

PT	AU	BA	BE	GP	AF	BF	CA	TI	SO	SE	BS
	LA	DT	CT	CY	CL	SP	HO	DE	ID	AB	C1
	C3	RP	EM	RI	OI	FU	FP	FX	CR	NR	TC
	Z9	U1	U2	PU	PI	PA	SN	EI	BN	J9	JI
	PD	PY	VL	IS	PN	SU	SI	MA	BP	EP	AR
	DI	DL	D2	EA	PG	WC	WE	SC	GA	PM	OA
	HC	HP	DA	UT							

J Kim, JJ; Sharma, M; O'Shea, M; Sweet, S; Diaz, M; Sancho-Garnier, H; Seoud, M Kim, Jane J.; Sharma, Monisha; O'Shea, Meredith; Sweet, Steven; Diaz, Mireia; Sancho-Garnier, Helene; Seoud, Muhieddine Model-Based Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of Cervical Cancer Prevention in the Extended Middle East and North Africa (EMENA) VACCINE

English Article HPV; Mathematical model; Cost-effectiveness; Extended Middle East; North Africa HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; HPV VACCINE; MATHEMATICAL-MODELS; ECONOMIC-IMPACT; LATIN-AMERICA; HEALTH; KNOWLEDGE; AWARENESS; STUDENTS; WOMEN To date, no studies have evaluated the cost-effectiveness of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination in countries in the Extended Middle East and North Africa (EMENA) region. We synthesized population and epidemiologic data for 20 EMENA countries using a model-based approach to estimate averted cervical cancer cases and deaths, disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and cost-effectiveness ratios (I\$ [international dollars] per DALY averted) associated with HPV vaccination of pre-adolescent girls. We utilized additional epidemiologic data from Algeria, Lebanon, and Turkey to evaluate select cervical cancer screening strategies either alone or in combination with vaccination. Results showed that pre-adolescent vaccination of five consecutive birth cohorts at 70% coverage has the potential to prevent over 180,000 cervical cancer cases. Cases averted varied by country, largely due to differences in cancer burden and population size; 69% of cases averted occurred in the three GAVI-eligible countries in EMENA. Despite the low cervical cancer incidence in EMENA, we found that HPV vaccination was cost-effective using a threshold of each country's gross domestic product per capita (a common metric for evaluating cost-effectiveness) in all but five countries at a cost per vaccinated girl of I\$25 (\$5 per dose). However, cost-effectiveness diminished with increasing vaccine cost; at a cost of I\$200 per vaccinated girl, HPV vaccination was cost-effective in only five countries. When the cost per vaccinated girl exceeded I\$50 in Lebanon and Turkey and I\$150 in Algeria, screening alone was most attractive. We identified opportunities to improve upon current national screening guidelines, involving less frequent screening every 3-5 years. While pre-adolescent HPV vaccination promises to be a cost-effective strategy in most EMENA countries at low costs, decision makers will need to consider many other factors, such as affordability, acceptability, feasibility, and competing health priorities, when making decisions about cervical cancer prevention. This article forms part of a regional report entitled "Comprehensive Control of HPV Infections and Related Diseases in the Extended Middle East and North Africa Region" Vaccine Volume 31, Supplement 6, 2013. Updates of the progress in the field are presented in a separate monograph entitled "Comprehensive Control of HPV Infections and Related Diseases" Vaccine Volume 30, Supplement 5, 2012. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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jkim@hsph.harvard.edu Diaz, Mireia/H-1593-2015 Diaz, Mireia/0000-0001-9360-4548 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation [30505]; Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Spanish Government) [RCESPC03/09, RTICESP C03/10, RTIC RD06/0020/0095, RD12/0036/0056, CIBERESP]; Agencia de Gestio d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca-Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalonian Government) [AGAUR2005SGR00695, AGAUR 2009SGR126] Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation(Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation); Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Spanish Government)(Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Agencia de Gestio d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca-Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalonian Government) This study was funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (30505), who had no role in the design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; or preparation, review, or approval of the report. The authors gratefully acknowledge the Global HPV and Cervical Cancer Modeling Team at the Center for Health Decision Science at the Harvard School of Public Health. The work of Mireia Diaz and the Unit of Infections and Cancer regarding this chapter was partially supported by public grants from the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Spanish Government) (grants RCESPC03/09, RTICESP C03/10, RTIC RD06/0020/0095, RD12/0036/0056 and CIBERESP) and from the Agencia de Gestio d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca-Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalonian Government) (grants AGAUR2005SGR00695 and AGAUR 2009SGR126), who had no role in data collection, analysis or interpretation of results. 51 31 33 0 23

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J Koutrakou, P; Trigoni, M; Sarafis, P; Tzavara, C;

Nikolentzos, A; Vassilakou, T; Sergeantanis, TN

Koutrakou, Panagiota; Trigoni, Maria; Sarafis, Pavlos;

Tzavara, Chara; Nikolentzos, Athanasios; Vassilakou, Tonia;

Sergeantanis, Theodoros N.

Knowledge and Perceptions of Greek Students about Human Papilloma Virus, Vaccination and Cervical Cancer Screening CHILDREN-BASEL English

Article

health literacy;

youth; adolescents; cervical cancer; vaccination UNIVERSITY-

STUDENTS; NURSING-STUDENTS; HPV INFECTION; ACCEPTANCE; AWARENESS;

PREVENTION; BELIEFS; RISK INTRODUCTION: Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer; the level of HPV-related knowledge among young students remains however questionable. The purpose of the present study was to investigate knowledge pertaining to HPV, cervical cancer screening, and vaccination among students in the Nursing Department and Department of Social Work of the Hellenic Mediterranean University of Crete, Greece. METHODS: This was a questionnaire-based, cross-sectional study involving 371 first-year and third-year students of the two Departments. Multivariate linear and logistic regression analysis was performed to examine factors associated with knowledge related to HPV, cervical cancer screening, and HPV vaccination. RESULTS: Only 22.1% of students knew all the ways of HPV transmission and only 5.9% knew the whole spectrum of cancers that HPV could cause. The vaccination rate for HPV was 33.7%. The majority of students used the Internet as the main source of information (62.3%). Students' sociodemographic characteristics, including age, marital status, and Department of studies were associated with knowledge about HPV. CONCLUSIONS: The present study highlights knowledge gaps and indicates the need for thorough health education strategies on HPV, targeting families and young people.

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J Harper, DM; Tariq, M; Alhawli, A; Syed, N; Patel, MR; Resnicow, K Harper, Diane M.; Tariq, Madiha; Alhawli, Asraa; Syed, Nadia; Patel, Minal R.; Resnicow, Ken

Comparative predictors for cervical cancer screening in Southeast Michigan for Middle Eastern-North African (MENA), White and African American/black women PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

English Article

Middle East-North African (MENA); Health disparities; cancer screening; Cervical cancer screening; Female; Religion ARAB AMERICANS; ASSOCIATION; BREAST; BLACK The cervical cancer screening behaviors of Arab American women are not adequately understood, in part because Middle Eastern North African (MENA)

descent is not a US Census category. Others have shown decreased cervical cancer screening in this race of women. Our primary aim is to evaluate the predictors of cervical cancer screening among MENA, White and Black women of southeast Michigan. A community-wide health survey reached MENA, White and Black populations asking self-report questions about health behaviors, attitudes, and medical history. Cervical cancer screening was considered up-to-date if it was reported to have occurred within the past three years. Survey responses were limited to women 30-65 years old and were analyzed with inferential and logistic regression models to determine risk factors for cervical cancer screening. Overall, 78% reported cervical cancer screening within the past three years. MENA women screened less often if time in the US was less than ten years (aOR 0.24 (0.05, 0.76)) compared to more than ten years and if single (aOR 0.27 (0.07, 0.97)) compared to married. Religion was not associated with screening in any study population. Those of all races without insurance screened significantly less often than those with insurance. The barriers to cervical cancer screening among MENA women are not associated with religion but instead with lack of insurance and length of time residing in the US. [Harper, Diane M.] Univ Michigan, Dept Family Med, Sch Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Harper, Diane M.] Univ Michigan, Sch Med, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Harper, Diane M.] Univ Michigan, Coll Literature Sci & Arts, Dept Womens Studies, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Tariq, Madiha; Alhawli, Asraa; Syed, Nadia] Arab Community Ctr Econ & Social Serv ACCESS, 2651 Saulino Court, Dearborn, MI 48120 USA; [Patel, Minal R.; Resnicow, Ken] Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Hlth Behav & Hlth Educ, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Resnicow, Ken] Univ Michigan, Rogel Canc Ctr, Outreach & Hlth Dispar Res, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Resnicow, Ken] Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Ctr Hlth Communicat Res, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Harper, DM (corresponding author), 1018 Fuller St, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA.

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[P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER; National Center for
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RePORTER NIH through the Michigan Institute for Clinical and
Health Research; University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center;
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National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Center for Advancing
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J Harper, DM; Plegue, M; Sen, A; Gorin, SS; Jimbo, M; Patel,
MR; Resnicow, K Harper, Diane M.; Plegue,
Melissa; Sen, Ananda; Gorin, Sherri Sheinfeld; Jimbo, Mas; Patel,
Minal R.; Resnicow, Ken Predictors of screening

for cervical and colorectal cancer in women 50-65 years old in a
multi-ethnic population PREVENTIVE MEDICINE REPORTS

English Article Cervical
cancer screening; Colorectal cancer screening; Females; 50-65
years old; Middle Eastern-North American (MENA); ethnicity

UNITED-STATES; MEN; ADHERENCE Middle Eastern/North
Africa (MENA) women are often not identified in cancer screening
studies. The aim of this study was to determine the rates and
predictors of cervical and colorectal cancer (CRC) screening for
women 50-65 years of three race/ethnicities. White, black and MENA
women of Southeast Michigan were surveyed once in 2019 for
demographics, health care barriers, chronic diseases, and cancer
screening updates using in-person, telephone, and online methods.
Descriptive statistics and multivariate multinomial logistic
regression were used to predict up-to-date colorectal cancer and
cervical cancer screening. All analyses were adjusted by local
population weights for comparability and generalizability. 394
women participated with 54% up-to-date on both screenings, 21% for
cervical cancer screening alone, and 12% for CRC alone. Women more
likely to be up-to-date for only cervical cancer screening
compared to both cancer screens are younger (aOR 0.83 (95% CI
0.76, 0.92), are of MENA descent (7.97 (2.46, 25.76) and have no
insurance (9.41 (1.07, 82.92)). There are no predictors for women
being up-to-date for CRC screening alone compared to both screens.
Among women 50-65 years old, being up-to-date in cervical cancer
screening is unrelated to being up-to-date for CRC screening.
Compared to Healthy People 2020, there are significant gaps in
cervical and CRC screening among women 50-65 years old of all
races, but particularly among women of MENA descent who are even
less likely to have CRC screening than cervical cancer screening.

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J Percac-Lima, S; Ashburner, JM; Bond, B; Oo, SA; Atlas, SJ
Percac-Lima, Sanja; Ashburner, Jeffrey M.;
Bond, Barbara; Oo, Sarah A.; Atlas, Steven J.

Decreasing Disparities in Breast Cancer Screening in Refugee
Women Using Culturally Tailored Patient Navigation JOURNAL OF
GENERAL INTERNAL MEDICINE English Article

breast cancer screening; patient
navigation; vulnerable populations; disparities HEALTH-CARE;
BARRIERS; COMMUNITY; KNOWLEDGE; ATTITUDES; UPDATE; STATE Patient
navigator (PN) programs can improve breast cancer screening in low
income, ethnic/racial minorities. Refugee women have low breast
cancer screening rates, but it has not been shown that PN is
similarly effective. Evaluate whether a PN program for refugee
women decreases disparities in breast cancer screening.
Retrospective program evaluation of an implemented intervention.
Women who self-identified as speaking Somali, Arabic, or Serbo-
Croatian (Bosnian) and were eligible for breast cancer screening
at an urban community health center (HC). Comparison groups were
English-speaking and Spanish-speaking women eligible for breast
cancer screening in the same HC. Patient navigators educated women
about breast cancer screening, explored barriers to screening, and
tailored interventions individually to help complete screening.
Adjusted 2-year mammography rates from logistic regression models
for each calendar year accounting for clustering by primary care
physician. Rates in refugee women were compared to English-
speaking and Spanish-speaking women in the year before
implementation of the PN program and over its first 3 years. There
were 188 refugee (36 Somali, 48 Arabic, 104 Serbo-Croatian
speaking), 2,072 English-speaking, and 2,014 Spanish-speaking
women eligible for breast cancer screening over the 4-year study
period. In the year prior to implementation of the program,
adjusted mammography rates were lower among refugee women (64.1 %, 95 % CI: 49-77 %) compared to English-speaking (76.5 %, 95 % CI: 69 %-83 %) and Spanish-speaking (85.2 %, 95 % CI: 79 %-90 %) women. By the end of 2011, screening rates increased in refugee women (81.2 %, 95 % CI: 72 %-88 %), and were similar to the rates

in English-speaking (80.0 %, 95 % CI: 73 %-86 %) and Spanish-speaking (87.6 %, 95 % CI: 82 %-91 %) women. PN increased screening rates in both younger and older refugee women. Linguistically and culturally tailored PN decreased disparities over time in breast cancer screening among female refugees from Somalia, the Middle East and Bosnia. [Percac-Lima, Sanja; Oo, Sarah A.] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Chelsea HealthCare Ctr, Chelsea, MA 02150 USA; [Percac-Lima, Sanja; Ashburner, Jeffrey M.; Atlas, Steven J.] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Dept Med, Div Gen Med, Boston, MA 02114 USA; [Bond, Barbara] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Ctr Canc, Boston, MA USA; [Bond, Barbara] Bridgewater State Univ, Bridgewater, MA USA; [Percac-Lima, Sanja; Oo, Sarah A.] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Ctr Community Hlth Improvement, Boston, MA 02114 USA Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Massachusetts System of Public Higher Education; Bridgewater State University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital Percac-Lima, S (corresponding author), Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Chelsea HealthCare Ctr, 151 Everett Ave, Chelsea, MA 02150 USA. spercaclima@partners.org

Susan G. Komen for Cure Massachusetts Affiliate Foundation; Agency for Health Care Research and Quality [R18 HS018161]

Susan G. Komen for Cure Massachusetts Affiliate Foundation; Agency for Health Care Research and Quality(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesAgency for Healthcare Research & Quality) This program was funded by Susan G. Komen for Cure Massachusetts Affiliate Foundation. Drs. Percac-Lima and Atlas are supported in part from a grant from the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (R18 HS018161). 30 75

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J Harper, DM; Tariq, M; Alhawli, A; Syed, N; Patel, M; Resnicow, K Harper, Diane M.; Tariq, Madiha; Alhawli, Asraa; Syed, Nadia; Patel, Minal; Resnicow, Ken

Cancer risk perception and physician communication behaviors on cervical cancer and colorectal cancer screening ELIFE

English Article

WOMEN; RECOMMENDATION; ADHERENCE; AMERICANS; FATALISM; ARAB

Background: Women 50-65 years of age have the lowest cervical and colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates among ages recommended for screening. The primary aim of this work is to determine how cancer risk perceptions and provider communication behaviors, in addition to known demographic factors, influence the uptake of both cervical and CRC screening or a single screen among women in southeast Michigan. Methods: Fourteen health services and communication behavior questions were adapted from the Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) and administered to a

multiethnic sample of adults in southeast Michigan. The outcome variable was self-reported up-to-date cervical cancer and/or CRC screening as defined by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). Demographic and cancer risk/communication behavior responses of the four screening populations (both tests, one test, no tests) were analyzed with multinomial regression for all comparisons. Results: Of the 394 respondents, 54% were up to date for both cervical and CRC screening, 21% were up to date with only cervical cancer screening and 12% were up to date for only CRC screening. Of the 14 risk perception and communication behavior questions, only 'Did your primary care physician (PCP) involve you in the decisions about your health care as much as you wanted?' was significantly associated with women having both screens compared to only cervical cancer screening (aOR 1.67; 95% CI: 1.08, 2.57). The multivariate model showed age, and Middle East and North African (MENA) ethnicity and Black race, in addition to PCP-patient dyad decision-making to be associated with the cancer screenings women completed. Conclusions: Optimizing PCP-patient decision-making in health care may increase opportunities for both cervical cancer and CRC screening either in the office or by self-sampling. Understanding the effects of age and the different interventional strategies needed for MENA women compared to Black women will inform future intervention trials aimed to increase both cancer screenings.

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J Sharma, M; Seoud, M; Kim, JJ Sharma,
Monisha; Seoud, Muhieddine; Kim, Jane J. Cost-
effectiveness of increasing cervical cancer screening coverage in
the Middle East: An example from Lebanon VACCINE
English Article Cervical
cancer; Screening; Middle East; Lebanon; Cost-effectiveness;
Modeling HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION; HPV-18 VACCINATION;
EPIDEMIOLOGY; PREVENTION; CAREHPV; IMPACT; MODEL Background:
Most cervical cancer (CC) cases in Lebanon are detected at later
stages and associated with high mortality. There is no national
organized CC screening program so screening is opportunistic and
limited to women who can pay out-of-pocket. Therefore, a small
percentage of women receive repeated screenings while most are
under-or never screened. We evaluated the cost-effectiveness of
increasing screening coverage and extending intervals. Methods: We
used an individual-based Monte Carlo model simulating HPV and CC
natural history and screening. We calibrated the model to
epidemiological data from Lebanon, including CC incidence and HPV
type distribution. We evaluated cytology and HPV DNA screening for
women aged 25-65 years, varying coverage from 20 to 70% and
frequency from 1 to 5 years. Results: At 20% coverage, annual
cytologic screening reduced lifetime CC risk by 14% and had an
incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of 1\$80,670/year of life
saved (YLS), far exceeding Lebanon's gross domestic product (GDP)
per capita (1\$17,460), a commonly cited cost-effectiveness
threshold. By comparison, increasing cytologic screening coverage
to 50% and extending screening intervals to 3 and 5 years provided
greater CC reduction (26.1% and 21.4, respectively) at lower costs
compared to 20% coverage with annual screening. Screening every 5
years with HPV DNA testing at 50% coverage provided greater CC
reductions than cytology at the same frequency (23.4%) and was
cost-effective assuming a cost of 1518 per HPV test administered
(1\$12,210/YLS); HPV DNA testing every 4 years at 50% coverage was
also cost-effective at the same cost per test (1\$16,340).
Increasing coverage of annual cytology was not found to be cost-
effective. Conclusion: Current practice of repeated cytology in a
small percentage of women is inefficient. Increasing coverage to
50% with extended screening intervals provides greater health
benefits at a reasonable cost and can more equitably distribute
health gains. Novel HPV DNA strategies offer greater CC reductions
and may be more cost-effective than cytology. (C) 2016 Elsevier

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GSK; MSD; Roche

diagnostics GSK (GlaxoSmithKline); MSD; Roche diagnostics MS and JJK have disclosed no potential conflicts of interest. MS (Dr. Seoud) is on the medical advisory board of GSK, has received honoraria and travel grants for lecturing from GSK, MSD and Roche diagnostics and has received research grant money from GSK and MSD.

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J Jafari, M; Laraqui, A; Baba, W; Benmokhtar, S; El Zaitouni, S; Ali, AA; Bounaim, A; Moujahid, M; Tanz, R; Mahfoud, T; Sbitti, Y; El Annaz, H; Abi, R; Tagajdid, MR; El Kochri, S; Lahlou, IA; El Hsaini, H; Belayachi, L; Benjouad, A; Ichou, M; En-Nya, A; Ennibi, K

Jafari, Meryem; Laraqui, Abdelilah; Baba, Walid; Benmokhtar, Soukaina; El Zaitouni, Sara; Ali, Abdelmounaim Ait; Bounaim, Ahmed; Moujahid, Mountassir; Tanz, Rachid; Mahfoud, Tarik; Sbitti, Yassir; El Annaz, Hicham; Abi, Rachid; Tagajdid, Mohamed Rida; El Kochri, Safae; Lahlou, Idriss Amine; El Hsaini, Houada; Belayachi, Lamiae; Benjouad, Abdelaziz; Ichou, Mohammed; En-Nya, Amina; Ennibi, Khalid

Prevalence and

patterns of mutations in RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK/MAPK signaling pathway in colorectal cancer in North Africa BMC CANCER English

Article

KRAS; NRAS; And BRAF

mutations; Colorectal cancer; Lifestyle factors; North Africa RAS P21 ONCOPROTEIN; K-RAS; FUSOBACTERIUM-NUCLEATUM; MOROCCAN PATIENTS; KRAS MUTATIONS; BRAF; GENE; CARCINOGENESIS; POPULATION; OVEREXPRESSION Background Our review discuss (i) the findings from analyzed data that have examined KRAS, NRAS and BRAF mutations in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) in North Africa and to compare its prevalence with that shown in other populations and (ii) the possible role of dietary and lifestyle factors with CRC risk. Methods Using electronic databases, a systematic literature search was performed for the KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF mutations in CRC patients from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Lybia. Results Seventeen studies were identified through electronic searches with six studies conducted in Morocco, eight in Tunisia, two in Algeria, and one in Libya. A total of 1843 CRC patients were included 576 (31.3%) in Morocco, 641 (34.8%) in Tunisia, 592 (32.1%) in Algeria, and 34 (1.8%) in Libya. Overall, the average age of patients was 52.7 years old. Patients were predominantly male (56.6%). The mutation rates of KRAS, NRAS and BRAF were 46.4%, 3.2% and 3.5% of all patients, respectively. A

broad range of reported KRAS mutation frequencies have been reported in North Africa countries. The KRAS mutation frequency was 23.9% to 51% in Morocco, 23.1% to 68.2% in Tunisia, 31.4% to 50% in Algeria, and 38.2% in Libya. The G12D was the most frequently identified KRAS exon 2 mutations (31.6%), followed by G12V (25.4%), G13D (15.5%), G12C (10.2%), G12A (6.9%), and G12S (6.4%). G12R, G13V, G13C and G13R are less than 5%. There are important differences among North Africa countries. In Morocco and Tunisia, there is a higher prevalence of G12D mutation in KRAS exon 2 (approximate to 50%). The most frequently mutation type in KRAS exon 3 was Q61L (40%). A59T and Q61E mutations were also found. In KRAS exon 4, the most common mutation was A146T (50%), followed by K117N (33.3%), A146P (8.3%) and A146V (8.3%).

Conclusion KRAS mutated CRC patients in North Africa have been identified with incidence closer to the European figures. Beside established anti-CRC treatment, better understanding of the causality of CRC can be established by combining epidemiology and genetic/epigenetic on CRC etiology. This approach may be able to significantly reduce the burden of CRC in North Africa. [Jafari, Meryem; Laraoui, Abdelilah; Baba, Walid; El Annaz, Hicham; Abi, Rachid; Tagajdid, Mohamed Rida; El Kochri, Safae; Lahlou, Idriss Amine; Ennibi, Khalid] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Mohammed V Mil Teaching Hosp, Fac Med & Pharm, Lab Virol, Sequencing Unit, Ctr Virol Infect & Trop, Rabat, Morocco; [Jafari, Meryem; Baba, Walid; Benmokhtar, Soukaina; El Zaitouni, Sara; En-Nya, Amina] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Fac Sci, Genom Ctr Human Pathol, Lab Biol Human Pathol, Dept Biol, Rabat, Morocco; [Ali, Abdelmounaim Ait; Bounaim, Ahmed; Moujahid, Mountassir] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Mohammed V Mil Teaching Hosp, Fac Med & Pharm, Dept Digest Surg, Rabat, Morocco; [Tanz, Rachid; Mahfoud, Tarik; Sbitti, Yassir; Ichou, Mohammed] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Mohammed V Mil Teaching Hosp, Fac Med & Pharm, Dept Med Oncol, Rabat, Morocco; [El Hsaini, Houda; Belayachi, Lamiae; Benjouad, Abdelaziz] Int Univ Rabat, Int Fac Dent Med, Coll Hlth Sci, Rabat, Morocco; [Ennibi, Khalid] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Mohammed V Mil Teaching Hosp, Fac Med & Pharm, Ctr Virol Infect & Trop Dis, Rabat, Morocco Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Universite Internationale de Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat Jafari, M (corresponding author), Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Mohammed V Mil Teaching Hosp, Fac Med & Pharm, Lab Virol, Sequencing Unit, Ctr Virol Infect & Trop, Rabat, Morocco.; Jafari, M (corresponding author), Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Fac Sci, Genom Ctr Human Pathol, Lab Biol Human Pathol, Dept Biol, Rabat, Morocco. meryem.jafari@um5r.ac.ma JAFARI, MERYEM/HKM-7981-2023; Benmokhtar, Soukaina/KHZ-8666-2024

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STAT3 polymorphisms in North Africa and its implication in breast cancer
MOLECULAR GENETICS & GENOMIC MEDICINE
English Article

breast cancer; miR-3606-5p; North Africa; rs7211777; STAT3
SIGNAL-TRANSDUCER; TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS; GENE
POLYMORPHISMS; PROSTATE-CANCER; ASSOCIATION; ACTIVATOR;
INFLAMMATION; EXPRESSION; ROLES; CELLS Background Only a few studies have investigated the association of single nucleotide polymorphisms in STAT3 gene with the susceptibility to cancer and response to chemotherapy. Our aim was to determine the allele frequencies of rs3869550, rs957971, and rs7211777 at the STAT3 gene in North African populations and compare them to 1000 genomes populations, and to investigate their relation with cancer. Methods The targeted SNPs have been analyzed in six Tunisian populations and a sample of Libyans using TaqMan (R) Assay. The results were compared to 1000 Genomes Project population samples. Targeting of the regions encompassing the three SNPs by micro-ARN was assessed using miR databases. Results The analysis of the 3 SNPs showed that North African populations were close to South Asians. As expected, African populations presented a significant frequency of the ancestral CCG haplotype in contrast to other populations where the fully derived TGA haplotype was more frequent. The presence and diversity of rare haplotypes at STAT3 in North African populations could have been generated by recombination between the two major haplotypes. A screening of the micro-RNA databases showed that the STAT3 region with the mutated allele of rs7211777 (G>A) could be targeted by miR hsa-miR-3606-5p, which also targets genes involved in breast cancer. [Ziadi, Wafa; Boussetta, Sami; Elkamel, Sarra; Medimegh, Imen; Elgaaied, Amel Ben Ammar; Cherni, Lotfi] Univ Tunis El Manar, Fac Sci Tunis, Lab Genet Immunol & Human Pathol, Tunis 2092, Tunisia; [Pakstis, Andrew J.; Kidd, Kenneth K.] Yale Univ, Sch Med, Dept Genet, New Haven, CT 06510 USA; [Cherni, Lotfi] Univ Monastir, High Inst Biotechnol, Monastir, Tunisia Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Faculte des Sciences de Tunis (FST); Yale University; Universite de Monastir Ziadi, W (corresponding author), Univ Tunis El Manar, Fac Sci Tunis, Lab Genet Immunol & Human Pathol, Tunis 2092, Tunisia. wefetou@gmail.com L, CHERNI/J-2849-2013; Boussetta, Sami/AAG-8913-2019; ElKamel, Sarra/O-6509-2015

LOTFI, CHERNI/0000-0002-7050-6539; ElKamel, Sarra/0000-0002-1110-5225; Boussetta, Sami/0000-0003-3994-6701 Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; University of Tunis El Manar; U.S. National Institute of Justice Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia); University of Tunis El Manar (Universite de Tunis-El-Manar); U.S. National Institute of Justice (US National Institute of Justice) This work was partially supported by the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research as well as by the University of Tunis El Manar. Data generation at Yale was supported by grants from the U.S. National Institute of Justice. 47 0 0

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Mediterranean diet
and colorectal cancer risk: results from a European cohort

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

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Article

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Colorectal cancer; Cohort study PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; RECTAL
CANCERS; EPIC COHORT; NUTRITION; ADHERENCE; PATTERNS; SURVIVAL;
HEALTH; METAANALYSIS; POPULATION The authors investigated the
association of adherence to Mediterranean diet with colorectal
cancer (CRC) risk in the European Prospective Investigation into
Cancer and nutrition study. Adherence to Mediterranean diet was
expressed through two 10-unit scales, the Modified Mediterranean
diet score (MMDS) and the Centre-Specific MMDS (CSMMDS). Both
scales share the same dietary components but differ in the cut-off
values that were used for these components in the construction of
the scales. Adjusted hazard ratios (HR) for the associations of
these scales with CRC incidence were estimated. After 5,296,617
person-years of follow-up, 4,355 incident CRC cases were
identified. A decreased risk of CRC, of 8 and 11 % was estimated
when comparing the highest (scores 6-9) with the lowest (scores 0-
3) adherence to CSMMDS and MMDS respectively. For MMDS the HR was
0.89 (95 % confidence interval (CI): 0.80, 0.99). A 2-unit
increment in either Mediterranean scale was associated with a
borderline statistically significant 3 to 4 % reduction in CRC
risk (HR for MMDS: 0.96; 95 % CI: 0.92, 1.00). These associations
were somewhat more evident, among women, were mainly manifested
for colon cancer risk and their magnitude was not altered when
alcohol was excluded from MMDS. These findings suggest that
following a Mediterranean diet may have a modest beneficial effect
on CRC risk. [Bamia, Christina; Lagiou, Pagona; Trichopoulou,
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Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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J Gereige, JD; Zhang, L; Boehmer, U Gereige,
Jessica D.; Zhang, Li; Boehmer, Ulrike The Sexual
Health of Women in Lebanon: Are There Differences by Sexual
Orientation? LGBT HEALTH English Article
access to care; cervical cancer
screening; female homosexuality; Middle East and North Africa;
sexual health; women's health EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; CERVICAL-
CANCER; UNITED-STATES; LESBIANS; PREVALENCE; MINORITY; MEN;
DISPARITIES; KNOWLEDGE; BEHAVIOR Purpose: From studies conducted
in Western countries (United States, United Kingdom, and
Australia), we know that the sexual health of sexual minority
women (SMW) differs in key ways from that of heterosexual women
(HSW). To date, the sexual health of SMW living in the Middle East
and North Africa region has not been studied. The purpose of this
study was to compare the sexual health of SMW and HSW living in
Lebanon. Methods: SMW and HSW living in Lebanon (N=95) completed
an anonymous, self-administered survey. SMW's risk perceptions and
health promoting and sexual behaviors were compared to those of
HSW. We examined differences by sexual orientation by using t
tests and Fisher's exact tests. Results: The 45 SMW and 50 HSW had
similar demographic characteristics. Significantly more SMW had
heard of human papillomavirus, but only 22% of women from both
groups knew of its association with abnormal Papanicolaou tests.
Cervical cancer screening rates were similar in SMW and HSW,
although remarkably low (42%) compared with rates in Western
countries. Significantly more SMW (18%) reported difficulty with
access to care than HSW (0%). Forty-four percent of SMW reported
discomfort in disclosing their sexual orientation to their
healthcare provider and 61% reported that healthcare providers
lacked sensitivity toward lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
needs. Unwanted sexual contact occurred more frequently in SMW
(53%) than HSW (23%). Conclusion: The sexual health of women is
affected by sociocultural factors. SMW living in Lebanon have
unique health needs that should be addressed within their
sociocultural context. [Gereige, Jessica D.] Massachusetts Gen
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[Boehmer, Ulrike] Boston Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Community Hlth Sci, Boston, MA USA Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Boston University; Boston University Gereige, JD (corresponding author), Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Dept Internal Med, 55 Fruit St, Boston, MA 02114 USA.

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52 6 6 0 6 MARY ANN LIEBERT, INC
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9 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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J Escrich, E; Moral, R; Solanas, M Escrich,
Eduard; Moral, Raquel; Solanas, Montserrat Olive
oil, an essential component of the Mediterranean diet, and breast
cancer PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION English

Article

Mediterranean diet;

Olive oil; Breast cancer HIGH CORN-OIL; INDUCED MAMMARY-
CARCINOMA; FATTY-ACID; LIPID INFLUENCE; OLEIC-ACID; RAT;
APOPTOSIS; TUMORS; RISK; EXPRESSION Objective: The
Mediterranean diet has been related to a lower risk of some
chronic diseases, including cancer. We aim to gain insight into
the effects of the main source of fat of this diet on breast
cancer, the most common type of malignancy in women. Design: Data
from sixteen experimental series analysing the effects of dietary
lipids on mammary carcinogenesis in an animal model, in the
context of the international literature on the Mediterranean diet,
olive oil and breast cancer risk. Setting: Experimental and human
data on the effects of olive oil and Mediterranean diet on breast
cancer. Subjects: An animal model of induced breast cancer and
other human and experimental studies in the literature. Results:
Diets rich in extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) exert a negative
modulatory effect on experimental breast cancer to a weak
promoting effect, much lower than that obtained with a high-corn
oil diet. EVOO confers to the mammary adenocarcinomas a clinical
behaviour and morphological features compatible with low tumour
aggressiveness. This differential effect, in relation to other
dietary lipids, may be related to a lower effect on body weight
and sexual maturation. In addition, EVOO induced different
molecular changes in tumours, such as in the composition of cell
membranes, activity of signalling proteins and gene expression.
All these modifications could induce lower proliferation, higher
apoptosis and lower DNA damage. These results, together with the
favourable effect of olive oil reported in the literature when it
is consumed in moderate quantities, suggest a beneficial influence
of EVOO on breast cancer risk. Conclusions: Consumption of EVOO in
moderate quantities and throughout the lifetime appears to be a
healthy choice and may favourably influence breast cancer risk.

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Barcelona Escrich, E (corresponding author), Univ Autonoma Barcelona, Dept Cell Biol Physiol & Immunol, Physiol Unit, Sch Med, E-08193 Barcelona, Spain. Eduard.Escrich@uab.es Garcia, Montserrat/O-4684-2016; Moral, Raquel/H-2122-2015 SOLANAS GARCIA, MONTSERRAT/0000-0003-2949-1344; Moral, Raquel/0000-0002-2738-6121

'Plan Nacional de I+D+I' [AGL2006-07691/ALI]; Fundacion Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero [FPCO2008-165.396]; Agencia para el Aceite de Oliva del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y de Medio Rural y Marino [AAO2008-165.471]; Organizacion Interprofesional del Aceite de Oliva Espanol [OIP2009-165.646]; Departaments d'Agricultura, Alimentacioi Accio Rural, i de Salut de la Generalitat de Catalunya [GC2010-165.000] 'Plan Nacional de I+D+I'; Fundacion Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero; Agencia para el Aceite de Oliva del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y de Medio Rural y Marino; Organizacion Interprofesional del Aceite de Oliva Espanol; Departaments d'Agricultura, Alimentacioi Accio Rural, i de Salut de la Generalitat de Catalunya (Generalitat de Catalunya)

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J Ghebrendrias, S; Pfeil, S; Crouthamel, B; Chalmiers, M;
Kully, G; Mody, S Ghebrendrias, Selemawit;
Pfeil, Sarah; Crouthamel, Bonnie; Chalmiers, Morgen; Kully,
Gennifer; Mody, Sheila An Examination of Misconceptions
and Their Impact on Cervical Cancer Prevention Practices among
Sub-Saharan African and Middle Eastern Refugees HEALTH EQUITY
English Article

cervical cancer screening; HPV vaccination; pap test;
refugee women IMMIGRANT; COMMUNITY Objective: The purpose of
the study was to understand cervical cancer screening and
prevention practices of refugee women in San Diego, California and
identify desired components of a cervical cancer screening

toolkit. Methods: We conducted a qualitative study utilizing semi-structured focus groups and identified common themes via grounded theory analysis. Results: There were 53 female refugee participants from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Over half of all women surveyed expressed a fear of pelvic exams and loss of modesty as barriers to seeking gynecologic care, with nearly 34% avoiding routine pap tests. Of the 18 participants who were asked if they were aware of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination, only one had heard of the vaccine and none had received it for themselves or their children. Over 60% of participants were interested in educational materials surrounding HPV and pap tests. Conclusion: There is a significant lack of knowledge regarding cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination among refugee women in San Diego, California. Refugee women in this study were interested in multi-modal educational materials as part of a cervical cancer screening toolkit. [Ghebrendrias, Selemawit] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Obstet Gynecol & Reprod Sci, Div Family Planning, San Diego, CA 92103 USA; [Pfeil, Sarah; Chalmiers, Morgen; Kully, Gennifer; Mody, Sheila] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, San Diego, CA 92103 USA; [Crouthamel, Bonnie] Univ Calif Davis, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Davis, CA 95616 USA University of California System; University of California San Diego; University of California System; University of California San Diego; University of California System; University of California Davis Mody, S (corresponding author), Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Obstet Gynecol & Reprod Sci, Div Family Planning, 9300 Campus Point Dr, MC 7433, La Jolla, CA 92037 USA. smody@ucsd.edu Chalmiers, Morgen/JEZ-7148-2023

Chalmiers, Morgen/0000-0001-6174-3076 Academy of Clinician Scholars at the University of California, San Diego Academy of Clinician Scholars at the University of California, San Diego

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J Siraj, AK; Bu, R; Azam, S; Qadri, Z; Iqbal, K; Parvathareddy, SK; Al-Dayel, F; Al-Kuraya, KS

Siraj, Abdul Khalid; Bu, Rong; Azam, Saud; Qadri, Zeeshan; Iqbal, Kaleem; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Al-Dayel, Fouad; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S. Whole Exome-Wide Association

Identifies Rare Variants in APC Associated with High-Risk Colorectal Cancer in the Middle East CANCERS

English Article

colorectal cancer; exome-wide association study; rare variants; APC; high-risk CRC; Middle East; sequence kernel association test SIGNALING PATHWAYS; DIAGNOSIS; GROWTH; GENE

Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) displays a complex pattern of inheritance. It is postulated that much of the missing heritability of CRC is enriched in high-impact rare alleles, which

might play a crucial role in the etiology and susceptibility of CRC. Methods: In this study, an exome-wide association analysis was performed in 146 patients with high-risk CRC in the Middle East and 1395 healthy controls. The aim was to identify rare germline variants in coding regions and their splicing sites associated with high-risk CRC in the Middle Eastern population. Results: Rare inactivating variants (RIVs) in APC had the strongest association with high-risk CRC (6/146 in cases vs. 1/1395 in controls, OR = 59.7, $p = 5.13 \times 10^{-12}$), whereas RIVs in RIMS1, an RAS superfamily member, were significantly associated with high-risk CRC (5/146 case vs. 2/1395 controls, OR = 24.7, $p = 2.03 \times 10^{-8}$). Rare damaging variants in 17 genes were associated with high-risk CRC at the exome-wide threshold ($p < 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$). Based on the sequence kernel association test, nonsynonymous variants in six genes (TNXB, TAP2, GPSM3, ADGRG4, TMEM229A, and ANKRD33B) had a significant association with high-risk CRC. RIVs in APC-the most common high-penetrance genetic factor-were associated with patients with high-risk CRC in the Middle East. Individuals who inherited APC RIVs had an approximate 60-fold increased risk of developing CRC and were likely to develop the disease earlier. Conclusions: We identified new potential CRC predisposition variants in other genes that could play a role in CRC inheritance. However, large collaborative studies are needed to confirm the association of these variants with high-risk CRC. These results provide information for counseling patients with high-risk CRC and their families in our population. [Siraj, Abdul Khalid; Bu, Rong; Azam, Saud; Qadri, Zeeshan; Iqbal, Kaleem; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Dayel, Fouad] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Pathol, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Al-Kuraya, KS (corresponding author), King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia.

