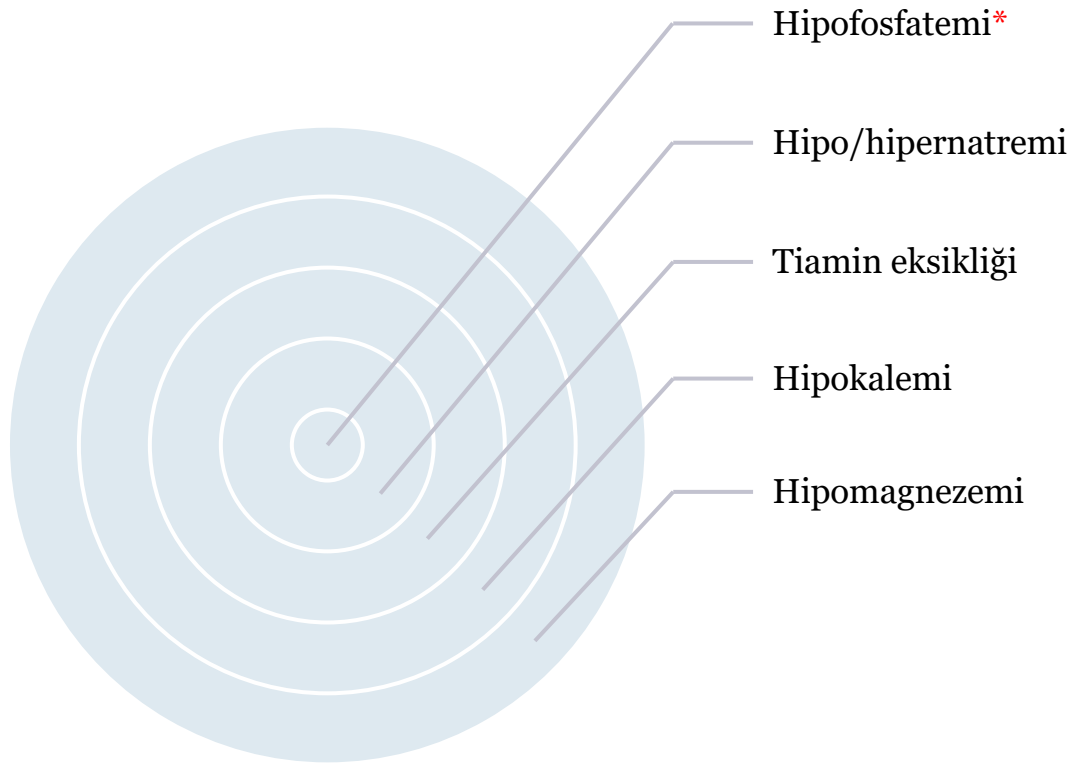
38

Muscaritoli M, Arends J, Bachmann P, Baracos V, Barthelemy N, Bertz H, Bozzetti F, Hütterer E, Isenring E, Kaasa S, Krznaric Z, Laird B, Larsson M, Laviano A, Mühlebach S, Oldervoll L, Ravasco P, Solheim TS, Strasser F, de van der Schueren M, Preiser JC, Bischoff SC. ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical Nutrition in cancer. Clin Nutr. 2021 May;40(5):2898-2913. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2021.02.005. Epub 2021 Mar 15. PMID: 33946039.

Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

*Refeeding Sendromu



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

*Refeeding Sendromu

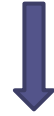
- * Dengeli bir mikro besin karışımı
- * ~~B1 vitamini~~ → 200-300 mg/gün
- * ~~Potasyum~~ → 24 mmol/kg/gün
- * ~~Fosfat~~ → 0,3-0,6 mmol/kg/gün
- * ~~Magnezyum~~ → Iv 0.2 mmol/kg/gün /// Oral 0.4 mmol/kg/gün



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

*Kronik malnütrisyonu olan uygun hastalarda



Evde EN veya PN



Recommendation B3-5



41

Muscaritoli M, Arends J, Bachmann P, Baracos V, Barthelemy N, Bertz H, Bozzetti F, Hütterer E, Isenring E, Kaasa S, Krznaric Z, Laird B, Larsson M, Laviano A, Mühlebach S, Oldervoll L, Ravasco P, Solheim TS, Strasser F, de van der Schueren M, Preiser JC, Bischoff SC. ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical Nutrition in cancer. Clin Nutr. 2021 May;40(5):2898-2913. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2021.02.005. Epub 2021 Mar 15. PMID: 33946039.

Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tibbi Beslenme

*Ne zaman keselim?

* Sadece **end-of-life**



Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tibbi Beslenme

*Ne zaman keselim?

Open Access Article

A National Observational Study of the Prevalence and Use of Enteral Tube Feeding, Parenteral Nutrition and Intravenous Glucose in Cancer Patients Enrolled in Specialized Palliative Care

by  Ylva Orrevall ^{1,2,3,*}  Carol Tishelman ^{2,3,4},  Johan Permert ¹ and  Staffan Lundström ^{2,5}

Table 2. Oral intake, indication * and evaluation of patients receiving enteral tube feeding, parenteral nutrition and intravenous glucose in relation to expected survival.

