

Διατροφή και καρκίνος - Καρκινική καχεξία

Νίκη Μουρούτη

Διαιτολόγος-Διατροφολόγος, PhD

*Ογκολογική Μονάδα, ΄Γ Πανεπιστημιακή Παθολογική Κλινική Ιατρικής Σχολής
Ε.Κ.Π.Α, Γ.Ν.Ν.Θ.Α «Η Σωτηρία»*



Health topics

Cancer



Cancer is the uncontrolled growth and spread of cells. It can affect almost any part of the body. The growths often invade surrounding tissue and can metastasize to distant sites. Many cancers can be prevented by avoiding exposure to common risk factors, such as tobacco smoke. In addition, a significant proportion of cancers can be cured, by surgery, radiotherapy or chemotherapy, especially if they are detected early.

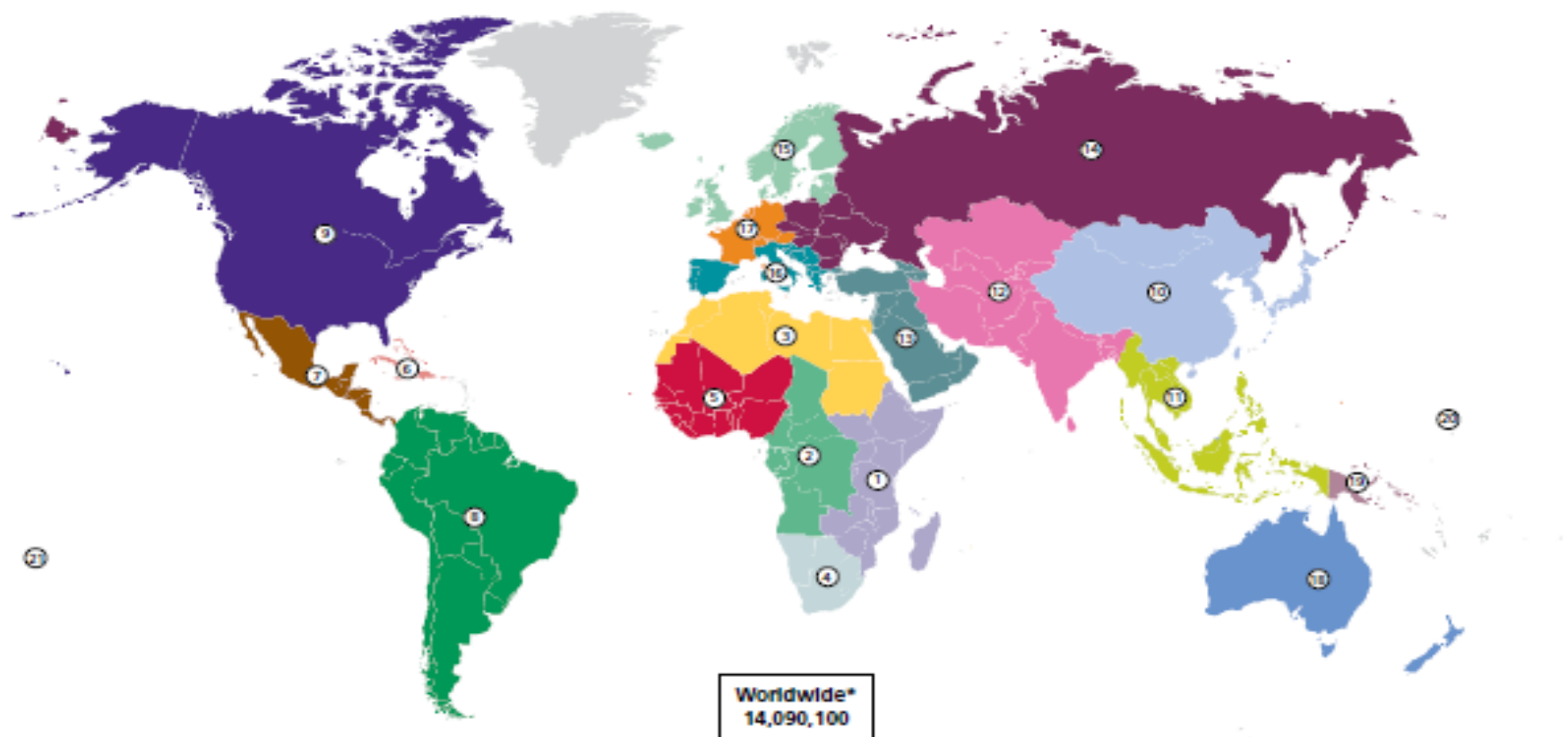
Table 1. Leading Causes of Death Worldwide by Income Level, 2012 (Thousands)

	Worldwide			Low- and Middle-income			High-income		
	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%
Cardiovascular diseases	1	17,513	31%	1	13,075	30%	1	4,438	38%
Malignant neoplasms	2	8,204	15%	3	5,310	12%	2	2,894	25%
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3	6,431	12%	2	6,128	14%	7	303	3%
Respiratory diseases	4	4,040	7%	4	3,395	8%	3	645	6%
Unintentional injuries	5	3,716	7%	5	3,212	7%	5	504	4%
Respiratory infections	6	3,060	5%	6	2,664	6%	6	396	3%
Digestive diseases	7	2,263	4%	7	1,748	4%	4	515	4%
Diabetes mellitus	8	1,497	3%	8	1,243	3%	9	254	2%
Intentional injuries	9	1,428	3%	9	1,185	3%	10	243	2%
Genitourinary diseases	10	1,195	2%	10	935	2%	8	260	2%
Nutritional deficiencies	11	559	1%	11	534	1%	14	25	0%
Congenital anomalies	12	556	1%	12	515	1%	13	42	0%
Maternal conditions	13	296	1%	13	293	1%	16	3	0%
Musculoskeletal diseases	14	216	0%	14	158	0%	12	58	1%
Other neoplasms	15	193	0%	15	116	0%	11	77	1%
All causes		55,843			44,172			11,671	

Source: World Health Organization Global Health Observatory Data Repository, Mortality and Global Health Estimates 2012. apps.who.int/gho/data/?theme=main. Accessed August 24, 2014.

American Cancer Society, Inc., Surveillance Research, 2015

Estimated Number of New Cancer Cases by World Area, 2012*



- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Eastern Africa (287,300) | 6 Caribbean (90,800) |
| 2 Middle Africa (74,100) | 7 Central America (197,600) |
| 3 Northern Africa (220,600) | 8 South America (807,700) |
| 4 Southern Africa (82,900) | 9 Northern America (1,786,400) |
| 5 Western Africa (182,100) | 10 Eastern Asia (4,145,000) |

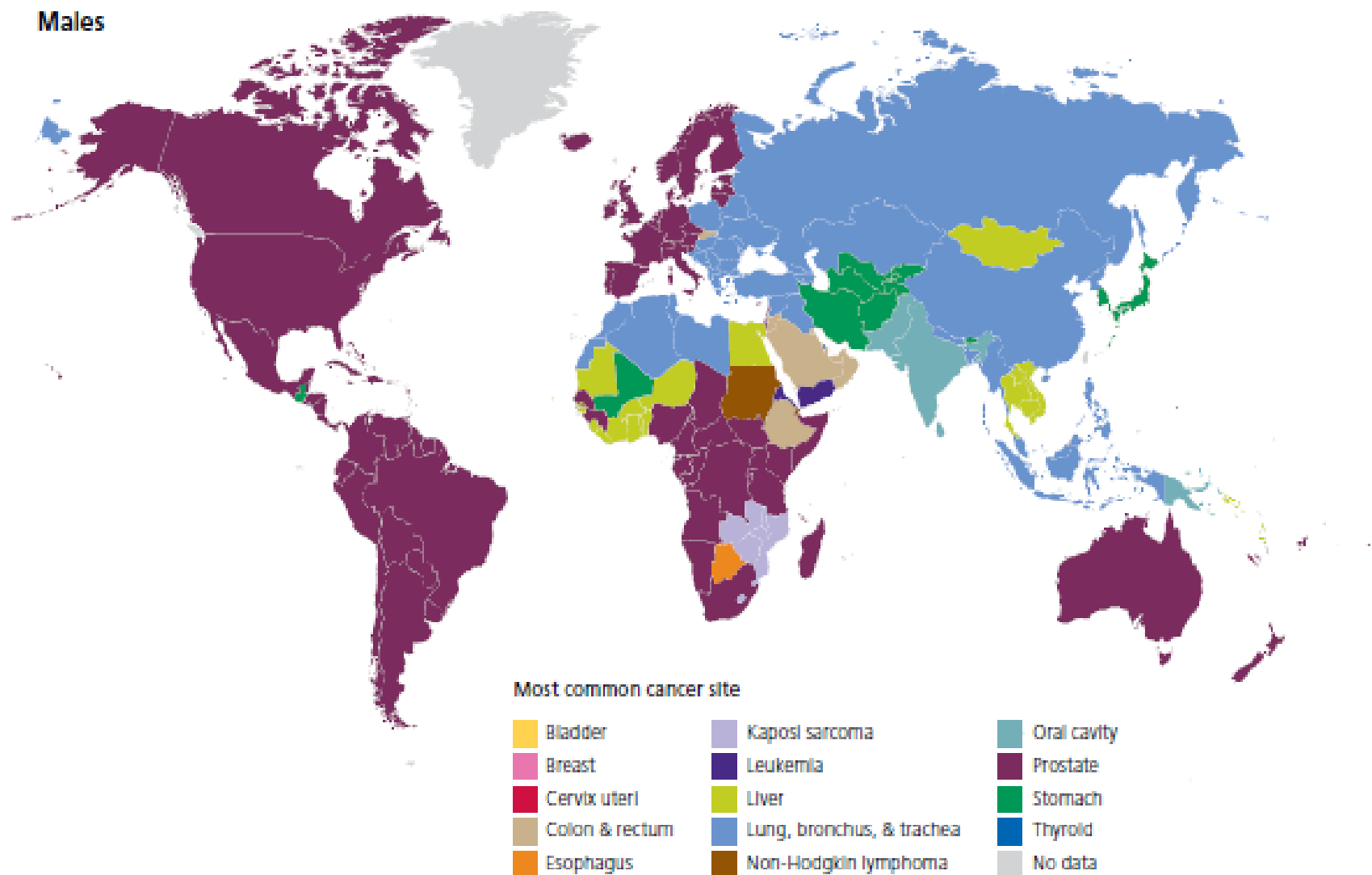
- | |
|-------------------------------------------|
| 11 South-Eastern Asia (786,400) |
| 12 South-Central Asia (1,514,000) |
| 13 Western Asia (317,600) |
| 14 Central and Eastern Europe (1,036,900) |
| 15 Northern Europe (525,900) |

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 16 Southern Europe (769,200) |
| 17 Western Europe (1,110,300) |
| 18 Australia/New Zealand (143,400) |
| 19 Melanesia (10,000) |
| 20 Micronesia (800) |
| 21 Polynesia (1,200) |

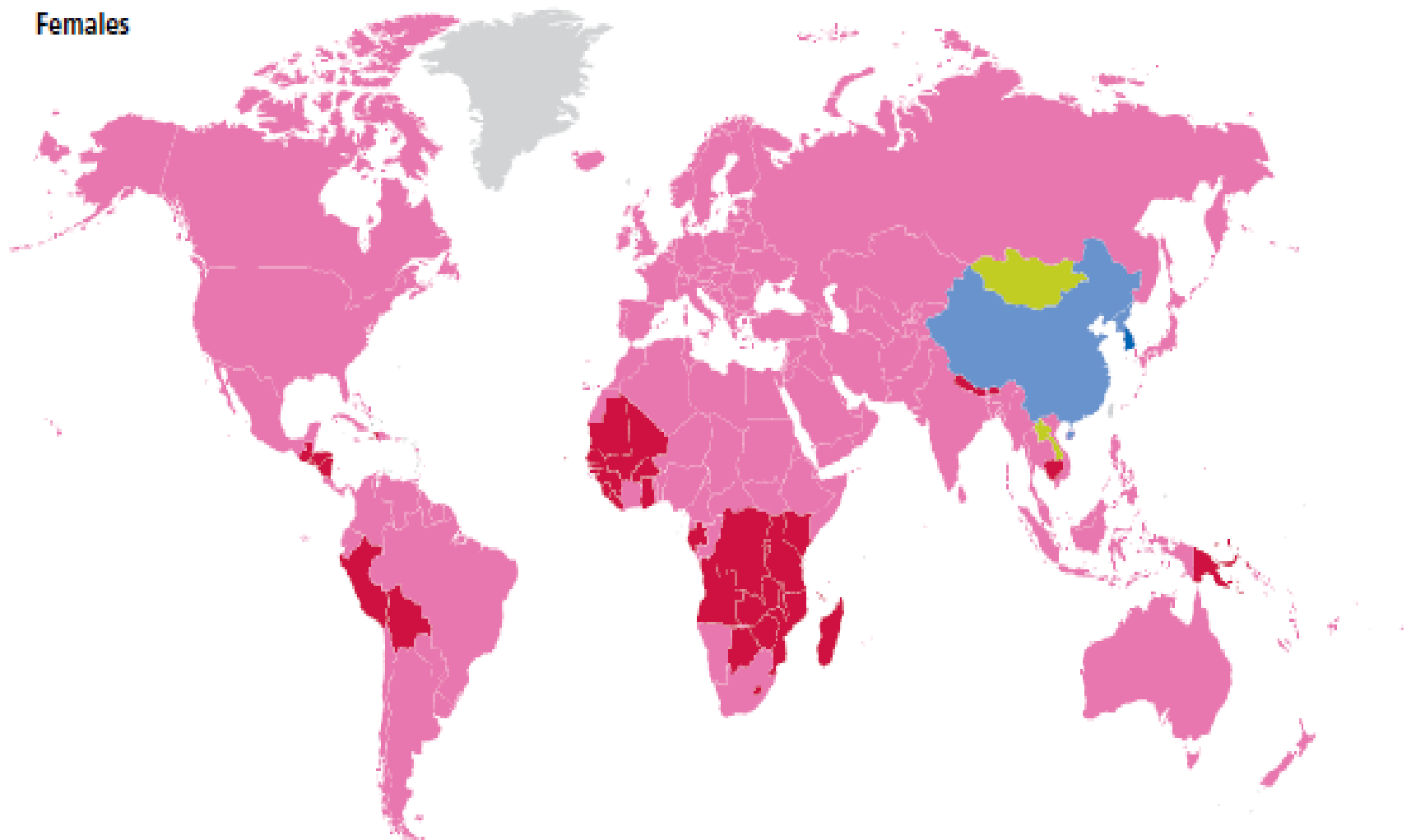
*Region estimates do not sum to the worldwide estimate due to calculation method.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2012.

Males



Females



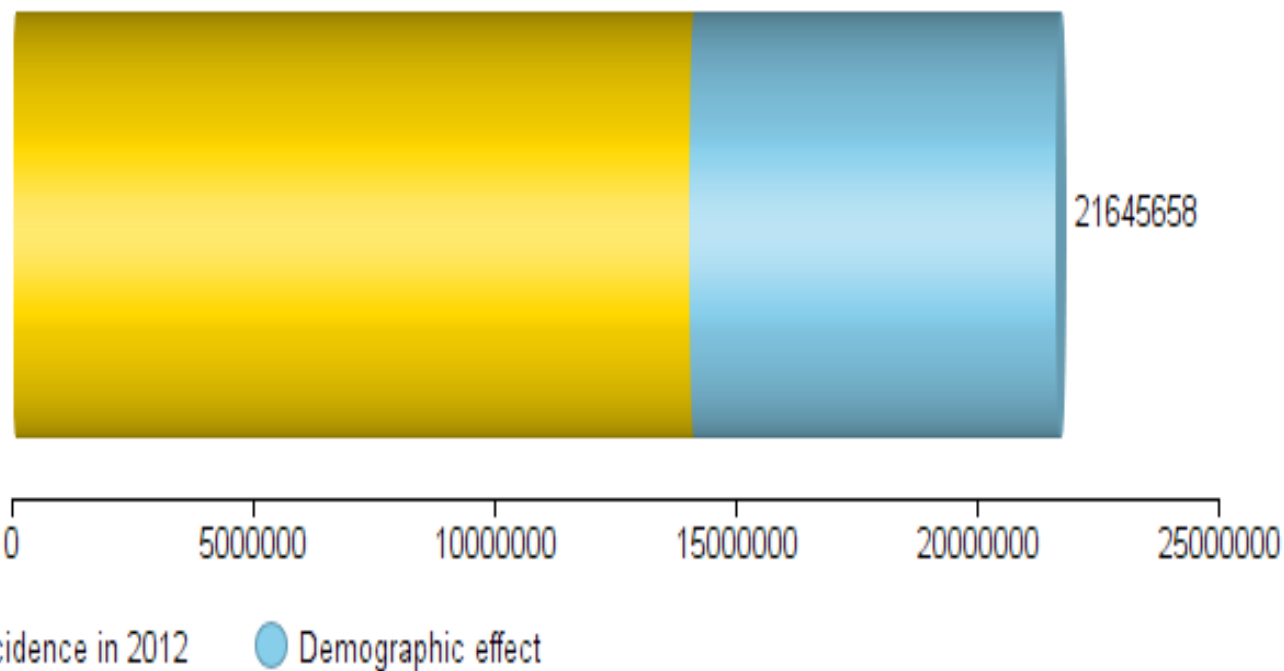
Source: GLOBOCAN 2012.