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miqbal@kfshrc.edu.sa; psandeepkumar@kfshrc.edu.sa;
dayelf@kfshrc.edu.sa; kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Siraj, Abdul/IQW-
1179-2023; Iqbal, Kaleem/GXH-7291-2022; Al-Kuraya, Khawla/AFQ-
7946-2022; Bu, Rong/JBI-9735-2023; Parvathareddy, Sandeep
Kumar/JBI-9330-2023; Qadri, Syed/KYP-5564-2024; Azam, Saud/JCN-
9987-2023 Azam, Saud/0000-0002-8091-5280
49 0 0 0 0 MDPI BASEL MDPI AG,
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J Bencina, G; Ugrehelidze, D; Shoel, H; Oliver, E; Meiwald,
A; Hughes, R; Eiden, A; Weston, G Bencina, Goran;
Ugrehelidze, Dzhumber; Shoel, Hayley; Oliver, Edward; Meiwald,
Anne; Hughes, Robert; Eiden, Amanda; Weston, Georgie

The indirect costs of vaccine-preventable cancer mortality
in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) JOURNAL OF MEDICAL
ECONOMICS English Article

Health economics; hepatitis B; prevention and control;
indirect costs; human papillomavirus; vaccine; I18; I1; I; I10
CLINICAL-TRIALS; GLOBAL BURDEN; INFECTIONS; IMPACT

Background Infections are responsible for similar to 13% of cancer cases worldwide, with human papillomavirus (HPV) and hepatitis B (HBV) among the infections associated with cancer for which vaccines are available. The aim of this study was to estimate the indirect cost of premature mortality related to cancers caused by HPV and HBV in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries. Methods The number of deaths and years of life lost (YLL) in 2019 from four HPV-related cancers: cervical cancer, oral cavity cancer, laryngeal cancer, and oropharynx cancer, as well as HBV-related liver cancer were sourced from the Institute for Health Metrics Evaluation (IHME) Global Burden of Disease database. HPV-attributable fractions were applied to deaths and YLL. The human capital approach was used to measure productivity loss, through value of YLL (VYLL), and estimated using gross domestic product per capita (World Bank; in USD). Seventeen countries in the MENA region were included. Four countries in the region were not included due to data availability. Results In 2019, there were 11,645 potentially vaccine-preventable cancer-related deaths across the MENA region. This resulted in an indirect cost of \$1,688,821,605, with 76.1% of this accrued in the Middle East (\$1,284,923,633). The number of deaths in the Middle East (5,986) were similar to Northern Africa (5,659) but YLL were higher in Northern Africa (179,425) compared to the Middle East (169,207). The highest indirect cost per death occurred in Qatar (\$1,378,991), compared to \$14,962 in Sudan. Oral cavity cancer had the highest VYLL per death (\$186,084). Conclusions There is a high burden of premature mortality and indirect costs of potentially vaccine-preventable cancer-related deaths in the MENA region. Improved vaccination program implementation, increased vaccine coverage of HPV and HBV vaccinations, and continued prioritization of public health measures, such as screening, could effectively reduce premature mortality and associated costs. [Bencina, Goran] Ctr Observat & Real World Evidence, Madrid, Spain; [Ugrekhelidze, Dzhumbe] Ctr Observat & Real World Evidence, Zurich, Switzerland; [Shoel, Hayley; Oliver, Edward; Meiwald, Anne; Hughes, Robert; Weston, Georgie] Adelphi Values PROVE, Bollington, England; [Eiden, Amanda] Merck & Co Inc, Ctr Observat & Real World Evidence, Rahway, NJ USA Adelphi Group Ltd; Merck & Company; Merck & Company USAMEiwald, A (corresponding author), Adelphi Values PROVE, Adelphi Mill SK10 5JB, Bollington, England. anne.meiwald@adelphivalues.com Merck Sharp Dohme LLC; Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway Merck Sharp Dohme LLC; Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway This work was funded by Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC, a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA. GB, DU, and AE are employees of Merck & Co and contributed to model validation and suggested revisions to the manuscript. 50
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Nabil; Al-Rasheed, Maha; Kong, Yan; Ahmed, Saeeda O.; Al-Obaisi,
Khadija A. S.; Victoria, Ingrid G.; Arshad, Maham; Al-Dayel,
Fouad; Abduljabbar, Alaa; Ashari, Luai H.; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.

POLE and POLD1 germline exonuclease domain
pathogenic variants, a rare event in colorectal cancer from the
Middle East MOLECULAR GENETICS & GENOMIC MEDICINE

English Article
colorectal cancers; Middle East; POLD1; POLE; variant
PAPILLARY THYROID-CANCER; MUTATIONS; POLYPOSIS; DIAGNOSIS;
ATTITUDES; ADENOMAS; SPECTRUM; GENE Background Colorectal
cancer (CRC) is a major contributor to morbidity and mortality
related to cancer. Only similar to 5% of all CRCs occur as a
result of pathogenic variants in well-defined CRC predisposing
genes. The frequency and effect of exonuclease domain pathogenic
variants of POLE and POLD1 genes in Middle Eastern CRCs is still
unknown. Methods Targeted capture sequencing and Sanger sequencing
technologies were employed to investigate the germline exonuclease
domain pathogenic variants of POLE and POLD1 in Middle Eastern CRCs.
Immunohistochemical analysis of POLE and POLD1 was performed to
look for associations between protein expression and clinico-
pathological characteristics. Results Five damaging or possibly
damaging variants (0.44%) were detected in 1,135 CRC cases, four
in POLE gene (0.35%, 4/1,135) and one (0.1%, 1/1,135) in POLD1 gene.
Furthermore, low POLE protein expression was identified in 38.9%
(417/1071) cases and a significant association with lymph node
involvement ($p = .0184$) and grade 3 tumors ($p = .0139$) was
observed. Whereas, low POLD1 expression was observed in 51.9%
(555/1069) of cases and was significantly associated with
adenocarcinoma histology ($p = .0164$), larger tumor size (T3 and T4
tumors; $p = .0012$), and stage III tumors ($p = .0341$). Conclusion
POLE and POLD1 exonuclease domain pathogenic variants frequency in
CRC cases was very low and these exonuclease domain pathogenic
variants might be rare causative events of CRC in the Middle
East. POLE and POLD1 can be included in multi-gene panels to screen
CRC patients. [Siraj, Abdul K.; Bu, Rong; Iqbal, Kaleem;
Parvathareddy, Sandeep K.; Masoodi, Tariq; Siraj, Nabil; Al-
Rasheed, Maha; Kong, Yan; Ahmed, Saeeda O.; Al-Obaisi, Khadija A.
S.; Victoria, Ingrid G.; Arshad, Maham; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] King
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Iyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Dayel, Fouad] King Faisal Specialist Hosp
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Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal
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Hospital & Research Center Al-Kuraya, KS (corresponding author),
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kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Alrasheed, Maha/AGZ-9897-2022; Iqbal,
Kaleem/GXH-7291-2022; Siraj, Nabil/IQU-4189-2023; Bu, Rong/JBI-

9735-2023; Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Parvathareddy, Sandeep
Kumar/JBI-9330-2023; Masoodi, Tariq/C-9843-2012; Alkuraya,
Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022 Iqbal, Muhammad Kaleem/0000-0001-5634-5030;
, Nabil/0000-0002-9412-5909; Masoodi, Tariq/0000-0002-9186-6349;
Alkuraya, Khawla/0000-0002-4126-3419; Al Dayel, Fouad/0000-0001-
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J Soliman, AS; Schairer, C Soliman, Amr
S.; Schairer, Catherine Considerations in setting
up and conducting epidemiologic studies of cancer in middle- and
low-income countries: the experience of a case-control study of
inflammatory breast cancer in North Africa in the past 10 years
CANCER MEDICINE English Article

Breast cancer; Egypt; epidemiology; field
methods; Morocco; North Africa; Tunisia This article
illustrates some issues we faced during our experience in
conducting an epidemiologic case-control study of inflammatory
breast cancer in North Africa. We expect that some of the
questions we had to ask in order to address these issues might be
helpful to others in setting up epidemiologic studies in
developing regions. We describe our experience from different
angles including the use of multiple sites to achieve adequate
sample size, standardizing diagnosis of disease, identifying
cancer cases at the time of diagnosis, control selection
procedures, logistics of study implementation, questionnaire
development and interviewing, biologic specimens, and procedures
for protection of human subjects. We have developed a brief
checklist to summarize important issues for conducting future
epidemiologic studies in these or similar low- or middle-income
countries. [Soliman, Amr S.] Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept
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University of Michigan System; University of Michigan;
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Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported, in part, by

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J Badre-Esfahani, S; Larsen, MB; Seibæk, L; Petersen, L;
Blaakær, J; Andersen, B Badre-Esfahani, S.;

Larsen, M. B.; Seibaek, L.; Petersen, Lk; Blaakaer, J.; Andersen, B.

Low attendance by non-native women to human papillomavirus vaccination and cervical cancer screening - A Danish nationwide register-based cohort study PREVENTIVE

MEDICINE REPORTS English Article

Human papilloma virus; Vaccination; Screening; Non-participation; Non-attendance; Denmark; Socio-economic status; NationalityETHNIC-MINORITY; IMMUNIZATION; EXPERIENCES; IMMIGRANTS; PREVENTION; COUNTRIES; BARRIERS; DENMARK; GIRLS

Background: Cervical cancer is preventable through human papillomavirus vaccination and cervical cancer screening. However, possibly due to systemic, individual (e.g. low socio-economic status) and socio-cultural barriers, it is likely that non-natives, especially non-westerns, are more prone to attend neither vaccination nor screening (combined non-attendance). This is disturbing as the non-native population in Denmark is predicted to rise to 21% by 2060. We aimed to investigate differences in combined non-attendance by nativity and region of origin, and to analyse the association between country of origin and combined non-attendance adjusted for socio-economic status. Setting: 1.6.2007-31.12.2016 Denmark. Methods: Logistic regression was performed to estimate crude and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals for combined non-attendance. Results: 170,158 women were included. Overall combined non-attendance was 11.8% [11.7-12.0]; 10.0% [9.8-10.1] for native women and 27.1% [26.4-27.7] for non-native women, with highest degrees among Middle-Eastern and North-Africans (30.1% [29.2-30.9]). Even when adjusted for socio-economics, women from Middle-East and North-Africa had substantially higher odds of combined non-attendance than natives (adj. OR = 7.5 [6.3-8.9] for Somali women). Conclusion: Denmark has a relatively low degree of combined non-attendance. However, cervical cancer preventive programmes seem to be better tailored to the needs of native women and do not appear to cater sufficiently to the needs of the fast-growing non-native populations, particularly not to the needs of Middle-Eastern and North African women. In order to secure more just cervical cancer prevention, future studies are recommended to develop tailored intervention sensitive to the need of non-native women. [Badre-Esfahani, S.; Larsen, M. B.; Andersen, B.] Randers Reg Hosp, Dept Publ Hlth Programmes, Skovlyvej 15, DK-8930 Randers NO, Denmark; [Badre-Esfahani, S.; Seibaek, L.] Aarhus Univ Hosp, Dept Gynaecol & Obstet, Palle Juul Jensens Blvd 99, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark; [Petersen, Lk; Blaakaer, J.] Odense Univ Hosp, Dept Gynaecol & Obstet, JB Winslows Vej 2, DK-5000 Odense C, Denmark; [Petersen,

Lk] Univ Southern Denmark, OPEN Open Patient Data Explorat Network, Odense, Denmark; [Badre-Esfahani, S.] Aarhus Univ, Dept Clin Med, Aarhus, Denmark; [Blaakaer, J.] Univ Southern Denmark, Dept Clin Res, Odense, Denmark Aarhus University; Aarhus University; University of Southern Denmark; Odense University Hospital; University of Southern Denmark; Aarhus University; University of Southern Denmark Badre-Esfahani, S (corresponding author), Randers Reg Hosp, Dept Publ Hlth Programmes, Skovlyvej 15, DK-8930 Randers NO, Denmark.; Badre-Esfahani, S (corresponding author), Aarhus Univ Hosp, Dept Gynaecol & Obstet, Palle Juul Jensens Blvd 99, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark.; Badre-Esfahani, S (corresponding author), Aarhus Univ, Dept Clin Med, Aarhus, Denmark. sarbad@rm.dk Larsen, Mette/AAD-6779-2019; Larsen, Mette Bach/T-6816-2017; Andersen, Berit/J-3402-2017; petersen, lone kjeld/R-6025-2017 Larsen, Mette Bach/0000-0002-0727-5571; Seibaek, Lene/0000-0002-2396-8669; Andersen, Berit/0000-0003-4074-6504; Koed Badre-Esfahani, Sara/0000-0003-1940-9482; petersen, lone kjeld/0000-0002-1424-6170; Badre-Esfahani, Sara/0000-0002-1500-9273; Blaakaer, Jan/0000-0003-3726-0589 Family Hede Nielsen's Foundation; Helsefonden Family Hede Nielsen's Foundation; Helsefonden This study was funded by the Family Hede Nielsen's Foundation and Helsefonden. The sponsors had no influence on the scientific process. 62 6 6 0 5 ELSEVIER
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J Safaeian, F; Ghaemimood, S; El-Khatib, Z; Enayati, S;
Mirkazemi, R; Reeder, B Safaeian, Fereshteh;
Ghaemimood, Shidrokh; El-Khatib, Ziad; Enayati, Sahba; Mirkazemi,
Roksana; Reeder, Bruce Burden of Cervical Cancer in the
Eastern Mediterranean Region During the Years 2000 and 2017:
Retrospective Data Analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Study
JMIR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SURVEILLANCE English
Article cervical cancer;
Eastern Mediterranean Region; burden of disease; cancer; burden;
inequality; mortality; preventable disease EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST;
ATTITUDES Background: Cervical cancer is a growing health
concern, especially in resource-limited settings. Objective: The
objective of this study was to assess the burden of cervical
cancer mortality and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in the
Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) and globally between the years
2000 and 2017 by using a pooled data analysis approach. Methods:
We used an ecological approach at the country level. This included
extracting data from publicly available databases and linking them
together in the following 3 steps: (1) extraction of data from the
Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study in the years 2000 and 2017,
(2) categorization of EMR countries according to the World Bank
gross domestic product per capita, and (3) linking age-specific
population data from the Population Statistics Division of the
United Nations (20-29 years, 30-49 years, and >50 years) and GBD's
data with gross national income per capita and globally extracted

data, including cervical cancer mortality and DALY numbers and rates per country. The cervical cancer mortality rate was provided by the GBD study using the following formula: number of cervical cancer deaths x 100,000/female population in the respective age group. Results: The absolute number of deaths due to cervical cancer increased from the year 2000 (n=6326) to the year 2017 (n=8537) in the EMR; however, the mortality rate due to this disease decreased from the year 2000 (2.7 per 100,000) to the year 2017 (2.5 per 100,000). According to age-specific data, the age group ≥ 50 years showed the highest mortality rate in both EMR countries and globally, and the age group of 20-29 years showed the lowest mortality rate both globally and in the EMR countries. Further, the rates of cervical cancer DALYs in the EMR were lower compared to the global rates (2.7 vs 6.8 in 2000 and 2.5 vs 6.8 in 2017 for mortality rate per 100,000; 95.8 vs 222.2 in 2000 and 86.3 vs 211.8 in 2017 for DALY rate per 100,000; respectively). However, the relative difference in the number of DALYs due to cervical cancer between the year 2000 and year 2017 in the EMR was higher than that reported globally (34.9 vs 24.0 for the number of deaths and 23.5 vs 18.1 for the number of DALYs, respectively). Conclusions: We found an increase in the burden of cervical cancer in the EMR as per the data on the absolute number of deaths and DALYs. Further, we found that the health care system has an increased number of cases to deal with, despite the decrease in the absolute number of deaths and DALYs. Cervical cancer is preventable if human papilloma vaccination is taken and early screening is performed. Therefore, we recommend identifying effective vaccination programs and interventions to reduce the burden of this disease. [Safaeian, Fereshteh; Ghaemimood, Shidrokh; Mirkazemi, Roksana] Bahai Inst Higher Educ, Publ Hlth Grad Studies, Tehran, Iran; [El-Khatib, Ziad] Univ Quebec Abitibi Temiscamingue, World Hlth Programme, Quebec City, PQ, Canada; [Enayati, Sahba] Kompetenzctr Gesundheit, Internal Med & Cardiol, Wels, Austria; [Reeder, Bruce] Univ Saskatchewan, Dept Community Hlth & Epidemiol, Saskatoon, SK, Canada University of Quebec; University Quebec Abitibi-Temiscamingue; University of Saskatchewan Ghaemimood, S (corresponding author), Bahai Inst Higher Educ, Publ Hlth Grad Studies, Tehran, Iran.

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J Schairer, C; Hablas, A; Eldein, IAS; Gaafar, R; Rais, H;
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Khouchani, M; Aboulazm, D; Karkouri, M; Eissa, S; Pfeiffer, RM;
Gadalla, SM; Swain, SM; Merajver, SD; Brown, LM; Soliman, AS
Schairer, Catherine; Hablas, Ahmed; Eldein,
Ibrahim AbdelBar Seif; Gaafar, Rabab; Rais, Henda; Mezlini, Amel;

Ben Ayed, Farhat; Ben Ayoub, Wided; Benider, Abdellatif; Tahri, Ali; Khouchani, Mouna; Aboulazm, Dalia; Karkouri, Mehdi; Eissa, Saad; Pfeiffer, Ruth M.; Gadalla, Shahinaz M.; Swain, Sandra M.; Merajver, Sofia D.; Brown, Linda Morris; Soliman, Amr S.

Clinico-pathologic and mammographic characteristics of inflammatory and non-inflammatory breast cancer at six centers in North Africa

BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

English Article

Inflammatory breast cancer; Diagnostic criteria; Egypt; Tunisia; Morocco CARCINOMA; DIAGNOSIS; CONSENSUS; TUNISIA; PROGRAM

PurposeWe describe the clinico-pathologic and mammographic characteristics of inflammatory breast cancer (IBC) and non-IBC cases enrolled in a case-control study. Because IBC is a clinico-pathologic entity with rapid appearance of erythema and other signs, its diagnosis is based on clinical observation and thus, by necessity, subjective. Therefore, we evaluate our cases by photographic review by outside expert clinicians and by degree of adherence to the two most recent definitions of IBC: the international expert panel consensus statement and American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) 8th edition (we used the slightly less restrictive 7th edition definition for our study). **Methods**We enrolled 267 IBC and 274 age- and geographically matched non-IBC cases at 6 sites in Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco in a case-control study of IBC conducted between 2009 and 2015. We collected clinico-pathologic and mammographic data and standardized medical photographs of the breast. **Results**We identified many differences between IBC and non-IBC cases: 54.5% versus 68.8% were estrogen receptor-positive, 39.9% versus 14.8% human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive, 91% versus 4% exhibited erythema, 63% versus 97% had a mass, and 57% versus 10% had mammographic evidence of skin thickening. Seventy-six percent of IBC cases adhered to the expert panel consensus statement and 36% to the AJCC definition; 86 percent were confirmed as IBC by either photographic review or adherence to the consensus statement. **Conclusions**We successfully identified distinct groups of IBC and non-IBC cases. The reliability of IBC diagnosis would benefit from expert review of standardized medical photographs and associated clinical information. [Schairer, Catherine; Pfeiffer, Ruth M.; Gadalla, Shahinaz M.] NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Schairer, Catherine] NCI, 9609 Med Ctr Dr, Rm 6E340, Rockville, MD 20850 USA; [Hablas, Ahmed; Eldein, Ibrahim AbdelBar Seif] Gharbiah Canc Soc, Tanta, Egypt; [Gaafar, Rabab; Aboulazm, Dalia; Eissa, Saad] Natl Canc Inst, Cairo, Egypt; [Rais, Henda; Mezlini, Amel; Ben Ayoub, Wided] Inst Salah Azaiz, Tunis, Tunisia; [Ben Ayed, Farhat] Assoc Fight Canc, Tunis, Tunisia; [Benider, Abdellatif; Karkouri, Mehdi] Ibn Rochd Oncol Ctr, Casablanca, Morocco; [Tahri, Ali] Clin Specialisee Menara, Marrakech, Morocco; [Khouchani, Mouna] Univ Hosp Ctr Mohammed VI, Marrakech, Morocco; [Swain, Sandra M.] Georgetown Univ, Lombardi Comprehensive Canc Ctr, Washington, DC USA; [Merajver, Sofia D.] Univ Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Brown, Linda Morris] RTI Int, Rockville, MD USA; [Soliman, Amr S.] CUNY, Sch Med, New York, NY 10031 USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH National Cancer Institute-Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Cancer Institute - Egypt; Cairo University; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Salah Azaiez;

Hassan II University of Casablanca; Ibn Rochd University Hospital Center of Casablanca; Mohammed VI University Hospital Center of Marrakech; Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech; Georgetown University; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; Research Triangle Institute; City University of New York (CUNY) System Schairer, C (corresponding author), NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA.; Schairer, C (corresponding author), NCI, 9609 Med Ctr Dr, Rm 6E340, Rockville, MD 20850 USA. schairec@exchange.nih.gov Hablas, Ahmed/AFK-5458-2022; Pfeiffer, Ruth/F-4748-2011; Gadalla, Shahinaz/C-4005-2015 Swain, Sandra/0000-0002-1320-3830; Gadalla, Shahinaz/0000-0002-3255-8143; Brown, Linda/0000-0002-2181-9627 National Cancer Institute Intramural Research Program; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Metavivor Foundation; Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations (CEESP) Program [R25 CA112383]; National Cancer Institute [ZIACP010182] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER

National Cancer Institute Intramural Research Program (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - US NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Metavivor Foundation (ACEV Foundation); Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations (CEESP) Program; National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - US NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The National Cancer Institute Intramural Research Program (CS), the Breast Cancer Research Foundation (SDM), the Metavivor Foundation (SDM), The Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations (CEESP) Program-Grant R25 CA112383 (ASS). 28 13 15 0 3

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J Petimar, J; Park, YMM; Smith-Warner, SA; Fung, TT; Sandler, DP
Petimar, Joshua; Park, Yong-Moon Mark; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Fung, Teresa T.; Sandler, Dale P.

Dietary index scores and invasive breast cancer risk among women with a family history of breast cancer AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

breast cancer; dietary index; cohort studies; DASH diet; Mediterranean diet; Alternative Healthy Eating Index DASH-STYLE DIET; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; POOLED ANALYSIS; REGRESSION-MODELS; LIFE-STYLE; ADHERENCE; CONSUMPTION; DISEASE; QUALITY; METAANALYSIS Background: Many epidemiologic studies have analyzed the relations of individual foods and nutrients and breast cancer risk with inconsistent results. Few studies have examined recommendation-based dietary indices and breast cancer risk. Objective: The aim of this study was to determine associations between recommendation-based dietary index scores and incident invasive breast cancer. Methods: The Sister Study is a prospective cohort of 50,884 US women (baseline: 2003-2009) who had a sister with breast cancer but no prior breast cancer themselves. We created scores for the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet, Alternative Mediterranean Diet (AMED), and Alternative Healthy Eating Index-2010 (AHEI-2010) from

dietary intakes estimated by a baseline-validated Block food-frequency questionnaire (FFQ). We used Cox regression to estimate multivariable-adjusted HRs and 95% CIs for total invasive breast cancer risk and by estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) status. Results: We documented 1,700 invasive breast cancer cases through 2015 (mean follow-up, 7.6 y). Individuals in the highest quartile of DASH scores had a lower risk of invasive breast cancer compared with those in the lowest quartile (HR: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.67, 0.90; P-trend = 0.001), with stronger associations for ER (HR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.40, 0.94; P-trend = 0.006) as well as ER-/PR- and ER-/PR-/HER2-subtypes. AHEI-2010 (HR for highest compared with lowest quartile: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.78, 1.03; P-trend = 0.15) and AMED (HR for highest compared with lowest quartile: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.77, 1.06; P-trend = 0.07) were weakly and nonsignificantly associated with breast cancer risk, but after excluding alcohol, AHEI-2010 was inversely associated with risk of ER-/PR- (HR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.42, 0.98; P-trend = 0.04) and ER-/PR-/HER2-subtypes. We did not observe any significant interactions by menopausal status or other participant characteristics. Conclusions: DASH scores were inversely associated with breast cancer risk; DASH and AHEI-2010 scores excluding alcohol were particularly inversely associated with risk of ER-/PR- and ER-/PR-/HER2-breast cancers. This trial was registered at clinicaltrials.gov as NCT00047970. [Petimar, Joshua; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Fung, Teresa T.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA; [Petimar, Joshua; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Park, Yong-Moon Mark; Sandler, Dale P.] NIEHS, Epidemiol Branch, NIH, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA; [Fung, Teresa T.] Simmons Univ, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA

Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); Simmons University Park, YMM; Sandler, DP (corresponding author), NIEHS, Epidemiol Branch, NIH, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA.

mark.park@nih.gov; sandler@niehs.nih.gov PARK, YONG-MOON ("MARK")/ABA-2765-2021; Sandler, Dale/E-5110-2019 PARK, YONG-MOON ("MARK")/0000-0002-5879-6879; Fung, Teresa/0000-0002-0159-482X; Sandler, Dale/0000-0002-6776-0018 Intramural Research Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [Z01-ES-044005]; Breast Cancer Research Foundation award; [T32 HL 098048] Intramural Research Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)); Breast Cancer Research Foundation award; This work was funded, in part, by the Intramural Research Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (Z01-ES-044005 to DPS). JP is supported by T32 HL 098048. SAS-W is supported by a Breast Cancer Research Foundation award. 56

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Castello, Adela; Boldo, Elena; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz; Lope, Virginia; Altzibar, Jone M.; Martin, Vicente; Castano-Vinyals, Gemma; Guevara, Marcela; Dierssen-Sotos, Trinidad; Tardon, Adonina; Moreno, Victor; Puig-Vives, Montserrat; Llorens-Ivorra, Cristobal; Alguacil, Juan; Gomez-Acebo, Ines; Castilla, Jesus; Gracia-Lavedan, Esther; Davila-Batista, Veronica; Kogevinas, Manolis; Aragones, Nuria; Amiano, Pilar; Pollan, Marina

Adherence to the Western, Prudent and Mediterranean dietary patterns and breast cancer risk: MCC-Spain study MATURITAS

English Article

Mediterranean diet; Western diet; Breast neoplasms; Prevention and control; Population attributable fractionFOOD; AMERICAN; SUBTYPES Objective: To externally validate the previously identified effect on breast cancer risk of the Western, Prudent and Mediterranean dietary patterns. Study design: MCC-Spain is a multicase-control study that collected epidemiological information on 1181 incident cases of female breast cancer and 1682 healthy controls from 10 Spanish provinces. Three dietary patterns derived in another Spanish case-control study were analysed in the MCC-Spain study. These patterns were termed Western (high intakes of fatty and sugary products and red and processed meat), Prudent (high intakes of low-fat dairy products, vegetables, fruits, whole grains and juices) and Mediterranean (high intake of fish, vegetables, legumes, boiled potatoes, fruits, olives, and vegetable oil, and a low intake of juices). Their association with breast cancer was assessed using logistic regression models with random province-specific intercepts considering an interaction with menopausal status. Risk according to tumour subtypes based on oestrogen (ER), progesterone (PR) and human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER2) receptors (ER +/PR + HER2; HER2+; ER- /PR- & HER2-) -was evaluated with multinomial regression models. Main outcome measures: Breast cancer and histological subtype. Results: Our results confirm most of the associations found in the previous case-control study. A high adherence to the Western dietary pattern seems to increase breast cancer risk in both premenopausal women (OR4th vs 1st quartile (95% CI):1.68 (1.02;2.79); ORISD-increase (95% CI):1.19 (1.02;1.40)) and postmenopausal women (OR4th vs 1st quartile(95% CI):1.48(1.07;2.05); ORISD-increase(95% CO: 1.14 (1.01;1.29)). While high adherence to the Prudent pattern did not show any effect on breast cancer, the Mediterranean dietary pattern seemed to be protective, but only among postmenopausal women (OR4th vs 1st quartile (95% CI): 0.72 (95% CI 0.53;0.98); p-int = 0.075). There were no significant differences by tumour subtype. Conclusion: Dietary recommendations based on a departure from the Western dietary pattern in favour of the Mediterranean diet could reduce breast cancer risk in the general population.

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Adherence to the Vegetable-Fruit-Soy Dietary Pattern, a
Reference From Mediterranean Diet, Protects Against Postmenopausal
Breast Cancer Among Chinese Women FRONTIERS IN NUTRITION

English Article

breast

cancer; Mediterranean diet; cancer prevention; molecular subtype;
vegetable-fruit-soy diet POOLED ANALYSIS; RISK; CAROTENOIDS;
MORTALITY; CONSUMPTION; NUTRITION; SURVIVAL; QUALITY; HABITS;
COHORT BackgroundThe diet-center hypothesis has gained much

support from the apparent protective effect of the Mediterranean
diet on breast cancer. However, the evidence of the association
between Mediterranean diet adherence and breast cancer molecular
subtypes remains small, especially in non-Mediterranean
populations. MethodsThe subjects from the Chinese Wuxi Exposure
and Breast Cancer Study, a population-based case-control study,
included 818 patients and 935 healthy controls. A validated food
frequency questionnaire used for diet assessment and a modified
version of the alternate Mediterranean Diet Score, which is called
the alternate Chinese Diet Score, was developed to assess
adherence to a migrated Chinese version of the Mediterranean diet,
which we called the vegetable-fruit-soy dietary pattern. Soy
foods, rapeseed oil, and coarse cereals replaced legumes, olive
oil, and whole grains reflecting the cuisine of the region. We
examined the association between the vegetable-fruit-soy diet
adherence and breast cancer risk, stratified by menopause status
(pre- or postmenopausal) and receptor status [estrogen-receptor
(ER), progesterone-receptor (PR) status, and human epidermal
growth factor 2 (HER2)] oncogene expression, followed by five
specific combinations (ER+, ER-, ER+/PR+, ER-/PR-, and ER-/PR-
/HER2-). ResultsThe results suggest that the vegetable-fruit-soy
dietary pattern was inversely associated with postmenopausal
breast cancer risk [4th vs. 1st quartile, odds ratio (OR) = 0.57,
95%CI = 0.41, 0.80; P trend < 0.001] and that the inverse
association was somewhat stronger to detect among ER- subtypes (OR
= 0.63; 95%CI = 0.37, 0.94; P trend = 0.003) and ER-/PR-subtypes
(OR = 0.64; 95%CI = 0.41, 0.93; P trend = 0.012). We did not
observe any significant association between the vegetable-fruit-
soy diet characteristics and ER+ subtype, as well as between PR+
and ER+/PR+ subtypes. ConclusionThe favorable influence from the
Mediterranean diet may also apply to Chinese women. The vegetable-
fruit-soy dietary pattern may reduce the risk of postmenopausal
breast cancer, particularly among ER- subtype, and ER-/PR-subtype.

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survival after breast cancer diagnosis in women from nine European countries: results from the EPIC cohort study BMC MEDICINE English Article

Mediterranean diet; Breast cancer; Cancer survivors; Dietary patterns; Prospective studies ADHERENCE; DEATH; RISK

BackgroundThe Mediterranean diet has been associated with lower risk of breast cancer (BC) but evidence from prospective studies on the role of Mediterranean diet on BC survival remains sparse and conflicting. We aimed to investigate whether adherence to Mediterranean diet prior to diagnosis is associated with overall and BC-specific mortality.MethodsA total of 13,270 incident breast cancer cases were identified from an initial sample of 318,686 women in 9 countries from the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) study. Adherence to Mediterranean diet was estimated through the adapted relative Mediterranean diet (arMED), a 16-point score that includes 8 key components of the Mediterranean diet and excludes alcohol. The degree of adherence to arMED was classified as low (score 0-5), medium (score 6-8), and high (score 9-16). Multivariable Cox proportional hazards models were used to analyze the association between the arMED score and overall mortality, and

Fine-Gray competing risks models were applied for BC-specific mortality. Results After a mean follow-up of 8.6 years from diagnosis, 2340 women died, including 1475 from breast cancer. Among all BC survivors, low compared to medium adherence to arMED score was associated with a 13% higher risk of all-cause mortality (HR 1.13, 95%CI 1.01-1.26). High compared to medium adherence to arMED showed a non-statistically significant association (HR 0.94; 95% CI 0.84-1.05). With no statistically significant departures from linearity, on a continuous scale, a 3-unit increase in the arMED score was associated with an 8% reduced risk of overall mortality (HR3-unit 0.92, 95% CI: 0.87-0.97). This result sustained when restricted to postmenopausal women and was stronger among metastatic BC cases (HR3-unit 0.81, 95% CI: 0.72-0.91).

Conclusions Consuming a Mediterranean diet before BC diagnosis may improve long-term prognosis, particularly after menopause and in cases of metastatic breast cancer. Well-designed dietary interventions are needed to confirm these findings and define specific dietary recommendations.