Stage of Disease	Enteral Tube Feeding Only (n = 23)			Parenteral Nutrition (n = 94)			Intravenous Glucose (n = 26)		
	Palliative Care (n = 19)		Potentially Curable (n = 4)	Palliative Care (n = 86)		Potentially Curable (n = 8)	Palliative Care (n = 25)		Potentially Curable (n = 1)
	Predicted Survival Time			Predicted Survival Time			Predicted Survival Time		
	≤1 Month (n = 3)	>1 Months (n = 16)		≤1 Month (n = 20)	>1 Months (n = 66)		≤1 Month (n = 14)	>1 Month (n = 11)	
Benefit of artificial nutrition according to team assessment									
Yes	2	16	4	8	57	7	12	9	1
Doubt benefit				10	0	1	1	1	

Beslenme Müdahaleleri

► Tıbbi Beslenme

*Ne zaman keselim?

 Restricted access | Research article | First published online January 29, 2018

Home Artificial Nutrition in Advanced Cancer Patients

[Enrico Ruggeri](#) , [Federica Agostini](#), [...], and [Franco Pannuti](#)  [View all authors and affiliations](#)

[Volume 99, Issue 2](#) | <https://doi.org/10.1177/030089161309900216>

The ANT Foundation assisted 29,348 patients in Bologna and its province from July 1990 to July 2012. Home artificial nutrition had been submitted to 618 patients (2.1%): enteral to 285/618 (46.1%) and parenteral to 333/618 (53.9%). Access routes for home artificial nutrition were: 39% nasogastric tube, 26% percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy, 33% digiunostomy, and 2% gastrostomy. The central venous catheters used for home artificial nutrition were: 61% non-tunneled, 13 peripherally inserted, 8% partially tunneled, and 18% totally implanted. By July 2012, all the patients had died. Duration of life ≥ 6 weeks was 78% (484/618). Karnofsky performance status was related to survival (P <0.0001): one month after starting home artificial nutrition, it decreased in 73 patients (12%), was unchanged in 414 (67%), and increased in 131 (21%).



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

İştah Açıcılar

- Kortikosteroid
- Progesterin
- Antidepresan
- Analjezikler

Sistemik enflamasyonu baskılayanlar

- Kortikosteroid
- NSAID

Kas kitlesi ve Anabolizmayı arttıranlar

- Progesterin
- Androjen

Diğer


- Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri
- Prokinetikler
- Amino asitler
- İnsülinler
- Kannabinoidler




Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kortikosteroid

- İlerlemiş hastalığı olan anorektik kanser hastalarında 

- İştahı artırmak için 

- 1-3 hafta 

- Sarkopeni, insülin direnci, enfeksiyon 

Recommendation B5-1



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kortikosteroid

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

Systematic Review of the Treatment of Cancer-Associated Anorexia and Weight Loss






Tugba Yavuzsen, Mellar P. Davis, Declan Walsh, Susan LeGrand, and Ruth Lagman

Only two drugs have evidence to support their use for anorexia (progestins and corticosteroids). There is strong evidence against the use of hydrazine sulfate. The outcomes of these trials have been mixed and patient population heterogeneous.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kortikosteroid

- Antianorektik etkisi geçici 
- Miyopati ve immünsupresyon 
- İnsülin direnci 
- Osteopeni 
- Kısa yaşam beklentisi olan hastalar için daha uygun 

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Progestinler

- Megestrol asetat ve Medroksiprogesteron asetat

- Anti-anorektik ✓

- İştah arttırıcı ✓

- Vücut ağırlığını arttırır ✓

- Yağsız kütleyi arttırmaz !

- Tromboembolizm ⚡

Recommendation B5-2



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

- İlerlemiş kanser hastalarında

- İştahı ↑

- Gıda alımını ↑

- Yağsız vücut kütleini ↔

- Vücut ağırlığını ↔

Recommendation B5-7



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews | Review - Intervention

Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, an omega-3 fatty acid from fish oils) for the treatment of cancer cachexia

✉ Ann Dewey, Chris Baughan, Taraneh P Dean, Bernie Higgins, Ian Johnson Authors' declarations of interest

Version published: 24 January 2007 Version history

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There were insufficient data to establish whether oral EPA was better than placebo. Comparisons of EPA combined with a protein energy supplementation versus a protein energy supplementation (without EPA) in the presence of an appetite stimulant (Megestrol Acetate) provided no evidence that EPA improves symptoms associated with the cachexia syndrome often seen in patients with advanced cancer.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

N-3 fatty acids, cancer and cachexia: a systematic review of the literature

Ramón Colomer ¹, José M Moreno-Nogueira, Pedro P García-Luna, Pilar García-Peris, Abelardo García-de-Lorenzo, Antonio Zarazaga, Luis Quecedo, Juan del Llano, Luis Usán, César Casimiro

According to our systematic review, in neoplastic diseases the provision of diets supplemented with n-3 FA showed measurable benefits in the different biochemical, clinical and functional parameters considered. The majority of the studies support with varying grades of recommendations supplementation with diets rich in n-3 FA in this type of patients. Elia *et al.* (2006) reached similar conclusions in their systematic review for enterally fed patients as well as those taking oral supplements with a decrease in the complications, especially the infectious ones, as well as a decrease in hospital stays and an improvement in the inflammatory markers.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı



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Review

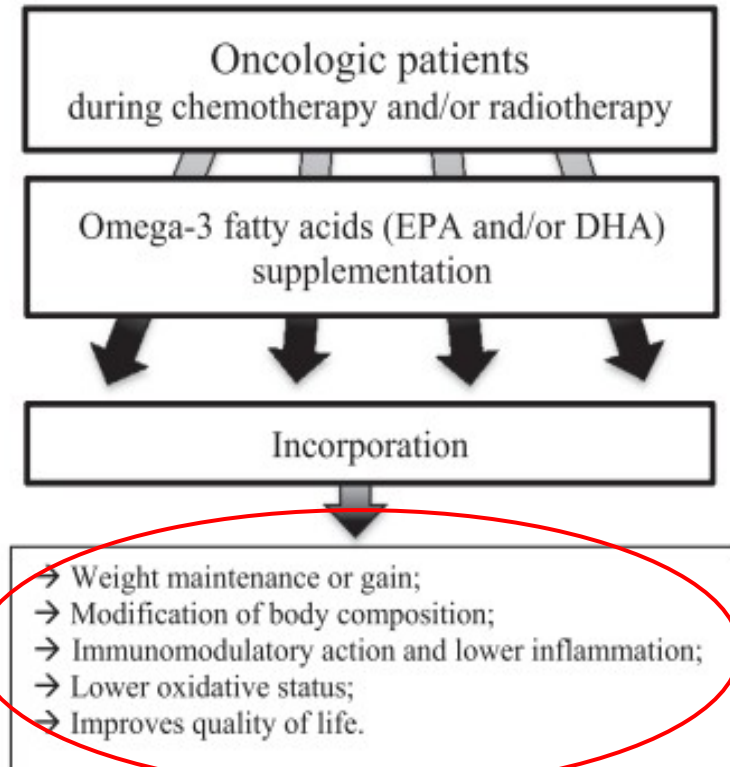
Omega-3 supplements for patients in chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy: A systematic review

Juliana de Aguiar Pastore Silva^a, Maria Emilia de Souza Fabre^b,
Dan Linetzky Waitzberg^{c,*}

^a Antonio Prudente Foundation, A. C. Camargo Cancer Center, São Paulo, Brazil

^b Oncologic Research Center, Florianopolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil

^c Department of Gastroenterology, LIM 35, University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Brazil



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

-Periferik nöropati üzerine koruyucu etki ✓

Research article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 15 August 2012](#)

Omega-3 fatty acids are protective against paclitaxel-induced peripheral neuropathy: A randomized double-blind placebo controlled trial

[Zohreh Ghoreishi](#), [Ali Esfahani](#), [Abolghasem Djazayeri](#), [Mahmoud Djalali](#), [Banafsheh Golestan](#), [Hormoz Ayromlou](#), [Shahriar Hashemzade](#), [Mohammad Asghari Jafarabadi](#), [Vahid Montazeri](#), [Seyed Ali Keshavarz](#) ✉

From: [Omega-3 fatty acids are protective against paclitaxel-induced peripheral neuropathy: A randomized double-blind placebo controlled trial](#)

	Peripheral neuropathy				
	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total
Omega- 3 supplemented group	21(70%)	4(13.3%)	5(16.7%)	0%	30(100%)
Placebo received group	11(40.7%)	10(37%)	5(18.5%)	1(3.7%)	27(100%)

A significant difference in PN incidence (OR = 0.3, .95% CI = (0.10 - 0.88), p = 0.029).

A significant difference in PN incidence (OR = 0.3, .95% CI = (0.10 - 0.88), p = 0.029).



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

-Periferik nöropati üzerine koruyucu etki ✓

ELSEVIER

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu>

Randomized control trials

Effects of an oral nutritional supplement containing eicosapentaenoic acid on nutritional and clinical outcomes in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: Randomised trial[☆]

Karla Sánchez-Lara^a, Jenny G. Turcott^a, Eva Juárez-Hernández^a, Carolina Nuñez-Valencia^a, Geraldine Villanueva^a, Patricia Guevara^b,

Table 4

Global, functional and symptom scales of Health-Related Quality of Life, differences within (Friedman test) and between ONS-EPA and C groups (t-student).

		Control	Δ	ONS-epa	Δ	p ^{**}
<u>Neuropathy</u>	T0	11.7 ± 22	20.1 ± 13	19.9 ± 29	1 ± 0.4	0.05
	T1	20.5 ± 16		22.0 ± 27		
	T2	31.8 ± 30		20.9 ± 25		

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Uzun Zincirli N-3 Yağ Asitleri / Balık Yağı

- İbrutinib



- Burun kanamaları

Ibrutinib-associated bleeding; pathogenesis, management, and risk reduction strategies.

Joseph J. Shatzel, MD¹, Sven R. Olson, MD¹, Derrick L. Tao, BS¹, Owen J. T. McCarty, Ph.D^{1,2}, Alexey V. Danilov, MD, Ph.D¹, and Thomas G. DeLoughery, MD, MACP, FAWM¹

¹Division of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Oregon Health & Science University, Knight

anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy. In addition, the potential cardiovascular protective effects of ibrutinib monotherapy in patients at risk for vascular disease is unknown. Patients should be cautioned against using nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, fish oils, vitamin E, and aspirin-containing products, and consider replacing ibrutinib with a different agent if dual antiplatelet therapy is indicated. Patients should not take vitamin K antagonists concurrently with ibrutinib;

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Prokinetikler

- Metoklopramid – Domperidon
- Erken doygunluğu olan ✓
- Kabızlığı olan ✓
- Metoklopramid → Merkezi sinir sistemi üzerine YE !
- Domperidon → Kalp ritmi üzerine YE !