World



All cancers excl. non-melanoma skin cancer

Number of new cancers in 2030 (all ages) - Both sexes

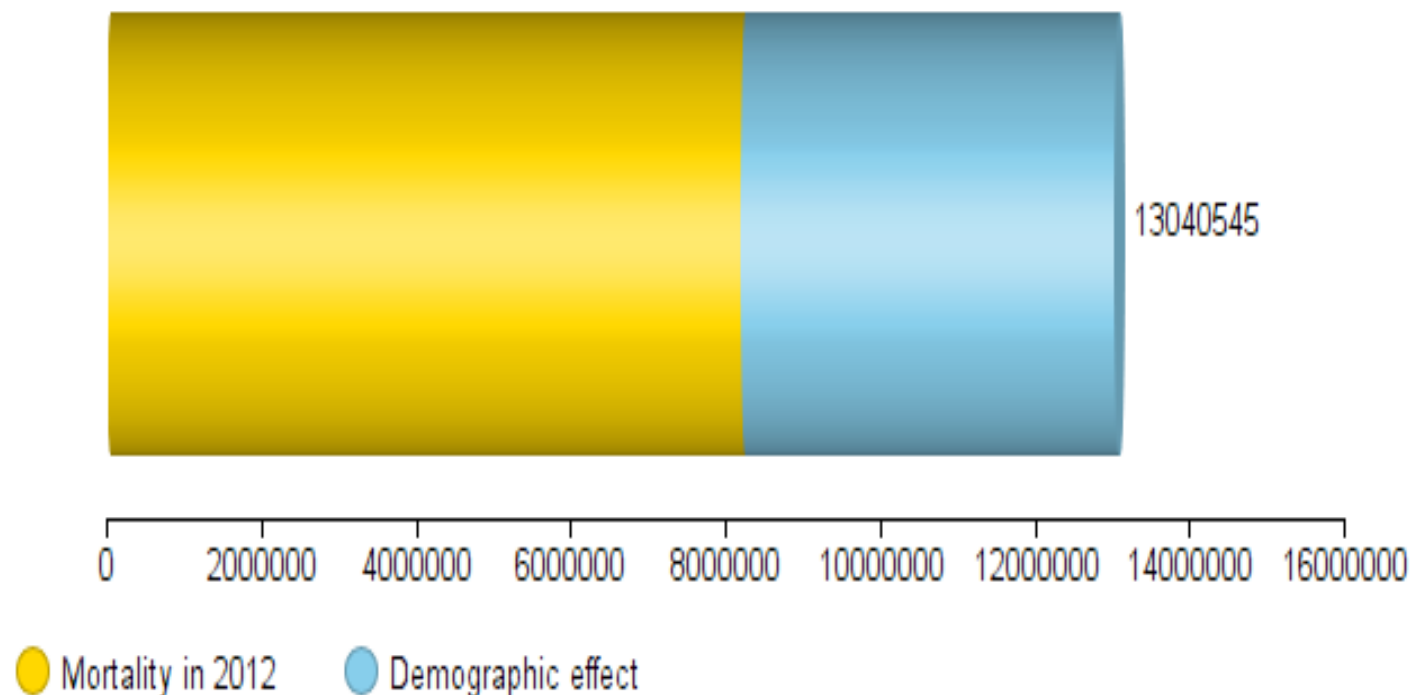




World

All cancers excl. non-melanoma skin cancer

Number of cancer deaths in 2030 (all ages) - Both sexes



Διατροφή και καρκίνος:

ιστορική αναδρομή



168BC

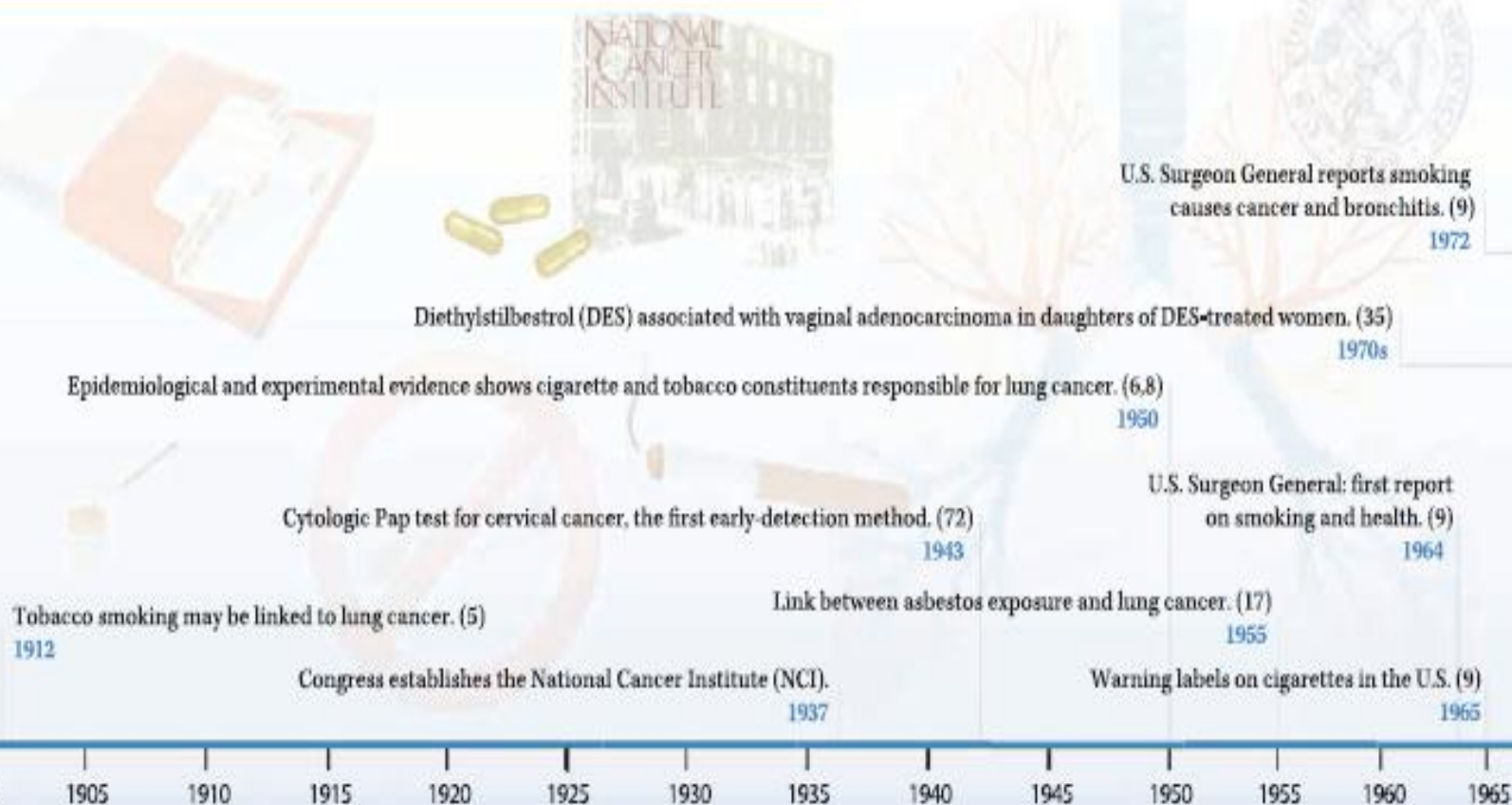
“Diet is a common explanation for many diseases”

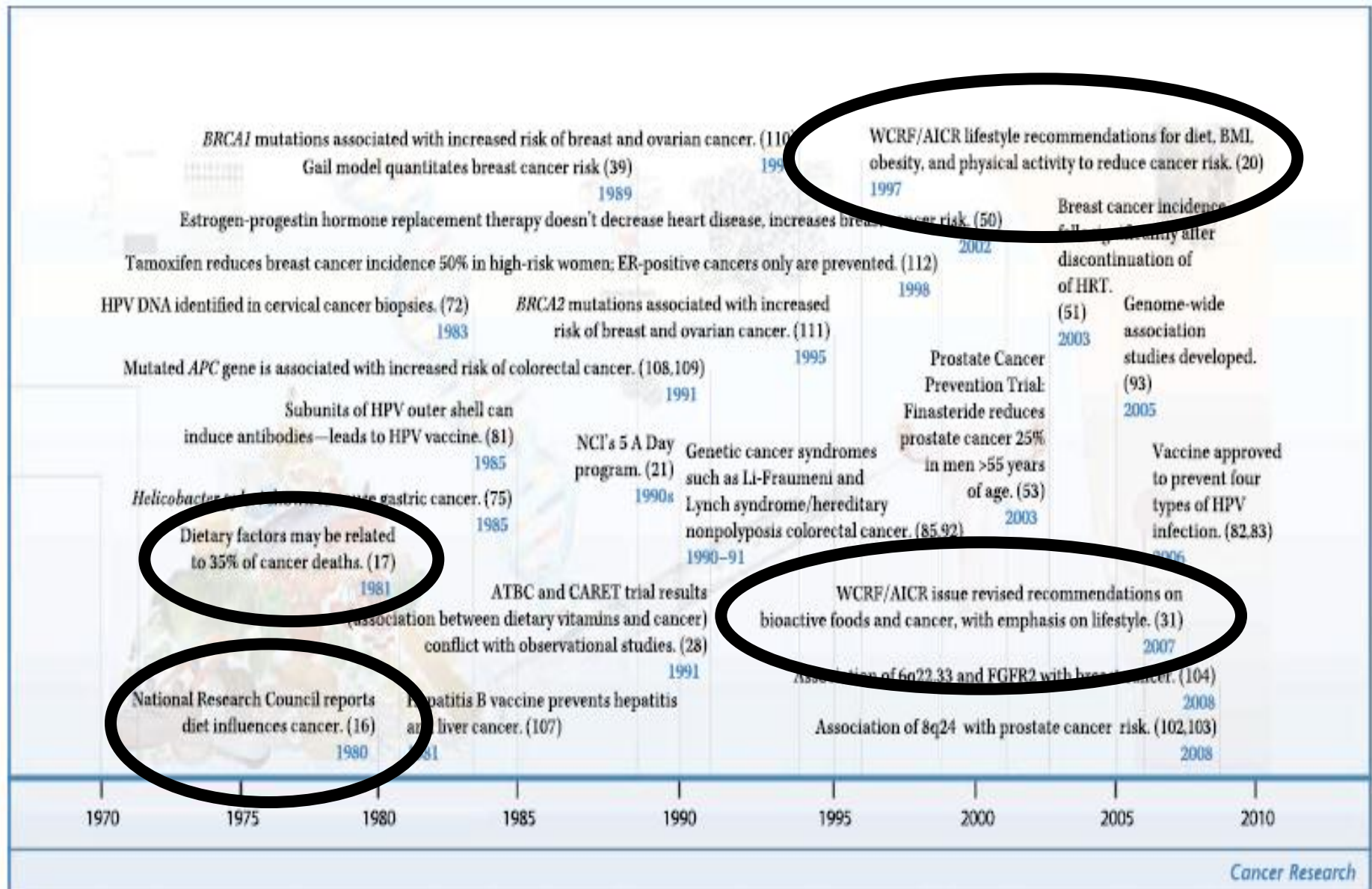
“excessive nutrition if not the chief cause is at least a contributory factor of the first importance”

