

Body composition and colorectal cancer recurrence and survival

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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...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving tijdelijk gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON28515

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Aandoening

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

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Wageningen University and Research

Overige ondersteuning: 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).

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Overall mortality

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

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

Doel van het onderzoek

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

Onderzoeksopzet

Overall mortality and recurrence data will be updated for every paper

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

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.

Contactpersonen

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Stage I-III colorectal cancer

Available CT-scan at diagnosis

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

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).

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Blinding:	Enkelblind
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving tijdelijk gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-04-2015
Aantal proefpersonen:	2000
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	19-01-2018
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

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

Resultaten