Recommendation B5-8



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Prokinetikler

- Metoklopramid – Domperidon
- Gastrik boşalmayı uyarır ✓

A Double-Blind, Crossover Study of Controlled-Release Metoclopramide and Placebo for the Chronic Nausea and Dyspepsia of Advanced Cancer

Eduardo Bruera, MD ^{1,2} • Michelle Belzile, BScN • Catherine Neumann, MSc • Zoltan Harsanyi, MBA • Najib Babul, PharmD • Andrew Darke, PhD

receive either controlled-release metoclopramide 40 mg every 12 hours or matching placebo for a period of 4 days. On day 5,

	CRMa	Placeboa
Nausea intensity (100-mm VAS) ^b	12 ± 10 ^b	17 ± 12 ^b
Vomiting intensity (100-mm VAS)	9 ± 9	14 ± 13

a Values are mean ± SD.
b $P = 0.0426$.
c $P = 0.071$.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Amino asitler

› Clin Nutr. 2012 Oct;31(5):765-73. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2012.05.003. Epub 2012 May 29.

Normal protein anabolic response to hyperaminoacidemia in insulin-resistant patients with lung cancer cachexia

Aaron Winter ¹, Jacqueline MacAdams, Stéphanie Chevalier

NSCLC patients with moderate cachexia showed considerable insulin resistance of glucose and of whole-body protein anabolism. Their anabolic protein response was stimulated normally by hyperaminoacidemia. Thus, ample provision of amino acids is a feasible strategy to overcome the protein anabolic failure of cancer cachexia.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Lösin

- β -Hidroksi- β -metil bütirat

- 3 g/gün dozu → Anti-katabolik ajan ✓



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Glutamin

- Serbest amino asit
- Bağırsak hücrelerinin rejenerasyonunda önemli rol
- Bariyerinin korunmasını sağlar
- Radyasyona bağlı enterit ?
- Tutarlı klinik veri yok X
- Önerilmez X

Recommendation C2-4



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Glutamin

- Iv Glutamin & Plasebo
- 0,3 g/kg/gün; 29 hasta

Double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial on intravenous l-alanyl-l-glutamine in the incidence of oral mucositis following chemoradiotherapy in patients with head-and-neck cancer

Leandro C.A. Cerchietti, M.D. • Alfredo H. Navigante, M.D., Ph.D. • Maribel A. Lutteral, M.D. • ...

Table 2. Effect of glutamine on several outcomes

Endpoint	Placebo (n = 15)	Glutamine (n = 14)	p value
Intensity of objective mucositis developed (mean 3 highest OMS)	1.33 (\pm 0.4)	0.82 (\pm 0.3)	0.044 [†]
Patients with severe objective mucositis (OMS >1.49)	10 (67%)	2 (14%)	0.007 [*]
Patients with mucositis WHO Grade 4*	5 (33%)	0 (0%)	0.042 [*]
Need for feeding tube	9 (60%)	2 (14%)	0.020 [*]



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Glutamin

- Gargara Glutamin & Plasebo
- 16 gr/gün; 17 hasta

ORAL GLUTAMINE TO ALLEVIATE RADIATION-INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS: A PILOT RANDOMIZED TRIAL

ENG-YEN HUANG, M.D., STEPHEN WAN LEUNG, M.D., M.S., CHONG-JONG WANG, M.D., HUI-CHUN CHEN, M.D., LI-MIN SUN, M.D., FU-MIN FANG, M.D., SHYH-AN YEH, M.D.,

Table 3. Mean data of measured parameters between the two arms

	Glutamine (n = 8)	Placebo (n = 9)	p value
Objective mucositis			
Fraction number [†]			
≥ Grade 1	16.6	19.3	0.0097*
≥ Grade 2	5.8	12.3	0.0232*
≥ Grade 3	0	4.3	0.0168*
Maximum grade	1.6	2.6	0.0058*

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Glutamin

- Kök hücre nakli olan hastalarda → Glutamin kullanımı → Daha yüksek **nüks**

Standardized parenteral alanyl-glutamine dipeptide supplementation is not beneficial in autologous transplant patients: a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled study

This study shows that glutamine supplementation produced modest benefit in terms of large bowel mucositis, measured as number of days with diarrhoea. However, it did not have any effect either on oral mucositis, scored according to the Nebraska Oral Assessment system, or on small bowel mucositis, as evident from the D-xylose absorption test. Furthermore, patients on glutamine spent more days on parenteral opioids and had slightly longer hospital stays after stem cell infusion. Interestingly, there

was also an excess of relapses and deaths in the glutamine group. The cost of antibiotics and of total supportive care was significantly higher in glutamine-supplemented patients – the price of alanyl-glutamine supplementation itself adding substantially to the increased resource utilization.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

*Sitrülin, Ornitin ve Tirozin? Serum Amino Acid Levels and Mortality in Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy

Ridvan Sivritepe¹, Sema Ucak Basat² and Neslihan Gokmen³

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul Medipol University Pendik Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

²Department of Internal Medicine, University of Health Sciences Umraniye Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

³Department of Basic Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Table II: Comparison of all amino acids in all patients according to baseline levels.

