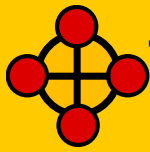


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The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control and the UICC Asia Regional Office for Cancer Control
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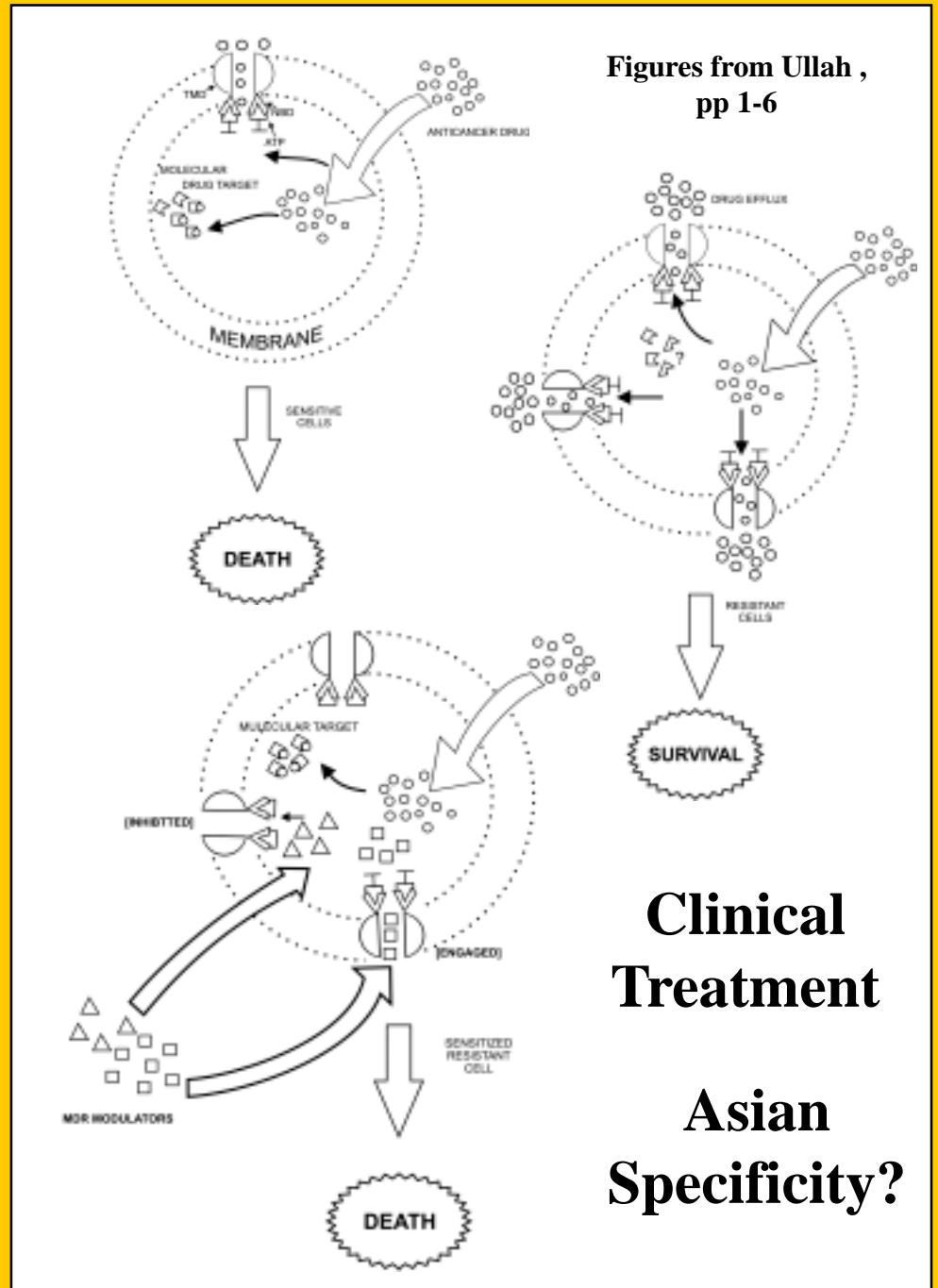
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Aims and Scope

The aim of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control is to promote an increased awareness in all areas of cancer prevention/control and to stimulate research and practical intervention approaches. Its official journal, the APJCP, is indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded. The scope is wide-ranging, including descriptive, analytical and molecular epidemiology, experimental and clinical histopathology/biology of preneoplasias and early neoplasias, assessment of risk and beneficial factors, experimental and clinical trials of primary preventive measures/agents, screening approaches and secondary prevention, clinical epidemiology and all aspects of cancer prevention education. All of the papers published are freely available as pdf files downloadable from www.apocp.org or obtainable from the first authors.