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London; Cancer Research UK [14136, C8221/A29017]; Medical Research Council (United Kingdom) [1000143, MR/M012190/1]; MRC [MR/M012190/1] Funding Source: UKRI Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government); European Social Fund (European Social Fund (ESF)); AECC Scientific Foundation; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (World Health Organization); Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College London; Cancer Research UK (Cancer Research UK); Medical Research Council (United Kingdom) (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); MRC (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)) Carlota Castro-Espin is funded by Instituto de Salud Carlos III through the Grant FI19/00197 (co-funded by the European Social Fund. ESF investing in your future). This study is funded by the AECC Scientific Foundation (Project PRYES211366AGUD). The coordination of EPIC is financially supported by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and by the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College London, which has additional infrastructure support provided by the NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre (BRC). The national cohorts are supported by: Danish Cancer Society (Denmark); Ligue Contre le Cancer, Institut Gustave Roussy, Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (France); German Cancer Aid, German Cancer Research Centre (DKFZ), German Institute of Human Nutrition Potsdam-Rehbruecke (DIfE), Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) (Germany); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro-AIRC-Italy, Compagnia di SanPaolo and National Research Council (Italy); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS), Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR), LK Research Funds, Dutch Prevention Funds, Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland), World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF), Statistics Netherlands (The Netherlands); Health Research Fund (FIS)-Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII), Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia and Navarra, and the Catalan Institute of Oncology-ICO (Spain); Swedish Cancer Society, Swedish Research Council and County Councils of Skane and Vaesterbotten (Sweden); Cancer Research UK (14136 to EPIC-Norfolk; C8221/A29017 to EPIC-Oxford), Medical Research Council (1000143 to EPIC-Norfolk; MR/M012190/1 to EPIC-Oxford) (United Kingdom). The funders of this study had no role in the decisions about the analysis or interpretation of the data, or preparation, review or approval of the manuscript. 30 16

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J Bennacef, AC; Khodja, AA; Abou-Bekr, FA; Ndao, T; Holl, R; Bencina, G Bennacef, Ali-Chakib; Khodja, Aomar Ammar; Abou-Bekr, Fadl Allah; Ndao, Tidiane; Holl, Ryan; Bencina, Goran Costs and Resource Use Among Patients with Cervical Cancer, Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia, and Genital Warts in Algeria JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND OUTCOMES RESEARCH

papillomavirus infections; sexually transmitted viral diseases; genital warts; North Africa epidemiology; Algeria epidemiology; burden of illness; cost of illness EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS; BURDEN; PREVENTION; MANAGEMENT; DISEASES; EUROPE; WOMEN; HPV Background: Cervical cancer rates in North Africa have risen in the last 10 years, suggesting that this region might benefit from cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination programs. To assess the potential benefits of cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination in North African countries, country-specific data on the prevalence and burden of HPV-related conditions are needed. Objectives: To describe the patterns and estimate the costs of management of cervical cancer, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), and genital warts in Algeria. Methods: This was a descriptive analysis of questionnaire data obtained from a panel of 15 oncologists, gynecologists, and dermatologists (n=5 each). Data on diagnostic and treatment patterns, recurrence, and healthcare resource use (HCRU) were obtained. The costs (in Algerian dinars) associated with diagnosis, treatment, and recurrence were estimated. Results: Diagnosis of CIN was obtained by cytology tests or lesion biopsies; for cervical cancer, lesion biopsies, MRI, and CT scans were the most common diagnostic tests. For CIN, 70% of gynecologists and oncologists regularly or always used conization as a treatment. Treatments used regularly or always for cervical cancer included chemotherapy (80%), hysterectomy (70%), and radiation (70%). Annual HCRU per institution included 20 outpatient visits and 15 hospitalizations for CIN, and 50 outpatient visits and 11 hospitalizations for cervical cancer. For genital warts, diagnostic tests performed regularly or always included assays for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, and syphilis; cervical cytology; and colposcopy. Cryotherapy was the universal first-line treatment. Median per-patient costs associated with diagnosis, treatment, and recurrence were 6750, 19 750, and 77 750, respectively, for CIN; 53 750, 650 000, and 431 250, respectively, for cervical cancer; and 16 075, 15 500, and 9250, respectively, for genital warts. Discussion: These results give an estimate of the HCRU and cost of cervical cancer, CIN, and genital warts and highlight the need to assess more precisely the epidemiology of these diseases in Algeria. Conclusions: This study investigated the management of patients with cervical cancer, CIN, or genital warts in Algeria and provided the first estimates of diagnosis and treatment patterns, HCRU, and costs associated with these conditions. These resource use and cost estimates highlight the need to develop prevention strategies for HPV-related pathologies. [Bennacef, Ali-Chakib] Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Algiers, Algeria; [Khodja, Aomar Ammar] Univ Hosp Mustapha Bacha, Algiers, Algeria; [Abou-Bekr, Fadl Allah] Univ Hosp Sidi Bel Abbes, Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria; [Ndao, Tidiane] Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Casablanca, Morocco; [Holl, Ryan] Merck Sharp & Dohme Int GmbH, Kriens, Switzerland; [Bencina, Goran] Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Madrid, Spain Merck & Company; Merck & Company Spain Bennacef, AC (corresponding author), Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Algiers, Algeria. ali.chakib.bennacef@merck.com

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PREvencion Con Dleta MEDiterDairy Product Consumption and Risk of Colorectal Cancer in an Older Mediterranean Population at High Cardiovascular Risk INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER
English Article

colorectal cancer; mediterranean diet; dairy products; milk; PREDIMED study CONJUGATED LINOLEIC-ACID; VITAMIN-D; COHORT; DIET; CALCIUM; FOOD; METAANALYSIS; MECHANISMS; DISEASE; MILK

Prospective studies have reported an inverse association between the consumption of total dairy products and milk and the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). Nonetheless, there is little and inconsistent evidence regarding subtypes of dairy product and CRC risk. We assessed the associations between the consumption of total dairy products, their different subtypes and CRC risk in older Mediterranean individuals at high cardiovascular risk. We analyzed data from 7,216 men and women (55-80 years) without CRC at baseline from the PREvencion con DIeta MEDiterranea study. Individuals were recruited between 2003 and 2009 and followed up until December 2012. At baseline and yearly thereafter, consumption of total and specific dairy products was assessed using a validated 137-item food-frequency questionnaire. Cox proportional hazards ratios (HRs) of CRC incidence were estimated for tertiles of mean consumption of dairy products during the follow-up. During a median [interquartile range] follow-up of 6.0 [4.4-7.3] years, we documented 101 incident CRC cases. In the multivariable-adjusted models, HRs and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of CRC for the comparison of extreme tertiles of total dairy product and low-fat milk consumption were 0.55 (95% CI: 0.31-0.99; p-trend = 0.037) and 0.54 (95% CI: 0.32-0.92; p-trend = 0.022), respectively. No significant associations with other dairy products (whole-fat and low-fat dairy products; total, low-fat and whole-fat yogurt; cheese; total, low-fat and whole-fat milk; concentrated full-fat dairy products, sugar-enriched dairy products and fermented dairy products) were found. A high consumption of total dairy products and low-fat milk was significantly associated with a reduced CRC risk. [Barrubés, Laura; Babio, Nancy; Mena-Sanchez, Guillermo; Basora, Josep; Salas-Salvado, Jordi] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Dept Biochem & Biotechnol, Human Nutr Unit, Reus, Spain; [Barrubés, Laura; Babio, Nancy; Mena-Sanchez, Guillermo; Toledo, Estefania; Estruch, Ramon; Ros, Emilio; Fito, Montserrat; Aros, Fernando; Fiol, Miquel; Manuel Santos-Lozano, Jose; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pinto, Xavier; Angel Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel; Vicente Sorli, Jose; Basora,

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Fahd; Rebbeck, Timothy R.; Friedman, Eitan The
spectrum of BRCA1 and BRCA2 pathogenic sequence variants in Middle
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BRCA1 BRCA2 mutational spectrum; first pass
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BRCA2 mutational spectrum in the Middle East, North Africa, and
Southern Europe is not well characterized. The unique history and
cultural practices characterizing these regions, often involving
consanguinity and inbreeding, plausibly led to the accumulation of
population-specific founder pathogenic sequence variants (PSVs).
To determine recurring BRCA PSVs in these locales, a search in
PUBMED, EMBASE, BIC, and CIMBA was carried out combined with
outreach to researchers from the relevant countries for
unpublished data. We identified 232 PSVs in BRCA1 and 239 in BRCA2
in 25 of 33 countries surveyed. Common PSVs that were detected in
four or more countries were c.5266dup (p.Gln1756Profs), c.181T>G
(p.Cys61Gly), c.68_69del (p.Glu23Valfs), c.5030_5033del
(p.Thr1677Ilefs), c.4327C>T (p.Arg1443Ter), c.5251C>T
(p.Arg1751Ter), c.1016dup (p.Val340Glyfs), c.3700_3704del
(p.Val1234Glnfs), c.4065_4068del (p.Asn1355Lysfs), c.1504_1508del
(p.Leu502Alafs), c.843_846del (p.Ser282Tyrfs), c.798_799del
(p.Ser267Lysfs), and c.3607C>T (p.Arg1203Ter) in BRCA1 and
c.2808_2811del (p.Ala938Profs), c.5722_5723del (p.Leu1908Argfs),
c.9097dup (p.Thr3033Asnfs), c.1310_1313del (p.p.Lys437Ilefs), and
c.5946del (p.Ser1982Argfs) for BRCA2. Notably, some mutations
(e.g., p.Asn257Lysfs (c.771_775del)) were observed in unrelated
populations. Thus, seemingly genotyping recurring BRCA PSVs in
specific populations may provide first pass BRCA genotyping
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Adherence to the mediterranean diet and risk of breast cancer in the European prospective investigation into cancer and nutrition cohort study

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER English
Article breast cancer;
Europe; Mediterranean diet; prospective studies FATTY-ACID;
PATTERNS; ESTROGEN; CALIBRATION; RATIONALE; VALIDITY; DISEASE;

GROWTH; CELLS Epidemiological evidence suggests that the Mediterranean diet (MD) could reduce the risk of breast cancer (BC). As evidence from the prospective studies remains scarce and conflicting, we investigated the association between adherence to the MD and risk of BC among 335,062 women recruited from 1992 to 2000, in ten European countries, and followed for 11 years on average. Adherence to the MD was estimated through an adapted relative Mediterranean diet (arMED) score excluding alcohol. Cox proportional hazards regression models were used while adjusting for BC risk factors. A total of 9,009 postmenopausal and 1,216 premenopausal first primary incident invasive BC were identified (5,862 estrogen or progesterone receptor positive [ER+/PR+] and 1,018 estrogen and progesterone receptor negative [ER/PR]). The arMED was inversely associated with the risk of BC overall and in postmenopausal women (high vs. low arMED score; hazard ratio [HR] = 0.94 [95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.88, 1.00] ptrend = 0.048, and HR = 0.93 [95% CI: 0.87, 0.99] ptrend = 0.037, respectively). The association was more pronounced in ER/PR tumors (HR = 0.80 [95% CI: 0.65, 0.99] ptrend = 0.043). The arMED score was not associated with BC in premenopausal women. Our findings show that adherence to a MD excluding alcohol was related to a modest reduced risk of BC in postmenopausal women, and this association was stronger in receptor-negative tumors. The results support the potential scope for BC prevention through dietary modification.

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6598; Agudo, Antonio/0000-0001-9900-5677; Dahm, Christina/0000-0003-0481-2893; Lund, Eiliv/0000-0002-8071-8711; Gonzalez, Carlos A/0000-0003-2822-9715; Overvad, Kim/0000-0001-6429-7921; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/0000-0003-4817-0757 European Commission [QLG1-CT-2001-01049]; European Commission (SANCO); Ligtre le Cancer; Institut Gustave Roussy; Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (France); Compagnia di San Paolo (Naples, Italy); German Cancer Aid; German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Danish Cancer Society; Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health RTICC 'Red Tematica de Investigacion Cooperativa en Cancer [C03/10R06/0020]; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro Funding Source: Custom European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); European Commission (SANCO) (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); Ligtre le Cancer; Institut Gustave Roussy; Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (France) (Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm)); Compagnia di San Paolo (Naples, Italy) (Compagnia di San Paolo); German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe); German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)); Danish Cancer Society (Danish Cancer Society); Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health RTICC 'Red Tematica de Investigacion Cooperativa en Cancer; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro) Grant sponsors: The European Commission FP5 project (QLG1-CT-2001-01049), "Europe Against Cancer" Programme of the European Commission (SANCO); Ligtre le Cancer, Institut Gustave Roussy, Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (France); Compagnia di San Paolo (Naples, Italy); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; German Cancer Aid; German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Danish Cancer Society; Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health RTICC 'Red Tematica de Investigacion Cooperativa en Cancer; (Grant numbers: C03/10, R06/0020); the partitue concipating regional governments and institutions of Spain; Cancer Research, United Kingdom; Medical Research Council, United Kingdom; The Stroke Association, United Kingdom; British Heart Foundation; Department of Health, United Kingdom; Food Standards Agency, United Kingdom; The Wellcome Trust, United Kingdom; The Hellenic Health Foundation; The Stavros Niarchos Foundation; The Hellenic Ministry of Health (Greece); Italian Association for Research on Cancer (AIRC); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS), Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR), LK Research Funds, Dutch Prevention Funds, Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland), World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF), Statistics Netherlands (The Netherlands); Swedish Cancer Society; Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane, Sweden; Helga-Nordforsk Centre of Excellence Programme in Food and Nutrition (Norway)

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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
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 J Kulhánová, I; Bray, F; Fadhil, I; Al-Zahrani, AS; El-Basmy, A; Anwar, WA; Al-Omari, A; Shamseddine, A; Znaor, A; Soerjomataram, I Kulhanova, Ivana; Bray, Freddie; Fadhil, Ibtihal; Al-Zahrani, Ali Saeed; El-Basmy, Amani; Anwar, Wagida A.; Al-Omari, Amal; Shamseddine, Ali; Znaor, Ariana; Soerjomataram, Isabelle Profile of cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean region: The need for action CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY English Article
 Cancer; Mortality; Incidence; Risk factors; Eastern Mediterranean regionHEPATITIS-C VIRUS; GLOBAL BURDEN; BREAST-CANCER; HEALTH OUTCOMES; CERVICAL-CANCER; AIR-POLLUTION; DISEASE; EGYPT; SCHISTOSOMIASIS; SMOKING Background: Many countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region (EMR) are undergoing marked demographic and socioeconomic transitions that are increasing the cancer burden in region. We sought to examine the national cancer incidence and mortality profiles as a support to regional cancer control planning in the EMR. Methods: GLOBOCAN 2012 data were used to estimate cancer incidence and mortality by country, cancer type, sex and age in 22 EMR countries. We calculated age- standardized incidence and mortality rates (per 100,000) using direct method of standardization. Results: The cancer incidence and mortality rates vary considerably between countries in the EMR. Incidence rates were highest in Lebanon (204 and 193 per 100,000 in males and females, respectively). Mortality rates were highest in Lebanon (119) and Egypt (121) among males and in Somalia (117) among females. The profile of common cancers differs substantially by sex. For females, breast cancer is the most common cancer in all 22 countries, followed by cervical cancer, which ranks high only in the lower-income countries in the region. For males, lung, prostate, and colorectal cancer in combination represent almost 30% of the cancer burden in countries that have attained very high levels of human development. Conclusions: The most common cancers are largely amenable to preventive strategies by primary and/or secondary prevention, hence a need for effective interventions tackling lifestyle risk factors and infections. The high mortality observed from breast and cervical cancer highlights the need to break the stigmas and improve awareness surrounding these cancers. (C) 2017 Published by Elsevier Ltd. [Kulhanova, Ivana; Bray, Freddie; Znaor, Ariana; Soerjomataram, Isabelle] Int Agcy Res Canc, Sect Canc Surveillance, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, F-69008 Lyon, France; [Fadhil, Ibtihal] WHO, Reg Off Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt; [Al-Zahrani, Ali Saeed] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [El-Basmy, Amani] Kuwait Canc Control Ctr, Epidemiol & Canc Registry Dept, Kuwait, Kuwait; [Anwar, Wagida A.] Ain Shams Univ, Dept Commun Environm & Occupat Med, Fac Med, Cairo, Egypt; [Al-Omari, Amal] King Hussein Canc Ctr, Amman, Jordan; [Shamseddine, Ali] Amer Univ Beirut, Div Hematol & Oncol, Dept Internal Med, Med Ctr, Beirut, Lebanon World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); World Health Organization; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); World Health Organization Egypt; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Ain Shams University; King Hussein Cancer Center; American University of Beirut Kulhánová, I (corresponding author), Int Agcy Res

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J Simkhada, P; van Teijlingen, E; Gurung, M; Wasti, SP
Simkhada, Padam; van Teijlingen, Edwin; Gurung,
Manju; Wasti, Sharada P. A survey of health
problems of Nepalese female migrants workers in the Middle-East
and Malaysia BMC INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS
English Article

Health problems; Migration; Exploitation; South Asia; Nepal;
Women; Gulf countries; Malaysia DOMESTIC WORKERS; HONG-KONG
Background: Nepal is a key supplier of labour for countries
in the Middle East, India and Malaysia. As many more men than
women leave Nepal to work abroad, female migrant workers are a
minority and very much under-researched. The aim of the study was
to explore the health problems of female Nepalese migrants working
in the Middle-East and Malaysia. Methods: The study was conducted
among 1010 women who were registered as migrant returnees at an
organisation called Pourakhi Nepal. Secondary data were extracted
from the records of the organisation covering the five-year period
of July 2009 to July 2014. Results: The 1010 participants were
aged 14 to 51 with a median age of 31 (IQR: 38-25) years. A
quarter of respondents (24%) reported having experienced health
problems while in the country of employment. Fever, severe illness
and accidents were the most common health problems reported.
Working for unlimited periods of time and not being able to change
one's place of work were independently associated with a greater
likelihood of health problems. Logistic regression shows that
migrant women who are illiterate [OR = 1.56, 95% CI: 1.02 to 2.38,
p = 0.042], who had changed their workplace [OR = 1.63, 95% CI:
1.14 to 2.32, p = 0.007], who worked unlimited periods of time [OR
= 1.64, 95% CI: 1.44 to 1.93, p = 0.020], had been severely
maltreated or tortured in the workplace [OR = 1.84, 95% CI: 1.15
to 2.92, p = 0.010], were not being paid on time [OR = 2.38, 95%
CI: 1.60 to 3.55, p = 0.038] and migrant women who had family
problems at home [OR = 3.48, CI 95%: 1.22 to 9.98, p = 0.020] were
significantly associated with health problems in their host
country in the Middle East. Conclusion: Female migrant workers
face various work-related health risks, which are often related to
exploitation. The Government of Nepal should initiate awareness
campaigns about health risks and rights in relation to health care
services in the host countries. Recruiting agencies/employers

should provide information on health risks and training for preventive measures. Raising awareness among female migrant workers can make a change in their working lives. [Simkhada, Padam] Liverpool John Moores Univ, Publ Hlth Inst, Henry Cotton Bldg,15-21 Webster St, Liverpool L3 2ET, Merseyside, England; [Simkhada, Padam; van Teijlingen, Edwin] Tribhuvan Univ, Manmohan Mem Inst Hlth Sci, Kirtipur, Nepal; [Simkhada, Padam; van Teijlingen, Edwin] Pokhara Univ, Nobel Coll, Pokhara, Nepal; [van Teijlingen, Edwin] Bournemouth Univ, Fac Hlth & Social Sci, Bournemouth, Dorset, England; [Gurung, Manju] Pourakhi Nepal, Makhamali Marg, Kathmandu, Nepal; [Wasti, Sharada P.] Georgetown Univ, Inst Reprod Hlth, Washington, DC USA Liverpool John Moores University; Tribhuvan University; Bournemouth University; Georgetown University Simkhada, P (corresponding author), Liverpool John Moores Univ, Publ Hlth Inst, Henry Cotton Bldg,15-21 Webster St, Liverpool L3 2ET, Merseyside, England.; Simkhada, P (corresponding author), Tribhuvan Univ, Manmohan Mem Inst Hlth Sci, Kirtipur, Nepal.; Simkhada, P (corresponding author), Pokhara Univ, Nobel Coll, Pokhara, Nepal. p.p.simkhada@ljmu.ac.uk

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Valle, Jesus; Diez, Orland; Eon-Marchais, Severine; Fostira, Florentia; Gensini, Francesca; Houdayer, Claude; Janatova, Marketa; Kiiski, Johanna, I; Konstantopoulou, Irene; Kubelka-Sabit, Katerina; Lazaro, Conxi; Lesueur, Fabienne; Manoukian, Siranoush; Marcinkute, Ruta; Mickys, Ugnius; Moncoutier, Virginie; Myszka, Aleksander; Tu Nguyen-Dumont; Nielsen, Finn Cilius; Norvilas, Rimvydas; Olah, Edith; Osorio, Ana; Papi, Laura; Peissel, Bernard; Peixoto, Ana; Plaseska-Karanfilska, Dijana; Pocza, Timea; Rossing, Maria; Rudaitis, Vilius; Santamarina, Marta; Santos, Catarina; Smichkoska, Snezhana; Southey, Melissa C.; Stoppa-Lyonnet, Dominique; Teixeira, Manuel; Torngren, Therese; Toss, Angela; Urioste, Miguel; Vega, Ana; Vlckova, Zdenka; Yannoukakos, Drakoulis; Zampiga, Valentina; Kleibl, Zdenek; Radice, Paolo; Nevanlinna, Heli; Ehrencrona, Hans; Janavicius, Ramunas; Peterlongo, Paolo ENIGMA Consortium; ENIGMA Consortium; GENESIS Study Collaborators; SWE-BRCA Grp The Spectrum of FANCM Protein Truncating Variants in European Breast Cancer Cases Cancers English Article

breast cancer predisposition; breast cancer risk factors; FANCM truncating variants; mutation spectrum; PTVs RISK; MUTATIONS; BRCA1; C.5791C-GREATER-THAN-T; ANEMIA; GENE

Germline protein truncating variants (PTVs) in the FANCM gene have been associated with a 2-4-fold increased breast cancer risk in case-control studies conducted in different European populations. However, the distribution and the frequency of FANCM PTVs in Europe have never been investigated. In the present study, we collected the data of 114 European female breast cancer cases with FANCM PTVs ascertained in 20 centers from 13 European countries. We identified 27 different FANCM PTVs. The p.Gln1701* PTV is the most common PTV in Northern Europe with a maximum frequency in Finland and a lower relative frequency in Southern Europe. On the contrary, p.Arg1931* seems to be the most common PTV in Southern Europe. We also showed that p.Arg658*, the third most common PTV, is more frequent in Central Europe, and p.Gln498Thrfs*7 is probably a founder variant from Lithuania. Of the 23 rare or unique FANCM PTVs, 15 have not been previously reported. We provide here the initial spectrum of FANCM PTVs in European breast cancer cases. [Figlioli, Gisella; Peterlongo, Paolo] IFOM, Genome Diagnost Program, FIRC Inst Mol Oncol, I-20139 Milan, Italy; [Kvist, Anders; Borg, Ake; Torngren, Therese] Lund Univ, Dept Clin Sci Lund, Div Oncol & Pathol, SE-22381 Lund, Sweden; [Tham, Emma] Karolinska Univ Hosp, Dept Clin Genet, S-17176 Stockholm, Sweden; [Tham, Emma] Karolinska Inst, Dept Mol Med, S-17176 Stockholm, Sweden; [Soukupova, Jana; Janatova, Marketa; Kleibl, Zdenek] Charles Univ Prague, Fac Med 1, Inst Biochem & Expt Oncol, Prague 12853, Czech Republic; [Kleiblova, Petra] Gen Univ Hosp, Inst Biol & Med Genet, Prague 12800, Czech Republic; [Kleiblova, Petra] Charles Univ Prague, Fac Med 1, Prague 12800, Czech Republic; [Muranen, Taru A.; Kiiski, Johanna, I; Nevanlinna, Heli] Helsinki Univ Hosp, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Helsinki 00029, Finland; [Muranen, Taru A.; Kiiski, Johanna, I; Nevanlinna, Heli] Univ Helsinki, HUS, Helsinki 00029, Finland; [Andrieu, Nadine; Eon-Marchais, Severine; Lesueur, Fabienne; GENESIS Study Collaborators] PSL Univ, Inst Curie, U900, INSERM, F-75005 Paris, France; [Andrieu, Nadine; Eon-Marchais, Severine; Lesueur, Fabienne] Mines ParisTech, F-77300 Fontainebleau, France; [Azzollini, Jacopo; Manoukian, Siranoush; Peissel, Bernard] IRCCS Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Med Oncol & Hematol, Unit Med Genet Fdn, I-

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 Inequalities in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality MIDDLE
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 Correlation; GLOBOCAN Cancer Project HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS;
 SURVIVAL; COUNTRIES; BURDEN; PREVALENCE; PATTERNS; OBESITY;
 REGIONS; TRENDS; BREAST Background: Cervical cancer is the
 third most common cancer in women after breast and colorectal
 cancers, and one of the leading causes of cancer death among women
 worldwide. The aim of this study is to determine the associations
 of cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates with the Human
 Development Index. Methods: Information of the incidence and
 mortality rates for cervical cancer were obtained from the
 GLOBOCAN Cancer Project for 2012 and data for the Human
 Development Index for 2013 from the World Bank database. We used
 linear regression models to assess the Human Development Index
 effect on cervical cancer occurrence rates. Inequality in the age-
 standardized incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer
 according to the Human Development Index were assessed by the
 concentration index. Results: The results showed substantially
 higher cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates in regions
 with low and medium Human Development Index compared to regions
 that had substantially elevated Human Development Index. The death
 and incidence from cervical cancer were more concentrated in low
 Human Development Index countries. There was a significant
 negative association between the cervical cancer incidence and
 mortality rates with all the components of the Human Development
 Index, including life expectancy ($B=-0.98$, $P<0.001$), mean years of
 schooling ($B=-1.86$, $P<0.001$), gross national income ($B=-0.38$,
 $P<0.001$), urbanization level ($B=-0.29$, $P<0.001$), and age
 standardized obesity ($B=-0.45$, $P<0.001$). Conclusion: Cervical
 cancer is a significant public health problem in countries with
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 Medical Sciences; Hamadan University of Medical Sciences; Shahid
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 GL00X 2025-06-24 WOS:000436790600010
 J Gany, F; Ayash, C; Raad, N; Wu, ML; Roberts-Eversley, N;
 Mahmoud, H; Fouad, Y; Fahmy, Y; Asar, H; Salama, A; El-Shinawi, M
 Gany, Francesca; Ayash, Claudia; Raad,
 Noor; Wu, Minlun; Roberts-Eversley, Nicole; Mahmoud, Hani; Fouad,
 Yousef; Fahmy, Yara; Asar, Hadeel; Salama, Ahmed; El-Shinawi,
 Mohamed Financial and food security challenges of
 Egyptian women undergoing breast cancer treatment SUPPORTIVE CARE
 IN CANCER English Article
 Breast cancer; Egypt; Financial toxicity; Food
 insecurity; Patient navigation PATIENT NAVIGATION; CARE;
 DIAGNOSIS; COUNTRIES; BARRIERS; IMPACT Background Breast cancer
 treatment is an established cause of financial toxicity, and
 associated costs may contribute to higher mortality and morbidity
 rates. In Egypt, breast cancer incidence and mortality rates are
 among the highest in the Middle East. Late-stage diagnosis is
 common, and disease occurs at an earlier age than in Europe and
 North America. Out-of-pocket payments are the primary means of
 financing healthcare in Egypt, and socioeconomic factors have been
 shown to significantly impact access to cancer screening and
 treatment. Methods An observational cross-sectional study was
 conducted among breast cancer patients at Ain Shams University
 Hospitals in Cairo from 2013 to 2015. Results One hundred women
 with breast cancer participated. There was a high need for
 financial assistance (66.0%) and patients with financial needs had
 great difficulty affording medications (80.0%). A number of
 patients had lost their jobs following diagnosis, with 32.7%
 employed prior to diagnosis and 15.3% afterwards. Nearly one-half
 of participants were classified as food insecure, and nearly one-
 third reported difficulty affording transportation costs.
 Conclusions This is the first study to describe socioeconomic
 needs and financial impact among a cohort of Egyptian women
 undergoing breast cancer treatment. The findings highlight the
 financial impact of breast cancer treatment on a cohort of
 Egyptian breast cancer patients and the need for a
 multidisciplinary approach to help them access and mitigate the
 costs of treatment. Recommendations include implementing patient
 financial navigation services and producing printed materials to
 inform patients of resources to help mitigate the treatment's
 financial impact. [Gany, Francesca; Ayash, Claudia; Raad,
 Noor; Wu, Minlun; Roberts-Eversley, Nicole; Mahmoud, Hani] Mem
 Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Immigrant Hlth & Canc Dispar Serv, Dept
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 Shinawi, Mohamed] Ain Shams Univ, Dept Gen Surg, Cairo, Egypt
 Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; Egyptian Knowledge
 Bank (EKB); Ain Shams University Ayash, C (corresponding author),
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 Dept Psychiat & Behav Sci, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10021 USA.
 ayashc@mskcc.org Fouad, Yousef/AAJ-1730-2021; Fahmy,
 Yara/AAV-9647-2020 Fahmy, Yara/0000-0002-9883-5270; Asar,
 Hadeel/0009-0005-9792-5142; Fouad, Yousef/0000-0002-2954-2917
 National Cancer Institute [P30 CA008748]; Olayan Group
 National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health
 & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH

National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Olayan Group This work was supported by The Olayan Group and National Cancer Institute (P30 CA008748). 38 11 11 0 9 SPRINGER NEW YORK ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES 0941-4355 1433-7339 SUPPORT CARE CANCER Support. Care CancerDEC 2020 28 12 5787 5794 10.1007/s00520-020-05426-9 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00520-020-05426-9 MAR 2020 8 Oncology; Health Care Sciences & Services; Rehabilitation Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Oncology; Health Care Sciences & Services; Rehabilitation PI3HG 32221669 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000521856700002 J Hirko, KA; Willett, WC; Hankinson, SE; Rosner, BA; Beck, AH; Tamimi, RM; Eliassen, AH Hirko, Kelly A.; Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Beck, Andrew H.; Tamimi, Rulla M.; Eliassen, A. Heather Healthy dietary patterns and risk of breast cancer by molecular subtype BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT English Article Breast cancer; Diet; Patterns; Molecular subtypes GENE-EXPRESSION PATTERNS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; POOLED ANALYSIS; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; VEGETABLE INTAKE; EATING INDEX; QUALITY; ADHERENCE; COHORT; REPRODUCIBILITY We examined associations between dietary quality indices and breast cancer risk by molecular subtype among 100,643 women in the prospective Nurses' Health Study (NHS) cohort, followed from 1984 to 2006. Dietary quality scores for the Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), alternate Mediterranean diet (aMED), and Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) dietary patterns were calculated from semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaires collected every 2-4 years. Breast cancer molecular subtypes were defined according to estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor, human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER2), cytokeratin 5/6 (CK5/6), and epidermal growth factor receptor status from immunostained tumor microarrays in combination with histologic grade. Cox proportional hazards models, adjusted for age and breast cancer risk factors, were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). Competing risk analyses were used to assess heterogeneity by subtype. We did not observe any significant associations between the AHEI or aMED dietary patterns and risk of breast cancer by molecular subtype. However, a significantly reduced risk of HER2-type breast cancer was observed among women in 5th versus 1st quintile of the DASH dietary pattern [n = 134 cases, Q5 vs. Q1 HR (95 % CI) = 0.44 (0.25-0.77)], and the inverse trend across quintiles was significant (p trend = 0.02). We did not observe any heterogeneity in associations between AHEI (p (het) = 0.25), aMED (p (het) = 0.71), and DASH (p (het) = 0.12) dietary patterns and breast cancer by subtype. Adherence to the AHEI, aMED, and DASH dietary patterns was not strongly associated with breast cancer molecular subtypes. [Hirko, Kelly A.] Michigan State Univ, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, 909 Fee Rd, E Lansing, MI 48824 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Tamimi, Rulla M.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Div Network Med, 909 Fee Rd, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Beck, Andrew H.; Tamimi, Rulla M.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, 909 Fee Rd, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Willett, Walter

C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Tamimi, Rulla M.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 909 Fee Rd, Boston, MA USA; [Willett, Walter C.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA; [Hankinson, Susan E.] Univ Massachusetts, Dept Biostat & Epidemiol, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; [Beck, Andrew H.] Beth Israel Deaconess Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, Boston, MA 02215 USA

Michigan State University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Amherst; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Hirko, KA (corresponding author), Michigan State Univ, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, 909 Fee Rd, E Lansing, MI 48824 USA. khirko@epi.msu.edu Hirko, Kelly/AFN-8256-2022; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013 Eliassen, A Heather/0000-0002-3961-6609; hirko, kelly/0000-0002-0050-655X NIH [UM1 CA186107, P01 CA087969]; [R25 CA098566]; [T32 CA009001] NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); ; This research was supported by the NIH UM1 CA186107 (Meir Stampfer) and P01 CA087969 (Meir Stampfer). KA Hirko is supported by the R25 CA098566 and the T32 CA009001 training grants. We would like to thank the participants and staff of the Nurses' Health Study for their valuable contributions as well as the following state cancer registries for their help: AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, and WY. The authors assume full responsibility for analyses and interpretation of these data. 68 45 49

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J Hamdi, Y; Boujemaa, M; Ben Rekaya, M; Ben Hamda, C; Mighri, N; El Benna, H; Mejri, N; Labidi, S; Daoud, N; Naouali, C; Messaoud, O; Chargui, M; Ghedira, K; Boubaker, MS; Mrad, R; Boussen, H; Abdelhak, S Hamdi, Yosr; Boujemaa, Maroua; Ben Rekaya, Mariem; Ben Hamda, Cherif; Mighri, Najah; El Benna, Houda; Mejri, Nesrine; Labidi, Soumaya; Daoud, Nouha; Naouali, Chokri; Messaoud, Olfa; Chargui, Mariem; Ghedira, Kais; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Mrad, Ridha; Boussen, Hamouda; Abdelhak, Sonia PEC Consortium Family specific genetic predisposition to breast cancer: results from Tunisian whole exome sequenced breast cancer cases JOURNAL OF TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE English Article

Breast cancer; Exome sequencing; Family specific predisposition; Non BRCA Tunisian families SUSCEPTIBILITY GENE; CYSTIC-FIBROSIS; RARE MUTATIONS; RISK; IDENTIFICATION; DNA; POLYMORPHISMS; ASSOCIATION; POPULATION; REVEALS Background: A family history of breast cancer has long been thought to indicate the presence of inherited genetic events that predispose to this disease. In North Africa, many specific epidemio-genetic characteristics have been observed in breast cancer families when

compared to Western populations. Despite these specificities, the majority of breast cancer genetics studies performed in North Africa remain restricted to the investigation of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. Thus, comprehensive data at a whole exome or whole genome level from local patients are lacking. Methods: A whole exome sequencing (WES) of seven breast cancer Tunisian families have been performed using a family-based approach. We focused our analysis on BC-TN-F001 family that included two affected members that have been sequenced using WES. Relevant variants identified in BC-TN-F001 have been confirmed using Sanger sequencing. Then, we conducted an integrative analysis by combining our results with those from other WES studies in order to figure out the genetic transmission model of the newly identified genes. Biological network construction and protein-protein interactions analyses have been performed to decipher the molecular mechanisms likely accounting for the role of these genes in breast cancer risk. Results: Sequencing, filtering strategies, and validation analysis have been achieved. For BC-TN-F001, no deleterious mutations have been identified on known breast cancer genes. However, 373 heterozygous, exonic and rare variants have been identified on other candidate genes. After applying several filters, 12 relevant high-risk variants have been selected. Our results showed that these variants seem to be inherited in a family specific model. This hypothesis has been confirmed following a thorough analysis of the reported WES studies. Enriched biological process and protein-protein interaction networks resulted in the identification of four novel breast cancer candidate genes namely MMS19, DNAH3, POLK and KATB6. Conclusions: In this first WES application on Tunisian breast cancer patients, we highlighted the impact of next generation sequencing technologies in the identification of novel breast cancer candidate genes which may bring new insights into the biological mechanisms of breast carcinogenesis. Our findings showed that the breast cancer predisposition in non-BRCA families may be ethnic and/or family specific. [Hamdi, Yosr; Boujemaa, Maroua; Ben Rekaya, Mariem; Mighri, Najah; Naouali, Chokri; Messaoud, Olfa; Chargui, Mariem; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Abdelhak, Sonia] Univ Tunis El Manar, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Inst Pasteur Tunis, LR16IPT05,13 Pl Pasteur BP 74, Tunis 1002, Tunisia; [Ben Hamda, Cherif; Ghedira, Kais] Univ Tunis El Manar, Lab Bioinformat Biomath & Biostat, Inst Pasteur Tunis, LR16IPT09, Tunis, Tunisia; [Ben Hamda, Cherif] Carthage Univ, Fac Sci Bizerte, Tunis, Tunisia; [El Benna, Houda; Mejri, Nesrine; Labidi, Soumaya; Daoud, Nouha; Boussen, Hamouda; PEC Consortium] Abderrahmane Mami Hosp, Dept Med Oncol, Ariana, Tunisia; [Mrad, Ridha] Charles Nicolle Hosp, Dept Human Genet, Tunis, Tunisia

Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Universite de Carthage; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Abderrahmene Mami; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Charles Nicolle Hamdi, Y (corresponding author), Univ Tunis El Manar, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Inst Pasteur Tunis, LR16IPT05,13 Pl Pasteur BP 74, Tunis 1002, Tunisia.

