Body composition and colorectal cancer recurrence and survival

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Suspended
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON28515

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Health condition

Colorectal cancer, sarcopenia, obesity
colorectale kanker, sarcopenie, obesitas

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Wageningen University and Research
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WCRF-NL) & World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF International) including grant number: 2014/1179; Alpe d'Huzes/Dutch Cancer Society (UM 2012-5653, UW 2013-5927); and 'Kankeronderzoekfonds Limburg' as part of Health Foundation Limburg (grant no. 00005739).

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Overall mortality

Secondary outcome

Recurrence

Study description

Background summary

Colorectal cancer patients who are obese or underweight may have a higher chance of recurrence of cancer, or of dying in comparison to patients of normal weight. However, data are sparse and inconsistent. Part of the inconsistency may be explained by differences in body composition: body fatness is often mainly assessed as body mass index (BMI), which does not give information about a persons' fat and or muscle mass. Excess fat mass in combination with low muscle mass – sarcopenic obesity - has been related to worse survival in comparison with persons who do not have a low muscle mass. These findings underline the need to study the associations of muscle and fat mass both separately and combined with recurrence and survival. Within the current proposal, these associations will be studied.

The study will be performed in The Netherlands

Study objective

There are three main hypotheses:

1.visceral adiposity is associated with increased risk of recurrence and with decreased survival,

2.indicators of low muscle quality (low muscle mass, low muscle attenuation and increased inter-muscular fat areas) are associated with decreased survival,

3.indicators of low muscle quality are associated with decreased survival independent of adipose tissue area, but not with recurrence

Study design

Overall mortality and recurrence data will be updated for every paper

Intervention

Data from two ongoing prospective cohort studies are combined with registry-based data from three hospitals. The prospective cohorts, i.e., the COLON (and EnCoRe studies, started in 2010 and 2012, respectively. For the registry-based data the Netherlands Cancer Registry is used to select all stage I-III CRC patients diagnosed between 2007 and 2013.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Stage I-III colorectal cancer

Available CT-scan at diagnosis

Exclusion criteria

Stage IV colorectal cancer; missing or unusable CT scans (i.e. CT scans of poor quality or scans where muscle tissue was partly cut-off).

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive

Intervention model:	Other
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Suspended
Start date (anticipated):	01-04-2015
Enrollment:	2000
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	19-01-2018
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6786
NTR-old	NTR6971
Other	WCRF-NL & WCRF International : 2014/1179

Study results