

# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for  
Cancer Prevention and the UICC Asia Regional Office for Cancer Control  
An Official Journal of the International Association of Cancer Registries



Volume 9, Number 3, 2008



*asian cancer control*

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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](http://www.apocp.org) or obtainable from the first authors.

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# Prevention of Life-style Related Diseases in Sri Lanka: Meeting and Country Report

Malcolm A Moore (apocpcontrol@yahoo.com)

## Mini-Abstract

In addition to sponsoring yearly international cancer research conferences in Sapporo, Japan, the Sapporo Cancer Seminar Foundation has long been involved in a number of projects in Sri Lanka to improve the health of its people. Together with staff of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency office in Colombo, Dr Hiroshi Kobayashi of the Foundation has been sponsoring activities focusing on schools in the south of the country. In



August of this year, to commemorate 10 years of activity, a Symposium was organized and sponsored by the Sapporo Cancer Seminar Foundation, in collaboration with JICA Sri Lanka and Sapporo, to bring together a number of scientists working in Japan with some counterparts in Sri Lanka in the Colombo Hilton Hotel to discuss various aspects of life-style related diseases in Asia and how they may be prevented. Other sponsors were the National Cancer Control Program, Colombo, the Rotary Club of Colombo, and

the Foundation for Health Promotion, Colombo. After a welcome address by Dr Kobayashi and introductory remarks, presentations were given by Malcolm Moore on 'Chronic Disease Control in Asian Countries', Yasantha Ariyaratne on 'Changing Patterns of Non-communicable Diseases in Sri Lanka', Suminori Kono on Prevention of Digestive Tract Cancers, Tetsuji Miura on 'Prevention of Hyper-tension and Cardiovascular Diseases', Tetsuya Mizoue on 'Prevention of Diabetes and some other Related Diseases', Hiroshi Kobayashi on 'Prevention of Life-style related Diseases through the Education to School Children', and Diyanath Samarasinghe and Jinendra Senanayake on 'Early Indicators from School Based Interventions in Sri Lanka'. There were lively general discussions with the audience, which contained many individuals from the Sri Lankan Ministry of Health, and opportunities were subsequently taken to visit two of the most important universities in the country for exploration of possible collaborative research projects. Included in this report are more details of the interaction between the Sapporo Cancer Seminar Foundation and Sri Lankan scientists over the years.



Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 367-380

## Aetiology of Cancer in Asia

Sohee Park, Jisuk Bae,

Byung-Ho Nam, Keun-Young Yoo\*

(kyyoo@plaza.snu.ac.kr)

## Mini-Abstract

A review of recently published literature was conducted to identify important etiologic factors affecting the cancer risk in Asian populations. Infectious agents such as Helicobacter pylori, hepatitis B and C viruses, and human papillomavirus were shown to be associated with elevated risks of stomach, liver and cervical cancer, respectively. Betel nut chewing was associated with higher risk of oral and esophageal cancer. A high caloric and fat intake are associated with breast cancer risk, salted food intake with stomach cancer, aflatoxin B1 with liver cancer, and low fruits and vegetables intake with breast and lung cancer. Environmental and reproductive factors are also important, as found for other populations. more attention should also be paid to low- and medium-resource Asian countries where cancer incidence rates are high, but neither intensive research on cancer for planning effective cancer control programs, nor easy implementation of such programs are available, due to limited financial resources.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 371-380

## **Role of Tobacco in the Development of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma in an Eastern Indian Population**

**Ramita Basu, Syamsundar Mandal\*, Amlan Ghosh, Tapan Kumar**

(*ssmandal@hotmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) accounts for about 30-40% of all cancer types in India and the subcontinent in general. Our data for 110 patients and matched controls suggest that tobacco in both smoked and smokeless forms is the most important risk factor for both development and prognosis of HNSCCs and may be a major source of field cancerization on the head and neck epithelium in the eastern Indian population.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 381-386*

## **Why Do Men Refuse Prostate Cancer Screening? Demographic Analysis in Turkey**

**Esin Ceber\*, Dilek Cakir, Filiz Ogce, Adnan Simsir,**

**Cag Cal, Gülsün Ozentürk** (*esin.ceber@ege.edu.tr*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Early detection and diagnosis rates for prostate cancer are considerably lower among Turkish men as compared with their counterparts in Western countries. This fact reflects a lack of awareness and fear of prostate cancer as well as low prevention activities. To reduce the disparities in prostate cancer survival, there is a great need to increase men's participation in screening programs. The present study was performed to assess why men do not seek screening or participate in screening programs, focusing on the demographics of men refusing a free screening program for prostate cancer.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 387-390*