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CONTENTS

Volume 8, Number 4, October-December 2007

MINI-REVIEW

Cancer Multidrug Resistance (MDR): A Major Impediment to Effective Chemotherapy *Mohd Fahad Ullah* 1

RESEARCH COMMUNICATION

Suppression of Prostate Cancer Growth by Resveratrol in The Transgenic Rat for Adenocarcinoma of Prostate (TRAP) Model
Azman Seeni et al 7

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices vis-à-vis Cervical Cancer Among Registered Nurses at the Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Thailand *Pasut Nganwai et al* 15

Patterns of Cancer Incidence Among the Population of Qatar: A Worldwide Comparative Study *Abdulbari Bener et al* 19

Development of Carcinoid Tumors of the Glandular Stomach and Effects of Eradication in Helicobacter Pylori-Infected Mongolian Gerbils *Liyu Cao et al* 25

Alcohol Dehydrogenase-2 and Aldehyde Dehydrogenase-2 Genotypes, Alcohol Drinking and the Risk of Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma in a Chinese Population *Jianhua Ding et al* 31

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in Women Undergoing Treatment for Cervical Neoplasia: Prevalence and the Feasibility of Routine Screening *Chumnan Kietpeerakool* 36

Metastatic Adenocarcinoma to the Cervical Lymph Node: A Significant Proportion of Cholangiocarcinoma in Thai Patients
Mana Taweewisit et al 39

Perceptions and Practices of a Pakistani Population Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening *Sardar Zakariya Imam et al* 42

Results of Cervical Cone Excision Biopsy in Iran
Fatemeh Ghaemmaghami et al 45

Prognostic Value of p53 Expression in Early Stage Cervical Carcinoma Treated by Surgery *Surapan Khunamornpong et al* 48

Estimation of Survival Rates of Breast Cancer Patients - a Hospital-based Study from Mumbai *B Ganesh et al* 53

Endometrial Cancer in Thai Women aged 45 years or Younger
Jitti Hanprasertpong et al 58

Does a Positive Family History Influence the Presentation of Breast Cancer? *Cheng-Har Yip et al* 63

Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH) Analysis of Chromosomal Aberrations in Iranian patients with Invasive Ductal Carcinoma Breast Cancer *Saeed R Ghaffari et al* 66

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Lifestyle-Related Risk Factors for Stomach Cancer in Northeast Thailand <i>Krittika Suwanrungruang et al</i>	71
Do IL-4 Intron 3 VNTR and IL-6 (-174) G/C Variants Reflect Ethnic Variation? A Comparative Study Between the Global and North Indian Populations <i>Pravin Kesarwani et al</i>	76
Lack of Association Between Helicobacter Pylori and Laryngeal Carcinoma <i>Naderpour Masoode et al</i>	81
Major Hepatic Resection for Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma without Preoperative Biliary Drainage <i>Narong Khuntikeo et al</i>	83
Pathologic Characteristics, Type of Treatment and Follow Up of Patients with Uterine Cervical Carcinoma Referred to the Radiation Oncology Department, Cancer Institute, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran, Iran, 1995-2001 <i>Amouzegar Hashemi Farnaz et al</i>	86
Preoperative and Postoperative Agreement of Histopathological Findings in Cases of Endometrial Hyperplasia <i>Pilaiwan Kleebkaow et al</i>	89
Interobserver Reproducibility with LiquiPrep™ Liquid-based Cervical Cytology Screening in a Developing Country <i>Jongkolnee Settakorn et al</i>	92
Trends in Cancer Incidence in Esophagus, Stomach, Colon, Rectum and Liver in Males in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	97
Mutations of KRAS and TP53 in a Minor Proportion of <i>Opisthorchis Viverrini</i>-Associated Cholangiocarcinomas in a Hamster Model <i>Sirikachorn Tangkawattana et al</i>	101
Cost - Effectiveness of Pap Smears in Kermanshah, Iran <i>Fariba Almassi Nokiani et al</i>	107
Serum Concentrations of Fatty Acids and Colorectal Adenoma Risk: A Case-Control Study in Japan <i>Reza Ghadimi et al</i>	111
Trends in Cancer Incidence in Female Breast, Cervix Uteri, Corpus Uteri, and Ovary in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	119
Colorectal Cancer in Iran: an Epidemiological Study <i>Azade Safaee et al</i>	123
Does TAL-1 Deletion Contribute to the High Incidence of T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in South Indian Patients? <i>N Sudhakar et al</i>	127
Pituitary Toxicity but Lack of Rat Colon Carcinogenicity of a DC-Magnetic Field in a Medium-Term Bioassay <i>Elsayed I Salim et al</i>	131
Trends in the Prostate Cancer Incidence in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	141
An Epidemiological Analysis of Cancer Data in an Iranian Hospital during the Last Three Decades <i>Parvin Yavari et al</i>	145
Chromosomal Breakage in the Myelodysplastic Syndrome <i>Seema Korgaonkar et al</i>	151
Beliefs and Perceptions about Cancers among Patients Attending Radiotherapy OPD in Delhi, India <i>Jugal Kishore et al</i>	155
CASE COMMENTARY	
Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome and Colon Cancer in a 10-Year-Old Girl: Implications for When and How to Start Screening? <i>Surachai Saranrittichai</i>	159

Semih Ötles, Izmir
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Cancer Multidrug Resistance (MDR): A Major Impediment to Effective Chemotherapy