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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research [LR11IPT05,
LR16IPT05]; E.C. [295097] Tunisian Ministry of Public
Health(Ministry of Public Health in Tunisia); Tunisian Ministry of
Higher Education and Scientific Research(Ministry of Higher
Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia); E.C.(European Union
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J Nosrati, A; Naghshvar, F; Torabizadeh, Z; Haghshenas, M;
Sangsefidi, H Nosrati, Anahita; Naghshvar,
Farshad; Torabizadeh, Zhila; Haghshenas, Mohammadreza; Sangsefidi,
Hadi Relationship between Human Papilloma Virus and
Colorectal Cancer in Northern Iran MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
CANCER English Article
Colorectal cancer; Human papilloma virus; PCR
COLON; INFECTION; ASSOCIATION; DNA; CARCINOMAS; FREQUENCY
Background: Colorectal cancer is one of the most common
malignancies worldwide with more than one million new cases.
According to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran,
colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer in Iran. Many
risk factors are known causes of this disease. However, the
molecular mechanisms associated with colorectal cancer are still
under investigation. Recent studies have shown that some viruses,
particularly human papilloma virus, may be associated with the
pathology of colorectal cancer. Methods: This case-control study
examined 95 colorectal cancer and 95 normal colon tissue paraffin
blocks (control) to identify the relationship between human
papilloma virus and colorectal cancer by polymerase chain
reaction. Results: Clinicopathological data that included sex,
age, tumor grade, stage and location were recorded. All tumor and
control groups (totally: 190 samples) were negative in terms of
the human papilloma virus genome. No relationship between
clinicopathological data and human papilloma virus genome was
identified. Conclusions: Regardless of other risk factors for
colorectal cancer, a number of studies in different parts of the
world have shown that human papilloma virus may be an important
factor in the increasing incidence of colorectal cancer. However,
we have found no association between human papilloma virus and
colorectal cancer in this study. [Nosrati, Anahita; Naghshvar,
Farshad; Torabizadeh, Zhila; Sangsefidi, Hadi] Mazandaran Univ Med
Sci, Imam Khomeini Hosp, Dept Pathol, Sari, Iran; [Haghshenas,
Mohammadreza] Mazandaran Univ Med Sci, Dept Virol, Fac Med, Sari,
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of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences
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Ramadan, M; El-Hamzawy, H; Wilson, ML; Banerjee, M; Boffetta, P;

Harford, J; Merajver, SD Dey, Subhojit;

Soliman, Amr S.; Hablas, Ahmad; Seifeldein, Ibrahim A.; Ismail,

Kadry; Ramadan, Mohamed; El-Hamzawy, Hesham; Wilson, Mark L.;

Banerjee, Mousumi; Boffetta, Paolo; Harford, Joe; Merajver, Sofia

D. Urban-rural differences in breast cancer

incidence in Egypt (1999-2006) BREAST English

Article Breast cancer;

Incidence; Urban-rural; xenoestrogens; Egypt PERSISTENT ORGANIC

POLLUTANTS; PASSIVE AIR SAMPLERS; BISPHENOL-A; ORGANOCHLORINE

PESTICIDES; POLYCHLORINATED-BIPHENYLS; US POPULATION; WASTE-WATER;

ENVIRONMENT; EXPOSURE; MORTALITY Objective: To describe urban

rural differences in breast cancer incidence in Gharbiah, Egypt

and to investigate if these differences could be explained by

known risk factors of breast cancer. Methods: We used data from

the population-based cancer registry of Gharbiah, Egypt to assess

breast cancer incidence from 1999 through 2006. The Egyptian

census provided data on district-specific population, age, and

urban rural classification. Incidence patterns of breast cancer by

district and age-specific urban rural differences were analyzed.

Results: Overall, incidence rate of breast cancer was three to

four times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (60.9/10(5)-

year for urban areas versus 17.8/10(5)-year for rural areas; IRR =

3.73, 95% CI = 3.30, 4.22). Urban areas had consistently higher

incidence of breast cancer across all age-groups for all years.

Higher incidence of breast cancer was also seen in the more

developed districts of Tanta and El-Mehalla. Conclusions: Higher

incidence of breast cancer in urban and more developed populations

might be related to higher exposure to xenoestrogens, as well as

other endocrine disruptors and genotoxic substances. (C) 2010

Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Dey, Subhojit; Soliman,

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Epidemiol, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Hablas, Ahmad; Ismail, Kadry]

Gharbiah Canc Soc, Tanta, Gharbiah, Egypt; [Seifeldein, Ibrahim

A.; Ramadan, Mohamed; El-Hamzawy, Hesham] Tanta Canc Ctr, Tanta,

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Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Tanta University; University of

Michigan System; University of Michigan; Icahn School of Medicine

at Mount Sinai; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH

National Cancer Institute (NCI); University of Michigan System;

University of Michigan Dey, S (corresponding author), Univ

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MI 48109 USA. subhojit@umich.edu Boffetta, Paolo/AAI-7767-

2021 Harford, Joe Bryan/0000-0002-6681-6315 Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda [R25 CA112383, R03 CA117350,5, R03 CA117355, P30 CA46592]; Burroughs Wellcome Fund; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health; Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan; National Cancer Institute [P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Burroughs Wellcome Fund(Burroughs Wellcome Fund); Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health(University of Michigan System); Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan; National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda [R25 CA112383, R03 CA117350,5 P30 CA46592], the Burroughs Wellcome Fund [SDM], and the Breast Cancer Research Foundation [SDM]. Block Grant of the Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health; and the Travel Grant of the Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan to [SD]. 45

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0960-9776 1532-3080 BREAST Breast OCT 2010
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7 Oncology; Obstetrics & Gynecology Science Citation
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J Chaichian, S; Khateri, S; Moradi, Y; Khosravi Shadmani, F;
Mansori, K; Khazaei, Z; Moradpour, F; Varse, F

Chaichian, Shahla; Khateri, Sorour; Moradi, Yousef; Khosravi
Shadmani, Fatemeh; Mansori, Kamyar; Khazaei, Zaher; Moradpour,
Farhad; Varse, Fatemeh Trends in Cervical Cancer
Incidence in Iran from 2003 to 2009 MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
CANCER English Article

Cervical cancer; Trend of incidence; Epidemiology
HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; ORAL-CONTRACEPTIVES; CYTOLOGY; RISK;
NEOPLASIA; HISTORY; BREAST; CELLS Background: Cancer is the second
leading cause of death worldwide and the third in Iran. Among
cancers, cervical cancer is the third leading cause of death in
women. Thus, recognizing the epidemiology and trends of cervical
cancer can be effective for planning and policy-making. This study
aims to investigate the incidence and trends of cervical cancer in
Iran due to the few studies that have addressed this issue and the
unclear trend for cervical cancer in Iran. Methods: This study re-
analyzed existing data from the cancer data recording system in
Iran during years 2003 to 2009. We used available data from the
National Cancer Registry and Center for Disease Control of the
Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education. Stata
software (version 11) was used for data analysis and the
significance of the incidence trend diagram was derived with
WINPEPI software. Results: Assessment of the National Cancer

Registry statistics from 2003 to 2009 showed an increased trend in cervical cancer from 2003 to 2008 and a decreased trend from 2008 to 2009. During this period, there were 4273 cases of cervical cancer registered. From these, 394 cases were registered in 2003 which peaked at 907 cases in 2009. The registered cancer cases had an approximately 3-fold increase during this period. Most provinces reported an increased trend of incidence in cervical cancer. Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, the incidence of cervical cancer is increasing in Iran, especially in the central regions of the country. Therefore, considering the growing trend of cancer, we recommend early detection through screening programs, public awareness, and public training programs that particularly target high risk populations. [Chaichian, Shahla] Islamic Azad Univ, Tehran Med Sci Branch, Minimally Invas Techn Res Ctr Women, Tehran, Iran; [Khateri, Sorour] Kurdistan Univ Med Sci, Student Res Comm, Sanandaj, Iran; [Moradi, Yousef] Iran Univ Med Sci, Pars Hosp, Pars Adv & Minimally Invas Med Manners Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Khosravi Shadmani, Fatemeh] Shahid Beheshti Univ Med Sci, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Tehran, Iran; [Mansori, Kamyar] Gonabad Univ Med Sci, Social Dev & Hlth Promot Res Ctr, Gonabad, Iran; [Mansori, Kamyar] Islamic Azad Univ, Sch Nursing & Midwifery, Sannandaj Branch, Sanandaj, Iran; [Khazaei, Zaher] Dezful Univ Med Sci, Dezful, Iran; [Moradpour, Farhad; Varse, Fatemeh] Iran Univ Med Sci, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Tehran, Iran Islamic Azad University; Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences; Iran University of Medical Sciences; Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; Islamic Azad University; Iran University of Medical Sciences Moradi, Y (corresponding author), Iran Univ Med Sci, Pars Hosp, Pars Adv & Minimally Invas Med Manners Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran.

yousefmoradi211@yahoo.com Shadmani, Fatemeh/Y-9533-2019; Moradi, Yousef/LPQ-4665-2024; Moradpour, Farhad/HGA-9768-2022; Chaichian, Shahla/S-9196-2017; Moradi, Yousef/AAV-5696-2021
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 Giovannucci, E Fung, Teresa T.; Hu, Frank B.;
 Wu, Kana; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Fuchs, Charles S.; Giovannucci,
 Edward The Mediterranean and Dietary Approaches to
 Stop Hypertension (DASH) diets and colorectal cancer AMERICAN
 JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article
 NIH-AARP DIET; CORONARY-
 HEART-DISEASE; IGF-BINDING-PROTEINS; GROWTH-FACTOR-I; C-PEPTIDE;
 RISK; INSULIN; QUESTIONNAIRE; METAANALYSIS; ADHERENCE

Background Although the Mediterranean diet has been studied for cancer mortality and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet shares similarities with the Mediterranean diet few studies have specifically examined these 2 diets and incident colorectal cancer Objective The objective was to prospectively assess the association between the Alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMed) and the DASH style diet scores and risk

of colorectal cancer in middle aged men and women Design A total of 87 256 women and 45 490 men (age 30-55 y for women and 40-75 y for men at baseline) without a history of cancer were followed for ≤ 26 y The aMed and DASH scores were calculated for each participant by using dietary information that was assessed ≤ 7 times during follow up Relative risks (RRs) for colorectal cancer were computed with adjustment for potential confounders Results We documented 1432 cases of incident colorectal cancer among women and 1032 cases in men Comparing top with bottom quintiles of the DASH score the pooled RR for total colorectal cancer was 0.80 (95% CI 0.70-0.91 P for trend = 0.0001) The corresponding RR for DASH score and colon cancer was 0.81 (95% CI 0.69-0.95 P for trend = 0.002) There was a suggestion of an inverse association with rectal cancer with a pooled RR-of 0.73 (95% CI 0.55-0.98 P for trend = 0.31) when comparing top with bottom quintiles of DASH score No association was observed with aMed score Conclusion Adherence to the DASH diet (which involves higher intakes of whole grains fruit and vegetables moderate amounts of low fat dairy and lower amounts of red or processed meats desserts and sweetened beverages) was associated with a lower risk of colorectal cancer Am J Clin Nutr 2010 92 1429-35 [Fung, Teresa T.] Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Fung, Teresa T.; Hu, Frank B.; Wu, Kana; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Hu, Frank B.; Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Fuchs, Charles S.] Dana Farber Canc Inst, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Hu, Frank B.; Giovannucci, Edward] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Lab, Boston, MA USA; [Chiuve, Stephanie E.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Div Prevent Med, Boston, MA USA; Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Boston, MA USA Simmons University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School Fung, TT (corresponding author), Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, 300 Fenway, Boston, MA 02115 USA. Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Giovannucci, Edward/ADE-8028-2022 Chiuve, Stephanie/0000-0002-3524-8917 National Institutes of Health [CA98859, CA87969, HL60712] National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) Supported by the National Institutes of Health (grant nos CA98859 CA87969 and HL60712) 29 181 204 0 32 OXFORD UNIV PRESS OXFORD GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND 0002-9165 1938-3207 AM J CLIN NUTR Am. J. Clin. Nutr. DEC 2010 92 6 1429 1435 10.3945/ajcn.2010.29242 http://dx.doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.2010.29242 7 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics 690HM 21097651 Green Published, Bronze 2025-06-24 WOS:000284993600021 J Figlioli, G; Billaud, A; Wang, Q; Bolla, MK; Dennis, J; Lush, M; Kvist, A; Adank, MA; Ahearn, TU; Antonenkova, NN; Auvinen, P; Behrens, S; Bermisheva, M; Bogdanova, N; Bojesen, SE; Bonanni, B; Brüning, T; Camp, NJ; Campbell, A; Castela, JE; Cessna, MH; Czene, K; Devilee, P; Dörk, T; Eriksson, M; Fasching,

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NBCS Collaborators; kConFab Investigators Spectrum and Frequency of Germline FANCM Protein-Truncating Variants in 44,803 European Female Breast Cancer Cases
CANCERS English Article

breast cancer predisposition; breast cancer risk factors; FANCM PTVs spectrum; protein truncating variants; PTVs RISK; GENE; C.5791C-GREATER-THAN-T; SUSCEPTIBILITY Simple Summary Mutations in the FANCM gene may cause a particular type of breast cancer known as ER-negative. In this study, we describe the geographic distribution of 66 different FANCM mutations identified in 44,803 female breast cancer cases from Europe, USA, Canada and Australia. We found that the FANCM:p.Gln1701* mutation is most common in Northern Europe and has lower frequencies in Southern European countries. In contrast, the FANCM:p.Gly1906Alafs*12 mutation is most common in Southern Europe and rarer in Central and Northern Europe. We found that the FANCM:p.Arg658* mutation is most prevalent in Central Europe and that the FANCM:p.Gln498Thrfs*7 mutation originates from Lithuania. Finally, we showed that many and varied FANCM mutations are present in Southwestern and Central Europeans while a much more limited range of mutations is present in Northeastern Europeans. The knowledge of this geographic distribution of FANCM mutations is important to establish more efficient genetic testing strategies in specific

populations. FANCM germline protein truncating variants (PTVs) are moderate-risk factors for ER-negative breast cancer. We previously described the spectrum of FANCM PTVs in 114 European breast cancer cases. In the present, larger cohort, we report the spectrum and frequency of four common and 62 rare FANCM PTVs found in 274 carriers detected among 44,803 breast cancer cases. We confirmed that p.Gln1701* was the most common PTV in Northern Europe with lower frequencies in Southern Europe. In contrast, p.Gly1906Alafs*12 was the most common PTV in Southern Europe with decreasing frequencies in Central and Northern Europe. We verified that p.Arg658* was prevalent in Central Europe and had highest frequencies in Eastern Europe. We also confirmed that the fourth most common PTV, p.Gln498Thrfs*7, might be a founder variant from Lithuania. Based on the frequency distribution of the carriers of rare PTVs, we showed that the FANCM PTVs spectra in Southwestern and Central Europe were much more heterogeneous than those from Northeastern Europe. These findings will inform the development of more efficient FANCM genetic testing strategies for breast cancer cases from specific European populations. [Figlioli, Gisella; Billaud, Amandine; Peterlongo, Paolo] IFOM ETS AIRC Inst Mol Oncol, Genome Diagnost Program, I-20139 Milan, Italy; [Wang, Qin; Bolla, Manjeet K.; Dennis, Joe; Lush, Michael; Michailidou, Kyriaki; Pharoah, Paul D. P.; Easton, Douglas F.] Univ Cambridge, Ctr Canc Genet Epidemiol, Dept Publ Hlth & Primary Care, Cambridge CB1 8RN, England; [Kvist, Anders] Lund Univ, Dept Clin Sci Lund, Div Oncol, S-22185 Lund, Sweden; [Adank, Muriel A.] Antoni Leeuwenhoek Hosp, Netherlands Canc Inst, Family Canc Clin, NL-1066 CX Amsterdam, Netherlands; [Ahearn, Thomas U.; Garcia-Closas, Montserrat; Yang, Xiaohong R.] NCI, NIH, Dept Hlth & Human Serv, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Antonenkova, Natalia N.; Bogdanova, Natalia, V] NN Alexandrov Res Inst Oncol & Med Radiol, Minsk 223040, BELARUS; [Auvinen, Paeivi; Mannermaa, Arto] Univ Eastern Finland, Translat Canc Res Area, Kuopio 70210, Finland; [Auvinen, Paeivi] Univ Eastern Finland, Inst Clin Med Oncol, Kuopio 70210, Finland; [Auvinen, Paeivi] Kuopio Univ Hosp, Canc Ctr, Dept Oncol, Kuopio 70210, Finland; [Behrens, Sabine; Chang-Claude, Jenny] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Canc Epidemiol, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany; [Bermisheva, Marina] Russian Acad Sci, Inst Biochem & Genet, Ufa Fed Res Ctr, Ufa 450054, Russia; [Bogdanova, Natalia, V] Hannover Med Sch, Dept Radiat Oncol, D-30625 Hannover, Germany; [Bogdanova, Natalia, V; Doerk, Thilo; Hillemanns, Peter] Hannover Med Sch, Gynaecol Res Unit, D-30625 Hannover, Germany; [Bojesen, Stig E.] Copenhagen Univ Hosp, Herlev & Gentofte Hosp, Copenhagen Gen Populat Study, DK-2730 Herlev, Denmark; [Bojesen, Stig E.] Copenhagen Univ Hosp, Herlev & Gentofte Hosp, Dept Clin Biochem, DK-2730 Herlev, Denmark; [Bojesen, Stig E.] Univ Copenhagen, Fac Hlth & Med Sci, DK-2200 Copenhagen, Denmark; [Bonanni, Bernardo] European Inst Oncol IRCCS, Div Canc Prevent & Genet, IEO, I-20141 Milan, Italy; [Bruening, Thomas] Inst Ruhr Univ Bochum IPA, Inst Prevent & Occupat Med German Social Accid In, D-44789 Bochum, Germany; [Camp, Nicola J.] Univ Utah, Dept Internal Med, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA; [Camp, Nicola J.] Univ Utah, Huntsman Canc Inst, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA; [Campbell, Archie] Univ Edinburgh, Inst Genet & Canc, Ctr Genom & Expt Med, Edinburgh EH4 2XU, Scotland; [Campbell, Archie] Univ Edinburgh, Usher Inst Populat Hlth Sci & Informat, Edinburgh EH16 4UX, Scotland; [Castelao, Jose E.] Xerencia Xest Integrada Vigo SERGAS, Oncol & Genet Unit, Inst

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Pap smear; Cervical cancer; HPV; Cervical screening program; Jordan EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; NORTH-AFRICA; PAP-SMEAR; PREVENTION; ADENOCARCINOMA; KNOWLEDGE Objectives: Cervical cancer is preceded by a group of epithelial cell abnormalities. However, there is insufficient data on cervical abnormalities in Jordan and the Middle East at large. The current study aimed at determining the prevalence of different cytological abnormalities in women in Jordan. In addition, it aimed at assessing the age specific cytological abnormalities in these women and analyzing the changing trends of epithelial cell abnormalities in cervical smear over a period of 15 years compared in three periods of five years each. Materials and Methods: 6,455 conventional cervical Papanicolaou (Pap) smear results obtained between January 2000 and December 2014 were retrospectively analyzed. Results: Out of the 6,454 Pap smears analyzed, 5,645 (87.5%) were found adequate for reporting. A total number of 801 (14.2 %) cases had cervical epithelial abnormalities. A significant increase in cytological abnormalities was observed between 2000 and 2014. In addition, a significant increasing trend in cervical cytological abnormalities was noted between 2000 and 2014. The highest percentage of cytological abnormalities (20.1%) was found in women younger than 25 years old. In all of the age groups, the low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) cytological abnormality was the most prevalent. Conclusions: Invasive cervical cancer is still a killer for young women in the developing countries. The present study may reflect a change in the sociosexual behavior over the last 15 years. The current work highlights the importance of awareness campaigns on the importance of cervical smear and the urgent need for initiating a cervical screening program in Jordan.

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MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CHOLESTEROL; PROLACTIN; COHORT; SERUM;
ADHERENCE; ESTROGEN; INSULIN; OBESITY Breast cancer is the most
diagnosed cancer in women worldwide. Studies regarding complex
breast cancer aetiology are limited and the results are
inconclusive. We investigated the associations between dietary
patterns (DPs), metabolic-hormone profiles (M-HPs), and breast
cancer risk. This case-control study involved 420 women aged 40-79
years from north-eastern Poland, including 190 newly-diagnosed
breast cancer cases. The serum concentration of lipid components,
glucose, and hormones (oestradiol, progesterone, testosterone,
prolactin, cortisol, insulin) was marked in 129 post-menopausal
women (82 controls, 47 cases). The food frequency consumption was
collected using a validated 62-item food frequency questionnaire.
A posteriori DPs or M-HPs were derived with a Principal Component
Analysis (PCA). Three DPs: Non-Healthy', Prudent', and Margarine
and Sweetened Dairy' and two M-HPs: Metabolic-Syndrome' and High-
Hormone' were identified. The Polish-adapted Mediterranean Diet'
(Polish-aMED') score was calculated. The risk of breast cancer
risk was three-times higher (odds ratio (OR): 2.90; 95% confidence
interval (95% CI): 1.62-5.21; $p < 0.001$) in the upper tertile of
the Non-Healthy' pattern (reference: bottom tertile) and five-
times higher (OR: 5.34; 95% CI: 1.84-15.48; $p < 0.01$) in the upper
tertile of the High-Hormone' profile (reference: bottom tertile).
There was a positive association of Metabolic-Syndrome' profile
and an inverse association of Polish-aMED' score with the risk of
breast cancer, which disappeared after adjustment for confounders.
No significant association between Prudent' or Margarine and
Sweetened Dairy' DPs and cancer risk was revealed. Concluding, a
pro-healthy diet is insufficient to reduce the risk of breast
cancer in peri- and postmenopausal women. The findings highlight
the harmful effect of the High-Hormone' profile and the Non-
Healthy' dietary pattern on breast cancer risk. In breast cancer
prevention, special attention should be paid to decreasing the
adherence to the Non-Healthy' pattern by reducing the consumption
of highly processed food and foods with a high content of sugar
and animal fat. There is also a need to monitor the concentration
of multiple sex hormones in the context of breast cancer risk.

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Evaluating the Effects of an Organic Extract from the Mediterranean Sponge *Geodia cydonium* on Human Breast Cancer Cell Lines INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES

English Article breast

cancer; cytotoxicity; metabolomics; cytokines; sponges CARIBBEAN SPONGE; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; ANTITUMOR; METABOLISM; NUCLEOSIDES; PATHWAY

Marine sponges are an excellent source of bioactive secondary metabolites for pharmacological applications. In the present study, we evaluated the chemistry, cytotoxicity and metabolomics of an organic extract from the Mediterranean marine sponge *Geodia cydonium*, collected in coastal waters of the Gulf of Naples. We identified an active fraction able to block proliferation of breast cancer cell lines MCF-7, MDA-MB231, and MDA-MB468 and to induce cellular apoptosis, whereas it was inactive on normal breast cells (MCF-10A). Metabolomic studies showed that this active fraction was able to interfere with amino acid metabolism, as well as to modulate glycolysis and glycosphingolipid metabolic pathways. In addition, the evaluation of the cytokinome profile on the polar fractions of three treated breast cancer cell lines (compared to untreated cells)

demonstrated that this fraction induced a slight anti-inflammatory effect. Finally, the chemical entities present in this fraction were analyzed by liquid chromatography high resolution mass spectrometry combined with molecular networking. [Costantini,

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 WOMEN; METAANALYSIS; REPRODUCIBILITY; CONSUMPTION; ADHERENCE;
 VALIDITY; QUALITY Background: Although there are solid

findings regarding the detrimental effect of alcohol consumption, the existing evidence on the effect of other dietary factors on breast cancer (BC) risk is inconclusive. This study aimed to evaluate the association between dietary patterns and risk of BC in Spanish women, stratifying by menopausal status and tumour subtype, and to compare the results with those of Alternate Healthy Index (AHEI) and Alternate Mediterranean Diet Score (aMED). Methods: We recruited 1017 incident BC cases and 1017 matched healthy controls of similar age ($\pm$ 5 years) without a history of BC. The association between 'a priori' and 'a posteriori' developed dietary patterns and BC in general and according to menopausal status and intrinsic tumour subtypes (ER+/PR+ and HER2-; HER2+; and ER-/PR- and HER2-) was evaluated using logistic and multinomial regression models. Results: Adherence to the Western dietary pattern was related to higher risk of BC (OR for the top vs the bottom quartile 1.46 (95% CI 1.06-2.01)), especially in premenopausal women (OR = 1.75; 95% CI 1.14-2.67). In contrast, the Mediterranean pattern was related to a lower risk (OR for the top quartile vs the bottom quartile 0.56 (95% CI 0.40-0.79)). Although the deleterious effect of the Western pattern was similarly observed in all tumour subtypes, the protective effect of our Mediterranean pattern was stronger for triple-negative tumours (OR = 0.32; 95% CI 0.15-0.66 and P-heterogeneity = 0.04). No association was found between adherence to the Prudent pattern and BC risk. The associations between 'a priori' indices and BC risk were less marked (OR for the top vs the bottom quartile of AHEI = 0.69; 95% CI 0.51-0.94 and aMED = 0.74; 95% CI 0.46-1.18)). Conclusions: Our results confirm the harmful effect of a Western diet on BC risk, and add new evidence on the benefits of a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, legumes, oily fish and vegetable oils for preventing all BC subtypes, and particularly triple-negative tumours. [Castello, A.; Pollan, M.; Lope, V.; Perez-Gomez, B.] Inst Salud Carlos III, Natl Ctr Epidemiol, Canc Epidemiol Unit, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Castello, A.; Pollan, M.; Lope, V.; Perez-Gomez, B.; Vioque, J.] Carlos III Inst Hlth, Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth CIBER, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Castello, A.; Buijsse, B.; Boeing, H.] German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbrücke, Dept Epidemiol, D-14558 Nuthetal, Germany; [Ruiz, A.; Guillem, V.] Inst Valenciano Oncol, Med Oncol Unit, Valencia 46009, Spain; [Casas, A. M.; Diaz, E.] Hosp Virgen de Rocio, Med Oncol Unit, Seville 41013, Spain; [Baena-Canada, J. M.; Rosado, P.] Hosp Puerta del Mar, Med Oncol Unit, Cadiz 11009, Spain; [Antolin, S.] Complejo Hosp Univ, Med Oncol Unit, La Coruna 15006, Spain; [Ramos, M.] Ctr Oncol Galicia, Med Oncol Unit, La Coruna 15009, Spain; [Munoz, M.] Hosp Clin I Prov Barcelona, Med Oncol Unit, Barcelona 08036, Spain; [Lluch, A.] Univ Valencia, Dept Hematol Oncol, Hosp Clin, INCLIVA, Valencia 46010, Spain; [de Juan-Ferre, A.] Hosp Marques de Valdecilla, Med Oncol Unit, Santander 39008, Spain; [Jara, C.] Fdn Hosp Alcorco, Med Oncol Unit, Madrid 28922, Spain; [Jimeno, M. A.] Spanish Breast Canc Res Grp GEICAM Headquarters, Madrid 28703, Spain; [Vioque, J.] Univ Miguel Hernandez, Dept Publ Hlth, Sant Joan Dalacant 03550, Spain; [Martin, M.] Hosp Clin Univ San Carlos, Med Oncol Unit, Madrid 28040, Spain; [Martin, M.] Univ Complutense, Hlth Res Inst Gregorio Maranon, Madrid 28007, Spain

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J Haridass, V; Ziogas, A; Neuhausen, SL; Anton-Culver, H; Odegaard, A Haridass, Vikram; Ziogas, Argyrios; Neuhausen, Susan L.; Anton-Culver, Hoda; Odegaard, Andrew
Diet Quality Scores Inversely Associated with Postmenopausal Breast Cancer Risk Are Not Associated with Premenopausal Breast Cancer Risk in the California Teachers Study
JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

diet quality; diet pattern; aMED; AHEI-2010; DASH; Paleolithic index; breast cancer MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PATTERN SCORES; ADHERENCE; METAANALYSIS; CONSUMPTION; INDEXES; COHORT; WOMEN Background: Evidence for the association

between diet and breast cancer risk is inconsistent. Thus, research that compares indexes of overall diet quality may provide new insight. Objective: We examined the association between diet quality indexes and pre- and postmenopausal breast cancer risk in a large prospective cohort. Methods: This was a prospective analysis of 96,959 women, aged 22-104 y, in the California Teachers Study cohort (1995-2011). Diet quality was characterized by 4 different indexes. Specifically, we examined Alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED), Alternative Healthy Eating Index-2010 (AHEI-2010), Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), and Paleolithic index (PALEO) scores with the risk of developing breast cancer. We used multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression models to derive HRs and 95% CIs for breast cancer risk. Results: In the analysis of 42,517 women at risk of premenopausal breast cancer, there was no association between any of the indexes and incident breast cancer (346 cases). In the analysis of 54,442 women at risk of postmenopausal breast cancer at baseline, higher AHEI-2010, aMED, and DASH scores were inversely associated with incident breast cancer (3523 incident cases). Respectively, HRs (95% CIs) comparing quintile 5 to quintile 1 (reference) for AHEI-2010, aMED, and DASH indexes were 0.87 (0.78, 0.97; P-trend = 0.004), 0.91 (0.82, 1.02; P-trend = 0.03), and 0.89 (0.80, 1.00; P-trend = 0.03). The PALEO score was not associated with postmenopausal breast cancer (HR for quintile 5 compared with quintile 1: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.94, 1.17).

Conclusions: Diet quality indexes that emphasize intake of whole grains, vegetables, fruits, legumes, and nuts and seeds and de-emphasize red and processed meats and sugar-sweetened beverages were modestly associated with a lower risk of incident postmenopausal breast cancer risk. However, they were not associated with premenopausal breast cancer, and the PALEO score was not associated with cancer risk regardless of menopausal status.

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Mediterranean Diet and Breast Density in the Minnesota
Breast Cancer Family Study NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL
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MAMMOGRAPHIC PARENCHYMAL PATTERNS; POSTMENOPAUSAL
WOMEN; FOLLOW-UP; RISK; COHORT; POPULATION; ESTROGEN; SURVIVAL;
TRIAL; FAT Mediterranean populations' lower breast cancer
incidence has been attributed to a traditional Mediterranean diet,
but few studies have quantified Mediterranean dietary pattern
intake in relation to breast cancer. We examined the association
of a Mediterranean diet scale (MDS) with mammographic breast
density as a surrogate marker for breast cancer risk. Participants
completed a dietary questionnaire and provided screening
mammograms for breast density assessment using a computer-assisted
method. Among 1,286 women, MDS was not clearly associated with
percent density in multivariate linear regression analyses.
Because of previous work suggesting dietary effects limited to
smokers, we conducted stratified analyses and found MDS and
percent density to be significantly, inversely associated among
current smokers (beta = -1.68, P = 0.002) but not among nonsmokers
(beta = -0.08, P = 0.72; P for interaction = 0.008). Our results
confirm a previous suggestion that selected dietary patterns may
be protective primarily in the presence of procarcinogenic
compounds such as those found in tobacco smoke. [Tseng,

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J Gulle, BT; Kiran, P; Celik, SG; Varol, ZS; Siyve, N; Emecen, AN; Duzel, H Gulle, Bugra Taygun; Kiran, Pinar; Celik, Saadet Goksu; Varol, Zeynep Sedef; Siyve, Neslisah; Emecen, Ahmet Naci; Duzel, Hilal Awareness and acceptance of human papillomavirus vaccine in the Middle East: A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression of 159 studies EPIDEMIOLOGY & INFECTION English

Article human papillomavirus; vaccine acceptance; vaccine awareness; Middle East; meta-analysis; meta-regression CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV-VACCINATION; UNIVERSITY-STUDENTS; ADOLESCENT GIRLS; RISK-FACTORS; WOMENS KNOWLEDGE; VIRUS INFECTION; FAMILY PHYSICIANS; MOTHERS KNOWLEDGE; NURSING-STUDENTS

Cervical cancer, closely linked to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, is a major global health concern. Our study aims to fill the gap in understanding HPV vaccine awareness and acceptance in the Middle East, where national immunization programs are often lacking and cultural perceptions hinder acceptance. This systematic review and meta-analysis adhered to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. A comprehensive literature search across several databases was conducted on 5 September 2023. We included quantitative studies on HPV vaccine awareness and acceptance in Middle Eastern countries. Data extraction and quality assessment were conducted independently by multiple reviewers to ensure accuracy. Statistical analyses, including subgroup analyses, were performed using R to calculate pooled estimates, assess heterogeneity, and publication bias. We reviewed 159 articles from 15 Middle Eastern countries, focusing on 93,730 participants, predominantly female and healthcare workers. HPV vaccine awareness was found to be 41.7% (95% CI 37.4%-46.1%), with higher awareness among healthcare workers. The pooled acceptance rate was 45.6% (95% CI 41.3%-50.1%), with similar rates between healthcare and non-healthcare workers. Our study highlights the critical need for increased HPV vaccine awareness and acceptance in the Middle East, emphasizing the importance of integrating the vaccine into national immunization programs and addressing cultural and religious factors to improve public health outcomes. [Gulle, Bugra Taygun; Kiran, Pinar; Emecen, Ahmet Naci] Dokuz Eylul Univ, Fac Med, Dept Publ Hlth, Div Epidemiol, Izmir, Turkiye; [Celik, Saadet Goksu; Siyve, Neslisah] Dokuz Eylul Univ, Izmir, Turkiye; [Varol, Zeynep Sedef] Izmir Prov Hlth Directorate, Communicable Dis Unit, Izmir, Turkiye; [Duzel, Hilal] Izmir Kemalpaşa Dist Hlth Directorate, Publ Hlth Dept, Izmir, Turkiye Dokuz Eylul

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J Jarosz, E; Gugushvili, A Jarosz, Ewa;
Gugushvili, Alexi Parental education, health
literacy and children's adult body height JOURNAL OF BIOSOCIAL
SCIENCE English Article

Body height; Parental education; Functional literacy
LABOR-MARKET; BIRTH-WEIGHT; FOLLOW-UP; WOMEN; MORTALITY;
COUNTRIES; STATURE; INEQUALITIES; ASSOCIATION; MIGRATIONHuman
anthropometric traits, while significantly determined by genetic
factors, are also affected by an individual's early life
environment. An adult's body height is a valid indicator of their
living conditions in childhood. Parental education has been shown
to be one of the key covariates of individuals' health and height,
both in childhood and adulthood. Parental functional literacy has
been demonstrated to be another important determinant of child
health, but this has largely been overlooked in studies on height.
The objective of this study was to analyse the associations
between parents' education, their functional literacy and their
children's adult body height. The study used data for 39,240
individuals from the 2016 wave of the nationally representative
Life in Transition Survey (LITS) conducted in 34 countries in
Southern and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Central Asia.
Using linear and Poisson models, regression adjustment treatment
estimators and multilevel mixed-effects linear regressions, the
study analysed the links between mother's and father's educational
attainment, parental functional literacy, measured by the number
of books in the childhood home, and children's adult height. The
models also included other individual and contextual covariates of
height. The results demonstrated that mother's educational
attainment and parental functional literacy have independent
associations with children's adult body height. Sufficient
literacy skills of the parent may have a positive effect on
children's growth even if parental education is low. These
associations remained significant across time. The study also
provides evidence of a widening of the height gap for men born in
the period just before and after systemic transition in post-
socialist societies, which may suggest an increase in social
differences in early living standards. [Jarosz, Ewa] Polish Acad
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 Rotterdam; Erasmus University Rotterdam - Excl Erasmus MC;
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 J Dey, S; Soliman, AS; Hablas, A; Seifeldin, IA; Ismail, K;
 Ramadan, M; El-Hamzawy, H; Wilson, ML; Banerjee, M; Boffetta, P;
 Harford, J; Merajver, SD Dey, Subhojit;
 Soliman, Amr S.; Hablas, Ahmad; Seifeldin, Ibrahim A.; Ismail,
 Kadry; Ramadan, Mohamed; El-Hamzawy, Hesham; Wilson, Mark L.;
 Banerjee, Mousumi; Boffetta, Paolo; Harford, Joe; Merajver, Sofia
 D. Urban-rural differences in breast cancer
 incidence by hormone receptor status across 6 years in Egypt
 BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT English
 Article Breast cancer
 incidence; Hormone receptor status; Mammary stem cells;
 Xenoestrogens; Egypt PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS; ESTROGEN-
 RECEPTOR; RISK-FACTORS; ENVIRONMENTAL-POLLUTANTS; BISPHENOL-A;
 STEM-CELLS; EPIDEMIOLOGY; TUMOR; IDENTIFICATION; POPULATION
 Breast cancer incidence is higher in developed countries
 with higher rates of estrogen receptor positive (ER+) tumors. ER+
 tumors are caused by estrogenic exposures although known exposures
 explain approximately 50% of breast cancer risk. Unknown risk
 factors causing high breast cancer incidence exist that are
 estrogenic and development-related. Xenoestrogens are such risk
 factors but are difficult to study since developed countries lack
 unexposed populations. Developing countries have urban-rural
 populations with differential exposure to xenoestrogens. This
 study assessed urban-rural breast cancer incidence classified by
 hormone receptor status using data from Gharbiah population-based
 cancer registry in Egypt from 2001 to 2006. Urban ER+ incidence
 rate (per 100,000 women) was 2-4 times (IRR = 3.36, 95% CI = 4.84,
 2.34) higher than rural incidence rate. ER-incidence rate was 2-3
 times (IRR = 1.86, 95% CI = 2.38, 1.45) higher in urban areas than
 in rural areas. Our findings indicate that urban women may
 probably have a higher exposure to xenoestrogens. [Dey, Subhojit;
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Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Boffetta, Paolo] Int Agcy Res Canc, F-69372 Lyon, France; [Harford, Joe] NCI, Off Int Affairs, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Merajver, Sofia D.] Univ Michigan, Ctr Comprehens Canc, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA

University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Tanta University; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Soliman, AS (corresponding author), Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 109 Observ St, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA. asoliman@umich.edu Boffetta, Paolo/AAI-7767-2021

Harford, Joe Bryan/0000-0002-6681-6315 Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda [R25 CA112383, R03 CA117350, 5 P30 CA46592]; Burroughs Wellcome Fund; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health; Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan; National Cancer Institute [P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Burroughs Wellcome Fund (Burroughs Wellcome Fund); Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health (University of Michigan System); Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan; National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) We are grateful to Dr. Hoda Gad, Mr. Khaled Daboos and other personnel of Tanta Cancer Center and Gharbiah Cancer Society for the valuable assistance they provided for this project. The authors declare that they have no commercial or other associations that might pose a conflict of interest in connection with this article. Funding This work was supported by the Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda [R25 CA112383, R03 CA117350, 5 P30 CA46592], the Burroughs Wellcome Fund [SDM], and the Breast Cancer Research Foundation [SDM]. Block Grant of the Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health; and the Travel Grant of the Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan to [S. Dey].