	0 th month	3 rd months	6 th months	12 th months	p ¹	p ²	p ³
	Avg±S.D/ Median (IQR)	Avg±S.D / Median (IQR)	Avg±S.D / Median (IQR)	Avg±S.D / Median (IQR)			
Glycine (µmol/L)	109.7±127.9/ 83 (63.4-100.8)	91.3±50.2/ 71.5 (67.4-94.8)	103.59±55.18/ 86.2 (70.4-109)	87.13±55.54/ 78.6 (53.8-88)	0.533	0.983	0.8
Alanine (µmol/L)*	189.7±182.2/ 134.2 (109.1-214)	202.13±140.65/ 146.5 (113.3-242.6)	233.83±166.6/ 168 (136.4-266.57)	225.53±98.56/ 219.8 (140.2-275)	0.838	0.086	0.1
Alpha amino butyridine(µmol/L)	189±128.8/ 171.7 (137.4-222.6)	198.56±63.46/ 204.8 (153.6-244.1)	244.76±103.63/ 222.55 (192.7-241)	226.12±70.49/ 238 (191.1-255)	0.378	0.776	0.0
Serine (µmol/L)	120.9±98.7/ 99 (79.3-129.9)	118.49±60.95/ 104.2 (66.9-144.5)	123.4±67.48/ 105.7 (74.5-144)	96.79±29.38/ 102.4 (81.4-116)	0.465	0.5	0.0
Proline(µmol/L)	55.8±40.3/ 46.7 (29.7-63.4)	59.66±51.47/ 44.8 (28.9-74.5)	73.13±63.4/ 48.85 (36.7-98.9)	79.36±77.55/ 48.7 (29-68.9)	0.584	0.248	0.1
Valine(µmol/L)	70.2±97.2/ 51.8 (40.9-74)	65.05±28.79/ 59 (46.84-74.8)	69.85±34.6/ 60.95 (47-71.2)	70.5±35.2/ 62 (52.5-82.4)	0.627	0.157	0.0
Threonine (µmol/L)	106.75±120.79/ 91.1 (70.1-113)	105.21±30.78/ 103.2 (91.3-123.4)	117.3±37.05/ 111.75 (102-129.4)	101.9±32.3/ 108 (100-112)	0.808	0.42	0.2
Taurine(µmol/L)	41.6±23.1/ 35 (26.8-50)	48.29±23.48/ 44 (31.1-72.1)	47.73±19.07/ 42.25 (38-64)	50.39±24.6/ 48 (37.57-60)	0.808	0.248	0.4
Isoleucine (µmol/L)	9.5±17.3/ 4.5 (2.9-6.2)	6.23±2.6/ 5.6 (4.1-7.9)	6.69±2.33/ 6.89 (5-8.4)	5.95±3.03/ 4.8 (4.6-6.9)	0.301	0.327	0.3
Leucine(µmol/L)*	376.3±160.2/ 375 (280.8-467)	441.34±187.18/ 448.7 (289.2-550.8)	524.3±214.5/ 536 (445-624.8)	482.84±194.79/ 481 (423.1-654)	0.479	0.188	0.8
Asparagine (µmol/L)*	80.1±131.1/ 58.9 (38-84.1)	68.19±21.79/ 76.1 (46.4-87.3)	77.87±37.06/ 70.7 (53.1-91.4)	72.2±33.1/ 71.8 (49-93)	0.364	0.654	0.2
Aspartic Acid (µmol/L)	30.9±66.7/ 19.2 (11.9-27.6)	22.88±14.71/ 19.1 (14.9-27.2)	24.37±16.71/ 18.45 (16.4-25.4)	21.34±14.05/ 19.5 (14.5-23.6)	0.235	0.133	0.1
Glutamine (µmol/L)	62.9±76.5/ 51.4 (41.1-65.4)	63.03±23.57/ 60.4 (45.7-73.6)	74.27±25.29/ 69.2 (60.35-91.6)	69.46±23.84/ 73 (52.6-82.5)	0.171	0.012	0.1
Glutamic acid (µmol/L)	87.8±96.4/ 67.8 (54.3-89)	76.83±26.8/ 74.9 (61.5-94.6)	75.65±32.04/ 66.3 (57.8-95.4)	76.58±39.17/ 66 (57.28-92)	0.574	0.647	0.2
Methionine (µmol/L)	75.1±146.9/ 47.2 (25.2-67.9)	72.24±54.88/ 54.4 (25-106.5)	77.05±35.25/ 65.7 (58.7-79.6)	86.26±42.72/ 80 (66.4-84.5)	0.749	0.913	0.0
Histidine (µmol/L)	21.79±16.63/ 17.8 (12.4-24.8)	36.76±23.27/ 33.8 (19-50.1)	44.43±21.37/ 38.75 (30.5-49.8)	47.41±19.74/ 43.21 (32.2-58.4)	0.024	0.018	0.0
Phenylalanine (µmol/L)	45.5±13.4/ 44.7 (36.5-56.1)	58.42±21.42/ 52.2 (44-68.4)	63.76±36.43/ 53 (49-59.1)	56.07±24.2/ 52.4 (48-57)	0.988	0.811	0.9
Arginine (µmol/L)	33.6±25.1/ 30.5 (20.4-38.9)	33.97±10.15/ 36.9 (23.6-42.3)	39.59±11.57/ 39.6 (38-49.23)	38.7±9.9/ 42.1 (37.6-42.5)	0.761	0.145	0.1
Citrulline(µmol/L)	82.3±36.3/ 81.4 (56.4-98.3)	93.68±63.45/ 90.1 (53.99-103.3)	108.8±43.07/ 104.35 (84.5-138.2)	127.07±49.26/ 117.9 (95.83-156.4)	0.003	<0.001	0.0
Tyrosine (µmol/L)	165.4±132.3/ 132.4 (105.4-158)	175.36±87.14/ 149.8 (107.7-231.2)	172.85±55.65/ 148.8 (137.8-194.5)	162.27±34.95/ 162.4 (139.81-188)	0.026	0.02	0.0
Triptophan (µmol/L)	0.2±0.2/ 0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.2±0.3/ 0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1±0.1/ 0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1±0.1/ 0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.976	0.327	0.1
Ornithine (µmol/L)	12.2±5.5/ 0 (0-5)	15.7±3.9/ 8 (0-12)	18.1±3.5/ 8 (5-10)	20.3±3.6/ 10 (8-14)	0.326	0.010	0.0
Lysine (µmol/L)	2±1/ 3 (2-3)	1±1/ 1 (0-2)	0±1/ 0 (0-0)	0±0/ 0 (0-0)	0.429	0.112	0.1
Arginineo succinic Acid (µmol/L)	22.4±3.4/ 20 (18-23)	22.1±3.3/ 22 (20-24)	23.2±3.5/ 23 (21-25)	24.3±3.4/ 25 (22-25)	0.44	0.128	0.1