## **Effect of Genetic Predisposition on the Risk of Gallbladder Cancer in Hungary**

**Akira Kimura, Yasuo Tsuchiya\*, Istvan Lang, Szentirmay Zoltan, Hiroto Nakadaira, Yoichi Ajioka, Chikako Kiyohara, Mari Oyama, Kazutoshi Nakamura, Masaharu Yamamoto**

(*troof@med.niigata-u.ac.jp*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A CYP1A1 polymorphism has been associated with an increased risk for gallbladder cancer (GBC) in Japanese women, but data are limited for Hungary, a relatively high incidence country. We therefore tested associations between CYP1A1 T3801C, CYP1A1 Ile462Val, GSTM1deletion, and TP53 Arg72Pro and GBC in 100 Hungarian female controls and 43 cases. The occurrence of the combined variant genotypes of CYP1A1 Ile462Val and GSTM1 (37.8% vs. 8.3%) or CYP1A1 Ile462Val and TP53 Arg72Pro (24.3% vs. 0%) was significantly higher in the cases than in the controls. Our results provide a rationale for further studies of genetic variation on the risk of GBC in Hungary.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 391-396*

## **Exploring Trends in Laryngeal Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Survival: Implications for Research and Cancer Control**

**Colin G Luke\*, Eric Yeoh, David M Roder** (*colin.luke@health.sa.gov.au*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

South Australian registry data were used to investigate trends in laryngeal cancer age-standardised incidence, mortality and disease-specific survival from 1977 to 2005. Reductions in incidence are attributed to decreases in tobacco smoking in males and reductions in per capita alcohol consumption since the 1970s. The higher ratio of glottis to other laryngeal cancer sub-sites in males may indicate a greater contribution made by tobacco, as opposed to alcohol, in males. The lower survival observed in non-metropolitan patients may reflect poorer access to radiation oncology and other specialist services.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 397-402*

## **Clinicopathologic Variables and Survival Comparison of Patients with Synchronous Endometrial and Ovarian Cancers versus Primary Endometrial Cancer with Ovarian Metastasis**

**Shina Oranratanaphan, Tarinee Manchana\*, Nakarin Sirisabya**  
Mini-Abstract

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To determine the clinicopathologic variables and survival, 14 patients with synchronous endometrial and ovarian cancer (synchronous group) were compared with 49 having primary endometrial cancer with ovarian metastasis (metastatic group). The median age was lower and more nulliparous and premenopausal patients were demonstrated in the synchronous group, with significantly higher incidences of low grade tumor and lower incidence of deep myometrial invasion. The synchronous group also had better disease free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) than the metastatic group.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 403-408*

## **Immediate Breast Reconstruction after Mastectomy - Why do Women Choose this Option? Haque Shameem\*, Cheng Har Yip,**

Mini-Abstract

**E Fong** (shameemhaque@hotmail.com)

Mastectomy is an essential but disfiguring operation in cancer treatment. The negative impact on body image can however be prevented by immediate reconstruction. A cross sectional descriptive study was here conducted with a series of questions to ascertain the reasons why Malaysian patients chose or did not choose such reconstruction. In the non-reconstructed group, the main reason for not having reconstruction were fear of additional surgery. In the group that had reconstruction done, the main reason was to feel whole again. Low on the list were reasons such as trying to improve marital or sexual relations. In public hospitals in developing countries, limited operating time and availability of plastic surgery services are major barriers to more women being offered the option.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 409-412*

## **Sex and Seasonal Variations of Plasma Retinol, a-Tocopherol, and Carotenoid Concentrations in Japanese Dietitians**

**Jin Xiang, Teruo Nagaya, Xin-En Huang, Kiyonori Kuriki, Nahomi Imaeda, Yuko Tokudome, Juichi Sato, Nakako Fujiwara, Shinzo Maki,**