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J Tsui, J; Saraiya, M; Thompson, T; Dey, A; Richardson, L
Tsui, Jennifer; Saraiya, Mona; Thompson, Trevor;
Dey, Achintya; Richardson, Lisa Cervical cancer
screening among foreign-born women by birthplace and duration in
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on Womens Health JUN 03-06, 2006 Hilton Head Isl, SC

HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE; PACIFIC ISLANDER WOMEN;
HEALTH-INSURANCE; CITIZENSHIP STATUS; BREAST; AMERICAN;

IMMIGRANTS; BEHAVIORS; ATTITUDES; ACCULTURATION Objective: Mortality rates for cervical cancer have increased among foreign-born women in the United States in the last two decades. Previous research indicates that rates of Pap testing are lower among foreign-born women than in U.S.-born women. This study identifies screening rates among foreign-born women by birthplace and duration in the United States. Methods: We used data from 4 years (1998, 1999, 2000, 2003) of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to estimate Pap testing rates by birthplace (Mexico, Central America, Caribbean, South America, Europe, Russia, Africa, Middle East, India, Asia, and Southeast Asia) and percent of lifetime spent in the United States for women aged ≥ 18 years ($n = 70,775$). Rates were age standardized to the 2000 U. S.

population. Results: After adjusting for demographic characteristics and health indicators, we found that 18.6% (95% CI 16.7, 20.6) of recent immigrants ($<25\%$ of lifetime in the United States) and 9.9% (95% CI 9.0, 10.8) of established immigrants ($\geq 25\%$ of lifetime in the United States) never received a Pap test in their lifetime compared with 5.8% (95% CI 5.5, 6.1) of U.S.-born women. Adjusted prevalence of never receiving a Pap test was highest among women from Asia, Southeast Asia, and India (19.6%), South America (12.7%), Mexico (11.2%), Caribbean (11.0%), Europe (9.9%), and Central America (9.2%). Conclusions: Significant differences exist in rates of screening for cervical cancer between foreign-born groups by birthplace and by duration in the United States. Nationally and locally funded screening programs may benefit from these findings in developing screening strategies for foreign-born women.

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J Petimar, J; Smith-Warner, SA; Fung, TT; Rosner, B; Chan, AT; Hu, FB; Giovannucci, EL; Tabung, FK Petimar, Joshua; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Fung, Teresa T.; Rosner,

Bernard; Chan, Andrew T.; Hu, Frank B.; Giovannucci, Edward L.; Tabung, Fred K.

Recommendation-based dietary indexes and risk of colorectal cancer in the Nurses' Health Study and Health Professionals Follow-up Study AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

colorectal cancer; dietary index; cohort studies; DASH diet; Mediterranean diet; Alternative Healthy Eating Index POLYUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; DASH-STYLE DIET; VITAMIN-D; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; REGRESSION-MODELS; QUALITY INDEXES; POOLED ANALYSIS; CALCIUM INTAKE; COLON-CANCER; RED MEAT Background: Many dietary indexes exist for chronic disease prevention, but the optimal dietary pattern for colorectal cancer prevention is unknown. Objective: We sought to determine associations between adherence to various dietary indexes and incident colorectal cancer in 2 prospective cohort studies. Design: We followed 78,012 women in the Nurses' Health Study and 46,695 men in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study from 1986 and 1988, respectively, until 2012. We created dietary index scores for the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet, Alternative Mediterranean Diet (AMED), and Alternative Healthy Eating Index-2010 (AHEI-2010) and used Cox regression to estimate HRs and 95% CIs for risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) and by anatomic subsite. We also conducted latency analyses to examine associations between diet and CRC risk during different windows of exposure. We conducted analyses in men and women separately, and subsequently pooled these results in a random-effects meta-analysis. Results: We documented 2690 colorectal cancer cases. Pooled multivariable HRs for colorectal cancer risk comparing the highest to lowest quintile of diet scores were 0.89 (95% CI: 0.74, 1.08; P-trend = 0.10) for DASH, 0.89 (95% CI: 0.73, 1.10; P-trend = 0.31) for AMED, and 0.95 (95% CI: 0.83, 1.09; P-trend = 0.56) for AHEI-2010 (P-heterogeneity ≥ 0.07 for all). In sex-specific analyses, we observed stronger associations in men for all dietary indexes (DASH: multivariable HR = 0.81, 95% CI: 0.66, 0.98; P-trend = 0.003; AMED: multivariable HR = 0.80, 95% CI: 0.65, 0.98; P-trend = 0.02; AHEI-2010: multivariable HR = 0.88, 95% CI: 0.72, 1.07; P-trend = 0.04) than in women (multivariable HRs range from 0.98 to 1.01). Conclusions: Adherence to the DASH, AMED, and AHEI-2010 diets was inversely associated with colorectal cancer risk in men. These diets were not associated with colorectal cancer risk in women.

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University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Simmons University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University

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J Apostolou, P; Fostira, F; Papamentzelopoulou, M; Michelli, M; Panopoulos, C; Fountzilas, G; Konstantopoulou, I; Voutsinas, GE; Yannoukakos, D Apostolou, Paraskevi; Fostira, Florentia; Papamentzelopoulou, Myrto; Michelli, Maria; Panopoulos, Christos; Fountzilas, George; Konstantopoulou, Irene; Voutsinas, Gerassimos E.; Yannoukakos, Drakoulis

CHEK2 c.1100delC allele is rarely identified in Greek breast cancer cases CANCER GENETICS English Article

1100delC; BRCA; breast cancer; CHEK2; hereditary TUMOR CHARACTERISTICS; CHEK2-ASTERISK-1100DELC VARIANT; HEREDITARY BREAST; GERMLINE MUTATION; CHK2 KINASE; EARLY-ONSET; SUSCEPTIBILITY; 1100DELC; FAMILIES; GENE The CHEK2 gene encodes a protein kinase that plays a crucial role in maintenance of genomic integrity and the DNA repair mechanism. CHEK2 germline mutations are associated with increased risk of breast cancer and other malignancies. From a clinical perspective, the most significant mutation identified is the c.1100delC mutation, which is associated with an approximately 25% lifetime breast cancer risk. The distribution of this mutation shows wide geographical variation; it is more prevalent in the Northern European countries and less common, or even absent, in Southern Europe. In order to estimate the frequency of the CHEK2 c.1100delC mutation in Greek breast cancer patients, we genotyped 2,449 patients (2,408 females and 41 males), which was the largest series ever tested for c.1100delC. The mean age of female and male breast cancer diagnosis was 49 and 59 years, respectively. All

patients had previously tested negative for the Greek BRCA1 founder and recurrent mutations. The CHEK2 c.1100delC mutation was detected in 0.16% (4 of 2,408) of females, all of whom were diagnosed with breast cancer before the age of 50 years. Only one c.1100delC carrier was reported with breast cancer family history. The present study indicates that the CHEK2 c.1100delC mutation does not contribute substantially to hereditary breast cancer in patients of Greek descent. [Apostolou, Paraskevi; Fostira, Florentia; Papamentzelopoulou, Myrto; Michelli, Maria; Konstantopoulou, Irene; Yannoukakos, Drakoulis] Natl Ctr Sci Res Demokritos, INRASTES, Mol Diagnost Lab, Athens, Greece; [Apostolou, Paraskevi] Univ Athens, Fac Biol, Dept Genet & Biotechnol, Lab Human Genet, Athens 11528, Greece; [Panopoulos, Christos] Agios Savvas Anticanc Hosp, Dept Med Oncol 2, Athens, Greece; [Fountzilas, George] Aristotle Univ Thessaloniki, Sch Med, Papageorgiou Hosp, Dept Med Oncol, GR-54006 Thessaloniki, Greece; [Voutsinas, Gerassimos E.] Natl Ctr Sci Res Demokritos, Inst Biosci & Applicat, Lab Environm Mutagenesis & Carcinogenesis, Athens, Greece National Centre of Scientific Research "Demokritos"; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Papageorgiou Hospital; Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; National Centre of Scientific Research "Demokritos"

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yannouka@gmail.com Konstantopoulou, Irene/Y-3074-2018; Papamentzelopoulou, Myrto/ABE-6985-2021; Fountzilas, George/ABF-2139-2020; Fostira, Florentia/Z-5730-2019; Konstantopoulou, Irene/B-5309-2009 Konstantopoulou, Irene/0000-0002-0470-0309; Fountzilas, George/0000-0001-8045-2186; michelli, maria/0000-0002-2755-1721; Yannoukakos, Drakoulis/0000-0001-7509-3510 research program ARISTEIA; European Union (European Social Fund, ESF) [ARISTEIA 39]; Greek national funds through the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)-Research Funding Program of the General Secretariat for Research & Technology (ARISTEIA 39)

research program ARISTEIA; European Union (European Social Fund, ESF) (European Union (EU) European Social Fund (ESF)); Greek national funds through the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)-Research Funding Program of the General Secretariat for Research & Technology (ARISTEIA 39) We thank the patients for their participation in this study. P.A. acknowledges support from the research program ARISTEIA. This research was co-financed by the European Union (European Social Fund, ESF) (ARISTEIA 39, P. BROCA) and Greek national funds through the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)-Research Funding Program of the General Secretariat for Research & Technology (ARISTEIA 39, P. BROCA), which invests in knowledge society through the ESF. 37

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J Aguilera-Buenosvinos, I; Martínez-González, MA; Zazpe, I; Romanos-Nanclares, A; Sánchez-Bayona, R; Toledo, E

Aguilera-Buenosvinos, Inmaculada; Angel Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel; Zazpe, Itziar; Romanos-Nanclares, Andrea; Sanchez-Bayona, Rodrigo; Toledo, Estefania

Associations between overall, healthful, and unhealthful low-fat dietary patterns and breast cancer risk in a Mediterranean cohort: The SUN project

NUTRITION

English

Article

Breast cancer; Cohort; Low -fat diet; Dietary patterns; Prospective cohort study; Epidemiology FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; FOLLOW-UP; VALIDATION; NUTRITION; MORTALITY; INSULIN; INDEX; ACIDS Objectives: Dietary patterns may have a greater influence on human health than individual foods or nutrients, and they are also of substantial interest in the field of breast cancer prevention. Beyond the adequate balance of macronutrients, evidence indicates that the quality of macronutrient sources may play an important role in health outcomes. We sought to examine the relationship between healthful and unhealthful low-fat dietary patterns in relation to breast cancer. Methods: We used observational data from a Mediterranean cohort study (the Seguimiento Universidad de Navarra project). We prospectively followed 10 930 middle-aged women initially free of breast cancer during a median follow-up of 12.1 y. We calculated an overall, an unhealthful, and a healthful low-fat diet score, based on a previously validated 136-item food frequency questionnaire and grouped participants into ter -tiles. Incident breast cancer-overall and stratified by menopausal status-was the primary outcome. It was self-reported by participants and confirmed based on medical reports or consultation of the National Death Index. We used multivariable Cox regression models adjusted for potential confounders. Results: During 123 297 person-years of follow-up, 150 cases of incident breast cancer were confirmed. No signifi-cant associations were observed for overall or premenopausal breast cancer. For postmenopausal women, we observed a significant association for moderate adherence to the unhealthful low-fat dietary score and postmeno-pausal breast cancer (comparing tertile 2 to tertile 1; hazard ratio = 2.18; 95% confidence interval, 1.15-4.13). Conclusions: In conclusion, no clear associations were observed, although more research is needed to address the association between an unhealthful dietary pattern and postmenopausal breast cancer risk. (c) 2023 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

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 Heli; Heideman, Danielle A. M.; van Kemenade, Folkert J.; Meijer,
 Chris J. L. M.; Hosseini, Seyed Jalil; Franceschi, Silvia
 Human papillomavirus infection in women with and
 without cervical cancer in Tehran, Iran INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
 CANCER English Article
 human papillomavirus; prevalence; cervical cancer;
 Iran REPUBLIC-OF-CHINA; REGISTRY; PREVALENCE; WORLDWIDE; CITYNo
 data exist on the population prevalence of, or risk factors for,
 human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in Iran or the Middle East.
 Cervical specimens were obtained from 825 married women aged 18-59
 years from the general population of Tehran, Iran and from 45
 locally diagnosed invasive cervical cancers (ICC) according to the
 standardized protocol of the International Agency for Research on
 Cancer HPV Prevalence Surveys. HPV was detected and genotyped
 using a GP5+/6+ PCR-based assay. HPV prevalence in the general
 population was 7.8% (95% confidence interval: 6.0-9.8) (5.1% of
 high-risk types), with no significant variation by age. HPV
 positivity was significantly higher among divorced women, women in
 polygamous marriages and those reporting husband's absence from
 home for >7 nights/month. HPV16/18 accounted for 30 and 82.2% of
 HPV-positive women in the general population and ICC,
 respectively. Cervical cancer prevention policies should take into
 account the relatively low HPV prevalence in this population.
 [Clifford, Gary M.; Franceschi, Silvia] Int Agcy Res Canc,
 F-69372 Lyon 08, France; [Khodakarami, Nahid; Farzaneh, Farah;
 Salehpour, Saghar; Hosseini, Seyed Jalil] Shahid Beheshti Univ Med
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Folkert J.; Meijer, Chris J. L. M.] Vrije Univ Amsterdam Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, Amsterdam, Netherlands World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; World Health Organization; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; VU UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER Clifford, GM (corresponding author), Int Agcy Res Canc, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, F-69372 Lyon 08, France. clifford@iarc.fr salehpour, saghar/GMX-1727-2022; Farzaneh, Farah/AAG-4379-2020; Khodakarami, Nima/M-8601-2019; Hosseini, Jalil/AAU-9002-2021; franceschi, silvia/M-2452-2014 franceschi, silvia/0000-0003-4181-8071; Khodakarami, Nahid/0000-0001-6469-8717; Farzaneh, Farah/0000-0002-5062-4386; van Kemenade, Folkert J./0000-0002-4225-4354; Farzaneh, Farah/0000-0003-3600-1374; Hosseini, Jalil/0000-0003-3741-1543 Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [35537]; UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank [A65119]; Association for International Cancer Research [08-0213]; Institut National du Cancer [07/3D1514/PL-89-05/NG-LC] Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation(Bill & Melinda Gates FoundationBill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grand Challenges Explorations InitiativeCGIAR); UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank(World Health Organization); Association for International Cancer Research; Institut National du Cancer(Institut National du Cancer (INCA) France) Grant sponsor: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Grant number: 35537; Grant sponsor: UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction; Grant number: A65119; Grant sponsor: Association for International Cancer Research; Grant number: 08-0213; Grant sponsor: Institut National du Cancer; Grant number: 07/3D1514/PL-89-05/NG-LC

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J CANCER Int. J. Cancer JUL 15 2012 131 2
E156 E161 10.1002/ijc.26488
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ijc.26488> 6
Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
Oncology 946KN 22038830 2025-06-24
WOS:000304350600018

J Al-Thawadi, H; Ghabreau, L; Aboulkassim, T; Yasmeen, A; Vranic, S; Batist, G; Al Moustafa, AE Al-Thawadi, Hamda; Ghabreau, Lina; Aboulkassim, Tahar; Yasmeen, Amber; Vranic, Semir; Batist, Gerald; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin
Co-Incidence of Epstein-Barr Virus and High-Risk Human Papillomaviruses in Cervical Cancer of Syrian Women FRONTIERS IN ONCOLOGY English Article
Epstein-Barr virus; high-risk human papillomaviruses; cervical cancer; Syrian women; cancer phenotype BREAST-CANCER; TISSUE MICROARRAY; EPITHELIAL-CELLS; HPV TYPE-16; EBV; CARCINOGENESIS; ASSOCIATION; METASTASIS; EXPRESSION; CARCINOMA
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) has been recently shown to be co-present with high-risk human papillomaviruses (HPVs) in human cervical cancer; thus, these oncoviruses play an important role in the initiation and/or progression of this cancer. Accordingly, our group has recently viewed the presence and genotyping distribution of high-risk HPVs in cervical cancer in Syrian women; our data pointed out that HPVs are present in 42/44 samples (95%). Herein, we aim to explore the co-prevalence of EBV and high-risk HPVs in 44 cervical cancer tissues from Syrian women using polymerase

chain reaction, immunohistochemistry, and tissue microarray analyses. We found that EBV and high-risk HPVs are co-present in 15/44 (34%) of the samples. However, none of the samples was exclusively EBV-positive. Additionally, we report that the co-expression of LMP1 and E6 genes of EBV and high-risk HPVs, respectively, is associated with poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinomas phenotype; this is accompanied by a strong and diffuse overexpression of Id-1 (93% positivity), which is an important regulator of cell invasion and metastasis. These data imply that EBV and HPVs are co-present in cervical cancer samples in the Middle East area including Syria and their co-presence is associated with a more aggressive cancer phenotype. Future investigations are needed to elucidate the exact role of EBV and HPVs cooperation in cervical carcinogenesis. [Al-Thawadi, Hamda; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, Doha, Qatar; [Ghabreau, Lina] Univ Aleppo, Pathol Dept, Fac Med, Aleppo, Syria; [Ghabreau, Lina; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Syrian Soc Canc, Syrian Res Canc Ctr, Aleppo, Syria; [Aboulkassim, Tahar; Yasmeen, Amber; Batist, Gerald] Sir Mortimer B Davis Jewish Hosp, Lady Davis Inst Med Res, Segal Canc Ctr, Montreal, PQ, Canada; [Batist, Gerald; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] McGill Univ, Oncol Dept, Montreal, PQ, Canada; [Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, Doha, Qatar; [Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar Qatar University; University of Aleppo; Lady Davis Institute; Jewish General Hospital - Montreal; McGill University; Qatar University; Qatar University Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Coll Med, Doha, Qatar.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Syrian Soc Canc, Syrian Res Canc Ctr, Aleppo, Syria.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), McGill Univ, Oncol Dept, Montreal, PQ, Canada.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Coll Med, Doha, Qatar.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar. aalmoustafa@qu.edu.qa ; Vranic, Semir/J-4113-2012 Ghabreau, Lina/0009-0000-5769-3459; Vranic, Semir/0000-0001-9743-7265 Qatar University [GCC-2017-002 QU/KU, QUCG-CMED-2018\2019-3] Qatar University(Qatar UniversityQatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) We would like to thank Mrs. A. Kassab for her critical reading of the manuscript. This work was supported by Qatar University grants # GCC-2017-002 QU/KU and QUCG-CMED-2018\2019-3. 37 26 28 0 4 FRONTIERS MEDIA SA LAUSANNE AVENUE DU TRIBUNAL FEDERAL 34, LAUSANNE, CH-1015, SWITZERLAND2234-943X FRONT ONCOLFront. Oncol. JUL 2 2018 8 250 10.3389/fonc.2018.00250 http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2018.00250 6 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology GL2QY 30035100 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000436970000004 J Huang, ZZ; Shi, Y; Bao, PP; Cai, H; Hong, Z; Ding, D; Jackson, J; Shu, XO; Dai, Q Huang, Zhezhou; Shi, Yan; Bao, Pingping; Cai, Hui; Hong, Zhen; Ding, Ding; Jackson, James; Shu, Xiao-Ou; Dai, Qi Associations of dietary intake and supplement use with post-therapy cognitive recovery in breast cancer survivors BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT English Article Breast cancer survivor; Cognition; Diet; Supplement ALZHEIMERS-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PATTERNS; CHINESE; RISK; CHEMOTHERAPY; PERFORMANCE; DEMENTIA; DECLINE Cognitive

impairment induced by cancer therapy is common and can be long lasting after completion of therapy. Little is known on factors that influence recovery from the impairment. We evaluated the associations of dietary intake and supplement use with post-therapy cognitive recovery in a large cohort of breast cancer survivors. This study included 1047 breast cancer patients aged 20-75 who were recruited to the Shanghai Breast Cancer Survival Study between 2002 and 2006 at approximately 6.5 months post-cancer diagnosis. Two cognitive assessments covering immediate memory, delayed memory, verbal fluency, and attention, were conducted at 18 and 36 months post-diagnosis. We used food frequency questionnaire to collect information on their dietary intake and supplement use between 18 and 36 months post-diagnosis. Linear regression models were used to examine the associations of dietary intake and supplement use with mean cognitive scores at 36 months post-diagnosis and with differences in cognitive scores between 18 and 36 months post-diagnosis. Higher vegetable, fruit and fish intake, supplementation with vitamin B and vitamin E, and tea drinking were associated with higher cognitive scores, while alcohol drinking was associated with lower cognitive scores at 36 months post-diagnosis. Vegetable intake was positively associated with improvement in verbal fluency, while tea drinking and fish oil supplementation were associated with greater improvements in delayed memory between 18 and 36 months post-diagnosis. Our results indicate that higher vegetable intake, tea drinking, and fish oil supplementation may help post-therapy cognitive recovery for cancer patients. [Huang, Zhezhou; Shi, Yan; Bao, Pingping] Shanghai Municipal Ctr Dis Control & Prevent, Div Noncommunicable Dis & Injury, 1380 Zhongshan West Rd, Shanghai 200336, Peoples R China; [Cai, Hui; Shu, Xiao-Ou; Dai, Qi] Vanderbilt Univ, Sch Med, Dept Med, Div Epidemiol, Nashville, TN 37203 USA; [Hong, Zhen; Ding, Ding] Fudan Univ, Huashan Hosp, Dept Neurol, Shanghai 200040, Peoples R China; [Jackson, James] Vanderbilt Univ, Sch Med, Div Allergy Pulm & Crit Care Med, Dept Med, Nashville, TN 37203 USA Shanghai Center for Disease Control & Prevention; Vanderbilt University; Fudan University; Vanderbilt University

Shi, Y (corresponding author), Shanghai Municipal Ctr Dis Control & Prevent, Div Noncommunicable Dis & Injury, 1380 Zhongshan West Rd, Shanghai 200336, Peoples R China. shiyan@scdc.sh.cn Jackson, James/LRT-7855-2024; Shu, Xiao'Ou/KPA-5613-2024; ding, ding/LTD-3007-2024 Huang, Zhezhou/0000-0002-4043-698X Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning [20164Y0027, 15GWZK0801]; National Natural Science Foundation of China [81402734]; Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program [DAMD 17-02-1-0607]; National Cancer Institute [R01 CA118229] Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning; National Natural Science Foundation of China(National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)); Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program(United States Department of Defense); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The authors thank the patients and the investigators who participated in this study. This work was supported by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning (20164Y0027 to Zhezhou Huang; 15GWZK0801 to Zhezhou Huang, PI: Fan Wu), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81402734 to Pingping Bao), the Department of

Defense Breast Cancer Research Program (DAMD 17-02-1-0607 to Xiao-Ou Shu), and the National Cancer Institute (R01 CA118229 to Xiao-Ou Shu).

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ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES
0167-6806 1573-7217 BREAST CANCER RES TR Breast
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189 198 10.1007/s10549-018-4805-z
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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
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J Mourouti, N; Kontogianni, MD; Papavagelis, C; Psaltopoulou, T; Kapetanstrataki, MG; Plytzanopoulou, P; Vassilakou, T; Malamos, N; Linos, A; Panagiotakos, DB Mourouti, Niki; Kontogianni, Meropi D.; Papavagelis, Christos; Psaltopoulou, Theodora; Kapetanstrataki, Melpo G.; Plytzanopoulou, Petrini; Vassilakou, Tonia; Malamos, Nikolaos; Linos, Athena; Panagiotakos, Demosthenes B. Whole Grain Consumption and Breast Cancer: A Case-Control Study in Women JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NUTRITION English Article

breast cancer; whole grain consumption; dietary fiber consumption CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; DIETARY FIBER; COLORECTAL-CANCER; RISK; METAANALYSIS; WEIGHT Objective: Whole grain consumption has long been associated with human health. However, its relationship with breast cancer remains not well understood and appreciated. The aim of this work was to evaluate the association between whole grain consumption and breast cancer in women. Methods: A case-control study was designed. Two hundred and fifty consecutive, newly diagnosed breast cancer female patients (56 +/- 12years) and 250 one-to-one age-matched controls were enrolled. A standardized, validated questionnaire assessing various sociodemographic, clinical, lifestyle, and dietary characteristics was applied through face-to-face interviews. Moreover, data on regular consumption of whole grains (i.e., never/rarely, 1-6times/week, >7times/week) were recorded. Overall dietary habits were assessed through the level of adherence to the Mediterranean diet using the MedDietScore (theoretical range 0-55). Results: Whole grain consumption of more than 7times/week was associated with a 0.49-fold (odds ratio = 0.49; 95% confidence interval, 0.29, 0.82) lower likelihood of having breast cancer, after adjustments were made. Conclusions: This study suggested that whole grain consumption more than 7times/week was consistently associated with reduced risk of breast cancer. [Mourouti, Niki; Kontogianni, Meropi D.; Papavagelis, Christos; Kapetanstrataki, Melpo G.; Panagiotakos, Demosthenes B.] Harokopio Univ, Sch Hlth Sci & Educ, Dept Nutr & Dietet, Athens, Greece; [Psaltopoulou, Theodora; Linos, Athena] Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, GR-11527 Athens, Greece; [Plytzanopoulou, Petrini; Vassilakou, Tonia] Natl Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biochem & Nutr, Athens, Greece; [Malamos, Nikolaos] Gen Hosp Elena Venizelos, Pathol Oncol Dept, Athens, Greece Harokopio University Athens; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Athens Medical School; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens Panagiotakos, DB (corresponding author), 46 Paleon Polemiston St, Glifadha 16674, Greece.

d.b.panagiotakos@usa.net Kontogianni, Meropi/AAN-6530-2021; Psaltopoulou, Theodora/AAA-6878-2020; Panagiotakos, Demosthenes/K-8294-2019; Vassilakou, Nair Tonia/R-6967-2017

Kontogianni, Meropi/0000-0003-3168-8867; Vassilakou, Nair
Tonia/0000-0002-9993-1897; Mourouti, Niki/0000-0002-7383-5928;
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25 33 35 0 9 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR &
FRANCIS LTDABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14
4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 0731-5724 1541-1087 J AM COLL NUTR

J. Am. Coll. Nutr. FEB 17 2016 35 2
143 149 10.1080/07315724.2014.963899

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7 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Kolar, M; Luksic, I; Gabrovec, B Kolar,
Marusa; Luksic, Igor; Gabrovec, Branko Public opinion
on the eligibility of health care for migrants and refugees in
Slovenia EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN HEALTH JOURNAL

English Article delivery
of health care; health care sectors; refugees; transients;
migrants CRISIS; EUROPE Background: Worldwide, more than 200
million people have left their home country, and international
migration from the Middle East to Europe is increasing. The
journey and the poor living conditions cause numerous health
problems. Migrants show significant differences in lifestyle,
health beliefs and risk factors compared with native populations
and this can impact access to health systems and participation in
prevention programmes. Aims: Our aim was to measure the attitude
of survey participants to migrants and to define up to what level
migrants are entitled to health care from the viewpoint of
Slovenian citizens. Methods: This survey was carried out in
January 2019 and included 311 respondents. We applied a
quantitative, nonexperimental sampling method. We used a
structured survey questionnaire based on an overview, a national
survey on the experiences of patients in hospitals and user
satisfaction with medical services of basic health care at the
primary level. Results: A large proportion of the respondents
agreed that migrants should receive emergency or full health care
provision, that there is no need to limit their health rights and
that they do not feel that their own rights are compromised by the
rights of migrants. Over 80% agreed with health protection for
women and for children. Conclusion: The findings offer a basis for
supplementing the existing, or designing a new, model of health
care provision for migrants in Slovenia, focusing on the provision
of health protection and care as a fundamental human right.

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S Coughlin, SS Ahmad, A Coughlin, Steven S.
 Epidemiology of Breast Cancer in Women BREAST
 CANCER METASTASIS AND DRUG RESISTANCE: CHALLENGES AND PROGRESS,
 2ND EDITIONAdvances in Experimental Medicine and Biology
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 Alcohol; Breast cancer; Diet; Epidemiology; Genetics;
 Physical activity DIETARY GLYCEMIC INDEX; BODY-MASS INDEX;
 RECREATIONAL PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; POPULATION ATTRIBUTABLE RISK;
 POSTMENOPAUSAL HORMONE USE; GROWTH-FACTOR-I; MAMMOGRAPHIC DENSITY;
 AFRICAN-AMERICAN; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; LIFE-COURSE Epidemiologic
 studies have contributed importantly to current knowledge of
 environmental and genetic risk factors for breast cancer.
 Worldwide, breast cancer is an important cause of human suffering
 and premature mortality among women. In the United States, breast
 cancer accounts for more cancer deaths in women than any site
 other than lung cancer. A variety of risk factors for breast
 cancer have been well-established by epidemiologic studies
 including race, ethnicity, family history of cancer, and genetic
 traits, as well as modifiable exposures such as increased alcohol
 consumption, physical inactivity, exogenous hormones, and certain
 female reproductive factors. Younger age at menarche, parity, and
 older age at first full-term pregnancy may influence breast cancer
 risk through long-term effects on sex hormone levels or by other
 biological mechanisms. Recent studies have suggested that triple
 negative breast cancers may have a distinct etiology. Genetic
 variants and mutations in genes that code for proteins having a
 role in DNA repair pathways and the homologous recombination of
 DNA double stranded breaks (APEX1, BRCA1, BRCA2, XRCC2, XRCC3,
 ATM, CHEK2, PALB2, RAD51, XPD), have been implicated in some cases
 of breast cancer. [Coughlin, Steven S.] Augusta Univ, Med
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 EXPANDED) Oncology; Research & Experimental Medicine;
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J Alegria-Lertxundi, I; Aguirre, C; Bujanda, L; Fernández, FJ;
 Polo, F; Ordovás, JM; Etxezarraga, MC; Zabalza, I; Larzabal, M;
 Portillo, I; de Pancorbo, MM; Garcia-Etxebarria, K; Rocandio, AM;
 Arroyo-Izaga, M Alegria-Lertxundi, Iker;
 Aguirre, Carmelo; Bujanda, Luis; Fernandez, Francisco J.; Polo,
 Francisco; Ordovas, Jose Ma; Etxezarraga, Ma Carmen; Zabalza,
 Inaki; Larzabal, Mikel; Portillo, Isabel; de Pancorbo, Marian M.;
 Garcia-Etxebarria, Koldo; Rocandio, Ana Ma; Arroyo-Izaga, Marta
 Food groups, diet quality and colorectal cancer

Colorectal cancer; Food group; Dietary quality; Mediterranean diet; Risk-factors; Case-control study
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; POOLED ANALYSIS; FATTY-ACIDS; PREVENTION; QUESTIONNAIRE; MECHANISMS; FREQUENCY; PATTERNS; DISEASE; FIBER BACKGROUND The results obtained to date concerning food groups, diet quality and colorectal cancer (CRC) risk vary according to criteria used and the study populations. AIM To study the relationships between food groups, diet quality and CRC risk, in an adult population of the Basque Country (North of Spain). METHODS This observational study included 308 patients diagnosed with CRC and 308 age- and sex-matched subjects as controls. During recruitment, dietary, anthropometric, lifestyle, socioeconomic, demographic and health status information was collected. Adherence to the dietary recommendations was evaluated utilizing the Healthy Eating Index for the Spanish Diet and the MedDietScore. Conditional logistic regressions were used to evaluate the associations of food group intakes, diet quality scores, categorized in tertiles, with CRC risk. RESULTS The adjusted models for potential confounding factors showed a direct association between milk and dairy products consumption, in particular high-fat cheeses [odds ratio (OR) third tertilevsfirst tertile = 1.87, 95% confidence intervals (CI): 1.11-3.16], and CRC risk. While the consumption of fiber-containing foods, especially whole grains (OR third tertilevsfirst tertile = 0.62, 95%CI: 0.39-0.98), and fatty fish (OR third tertilevsfirst tertile = 0.53, 95%CI: 0.27-0.99) was associated with a lower risk for CRC. Moreover, higher MD adherence was associated with a reduced CRC risk in adjusted models (OR third tertilevsfirst tertile = 0.40, 95%CI: 0.20-0.80). CONCLUSION Direct associations were found for high-fat cheese, whereas an inverse relation was reported for fiber-containing foods and fatty fish, as well as adherence to a Mediterranean dietary pattern. [Alegria-Lertxundi, Iker; Arroyo-Izaga, Marta] Univ Basque Country, UPV EHU, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharm & Food Sci, Paseo Univ 7, Vitoria 01006, Spain; [Aguirre, Carmelo] Galdakao Usansolo Univ Hosp, Pharmacovigilance Unit, Osakidetza 48960, Galdakao, Spain; [Bujanda, Luis] Univ Basque Country, UPV EHU, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Enfermedades Hepaticas & Di, Donostia Univ Hosp Biodonostia, Dept Gastroenterol, San Sebastian 20014, Spain; [Fernandez, Francisco J.] Galdakao Usansolo Univ Hosp, Dept Gastroenterol, Osakidetza 48960, Galdakao, Spain; [Polo, Francisco] Basurto Univ Hosp, Dept Gastroenterol, Bilbao 48013, Spain; [Ordovas, Jose Ma] Tufts Univ, Jean Mayer Human Nutr Res Ctr Aging, Nutr & Genom Lab, Boston, MA 02111 USA; [Ordovas, Jose Ma] IMDEA Food, Madrid 28049, Spain; [Etxezarraga, Ma Carmen] Basurto Univ Hosp, Dept Pathol, Bilbao 48013, Spain; [Etxezarraga, Ma Carmen] Univ Basque Country, UPV EHU, Dept Phys & Surg Special, Leioa 48940, Spain; [Zabalza, Inaki] Galdakao Usansolo Univ Hosp, Dept Pathol, Osakidetza 48960, Osakidetza, Spain; [Larzabal, Mikel] Donostia Hosp Biodonostia, Dept Pathol, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Enfermedades Hepaticas & Di, San Sebastian 20014, Spain; [Portillo, Isabel] Colorectal Canc Screening Programme, Bilbao 48011, Spain; [de Pancorbo, Marian M.; Rocandio, Ana Ma] Univ Basque Country, UPV EHU, BIOMICs Res Grp, Vitoria 01006, Spain; [Garcia-Etxebarria, Koldo] Ctr Invest Biomed Red Enfermedades Hepaticas & Di, Gastrointestinal Genet Grp, Biodonostia, San Sebastian 20014, SpainUniversity of Basque

Country; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEREHD; University of Basque Country; Basurto Hospital; Tufts University; IMDEA Food Institute; Basurto Hospital; University of Basque Country; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEREHD; University of Basque Country; Instituto de Investigacion Sanitaria Biogipuzkoa; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEREHD Arroyo-Izaga, M (corresponding author), Univ Basque Country, UPV EHU, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharm & Food Sci, Paseo Univ 7, Vitoria 01006, Spain. marta.arroyo@ehu.eus de Pancorbo, Marian/ADQ-0719-2022; LERTXUNDI, IKER/R-6018-2016; Pérez Fernández, Francisco/ISU-9112-2023; Garcia-Etxebarria, Koldo/AAQ-4638-2021; Bujanda, Luis/AAB-2485-2021; Stefanadis, Christodoulos/ABH-2232-2020; Arroyo-Izaga, Marta/F-2139-2013

Portillo, Isabel/0000-0002-3871-3423; Bujanda, Luis/0000-0002-4353-9968; Stefanadis, Christodoulos/0000-0001-5974-6454; Arroyo-Izaga, Marta/0000-0001-5592-4241; M. de Pancorbo, Marian/0000-0002-8081-0702 Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government [2011111153]; Saiotek, Basque Government [S-PE12UN058]; Basque Government [PRE_2015_2_0084]; United States Department of AgricultureAgricultural Research Service [58-1950-4-003] Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government; Saiotek, Basque Government (Basque Government); Basque Government (Basque Government); United States Department of AgricultureAgricultural Research Service (United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) USDA Agricultural Research Service) Supported by the Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government, No. 2011111153; Saiotek, Basque Government, No. S-PE12UN058; Pre-doctoral grant from the Basque Government, No. PRE_2015_2_0084; and United States Department of AgricultureAgricultural Research Service, No. 58-1950-4-003.