1937

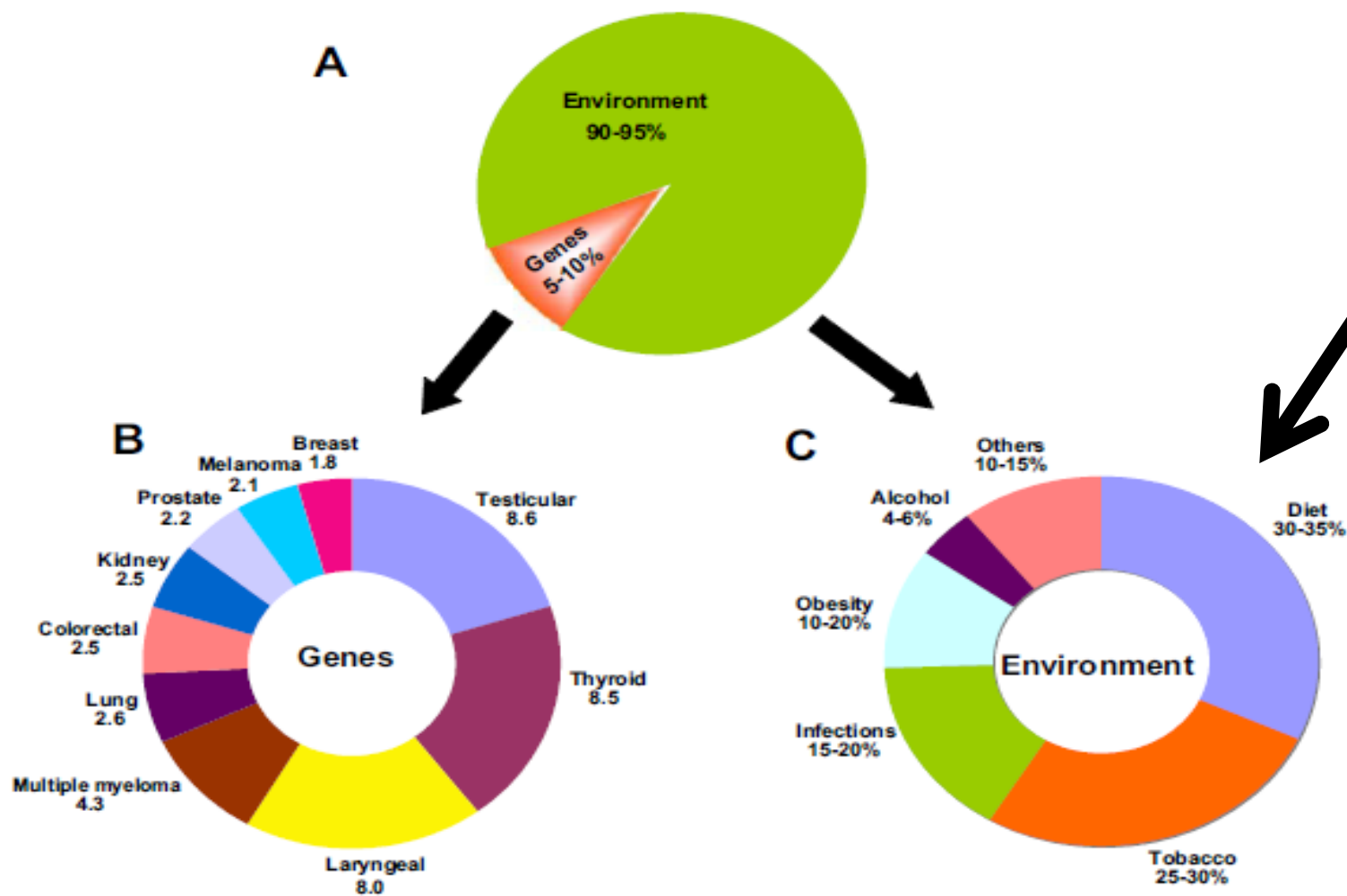


Landmarks in the History of Cancer Epidemiology: 1900–Present

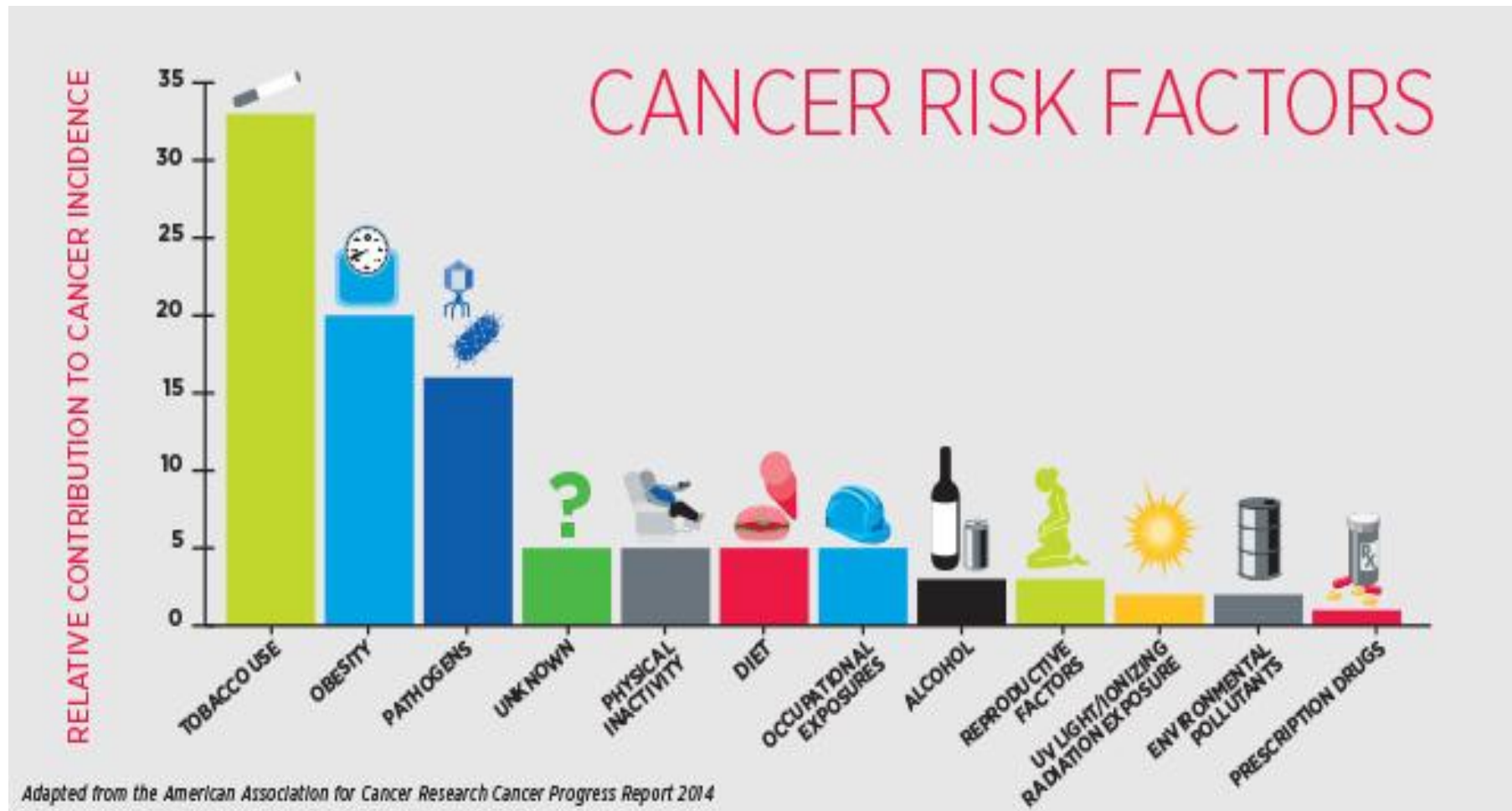




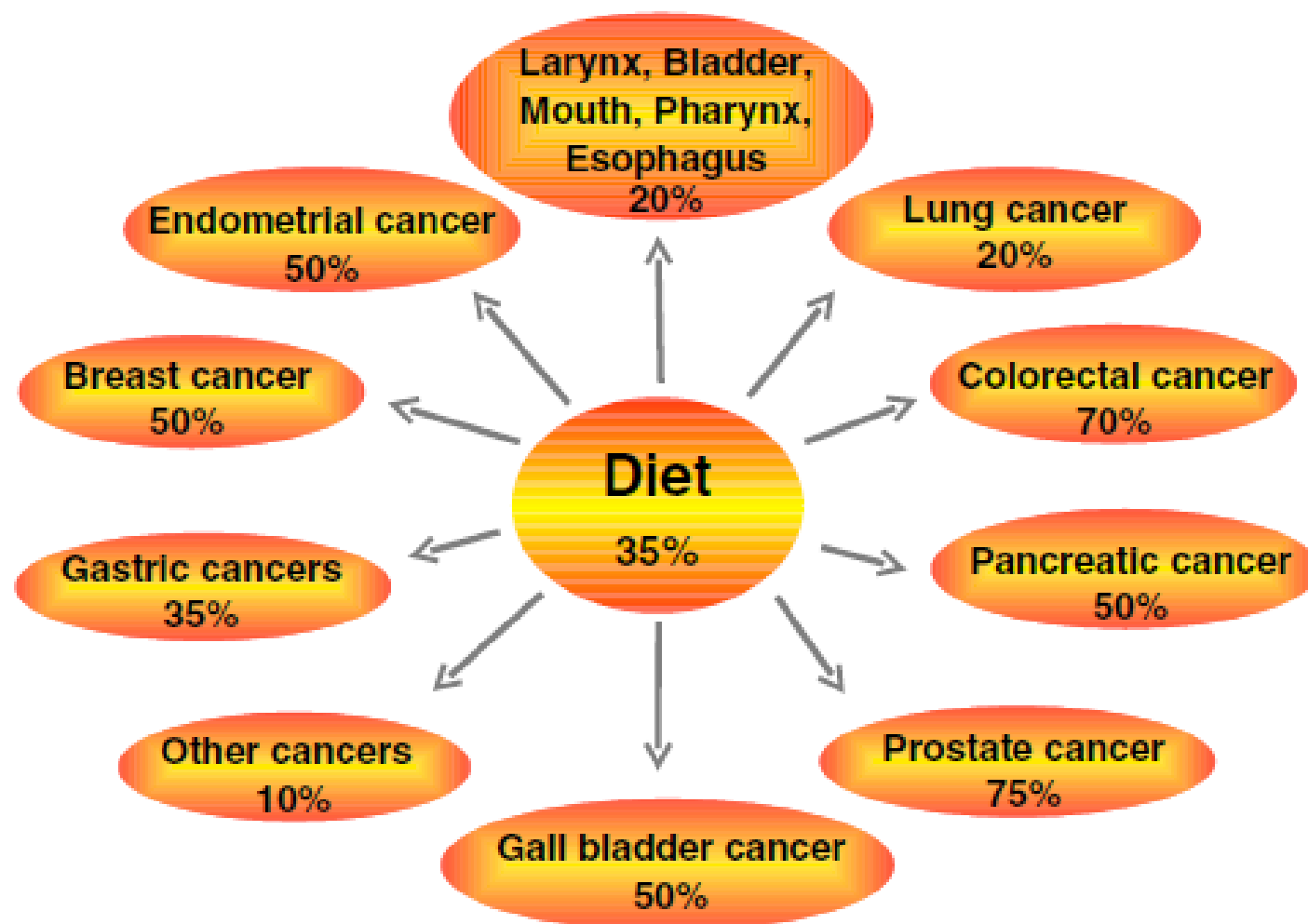
ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΥ



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ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΥ



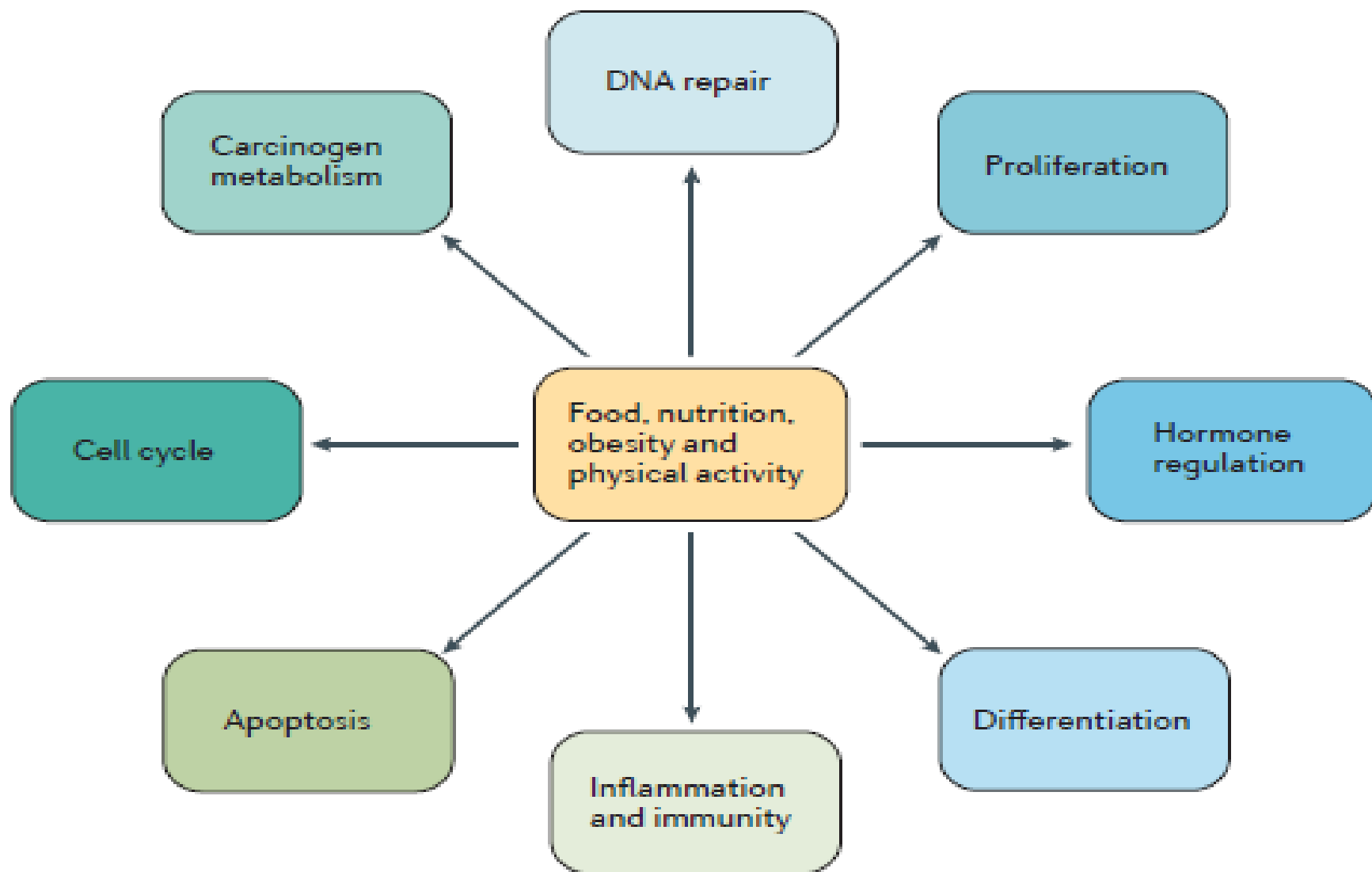
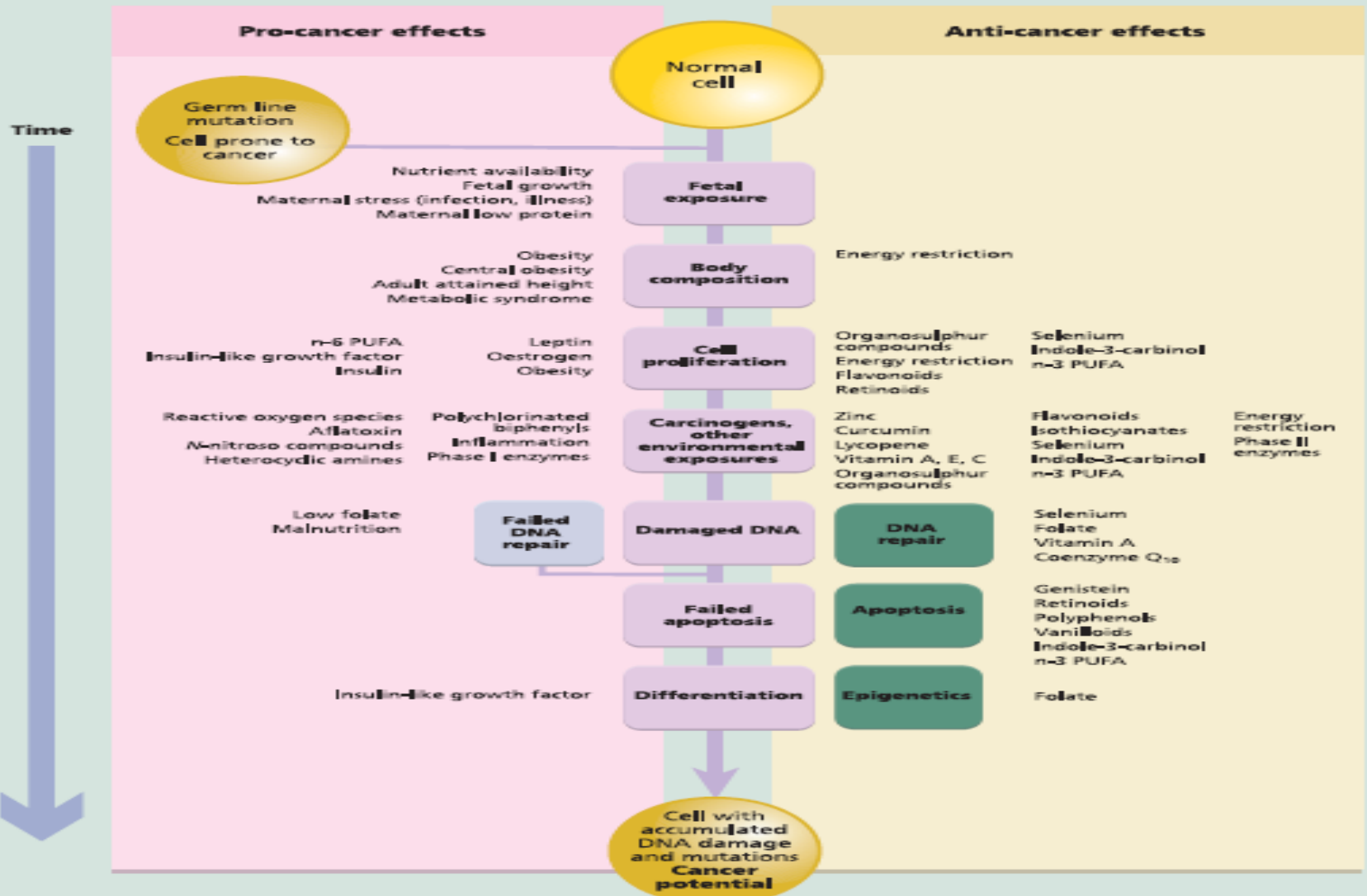


Figure 2.5

The influences of food, nutrition, obesity, and physical activity on the processes shown in figure 2.2



Διατροφή και καρκίνος

Επιδημιολογικά και κλινικά ευρήματα

Διατροφή & καρκίνος

- ✓ Διατροφικά πρότυπα, μεμονωμένα τρόφιμα αλλά και θρεπτικά συστατικά αυτών
- ✓ έχουν μελετηθεί τις τελευταίες δεκαετίες για τη σχέση τους με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης διαφόρων μορφών καρκίνου

- * *Αλκοόλ*
- * *Δημητριακά προϊόντα ολικής άλεσης*
- * *Φρούτα και λαχανικά*
- * *Κρέας*
- * *Γαλακτοκομικά προϊόντα*
- * *Διατροφικά πρότυπα*
- * *Ζάχαρη*



***Αλκοόλ**

**Δημητριακά προϊόντα ολικής άλεσης*

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**Ζάχαρη*



Κατανάλωση αλκοόλ και καρκίνος

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, AND THE RISK OF CANCER

In the judgement of the Panel, the factors listed below modify the risk of cancer. Judgements are graded according to the strength of the evidence.

	DECREASES RISK		INCREASES RISK	
	Exposure	Cancer site	Exposure	Cancer site
Convincing			Alcoholic drinks	Mouth, pharynx and larynx Oesophagus Colorectum (men) ¹ Breast (pre- and postmenopause)
Probable			Alcoholic drinks	Liver ² Colorectum (women) ¹
Limited — suggestive				
Substantial effect on risk unlikely	Alcoholic drinks (adverse effect): kidney ³			

- 1 The judgements for men and women are different because there are fewer data for women. Increased risk is only apparent above a threshold of 30 g/day of ethanol for both sexes.
- 2 Cirrhosis is an essential precursor of liver cancer caused by alcohol. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has graded alcohol as a class 1 carcinogen for liver cancer. Alcohol alone only causes cirrhosis in the presence of other factors.
- 3 The evidence was sufficient to judge that alcoholic drinks were unlikely to have an adverse effect on the risk of kidney cancer; it was inadequate to draw a conclusion regarding a protective effect.

For an explanation of all the terms used in the matrix, please see chapter 3.5.1, the text of this section, and the glossary.

Κατανάλωση αλκοόλ και καρκίνος

➤ Μετα-αναλύσεις έδειξαν...

- 572 μελέτες, 486 538 με 23 διαφορετικές μορφές καρκίνου
- Θετική συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης αλκοόλ σε μεγάλες ποσότητες (heavy drinkers δηλ. > 50 g/ημέρα αιθανόλης ή > 4 ποτά/ημέρα) με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου της **στοματικής κοιλότητας, φάρυγγα, οισοφάγου, παχέος εντέρου, ήπατος και μαστού**

Bagnardi et al., 2015

Κατανάλωση αλκοόλ και καρκίνος

Προτεινόμενοι μηχανισμοί:

- Πιθανή καρκινογόνος δράση της ακεταλδεϋδης
- Παραγωγή προσταγλαδινών, υπεροξειδωση λιπιδίων, παραγωγή ελεύθερων ριζών
- Πιθανή μεταφορά καρκινογόνων ουσιών εντός των κυττάρων
- Έλλειψη θρεπτικών συστατικών σε heavy drinkers → ευάλωτοι στην καρκινογένεση

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**Φρούτα και λαχανικά*

**Κρέας*

**Γαλακτοκομικά προϊόντα*

*Διατροφικά πρότυπα

*Ζάχαρη



Κατανάλωση δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης και καρκίνος

➤ Whole grains: σιτάρι ολικής άλεσης, κριθάρι, σίκαλη, βρώμη, καστανό ρύζι, πλιγούρι, φαγόπυρο, κινόα

➤ Μετα-αναλύσεις έδειξαν...