Mini-Abstract

**Shinkan Tokudome\*** (tokudome@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp)

Sex and seasonal variations of plasma antioxidant concentrations, including retinol, a-tocopherol, and carotenoids (a-carotene, b-carotene, b-cryptoxanthin, lutein and lycopene), were clarified in 55 middle-aged dietitians. Plasma levels of a-tocopherol, a-/b-carotene, b-cryptoxanthin and lutein were significantly influenced by sex, being significantly higher for women than men in each corresponding season; retinol and lycopene, however, showed no such difference. Such variations should be taken into account in nutritional epidemiologic studies.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 413-416*

## **Statistical Comparison of Survival Models for Analysis of Cancer Data**

**Bijan Moghimi-Dehkordi\*, Azadeh Safaee, Mohamad Amin**

**Pourhoseingholi, Reza Fatemi, Ziaoddin Tabeie, Mohammad Reza Zali**

Mini-Abstract

(b\_moghimi\_de@yahoo.com)

The Cox Proportional Hazard model is the most popular technique to analysis the effects of covariates on survival time but under certain circumstances parametric models may offer advantages over Cox's model. Weibull, Exponential and Lognormal models were here used to evaluate prognostic factors affecting survival of patients with stomach cancer. From our data we conclude that although the Hazard Ratio in Cox model and parametric ones are approximately similar, according to Akaike Information Criterion, the Weibull and Exponential models are the most favorable for survival analysis.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 417-420*

## **Uterine Sarcoma: Clinicopathological Characteristics, Treatment and Outcome in Iran**

**Fatemeh Ghaemmaghami, Mojgan Karimi Zarchi\*, Mitra Modares Gilani, Azamsadat Mousavi, Nadereh Behtash, Mahsa Ghasemi** (drkarimi2001@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Uterine sarcomas are rare and heterogeneous tumors with histopathological diversity characterized by rapid clinical progression and a poor prognosis. Based on the findings of a series of 57 patients with histologically verified lesions in Iran (19 leiomyosarcomas, 17 malignant mixed Mullerian tumors, 16 endometrial stromal sarcomas, 3 unspecified sarcomas and 2 rhabdomyosarcomas), prognosis is dependent on histopathological subtype, grade and tumor stage. Adjuvant radiotherapy decreases local recurrence rate, but without significant impact on survival.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 421-426*

## **Development of a Semi-quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire for Dietary Studies - Focus on Vitamin C Intake**

**Le Tran Ngoan\*, Nguyen Cong Khan, Le Bach Mai, Nguyen Thi Thanh Huong, Nguyen Thi Thu, Nguyen Thi Lua, Lai Thi Minh Hang, Nguyen Ngoc Bich, Nguyen Van Hieu, Ha Van Quyet, Le Thi Tai, Do Duc Van, Malcolm A Moore, Shinkan Tokudome, Takesumi Yoshimura** (letngoan@hmu.edu.vn)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Intake of selected food items by cancer patients and controls were determined with a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (SQFFQ) and planned-food selection (PFS). Study subjects consumed more SQFFQ-food items than PFS-food items, so that the latter method might not accurately reflect dietary habits regarding estimation of nutrient intake, especially vitamins. A second focus on vitamin C contributions of Vietnamese food with data from the National Nutritional Household Survey in 2000 revealed that the highest 25 food items contributed to a cumulative 95.3% of vitamin C intake with a cumulative R<sup>2</sup>=0.99.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 427-432*

## **Trends in the Incidence of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in India**

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

### **Mini-Abstract**

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma is the 11th most common cause of cancer incidence. It is most frequent in high income countries, with rates more than twice those of middle - to low - income countries. It is usually fatal, with a 5 year survival rate of less than 35 percent. It is not a single cancer, but rather a wide group of cancers (including entities such as Burkitt's lymphoma and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma), each with a distinct geographical distribution, development path, age profile and prognosis. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is increasing in incidence world wide. Here trends in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in various Indian populations in both sexes are described.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 433-436*

## **Clinical Evaluation of 5-Fluorouracil from Transdermal Patches on EAC and DLA Cell-induced Tumors in Mice**

**NS Chandrashekar\*, VV Prasanth** (nschandrashekar@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The study aim was to clinically evaluate 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) transdermal patches. Results confirmed 100 µg/ml and 50 µg/ml of 5-FU to be cytotoxic to EAC and DLA cells. In mice, increase in the life span (ILS) by 87.1% with a maximum survival time of 30.5 ± 1.87 days was found with EAC cell-induced tumors, with an ILS of 88.1% and a maximum survival time of 39.5 ± 1.87 days for DLA cell-induced lesions with 5-FU transdermal patches. The results were statistically significant (p<0.01) compared to untreated controls. Velcro protection jackets proved suitable in this study to stop mice licking, scratching and rubbing applied patches.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 437-440*

