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Oxidative status evaluation in tumor tissue of patients with colorectal cancer (CRC)

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Mucosal inflammation and oxidative stress are causes of CRC, which leads to the formation of polyps and degeneration into adenocarcinoma. We evaluated the oxidative state in the mucosa by analysis of peroxidized lipids in both tumor and normal mucosa. **PURPOSE:** To analyze levels of oxidative stress in tissue of patients with CRC, with polyps and control patients.

Methods: The tumor was resected and tissue was homogenized to measure peroxidized lipids by TBARS. The SPSSR program was used for statistical analysis, using descriptive statistics and Kruskal-Wallis.

Result: TBARS values obtained in the mucosa of cancer patients (mean 24.91) were higher than in the mucosa of patients with polyps (15.65). Higher values are also obtained in patients with polyps than in control patients (3.74). ($P < 0.005$) Patients taking statins have lower TBARS values. ($P < 0.005$)

No association was found with age or sex. ($P < 0.005$).

Conclusion: We can state that peroxidized lipids increase in tumor tissue and that this increase begins at the polyp stage. We believe that there is a high basal oxidation state in these patients that predisposes them to the formation of precancerous polyps. If we detect this condition at an early stage we will be more effective in preventing disease. This increase is not associated with age or sex of patients. Moreover, patients who consume more statins have decreased levels of peroxidized lipids and this fact suggests that this drug could be useful to prevent CRC.

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Evaluation of Health-Related Quality of Life of patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy: Study comparison between Brazil and Spain

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Objective: To compare the HRQoL of patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy in Brazil and Spain. **Method:** This is a quantitative, exploratory transversal study. The data were collected in Brazil in Cancer Hospital of Barretos and University Hospital San Cecilio in Granada Spain. Data were collected from October to December 2013 and used for data collection the characterization sociodemographic tools and EORTC QLQ C 30.

Results: In both countries, the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics predominated sex female, white race, married state, elementary education degree, Catholic religion and the unskilled profession. Regarding clinical data found in both countries the prevalence of breast cancer, gynecological, colorectal and lymphomas, with time of diagnosis less than 6 months, surgery biopsy and organ removal and most did not undergo the radiotherapy treatment. The scores of HRQOL in EGS, FC and DP functions, were higher in the Brazilian sample, while the symptoms of fatigue, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, and diarrhea were more common in the Spanish population with statistically significant differences.

Conclusion: The evaluation results of HRQOL between the two countries have shown that the EGS, FC and the DP functions, were higher in the Brazilian population and the symptoms fatigue, pain, dyspnea, insomnia, and diarrhea were more present in the Spanish population with a statistically significant difference showing that the HRQOL of Brazilians were better than the Spanish.

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