6 προοπτικές μελέτες / 34 346 θάνατοι / 640 065 συμμετέχοντες

➤ Αυξημένη κατανάλωση δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης συσχετίστηκε με μειωμένο κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου συνολικά

Aune et al., 2016

Κατανάλωση δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης και καρκίνος

➤ Επιδημιολογικές μελέτες έδειξαν...

➤ Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης με τον καρκίνο του **μαστού**

Favrid et al., 2016; Mourouti et al., 2015

➤ Η κατανάλωση δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης μειώνει τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **παχέος εντέρου** κατά 20%

Aune et al., 2011

Κατανάλωση δημητριακών προϊόντων ολικής άλεσης και καρκίνος

➤ Προτεινόμενοι μηχανισμοί:

➤ Διαιτητικές ίνες

➤ Καλύτερος γλυκαιμικός έλεγχος

➤ Μειωμένο σωματικό βάρος

➤ Αποβολή κατεστραμμένων κυττάρων από το ΓΕΣ

➤ Μειωμένος χρόνος διέλευσης στο ΓΕΣ

➤ Σύνδεση με οιστρογόνα

➤ Αντιοξειδωτικά, βιταμίνη E, φυτοοιστρογόνα

➤ <http://wholegrainscouncil.org/>

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Κατανάλωση φρούτων και λαχανικών και καρκίνος

VEGETABLES,¹ FRUITS,¹ PULSES (LEGUMES), NUTS, SEEDS, HERBS, SPICES, AND THE RISK OF CANCER

In the judgement of the Panel, the factors listed below modify the risk of cancer. Judgements are graded according to the strength of the evidence.

	DECREASES RISK		INCREASES RISK	
	Exposure	Cancer site	Exposure	Cancer site
Convincing				
Probable	Non-starchy vegetables ¹	Mouth, pharynx, larynx Oesophagus Stomach		
	Allium vegetables ¹	Stomach		
	Garlic ¹	Colorectum		
	Fruits ¹	Mouth, pharynx, larynx Oesophagus Lung Stomach		
	Foods containing folate ²	Pancreas		
	Foods containing carotenoids ²	Mouth, pharynx, larynx Lung		
	Foods containing beta-carotene ²	Oesophagus		
	Foods containing lycopene ^{2,3}	Prostate		
	Foods containing vitamin C ^{2,4}	Oesophagus		
	Foods containing selenium ^{2,5}	Prostate		

Κατανάλωση φρούτων και λαχανικών και καρκίνος

➤ Μετα-αναλύσεις έδειξαν...

- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης φρούτων και λαχανικών με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **μαστού**

Aune et al., 2012

- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης φρούτων και λαχανικών με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **πνεύμονα**

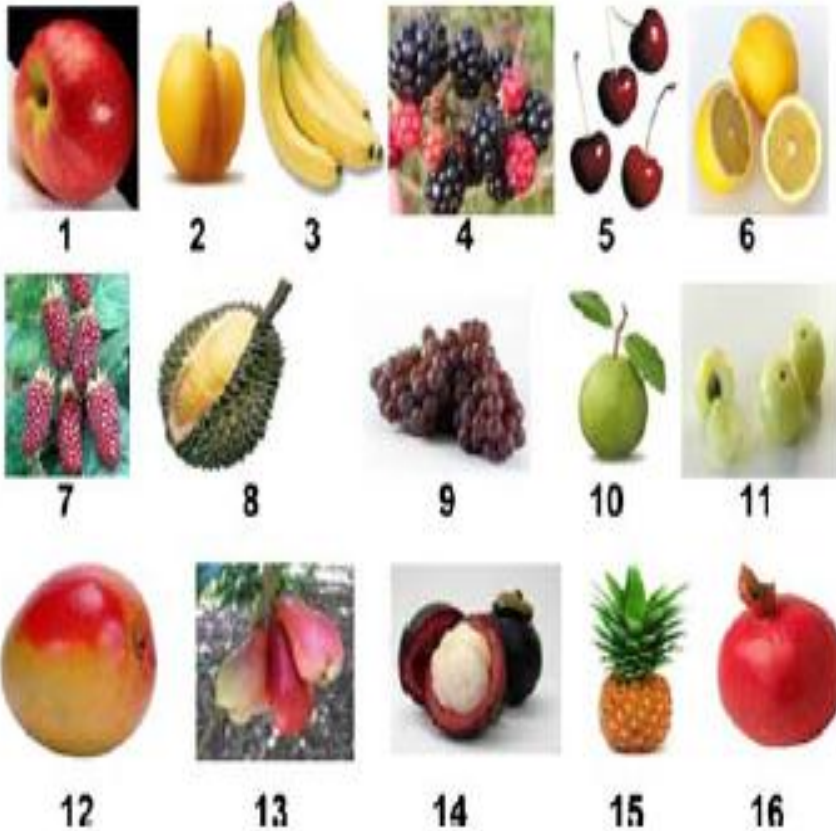
Vieira et al., 2016

➤ Επιδημιολογικές μελέτες έδειξαν...

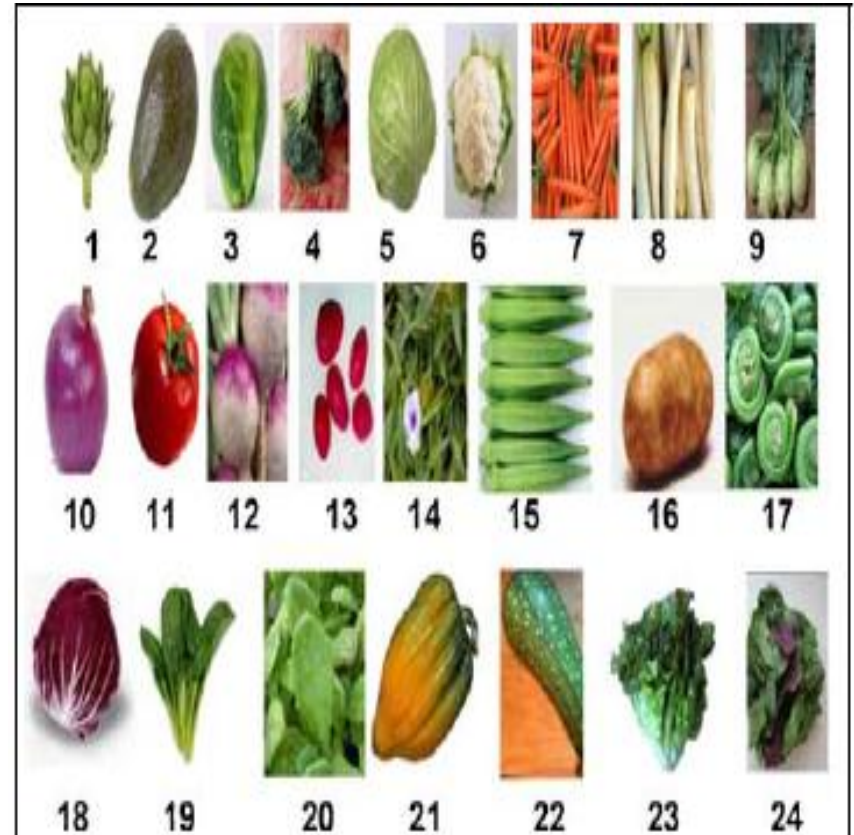
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης φρούτων με τον καρκίνο του **μαστού**

Farvid et al., 2016

Κατανάλωση φρούτων και λαχανικών και καρκίνος



Fruits



Vegetables

Μήπως το χρώμα είναι αυτό που μετράει???

- ✓ Πορτοκαλί χρώμα → Καροτενοειδή
- ✓ Κίτρινο/πορτοκαλί χρώμα → Φλαβονοειδή
- ✓ Κόκκινο χρώμα → Λυκοπένιο και Ανθοκυανίνες
- ✓ Μπλε χρώμα → Ανθοκυανίνες και Φαινόλες
- ✓ Πράσινο χρώμα → Λουτεΐνη, Ζεαξανθίνη (Καροτενοειδή)
- ✓ Λευκό/ Υπόλευκο χρώμα → Αλυσίνη

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Κατανάλωση κρέατος και καρκίνος

MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, EGGS, AND THE RISK OF CANCER

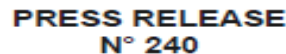
In the judgement of the Panel, the factors listed below modify the risk of cancer. Judgements are graded according to the strength of the evidence.

	DECREASES RISK		INCREASES RISK	
	Exposure	Cancer site	Exposure	Cancer site
Convincing			Red meat ¹ Processed meat ²	Colorectum Colorectum
Probable			Cantonese-style salted fish ³	Nasopharynx
Limited — suggestive	Fish Foods containing vitamin D ^{4,7}	Colorectum Colorectum	Red meat ¹ Processed meat ² Foods containing iron ^{4,5} Smoked foods ⁶ Grilled (broiled) or barbecued (charbroiled) animal foods ⁶	Oesophagus Lung Pancreas Endometrium Oesophagus Lung Stomach Prostate Colorectum Stomach Stomach
Substantial effect on risk unlikely	None Identified			

Κατανάλωση κρέατος και καρκίνος

FOOD, NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CANCERS OF THE COLON AND THE RECTUM 2011		
	DECREASES RISK	INCREASES RISK
Convincing	Physical activity ^{1,2} Foods containing dietary fibre ³	Red meat ^{4,5} Processed meat ^{4,6} Alcoholic drinks (men) ⁷ Body fatness Abdominal fatness Adult attained height ⁸
Probable	Garlic Milk ⁹ Calcium ¹⁰	Alcoholic drinks (women) ⁷
Limited - suggestive	Non-starchy vegetables Fruits Foods containing vitamin D ^{3,12}	Foods containing iron ^{3,4} Cheese ¹¹ Foods containing animal fats ³ Foods containing sugars ¹³
Limited - no conclusion	Fish; glycaemic index; folate; vitamin C; vitamin E; selenium; low fat; dietary pattern	

International Agency for Research on Cancer



26 October 2015

Processed meat was classified as *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1), based on *sufficient evidence* in humans that the consumption of ~~processed meat causes~~ colorectal cancer.

Κατανάλωση κρέατος και καρκίνος

RED MEAT

'Probably carcinogenic'

Refers to all types of mammalian muscle meat such as beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, horse, and goat, including frozen or minced meat



Beef

Veal



Mutton



Pork



Goat

Lamb



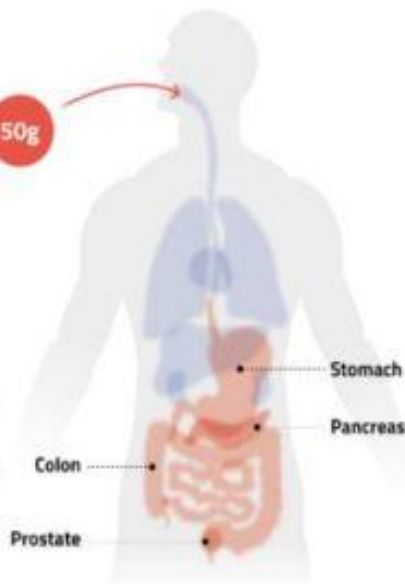
Horse

1 Each 50g portion of processed meat eaten daily

50g

2 Increases the risk of colorectal cancer by 18%

↑ 18%



How cancer is caused

The lowdown on carcinogenic chemicals

Heterocyclic aromatic amines (HAA)

N-nitroso compounds (NOC)

N-nitroso compounds (NOC)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

Meat processing

Curing or smoking meat require nitrites or nitrates for preservation

Cooking

High-temperature cooking produces the highest amounts of these chemicals

PROCESSED MEAT

'Definitely carcinogenic'

Refers to all meat that has been transformed through salting, curing, fermentation, smoking, or other processes to enhance flavour or improve preservation. This can be either red or white meat

Hot dogs



Sausages

Ham

From pork, turkey, chicken etc

Most processed meats contain pork or beef, but processed meats may also contain other red meats, poultry, offal, or meat by-products such as blood

Cured sausages

Salami, chorizo etc



Bacon

Corned beef

LOCAL FOODS:



Canned meat



Lup cheong
Chinese sausage



Bak kwa

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Κατανάλωση γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων και καρκίνος

MILK, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND THE RISK OF CANCER

In the judgement of the Panel, the factors listed below modify the risk of cancer. Judgements are graded according to the strength of the evidence.

	DECREASES RISK		INCREASES RISK	
	Exposure	Cancer site	Exposure	Cancer site
Convincing				
Probable	Milk ^{1,4}	Colorectum	Diets high in calcium ^{2,3}	Prostate
Limited — suggestive	Milk ¹	Bladder	Milk and dairy products ² Cheese ⁴	Prostate Colorectum
Substantial effect on risk unlikely	None identified			

- 1 Milk from cows. Most data are from high-income populations, where calcium can be taken to be a marker for milk/dairy consumption. *The Panel judges that a higher intake of dietary calcium is one way in which milk could have a protective effect.*
- 2 Effect only apparent at high calcium intakes (around 1.5 g/day or more). Evidence for milk and dairy products (but not calcium) was derived only from data for countries with populations that have high calcium and dairy consumption.
- 3 Includes diets that naturally contain calcium and that contain foods fortified with calcium. See box 4.10.1.
- 4 Although both milk and cheese are included in the general category of dairy products, their different nutritional composition and consumption patterns may result in different findings.

For an explanation of all the terms used in the matrix, please see chapter 3.5.1, the text of this section, and the glossary.

Κατανάλωση γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων και καρκίνος

➤ Μετα-αναλύσεις έδειξαν...

- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης γάλακτος και γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **παχέος εντέρου** και του **μαστού**

Kongerslev et al., 2016

- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **μαστού**

Zang et al., 2015; Dong et al., 2011

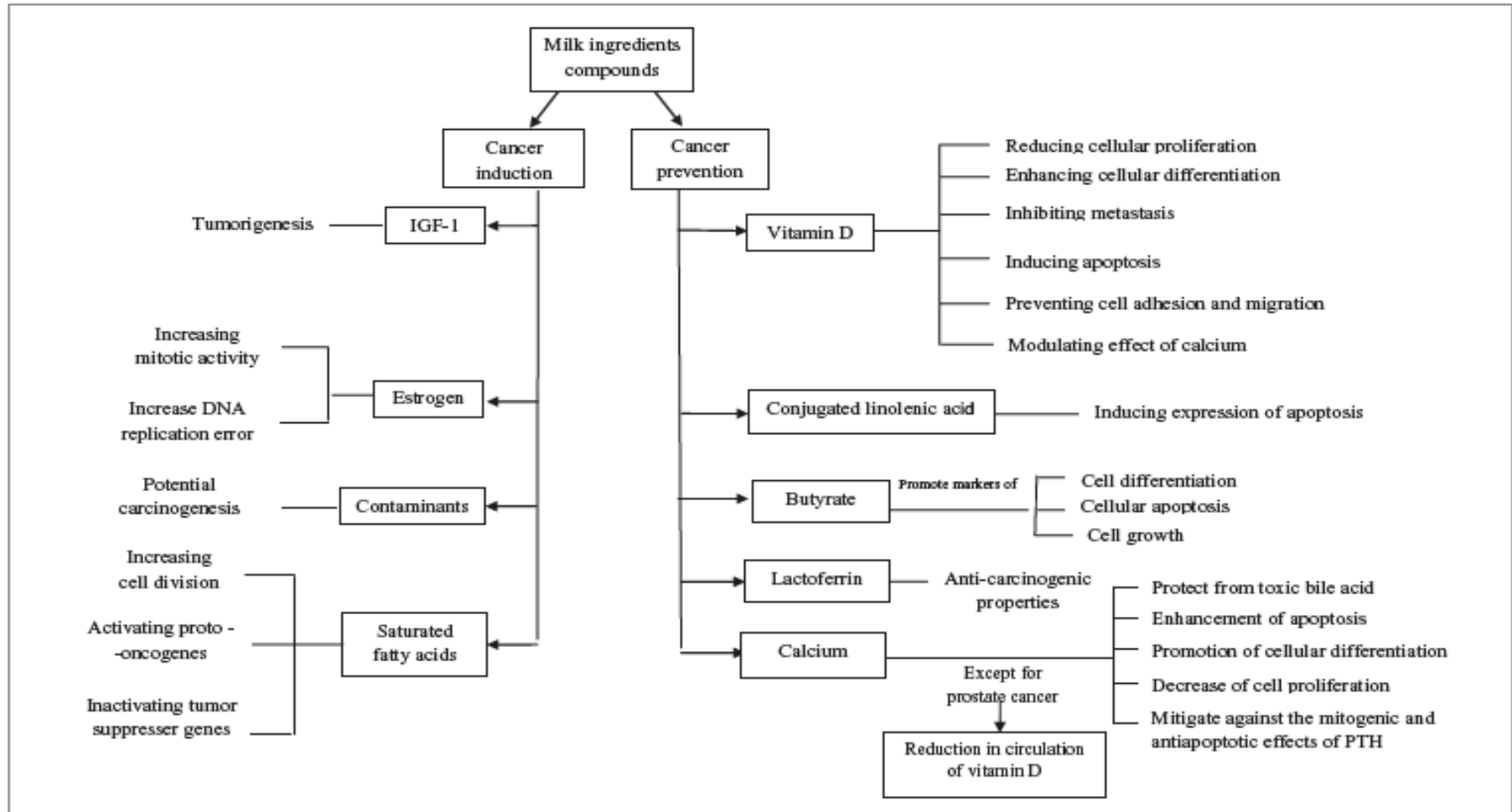
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **παχέος εντέρου**

Aune et al., 2012

- Θετική συσχέτιση της κατανάλωσης γαλακτοκομικών με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του **προστάτη** (fat, calcium)

Aune et al., 2015

Κατανάλωση γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων και καρκίνος



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Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος

- Η επιδημιολογική έρευνα έχει πλέον αναδείξει την ανάγκη για ολιστική προσέγγιση της διατροφής.