## Underlying Histopathology of HIV-infected Women with Squamous Cell Abnormalities on Cervical Cytology

Nongyao Suwankanta\*, Chumnan Kietpeerakoo<sup>1</sup>, Jatupol Srisomboon,  
Mini-Abstract Surapan Khunamornpong, Sumalee Siriaunkgul (*jjnnsjj@yahoo.com*)

This study was undertaken to evaluate the underlying histopathology of 65 HIV-infected women who had abnormal cervical cytology. When stratified by severity of abnormal cytology, HIV-infected women had a higher risk of having cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II or higher, whether the cervical smear showed low-grade ( $P=0.01$ ) or high-grade abnormality ( $P=0.04$ ) compared with the HIV negative group. After adjustment by age, parity, and menopausal status, HIV-infected women had 2.56 times the risk of having CIN II or higher.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 441-444*

## Does the Pre-operative Value of Serum CA15-3 Correlate with Survival in Breast Cancer? S Velaiutham, Nur Aishah Taib, KL Ng,

Mini-Abstract BK Yoong, Cheng Har Yip\* (*chenghar.yip@gmail.com*)

The aim of this study was to correlate serum CA15-3 at presentation with the stage of disease and overall survival in 437 women with breast cancer in the University Malaya Medical Centre. Of those patients who were adequately staged, CA15-3 was found to be elevated (defined as  $>51$  U/ml) in 0% of Stage 1, 7.9% of Stage 2, 36.7% of Stage 3 and 68.6% of Stage 4 cases. In a subset of 331 patients with survival data, patients with normal CA15-3 had a 85% five year overall survival rate compared to 38% in their counterparts with elevation of the tumor marker. Estimation of CA15-3 at presentation is thus an independent prognostic indicator and may prompt the physician to investigate for metastases if elevated.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 445-448*

## Changes in Functional Status and Physical and Psychological Symptoms in Women Receiving Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer

Filiz Ogce\*, Sevgi Ozkan (*filiz.ogce@ege.edu.tr, ozkansevgi@hotmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

This Turkish study was planned to determine whether there were changes in breast cancer women's functional status and presence of physical and psychological symptoms before and after chemotherapy. The Patient and Medical Information Questionnaire, Symptoms List, and the Inventory of Functional Status-Cancer (IFS-CA) were used for data collection to determine the functional status. It was determined that the worsening of the functional status of 101 women with breast cancers was associated with chemotherapy and more physical and psychological discomforts were experienced.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 449-452*

## Extranodal Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas - A Retrospective Review of Clinico-Pathologic Features and Outcomes in Comparison with Nodal Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas

Amar Lal, Yasmin Bhurgri\*, Irfan Vaziri, Nida B Rizvi, Aliyah Sadaf, Saba Sartajuddin, Mohammed Islam, Pawan Kumar, Salman Adil, Ghulam Nabi Kakepoto, Nehal Masood, Mohammed Khurshed, Aryn Alidina (*ybhurgri@akunet.org*)

Mini-Abstract

The anatomic distribution, clinical features and outcome of 557 cases of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) patients were determined according to the primary site (extranodal [EN] vs. nodal) with application of the International Prognostic Index (IPI). Patients with EN-NHL presented more frequently with early stage disease than those with N-NHL; overall survival in both groups largely depended on IPI and not on the site of origin of the malignancy.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 453-458*

## **The Cost-Effectiveness of a Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine in Taiwan**

**Erik J Dasbach, Ralph P Insinga, Yuh Cheng Yang, Raoh-Fang Pwu,**

**Christina Lac, Elamin H Elbasha** (*erik\_dasbach@merck.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV 6/11/16/18) vaccine has recently received regulatory approval in Taiwan for the prevention of cervical carcinoma, high-grade cervical dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 2/3 [CIN 2/3]), low-grade cervical dysplasia (CIN 1), high-grade vulvar and vaginal dysplasia, and external genital warts. We here examined the potential long-term epidemiologic and economic consequences of a quadrivalent HPV (6/11/16/18) vaccination program in Taiwan. The results from this model suggest that in Taiwan, prophylactic HPV 6/11/16/18 vaccination of females can 1) substantially reduce genital warts, CIN, and cervical cancer, 2) improve quality of life and survival, and 3) be cost-effective when implemented as a vaccination strategy that includes a temporary catch-up program. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 459-466*

