

## 結腸がん治療後の健康的なライフスタイルは生存率を改善する(Abstract 10006)

結腸がん患者の治療後の食事や行動で経過に差が出る

What patients with colon cancer eat, drink, and do after treatment makes a difference

ステージIII結腸がん患者992人を対象としたスタディの結果、術後補助化学療法中および療法後は健康的なライフスタイルであったと報告した患者は、あまり健康的でないライフスタイルであった患者に比べ経過が良好であることが示された、と2017年American Society of Clinical Oncology年次集会で発表された。健康的なライフスタイルスコアが最も高い患者は、スコアが最も低い患者に比べ、死亡リスクが42%低く、再発率も低い傾向にあった。飲酒をスコアに含めると、ライフスタイルスコアが最も高い患者群は、スコアが最も低い患者群に比べ、死亡率が51%低く、再発率も36%低かった。

### Full Text

A study of 992 patients with stage III colon cancer found that those who reported a healthy lifestyle during and following adjuvant treatment had a 42% lower chance of death and a trend for lower chance of cancer recurrence than those who had less healthy lifestyles. The study is being presented at the 2017 ASCO Annual Meeting.

"Colorectal cancer survivors need survivorship care, including guidance on what they can do to lower their risk of recurrence," said lead study author Erin Van Blarigan, ScD, Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California San Francisco. "In response to patient interest and need, the American Cancer Society (ACS) published 'Nutrition and Physical Activity Guidelines for Cancer Survivors' in 2012, but it is not known if following the guidelines after cancer diagnosis is associated with improved outcomes."

This study found that colon cancer patients whose lifestyle matched the ACS guidelines had longer disease-free survival and overall survival.

The patients were part of a clinical trial that enrolled from 1999 to 2001 and looked at the effect of two types of adjuvant chemotherapy for colon cancer on cancer recurrence and death. Lifestyle was assessed twice as part of the trial using validated surveys. Patients were assigned a score from 0-6 that measured the degree to which their lifestyle matched the ACS guidelines for cancer survivors. A score of zero indicated no healthy behaviors while a score of six indicated that the patients observed all of the healthy behaviors. Specifically, researchers assessed individuals based on recommendations for:

- Maintaining a healthy body weight
- Engaging in regular physical activity
- Eating a diet rich in whole grains, vegetables, and fruits and low in red meat and processed meat

Alcohol use was also included in the assessment as it is included ACS Guidelines for Cancer Prevention. Each of the healthy behaviors was equally weighted, but assessing dietary components was a bit more complex as the researchers had to score red and processed meat, whole grains, and vegetables and fruits individually and then build an overall dietary score.

Over a median follow-up of 7 years, the 91 survivors who had the highest healthy lifestyle scores (5-6 points) had a 42% lower risk of death and a trend for reduced chance of recurrence than the 262 survivors with the lowest lifestyle scores (0-1 points). When drinking alcohol was included in the score, the 162 survivors with the highest lifestyle score (6-8 points) had a 51% lower chance of death and a 36% lower chance of cancer recurrence than the 187 survivors who had the lowest healthy lifestyle scores (0-2 points).

The associations were not driven by any particular lifestyle factor; body weight, regular physical activity, and a healthy diet were all important. The researchers note that many cancer survivors have ongoing health problems, such as diabetes or heart disease, and a healthy lifestyle can help improve overall health. They further emphasize that their study's novel findings indicate that a healthy lifestyle may improve colon cancer-specific outcomes as well.

"It should be emphasized that the authors are not suggesting that a healthy life-style alone should be considered a substitute for standard chemotherapy and other treatments for colon cancer, which have dramatically improved survival. Rather, patients with colon cancer should be optimistic, and they should eat a healthy diet and exercise regularly, which may not only keep them healthier, but may also further decrease the chances of the cancer coming back," said Dr. Hayes.

"Our research team is conducting clinical trials to evaluate the feasibility and acceptability of digital health lifestyle interventions, such as Fitbit for colorectal cancer patients," said Dr. Van Blarigan. "If our interventions are acceptable and useful to patients, we will test their impact on risk of cancer recurrence and mortality in future studies."

"This study clearly shows that in addition to good, standard cancer treatment, which has reduced mortality due to colorectal cancer substantially, what patients eat, drink, and do afterward can make a difference," said ASCO President Daniel F. Hayes, MD, FACP, FASCO. "Patients often ask what else they can do in addition to chemotherapy to prevent their cancer from coming back, and the good news is that we have some information to point them to from a fairly large dataset."

This study received funding from the National Cancer Institute, of the National Institutes of Health.

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