Dietary pattern analysis: a new direction in nutritional epidemiology

Frank B. Hu

Recently, dietary pattern analysis has emerged as an alternative and complementary approach to examining the relationship between diet and the risk of chronic diseases. Instead of looking at individual nutrients or foods, pattern analysis examines the effects of overall diet. Conceptually, dietary patterns represent a broader picture of food and nutrient

Introduction

Traditional analyses in nutritional epidemiology typically examine diseases in relation to a single or a few nutrients or foods. Although this type of analysis has been quite valuable, it has several conceptual and methodological limitations. First, people do not eat

Διατροφικά Πρότυπα και Καρκίνος

➤ **European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)**

- 10 Ευρωπαϊκές χώρες
 - 142.605 άνδρες και 335.873 γυναίκες
 - Follow-up: 8.7 χρόνια
 - Αξιολόγηση προσκόλλησης στη Μεσογειακή Διατροφή μέσω ειδικά διαμορφωμένου σκορ (εύρος: 0-9)
-
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση της προσκόλλησης στη Μεσογειακή Διατροφή με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου συνολικά για κάθε 2 μονάδες αύξησης του σκορ
 - Η παραπάνω αντίστροφη συσχέτιση παρατηρήθηκε πιο ισχυρή σε μορφές καρκίνου που σχετίζονται με το κάπνισμα (smoking-related cancers)

Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος της στοματικής κοιλότητας και του φάρυγγα

➤ **NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study**

- 6 πολιτείες των ΗΠΑ
 - 494,967 συμμετέχοντες
 - Follow-up: 8 χρόνια
 - Συσχέτιση 2 διατροφικών προτύπων με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου της στοματικής κοιλότητας και του φάρυγγα μέσω 2 διατροφικών δεικτών (HEI-2005, aMED)
-
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση των HEI-2005 και aMED με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου της στοματικής κοιλότητας και του φάρυγγα

Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος του οισοφάγου

➤ **NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study**

- 6 πολιτείες των ΗΠΑ
 - 494,968 συμμετέχοντες
 - Follow-up: 8 χρόνια
 - Συσχέτιση 2 διατροφικών προτύπων με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του οισοφάγου μέσω 2 διατροφικών δεικτών (HEI-2005, aMED)
-
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση των HEI-2005 και aMED με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του οισοφάγου και ιδιαίτερα πλακώδους καρκινώματος του οισοφάγου

Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος του στομάχου

➤ **Μετα-ανάλυση 8 μελετών (2 προοπτικές και 6 αναδρομικές μελέτες)**

- Εκ-των υστέρων εξαγωγή διατροφικών προτύπων μέσω PCFA, PCA ή FA
- 2 διατροφικά πρότυπα:
 - “Prudent/Healthy” που χαρακτηρίζεται από ↑ κατανάλωση φρούτων και λαχανικών
 - “Western/Unhealthy” που χαρακτηρίζεται από κατανάλωση κρέατος, γαλακτοκομικών υψηλής περιεκτικότητας σε λίπος, αμυλούχων τροφίμων και γλυκών
- Η υιοθέτηση του “Prudent/Healthy” διατροφικού προτύπου συσχετίστηκε με 25% ↓ κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του στομάχου ενώ η υιοθέτηση του “Western/Unhealthy” διατροφικού προτύπου συσχετίστηκε με 50% ↑ κίνδυνο εμφάνισης της νόσου

Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος του παχέος εντέρου

➤ **Μετα-ανάλυση 16 μελετών (8 προοπτικές και 8 αναδρομικές μελέτες)**

- Εκ-των υστέρων εξαγωγή διατροφικών προτύπων μέσω PCA ή FA
- 3 διατροφικά πρότυπα:
 - “Drinker” που χαρακτηρίζεται από ↑ κατανάλωση αλκοόλ
 - “Healthy” που χαρακτηρίζεται από ↑ κατανάλωση φρούτων και λαχανικών
 - “Western” που χαρακτηρίζεται από ↑ κατανάλωση κόκκινου/επεξεργασμένου κρέατος
- Θετική συσχέτιση του “Western” dietary pattern με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του παχέος εντέρου
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση του “Healthy” dietary pattern με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του παχέος εντέρου

Magalhaes et al., 2012

Διατροφικά πρότυπα και καρκίνος του μαστού

- **Μετα-ανάλυση 18 μελετών (10 προοπτικές και 8 αναδρομικές μελέτες)**
 - Εκ-των υστέρων εξαγωγή διατροφικών προτύπων μέσω PCA ή FA
 - 3 διατροφικά πρότυπα:
 - “Drinker”
 - “Prudent/Healthy”
 - “Western/Unhealthy”
- Θετική συσχέτιση του “Drinker” dietary pattern με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του μαστού
- Αντίστροφη συσχέτιση του “Prudent/Healthy” dietary pattern με τον κίνδυνο εμφάνισης καρκίνου του μαστού
 - Δεν παρατηρήθηκε καμία συσχέτιση συνολικά μεταξύ του “Western/Unhealthy” pattern και την πιθανότητα εμφάνισης της νόσου

**Αλκοόλ*

**Φρούτα και λαχανικά*

*Κρέας

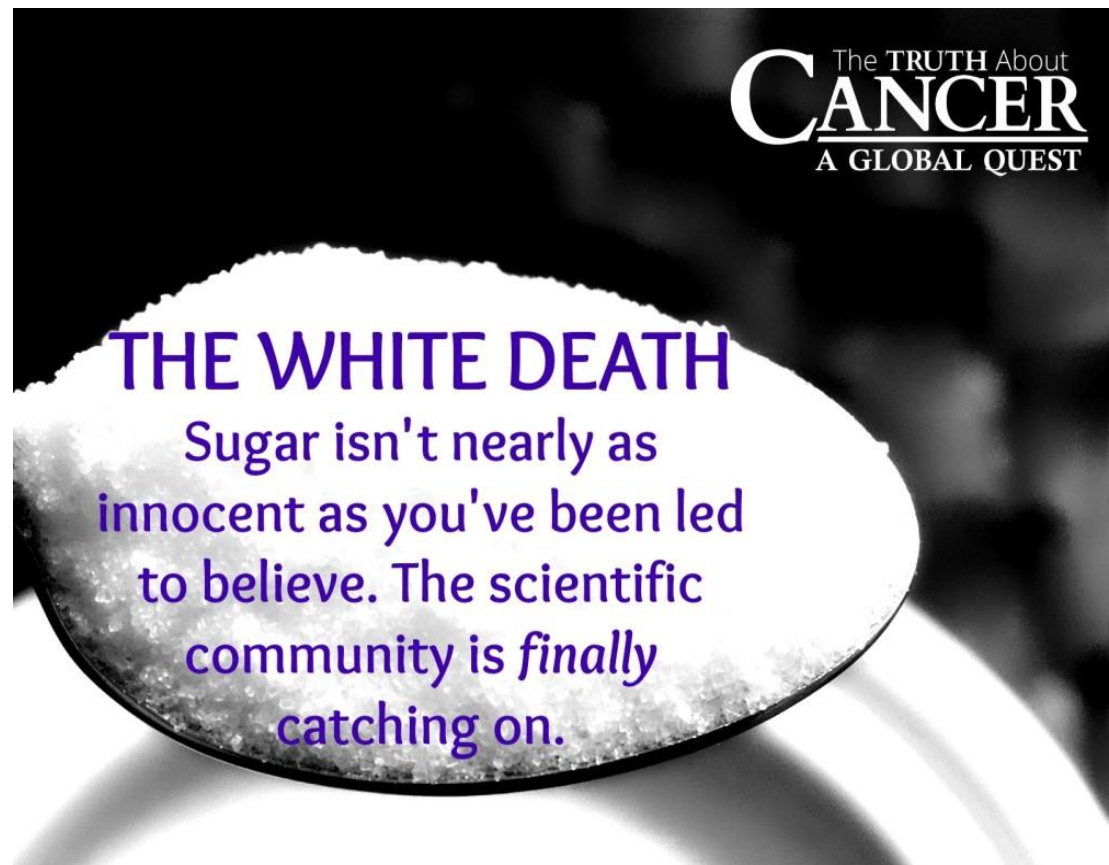
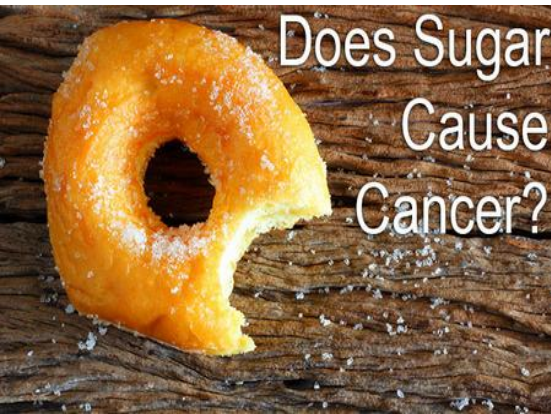
**Γαλακτοκομικά προϊόντα*

*Διατροφικά πρότυπα

**Ζάχαρη*



Does Sugar feeds Cancer???





 American Institute for Cancer Research®

10 CANCER PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

-  **MAINTAIN A HEALTHY WEIGHT**
-  **MOVE MORE**
-  **EAT WELL**
-  **ENJOY A PLANT BASED DIET**
-  **REDUCE RED MEAT, AVOID PROCESSED MEAT**
-  **CUT DOWN ON ALCOHOL**
-  **EAT LESS SALT**
-  **AFTER TREATMENT, CANCER SURVIVORS SHOULD FOLLOW THE CANCER PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS**
-  **IF YOU CAN, BREASTFEED YOUR BABY**
-  **FOR CANCER PREVENTION DON'T USE SUPPLEMENTS**
- 
aicr.org
  
- And always remember – do not smoke or chew tobacco.


CANCER PREVENTION
Together We Can®

ACS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CHOICES

Achieve and maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Be as lean as possible throughout life without being underweight.
- Avoid excess weight gain at all ages. For those who are currently overweight or obese, losing even a small amount of weight has health benefits and is a good place to start.
- Engage in regular physical activity and limit consumption of high-calorie foods and beverages as key strategies for maintaining a healthy weight.

Adopt a physically active lifestyle.

- Adults should engage in at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity each week, or an equivalent combination, preferably spread throughout the week.
- Children and adolescents should engage in at least 1 hour of moderate or vigorous intensity activity each day, with vigorous intensity activity occurring at least 3 days each week.
- Limit sedentary behavior such as sitting, lying down, watching television, or other forms of screen-based entertainment.
- Doing some physical activity above usual activities, no matter what one's level of activity, can have many health benefits.

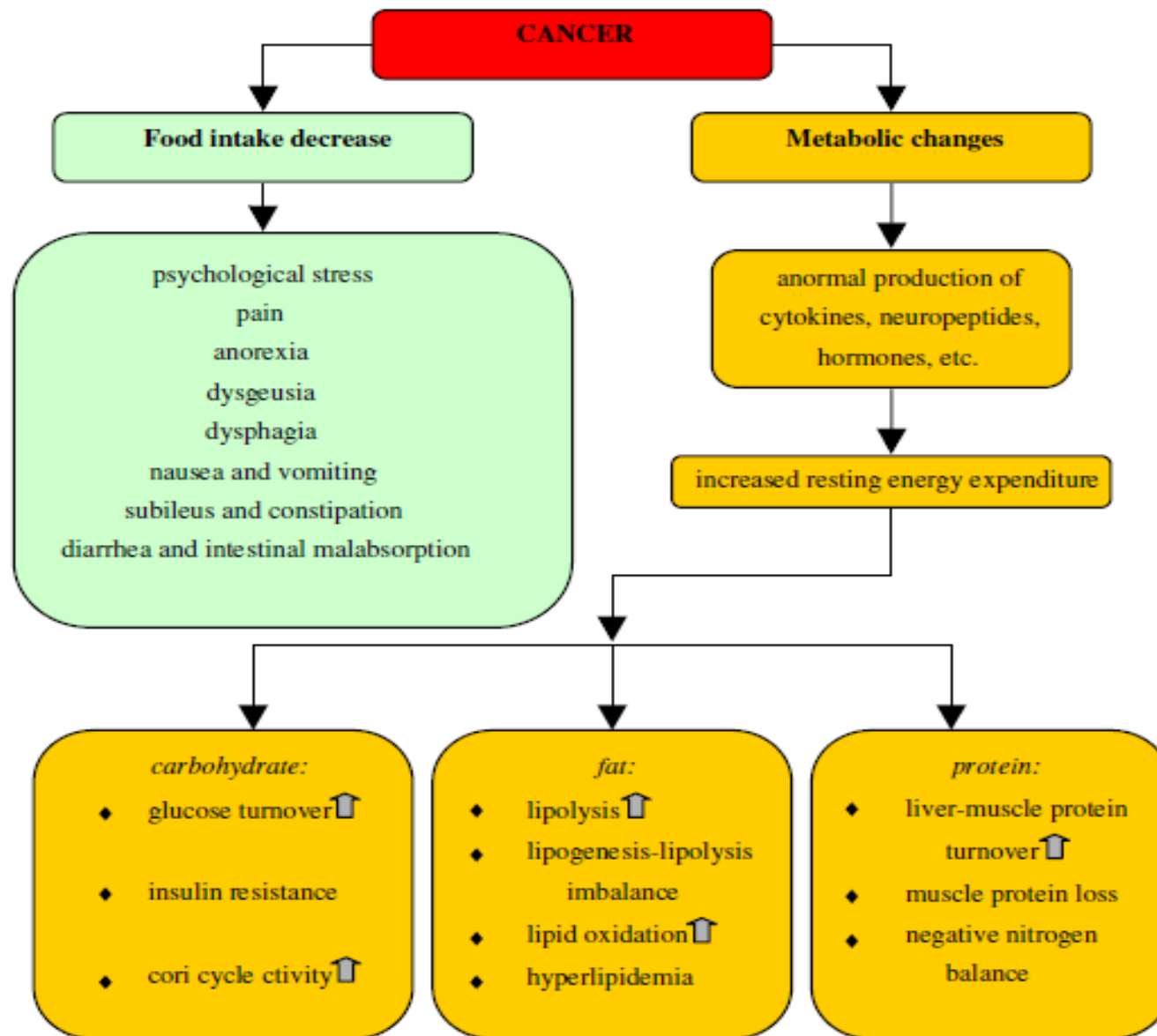
Consume a healthy diet, with an emphasis on plant foods.

- Choose foods and beverages in amounts that help achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- Limit consumption of processed meat and red meat.
- Eat at least 2.5 cups of vegetables and fruits each day.
- Choose whole grains instead of refined grain products.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

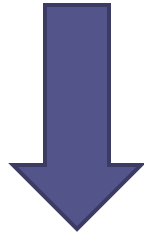
- Drink no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men.