## **Why are Turkish Children at Risk of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke in Their Homes?**

**Safak Taner Gursoy\*, Meral Turk Soyer, Zeliha Ocek,**

**Meltem Ciceklioglu, Feride Aksu** (*safak.taner.gursoy@ege.edu.tr*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Qualitative research was performed for 50 Turkish households in which children were to exposed ETS, selected randomly from the questionnaire respondents for home-based interview. Passive smoking was not a well recognized term but parents recognized that it causes harmful health effects. Some parents reported that their health care professionals did not inform them about the dangers of ETS. Parents restricted smoking in their homes, with a range of spatial restrictions which were frequently modified by family relation factors, the desire to be seen to act in socially and morally acceptable ways. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 467-472*

## **Is Kelantan Joining the Global Cancer Epidemic? - Experience from Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia; 1987-2007**

**Nor Hayati Othman\*, Zaini Mohd Nor, Biswa Mohan Biswal** (*hayati@kb.usm.my*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Cancer cases in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia are showing a rising trend, associated with increasing prevalence of smoking, obesity and diabetes in the community served by the hospital. After excluding referred cases from states outside Kelantan, increments were 20.1%, 67.4% and 143.6% for consecutive 5-6 year periods. The predominant rising trends were seen for cancers of the female organs, digestive tract and endocrine organs. Life-style issues clearly need to be addressed. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 473-478*

## **An Indirect Study of Cancer Survival in the Context of Developing Countries**

**Murali Dhar, S Lahiri, Ramnath Takiar,  
NC Ashok, NS Murthy** (*murali\_dhar\_1966@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

There are numerous difficulties in the conduct of a population-based survival study in the context of developing countries, including India. Loss to follow-up is a typical problem encountered, causing biased estimates. the objective of this study was to propose an alternative indirect methodology, involving the estimation of person years free of disease, person years with disease, person years of life lost and average duration of disease and their comparison over a time period. Cancer incidence and mortality data by age and sex for the years 1989, 1993, 1997 and 2001 were obtained for Mumbai, India. Validation was carried out by comparison with published data for calculating median duration of disease. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 479-486*

## **Quality of Life in Breast Cancer Patients - A Quantile Regression Analysis** Mohamad Amin Pourhoseingholi, Azadeh Safaee\*, Bijan Moghimi-Dehkordi, Bahram Zeighami, Soghrat Faghihzadeh, Hamid Reza Tabatabaee, Asma Pourhoseingholi (*azadesafae@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Predictors of quality of life in Iranian breast cancer patients were determined using a quantile regression model and compares to linear regression findings. A cross-sectional study conducted on 119 breast cancer patients that admitted and treated in chemotherapy ward of Namazi hospital in Shiraz. We used QLQ-C30 questionnaire to assessment quality of life. The results demonstrated that using quantile regression leads to better interpretation and richer inference about predictors of breast cancer patient's quality of life.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 487-490*

## **Children's Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home in Seoul, Korea** Suzanne C Hughes\*, Isabel A Corcos, C Richard Hofstetter, Melbourne F Hovel, Veronica L Irvin, Hae Ryun Park, Hee Young Paik (*shughes@projects.sdsu.edu*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A population-based random digit dial telephone survey was conducted in 2002 and data were analyzed for for 207 adults with children living in the household. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported children's SHS exposure at home. Multiple logistic regression results showed that children's odds of exposure increased if the respondent or spouse smoked, if the respondent's parent smoked, if smoking was allowed in the home, and if fewer groups discouraged smoking. Stronger protective measures are urged, such as widespread increase in home smoking bans and discouragement of smoking.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 491-496*

## **Radiotherapy-related Tiredness in Patients with Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM)** Arzu Tuna-Malak\*, Alev Diramali (*arzutunamalak@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Tiredness may be caused by the brain injury due to the tumor or the treatment in patients with glioblastoma multiforme (GBM). To evaluate tiredness level of 38 patients, data were collected over six months in a neurosurgery clinic. Patients assigned to Group I were given a booklet and information about radiotherapy, oral temozolomide and tiredness. Group II received only the booklet. The chi-squared test were used to determine differences in tiredness between them, with Spearman's correlation for post-radiotherapy results (3 and 6 months postoperative). The level of tiredness was assessed to be significantly better in Group I than in Group II. Levels of tiredness in patients with GBM were greatly affected by the radiotherapy and oral chemotherapy (temozolomide).