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J Nasser, K Nasser, Kiumarss
Breast Cancer in the Middle Eastern Population of
California, 1988-2004 BREAST JOURNAL English
Article breast cancer;

California; California Cancer Registry; Middle Eastern; salmon bias; survival MORTALITY; MIGRANTS This report presents the patterns of incidence, survival, and mortality of breast cancer in the Middle Eastern (ME) population of California. Cases were identified through surname recognition and population estimates were obtained from census public use files. Rates, trends, and survival in this ethnic group were compared with the non-Hispanic White (NHW) of California, as well as natives in the Middle East. Age-adjusted incidence rates for the insitu (22.8), invasive (126.2), and mortality (23.2) in ME women were significantly lower than similar rates of 26.0, 146.9, and 30.6 in the NHW women. Incidence rate in ME women in California was higher than rates in women in the Middle East. Lower rates for early stage and higher

rates for late stage diagnoses in this ethnic population suggest lack of optimal access to preventive healthcare. Relative survival in the two groups is negatively associated with stage at diagnosis and is slightly higher in ME women, probably due to large numbers of lost to follow-up in ME women suggesting the presence of salmon bias. Positive association with socioeconomic standing was detected only in the NHW women. Incidence of breast cancer in ME men was significantly higher than that of NHW men. [Nasseri, Kiumarss] Inst Publ Hlth, Calif Canc Registry, Santa Barbara, CA USA Public Health Institute Nasseri, K (corresponding author), Inst Publ Hlth, Calif Canc Registry, 1825 Bell St, Ste 203, Sacramento, CA 95825 USA. QNasserei@west.net

California Department of Health Services [103885]; National Cancer Institute [CA103457]; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Program of Cancer Registries California Department of Health Services; National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Program of Cancer Registries (United States Department of Health & Human Services Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - USA) The author would like to express his gratitude to Mark Allen, MS from the California Cancer Registry for linking the California Cancer Registry data-base with the ME surname list, and Thomas H. Tylor, PhD for constructive comments and help. The collection of cancer data used in this study was supported by the California Department of Health Services as part of the statewide cancer reporting program mandated by California Health and Safety Code Section 103885, the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Program of Cancer Registries. The ideas and opinions expressed herein are those of the author and endorsement by the State of California, Department of Health Services, the National Cancer Institute, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is not intended and should not be inferred. This work was supported by the grant CA103457 from the National Cancer Institute to Kiumarss Nasseri and was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Public Health Institute. These results were partially presented at the Annual Meeting of the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR), Detroit, Michigan, 2006.

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J Mourouti, N; Kontogianni, MD; Papavagelis, C; Plytzanopoulou, P; Vassilakou, T; Malamos, N; Linos, A; Panagiotakos, DB Mourouti, Niki; Kontogianni, Meropi D.; Papavagelis, Christos; Plytzanopoulou, Petrini; Vassilakou, Tonia; Malamos, Nikolaos; Linos, Athena; Panagiotakos, Demosthenes B. Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet is Associated With Lower Likelihood of Breast Cancer: A Case-Control Study NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; HEALTHY-ADULTS; OLIVE OIL; RISK; PATTERNS; ALCOHOL Mediterranean diet has long been associated with human health. However, its relationship with breast cancer remains not well understood and appreciated. The aim of this work was to evaluate the association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and its inherent constituents, with breast-cancer. Two-hundred-and-fifty consecutive, newly diagnosed breast-cancer female patients (56 +/- 12 yr) and 250, 1-to-1 age-matched with the patients, controls, were studied. A standardized, validated questionnaire assessing various sociodemographic, clinical, lifestyle, and dietary characteristics, was applied through face-to-face interviews. Adherence to the Mediterranean diet was evaluated using the 11-components MedDietScore (theoretical range 0-55). Multiple logistic regression was applied to test the research hypothesis, whereas discriminant analysis was used to explore the strength of each component in relation to the outcome. One unit increase in the MedDietScore (i.e., greater adherence to the Mediterranean diet) was associated with 9% lower likelihood of having breast cancer (odds ratio = 0.91; 95% confidence interval, 0.86, 0.97). Decomposition of the MedDietScore revealed that the most important components and with beneficial effect were nonrefined cereals, vegetables, fruits, and alcohol, followed by red meat, but with unfavorable effect. A dietary recommendation for healthy eating, close to the Mediterranean dietary pattern, seems promising for breast cancer prevention. [Mourouti, Niki; Kontogianni, Meropi D.; Papavagelis, Christos; Panagiotakos, Demosthenes B.] Harokopio Univ, Dept Nutr & Dietet, Athens, Greece; [Plytzanopoulou, Petrini; Vassilakou, Tonia] Natl Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr & Biochem, Athens, Greece; [Malamos, Nikolaos] Gen Hosp Elena Venizelos, Pathol Oncol Dept, Athens, Greece; [Linos, Athena] Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, GR-11527 Athens, Greece Harokopio University Athens; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Athens Medical School; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens Panagiotakos, DB (corresponding author), 46 Paleon Polemiston St, Glifadha 16674, Greece. d.b.panagiotakos@usa.net Panagiotakos, Demosthenes/K-8294-2019; Kontogianni, Meropi/AAN-6530-2021; Vassilakou, Nair Tonia/R-6967-2017Mourouti, Niki/0000-0002-7383-5928; Vassilakou, Nair Tonia/0000-0002-9993-1897; Kontogianni, Meropi/0000-0003-3168-8867 Graduate Program of the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Harokopio University in Athens, GreeceGraduate Program of the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Harokopio University in Athens, Greece The study was partially funded by the Graduate Program of the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Harokopio University in Athens, Greece. 35 31 39 0 23 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 0163-5581 1532-7914 NUTR CANCERNutr. Cancer JUL 2014 66 5 810 817 10.1080/01635581.2014.916319 http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01635581.2014.916319 8 Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics AJ9DC 24847911 2025-06-24 WOS:000338006000005

J Christodoulou, A; Ajzajian, J; Su, DJ; Wang, HM; Roupá, Z;
 Farazi, PA Christodoulou, Andria; Ajzajian,
 Jirayr; Su, Dejun; Wang, Hongmei; Roupá, Zoe; Farazi, Paraskevi A.
 Awareness of human papilloma virus and cervical
 cancer prevention among Cypriot female healthcare workers
 ECANCERMEDICALSCIENCE English Article

human papilloma virus; cervical cancer
 prevention; awareness; healthcare professionals; Cyprus HPV
 INFECTION; BEHAVIORS; KNOWLEDGE; VACCINES Background: Cervical
 cancer incidence varies around the world with the highest rates in
 Eastern Africa and the lowest rates in Western Asia. In Cyprus, a
 small Mediterranean island, cervical cancer incidence was 6.4 per
 100,000 in 2013. HPV is an established risk factor for cervical
 cancer with HPV-16 and HPV-18 being the most common carcinogenic
 strains. Cervical cancer is preventable through primary (HPV
 vaccination) and secondary (Pap and HPV tests) prevention. These
 prevention methods should be promoted, however, in order to design
 a cancer prevention programme and the awareness and
 characteristics of populations should be investigated so that
 prevention programmes can be targeted specifically to them.
 Methods: In this work, we sought to investigate awareness of HPV
 and cervical cancer prevention among female healthcare workers in
 Cyprus. To achieve this, we conducted a 60-item survey among 200
 healthcare professionals in randomly selected hospitals in two
 different cities within Cyprus. Results: Our results revealed that
 nearly 10% of our participants reported not ever having had a Pap
 test. 88.5% of the healthcare workers knew about HPV and 86.5%
 reported that HPV is transmitted through sexual intercourse. 83.5%
 of the participants were willing to vaccinate themselves for
 cervical cancer prevention. Conclusion: Even though awareness and
 vaccination acceptance were relatively high, they are still not
 optimal for healthcare professionals who play an essential role in
 health promotion. We suggest the design of educational programmes
 to target this population and improve their knowledge so that they
 can promote cervical cancer prevention in their health practice.

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 Wang, Hongmei/0000-0003-0810-064X ecancer (UK Charity) [1176307]
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J Rossner, P; Gammon, MD; Zhang, YJ; Terry, MB; Hibshoosh, H; Memeo, L; Mansukhani, M; Long, CM; Garbowski, G; Agrawal, M; Kalra, TS; Gaudet, MM; Teitelbaum, SL; Neugut, AI; Santella, RM
Rossner, Pavel, Jr.; Gammon, Marilie D.; Zhang, Yu-Jing; Terry, Mary Beth; Hibshoosh, Hanina; Memeo, Lorenzo; Mansukhani, Mahesh; Long, Chang-Min; Garbowski, Gail; Agrawal, Meenakshi; Kalra, Tara S.; Gaudet, Mia M.; Teitelbaum, Susan L.; Neugut, Alfred I.; Santella, Regina M.

Mutations in p53, p53 protein overexpression and breast cancer survival JOURNAL OF CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR MEDICINE

English Article

breast cancer; p53 mutations; p53 overexpression; survival
CARCINOMA IN-SITU; PROGNOSTIC VALUE; GENE-MUTATIONS; RISK-FACTORS; IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION; SURVEYOR(TM) NUCLEASE; MISSENSE MUTATIONS; TP53 MUTATION; MARKERS; GRADE p53 is an important tumour suppressor gene that encodes p53 protein, a molecule involved in cell cycle regulation and has been inconsistently linked to breast cancer survival. Using archived tumour tissue from a population-based sample of 859 women diagnosed with breast cancer between 1996 and 1997, we determined p53 mutations in exons 5-8 and p53 protein overexpression. We examined the association of p53 mutations with overexpression and selected tumour clinical parameters. We assessed whether either p53 marker was associated with survival through 2002, adjusting for other tumour markers and prognostic factors. The prevalence of protein overexpression in the tumour was 36% (307/859) and of any p53 mutation was 15% (128/859). p53 overexpression was positively associated with the presence of any p53 mutation (odds ratio [OR] = 2.2, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.5-3.2), particularly missense mutations (ER = 7.0, 95% CI = 3.6-13.7). Negative oestrogen and progesterone receptor (ER/PR) status was positively associated with both p53 protein overexpression (= 2.6, 95% CI = 1.7-4.0) and p53 mutation (OR = 3.9, 95% CI = 2.4-6.5). Any p53 mutation and missense mutations, but not p53 protein overexpression, were associated with breast cancer-specific mortality (hazard ratio [HR] = 1.7, 95% CI = 1.0-2.8; HR = 2.0, 95% CI = 1.1-3.6, respectively) and all-cause mortality (HR = 1.5, 95% CI = 1.0-2.4; HR = 2.0, 95% CI = 1.2-3.4, respectively); nonsense mutations were associated only with breast cancer-specific mortality (HR = 3.0, 95% CI = 1.1-8.1). These associations however did not remain after adjusting for ER/PR status. Thus, in this population-based cohort of women with breast cancer, although p53 protein overexpression and p53 mutations were associated with each other, neither independently impacted breast cancer-specific or all-causing mortality, after considering ER/PR status. [Rossner, Pavel, Jr.] AS CR, Inst Expt Med, Lab Genet Ecotoxicol, Prague 14220, Czech Republic; [Rossner, Pavel, Jr.; Zhang, Yu-Jing; Long, Chang-Min; Garbowski, Gail; Agrawal, Meenakshi; Santella, Regina M.] Columbia Univ, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Mailman Sch Publ Hlth, New York, NY USA; [Gammon, Marilie D.; Gaudet, Mia M.] Univ N Carolina, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Terry, Mary Beth; Kalra, Tara S.; Neugut, Alfred I.] Columbia Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Mailman Sch Publ Hlth,

New York, NY USA; [Hibshoosh, Hanina; Mansukhani, Mahesh] Columbia Univ, Coll Phys & Surg, Dept Pathol, New York, NY USA; [Memeo, Lorenzo] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Pathol Unit, Catania, Italy; [Teitelbaum, Susan L.] Mt Sinai Sch Med, Dept Community & Prevent Med, New York, NY USA Czech Academy of Sciences; Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Czech Academy of Sciences; Columbia University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Columbia University; Columbia University; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Rossner, P (corresponding author), AS CR, Inst Expt Med, Lab Genet Ecotoxicol, Vvi, Videnska 1083, Prague 14220, Czech Republic. prossner@biomed.cas.cz Zhang, Yujing/ABB-3590-2021; Rossner, Pavel/AAI-5789-2020 Rossner, Pavel/0000-0001-6921-5446; Terry, Mary Beth/0000-0002-4106-5033; Memeo, Lorenzo/0000-0003-4251-7203 National Cancer Institute [U01 CA/ES66572, P30ES09089, P30ES10126, K07CA90685-02]; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; US Army [BC972772]; Breast Cancer Research Foundation National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)); US Army (United States Department of Defense United States Army); Breast Cancer Research Foundation This work was funded in part by grants U01 CA/ES66572, P30ES09089, P30ES10126 and K07CA90685-02 from the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; awards from the US Army (BC972772), Breast Cancer Research Foundation and Women at Risk Program and gifts from private citizens. The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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J Leufkens, AM; Van Duijnhoven, FJB; Boshuizen, HC; Siersema, PD; Kunst, AE; Mouw, T; Tjonneland, A; Olsen, A; Overvad, K; Boutron-Ruault, MC; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Morois, S; Krogh, V; Tumino, R; Panico, S; Polidoro, S; Palli, D; Kaaks, R; Teucher, B; Pischon, T; Trichopoulou, A; Orfanos, P; Goufa, I; Peeters, PHM; Skeie, G; Braaten, T; Rodriguez, L; Lujan-Barroso, L; Sánchez-Pérez, MJ; Navarro, C; Barricarte, A; Zackrisson, S; Almquist, M; Hallmans, G; Palmqvist, R; Tsilidis, KK; Khaw, KT; Wareham, N; Gallo, V; Jenab, M; Riboli, E; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB

Leufkens, Anke M.; Van Duijnhoven, Franzel J. B.; Boshuizen, Hendriek C.; Siersema, Peter D.; Kunst, Anton E.; Mouw, Traci; Tjonneland, Anne; Olsen, Anja; Overvad, Kim; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Clavel-Chapelon, Francoise; Morois, Sophie; Krogh, Vittorio; Tumino, Rosario; Panico, Salvatore; Polidoro, Silvia; Palli, Domenico; Kaaks, Rudolf; Teucher, Birgit; Pischon, Tobias; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Orfanos, Philippos; Goufa, Ioulia; Peeters, Petra H. M.; Skeie, Guri; Braaten, Tonje;

Rodriguez, Laudina; Lujan-Barroso, Leila; Sanchez-Perez, Maria-Jose; Navarro, Carmen; Barricarte, Aurelio; Zackrisson, Sophia; Almquist, Martin; Hallmans, Goran; Palmqvist, Richard; Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.; Khaw, Kay-Tee; Wareham, Nick; Gallo, Valentina; Jenab, Mazda; Riboli, Elio; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas

Educational level and risk of colorectal cancer in EPIC with specific reference to tumor location INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

colorectal cancer; tumor location; educational level SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; UNITED-STATES; NUTRITION; COLON; SURVIVAL; HEALTH; WOMEN; INEQUALITIES; DEPRIVATION; RECTUM

Existing evidence is inconclusive on whether socioeconomic status (SES) and educational inequalities influence colorectal cancer (CRC) risk, and whether low or high SES/educational level is associated with developing CRC. The aim of our study was to investigate the relationship between educational level and CRC. We studied data from 400,510 participants in the EPIC (European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition) study, of whom 2,447 developed CRC (colon: 1,551, rectum: 896, mean follow-up 8.3 years). Cox proportional hazard regression analysis stratified by age, gender and center, and adjusted for potential confounders were used to estimate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Relative indices of inequality (RII) for education were estimated using Cox regression models. We conducted separate analyses for tumor location, gender and geographical region. Compared with participants with college/university education, participants with vocational secondary education or less had a nonsignificantly lower risk of developing CRC. When further stratified for tumor location, adjusted risk estimates for the proximal colon were statistically significant for primary education or less (HR 0.73, 95% CI 0.57-0.94) and for vocational secondary education (HR 0.76, 95% CI 0.58-0.98). The inverse association between low education and CRC risk was particularly found in women and Southern Europe. These associations were statistically significant for CRC, for colon cancer and for proximal colon cancer. In conclusion, CRC risk, especially in the proximal colon, is lower in subjects with a lower educational level compared to those with a higher educational level. This association is most pronounced in women and Southern Europe. [Leufkens, Anke M.; Siersema, Peter D.; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas] Univ Med Ctr, Dept Gastroenterol & Hepatol, Utrecht, Netherlands; [Leufkens, Anke M.; Van Duijnhoven, Franzel J. B.; Boshuizen, Hendriek C.; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas] Natl Inst Publ Hlth & Environm RIVM, Bilthoven, Netherlands; [Van Duijnhoven, Franzel J. B.; Peeters, Petra H. M.] Univ Med Ctr, Julius Ctr Hlth Sci & Primary Care, Utrecht, Netherlands; [Kunst, Anton E.] Univ Amsterdam, Acad Med Ctr, Dept Publ Hlth, NL-1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands; [Mouw, Traci] Univ London Imperial Coll Sci Technol & Med, Div Epidemiol Publ Hlth & Primary Care, Fac Med, London, England; [Tjonneland, Anne; Olsen, Anja] Danish Canc Soc, Inst Canc Epidemiol, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Overvad, Kim] Aarhus Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; [Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Clavel-Chapelon, Francoise; Morois, Sophie] Inst Gustave Roussy, INSERM, U1018, Ctr Res Epidemiol & Populat Hlth, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Clavel-Chapelon, Francoise; Morois, Sophie] Paris S Univ, UMRS 1018, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Krogh, Vittorio] Fdn IRCCS Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Prevent &

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Holmes, MD Fung, Teresa T.; Chiuve, Stephanie E.;
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Michelle D. Intake of specific fruits and vegetables in
relation to risk of estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer among
postmenopausal women BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT
English Article

Breast cancer; Diet; Estrogen receptor; Incidence; Risk
PROSPECTIVE COHORT; POOLED ANALYSIS; CAROTENOIDS;
QUESTIONNAIRE; TOCOPHEROLS; VALIDATION; DISEASE; CELLS In
previous studies of postmenopausal women, overall intake of fruits
and vegetables groups has been inversely associated with estrogen
receptor-negative (ER-) breast cancer. In this analysis, we
prospectively examined the associations of specific fruits and
vegetables with risk of ER- postmenopausal breast cancer among
75,929 women aged 38-63 years at baseline and followed for up to
24 years. Dietary data were collected seven times during this
period. Cox proportional hazard models were used, adjusting for
potential confounders, including a modified Alternate
Mediterranean Diet score. We ascertained 792 incident cases of ER-
postmenopausal breast cancer. The multivariate relative risk (RR)
for every 2 servings/week consumption for total berries was 0.82
(95 % CI = 0.71-0.96, p = 0.01), and the RR for women who consumed
at least one serving of blueberries a week was 0.69 (95 % CI =
0.50-0.95, p = 0.02) compared with non-consumers. Also, the RR for
consuming at least 2 servings of peaches/nectarines per week was
0.59 (95 % CI = 0.37-0.93, p = 0.02). Risk of ER- breast cancer
was not associated with intakes of other specific fruits or
vegetables. In conclusion, higher intake of berries and peaches
was associated with lower risk of ER- breast cancer among
postmenopausal women. These results are considered exploratory and
need to be confirmed in further studies. [Fung, Teresa T.]
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20 47 50 0 27 SPRINGER NEW YORK 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA 0167-6806 BREAST CANCER RES TR Breast Cancer Res. Treat. APR 2013 138 3 925 930 10.1007/s10549-013-2484-3 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10549-013-2484-3> 6 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 131FG 23532538 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000317977300027

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PREDIMED Study Investigators Glycemic index, glycemic load and invasive breast cancer incidence in postmenopausal women: The PREDIMED study EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION English Article breast cancer; glycemic index; glycemic load; mediterranean diet; postmenopausal DENSITY-LIPOPROTEIN CHOLESTEROL; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE; FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CARBOHYDRATE INTAKE; DIABETES-MELLITUS; RISK; FIBER; METAANALYSIS; VALIDATION The objective of this study was to evaluate the prospective associations between dietary glycemic index (GI) and glycemic load (GL) and the risk for invasive breast cancer incidence in postmenopausal women at

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high cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk. This study was conducted within the framework of the PREvencion con DIeta MEDiterranea (PREDIMED) study, a nutritional intervention trial for primary cardiovascular prevention. We included 4010 women aged between 60 and 80 years who were initially free from breast cancer but at high risk for CVD disease. Dietary information was collected using a validated 137-item food frequency questionnaire. We assigned GI values using the International Tables of GI and GL values. Cases were ascertained through yearly consultation of medical records and through consultation of the National Death Index. Only cases confirmed by results from cytology tests or histological evaluation were included. We estimated multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios for invasive breast cancer risk across tertiles of energy-adjusted dietary GI/GL using Cox regression models. We repeated our analyses using yearly repeated measures of GI/GL intakes. No associations were found between baseline dietary GI/GL and invasive breast cancer incidence. The multivariable hazard ratio and 95% confidence interval (CI) for the top tertile of dietary GI was 1.02 (95% CI: 0.42-2.46) and for dietary GL was 1.00 (95% CI: 0.44-2.30) when compared with the bottom tertile. Repeated-measures analyses yielded similar results. In sensitivity analyses, no significant associations were observed for women with obesity or diabetes. Dietary GI and GL did not appear to be associated with an increased risk for invasive breast cancer in postmenopausal women at high CVD risk. [Castro-Quezada, Itandehui; Sanchez-Villegas, Almudena; Alvarez-Perez, Jacqueline; Serra-Majem, Lluís] Univ Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Res Inst Biomed & Hlth Sci, Paseo Blas Cabrera Felipe Fisico S-N, Las Palmas Gran Canaria 35016, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Corella, Dolores; Estruch, Ramon; Alvarez-Perez, Jacqueline; Ros, Emilio; Bullo, Monica; Sorli, Jose V.; Fito, Montserrat; Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina; Toledo, Estefania; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Garcia Rodriguez, Antonio; Lapetra, Jose; Pinto, Xavier; Salaverria, Itziar; Tur, Josep A.; Romaguera, Dora; Tresserra-Rimbau, Anna; Serra-Majem, Lluís] Spanish Govt, PREDIMED Prevent Mediterranean Diet Res Network R, Madrid, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Corella, Dolores; Estruch, Ramon; Alvarez-Perez, Jacqueline; Ros, Emilio; Bullo, Monica; Sorli, Jose V.; Fito, Montserrat; Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina; Toledo, Estefania; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Garcia Rodriguez, Antonio; Lapetra, Jose; Pinto, Xavier; Salaverria, Itziar; Tur, Josep A.; Romaguera, Dora; Tresserra-Rimbau, Anna; Serra-Majem, Lluís] Spanish Govt, CIBER Physiopathol Obes & Nutr CIBEROBN CB06 03, Madrid, Spain; [Schroeder, Helmut] Spanish Govt, CIBER Epidemiol & Publ Hlth CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Toledo, Estefania] Univ Navarra, Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Navarra, Spain; [Buil-Cosiales, Pilar] Navarras Hlth Serv Osasunbidea, Pamplona, Spain; [Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Bullo, Monica] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Sch Med, Human Nutr Dept, Tarragona, Spain; [Corella, Dolores; Sorli, Jose V.] Univ Valencia, Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med, Valencia, Spain; [Estruch, Ramon] Hosp Clin Barcelona, Dept Internal Med, August Pi & Sunyer Biomed Res Inst IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain; [Schroeder, Helmut; Fito, Montserrat; Tresserra-Rimbau, Anna] Hosp del Mar Med Res Inst IMIM, Cardiovasc Risk Nutr Res Grp CARIN ULEC, Barcelona, Spain; [Ros, Emilio] Hosp Clin Barcelona, Lipid Clin, Endocrinol & Nutr Serv, August Pi & Sunyer Biomed Res Inst IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain; [Pinto, Xavier] Bellvitge Hosp, Internal Med Serv,

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Innovacion [AGL-2009-13906-C02, AGL2010-22319-C03]; Fundacion Mapfre; Agencia Canaria de Investigacion, Innovacion y Sociedad de la Informacion-EU FEDER [PI 2007/050]; Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia [PI0105/2007]; Public Health Division of the Department of Health of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia; Generalitat Valenciana [ACOMP06109, GVACOMP2010-181, GVACOMP2011-151, CS2010-AP-111, CS2011-AP-042]; Regional Government of Navarra [P27/2011]; Regional Government of the Balearic Islands; FEDER funds [35/2011]; Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Mexico (CONACYT), Secretaria de Educacion Publica (SEP), Mexican Government official funding agency for biomedical research of the Spanish government; Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government); Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion (CIBERObn); Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares; Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria - Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional; Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (Spanish Government Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Fundacion Mapfre; Agencia Canaria de Investigacion, Innovacion y Sociedad de la Informacion-EU FEDER; Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia (Junta de Andalucia); Public Health Division of the Department of Health of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia; Generalitat Valenciana (Center for Forestry Research & Experimentation (CIEF)); Regional Government of Navarra; Regional Government of the Balearic Islands; FEDER funds (European Union (EU)); Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Mexico (CONACYT), Secretaria de Educacion Publica (SEP), Mexican Government This report has been supported by the official funding agency for biomedical research of the Spanish government, Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII), through grants provided to research networks specifically developed for the trial (RTIC G03/140, to R. E.; RTIC RD 06/0045, to M.A.M.-G.) and through Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion (CIBERObn); Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares (CNIC 06/2007); Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria - Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (PI04-2239, PI 05/2584, CP06/00100, PI07/0240, PI07/1138, PI07/0954, PI 07/0473, PI10/01407, PI10/02658, PI11/01647, PI11/01791, PI11/02505 and PI13/01090); Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (AGL-2009-13906-C02 and AGL2010-22319-C03); Fundacion Mapfre 2010; Agencia Canaria de Investigacion, Innovacion y Sociedad de la Informacion-EU FEDER (PI 2007/050); Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia (PI0105/2007); Public Health Division of the Department of Health of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia; Generalitat Valenciana (ACOMP06109, GVACOMP2010-181, GVACOMP2011-151, CS2010-AP-111, and CS2011-AP-042); Regional Government of Navarra (P27/2011); Regional Government of the Balearic Islands and FEDER funds (35/2011), and I.C.-Q. is currently receiving a grant from Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Mexico (CONACYT), Secretaria de Educacion Publica (SEP), Mexican Government.

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9 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-

EXPANDED) Oncology DZ6VM 26633163 2025-06-
24 WOS:000386000700006
J Cantalini, S; Guetto, R; Panichella, N
Cantalini, Stefano; Guetto, Raffaele; Panichella, Nazareno
Ethnic Wage Penalty and Human Capital
Transferability: A Comparative Study of Recent Migrants in 11
European Countries INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW
English Article ethnic
penalty; labor market; Europe LABOR-MARKET; OCCUPATIONAL
INTEGRATION; NONWESTERN IMMIGRANTS; SAMPLE SELECTION; CLASS
ATTAINMENT; SOCIAL-MOBILITY; EDUCATION; EARNINGS; UNEMPLOYMENT;
ASSIMILATION This article examines the ethnic wage penalty
among migrants in 11 Western European countries. It aims to extend
the literature on the models of migrant occupational inclusion in
European labor markets by studying the wage gap and to disentangle
whether the gross wage penalty experienced by foreign-born
residents can be explained by human capital-related factors and/or
by migrants' occupational segregation. Estimating probit models
with sample selection on European Labour Force Survey data (2009-
2016), we find that both male and female migrants experienced a
larger gross wage penalty in Southern Europe, where they had lower
education levels and faced stronger occupational segregation. In
the other countries under study, we find a smaller gross wage
penalty among foreign-born women. Results show that migrants from
Eastern Europe were not systematically less penalized than
migrants from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, except for men in
Italy and Greece. Wage penalties were higher among tertiary-
educated migrants, compared to their less-educated counterparts,
only in Mediterranean countries, where the former were mainly
concentrated at the bottom of the occupational structure. Finally,
the acquisition of the highest education after migration reduced
migrants' wage penalty, thanks to a better match between
educational credentials and job allocation, especially in Southern
Europe. Focusing on the ethnic wage penalty and on both human
capital- and occupation-related factors of ethnic penalization
highlights cross-country differences not yet explored by existing
comparative research, allowing a new and more comprehensive
picture of migrants' penalization in Europe. [Cantalini, Stefano]
Stockholm Univ, Stockholm, Sweden; [Guetto, Raffaele] Univ
Florence, Florence, Italy; [Panichella, Nazareno] Univ Milan, Via
Conservatorio 7, Milan, Italy Stockholm University; University
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nazareno.panichella@unimi.it Guetto, Raffaele/AAB-3072-2020;
PANICHELLA, NAZARENO/E-7230-2017 GUETTO, RAFFAELE/0000-0001-8052-
9809; PANICHELLA, NAZARENO/0000-0002-7326-6817
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29 Demography Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
Demography 9M8PU 2025-06-24
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J Osterman, AL; Winer, RL; Gottlieb, GS; Sy, MP; Ba, S;
Dembele, B; Toure, P; Dem, A; Seydi, M; Sall, F; Sow, PS; Kiviat,
NB; Hawes, SE Osterman, Allison L.; Winer,

Rachel L.; Gottlieb, Geoffrey S.; Sy, Marie-Pierre; Ba, Selly; Dembele, Birama; Toure, Papa; Dem, Ahmadou; Seydi, Moussa; Sall, Fatima; Sow, Papa Salif; Kiviat, Nancy B.; Hawes, Stephen E.

Female genital mutilation and noninvasive cervical abnormalities and invasive cervical cancer in Senegal, West Africa: A retrospective study INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER
English Article

cervical cancer; female genital mutilation; sub-Saharan Africa; Senegal HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION; RISK; INFLAMMATION; COFACTORS; ETIOLOGY; WOMEN Female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) is a traditional practice that affects a significant portion of women in sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt, areas of the Middle East and some countries in Asia. While clinical and epidemiological studies have established a close association between inflammation and carcinogenesis, particularly in epithelial cancers, the relationship between FGM/C and cervical cancer is not well known. We performed a secondary analysis using combined data from six research studies conducted in and around Dakar, Senegal from 1994 to 2012. Study subjects included both asymptomatic women who presented to outpatient clinics but were screened for cervical cancer, and women with cancer symptoms who were referred for cervical cancer treatment. We used unconditional logistic regression to estimate adjusted pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for associations between FGM/C and (1) Invasive cervical cancer (ICC) and (2) noninvasive cervical abnormalities. After adjusting for confounding, women with ICC were 2.50 times more likely to have undergone FGM/C than women without cervical abnormalities (95% CI, 1.28-4.91). Restricting to HPV-positive women increased the strength of the association (OR = 4.23; 95% CI 1.73-10.32). No significant associations between FGM/C and noninvasive cervical abnormalities were observed, except in commercial sex workers with FGM/C (OR = 2.01; 95% CI 1.19-3.40). The potential increased risk for ICC suggested by our study warrants further examination. Study results may impact cancer prevention efforts in populations where FGM/C is practiced and draw awareness to the additional health risks associated with FGM/C. [Osterman, Allison L.; Gottlieb, Geoffrey S.; Hawes, Stephen E.] Univ Washington, Dept Global Hlth, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Winer, Rachel L.; Hawes, Stephen E.] Univ Washington, Dept Epidemiol, 1959 NE Pacific St, Box 357236, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Gottlieb, Geoffrey S.] Univ Washington, Dept Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Sy, Marie-Pierre; Ba, Selly; Dembele, Birama; Toure, Papa; Dem, Ahmadou; Seydi, Moussa; Sall, Fatima; Sow, Papa Salif] Ctr Hosp Univ Fann, Dakar, Senegal; [Kiviat, Nancy B.] Univ Washington, Dept Pathol, Seattle, WA 98195 USA

University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle

Hawes, SE (corresponding author), Univ Washington, Dept Epidemiol, 1959 NE Pacific St, Box 357236, Seattle, WA 98195 USA.
hawes@uw.edu National Institute of Allergy

and Infectious Diseases [CA115713, CA111187, AI60466, AI48470, DE12925, CA62801]; National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research; National Cancer Institute; Abbott Molecular Diagnostics; ViiV Healthcare; Cerus Corporation; Janssen Pharmaceutica; Merck Co., Inc.; Alere Technologies; Gilead Sciences; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; University of Washington; US National Institutes

of Health National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases (NIAID)); National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Abbott Molecular Diagnostics; ViiV Healthcare; Cerus Corporation; Janssen Pharmaceutica(Johnson & JohnsonJohnson & Johnson USAJanssen Biotech Inc); Merck Co., Inc.(Merck & Company); Alere Technologies; Gilead Sciences(Gilead Sciences); Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation(Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation); University of Washington(University of Washington); US National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) Grant sponsor: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Grant numbers: CA115713, CA111187, AI60466, AI48470, DE12925, CA62801; Grant sponsor: National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research; Grant sponsor: The National Cancer Institute; Grant sponsor: Abbott Molecular Diagnostics (GSG); Grant sponsor: ViiV Healthcare; Grant sponsor: Cerus Corporation; Grant sponsor: Janssen Pharmaceutica; Grant sponsor: Merck & Co., Inc.; Grant sponsor: Alere Technologies; Grant sponsor: Gilead Sciences; Grant sponsor: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Grant sponsor: University of Washington; Grant sponsor: The US National Institutes of Health

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24 WOS:000459321900010

J Crujeiras, AB; Cueva, J; Vieito, M; Curiel, T; López-López, R; Pollán, M; Casanueva, FF Crujeiras, A. B.; Cueva, J.; Vieito, M.; Curiel, T.; Lopez-Lopez, R.; Pollan, M.; Casanueva, F. F. Association of breast cancer and obesity in a homogeneous population from Spain JOURNAL OF ENDOCRINOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION English Article

Adipokines; breast cancer incidence; dietary patterns; obesity OVERWEIGHT; DIET; WEIGHT; FOOD; COHORT; WOMEN; RISK; SIZE Objective: To evaluate for the first time in Spain if the association between obesity and breast cancer prognosis is similar to that reported in other countries with non Mediterranean dietary patterns. Methods: Weight and height and other variables of interest, tumor characteristics and current clinical status 3 yr after diagnosis were retrieved from medical files of breast cancer women diagnosed during 2006. A total of 159 cases with complete information were studied and categorized according to the World Health Organization criteria in normal-/under-weight, overweight, and obese. Results: Among breast cancer patients, 70.4% were classified as overweight/obese and 29.6% as normal weight. Prevalence of obesity was high (38.4%) in comparison with information reported for healthy women of the same

region (27.11%) and was higher among post-menopausal patients and in women with low level of alcohol and tobacco consumption. Moreover, overweight/obese cases (79.5%) tended to have more often human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 status negative when compared with those with normal weight (70.2%; $p=0.097$) and the survival curves tended to be influenced by body mass index although without statistical significance. Conclusions: Overweight/obesity in a Mediterranean country is highly prevalent among breast cancer patients. Our results support a putative influence of obesity per se and not the alimentary patterns as a prognostic factor in breast cancer patients justifying the need to perform larger prospective studies. (J. Endocrinol. Invest. 35: 681-685, 2012) (C)2012, Editrice Kurt's [Crujeiras, A. B.; Casanueva, F. F.] Complejo Hosp Santiago de Compostela CHUS, IDIS, Lab Mol & Cellular Endocrinol, Santiago De Compostela, Spain; [Crujeiras, A. B.; Casanueva, F. F.] Inst Salud Carlos III, CIBER Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutr CIBERObn, Madrid, Spain; [Cueva, J.; Vieito, M.; Curiel, T.; Lopez-Lopez, R.] Complejo Hosp Santiago de Compostela CHUS, Dept Med Oncol, Santiago De Compostela, Spain; [Pollan, M.] Natl Ctr Epidemiol, Canc & Environm Epidemiol Unit, Madrid, Spain; [Pollan, M.] Inst Salud Carlos III, CIBER Epidemiol & Salud Publ CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago de Compostela; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago de Compostela; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Instituto de Salud Carlos III Crujeiras, AB (corresponding author), Complejo Hosp Santiago CHUS, Area Mol & Cellular Endocrinol, Inst Invest Sanitaria, Lab 2, C Choupana S-N, Santiago De Compostela 15706, Spain.

anabelencrujeiras@hotmail.com Pollan, Marina/M-3259-2014; Crujeiras, Ana B/ABA-8866-2021 Pollan, Marina/0000-0002-4328-1565; Vieito, Maria/0000-0001-7531-343X; Crujeiras, Ana B/0000-0003-4392-0301; Lopez Lopez, Rafael/0000-0003-1315-655X Xunta de Galicia (INCITE); Fundacion Mutua Madrilenia; CIBERObn, an ISCIII initiative; Instituto de Salud Carlos III Xunta de Galicia (INCITE) (Xunta de Galicia); Fundacion Mutua Madrilenia (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); CIBERObn, an ISCIII initiative; Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government) This work has been supported by Xunta de Galicia (INCITE 2009), Fundacion Mutua Madrilenia (FMMA2010) and CIBERObn, an ISCIII initiative. AB Crujeiras is funded by the Instituto de Salud Carlos III through a research-staff contract "Sara Borrell" 2009.