ACS Guidelines 2012

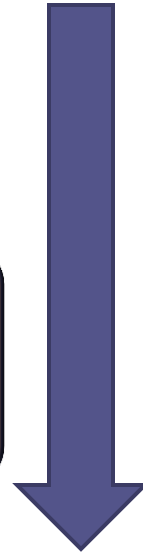


CANCER AND NUTRITION

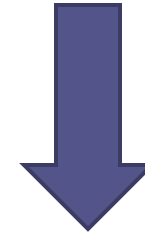
At the time of diagnosis, **80% of patients with upper gastrointestinal cancer** and **60% of patients with lung cancer** have already experienced a **significant weight loss**



Malnutrition →
increased morbidity and
mortality and decreased QoL

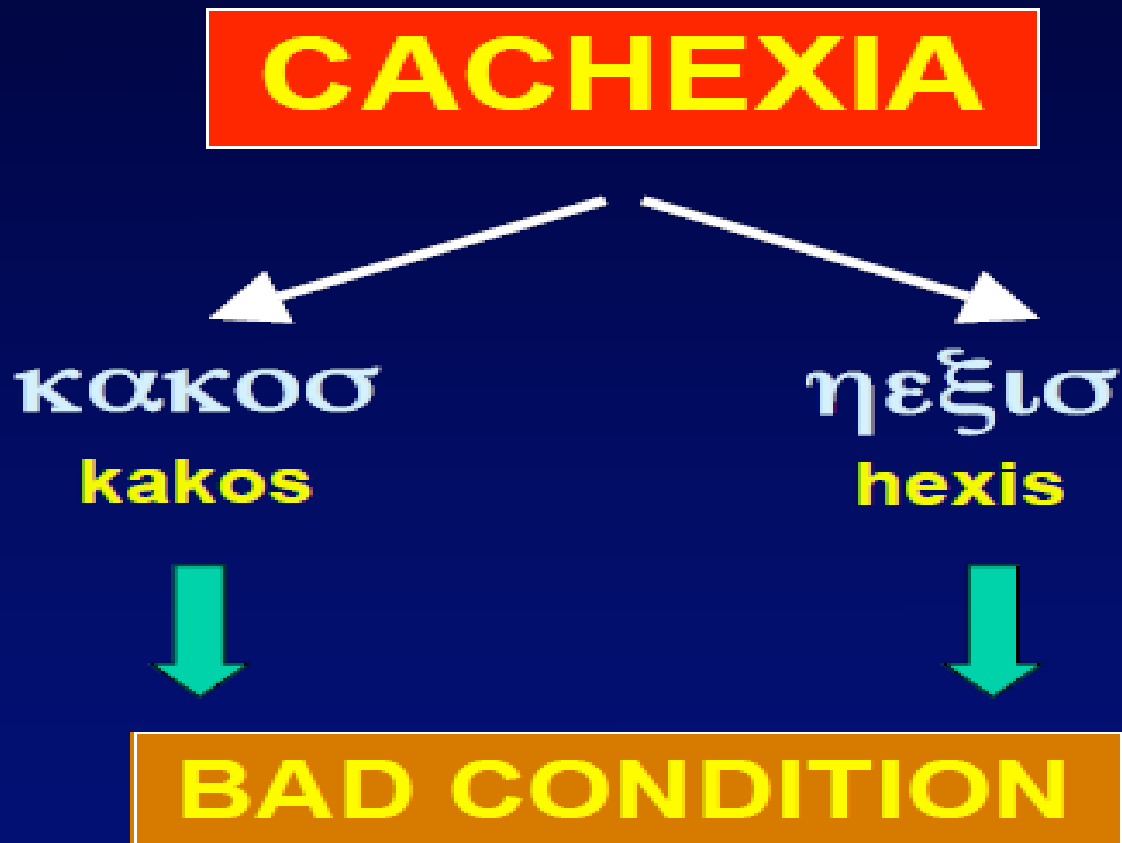


Anorexia
15% to 25% of all cancer patients at diagnosis
Anorexia can be exacerbated by
chemotherapy and radiation therapy side
effects



Nutrition Impact Symptoms
Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea,
constipation, stomatitis, mucositis,
dysphagia

Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome

- *Cachexia* is a complex metabolic syndrome associated with underlying illness and characterized by loss of muscle with or without loss of fat mass.
 - The prominent clinical feature of cachexia is weight loss in adults or growth failure in children
 - Anorexia, inflammation, insulin resistance and increased muscle protein breakdown are frequently associated with wasting disease
 - Wasting disease is distinct from starvation, age-related loss of muscle mass, primary depression, malabsorption and hyperthyroidism and is associated with increased morbidity

Cancer Cachexia Syndrome

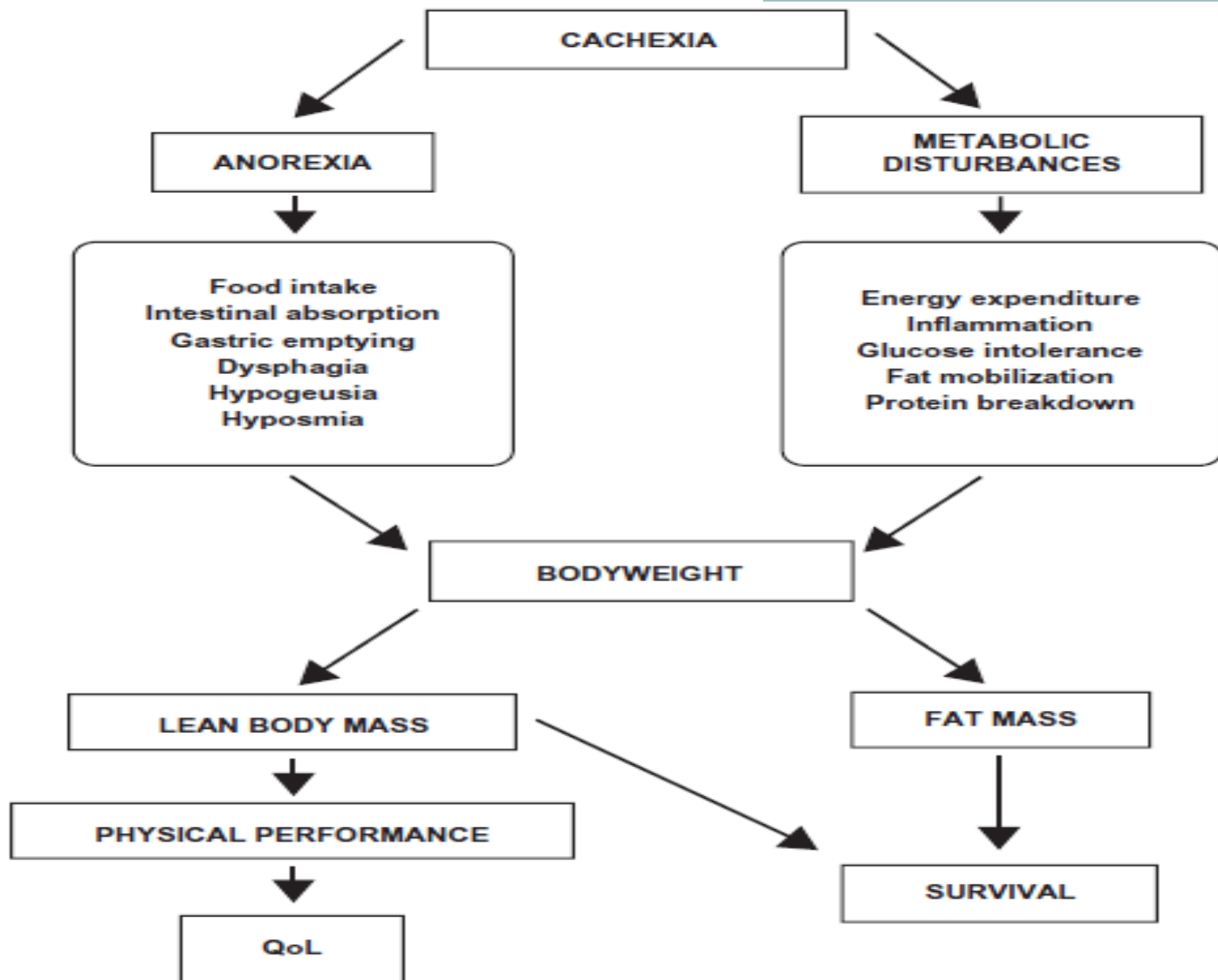
- ✓ May occur in up to 80% late-stage cancer patients
- ✓ Correlated with poor prognosis
- ✓ Major cause of death in 20%-40% of cancer patients
- ✓ Greater syndrome incidence in patients with lung and gastrointestinal cancers
- ✓ Pathophysiology is not completely understood

Cancer Cachexia Syndrome

CACHEXIA



Reduced survival time
Poor prognosis
Reduced reponse to therapy
Increased toxicity associated to treatment
Altered immune response
Reduced mobility
Increased risk of surgery complications
Reduced quality of life
Increased sanitary costs



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome

**Cachexia is a problem
of energy balance**

ANOREXIA



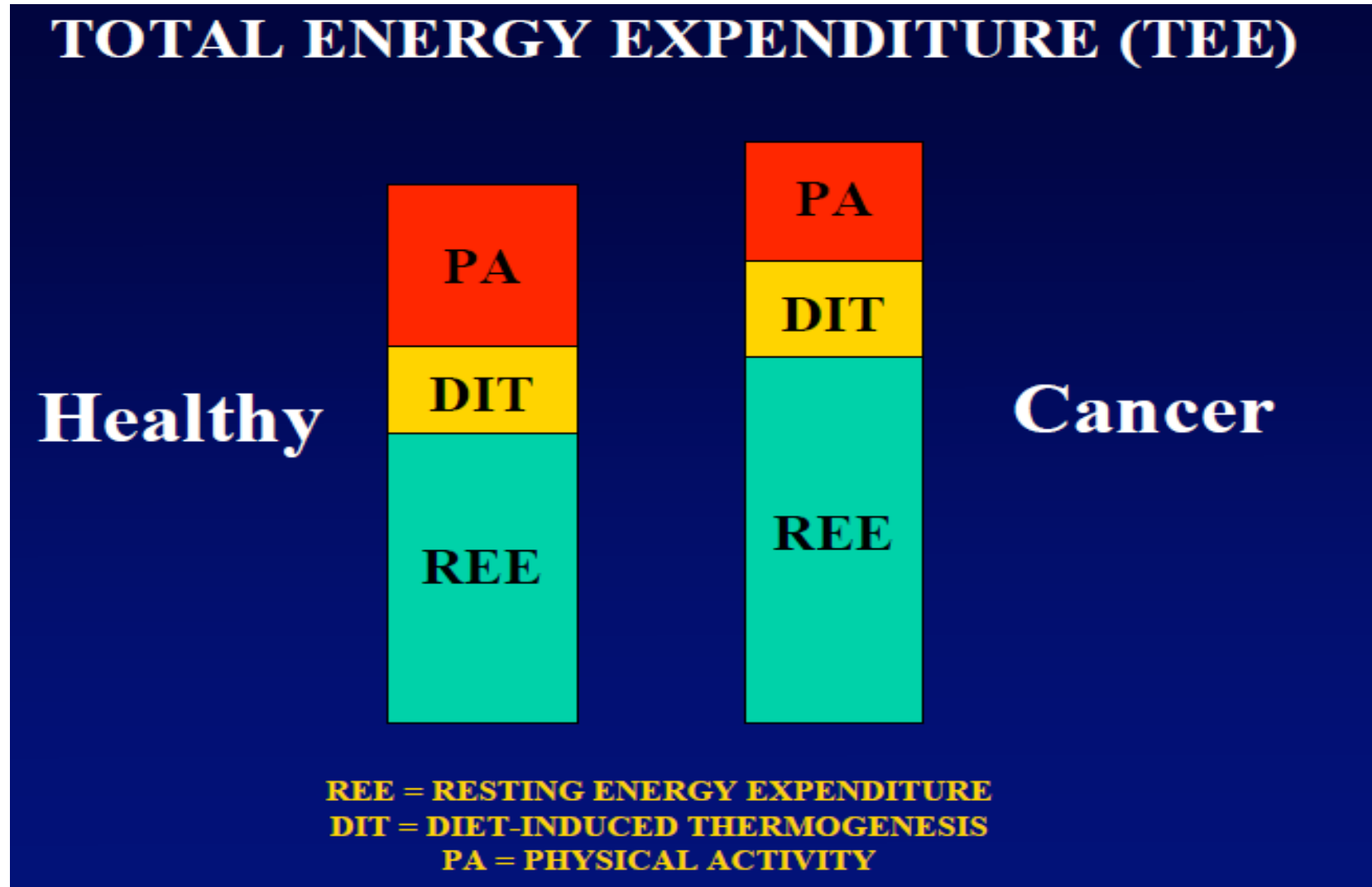
**REDUCED FOOD
INTAKE**

**METABOLIC
CHANGES**

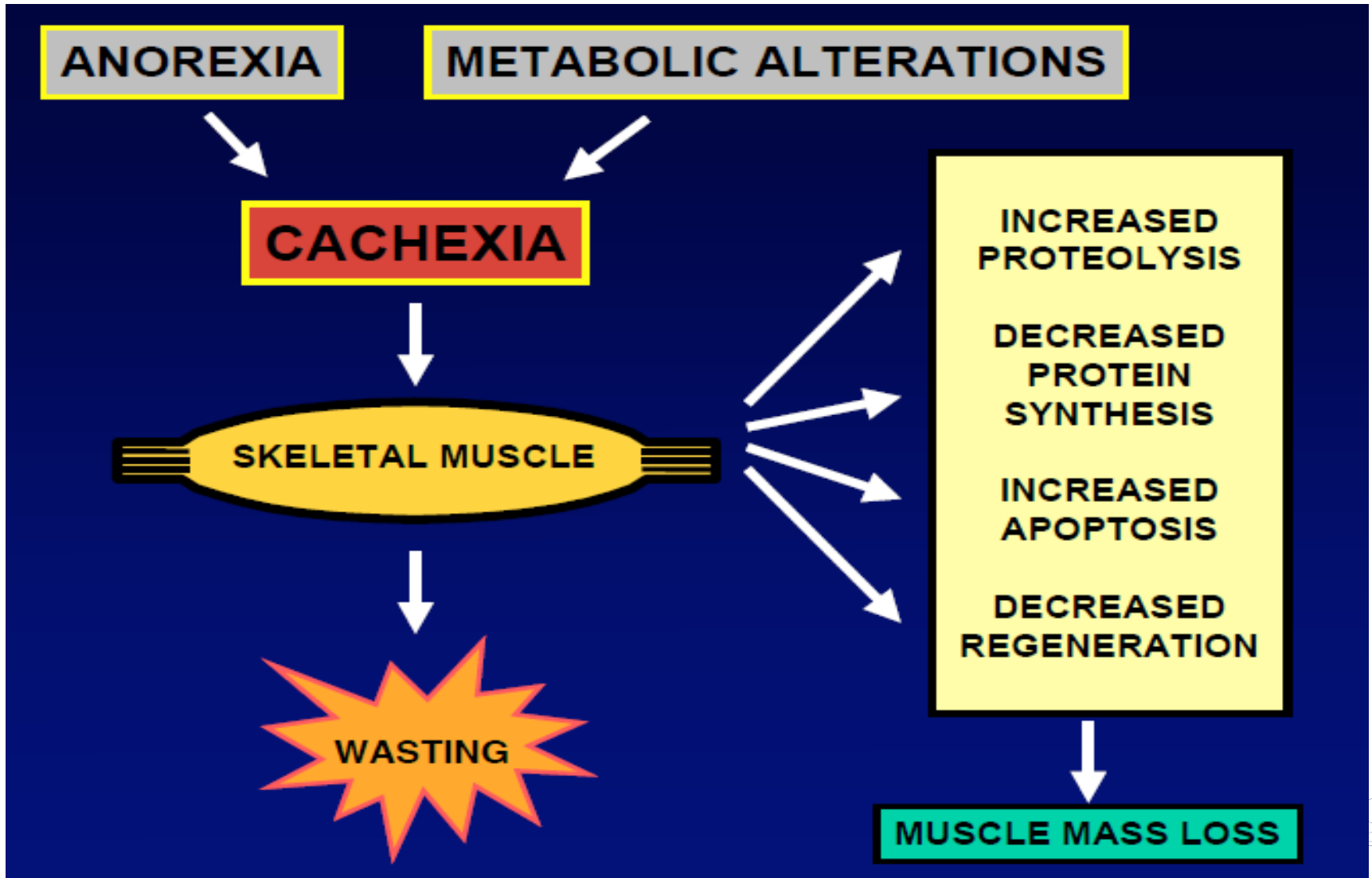


**INCREASED ENERGY
EXPENDITURE**

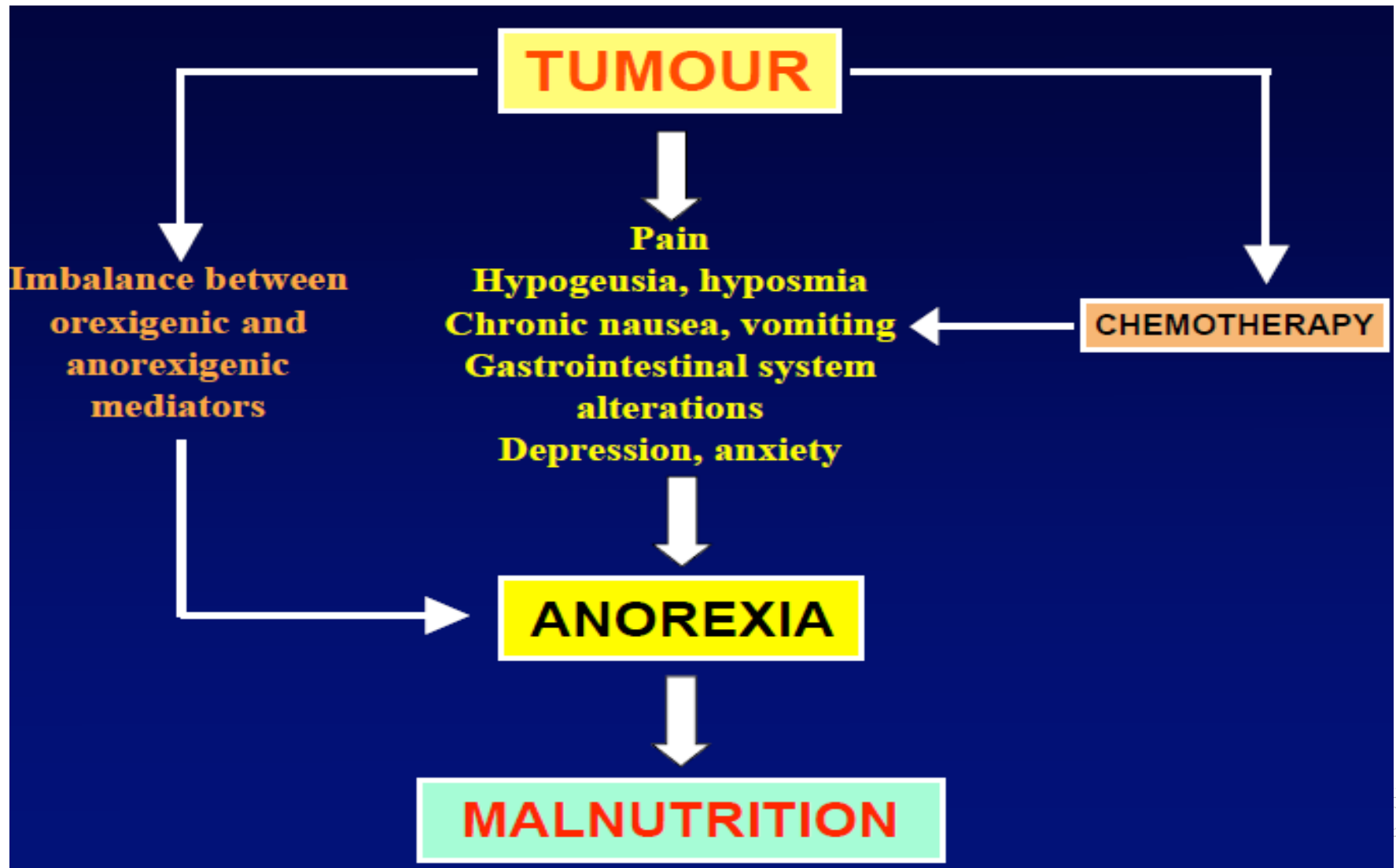
Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



cause or effect?