Mohd Fahad Ullah (*f.ullah@rediffmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Multidrug resistance (MDR) continues to be a major challenge to effective chemotherapeutic interventions against cancer. This phenomenon involves cellular and non cellular mechanisms employed by cancer cells to survive the cytotoxic actions of various structurally and functionally unrelated drugs. The present article is a brief review of the fundamental mechanisms underlying the phenomenon of MDR in cancer cells and some novel approaches addressed at its inhibition, circumvention or reversal. The emergence of natural products as potential anti-MDR molecules, including dietary components, is of particular significance.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 1-6

Suppression of Prostate Cancer Growth by Resveratrol in The Transgenic Rat for Adenocarcinoma of Prostate (TRAP) Model

Azman Seeni, Satoru Takahashi*, Kentaro Takeshita, Mingxi Tang, Satoshi Sugiura, Shin-ya Sato, Tomoyuki Shirai (*sattak@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

Since resveratrol was recently proposed as a potential prostate cancer chemopreventive agent, we here performed an in vivo experiment to explore its effect in the Transgenic Rat for Adenocarcinoma of Prostate (TRAP) model, featuring the rat probasin promoter/SV 40 T antigen. Resveratrol suppressed prostate cancer growth and induction of apoptosis through androgen receptor (AR) down-regulation, without any sign of toxicity. Resveratrol not only downregulated androgen receptor (AR) expression but also suppressed the androgen responsive glandular kallikrein 11 (Gk11), known to be an ortholog of the human prostate specific antigen (PSA), at the mRNA level.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 7-14

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices vis-a-vis Cervical Cancer Among Registered Nurses at the Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Pasut Nganwai, Prapapan Truadpon, Chalawat Inpa, Bunroek Sangpetngam, Monsicha Mekjarasnapa, Mangkorn Apirakarn, Bandit Chumworathayi* (*bchumworathayi@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Cervical cancer is the most common cause of death from cancer among women in Thailand and in almost all patients, human papillomavirus (HPV) has been found. Almost all of the registered nurses working at Srinagarind Hospital, in an urban setting in Northeast Thailand, have a moderate level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and HPV but there are still some major misunderstandings; thus, educational pamphlets, notices and hospital announcements would be useful in increasing their knowledge. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 15-18*

Patterns of Cancer Incidence Among the Population of Qatar: A Worldwide Comparative Study

Abdulbari Bener*, Hanadi Ayub, Rasul Kakil, Wanis Ibrahim (*abaribener@hotmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Cancer is an important public health problem in Qatar, with increase in incidence with age. Incidence rates of all cancers were higher across all age groups of women compared to men. Lung cancer was the most frequent cancer diagnosed in men, followed by lymph node, bone marrow and connective tissue, while breast cancer tehn genital organs, lymph node, rectum and thyroid tumors were most prevalent in women. More epidemiological studies are required to elucidate the patterns and related risk factors. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 19-24*

Development of Carcinoid Tumors of the Glandular Stomach and Effects of Eradication in *Helicobacter Pylori*-Infected Mongolian Gerbils

Liyu Cao*, Tsutomu Mizoshita, Tetsuya Tsukamoto*, Yoshiharu Takenaka, Takeshi Toyoda, Xueyuan Cao, Hisayo Ban, Koji Nozaki, Masae Tatematsu (*ttsukamt@aichi-cc.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

The relation between *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) eradication and prevention of stomach carcinoid development was examined using an Hp-infected and Hp-eradicated Mongolian gerbil (MG) model. The development of Enterochromaffin-like (ECL) lesions in the glandular stomach strongly correlated with titers of anti-Hp antibodies and serum gastrin and Hp eradication prevented their occurrence, this being strongly linked with reduction in serum gastrin levels.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 25-30

Alcohol Dehydrogenase-2 and Aldehyde Dehydrogenase-2 Genotypes, Alcohol Drinking and the Risk of Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma in a Chinese Population

Jianhua Ding*, Suping Li, Jianzhong Wu, Changming Gao, Jiannong Zhou, Haixia Cao, Ping Su, Yanting Liu, Xuefu Zhou, Jun Chang (*djh_200@126.com*)

Mini-Abstract

In the Chinese study population in Taixing city of Jiangsu province, not ADH2 but ALDH2 polymorphisms that had a significant interaction with heavy alcohol consumption in the development of HCC. This result suggests that to help lower their risk for HCC, persons with ALDH2*1*2 or ALDH2*2*2 genotypes should be encouraged to reduce their consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 31-35

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in Women Undergoing Treatment for Cervical Neoplasia: Prevalence and the Feasibility of Routine Screening

Chumnan Kietpeerakool (*kiet_ji@hotmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

This study was undertaken to evaluate the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and the feasibility of routine HIV screening in women undergoing various treatment of cervical neoplasia at Chiang Mai University Hospital between October 2004 and October 2006. The prevalence of HIV infection in this study was found to be considerably high and routine HIV screening proved feasible because of the high acceptance rate.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 36-38