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Endocrinology & Metabolism Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Al-Kuraya, K; Siraj, AK; Bavi, P; Al-Jommah, N; Ezzat, A; Sheikh, S; Amr, S; Al-Dayel, F; Simon, R; Guido, S

Al-Kuraya, K; Siraj, AK; Bavi, P; Al-Jommah, N; Ezzat, A; Sheikh, S; Amr, S; Al-Dayel, F; Simon, R; Guido, S High epidermal growth factor receptor amplification rate but low mutation frequency in Middle East lung cancer population HUMAN

PATHOLOGY

English Article

EGFR; epidermal growth factor receptor; mutation; amplification; gefitinib; Middle East; lung cancer GENE AMPLIFICATION; BREAST-CANCER; TISSUE MICROARRAYS; PROTEIN EXPRESSION; EGFR INHIBITORS; GEFITINIB; OVEREXPRESSION; CARCINOMAS; IMPACT Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 18-21 mutations were shown to be highly predictive of response to gefitinib (Iressa) therapy in lung cancer. Studies on Western and Japanese lung cancers have indicated substantial differences in the EGFR mutation frequency between these populations. To investigate the prevalence of EGFR in another distinct ethnic group, EGFR alterations were studied in 47 consecutive non small cell lung cancers from Saudi Arabia by immunohistochemistry, fluorescence in situ hybridization, and DNA sequencing. Detectable EGFR expression was seen in 69.8% of 43 interpretable cancers. Epidermal growth factor receptor amplification, present in 15.3% of 39 analyzable cancers, was strongly associated with high levels of EGFR expression ($P = .0047$). Only 1 exon 18-21 mutation was seen among 34 lung cancers that could be successfully sequenced. It is concluded that EGFR exon 18-21 mutations are rare in Middle East patients with lung cancer and occur in a similar range as in Western patients. The remarkable high rate of EGFR gene amplifications could potentially facilitate studies on the predictive role of gene copy number changes for response to anti-EGFR therapies in Middle East patient sets. (c) 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. Univ Hamburg Eppendorf, Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, D-20246 Hamburg, Germany; King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia

University of Hamburg; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center

Simon, R (corresponding author), Univ Hamburg Eppendorf, Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, D-20246 Hamburg, Germany. Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Binjumah, Naif/JCE-8161-2023; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022; BAVI, PRASHANT/B-2123-2009 Simon, Ronald/0000-0003-0158-4258; Al-Jomah, Naif/0000-0001-6653-2403; Al Dayel, Fouad/0000-0001-6175-9051; Alkuraya, Khawla/0000-0002-4126-3419; BAVI, PRASHANT/0000-0002-7711-2911

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453 457 10.1016/j.humpath.2005.12.004

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5 Pathology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Pathology 031TR 16564920 2025-06-
24 WOS:000236727500010

S Berrino, F; Villarini, A; De Petris, M; Raimondi, M;
Pasanisi, P Bradlow, HL; Carruba, G Berrino,
Franco; Villarini, Anna; De Petris, Michela; Raimondi, Milena;
Pasanisi, Patrizia Adjuvant diet to improve
hormonal and metabolic factors affecting breast cancer prognosis
ESTROGENS AND HUMAN DISEASES Annals of the New York Academy
of Sciences English Article; Proceedings Paper Meeting
on Estrogens and Human Diseases MAY 15-21, 2006 Erice, ITALY
Ettore Majorana Fdn, Ctr Sci Culture breast cancer;
hormonal and metabolic factors; diet GROWTH-FACTOR-I; DIANA
RANDOMIZED-TRIAL; BODY-MASS INDEX; PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; SEX-
HORMONES; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; BINDING-PROTEINS; WEIGHT CHANGE;

IGF-I; RISKWestern lifestyle, characterized by reduced physical activity and a diet rich in fat, refined carbohydrates, and animal protein is associated with high prevalence of overweight, metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance, and high plasma levels of several growth factors and sex hormones. Most of these factors are associated with breast cancer risk and, in breast cancer patients, with increased risk of recurrences. Recent trials have proven that such a metabolic and endocrine imbalance can be favorably modified through comprehensive dietary modification, shifting from Western to Mediterranean and macrobiotic diet. Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Prevent & Predict Med, I-20133 Milan, Italy Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan Berrino, F (corresponding author), Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Prevent & Predict Med, Via Venezian 1, I-20133 Milan, Italy. berrino@istitutotumori.mi.itBerrino, Franco/AAC-2364-2020; Villarini, Anna/K-2838-2017; Pasanisi, Patrizia/F-4908-2017 Berrino, Franco/0000-0002-4858-1866; Villarini, Anna/0000-0002-5789-6587; Pasanisi, Patrizia/0000-0001-6278-3491 44 27 28 0 12

WILEY-BLACKWELL MALDEN COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN STREET, MALDEN 02148, MA USA 0077-8923 978-1-57331-669-9 ANN NY ACAD SCIAnn.NY Acad.Sci. 2006 1089

110 118 10.1196/annals.1386.023

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Oncology; Endocrinology & Metabolism; Multidisciplinary Sciences Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S); Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Endocrinology & Metabolism; Science & Technology - Other Topics BFU92 17261760 2025-06-24

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J Bozorgi, A; Khazaei, F; Bozorgi, M; Khazaei, M
Bozorgi, Azam; Khazaei, Fatemeh; Bozorgi, Maryam; Khazaei, Mozafar In Vitro Stem Cell Isolation from Human Breast Cancer MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article Breast cancer; Cancer stem cells; Isolation PROSPECTIVE IDENTIFICATION; TUMOR; ANTIGENS; SOX2; IRAN Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most prevalent cancer among women worldwide with significant incidence and death rates. Nowadays, researchers hold that tumor formation, failure in therapy, and disease progression are all related to the presence of a small fraction of cancer cells with self-renewal capability known as "breast cancer stem cells" (BCSCs). Therefore, the study of this cancer cell population can be conducive to eradicating the tumor. The objective of the present study was to survey the existence and in vitro isolation of human BCSCs. Method: An in vitro research study was conducted under controlled laboratory settings to isolate, enrich, and identify breast cancer stem cells. Briefly, fresh breast tumors were carried to the lab immediately after surgery, followed by mechanical and enzymatic digestion (2 mg/ml collagenase I). Then, digested samples were passed through cell strainers (70 and 40 μ m), and obtained cell suspension was cultured under the serum-free medium supplemented with growth factors for 21 days. The expression of cluster of differentiation 44 (CD44) and cluster of differentiation 24 (CD24) surface markers was assessed using immunocytochemistry, and stem cell gene expression was analyzed via RT-PCR. Results: BCSCs were able to survive in serum-free conditions and form floating spheres in vitro. Cells obtained from mammospheres expressed CD44 as the

membranous and cytoplasmic pattern while CD24 expression was negative. Also, octamer-binding transcription factor 4 and SOX2 gene expression was observed in BCSCs. Conclusion: The presence of stem cells was confirmed in Iranian women BC, and an efficient in vitro mammosphere culture model was used to enrich and propagate BCSCs. In our opinion, this in vitro model could be a suitable method for isolating and enriching BCSCs. [Bozorgi, Azam; Khazaei, Fatemeh; Bozorgi, Maryam; Khazaei, Mozafar] Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Fertil & Infertil Res Ctr, Hlth Technol Inst, Kermanshah, Iran Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences

Khazaei, M (corresponding author), Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Fertil & Infertil Res Ctr, Hlth Technol Inst, Kermanshah, Iran.

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SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCESSHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer JUL 2021 12 3 383 390 10.30476/mejc.2021.83672.1181

<http://dx.doi.org/10.30476/mejc.2021.83672.1181>

8 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Oncology UD5WW 2025-06-24

WOS:000687277900008

J Akin, H; Tözün, N Akin, Hakan; Tozun, Nurdan Diet, Microbiota, and Colorectal Cancer

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL GASTROENTEROLOGY English

Article colorectal cancer;

microbiota; diet; dysbiosis; probiotics GUT MICROBIOTA; INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PREVENTION; METABOLITES; MICROFLORA; PROBIOTICS; CULTURE; DISEASE; HEALTH Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in the world causing nearly 500,000 deaths every year. In addition to genetic background, environmental factors including diet and lifestyle are accepted as major contributors to adenoma and CRC development. Lifestyle factors include high BMI, obesity, and reduced physical activity. Growing interest and accumulating data on human microbiota implicate that host-microbe interplay has an important role in the development of metabolic, neoplastic, and inflammatory diseases. Findings from recent studies suggest that colon cancer risk is determined by the interaction between diet and gut microbiota. Dietary changes affect gut microbiota and conversely microbiota mediates the generation of dietary factors triggering colon cancer. Identification of the microbial communities associated with carcinogenesis is of crucial importance. Nowadays, with the evolvement of culture-independent molecular techniques, it has become possible to identify main bacterial species in healthy individuals, inflammatory conditions, and CRC. Some recent studies have shown the differences in intestinal microbiota between colon cancer patients and healthy individuals. Animal studies have provided a better understanding of interaction between pathobionts and symbionts in the development of colon cancer. There is no single causative organism identified in CRC; however, there is strong evidence that reduction of protective bacteria, increase in some bacteria (ie, fusobacterium members;

Bacteroides/Prevotella), and age-related changes in microbiota have an impact on adenoma or cancer development. Future studies will enable us to understand procarcinogenic and anticarcinogenic mechanisms and give insights to rational manipulation of the microbiota with prebiotics, probiotics, or dietary modifications.

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nurdan.tozun@acibadem.edu.tr Tozun, Nurdan/D-6984-2015; AKIN, HAKAN/AAV-6581-2020 23 61 75

1 88 LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS PHILADELPHIA
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0192-0790 1539-2031 J CLIN GASTROENTEROL J. Clin.

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3 Gastroenterology & Hepatology Science Citation

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J Velazquez, FN; Viscardi, V; Montemage, J; Zhang, LQ;
Trocchia, C; Delamont, MM; Ahmad, R; Hannun, YA; Obeid, LM;
Snider, AJ Velazquez, Fabiola N.; Viscardi,
Valentina; Montemage, Julia; Zhang, Leiqing; Trocchia, Carolena;
Delamont, Megan M.; Ahmad, Rasheed; Hannun, Yusuf A.; Obeid, Lina
M.; Snider, Ashley J. A Milk-Fat Based Diet Increases

Metastasis in the MMTV-PyMT Mouse Model of Breast Cancer NUTRIENTS
English Article

diet; fatty acid; breast cancer; lung metastasis MAMMARY
TUMORIGENESIS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; RISK; ACIDS; OBESITY; HEALTH;
ALPHA; WOMEN; ASSOCIATION; PATTERNS A high-fat diet (HFD) and
obesity are risk factors for many diseases including breast
cancer. This is particularly important with close to 40% of the
current adult population being overweight or obese. Previous
studies have implicated that Mediterranean diets (MDs) partially
protect against breast cancer. However, to date, the links between
diet and breast cancer progression are not well defined.
Therefore, to begin to define and assess this, we used an
isocaloric control diet (CD) and two HFDs enriched with either
olive oil (OObD, high in oleate, and unsaturated fatty acid in
MDs) or a milk fat-based diet (MFBD, high in palmitate and
myristate, saturated fatty acids in Western diets) in a mammary
polyomavirus middle T antigen mouse model (MMTV-PyMT) of breast
cancer. Our data demonstrate that neither MFBD or OObD altered the
growth of primary tumors in the MMTV-PyMT mice. The examination of
lung metastases revealed that OObD mice exhibited fewer surface
nodules and smaller metastases when compared to MFBD and CD mice.
These data suggest that different fatty acids found in different
sources of HFDs may alter breast cancer metastasis.

[Velazquez, Fabiola N.; Viscardi, Valentina; Montemage,
Julia; Zhang, Leiqing; Trocchia, Carolena; Hannun, Yusuf A.;
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Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA; [Velazquez, Fabiola N.; Viscardi,

Valentina; Montemage, Julia; Zhang, Leiying; Trocchia, Carolena; Hannun, Yusuf A.; Obeid, Lina M.; Snider, Ashley J.] SUNY Stony Brook, Canc Ctr, Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA; [Delamont, Megan M.] Univ Arizona, Coll Agr & Life Sci, Dept Nutr Sci, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; [Ahmad, Rasheed; Snider, Ashley J.] Dasman Diabet Inst, Immunol & Microbiol Dept, Kuwait 15462, Kuwait; [Snider, Ashley J.] Univ Arizona, BI05 Inst, 1230 N Cherry Ave, BSRL 372, Tucson, AZ 85718 USA State University of New York (SUNY) System; Stony Brook University; State University of New York (SUNY) System; Stony Brook University; University of Arizona; Dasman Diabetes Institute (DDI); University of Arizona Snider, AJ (corresponding author), SUNY Stony Brook, Dept Med, Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA.; Snider, AJ (corresponding author), SUNY Stony Brook, Canc Ctr, Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA.; Snider, AJ (corresponding author), Dasman Diabet Inst, Immunol & Microbiol Dept, Kuwait 15462, Kuwait.; Snider, AJ (corresponding author), Univ Arizona, BI05 Inst, 1230 N Cherry Ave, BSRL 372, Tucson, AZ 85718 USA.

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Ahmad, Rasheed/LMP-1937-2024Velazquez, Fabiola Noelia/0000-0001-5692-848X; Snider, Ashley/0000-0002-1515-4171; Ahmad, Rasheed/0000-0001-5746-0743 National Cancer Institute [P01-CA097132] National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This research was funded by National Cancer Institute, Grant P01-CA097132 (YAH, LMO, AJS).

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics TOOCO 34371939 Green
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J McLeod, A; Wolf, P; Chapkin, RS; Davidson, LA; Ivanov, I; Berbaum, M; Williams, LR; Gaskins, HR; Ridlon, J; Sanchez-Flack, J; Blumstein, L; Schiffer, L; Hamm, A; Cares, K; Antonic, M; Bernabe, BP; Fitzgibbon, M; Tussing-Humphreys, L

McLeod, Andrew; Wolf, Patricia; Chapkin, Robert S.; Davidson, Laurie A.; Ivanov, Ivan; Berbaum, Michael; Williams, Lauren R.; Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason; Sanchez-Flack, Jen; Blumstein, Lara; Schiffer, Linda; Hamm, Alyshia; Cares, Kate; Antonic, Mirjana; Bernabe, Beatriz Penalver; Fitzgibbon, Marian; Tussing-Humphreys, Lisa Design of the Building Research in CRC prevention (BRIDGE-CRC) trial: a 6-month, parallel group Mediterranean diet and weight loss randomized controlled lifestyle intervention targeting the bile acid-gut microbiome axis to reduce colorectal cancer risk among African American/Black adults with obesity TRIALS English Article

Cancer health disparities;
Colorectal cancer; Mediterranean diet; Weight loss; Gut microbiome; Bile acids; Nutrition GENE-EXPRESSION PROFILES; US ADULTS; QUALITY; COLONOCYTES; COMBINATION; METABOLISM; BIOMARKERS;

FREQUENCY; SURGERY; PROTEIN Background Among all racial/ethnic groups, people who identify as African American/Blacks have the second highest colorectal cancer (CRC) incidence in the USA. This disparity may exist because African American/Blacks, compared to other racial/ethnic groups, have a higher prevalence of risk factors for CRC, including obesity, low fiber consumption, and higher intakes of fat and animal protein. One unexplored, underlying mechanism of this relationship is the bile acid-gut microbiome axis. High saturated fat, low fiber diets, and obesity lead to increases in tumor promoting secondary bile acids. Diets high in fiber, such as a Mediterranean diet, and intentional weight loss may reduce CRC risk by modulating the bile acid-gut microbiome axis. The purpose of this study is to test the impact of a Mediterranean diet alone, weight loss alone, or both, compared to typical diet controls on the bile acid-gut microbiome axis and CRC risk factors among African American/Blacks with obesity. Because weight loss or a Mediterranean diet alone can reduce CRC risk, we hypothesize that weight loss plus a Mediterranean diet will reduce CRC risk the most. Methods This randomized controlled lifestyle intervention will randomize 192 African American/Blacks with obesity, aged 45-75 years to one of four arms: Mediterranean diet, weight loss, weight loss plus Mediterranean diet, or typical diet controls, for 6 months (48 per arm). Data will be collected at baseline, mid-study, and study end. Primary outcomes include total circulating and fecal bile acids, taurine-conjugated bile acids, and deoxycholic acid. Secondary outcomes include body weight, body composition, dietary change, physical activity, metabolic risk, circulating cytokines, gut microbial community structure and composition, fecal short-chain fatty acids, and expression levels of genes from exfoliated intestinal cells linked to carcinogenesis. Discussion This study will be the first randomized controlled trial to examine the effects of a Mediterranean diet, weight loss, or both on bile acid metabolism, the gut microbiome, and intestinal epithelial genes associated with carcinogenesis. This approach to CRC risk reduction may be especially important among African American/Blacks given their higher risk factor profile and increased CRC incidence. [McLeod, Andrew; Berbaum, Michael; Sanchez-Flack, Jen; Blumstein, Lara; Schiffer, Linda; Antonic, Mirjana; Fitzgibbon, Marian; Tussing-Humphreys, Lisa] Univ Illinois Chicago UIC, Inst Hlth Res & Policy, Chicago, IL 60608 USA; [Wolf, Patricia] Purdue Univ, Dept Nutr Sci, W Lafayette, IN USA; [Chapkin, Robert S.; Davidson, Laurie A.; Ivanov, Ivan] Texas A&M Univ, Dept Nutr, Program Integrat Nutr & Complex Dis, College Stn, TX USA; [Chapkin, Robert S.; Davidson, Laurie A.; Ivanov, Ivan] Texas A&M Univ, Ctr Environm Hlth Res, College Stn, TX USA; [Ivanov, Ivan] Texas A&M Univ, Dept Vet Physiol & Pharmacol, College Stn, TX USA; [Williams, Lauren R.] Univ Illinois, Mile Sq Hlth Ctr, Chicago, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason] Univ Illinois, Dept Anim Sci, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason] Univ Illinois, Div Nutr Sci, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason] Univ Illinois, Carl R Woese Inst Genom Biol, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason] Univ Illinois, Canc Ctr Illinois, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex; Ridlon, Jason] Univ Illinois, Dept Biomed & Translat Sci, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex] Univ Illinois, Dept Pathobiol, Urbana, IL USA; [Gaskins, H. Rex] Univ Illinois, Dept Pediat, Chicago, IL 60637 USA; [Sanchez-Flack, Jen; Fitzgibbon, Marian; Tussing-Humphreys,

breaks OVARIAN-CANCER; MAINTENANCE; GERMLINE; MUTATION; BREAST; OLAPARIB; THERAPY BACKGROUND Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors (PARPis) are approved as first-line therapies for breast cancer gene (BRCA)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. They are also effective for new and recurrent ovarian cancers that are BRCA- or homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive. However, data on these mutations and PARPi use in the Middle East are limited. AIM To assess BRCA/HRD prevalence and PARPi use in patients in the Middle East with breast/ovarian cancer. METHODS This was a single-center retrospective study of 57 of 472 breast cancer patients tested for BRCA mutations, and 25 of 65 ovarian cancer patients tested for HRD. These adult patients participated in at least four visits to the oncology service at our center between August 2021 and May 2023. Data were summarized using descriptive statistics and compared using counts and percentages. Response to treatment was assessed using Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors criteria. RESULTS Among the 472 breast cancer patients, 12.1% underwent BRCA testing, and 38.5% of 65 ovarian cancer patients received HRD testing. Pathogenic mutations were found in 25.6% of the tested patients: 26.3% breast cancers had germline BRCA (gBRCA) mutations and 24.0% ovarian cancers showed HRD. Notably, 40.0% of gBRCA-positive breast cancers and 66.0% of HRD-positive ovarian cancers were Middle Eastern and Asian patients, respectively. PARPi treatment was used in 5 (33.3%) gBRCA-positive breast cancer patients as first-line therapy (n = 1; 7-months progression-free), for maintenance (n = 2; > 15-months progression-free), or at later stages due to compliance issues (n = 2). Four patients (66.6%) with HRD-positive ovarian cancer received PARPi and all remained progression-free. CONCLUSION Lower testing rates but higher BRCA mutations in breast cancer were found. Ethnicity reflected United Arab Emirates demographics, with breast cancer in Middle Eastern and ovarian cancer in Asian patients. [Syed, Naveed] Sheikh Shakbout Med City, Dept Hematol & Oncol, Abu Dhabi 11001, U Arab Emirates; [Chintakuntlawar, Ashish Vittalrao] Mayo Clin, Dept Oncol, Rochester, NY 55905 USA; [Vilasini, Deepti; Al Salami, Aisha Mohamed; Al Hasan, Riad; Chandani, Ashok Uttam; Chehal, Aref] Sheikh Shakbout Med City, Dept Oncol, Abu Dhabi 11001, U Arab Emirates; [Afrooz, Imrana] Clin Res Sheikh Shakbout Med City, Abu Dhabi 11001, U Arab Emirates; [Chandani, Kanishka Uttam] Landmark Med Ctr, Dept Internal Med, Woonsocket, RI 02895 USA Mayo Clinic Syed, N (corresponding author), Sheikh Shakbout Med City, Dept Hematol & Oncol, Mafrqa Area, Abu Dhabi 11001, U Arab Emirates.

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J Aragón, F; Perdigón, G; de LeBlanc, AD

Aragón, Felix; Perdigón, Gabriela; de Moreno de LeBlanc,

Alejandra Modification in the diet can induce
beneficial effects against breast cancer WORLD JOURNAL OF
CLINICAL ONCOLOGY English Article

Breast cancer; Nutrition; Probiotic;
Fermented products The population tends to consume foods
that in addition to their nutritional values can offer some
benefits to their health. There are many epidemiological evidences
and research studies in animal models suggesting that diet plays
an important role in breast cancer prevention or progression. This
review summarized some of the relevant researches about nutrition
and cancer during the last years, especially in breast cancer. The
analysis of probiotics and fermented products containing lactic
acid bacteria in cancer prevention and/or treatment was especially
discussed. It was observed that a balance of fatty acids similar
to those of traditional Mediterranean diet, the consumption of
fruits and vegetables, dietary fiber intake, vitamin
supplementation are, along with the intake of probiotic products,
the most extensively studied by the negative association to breast
cancer risk. The consumption of probiotics and fermented products
containing lactic acid bacteria was associated to reduce breast
cancer risk in some epidemiological studies. The use of animal
models showed the modulation of the host's immune response as one
of the important effects associated to the benefices observed with
most probiotics. However; future assays in human are very
important before the medical community can accept the addition of
probiotic or fermented milks containing lactic acid bacteria as
supplements for cancer patients. (C) 2014 Baishideng Publishing
Group Inc. All rights reserved. [Aragon, Felix; Perdigon,
Gabriela; de Moreno de LeBlanc, Alejandra] Consejo Nacl Invest
Cient & Tecn, CERELA, Ctr Referencia Lactobacilos, Chacabuco
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(corresponding author), Consejo Nacl Invest Cient & Tecn, CERELA,
Ctr Referencia Lactobacilos, Chacabuco 145,T4000ILC, San Miguel De
Tucuman, Tucuman, Argentina.demoreno@cerela.org.ar de Moreno de
LeBlanc, Alejandra/R-1242-2018 de Moreno de LeBlanc,
Alejandra/0000-0003-0352-374X Consejo Nacional de
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Argentina [CIUNT-26/D442] Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones
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J Masala, G; Assedi, M; Bendinelli, B; Ermini, I; Sieri, S; Grioni, S; Sacerdote, C; Ricceri, F; Panico, S; Mattiello, A; Tumino, R; Giurdanella, MC; Berrino, F; Saieva, C; Palli, D

Masala, Giovanna; Assedi, Melania; Bendinelli, Benedetta; Ermini, Ilaria; Sieri, Sabina; Grioni, Sara; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Ricceri, Fulvio; Panico, Salvatore; Mattiello, Amalia; Tumino, Rosario; Giurdanella, Maria Concetta; Berrino, Franco; Saieva, Calogero; Palli, Domenico Fruit and vegetables consumption and breast cancer risk: the EPIC Italy study
BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT English Article

Breast cancer; Vegetables; Fruit; Longitudinal study; Risk FOOD GROUPS; DIET; METAANALYSIS; WOMEN; MICRONUTRIENTS; PROJECT; DESIGN; COHORT The role of fruit and vegetables in breast cancer (BC) development has long been debated. A large variety of vegetables and fruit are consumed by Mediterranean populations, a favourable setting for evaluating the effects of these foods. The association between vegetables and fruit consumption, overall and by specific types, and BC risk was studied in the Italian section of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition study. Over 31,000 women, aged 36-64 years, recruited in five Italian centers between 1993 and 1998, were available for analyses with dietary and lifestyle information and anthropometric measurements. After a median follow-up of 11.25 years, 1,072 invasive and in situ incident BC cases were identified. Cox proportional hazard models (adjusted for education, anthropometry, reproductive history, hormone replacement therapy, physical activity, alcohol consumption and smoking habits) showed an inverse association between consumption of all vegetables and BC risk (highest vs. lowest quintile HR 0.65; 95% CI 0.53-0.81, P for trend = 0.003). According to subtypes of vegetables, an inverse association emerged for increasing consumption of leafy vegetables (highest vs. lowest quintile HR 0.70; 95% CI 0.57-0.86, P for trend = 0.0001) and fruiting vegetables (highest vs. lowest quintile HR 0.75; 95% CI 0.60-0.94, P for trend = 0.01). An inverse association also emerged with increasing consumption of raw tomatoes (P for trend = 0.03). In contrast, no association of fruit, overall or by subtypes, with BC risk was found. In this Mediterranean population, a clear protective role of increasing vegetables consumption, mainly leafy and fruiting vegetables, on BC risk emerged. [Masala, Giovanna; Assedi, Melania; Bendinelli, Benedetta; Ermini, Ilaria; Saieva, Calogero; Palli, Domenico] Canc Res & Prevent Inst ISPO, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, I-50141 Florence, Italy; [Sieri, Sabina; Grioni, Sara] Ist Nazl Tumori, Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Fdn IRCSS, I-20133 Milan, Italy; [Sacerdote, Carlotta] Azienda Sanitaria Osped Molinette San Giovanni Ba, Ctr Canc Prevent CPO Piemonte, I-10126 Turin, Italy; [Sacerdote, Carlotta; Ricceri, Fulvio] Human Genet Fdn HuGeF, I-10126 Turin, Italy; [Panico, Salvatore; Mattiello, Amalia] Univ Naples Federico II, Dept Clin & Expt Med, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Tumino, Rosario; Giurdanella, Maria Concetta] Canc Registry ASP 7, I-97100 Ragusa, Italy; [Berrino, Franco] Ist Nazl Tumori, Fdn IRCSS, Dept Prevent & Predict Med, I-20133 Milan, Italy ISPRO Istituto per lo studio, la prevenzione e la rete oncologica; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; A.O.U. Citta della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; AOU San Giovanni Battista-Molinette; University of Naples Federico II; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan Palli, D (corresponding author), Canc Res & Prevent Inst

ISPO, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Ponte Nuovo Palazzina 28 A, Via Oblate 4, I-50141 Florence, Italy. d.palli@ispo.toscana.it
 Saieva, Calogero/AAC-2611-2019; Berrino, Franco/AAC-2364-2020; Masala, Giovanna/AAC-5474-2022; Panico, Salvatore/K-6506-2016; Sacerdote, Carlotta/K-3611-2018; Sieri, Sabina/K-4667-2016; RICCERI, FULVIO/I-9910-2018; Mattiello, Amalia/K-5112-2016; grioni, Sara/K-5320-2016 Sacerdote, Carlotta/0000-0002-8008-5096; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; Sieri, Sabina/0000-0001-5201-172X; RICCERI, FULVIO/0000-0001-8749-9737; Berrino, Franco/0000-0002-4858-1866; Masala, Giovanna/0000-0002-5758-9069; Panico, Salvatore/0000-0002-5498-8312; Mattiello, Amalia/0000-0003-3676-7353; Bendinelli, Benedetta/0000-0002-4796-1517; saieva, calogero/0000-0002-0117-1608; grioni, Sara/0000-0002-5891-8426; PALLI, Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437 Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC Milan); Regione Toscana, Ministero della Salute, Rome, Italy Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC Milan) (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); Regione Toscana, Ministero della Salute, Rome, Italy We wish to thank all EPIC Italy participants. The EPIC Italy collaboration has been supported by the Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC Milan) and Programma Integrato Oncologia (PIO-Regione Toscana, Ministero della Salute, Rome, Italy). 24 57 67 0 22 SPRINGER NEW YORK 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA 0167-6806 1573-7217 BREAST CANCER RES TR Breast Cancer Res. Treat. APR 2012 132 3 SI 1127 1136 10.1007/s10549-011-1939-7 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10549-011-1939-7 10 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 933RL 22215387 2025-06-24 WOS:000303379800035

J Beg, S; Siraj, AK; Prabhakaran, S; Bu, R; Al-Rasheed, M; Sultana, M; Qadri, Z; Al-Assiri, M; Sairafi, R; Al-Dayel, F; Al-Sanea, N; Uddin, S; Al-Kuraya, KS Beg, Shaham; Siraj, Abdul K.; Prabhakaran, Sarita; Bu, Rong; Al-Rasheed, Maha; Sultana, Mehar; Qadri, Zeeshan; Al-Assiri, Mohammed; Sairafi, Rami; Al-Dayel, Fouad; Al-Sanea, Nasser; Uddin, Shahab; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S. Molecular markers and pathway analysis of colorectal carcinoma in the Middle East

CANCER English Article alternate pathway; colorectal cancer; Middle East; molecular pathways; serrated pathway; traditional pathway ISLAND METHYLATOR PHENOTYPE; BRAF MUTATIONS; MICROSATELLITE INSTABILITY; SERRATED PATHWAY; MEAT CONSUMPTION; CANCER; PATTERNS; AGE; ASSOCIATIONS; METAANALYSIS BACKGROUND Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers in the world. A newly proposed integrated pathway comprising traditional, alternate, and serrated pathways by genetic and epigenetic factors was defined recently and hypothesized to play a role in the pathogenesis of CRC; however, to the authors' knowledge, there is a paucity of information regarding these proposed molecular pathways in different ethnic groups. METHODS Molecular characterization of 770 CRC specimens was performed for microsatellite instability, BRAF, and KRAS by polymerase chain reaction and 500 cases for CpG island methylator phenotype (CIMP) high phenotype by MethyLight technology. Tumors were assigned to different molecular pathways and examined for clinicopathological correlation and survival analysis. RESULTS The traditional pathway constituted 33.4% of CRC cases, the alternate

pathway comprised 11.6%, and the serrated molecular pathway accounted for only 0.8% of Middle Eastern CRC cases. Approximately 54.2% of CRC cases did not qualify to fit into any pathway and thus were designated as an unassigned group. Molecular pathways were found to be significantly associated with tumor site and grade. A subset of cases with an uncategorized pathway demonstrated a significant survival difference ($P = .0079$).

CONCLUSIONS The serrated pathway was found to account for a very low percentage of the CRC patient cohort in the current study. The unassigned group accounted for the majority of Middle Eastern CRC cases, and therefore methods of CRC pathway analysis might not be applicable to this ethnic group. The current study demonstrates the need to unravel the molecular genetic basis of this disease to further subcategorize these CRC cases. It also identifies a need for further studies on different populations for a better understanding of their exact role and incidence. Cancer 2015;121:3799-3808. (c) 2015 American Cancer Society. The results of the current study indicate the need to unravel the molecular genetic basis of colorectal carcinoma to further subcategorize colorectal carcinoma cases. They also emphasize the need to perform further studies on different populations to develop a better understanding of the exact role and incidence of genetic pathways. [Beg, Shaham; Siraj, Abdul K.; Prabhakaran, Sarita; Bu, Rong; Al-Rasheed, Maha; Sultana, Mehar; Qadri, Zeeshan; Uddin, Shahab; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Assiri, Mohammed; Sairafi, Rami] Secur Forces Hosp, Dept Surg, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Dayel, Fouad] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Pathol, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Sanea, Nasser] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Surg, Colorectal Unit, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] Alfaisal Univ, Coll Med, Dept Pathol, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; Security Forces Hospital - Saudi Arabia; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; Alfaisal University Al-Kuraya, KS (corresponding author), King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Canc, Human Canc Genom Res, MBC 98-16, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia. Kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Bu, Rong/JBI-9735-2023; Sairafi, Rami/AAB-1488-2020; Qadri, Syed/KYP-5564-2024; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022; Uddin, Shahab/AFH-8541-2022; Alsanea, Nasser/J-1565-2016

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J Schwingshackl, L; Schwedhelm, C; Hoffmann, G; Knüppel, S; Preterre, AL; Iqbal, K; Bechthold, A; De Henauw, S; Michels, N; Devleesschauwer, B; Boeing, H; Schlesinger, S
Schwingshackl, Lukas; Schwedhelm, Carolina; Hoffmann, Georg;

Knueppel, Sven; Preterre, Anne Laure; Iqbal, Khalid; Bechthold, Angela; De Henauw, Stefaan; Michels, Nathalie; Devleesschauwer, Brecht; Boeing, Heiner; Schlesinger, Sabrina Food groups and risk of colorectal cancer INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

food groups; diet; meta-analysis; dose-response; colorectal cancer DOSE-RESPONSE METAANALYSIS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; TREND ESTIMATION; CALCIUM; COLON; MECHANISMS; MICROBIOTA; MORTALITY; ADHERENCE; PATTERNS The aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to summarize the evidence on the relationship between intake of 12 major food groups, including whole grains, refined grains, vegetables, fruit, nuts, legumes, eggs, dairy, fish, red meat, processed meat and sugar-sweetened beverages with risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). We conducted a systematic search in PubMed and Embase for prospective studies investigating the association between these 12 food groups and risk of CRC until April 2017. Summary risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were estimated using a random effects model for high vs. low intake categories, as well as for linear and nonlinear relationships. An inverse association was observed for whole grains (RR30g/d: 0.95, 95% CI 0.93, 0.97; n=9 studies), vegetables (RR100g/d: 0.97, 95% CI 0.96, 0.98; n=15), fruit (RR100g/d: 0.97, 95% CI 0.95, 0.99; n=16) and dairy (RR200g/d: 0.93, 95% CI 0.91, 0.94; n=15), while a positive association for red meat (RR100g/d: 1.12, 95% CI 1.06, 1.19; n=21) and processed meat (RR50g/d: 1.17, 95% CI 1.10, 1.23; n=16), was seen in the linear dose-response meta-analysis. Some evidence for nonlinear relationships was observed between vegetables, fruit and dairy and risk of colorectal cancer. Findings of this meta-analysis showed that a diet characterized by high intake of whole grains, vegetables, fruit and dairy products and low amounts of red meat and processed meat was associated with lower risk of CRC.