Some cancer patients present cachexia without a reduced food intake

Total parenteral nutrition often does not improve the status of the patients

Experimental pair-feeding does not lead the same extent of weight loss as found in tumour-bearing animals

Cancer Cachexia Syndrome

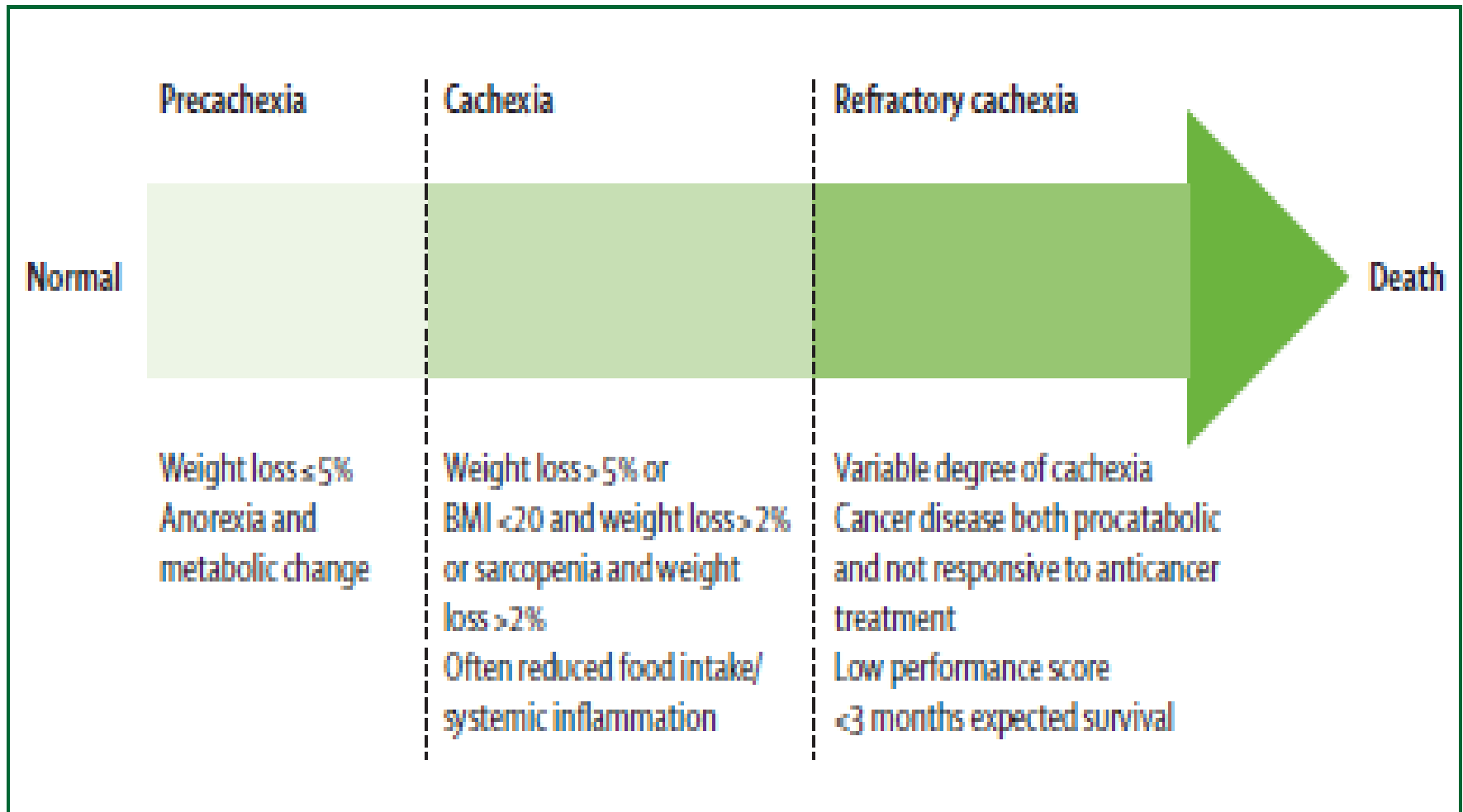
CACHEXIA DIAGNOSIS

Weight loss of at least 5%
in 12 months or less
(or BMI $<20 \text{ kg/m}^2$)

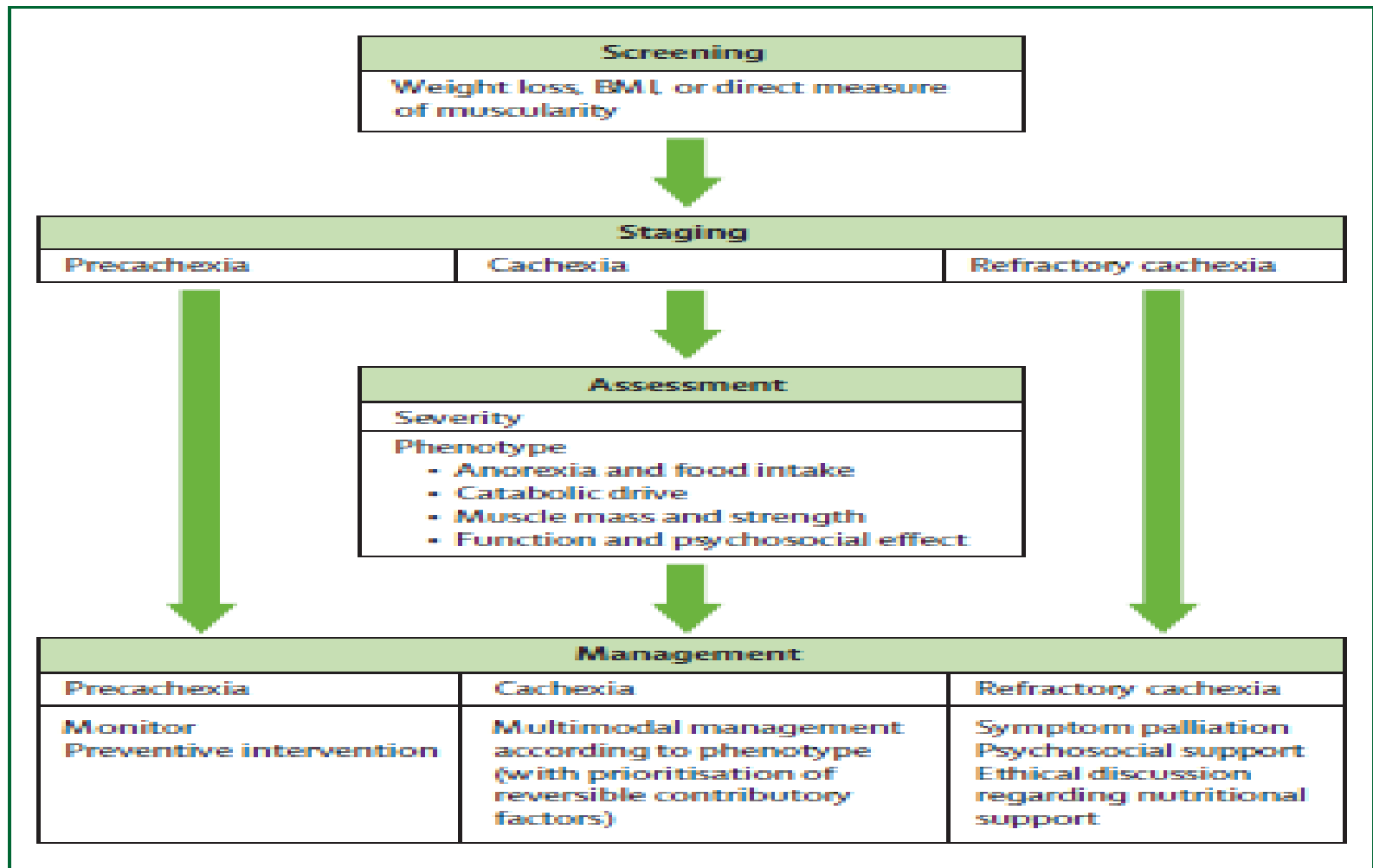
3 of 5

- Decreased muscle strength
- Fatigue
- Anorexia
- Low fat-free mass index
- Abnormal biochemistry:
 - Increased inflammatory markers (CRP, IL-6)
 - Anemia (Hb $<12 \text{ g/dL}$)
 - Low serum albumin ($<3.2 \text{ g/dL}$)

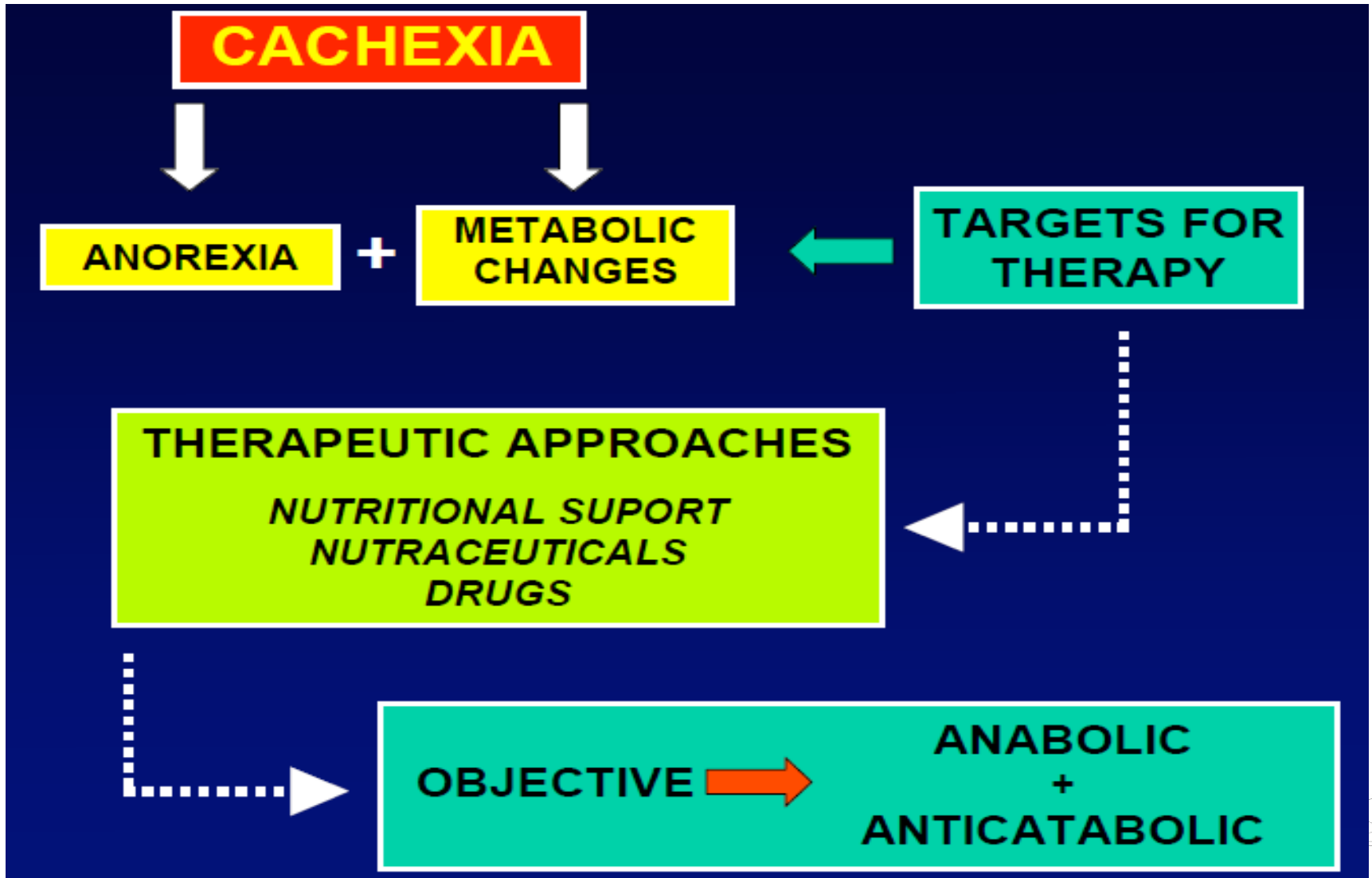
Stages of Cancer Cachexia



Management algorithm for cancer cachexia



Cancer Cachexia Syndrome



Current and future potential anti-cachectic agents

Current treatment options

- Progestagens (Megestrol acetate, Medroxyprogesterone acetate)
- Corticosteroids

Drugs that failed in clinical trials

- Cannabinoids
- Pentoxifylline
- Monoclonal antibodies against cytokines
- Proteasome inhibitors

Promising agents

- Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)
- Thalidomide
- Non steroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS)
- Ghrelin
- Anabolic steroids
- Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors

Efficiency of the different anti-cachexia treatments

Table I Efficiency of the different anti-cachexia treatments

Drug	Experimental animals	Humans
Progesterone derivatives	++	++
Cannabinoids	++	+
Cyproheptadine	+	+
Corticosteroids	—	—
Ghrelin	++	++
Pentoxifylline	++	?
Thalidomide	+	+
Anti-cytokine antibodies and soluble receptors	+++	—
Anti-inflammatory cytokines	++	?
Anabolic steroids	++	++
β2-adrenergic agonists	+++	?
ω-3-fatty acids	++	++
Prostaglandin inhibitors	++	+
ACE inhibitors	++	?
EPO	?	++
ATP	?	+
Creatine	?	+
Amino acids	++	+
Proteasome inhibitors	?	?

Gay S and de Thomas

NHS Foundation Trust

NHS

Argiles et al., 2010

Name Author, year, country	Patient Population	Nutrition screening parameters	Criteria for risk of malnutrition	When/ by whom	Reliability established	Validity established
Malnutrition Screening Tool (MST) ⁵ Ferguson et al. (1999) Australia	Acute adults: inpatients & outpatients ^{5,6} including elderly ⁷ Residential aged care facilities ⁷	Recent weight loss Recent poor intake	Score 0-1 for recent intake Score 0-4 for recent weight loss Total score: ≥2 = at risk of malnutrition	Within 24 hours of admission and weekly during admission Medical, nursing, dietetic, admin staff; family, friends, patients themselves	Agreement by 2 Dietitians in 22/23 (96%) cases Kappa = 0.88 Agreement by a Dietitian & Nutrition Assistant in 27/29 (93%) of cases Kappa = 0.84; and 31/32 (97%) of cases Kappa = 0.93	Compared with Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) and objective measures of nutrition assessment. Patients classified at high risk had longer length of stay. Sensitivity = 93% Specificity = 93%
Mini Nutritional Assessment – Short Form (MNA-SF) ⁸ Rubenstein et al. (2001) United States	Elderly May be best used in community, sub-acute or residential aged care settings, rather than acute care ²	Recent intake Recent weight loss Mobility Recent acute disease or psychological stress Neuropsychological problems BMI	Score 0-3 for each parameter Total score: < 11 = at risk, continue with MNA	On admission and regularly Not stated	Not reported	Compared to MNA and clinical nutritional status. Sensitivity = 97.9% Specificity = 100% Diagnostic accuracy = 98.7% Compared with SGA in older inpatients Sensitivity = 100% Specificity = 52% ²
Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (MUST) ⁹ Malnutrition Advisory Group, BAPEN (2003) UK	Adults – acute and community	BMI Weight loss (%) Acute disease effect score	Score 0 – 3 for each parameter. Total score: >2 = high risk 1 = medium risk 0 = low risk	Initial assessment and repeat regularly All staff able to use	Quoted to be internally consistent and reliable. Very good to excellent reproducibility Kappa = 0.8 – 1.0	Face validity, content validity, concurrent validity with other screening tools (MST and NRS) ¹⁰ Predicts mortality risk & increased length of stay and discharge destination in acute patients ¹¹
Nutrition Risk Screening (NRS-2002) ¹² Kondrup et al. (2003) Denmark	Acute adult	Recent weight loss (%) Recent poor intake (%) BMI Severity of disease Elderly	Score 0-3 for each parameter Total score: > 3 = start nutritional support	At admission and regularly during admission Medical and nursing staff	Good agreement between a Nurse, Dietitian and Physician Kappa = 0.67	Retrospective and prospective analysis. Tool predicts higher likelihood of positive outcome from nutrition support and reduced length of stay among patients selected at risk by the screening tool & provided nutrition support.