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 497-500*

## **Genotype-phenotype Relationship between DNA Repair Gene Genetic Polymorphisms and DNA Repair Capacity**

Aesun Shin, Kyoung-Mu Lee, Byungchan Ahn, Chung-Gyu Park, Sue Kyung Park, Dong-Young Noh, Sei-Hyun Ahn, Keun-Young Yoo, Daehee Kang\* (*dhkang@snu.ac.kr*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Genotype-phenotype relationships between genetic polymorphisms of DNA repair genes and DNA repair capacity were evaluated in a case-control study of breast cancer (132 cases and 75 controls). Selected DNA repair genes included were those involved in double-strand break repair (ATM, XRCC2, XRCC4, XRCC6, LIG4, RAD51, RAD52), base excision repair (LIG1), nucleotide excision repair (ERCC1), and mismatch repair (hMLH1). The DNA repair capacity did not differ between cases and controls but significantly differed by the genotypes of ATM and RAD51 genes among cancer-free controls. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 501-506*

## **Incidence of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Children in Khon Kaen before and after National Hepatitis B Vaccine Program**

**Khunton Wichajarn, Pope Kosalaraksa, Surapon Wiangnon\*** (*surapon@kku.ac.th*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Hepatitis B vaccination has been obligatory in the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in Khon Kaen since 1990. For assessment of the impact, cases of liver tumors in children under 18, diagnosed during 1985-2007, were retrieved from the population-based cancer registry of Khon Kaen. Patients were divided into 2 groups, vaccinated and non-vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine regarding the year of birth before or after 1990. When calculated by including children at or older the 5 years of age, the ASRs for non-vaccinated and vaccinated cases were 0.97 and 0.24 per million respectively ( $p = 0.007$ ). *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 507-510*

## **Agreement Between Birthplace and Self-reported Ethnicity in a Population-based Mammography Service**

**Chris D Bajdik\*, MC Barroetavena, SR Saroa, T Gregory Hislop** (*cbajdik@bccrc.ca*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Ethnicity is associated with genetic, environmental, lifestyle and social constructs. Difficult to define using a single variable, but strongly predictive of health outcomes and useful for planning healthcare services, it is often lacking in administrative databases, necessitating the use of a surrogate measure. One possibility is birthplace. With women attending the Screening Mammography Program of British Columbia, cross-tabulation of birthplace and self-reported ethnicities, for the time periods 1990-1999 and 2000-2006, found a good correlation for South Asians, and excellent agreement for East/Southeast Asians. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 511-514*

## **Health Promotion Lifestyle and Cancer Screening Behaviors: A Survey among Academician Women**

**Nazan Tuna Oran\*, Hafize Ozturk Can, Fisun Senuzun,**

**Rukiye Durmaz Aylaz** (*nazan.oran@ege.edu.tr*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Breast self examination (BSE), screening mammography and Pap smear screening can significantly reduce mortality from breast and cervical cancer. In an effort to understand the factors that influence related behavior, we here explored the relation between health promotion life-style and cancer screening practice in a group of 750 woman academicians. Using the Health Promotion Life-Style Profile scale, nearly all domains were significantly related to positive behavior. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 515-518*

## **Outcome of Interval Debulking in Advanced Ovarian Cancer Patients**

**Prapaporn Suprasert\*, Jittima Tiyanon,**

**Chumnarn Kietpeerakoo** (*psuprase@mail.med.cmu.ac.th*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Interval debulking and neoadjuvant chemotherapy have both been used in management of advanced epithelial ovarian cancer for many years in order to achieve optimal residual disease and reduce surgical morbidity. Multivariate analysis of 29 patients who met the criteria between January 2001 and December 2006 showed that a suboptimal residual tumor volume was a statistically significant adverse prognostic factor for overall survival. interval debulking surgery and neoadjuvant chemotherapy before cytoreductive surgery lead to a more favorable outcome with advanced epithelial ovarian cancers. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 519-524*