Metastatic Adenocarcinoma to the Cervical Lymph Node: A Significant Proportion of Cholangiocarcinoma in Thai Patients

Mana Taweewisit, Narida Chirakalwasan, Ubon Pumsuk, Somboon Keelawat, Shanop Shuangshoti* (*shanop@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The objective was to determine the distribution of primary sites of metastatic adenocarcinoma to the cervical lymph node in a Thai population with histological correlation. Cholangiocarcinoma accounted for a significant portion of primary tumors in Thai patients with cervical nodal metastasis. This figure may hold true for countries where bile duct malignancy is endemic, and may be of clinical usefulness in identification of primary cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 39-41

Perceptions and Practices of a Pakistani Population Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening

Sardar Zakariya Imam, Fatima Rehman, Malik Muhammad Zeeshan, Bilal Maqsood, Sameen Asrar, Noor Fatima, Fawad Aslam, Muhammad Rizwanul Haq Khawaja* (*mrkhawaja@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The present cross-sectional knowledge, attitude and practice survey was carried out to determine the perceptions and practices of a Pakistani female population regarding cervical cancer screening. About 5% of subjects knew that screening was available for cervical cancer. Only 2.6% of the sample had ever received a Pap test, the most common cited reason being the lack of information. In conclusion, Pakistani women have very low Pap test coverage and a poor knowledge regarding its utility. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 42-44*

Results of Cervical Cone Excision Biopsy in Iran

Fatemeh Ghaemmaghami*, Mojgan Karimi Zarchi, Azamsadat Mousavi, Zeinab Ale Mohammad, Azadeh Fallahi (*ftghaemmagh@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The prevalence of cervical cancer in a developing country, and diagnostic therapeutic value of knife conization for CIN, indications, cytopathologic results and complications of conization, were evaluated. Pap smear results in screening of cervical cancer in Iran are not reliable and colposcopy is more acceptable for LSIL and ASCUS. All gynecologist should develop the skill to perform accurate knife conization, because the classical indications for conization continue to be valid, and it has low risk of complications. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 45-47*

Prognostic Value of p53 Expression in Early Stage Cervical Carcinoma Treated by Surgery

Surapan Khunamornpong*, Sumalee Siriaungkul, Sumonmal Manusirivithaya, Jongkolnee Settakorn, Jatupol Srisomboon, Jaruwan Ponjaroen, Paul S Thorner (*skhunamo@mail.med.cmu.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

To evaluate the prognostic significance of p53 protein expression in patients with early stage cervical carcinoma treated by surgery alone, a matched case-control study was performed for stage Ib-IIa cases undergoing radical hysterectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy. Division was into those with or without tumor recurrence within 5 years after surgery. In this study, expression of p53 did not correlate with recurrence and did not provide any prognostic information for early stage cervical cancer. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 48-52*

Estimation of Survival Rates of Breast Cancer Patients - a Hospital-based Study from Mumbai

B Ganesh, Sanjay D Talole, Rajesh Dikshit, Rajan A Badwe, Ketayun A Dinshaw (*b_ganeshbala@rediffmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Survival rates of breast cancer patients at the Tata Memorial Hospital were estimated with reference to various factors like age, literacy status, residential status, T-stage and treatment. Younger patients had a better 5-year survival than those over 50 years but here was no variation in survival with regard to the residential status. Literate patients had a better survival than their illiterate counterparts. T3-stage patients had the worst prognosis showing a 5-year survival of 60%. Survival for those treated with surgery as the only modality and also in combination with other modalities did not show remarkable differences

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 53-57

Endometrial Cancer in Thai Women aged 45 years or Younger

Jitti Hanprasertpong*, Suchada Sakolprakraikij,

Alan Geater (*hjitti@medicine.psu.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

The aim of this retrospective study was to clarify the clinopathologic profile of all endometrial cancers in women aged 45 years or younger treated at Songklanagarind Hospital from 1996-2005. Univariate analysis revealed that patients who had a history of hypertension or lymph node metastasis had a poor prognosis. We conclude that the majority of women aged 45 years or younger with endometrial cancer were obese and the tumors were most commonly in an early stage and were well differentiated.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 58-62

Does a Positive Family History Influence the Presentation of Breast Cancer?

Cheng-Har Yip*, Nur Aishah bt Mohd Taib,

Peng-Choong Lau (*yipch@um.edu.my*)

Mini-Abstract

An important risk factor for developing breast cancer is a positive family history of breast cancer. In Malaysia, there is no population-based breast screening programme, but the clinical practice guidelines suggest increased surveillance for those with a positive family history. However, having a family history of breast cancer does not appear to have much impact on the health-seeking behavior of women. Even though there were more screen detected cancers, these comprised only 10% of the group with family history. Public education should target women at risk ie with family history to encourage them to present earlier and to undergo screening for breast cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 63-65

Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH) Analysis of Chromosomal Aberrations in Iranian Patients with Invasive Ductal Carcinoma Breast Cancer