Avg: Average, SD: Standard deviation, IQR: 25th percentile-75th percentile. Wilcoxon test, *Paired Samples t test, ¹0th month -3rd month, ²0th month- 6th month, ³0th month -12th month.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

*Sitrülin, Ornitin ve Tirozin? Serum Amino Acid Levels and Mortality in Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy

Ridvan Sivritepe¹, Sema Ucak Basat² and Neslihan Gokmen³

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul Medipol University Pendik Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

²Department of Internal Medicine, University of Health Sciences Umraniye Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

³Department of Basic Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Table II: Comparison of all a

	A
Glycine (µmol/L)	109
Alanine (µmol/L)*	189
Alpha amino butyridine(µmol/L)	189
Serine (µmol/L)	12
Proline(µmol/L)	55
Valine(µmol/L)	7
Threonine (µmol/L)	106
Taurine(µmol/L)	4
Isoleucine (µmol/L)	
Leucine(µmol/L)*	376
Asparagine (µmol/L)*	80
Aspartic Acid (µmol/L)	30
Glutamine (µmol/L)	62
Glutamic acid (µmol/L)	8
Methionine (µmol/L)	75
Histidine (µmol/L)	21
Phenylalanine (µmol/L)	45
Arginine (µmol/L)	33
Citrulline(µmol/L)	82
Tyrosine (µmol/L)	165
Triptophan (µmol/L)	
Ornithine (µmol/L)	
Lysine (µmol/L)	
Arginine succinic Acid (µmol/L)	

	Patients who survived (n=13)		p*	1 st months / Median (IQR)	p ¹	p ²	p ³
	Median (IQR: 25th percentile-75th percentile)						
Citrulline 0 th Month	17.8 (11.8-21.0) µmol/L			9/ 238 (191.1-255)	0.378	0.776	0.0
Citrulline 3 rd Months	26.4 (20.8-45.1) µmol/L		<0.001	5/ 48.7 (29-68.9)	0.584	0.248	0.1
Citrulline 6 th Months	31.9 (29.5-46.8) µmol/L			1/ 82 (52.5-82.4)	0.627	0.157	0.0
Citrulline 12 th Months	43.21 (32.2-58.4) µmol/L		-	3/ 108 (100-112)	0.808	0.42	0.2
Tyrosine 0 th Month	37.8 (35.5-46.1) µmol/L			6/ 48 (37.57-60)	0.808	0.248	0.4
Tyrosine 3 rd Months	45.8 (42.1-64.8) µmol/L		0.036	3/ 4.8 (4.6-6.9)	0.301	0.327	0.3
Tyrosine 6 th Months	50.2 (49.0-59.1) µmol/L			79/ 481 (423.1-654)	0.479	0.188	0.8
Tyrosine 12 th Months	52.4 (48.0-57.0) µmol/L		-	1/ 71.8 (49-93)	0.364	0.654	0.2
Ornithine 0 th Month	77.5 (55.4-97.7) µmol/L			7/ 19.5 (14.5-23.6)	0.235	0.133	0.1
Ornithine 3 rd Months	62.0 (51.0-103.3) µmol/L		0.011	4/ 73 (52.6-82.5)	0.171	0.012	0.1
Ornithine 6 th Months	104.7 (84.5-155.0) µmol/L			17/ 66 (57.28-92)	0.574	0.647	0.2
Ornithine 12 th Months	117.9 (95.8-156.4) µmol/L		-	2/ 80 (66.4-84.5)	0.749	0.913	0.0
				1/ 43.21 (32.2-58.4)	0.024	0.018	0.0
				2/ 52.4 (48-57)	0.988	0.811	0.9
				42.1 (37.6-42.5)	0.761	0.145	0.1
				117.9 (95.83-156.4)	0.003	<0.001	0.0
				162.4 (139.81-188)	0.026	0.02	0.0
				0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.976	0.327	0.1
				0.6/ 10 (8-14)	0.326	0.010	0.0
				0/ 0 (0-0)	0.429	0.112	0.1
				4/ 25 (22-25)	0.44	0.128	0.1

*Friedman p (0 vs. 6th); **Wilcoxon test (0 vs. 6th).

1st month, 10th month -12th month.