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## **Spectrum of Malignancies in Allahabad, North India: A Hospital-based Study**

**Ravi Mehrotra\***, Shruti Pandya,  
Meenakshi Singhla, Divya Srivastava, Mamta Singh (rm8509@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A hospital based analysis of malignancies from January 1991 to October 2006 was conducted for the Allahabad region of North India. Data included personal identification, demographic characteristics, diagnosis, primary site and morphology of tumours. From this retrospective study of tumours reported at this hospital over 16 years, that oral and oropharyngeal malignancies were the commonest malignancies in men, while in females, carcinoma of cervix and breast were the most frequent. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 525-528*

## **Estimating the Burden of Head and Neck Cancers in the Public Health Sector of Pakistan**

**Saima Chaudhry\***, Ayyaz Ali Khan, Kamran Masood Mirza, Hafiz Aamer Iqbal, Yasmeen Masood, Nauman Rauf Khan,  
**Faisal Izhar** (saima\_aamer@msn.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This study was designed to establish the burden of head and neck cancers (HNCA) in public sector based cancer centres of Pakistan. The frequency of treated HNCAs out of the total body cancers was found to be 14.5%. Highest prevalence rates amongst all cancers were noted in Sind, notably in Karachi and Jamshoro, followed by Multan in Punjab and as much lower frequency in Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province. This variation presumably reflects levels of betel quid consumption but more data are needed to be gathered in a comprehensive way if the findings are to be applicable for improvement of the national cancer control program. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 529-532*

## **Time Trends in the Incidence of Cancer Cervix in Karachi South, 1995-2002**

**Yasmin Bhurgri\***, Shahid Pervez, Naila Kayani, Muneeza Afif, Imran Tahir, Kauser Nazir, Ahmed Usman, Naveen Faridi, Hadi Bhurgri, Jawaid Malik, Imtiaz Bashir, Asif Bhurgri, Rashida Ahmed,  
Sheema H Hasan, Mohammed Khurshed, SMH Zaidi (bhurgri@cyber.net.pk)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Cancer cervix cases recorded at Karachi Cancer Registry during 1st January 1995 to 31st December 2002 were analyzed for trends. The morphological components of squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma remained stable, though a marginally higher component and increasing incidence of adenocarcinoma was observed throughout. Pakistan at present still falls into a low risk cancer cervix region, but the steadily increasing incidence especially in the younger birth cohorts, the advanced disease at presentation; insignificant in-situ cancers and no preventive intervention or awareness practices in place are causes of concern. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 533-536*

## **Health Informatics & Information System: An Integrated Evidence-Base Tool for Colorectal Cancer Screening**

**Elham Maserat\***, Zali Nasraran, Zali Mohamad Reza (elhammaserat@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Application of health informatics, especially for screening process of colorectal cancer, is a most effective and cost efficient method for monitoring, management and prevention of disease. Information systems have capability for sharing and integration of information among the many stakeholders involved in colorectal cancer control (participant, family physician, specialist, hospitals, laboratories, and pharmacist). Different models, infrastructures and standards for reporting and distribution of information at the international level are covered, with due attention to security and privacy issues. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 9, 537-540*

## **ASIAN CANCER MEETINGS IN 2009/2010**

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**Thai National Cancer Institute/Khon Kaen University/APOCP  
Cancer Registration Training Course  
Asian Cancer Registration Meeting  
Pattaya, Thailand, January-February 2009**

**APOCP/UICC-ARO Malaysian Regional Conference  
Research Collaboration in Malaysia  
Kuala Lumpur, February 2009**

**14th World Conference on Tobacco or Health  
Mumbai, India, March 2009**

**APOCP/UICC-ARO Central Asian Regional Conference  
Research Collaboration in Central Asia  
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, April 2009**

**APOCP/UICC-ARO Arab World Regional Conference  
Research Collaboration in the Arab World  
Gulf Region, April-May 2009**

**12th World Public Health Congress  
Istanbul, Turkey, April-May 2009**

**APOCP/UICC-ARO Indian Regional Conference  
Research Collaboration in South Asia  
Kochin, India, October 2009**

**20th Asian Pacific Cancer Congress  
Cancer Control - Generating Unique Asian Pacific Contributions  
Tsukuba, Japan, November 2009**

**Fifth APOCP General Assembly Conference  
Istanbul, Turkey, 2010**

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# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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