Saeed R Ghaffari*, Tayebeh Sabokbar, Peyman Noshiravan Pour, Jila Dastan, Farhad Mehrkhani¹, Solmaz Shoraka, Mohammad Ali Mohagheghi, Farrokh Tirgari,

Alireza Mosavi-Jarrahi (*saeed@ghaffari.org*)

Mini-Abstract

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in Iranian women; however, due to the complexity of chromosomal changes, limited data are available regarding chromosomal constitution. Comparative genomic hybridization for 16 Iranian patients diagnosed with invasive ductal breast carcinomas detected chromosomal abnormalities which are difficult to identify by conventional cytogenetic techniques. The most prevalent were chromosomal gain of +1q, +17q, +8q and chromosomal loss of -13q, the latter possibly being associated with lymph node metastasis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 66-70

Lifestyle-Related Risk Factors for Stomach Cancer in Northeast Thailand

Krittika Suwanrungruang*, Supanee Sriamporn, Surapon Wiangnon, Dhanes Rangrikajee, Aumkae Sookprasert, Nakorn Thipsuntornsak, Pratana Satitvipawee, Kirati

Poomphakwaen, Shinkan Tokudome (*krisuw@kku.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

To investigate various aspects of dietary factors, smoking, and alcohol drinking in determining risk of stomach cancer in Thai population, a case-control study was conducted in Khon Kaen, Thailand during 2002-2006. Statistically significant risk factors for stomach cancer were long-term filter cigarette smoking, long-term alcohol consumption, high intake of vegetable oil and low consumption of vegetables and fruits. High intake of sauces appeared to increase risk as in other countries in Asia.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 71-75

Do IL-4 Intron 3 VNTR and IL-6 (-174) G/C Variants Reflect Ethnic Variation? A Comparative Study Between the Global and North Indian Populations Pravin Kesarwani, Dinesh Ahirwar, Ranjana Singh, Parmeet K Manchanda, Rama D Mittal* (*ramamittal@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Although the SNP cytokine gene variations are basically mutations, they are designated as polymorphisms, because these changes do not modify the alleles to rare or abnormal variants. The two important cytokine genes IL-4 and IL-6 of 343 unrelated healthy individuals from North India were compared with the published polymorphism of other populations. It was seen that our population differs from South Indian population as well as from other Caucasian populations except, Taiwanese population at IL-4 locus and Spanish and Polish population at the IL-6 gene locus.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 76-80

Lack of Association Between *Helicobacter Pylori* and Laryngeal Carcinoma Naderpour Masoud, Khoshbaten Manouchehr*, Doostmohammadian Najmeh, Halimi Monireh (*mkhoshbaten@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

A case-control study was performed to survey the role of *Helicobacter pylori* at the tissue level as a cause of squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx. Our results did not show *H. Pylori* infection among 44 patients with laryngeal cancer (SCC) or benign laryngeal lesions.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 81-82

Major Hepatic Resection for Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma without Preoperative Biliary Drainage Narong Khuntikeo*, Ake Pugkhem, Vajarabhongsa Bhudhisawasdi, Thongueb Uttaravichien (*nkhuntikeo@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Hilar cholangiocarcinoma is a rare cancer in western countries but very high incidence in the northeast of Thailand. The only chance to cure is surgical resection. Preoperative biliary drainage (PBD) for improving liver function to decrease perioperative morbidity and mortality is claimed to be beneficial. However, in our experience, it is safe in most patients with obstructive jaundice due to hilar cholangiocarcinoma to perform liver resection without PBD.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 83-85

Pathologic Characteristics, Type of Treatment and Follow Up of Patients with Uterine Cervical Carcinoma Referred to the Radiation Oncology Department, Cancer Institute, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran, Iran, 1995-2001

Amouzegar Hashemi Farnaz*, Esmati Ebrahim, Kalachi Bita (*amoozfar@sina.tums.ac.ir*)

Mini-Abstract

A total of 346 cases of cervical carcinoma who have been treated with radiotherapy in the Radiation Oncology Department of the Cancer Institute of Imam Khomeini hospital from 1995 to 2001 were evaluated. Radical radiotherapy was most frequent radiotherapy setting and adjuvant radiotherapy (post-op) was the second. Most of the patients (43.7 percent) were followed for a short time, and a considerable number did not return for follow-up. An acceptable training plan, with emphasis on regular follow-up, is recommended.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 567-572

Preoperative and Postoperative Agreement of Histopathological Findings in Cases of Endometrial Hyperplasia

Pilaiwan Kleebkaow*, Sumathana Maneetab, Woraluk Somboonporn, Kanok Seejorn, Jedsada Thinkhamrop, Ratana Komwilaisak (*kpilai@kku.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

Histopathology of endometrial hyperplasia specimens obtained by curettage and hysterectomy within 1 year was retrospectively compared by a skilled gynecological pathologist. Patients who received hormone therapy were excluded. The agreement between preoperative and postoperative histology did not achieve statistical significance (Kappa 0.011). Postoperative histopathology was more severe than preoperative diagnosis in 5 (6.3%) patients.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 89-91