Name Author, year	Setting and Patient Population	Nutrition assessment parameters	Rationale/ Clarification
Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) Detsky, A.S. et al. 1987 ¹⁴	<u>Setting:</u> Acute ^{14,15,16} Rehab ¹⁷ Community ¹⁸ Residential Aged Care ¹⁹ <u>Patient group:</u> Surgery ¹⁴ Geriatric ^{17,18,19,20} Oncology ¹⁵ Renal ¹⁶	Includes medical history (weight, intake, GI symptoms, functional capacity) and physical examination Categorises patients as: - SGA A (well nourished) - SGA B (mild-moderate malnutrition) <u>or</u> - SGA C (severe malnutrition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires training • Easy to administer • Good intra- and inter-rater reliability
Patent Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) Ottery, F. 2005 ²¹ http://pt-global.org/	<u>Setting:</u> Acute ²²⁻²⁴ <u>Patient group:</u> Oncology ²² Renal ²³ Stroke ²⁴	Includes medical history (weight, intake, symptoms, functional capacity, metabolic demand) and physical examination Categorises patients into SGA categories (A, B or C) as well as providing a numerical score for triaging. Global categories should be assessed as per SGA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerical score assists in monitoring changes in nutritional status • Easy to administer • Scoring can be confusing but this can be addressed through training • Patients can complete the first half of the tool
Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA) Guigoz Y et al. 1994 ²⁵ http://www.mna-elderly.com/	<u>Setting:</u> Acute ²⁵ Community ²⁵ Rehab ²⁵ Long term care ²⁵ <u>Patient group:</u> Geriatric ²⁵	Screening and Assessment component Includes diet history, anthropometry (weight history, height, MAC, CC), medical and functional status. Assessed based on numerical score as: - no nutritional risk - at risk of malnutrition <u>or</u> - malnourished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lengthy • Low specificity for screening section of tool in acute populations² • Can be difficult to obtain anthropometric data in this patient group • Need calculator to calculate BMI

Scored Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA)

History (Boxes 1-4 are designed to be completed by the patient.)

1. Weight (See Worksheet 1)

In summary of my current and recent weight:

I currently weigh about _____ kg

I am about _____ cm tall

One month ago I weighed about _____ kg

Six months ago I weighed about _____ kg

During the past two weeks my weight has:

☐ decreased ⁽¹⁾ ☐ not changed ⁽⁰⁾ ☐ increased ⁽⁰⁾

Box 1

3. Symptoms: I have had the following problems that have kept me from eating enough during the past two weeks (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no problems eating ⁽⁰⁾ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no appetite, just did not feel like eating ⁽³⁾ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nausea ⁽¹⁾ | <input type="checkbox"/> vomiting ⁽³⁾ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> constipation ⁽¹⁾ | <input type="checkbox"/> diarrhea ⁽³⁾ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mouth sores ⁽²⁾ | <input type="checkbox"/> dry mouth ⁽¹⁾ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> things taste funny or have no taste ⁽¹⁾ | <input type="checkbox"/> smells bother me ⁽¹⁾ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> problems swallowing ⁽²⁾ | <input type="checkbox"/> feel full quickly ⁽¹⁾ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pain; where? ⁽³⁾ _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other** ⁽¹⁾ _____ | |

** Examples: depression, money, or dental problems

Box 3

Patient ID Information

2. Food Intake: As compared to my normal intake, I would rate my food intake during the past month as:

- ☐ unchanged ⁽⁰⁾
☐ more than usual ⁽⁰⁾
☐ less than usual ⁽¹⁾

I am now taking:

- ☐ normal food but less than normal amount ⁽¹⁾
☐ little solid food ⁽²⁾
☐ only liquids ⁽³⁾
☐ only nutritional supplements ⁽³⁾
☐ very little of anything ⁽⁴⁾
☐ only tube feedings or only nutrition by vein ⁽⁰⁾

Box 2

4. Activities and Function: Over the past month, I would generally rate my activity as:

- ☐ normal with no limitations ⁽⁰⁾
☐ not my normal self, but able to be up and about with fairly normal activities ⁽¹⁾
☐ not feeling up to most things, but in bed or chair less than half the day ⁽²⁾
☐ able to do little activity and spend most of the day in bed or chair ⁽³⁾
☐ pretty much bedridden, rarely out of bed ⁽³⁾

Box 4

Additive Score of the Boxes 1-4 A

The remainder of this form will be completed by your doctor, nurse, or therapist. Thank you.

5. Disease and its relation to nutritional requirements (See Worksheet 2)

All relevant diagnoses (specify) _____

Primary disease stage (circle if known or appropriate) I II III IV Other _____

Age _____

Numerical score from Worksheet 2 B

6. Metabolic Demand (See Worksheet 3)

Numerical score from Worksheet 3 C

7. Physical (See Worksheet 4)

Numerical score from Worksheet 4 D

Global Assessment (See Worksheet 5)

- ☐ Well-nourished or anabolic (SGA-A)
- ☐ Moderate or suspected malnutrition (SGA-B)
- ☐ Severely malnourished (SGA-C)

Total PG-SGA score

(Total numerical score of A+B+C+D above)
(See triage recommendations below)

Clinician Signature _____ RD RN PA MD DO Other ____ Date _____

Nutritional Triage Recommendations: Additive score is used to define specific nutritional interventions including patient & family education, symptom management including pharmacologic intervention, and appropriate nutrient intervention (food, nutritional supplements, enteral, or parenteral triage). First line nutrition intervention includes optimal symptom management.

- 0-1** No intervention required at this time. Re-assessment on routine and regular basis during treatment.
- 2-3** Patient & family education by dietitian, nurse, or other clinician with pharmacologic intervention as indicated by symptom survey (Box 3) and laboratory values as appropriate.
- 4-8** Requires intervention by dietitian, in conjunction with nurse or physician as indicated by symptoms survey (Box 3).
- ≥ 9** Indicates a critical need for improved symptom management and/or nutrient intervention options.

Worksheets for PG-SGA Scoring

© FD Ottery, 2001

Boxes 1-4 of the PG-SGA are designed to be completed by the patient. The PG-SGA numerical score is determined using 1) the parenthetical points noted in boxes 1-4 and 2) the worksheets below for items not marked with parenthetical points. Scores for boxes 1 and 3 are additive within each box and scores for boxes 2 and 4 are based on the highest scored item checked off by the patient.

Worksheet 1 - Scoring Weight (Wt) Loss

To determine score, use 1 month weight data if available. Use 6 month data only if there is no 1 month weight data. Use points below to score weight change and add one extra point if patient has lost weight during the past 2 weeks. Enter total point score in Box 1 of the PG-SGA.

Wt loss in 1 month	Points	Wt loss in 6 months
10% or greater	4	20% or greater
5-9.9%	3	10 -19.9%
3-4.9%	2	6 - 9.9%
2-2.9%	1	2 - 5.9%
0-1.9%	0	0 - 1.9%

Score for Worksheet 1
Record in Box 1

Worksheet 2 - Scoring Criteria for Condition

Score is derived by adding 1 point for each of the conditions listed below that pertain to the patient.†

Category	Points
Cancer	1
AIDS	1
Pulmonary or cardiac cachexia	1
Presence of decubitus, open wound, or fistula	1
Presence of trauma	1
Age greater than 65 years	1

Score for Worksheet 2 =
Record in Box B

Worksheet 3 - Scoring Metabolic Stress

Score for metabolic stress is determined by a number of variables known to increase protein & calorie needs. The score is additive so that a patient who has a fever of > 102 degrees (3 points) and is on 10 mg of prednisone chronically (2 points) would have an additive score for this section of 5 points.

Stress	none (0)	low (1)	moderate (2)	high (3)
Fever	no fever	>99 and <101	≥101 and <102	≥102
Fever duration	no fever	<72 hrs	72 hrs	> 72 hrs
Steroids	no steroids	low dose (<10mg prednisone equivalents/day)	moderate dose (≥10 and <30mg prednisone equivalents/day)	high dose steroids (≥30mg prednisone equivalents/day)

Score for Worksheet 3 =
Record in Box C

Worksheet 4 - Physical Examination

Physical exam includes a subjective evaluation of 3 aspects of body composition: fat, muscle, & fluid status. Since this is subjective, each aspect of the exam is rated for degree of deficit. Muscle deficit impacts point score more than fat deficit. Definition of categories: 0 = no deficit, 1+ = mild deficit, 2+ = moderate deficit, 3+ = severe deficit. Rating of deficit in these categories are *not* additive but are used to clinically assess the degree of deficit (or presence of excess fluid).

Fat Stores:

orbital fat pads	0	1+	2+	3+
triceps skin fold	0	1+	2+	3+
fat overlying lower ribs	0	1+	2+	3+
Global fat deficit rating	0	1+	2+	3+

Muscle Status:

temples (temporalis muscle)	0	1+	2+	3+
clavicles (pectoralis & deltoids)	0	1+	2+	3+
shoulders (deltoids)	0	1+	2+	3+
interosseous muscles	0	1+	2+	3+
scapula (latissimus dorsi, trapezius, deltoids)	0	1+	2+	3+
thigh (quadriceps)	0	1+	2+	3+
calf (gastrocnemius)	0	1+	2+	3+
Global muscle status rating	0	1+	2+	3+

Fluid Status:

ankle edema	0	1+	2+	3+
sacral edema	0	1+	2+	3+
ascites	0	1+	2+	3+
Global fluid status rating	0	1+	2+	3+

Point score for the physical exam is determined by the overall subjective rating of total body deficit.

No deficit	score = 0 points
Mild deficit	score = 1 point
Moderate deficit	score = 2 points
Severe deficit	score = 3 points

Score for Worksheet 4 =
Record in Box D

Worksheet 5 - PG-SGA Global Assessment Categories

	Stage A Well-nourished	Stage B Moderately malnourished or suspected malnutrition	Stage C Severely malnourished
Weight	No wt loss OR Recent non-fluid wt gain	-5% wt loss within 1 month (or 10% in 6 months) OR No wt stabilization or wt gain (i.e., continued wt loss)	> 5% wt loss in 1 month (or >10% in 6 months) OR No wt stabilization or wt gain (i.e., continued wt loss)
Nutrient Intake	No deficit OR Significant recent improvement	Definite decrease in intake	Severe deficit in intake
Nutrition Impact Symptoms	None OR Significant recent improvement allowing adequate intake	Presence of nutrition impact symptoms (Box 3 of PG-SGA)	Presence of nutrition impact symptoms (Box 3 of PG-SGA)
Functioning	No deficit OR Significant recent improvement	Moderate functional deficit OR Recent deterioration	Severe functional deficit OR recent significant deterioration
Physical Exam	No deficit OR Chronic deficit but with recent clinical improvement	Evidence of mild to moderate loss of SQ fat &/or muscle mass &/or muscle tone on palpation	Obvious signs of malnutrition (e.g., severe loss of SQ tissues, possible edema)

Global PG-SGA rating (A, B, or C) =

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ:	Ca:
Τηλ:	

1

Ηλικία:

Πριν από 6 μήνες το βάρος μου ήταν: και σήμερα είναι:

Τις τελευταίες 2 εβδομάδες το βάρος μου:

Μειώθηκε Δεν άλλαξε Αυξήθηκε

2 Η ποσότητα τροφής που καταναλώνω τον τελευταίο μήνα (σε σχέση με τη συνηθισμένη) είναι:

Ίδια Λιγότερη Περισσότερη

2 Το φαγητό που καταναλώνω τώρα είναι:

Το φυσιολογικό φαγητό σε μικρότερη ποσότητα

Λίγη στερεή τροφή

Μόνο υγρά

Μόνο συμπληρώματα διατροφής

Πολύ λίγο απ' όλα τα παραπάνω

3 Πρόσφατα (τις τελευταίες 2 εβδομάδες) έχω κάποια από τα ακόλουθα συμπτώματα που με εμποδίζουν στη λήψη της τροφής:

Κανένα πρόβλημα <input type="text"/>	Μείωση της όρεξης <input type="text"/>
Χορταίνω πολύ γρήγορα <input type="text"/>	Έχω πρόβλημα στην κατάποση <input type="text"/>
Το στόμα μου είναι ξερό <input type="text"/>	Διάρροια <input type="text"/>
Ναυτία <input type="text"/>	Με ενοχλούν οι μυρωδιές <input type="text"/>
Έμετος <input type="text"/>	Δυσκοιλιότητα <input type="text"/>
Τα φαγητά έχουν παράξενη γεύση <input type="text"/>	Έχω οδοντιατρικά προβλήματα <input type="text"/>
Έχω έλκη (πληγές) στο στόμα μου <input type="text"/>	Πόνος <input type="text"/>
Άλλα (πχ κατάθλιψη) <input type="text"/>	

4 Τον τελευταίο μήνα:

Είμαι καλά και δεν έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες

Δεν είναι τελείως καλά, αλλά δεν έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες

Έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες αλλά δεν κάθομαι (ή ξαπλώνω) πάνω από τη μισή μέρα

Δεν κάνω και πολλά, κάθομαι (ή ξαπλώνω) πάνω από τη μισή μέρα

Σπάνια σηκώνομαι από το κρεβάτι



1

1 πόντος για ηλικία >65!

% απώλειας βάρους

>10%

5 - 9.9%

3 - 4.9%

2 - 5.9%

0 - 1.9%

+1 επιπλέον πόντος αν μειώθηκε το βάρος τις τελευταίες 2 εβδομάδες

Πόντοι

4

3

2

1

0

2

1 πόντος για μείωση της πρόσληψης της τροφής

Το φαγητό που καταναλώνω τώρα είναι

Το φυσιολογικό φαγητό σε μικρότερη ποσότητα

Λίγη στερεή τροφή

Μόνο υγρά

Μόνο συμπληρώματα διατροφής

Πολύ λίγο απ' όλα τα παραπάνω

Ρινο-γαστρικός σωλήνας

**Πρέπει να συμπληρώσει 1 από όλα. Αν συμπληρώσει 2 λαμβάνεται υπ' όψη το μεγαλύτερο score..*

Πόντοι

1

2

3

3

4

4

3

Πρόσφατα (τις τελευταίες 2 εβδομάδες) έχω κάποια από τα ακόλουθα συμπτώματα που με εμποδίζουν στη λήψη της τροφής:

Κανένα πρόβλημα

Χορταίνω πολύ γρήγορα

Το στόμα μου είναι ξερό

Ναυτία

Έμετος

Τα φαγητά έχουν παράξενη γεύση

Έχω έλκη (πληγές) στο στόμα μου

Άλλα (πχ κατάθλιψη)

0

1

1

1

3

1

2

1

Μείωση της όρεξης

Έχω πρόβλημα στην κατάποση

Διάρροια

Με ενοχλούν οι μυρωδιές

Δυσκοιλιότητα

Έχω οδοντιατρικά προβλήματα

Πόνος

3

2

3

1

1

1

3

Το άθροισμα των πόντων

4

Τον τελευταίο μήνα:

Είμαι καλά και δεν έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες

Δεν είναι τελείως καλά, αλλά δεν έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες

Έχω αλλάξει συνήθειες αλλά δεν κάθομαι (ή ξαπλώνω) πάνω από τη μισή μέρα

Δεν κάνω και πολλά, κάθομαι (ή ξαπλώνω) πάνω από τη μισή μέρα

Σπάνια σηκώνομαι από το κρεβάτι

0

1

2

3

4

PG-SGA Score

Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA)

0-1	No intervention required at this time. <u>Re-assessment</u> on routine and regular basis during treatment.
2-3	Patient & family <u>education by dietitian</u> , nurse, or other clinician with pharmacologic intervention as indicated by symptom
4-8	<u>Requires intervention by dietitian</u> , in conjunction with nurse or physician as indicated by symptoms.
>9	Indicates a critical need for improved symptom management <u>and/or nutrient intervention options.</u>

Ευχαριστώ

Νίκη Μουρούτη