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Dalı zincirli AA / Standart AA

- Yeterli klinik veri yok !
- Önerilmiyor

Recommendation B5-5



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* İnsülinler

- Uzun süreli insülin tedavisi → Yağsız vücut kütlesi üzerine etkisi 

CANCER THERAPY: CLINICAL | MAY 01 2007

Insulin Treatment in Cancer Cachexia: Effects on Survival, Metabolism, and Physical Functioning FREE

Kent Lundholm; Ulla Körner; Lena Gunnebo; Petra Sixt-Ammilon; Marita Fouladiun; Peter Daneryd; Ingvar Bosaeus

Experimental Design: One hundred and thirty-eight unselected patients with mainly advanced gastrointestinal malignancy were randomized to receive insulin (0.11 ± 0.05 units/kg/d) plus best

Results: Patient characteristics at randomizations were almost identical in study and control groups. Insulin treatment for 193 +/- 139 days (mean +/- SD) significantly stimulated carbohydrate intake, decreased serum-free fatty acids, increased whole body fat, particularly in trunk and leg compartments, whereas fat-free lean tissue mass was unaffected. Insulin treatment improved metabolic efficiency during exercise, but did not increase maximum exercise capacity and



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Non-steroidal antiinflamatuvar ilaçlar

- Fiziksel performansı ↑
- Yaşam kalitesini ↑
- İnflamatuvar parametreler üzerine olumlu etki ✓

Results of a pilot study of the effects of celecoxib on cancer cachexia in patients with cancer of the head, neck, and gastrointestinal tract

Victor Lai¹, Jonathan George, Luther Richey, Hong J Kim, Trinitia Cannon, Carol Shores, Marion Couch

A prospective randomized study of megestrol acetate and ibuprofen in gastrointestinal cancer patients with weight loss

D C McMillan¹, S J Wigmore, K C Fearon, P O'Gorman, C E Wright, C S McArdle

Randomized phase III clinical trial of a combined treatment with carnitine + celecoxib ± megestrol acetate for patients with cancer-related anorexia/cachexia syndrome

Clelia Madeddu¹, Mariele Dessi, Filomena Panzone, Roberto Serpe, Giorgia Antoni,

Lai V, George J, Richey L, Kim HJ, Cannon T, Shores C, Couch M. Results of a pilot study of the effects of celecoxib on cancer cachexia in patients with cancer of the head, neck, and gastrointestinal tract. *Head Neck*. 2008 Jan;30(1):67-74. doi: 10.1002/hed.20662. PMID: 17615567.

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Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Non-steroidal antiinflamatuvar ilaçlar

- Yeterli tutarlı klinik veri yok **X**
- Önerilmez **X**

Recommendation B5-6



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kannabinoidler

- Tetrahidrokanabinol → Esrarın psikoaktif bileşeni
- Ticari olarak → **Dronabinol**

PALLIATIVE CARE

Comparison of Orally Administered Cannabis Extract and Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol in Treating Patients With Cancer-Related Anorexia-Cachexia Syndrome: A Multicenter, Phase III, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial From the Cannabis-In-Cachexia-Study-Group

[Florian Strasser](#), [Diana Luftner](#), [Kurt Possinger](#), [Gernot Ernst](#), [Thomas Ruhstaller](#), [Winfried Meissner](#)...

Of 289 patients screened, 243 were randomly assigned and 164 (CE, 66 of 95

5 mg per
day

weeks

This is the first phase III trial in patients with CACS comparing the effects of cannabinoids with PL and standardized CE, an integral total product of medical cannabis. We found no differences between the three groups over 6 weeks of treatment for the primary end points of appetite and QOL, for cannabinoid-related toxicity, or for secondary end points such as mood or nausea. Like the recent



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kannabinoidler

Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol may palliate altered chemosensory perception in cancer patients: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot trial

T.D. Brisbois • I.H. de Kock • S.M. Watanabe • ... N. MacDonald • V.E. Baracos • W.V. Wismer

Show all authors

Adult advanced cancer patients, with poor appetite and chemosensory alterations, were recruited from two sites and randomized in a double-blinded manner to receive either THC (2.5 mg, Marinol®; Solvay Pharma Inc., $n = 24$) or placebo oral capsules ($n = 22$) twice daily for 18 days. Twenty-one patients

	THC ($n = 11$)				Placebo ($n = 10$)				Between-posttreatment groups P	Within-THC group P
	Baseline		Posttreatment		Baseline		Posttreatment			
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE		
<u>Appetite</u>										
Average premeal SLIM appetite score	49.4 ^a	3.3	60.7 ^b	3.4	51.7 ^a	3.4	50.9 ^a	3.4	0.05	0.03
<u>Taste and Smell Survey scores</u>										
Total chemosensory complaints/16	7.3 ^a	0.4	5.7 ^b	0.4	7.3 ^a	0.4	6.4 ^{ab}	0.4	0.225	0.008
Chemosensory enhancement/5	1.3 ^a	0.2	2.5 ^b	0.2	1.3 ^a	0.2	1.8 ^a	0.2	0.018	<0.001



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Kannabinoidler

- Yeterli tutarlı klinik veri yok **X**
- Önerilmez **X**

Recommendation B5-3



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Androjenik Steroidler

- Proteolizi azaltır mı ?
- Protein sentezini uyar mı ?
- Nandrolon dekanat, Oksandrolon ve Fluoksimesteron

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Androjenik Steroidler

Influence of nandrolone decanoate on weight loss in advanced non-small cell lung cancer

R T Chlebowski, J Herrold, I Ali, E Oktay, J S Chlebowski, A T Ponce, D Heber, J B Block

intravenously, all given every 28 days. In addition, patients were randomized to receive either nandrolone decanoate 200 mg intramuscularly weekly for 4 weeks or no additional therapy. Patient

months without and 8.2 months with nandrolone decanoate). There was a trend for less severe weight loss on the nandrolone decanoate arm (average weight loss 0.8 +/- 0.15 kg versus 0.21 +/- 0.18 kg, respectively), with half as many patients experiencing weight loss on nandrolone decanoate (25% versus 12%). A separate concurrent study has demonstrated decreased free testosterone levels in 66%

Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Androjenik Steroidler

475 patients

Randomized Comparison of Megestrol Acetate Versus Dexamethasone Versus Fluoxymesterone for the Treatment of Cancer Anorexia/Cachexia

By Charles L. Loprinzi, John W. Kugler, Jeff A. Sloan, James A. Mailliard, James E. Krook, Mary B. Wilwerding,

Megestrol acetate 800 mg Fluoxymesterone 10 mg
Dexamethasone 0.75 mg

Baseline: appetite rating, % of patients	(n = 151)	(n = 149)	(n = 154)	.2
Very poor	32	28	30	
Poor	42	42	34	
Fair	22	24	28	
Good	3	5	6	
Very good	1	2	2	



Farmakobesin ve Farmakolojik Ajanlar

* Androjenik Steroidler

- Yeterli tutarlı klinik veri yok **X**
- Önerilmez **X**

Recommendation B5-4



Egzersiz

- ▶ Fiziksel aktivite → İyi tolerasyon ✓
- ▶ Güvenli ✓
- ▶ İleri evrede bile yapılabilir ✓
- ▶ 10–60 dakikalık seanslar
- ▶ Haftada 3 seans
- ▶ Orta yoğunluklu → Kalp atış hızında %50–75 artış



Egzersiz

- ▶ 34 RKC → Meta analiz
 - * Özbakımda ↑
 - * Aerobik kapasitede ↑
 - * Kas gücünde ↑
 - * Yaşam kalitesinde ↑
 - * Benlik saygısında ↑
 - * Yorgunluk ↓
 - * Kaygıda ↓

Physical activity for cancer survivors: meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

Daniel Y T Fong,¹ Judy W C Ho,² Bryant P H Hui,³ Antoinette M Lee,⁴ Duncan J Macfarlane,⁵ Sharron S K Leung,¹ Ester Cerin,⁵ Wynnie Y Y Chan,⁶ Ivy P F Leung,⁷ Sharon H S Lam,⁸ Alik J Taylor,⁹ Kar-keung Cheng⁹

Based on our review of 48 outcomes reported from 34 randomised controlled trials in patients with cancer, physical activity was shown to be associated with clinically important positive effects on physical functions and quality of life in patients who had completed their treatment for cancer. All of these benefits were applicable to patients with breast cancer. When we included studies of other types such as prostate, gynaecological, colorectal, gastric, and lung cancers, there was evidence of clinically important benefits on peak oxygen consumption, peak power output, and quality of life, which included physical and social functioning domains. Further randomised controlled trials on patients with cancers other than of the breast are needed to further assess the efficacy of physical activity on other health outcomes.

Egzersiz

- ▶ Kas kütlesini ↑ ✓
- ▶ Fiziksel işlevi ↑ ✓
- ▶ Metabolizmayı desteklemek için ✓

ESPEN

Fiziksel aktivite öneriyor

Recommendation B4-1

- ▶ Hastalar **motive** edilmeli



Egzersiz

- ▶ Kişiyeye özel direnç egzersizi



Recommendation B4-2



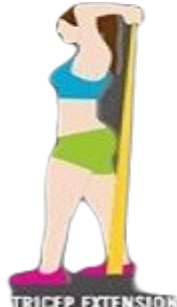
RESISTANCE BAND SQUAT



BEND OVER ROWS



LUNGES



TRICEP EXTENSION



SHOULDER PRESS



81



Muscaritoli M, Arends J, Bachmann P, Baracos V, Barthelemy N, Bertz H, Bozzetti F, Hütterer E, Isenring E, Kaasa S, Krznaric Z, Laird B, Larsson M, Laviano A, Mühlebach S, Oldervoll L, Ravasco P, Solheim TS, Strasser F, de van der Schueren M, Preiser JC, Bischoff SC. ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical Nutrition in cancer. Clin Nutr. 2021 May;40(5):2898-2913. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2021.02.005. Epub 2021 Mar 15. PMID: 33946039.

Egzersiz

- ▶ Kişiyeye özel **direnç egzersizi**



Effect of physical exercise on muscle mass and strength in cancer patients during treatment— A systematic review

G.B. Stene^{a b e}  , J.L. Helbostad^{b c}, T.R. Balstad^{a d}, I.I. Riphagen^d, S. Kaasa^{a e},

In this systematic review of 16 trials with cancer patients during active treatment, both aerobic and resistance exercise, and a combination of these, improves upper and lower body muscle strength more than usual care. Muscle mass was reported in only six trials and shows a tendency towards an effect of physical exercise on maintaining muscle mass during treatment. There are some indications that resistance exercise (RE) is more effective than aerobic exercise (AE) both on muscle mass and...

Özetle..

Tanı anında beslenme durumu taranmalı

Malnütrisiyona ait bulgu ve semptomlar → En erken dönemde tanınmalı

Kas kütlesi ve fonksiyonları yönelik → Uygun görüntüleme

Kanser ilişkili sistemik inflamasyon biyobelirteçleri değerlendirilmeli

Nutrisyonel ve metabolik destek sağlanmalı

Besinler tümörü beslemez

Kanıtı olmayan spesifik diyetlerden kaçınılmalı

Fiziksel performansları izlenmeli

Yeni ajanlar ve yeni kılavuz önerileri devam etmekte..



► Teşekkürler...