Interobserver Reproducibility with LiquiPrep™ Liquid-based Cervical Cytology Screening in a Developing Country

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Mini-Abstract

The modified LiquiPrep™ (LP) system requires neither expensive equipment nor complicated specimen preparation. Its applicability for use in a developing country was assessed with cervical cytology specimens collected from 777 women using the Cervex-Brush™. After a short learning curve, interobserver reproducibility of LP smear was near perfect. This feature, together with the relatively low cost and simple protocol, with the possibility of additional studies such as HPV detection and subtyping, makes it quite suitable for cervical cytology screening in our setting.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 8, 92-96

Trends in Cancer Incidence in Esophagus, Stomach, Colon, Rectum and Liver in Males in India

Balkrishna B Yeole (*bcrics@vsnl.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Time trends in cancers of the esophagus, stomach, colon, rectum and liver cancers among the male population in five Indian urban population based cancer registries (Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, and Bhopal) were examined over the period of the last two decades. Linear regression showed decreasing trends in age-adjusted incidence rates for cancers of the stomach and esophagus, especially in Bhopal, and increasing trends for colon and rectum and liver, throughout the entire period of observation in most of the registries. The five cancers together constitute more than 80% of the total gastro intestinal cancers and are serious diseases in both sexes.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 97-100

Mutations of KRAS and TP53 in a Minor Proportion of Opisthorchis Viverrini-Associated Cholangiocarcinomas in a Hamster Model

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Mini-Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate mutations of KRAS exon 1 and TP53 exon 5-8 in 27 *Opisthorchis viverrini* (OV)-induced cholangiocarcinomas (CCA) in a hamster model. Point mutations of p53 exon 6 were found in 3 CCA samples. The results suggest that mutation of TP53, particularly at exon 6 may be involved to some extent in cholangiocarcinogenesis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 101-106

Effectiveness of Pap Smear in Kermanshah, Iran

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Mini-Abstract

To determine the incidence of pre invasive and invasive cervical lesions and also cost- effectiveness of Pap smears in Kermanshah, Iran, a descriptive, cross sectional study was performed between March 2004-March 2007 with all cytological smears analyzed according to the Bethesda II system. ASCUS, LSIL, HSIL and carcinoma positive rates were 205.4, 73.4, 21.6 and 5.4 per 100,000 Pap smears respectively. The cost for one smear was 5 Euros and the cost for detection per HSIL or carcinoma was 18,559 Euros. The results of this study suggest that Pap smears before 35 years old is not effective.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 107-110

Serum Concentrations of Fatty Acids and Colorectal Adenoma Risk: A Case-Control Study in Japan

Reza Ghadimi, Kiyonori Kuriki, Shinji Tsuge, Emiru Takeda, Nahomi Imaeda, Sadao Suzuki, Asuka Sawai,

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Mini-Abstract

Possible associations of serum fatty acids with colorectal adenomas (CRA) in Japanese were assessed in a case-control study of 203 asymptomatic cases and 179 healthy controls during 1997-2003 in Nagoya, Japan. Baseline information was obtained using a lifestyle questionnaire and serum FA levels were measured by gas chromatography. Our findings suggest a promoting influence of saturated FAs and mono-unsaturated FAs along with a protective effect of docosahexaenoic acid on CRA risk. However, further research is needed to investigate the observed discrepancy with the generally accepted roles of the arachidonic acid cascade in carcinogenesis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 111-118

Trends in Cancer Incidence in Female Breast, Cervix Uteri, Corpus Uteri, and Ovary in India

Mini-Abstract

Balkrishna B Yeole (bcrics@vsnl.com)

Trends in breast, cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovarian cancers in six population based cancer registries (Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Bhopal, and Barshi) were evaluated over a period of the last two decades. A linear regression model showed a decreasing trend for cancer of the cervix and increasing trends for cancers of breast, ovary and corpus uteri throughout the entire period of observation in most of the registries. The four cancers, breast, cervix, corpus uteri and ovary, constitute more than 50% of total cancers in women. As all the adenocarcinomas are increasing, analytic epidemiology studies of etiology should be planned in a near future on a priority basis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 119-122

Colorectal Cancer in Iran: an Epidemiological Study

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Mini-Abstract

Since information regarding colorectal cancer in Iran is limited a descriptive-analytic study of 1138 colorectal cancer patients registered in the Cancer Registry Center of Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Tehran. Colorectal cancer is a disease with nonspecific symptoms in Iran . Family history of cancer was evident in 35.1% of our cases and also 42.9% of patients were below the age of 50 years old, suggests that genetic factors may be play an important role in the development of this disease in our country.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 123-126

Does TAL-1 Deletion Contribute to the High Incidence of T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in South Indian Patients?

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Mini-Abstract

The incidence of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) in South India is very high (43.1%) when compared to the Western countries (10-20%). We here determined the incidence of type 1 and type 2 TAL-1 deletions to assess their contribution. The results showed the frequency of TAL-1 deletions and their fusion gene sequences to be similar to those reported in other ethnic and geographic populations.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 127-130

Pituitary Toxicity but Lack of Rat Colon Carcinogenicity of a DC-Magnetic Field in a Medium-Term Bioassay

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Mini-Abstract

The present study was designated to evaluate the effect of direct current induced permanent magnetic field (DC-MF) on chemically induced rat colon carcinogenesis. There were no effects on the incidences and multiplicities of colonic aberrant crypt foci (ACF), putative preneoplastic lesions. While histopathological examination showed evident hemorrhage in the pituitary glands of some rats, serum levels of AST, ALT, total protein, creatinine, albumin, albumin/globulin ratio and growth hormone levels did not change. Overall the results point to no adverse influence on carcinogenesis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 131-140

Trends in the Prostate Cancer Incidence in India

Balkrishna B Yeole (bcrics@vsnl.com)

Mini-Abstract

Trends in prostate cancer in five population-based cancer Registries (Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi, Bhopal) in India were studied over a period of two decades using a linear regression model. This approach showed increasing trends in the age adjusted incidence rates throughout the entire period of observation for most of the registries, especially in Chennai and Bhopal and to the least extent in Mumbai. Particularly in Asia we face a future major increase in the rates of prostate cancer. Collaborative action now is a high priority to allow the preparations necessary for effective control.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 141-144

An Epidemiological Analysis of Cancer Data in an Iranian Hospital during the Last Three Decades

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Mini-Abstract

The objective of this study was to collect analysis of data and discuss certain epidemiologic features of neoplasm using hospital records of 14,540 patients diagnosed with cancer during the time period 1973-2003, who were referred to the Department of Radiation Oncology. The ten most frequent cancer sites among patients were breast (13.6%), brain & CNS (13.6%), skin(13.5%), haemopoietic system(9.7%), lymphoid (7.1%), esophagus (7.1%), colon & rectum (4%), male genital organs (1.3%), bladder (1.3%), lung (1.2%), and stomach (1%), these accounting for 81% of all cases. We also noted that certain tumor types show a prediction for certain decades of life in our series.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 145-150

Chromosomal Breakage in Myelodysplastic Syndrome

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Mini-Abstract

The myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) represents a group of clonal hematological disorders characterized by progressive cytopenia reflecting defects in erythroid, myeloid and mega karyocytic maturation. Cytogenetic studies of Indian patients using GTG-banding and FISH revealed 54.5% clonal chromosomal abnormalities. At chromosomal breakage study of peripheral blood cultures showed significant increase in chromosome damage induced with mitomycin C in karyotypically normal MDS compared to controls. Our results suggest that the high chromosome damage may be due to acquired Fanconi anemia which leads to multiple defects in chromosomes and clonal chromosome anomalies.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 151-154

Beliefs and Perceptions about Cancers among Patients Attending Radiotherapy OPD in Delhi, India

Jugal Kishore, Irfan Ahmad, Ravneet Kaur*, PK Mohanta

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Mini-Abstract

The prevalence of beliefs and myths amongst cancer patients is a reflection of the level of knowledge in the community regarding cancer. The present study in India revealed the perceived causes of cancer varied from curses, evil eye and spirits to past sins. Only one third of the patients believed that cancer can be detected in its early stages and that it can be cured. The majority of patients held fatalistic views and the average time taken by patients to report to a doctor after suspecting their disease was 2 years.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 155-158

Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome and Colon Cancer in a 10-Year-Old Girl: Implications for When and How to Start Screening?

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Mini-Abstract

The Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS) is characterized by hamartomatous polyposis of the gastro-intestinal (GI) tract, with mucocutaneous pigmentation. We have experienced a case of a 10-year-old girl who presented with PJS, intussusception, colonic perforation and colonic adenocarcinoma. Finally, this case developed airway obstruction from the mediastinal mass. In order to prevent cancer and short bowel syndrome, aggressive screening is recommended.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 159-161

Forthcoming Meetings:

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Theme '*Cancer Screening in Asian Countries. Moving forward....*'

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September 10-11th 2008 [http:// www.IACCS5th.kku.ac.th](http://www.IACCS5th.kku.ac.th) Email: iaccs5th@kku.ac.th

2nd APOCPC/UICC-ARO Breast Cancer Research Consortium Meeting

Location: Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya

November 15-16th 2008 Email: yipch@um.edu.my; apocpcontrol@yahoo.com

The 4th APOCP General Assembly Conference

First Announcement:

New Era of Cancer Prevention and Control in the Asian Pacific



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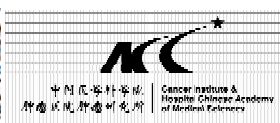


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CONTENTS APJCP Volume 9, Number 1, January-March 2008

MINI-REVIEW	
Cancer Multidrug Resistance (MDR): A Major Impediment to Effective Chemotherapy <i>Mohd Fahad Ullah</i>	1
RESEARCH COMMUNICATION	
Suppression of Prostate Cancer Growth by Resveratrol in The Transgenic Rat for Adenocarcinoma of Prostate (TRAP) Model <i>Azman Seeni et al</i>	7
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices vis-à-vis Cervical Cancer Among Registered Nurses at the Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Thailand <i>Pasut Nganwai et al</i>	15
Patterns of Cancer Incidence Among the Population of Qatar: A Worldwide Comparative Study <i>Abdulbari Bener et al</i>	19
Development of Carcinoid Tumors of the Glandular Stomach and Effects of Eradication in Helicobacter Pylori-Infected Mongolian Gerbils <i>Liyu Cao et al</i>	25
Alcohol Dehydrogenase-2 and Aldehyde Dehydrogenase-2 Genotypes, Alcohol Drinking and the Risk of Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma in a Chinese Population <i>Jianhua Ding et al</i>	31
Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in Women Undergoing Treatment for Cervical Neoplasia: Prevalence and the Feasibility of Routine Screening <i>Chumman Kietpeerakool</i>	36
Metastatic Adenocarcinoma to the Cervical Lymph Node: A Significant Proportion of Cholangiocarcinoma in Thai Patients <i>Mana Taweevisit et al</i>	39
Perceptions and Practices of a Pakistani Population Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening <i>Sardar Zakariya Imam et al</i>	42
Results of Cervical Cone Excision Biopsy in Iran <i>Fatemeh Ghaemmaghami et al</i>	45
Prognostic Value of p53 Expression in Early Stage Cervical Carcinoma Treated by Surgery <i>Surapan Khunamornpong et al</i>	48
Estimation of Survival Rates of Breast Cancer Patients - a Hospital-based Study from Mumbai <i>Ganesh B et al</i>	53
Endometrial Cancer in Thai Women aged 45 years or Younger <i>Jitti Hanprasertpong et al</i>	58
Does a Positive Family History Influence the Presentation of Breast Cancer? <i>Cheng-Har Yip et al</i>	63
Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH) Analysis of Chromosomal Aberrations in Iranian patients with Invasive Ductal Carcinoma Breast Cancer <i>Saeed R Ghaffari et al</i>	66
Lifestyle-Related Risk Factors for Stomach Cancer in Northeast Thailand <i>Krittika Suwanrungruang et al</i>	71
Do IL-4 Intron 3 VNTR and IL-6 (-174) G/C Variants Reflect Ethnic Variation? A Comparative Study Between the Global and North Indian Populations <i>Pravin Kesarwani et al</i>	76
Lack of Association Between Helicobacter Pylori and Laryngeal Carcinoma <i>Naderpour Masoode et al</i>	81
Major Hepatic Resection for Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma without Preoperative Biliary Drainage <i>Narong Khuntikeo et al</i>	83
Pathologic Characteristics, Type of Treatment and Follow Up of Patients with Uterine Cervical Carcinoma Referred to the Radiation Oncology Department, Cancer Institute, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran, Iran, 1995-2001 <i>Amouzegar Hashemi Farnaz et al</i>	86
Preoperative and Postoperative Agreement of Histopathological Findings in Cases of Endometrial Hyperplasia <i>Pilaiwan Kleebkaow et al</i>	89
Interobserver Reproducibility with LiquiPrep™ Liquid-based Cervical Cytology Screening in a Developing Country <i>Jongkolnee Settakorn et al</i>	92
Trends in Cancer Incidence in Esophagus, Stomach, Colon, Rectum and Liver in Males in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	97
Mutations of KRAS and TP53 in a Minor Proportion of Opisthorchis Viverrini-Associated Cholangiocarcinomas in a Hamster Model <i>Sirikachorn Tangkawattana et al</i>	101
Cost - Effectiveness of Pap Smears in Kermanshah, Iran <i>Fariba Almassi Nokiani et al</i>	107
Serum Concentrations of Fatty Acids and Colorectal Adenoma Risk: A Case-Control Study in Japan <i>Reza Ghadimi et al</i>	111
Trends in Cancer Incidence in Female Breast, Cervix Uteri, Corpus Uteri, and Ovary in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	119
Colorectal Cancer in Iran: an Epidemiological Study <i>Azade Safaee et al</i>	123
Does TAL-1 Deletion Contribute to the High Incidence of T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in South Indian Patients? <i>N Sudhakar et al</i>	127
Pituitary Toxicity but Lack of Rat Colon Carcinogenicity of a DC-Magnetic Field in a Medium-Term Bioassay <i>Elsayed I Salim et al</i>	131
Trends in the Prostate Cancer Incidence in India <i>Balkrishna B Yeole</i>	141
An Epidemiological Analysis of Cancer Data in an Iranian Hospital during the Last Three Decades <i>Parvin Yavari et al</i>	145
Chromosomal Breakage in the Myelodysplastic Syndrome <i>Seema Korgaonkar et al</i>	151
Beliefs and Perceptions about Cancers among Patients Attending Radiotherapy OPD in Delhi, India <i>Jugal Kishore et al</i>	155
COMMENTARY	
Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome and Colon Cancer in a 10-Year-Old Girl: Implications for When and How to Start Screening? <i>Surachai Saranrittichai</i>	159