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 J Khodaei, SH; Sabetkam, S; Mazloumi, Z; Asl, KD; Rafat, A
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 Targeting cancer-cell mitochondria using Tigecycline
 improves radiotherapy response in colorectal cancer cell line
 MUTATION RESEARCH-FUNDAMENTAL AND MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF
 MUTAGENESIS English Article
 Colorectal cancer; Tigecycline; Radiotherapy;
 Apoptosis RADIATION-THERAPY; INHIBITION; CARCINOMA; RESISTANT
 Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common
 cancer worldwide and causes more than 50,000 deaths in the United
 States each year. Due to the limited therapeutic options and poor
 prognosis in CRC, extensive research and development of novel
 therapeutic methods is essential. In this regard, the presence of
 cancer stem cells with unlimited division ability is the main
 reason for the therapeutic resistance in CRC. Tigecycline is a
 pharmacological mitochondria inhibitor and blocks mitochondria-
 related cell proliferation in cancer cells. This study
 investigated the effects of Tigecycline combined with radiotherapy
 on CRC cell apoptosis. Methods: Human colorectal cancer cells
 (HCT-116) were treated with Tigecycline, and cell viability was
 measured with MTT assay. In the next step, the cells were exposed
 to radiation using a Siemens Primus 6 MV linear accelerator at
 radiation dose of 400 cGy. Finally, we evaluated cancer cell
 apoptosis, caspase-3 activity and apoptotic-related genes
 expression with AnnexinV/PI, flowcytometry and gene expression,
 respectively. Results: The MTT assay revealed an IC50 value of 93
 μ M for Tigecycline after 48 hours. Mitochondria inhibition, at
 its IC50 value, sensitizes colorectal cancer cells to
 radiotherapy. Compared to monotherapy, the combination therapy
 increased the number of apoptotic cells and caspase-3 activity,
 up-regulated pro-apoptotic genes, and down-regulated anti-
 apoptotic genes. Conclusion: In conclusion, our data suggests that
 targeting mitochondria may represent a clinically relevant
 approach to enhance the sensitivity of colorectal cancer cells to
 therapy. These findings could provide new insights into cancer
 therapy and might be used as a novel method to improve the current
 state of CRC therapy. [Khodaei, Sepideh Hassanpour] Eastern
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J Toledo, E; Salas-Salvadó, J; Donat-Vargas, C; Buil-Cosiales, P; Estruch, R; Ros, E; Corella, D; Fitó, M; Hu, FB; Arós, F; Gómez-Gracia, E; Romaguera, D; Ortega-Calvo, M; Serra-Majem, L; Pintó, X; Schröder, H; Basora, J; Sorlí, JV; Bulló, M; Serra-Mir, M; Martínez-González, MA Toledo, Estefania; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Donat-Vargas, Carolina; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Estruch, Ramon; Ros, Emilio; Corella, Dolores; Fito, Montserrat; Hu, Frank B.; Aros, Fernando; Gomez-Gracia, Enrique; Romaguera, Dora; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pinto, Xavier; Schroeder, Helmut; Basora, Josep; Vicente Sorli, Jose; Bullo, Monica; Serra-Mir, Merce; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.

Mediterranean Diet and Invasive Breast Cancer Risk
Among Women at High Cardiovascular Risk in the PREDIMED Trial A
Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA INTERNAL MEDICINE
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PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE; OXIDATIVE DNA-DAMAGE; OLIVE OIL INTAKE; FAT; ADHERENCE; PATTERN; HEALTH; METAANALYSIS; VALIDATION; MORTALITY IMPORTANCE Breast cancer is the leading cause of female cancer burden, and its incidence has increased by more than 20% worldwide since 2008. Some observational studies have suggested that the Mediterranean diet may reduce the risk of breast cancer. OBJECTIVE To evaluate the effect of 2 interventions with Mediterranean diet vs the advice to follow a low-fat diet (control) on breast cancer incidence. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS The PREDIMED study is a 1:1:1 randomized, single-blind, controlled field trial conducted at primary health care centers in Spain. From 2003 to 2009, 4282 women aged 60 to 80 years and at high cardiovascular disease risk were recruited after invitation by their primary care physicians. INTERVENTIONS Participants were randomly allocated to a Mediterranean diet supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil, a Mediterranean diet supplemented with mixed nuts, or a control diet (advice to reduce dietary fat). MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Breast cancer incidence was a prespecified secondary outcome of the trial for women without a prior history of breast cancer (n = 4152). RESULTS After a median follow-up of 4.8 years, we identified 35 confirmed incident cases of breast cancer. Observed rates (per 1000 person-years) were 1.1 for the Mediterranean diet with extra-virgin olive oil group, 1.8 for the Mediterranean diet with nuts group, and 2.9 for the control group. The multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios vs the control group were 0.32 (95% CI, 0.13-0.79) for the Mediterranean diet with extra-virgin olive oil group and 0.59 (95% CI, 0.26-1.35) for the Mediterranean diet with nuts group. In analyses with yearly cumulative updated dietary exposures, the

hazard ratio for each additional 5% of calories from extra-virgin olive oil was 0.72 (95% CI, 0.57-0.90). CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE This is the first randomized trial finding an effect of a long-term dietary intervention on breast cancer incidence. Our results suggest a beneficial effect of a Mediterranean diet supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil in the primary prevention of breast cancer. These results come from a secondary analysis of a previous trial and are based on few incident cases and, therefore, need to be confirmed in longer-term and larger studies. [Toledo, Estefania; Donat-Vargas, Carolina] Univ Navarra, Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Navarra 31008, Spain; [Toledo, Estefania; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Donat-Vargas, Carolina; Estruch, Ramon; Ros, Emilio; Corella, Dolores; Fito, Montserrat; Aros, Fernando; Gomez-Gracia, Enrique; Romaguera, Dora; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pinto, Xavier; Basora, Josep; Vicente Sorli, Jose; Bullo, Monica; Serra-Mir, Merce; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutr, Madrid, Spain; [Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Basora, Josep; Bullo, Monica] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Biochem Biotechnol Dept, Human Nutr Unit, E-43201 Reus, Spain; [Buil-Cosiales, Pilar] Serv Navarro Salud Osasunbidea, Navarra, Spain; [Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] IdISNA, Navarra Inst Hlth Res, Navarra, Spain; [Estruch, Ramon] Univ Barcelona, Hosp Clin, Inst Invest Biomed August Pi I Sunyer, Dept Internal Med, Barcelona, Spain; [Ros, Emilio; Serra-Mir, Merce] Univ Barcelona, Hosp Clin, Inst Invest Biomed August Pi I Sunyer, Lipid Clin, Dept Endocrinol & Nutr, Barcelona, Spain; [Corella, Dolores; Vicente Sorli, Jose] Univ Valencia, Dept Prevent Med, Valencia, Spain; [Fito, Montserrat] Hosp del Mar, Inst Recerca, Cardiovasc & Nutr Res Grp, Barcelona, Spain; [Hu, Frank B.] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Hu, Frank B.] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Hu, Frank B.] Harvard Univ, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Sch Med, Dept Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Aros, Fernando] Univ Hosp Alava, Vitoria, Basque Country, Spain; [Gomez-Gracia, Enrique] Univ Malaga, Dept Prevent Med, E-29071 Malaga, Spain; [Romaguera, Dora] Hosp Univ Son Espases, Inst Invest Sanitaria Palma IdISPa, Palma De Mallorca, Spain; [Ortega-Calvo, Manuel] Primary Care Div Sevilla, Dept Family Med, Seville, Spain; [Serra-Majem, Lluís] Univ Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Res Inst Biomed & Hlth Sci, Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Spain; [Pinto, Xavier] Hosp Univ Bellvitge IDIBELL UB, Lipids & Vasc Risk Unit, Internal Med, Barcelona, Spain; [Schroeder, Helmut] Inst Catala Salut & IDiap Jordi Gol, Primary Care Div Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; [Schroeder, Helmut] Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Epidemiol & Salud Publ, Madrid, Spain University of Navarra; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; Universitat Rovira i Virgili; Servicio Navarro de Salud - Osasunbidea; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; University of Valencia; Hospital del Mar Research Institute; Hospital del Mar; Autonomous University of Barcelona; Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron; Vall d'Hebron Institut de Recerca (VHIR); Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Universidad de Malaga; Hospital Universitari Son

Espases; Institut Investigacio Sanitaria Illes Balears (IdISBa); Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); Bellvitge University Hospital; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP Martínez-González, MA (corresponding author), Univ Navarra, Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Edificio Invest, 2a Planta, C Irunlarrea 1, Navarra 31008, Spain.

mamartinez@unav.es Pintó, Xavier/AGI-4297-2022; Donat, Carolina/AAS-3985-2021; Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Serra-Majem, Lluís/I-6708-2019; Corella, Dolores/L-9888-2014; Martínez-González, Miguel/AAE-7669-2019; Estruch, Ramon/AAZ-3723-2020; Romaguera, Dora/AAB-2852-2020; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel/D-6960-2015; Sorlí, José/L-8758-2014; Toledo, Estefania/H-6211-2014; Bullo, Monica/F-2925-2016; Schroder, Helmut/G-2586-2015; Fito Colomer, Montse/C-1822-2012; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/C-7229-2017 Serra-Majem, Lluís/0000-0002-9658-9061; Romaguera, Dora/0000-0002-5762-8558; Basora, Josep/0000-0003-0278-1149; Toledo, Estefania/0000-0002-6263-4434; Sorli, Jose V/0000-0002-0130-2006; Donat, Carolina/0000-0002-4523-4148; Bullo, Monica/0000-0002-0218-7046; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar/0000-0002-8586-577X; Pinto Sala, Xavier/0000-0002-2216-2444; Ros, Emilio/0000-0002-2573-1294; Gomez Gracia, Enrique/0000-0002-1281-5798; Schroder, Helmut/0000-0003-2231-5081; Fito Colomer, Montse/0000-0002-1817-483X; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/0000-0003-2700-7459 Spanish government (Instituto de Salud Carlos III) [RTIC G03/140, RTIC RD 06/0045]; National Institutes of Health [1R01HL118264-01, 1R01DK102896]; Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria-Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional [PI04/0233, PI05/0976, PI07/0240, PI10/01407, PI10/02658, PI11/00049, PI11/02505, AGL2010-22319-C03-03]; Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia [PI0105/2007]; Generalitat Valenciana, Spain [ACOMP/2013/165, ACOMP/2013/159] Spanish government (Instituto de Salud Carlos III) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria-Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional; Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia (Junta de Andalucia); Generalitat Valenciana, Spain (Center for Forestry Research & Experimentation (CIEF)) The supplemental foods used in the study were generously donated by Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero and Hojiblanca, Spain (EVOO); the California Walnut Commission, Sacramento, California (walnuts); and Borges SA (almonds) and La Morella Nuts (hazelnuts), both from Reus, Spain. The PREDIMED trial was supported by the official funding agency for biomedical research of the Spanish government (Instituto de Salud Carlos III) through grants provided to research networks specifically developed for the trial: RTIC G03/140 (Coordinator: R.E.) and RTIC RD 06/0045 (Coordinator: M.A.M.-G.). All investigators of the PREDIMED trial belong to Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red (CIBER), an initiative of Instituto de Salud Carlos III. We also acknowledge grants from the National Institutes of Health (1R01HL118264-01 and 1R01DK102896); Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria-Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (PI04/0233, PI05/0976, PI07/0240, PI10/01407, PI10/02658, PI11/00049, PI11/02505 and AGL2010-22319-C03-03); Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia (PI0105/2007); and the Generalitat Valenciana, Spain (ACOMP/2013/165 and ACOMP/2013/159).

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J Fuhr, L; Basti, A; Brás, TS; Duarte, MF; Relógio, A
Fuhr, Luise; Basti, Alireza; Bras, Teresa Silva;
Duarte, Maria F.; Relógio, Angela Antiproliferative
Effects of Cynara Cardunculus in Colorectal Cancer Cells Are
Modulated by the Circadian Clock INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MOLECULAR SCIENCES English Article
circadian clock; colorectal cancer; plant-
derived compounds; proliferation; treatment sensitivity;
apoptosis; cytotoxicity GENE; CYNAROPICRIN; SENSITIVITY;
EXPRESSION; HALLMARKS; PLANTS; MACC1 The circadian clock
generates 24 h rhythms in behavioural, cellular and molecular
processes. Malfunctions of the clock are associated with enhanced
susceptibility to cancer, worse treatment response and poor
prognosis. Clock-controlled genes are involved in cellular
processes associated with tumour development and progression
including metabolism of drugs and the cell cycle. Cynara
cardunculus, a plant of the Asteraceae family, has been reported
to have antiproliferative effects on breast cancer cells. Here, we
used the human colorectal cancer (CRC) cell line HCT116 and its
knockout variants for different core-clock genes (BMAL1, PER2,
NR1D1), to investigate the treatment effect of C. cardunculus
lipophilic leaf extract under different clock scenarios. Our
results show a direct effect of C. cardunculus on the circadian
phenotype of the cells, as indicated by alterations in the phase,
amplitude, and period length of core-clock gene oscillations.
Furthermore, our data indicate a role for the circadian clock in
sensitivity to C. cardunculus treatment. In particular, the
treatment inhibited proliferation and induced cytotoxicity and
apoptosis in a clock knockout-specific manner, in CRC cells. These
results point to a potential effect of C. cardunculus lipophilic
leaf extracts as a modulator of the circadian clock, in addition
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Bras, Teresa/AAY-6262-2021; Fuhr, Luise/F-2398-2017; Relogio, Angela/M-4959-2016; Duarte, Maria F./H-5177-2013

Relogio, Angela/0000-0002-9165-2439; Duarte, Maria F./0000-0002-2223-7784; Bras, Teresa/0000-0002-8526-6320; Akhondzadeh Basti, Alireza/0000-0002-0153-2784 Rolf M. Schwiete Stiftung; Berlin School of Integrative Oncology (BSIO) of the ChariteUniversitätsmedizin Berlin; Program Alentejo 2020, through the European Fund for Regional Development (FEDER) [LT20-03-0145-FEDER039495]; FCT [UIDB/05183/2020]; CHANGEGlobal Change and Sustainability Institute [LA/P/0121/2020] Rolf M. Schwiete Stiftung; Berlin School of Integrative Oncology (BSIO) of the ChariteUniversitätsmedizin Berlin; Program Alentejo 2020, through the European Fund for Regional Development (FEDER) (European Union (EU)); FCT(Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT)); CHANGEGlobal Change and Sustainability Institute The work in the Relogio group was funded by the Rolf M. Schwiete Stiftung. AB was additionally funded by the Berlin School of Integrative Oncology (BSIO) of the ChariteUniversitätsmedizin Berlin. The work in the group of MFD is supported by Program Alentejo 2020, through the European Fund for Regional Development (FEDER) under the scope of MedCynaraBioTec-Selection of Cynara cardunculus genotypes for new biotechnological applications: the value chain improvement of cardoon, a well-adapted Mediterranean crop (ALT20-03-0145-FEDER039495). The authors also acknowledge FCT for Project UIDB/05183/2020 to Mediterranean Institute for Agriculture, Environment and Development (MED), and Project LA/P/0121/2020 to CHANGEGlobal Change and Sustainability Institute. 46 8

8 0 10 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 1661-6596 1422-0067 INT J MOL SCI Int. J. Mol. Sci. AUG 2022 23 16 9130 10.3390/ijms23169130

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J Marzouk, D; Abd El Aal, W; Saleh, A; Sleem, H; Khyatti, M; Mazini, L; Hemminki, K; Anwar, WA Marzouk, Diaa; Abd El Aal, Wafaa; Saleh, Azza; Sleem, Hany; Khyatti, Meriem; Mazini, Loubna; Hemminki, Kari; Anwar, Wagida A.

Overview on health research ethics in Egypt and North Africa EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION; COMMITTEES Developing countries, including Egypt and North African countries, need to improve their quality of research by enhancing international cooperation and exchanges of scientific information, as well as competing for obtaining

international funds to support research activities. Research must comply with laws and other requirements for research that involves human subjects. The purpose of this article is to overview the status of health research ethics in Egypt and North African countries, with reference to other Middle Eastern countries. The EU and North African Migrants: Health and Health Systems project (EUNAM) has supported the revision of the status of health research ethics in Egypt and North African countries, by holding meetings and discussions to collect information about research ethics committees in Egypt, and revising the structure and guidelines of the committees, as well as reviewing the literature concerning ethics activities in the concerned countries. This overview has revealed that noticeable efforts have been made to regulate research ethics in certain countries in the Middle East. This can be seen in the new regulations, which contain the majority of protections mentioned in the international guidelines related to research ethics. For most of the internationally registered research ethics committees in North African countries, the composition and functionality reflect the international guidelines. There is growing awareness of research ethics in these countries, which extends to teaching efforts to undergraduate and postgraduate medical students. [Marzouk, Diaa; Anwar, Wagida A.] Ain Shams Univ, Fac Med, Dept Community Med, Cairo, Egypt; [Abd El Aal, Wafaa] Natl Res Ctr, Cairo, Egypt; [Saleh, Azza] Theodor Bilharz Res Inst, Giza, Egypt; [Sleem, Hany] Natl Hepatol & Trop Med Res Inst, Cairo, Egypt; [Khyatti, Meriem; Mazini, Loubna] Inst Pasteur Maroc, Lab Oncoviro, Casablanca, Morocco; [Hemminki, Kari] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Mol Genet Epidemiol, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany; [Hemminki, Kari] Lund Univ, Ctr Primary Hlth Care Res, Malmo, Sweden

Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Ain Shams University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Research Centre (NRC); Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Theodor Bilharz Research Institute (TBRI); Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Hepatology & Tropical Medicine Research Institute (NHTMRI); Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Lund University

Marzouk, D (corresponding author), Ain Shams Univ, Fac Med, Dept Commun Environm & Occupat Med, Ramses St, Cairo, Egypt. diaamarzouk@yahoo.com Abd El-Aal, Wafaa/0000-0002-3066-9982 European Union (EU) [260715]European Union (EU) (European Union (EU)CGIAR) The authors wish to thank EUNAM project members, supported by the European Union (EU FP7/2007-2013 grant 260715), for their guidance and scientific and financial support of the execution of this work. 20 17 17 0

5 OXFORD UNIV PRESS OXFORD GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND 1101-1262 1464-360X EUR J PUBLIC HEALTH Eur. J. Public Health AUG 2014 24 1 87 91 10.1093/eurpub/cku110 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/cku110> 5 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Public, Environmental & Occupational Health CT7BX 25108003 Green Published, Bronze 2025-06-24 WOS:000362969300014

J Farazi, PA; Hadji, P; Roupa, Z Farazi, Paraskevi A.; Hadji, Panayiota; Roupa, Zoe Awareness of human papilloma virus and cervical cancer prevention among Greek female healthcare workers EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION English Article

awareness; cervical cancer; healthcare workers; human papilloma virus; prevention HPV INFECTION; RISK-FACTORS; SUSTAINED EFFICACY; PARTICLE VACCINE; CONTROLLED-TRIAL; SQUAMOUS-CELL; YOUNG-WOMEN; METAANALYSIS; DISEASES; KNOWLEDGE The incidence rate of cervical cancer varies by geographic region, with less developed regions showing the highest rates. All risk factors for cervical cancer are actually preventable if appropriate lifestyle changes are adopted. In addition, vaccines protecting against the majority of human papilloma virus (HPV) high-risk types have been developed. Even though cervical cancer is preventable, not all women are aware of this or how it can be prevented. Thus, it is essential for every nation to assess the level of knowledge among women of cervical cancer and HPV prevention. In this work, we assessed the level of awareness and attitudes of Greek female healthcare workers on cervical cancer and HPV prevention through the delivery of a validated questionnaire between March and June 2012 in three hospitals in Greece. Our results show that there exist gaps in the knowledge of women on this topic, especially in terms of the newest information on cervical cancer prevention through HPV testing and vaccination. In fact, only 80% of surveyed women knew about the existence of HPV testing. We propose that more information needs to be transmitted to Greek women and men on HPV testing and vaccination. Even though the incidence of cervical cancer is not extremely high in Greece, this number can easily change, especially in the face of the economic crisis and the increasing rates of migration, which can result in higher rates of HPV infection in the population if no measures for HPV prevention are implemented. European Journal of Cancer Prevention 26: 330-335 Copyright (C) 2017 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved. [Farazi, Paraskevi A.; Roupa, Zoe] Univ Nicosia, Dept Life & Hlth Sci, Nicosia, Cyprus; [Farazi, Paraskevi A.] Mediterranean Ctr Canc Res, Nicosia, Cyprus; [Farazi, Paraskevi A.] Univ Nebraska Med Ctr, Dept Epidemiol, 984395 Nebraska Med Ctr, Omaha, NE 68198 USA; [Hadji, Panayioti] Univ Thessaly, Dept Hlth Sci & Med, Larisa, Greece University of Nicosia; University of Nebraska System; University of Nebraska Medical Center; University of Thessaly Farazi, PA (corresponding author), Univ Nebraska Med Ctr, Dept Epidemiol, 984395 Nebraska Med Ctr, Omaha, NE 68198 USA. evi.farazi@unmc.edu

Farazi, Paraskevi/0000-0002-4375-5812

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6 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Oncology EX9JI 27254169 2025-06-
24 WOS:000403573800009

J Kassem, NM; Emera, G; Kassem, HA; Medhat, N; Nagdy, B;
Tareq, M; Moneim, RA; Abdulla, M; El Metenawy, WH
Kassem, Neemat M.; Emera, Gamal; Kassem, Hebatallah A.;
Medhat, Nashwa; Nagdy, Basant; Tareq, Mustafa; Moneim, Rabab
Abdel; Abdulla, Mohammed; El Metenawy, Wafaa H.

Clinicopathological features of Egyptian colorectal cancer patients regarding somatic genetic mutations especially in KRAS gene and microsatellite instability status: a pilot study

EGYPTIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HUMAN GENETICS

Background Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cause of cancer-related deaths which contributes to a significant public health problem worldwide with 1.8 million new cases and almost 861,000 deaths in 2018 according to the World Health Organization. It exhibits 7.4% of all diagnosed cancer cases in the region of the Middle East and North Africa. Molecular changes that happen in CRCs are chromosomal instability, microsatellite instability (MSI), and CpG island methylator phenotype. The human RAS family (KRAS, NRAS, and HRAS) is the most frequently mutated oncogenes in human cancer appearing in 45% of colon cancers. Determining MSI status across CRCs offers the opportunity to identify patients who are likely to respond to targeted therapies such as anti-PD-1. Therefore, a method to efficiently determine MSI status for every cancer patient is needed. Results KRAS mutations were detected in 31.6% of CRC patients, namely in older patients ($p = 0.003$). Codons 12 and 13 constituted 5/6 (83.3%) and 1/6 (16.7%) of all KRAS mutations, respectively. We found three mutations G12D, G12C, and G13D which occur as a result of substitution at c.35G>A, c.34G>T, and c.38G>A and have been detected in 4/6 (66.6%), 1/6 (16.7%), and 1/6 (16.7%) patients, respectively. Eleven (57.9%) patients had microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) CRC. A higher percentage of MSI-H CRC was detected in female patients ($p = 0.048$). Eight patients had both MSI-H CRC and wild KRAS mutation with no statistical significance was found between MSI status and KRAS mutation in these studied patients. Conclusion In conclusion, considering that KRAS mutations confer resistance to EGFR inhibitors, patients who have CRC with KRAS mutation could receive more tailored management by defining MSI status. MSI-high patients have enhanced responsiveness to anti-PD-1 therapies. Thus, the question arises as to whether it is worth investigating this association in the routine clinical setting or not. Further studies with a larger number of patients are needed to assess the impact of MSI status on Egyptian CRC care. [Kassem, Neemat M.; Kassem, Hebatallah A.; El Metenawy, Wafaa H.] Cairo Univ, Kasr Al Ainy Ctr Clin Oncol & Nucl Med, Sch Med, Clin & Chem Pathol Dept, Cairo, Egypt; [Emera, Gamal] Cairo Univ, Natl Canc Inst, Surg Dept, Cairo, Egypt; [Medhat, Nashwa; Nagdy, Basant; Tareq, Mustafa] Kasr Al Ainy Ctr Clin Oncol & Nucl Med, Mol Oncol Unit, Cairo, Egypt; [Moneim, Rabab Abdel; Abdulla, Mohammed] Cairo Univ, Sch Med, Clin Oncol Dept, Cairo, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; National Cancer Institute - Egypt; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University Kassem, HA (corresponding author), Cairo Univ, Kasr Al Ainy Ctr Clin Oncol & Nucl Med, Sch Med, Clin & Chem Pathol Dept, Cairo, Egypt. Heba.kasem@hotmail.com Kassem, Hebatallah/X-3018-2019 Ahmed, Rabab/0000-0002-6729-5742; Kassem, Neemat/0000-0001-9295-2823; Tareq, Mustafa/0000-0002-6782-0973; Kassem, Hebatallah/0000-0002-6033-6839 Kasr Al Ainy Oncology Department, Cairo University Kasr Al Ainy Oncology Department, Cairo University This study was funded by the Kasr Al Ainy Oncology Department, Cairo University, which provides us with the needed kits. This study was performed in the Molecular Lab of Kasr Al-Ainy Oncology Department with the availability of all equipments needed in our study especially MiSeqDX and bioanalyzer.

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 J Bu, R; Siraj, AK; Al-Obaisi, KAS; Beg, S; Al Hazmi, M;
 Ajarim, D; Tulbah, A; Al-Dayel, F; Al-Kuraya, KS
 Bu, Rong; Siraj, Abdul K.; Al-Obaisi, Khadija A. S.; Beg,
 Shaham; Al Hazmi, Mohsen; Ajarim, Dahish; Tulbah, Asma; Al-Dayel,
 Fouad; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S. Identification of novel
 BRCA founder mutations in Middle Eastern breast cancer patients
 using capture and Sanger sequencing analysis INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
 OF CANCER English Article
 breast cancer; mutation; BRCA 1; BRCA 2 POPULATION-
 BASED SERIES; GERMLINE MUTATIONS; HEREDITARY BREAST; OVARIAN-
 CANCER; RISK; PREVALENCE; FREQUENCY; RECURRENT; WOMEN Ethnic
 differences of breast cancer genomics have prompted us to
 investigate the spectra of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations in different
 populations. The prevalence and effect of BRCA 1 and BRCA 2
 mutations in Middle Eastern population is not fully explored. To
 characterize the prevalence of BRCA mutations in Middle Eastern
 breast cancer patients, BRCA mutation screening was performed in
 818 unselected breast cancer patients using Capture and/or Sanger
 sequencing. 19 short tandem repeat (STR) markers were used for
 founder mutation analysis. In our study, nine different types of
 deleterious mutation were identified in 28 (3.4%) cases, 25
 (89.3%) cases in BRCA 1 and 3 (10.7%) cases in BRCA 2. Seven
 recurrent mutations identified accounted for 92.9% (26/28) of all
 the mutant cases. Haplotype analysis was performed to confirm
 c.1140 dupG and c.4136_4137delCT mutations as novel putative
 founder mutation, accounting for 46.4% (13/28) of all BRCA mutant
 cases and 1.6% (13/818) of all the breast cancer cases,
 respectively. Moreover, BRCA 1 mutation was significantly
 associated with BRCA 1 protein expression loss (p=0.0005). Our
 finding revealed that a substantial number of BRCA mutations were
 identified in clinically high risk breast cancer from Middle East
 region. Identification of the mutation spectrum, prevalence and
 founder effect in Middle Eastern population facilitates genetic
 counseling, risk assessment and development of cost-effective
 screening strategy. [Bu, Rong; Siraj, Abdul K.; Al-Obaisi,
 Khadija A. S.; Beg, Shaham; Al Hazmi, Mohsen; Al-Kuraya, Khawla
 S.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Res Ctr, Human Canc
 Genom Res, MBC 98-16, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia;
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 Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Al-
 Kuraya, KS (corresponding author), King Faisal Specialist Hosp &
 Res Ctr, Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, MBC 98-16, POB 3354, Riyadh
 11211, Saudi Arabia. Kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Bu, Rong/JBI-9735-

2023; Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022
Beg, Shaham/0000-0002-6068-1595; Alkuraya, Khawla/0000-0002-
4126-3419; Al Dayel, Fouad/0000-0001-6175-9051

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J Zaidi, M; Collins, H; Ahmed, R; Lee, DN; Valdman, O;
Poghosyan, H; Cooley, ME; Lemon, SC Zaidi,
Maryum; Collins, Heidi; Ahmed, Rasha; Lee, Donghee Nicole;
Valdman, Olga; Poghosyan, Hermine; Cooley, Mary E.; Lemon,
Stephenie C. Experiences With Cancer Screenings
Among Arabic-Speaking Refugee Women NURSING FOR WOMENS HEALTH
English Article

Arabic speaking; barriers; cancer screening; facilitators;
preventive care; refugee; women MIDDLE-EAST; BREAST-CANCER;
NORTH-AFRICA; INFORMATION; PREVENTION; BEHAVIORS; FATALISM

Objective: To explore breast, colorectal, and cervical
cancer screening experiences among Arabic-speaking refugee women
in Massachusetts. Design: Qualitative descriptive. Setting: The
research was conducted in central Massachusetts, an area with a
large refugee population from the Middle East. Despite cancer
being the leading cause of death among Middle Eastern women aged
40 to 79 years, refugees experience significant disparities in
cancer screenings. These refugees often pass through intermediary
countries before permanently resettling, leading to preventive
care becoming a lower priority as other life stressors take
precedence. Participants: Eleven women participated. Participants
had an average age of 47 years; had come from Iraq, Syria, and
Egypt; and had been in the United States an average of 7 years.
Methods: In 2022, semistructured individual interviews were
conducted in person or via Zoom. An interview guide, constructed
based on components of the Health Equity Implementation Science
Framework and an expert panel of partners, refugee women, and
medical providers, was used. Conventional content analysis was
used to analyze the data. Results: Three themes emerged:
Facilitators of Cancer Screening, Barriers to Cancer Screening,
and Interpreter-Related Factors. Women positively described
providers' efforts to provide knowledge regarding screenings;
however, language barriers, the invasive nature of some
screenings, and scheduling appointments for screening posed
significant obstacles. Conclusion: This study highlights the
unique health challenges faced by Arabic-speaking refugee women,
focusing on their beliefs, experiences in clinical encounters, and
communication regarding cancer screenings. Nurses can address
these challenges by providing culturally sensitive care and
building relationships with community resources. [Zaidi, Maryum;
Collins, Heidi] Univ Massachusetts, Solomont Sch Nursing, Lowell,
MA 01854 USA; [Ahmed, Rasha] Trinity Coll, Hartford, CT USA; [Lee,
Donghee Nicole; Valdman, Olga; Lemon, Stephenie C.] UMass Chan Med
Sch, Worcester, MA USA; [Valdman, Olga] Worcester RISE Hlth
Refugee & Immigrant Support &, Worcester, MA, Brazil; [Poghosyan,
Hermine] Yale Univ, Sch Nursing, Hartford, CT USA; [Cooley, Mary
E.] Dana Farber Canc Inst, Boston, MA USA University of

Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Lowell; Trinity College; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Worcester; UMass Chan Medical School; Yale University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Zaidi, M (corresponding author), Univ Massachusetts, Solomont Sch Nursing, Lowell, MA 01854 USA. maryum_zaidi@uml.edu Poghosyan, Hermine/JBI-9905-2023 Lee, Donghee/0000-0002-9932-4376; Zaidi, Maryum/0000-0002-6417-7257; Collins Fantasia, Heidi/0000-0002-7646-1183 National Cancer Institute Fellowship [T32 CA172009]; National Cancer Institute; Food and Drug Administration Center for Tobacco Products [1K99CA281094-01A1] National Cancer Institute Fellowship(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Food and Drug Administration Center for Tobacco Products During the course of the study, Dr. Zaidi was supported by National Cancer Institute Fellowship T32 CA172009 (Principal Investigator: Lemon) at UMass Chan Medical School, Worcester, MA. The fellowship covered all costs related to this study. Dr. Lee is supported by the National Cancer Institute and the Food and Drug Administration Center for Tobacco Products under award 1K99CA281094-01A1 (Principal Investigator: Lee) . NWH 69 0 0 0 0 0 ELSEVIER AMSTERDAM RADARWEG 29, 1043 NX AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS1751-4851 1751-486X NURS WOMENS HEALTH Nurs. Womens Health APR 2025 29 2 109 119 10.1016/j.nwh.2024.09.004 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nwh.2024.09.004> APR 2025 11 Nursing; Obstetrics & Gynecology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Nursing; Obstetrics & Gynecology 1GPIJ 39947246 2025-06-24 WOS:001464534300001 J Ramirez, MU; Clear, KYJ; Cornelius, Z; Bawaneh, A; Feliz-Mosquea, YR; Wilson, AS; Ruggiero, AD; Cruz-Diaz, N; Shi, LH; Kerr, BA; Soto-Pantoja, DR; Cook, KL Ramirez, Manuel U.; Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Cornelius, Zipporah; Bawaneh, Alaa; Feliz-Mosquea, Yismeilin R.; Wilson, Adam S.; Ruggiero, Alistaire D.; Cruz-Diaz, Nildris; Shi, Lihong; Kerr, Bethany A.; Soto-Pantoja, David R.; Cook, Katherine L. Diet impacts triple-negative breast cancer growth, metastatic potential, chemotherapy responsiveness, and doxorubicin-mediated cardiac dysfunction PHYSIOLOGICAL REPORTS English Article cardiac damage; doxorubicin; drug resistance; fish oil; lung metastases; Mediterranean diet; triple-negative breast cancer; Western diet RISK-FACTOR; OBESITY; CARDIOTOXICITY; SURVIVAL; WOMEN; ACID; RATS Anthracyclines are standard-of-care chemotherapy for the treatment of triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). However, high anthracyclines cumulative doses increase heart failure risk. Designing therapeutic strategies that ameliorate cardiac toxicities without compromising oncologic efficacy are important to improve TNBC outcomes and survivorship. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of diet on TNBC chemotherapeutic responsiveness and development of chemotherapy-induced cardiac damage. Female BALB/c mice fed a control, Western, Mediterranean, or Western + fish oil diet were injected with 1×10^6 4T1-luciferase TNBC into the mammary fat pad. Tumors grew for 21 days

before surgical tumor resection, then mice were treated with 3.3 mg/kg i.v. doxorubicin for 3 weeks. Vevo (R) cardiac ultrasound was performed. Female nu/nu mice were placed on diets before 1 x 10⁵ MDA-MB-231-luciferase TNBC were injected via the tail vein to induce the development of lung metastases. Mice were treated with saline or 3.3 mg/kg i.v. doxorubicin for 3 weeks, and the development of metastases visualized by IVIS (R). Consumption of a high-fat diet increased TNBC growth regardless of dietary pattern. Western diet-fed mice developed lung metastases sooner and displayed increased lung metastatic lesion formation, which was not observed in Mediterranean diet-fed mice. Western diet-fed animals displayed worse cardiac function when compared with Mediterranean diet-fed animals. Hearts from Western diet-fed animals displayed increased fibrosis. Diet represents a modifiable component directly impacting tumor growth, antitumor chemotherapy efficacy, and cardiac toxicities. Our data suggest that the Mediterranean diet may reduce lung metastatic lesions formation and prevent the development of cardiac toxicities.D [Ramirez,

Manuel U.; Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Bawaneh, Alaa; Feliz-Mosquea, Yismeilin R.] Wake Forest Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Physiol & Pharmacol, Winston Salem, NC USA; [Ramirez, Manuel U.; Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Cornelius, Zipporah; Bawaneh, Alaa; Feliz-Mosquea, Yismeilin R.; Wilson, Adam S.; Cruz-Diaz, Nildris; Soto-Pantoja, David R.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Surg Hypertens, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA; [Ruggiero, Alistaire D.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA; [Cruz-Diaz, Nildris; Soto-Pantoja, David R.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Cardiovasc Sci, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA; [Shi, Lihong; Kerr, Bethany A.; Soto-Pantoja, David R.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Canc Biol, Winston Salem, NC USA; [Kerr, Bethany A.; Soto-Pantoja, David R.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Comprehens Canc Ctr, Winston Salem, NC USA Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University School of Medicine; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University Cook, KL (corresponding author), Wake Forest Sch Med, 575 N Patterson Ave, Suite 340, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA. klcook@wakehealth.edu

Kerr, Bethany/D-1644-2012; Pantoja, David/ABB-3764-2020 Ruggiero, Alistaire/0000-0002-1942-2751 Metavivor Research and Support; Susan G. Komen Foundation [CCR18547795]; American Cancer Society [RSG-16-204-01-NEC, 133727-RSG-19-150-01-LIB]; IRACDA PRIME K12 [1K12-GM102773]; NIH [UL1TR001420]; National Institute of General Medical Sciences [T32GM127261] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER Metavivor Research and Support; Susan G. Komen Foundation (Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); American Cancer Society (American Cancer Society); IRACDA PRIME K12; NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); National Institute of General Medical Sciences (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - US NIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS))

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J Shandiz, FH; Afzaljavan, F; Tajbakhsh, A; Rivadeh, M;
Sharifi, N; Shakeri, MT; Pasdar, A Shandiz,
Fatemeh Homaei; Afzaljavan, Fahimeh; Tajbakhsh, Amir; Rivadeh,
Maryam; Sharifi, Nourieh; Shakeri, Mohammad Taghi; Pasdar, Alireza
Age-related Variation in Expression of Breast
Cancer Tumour Markers in Iranian Patients MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL
OF CANCER English Article
HER2; Breast cancer; Biomarkers; Ki-67; TP53; Triple
negative OVER-EXPRESSION; P53; WOMEN; CARCINOMA; HER-2/NEU;
PROGNOSIS; ACCUMULATION; ASSOCIATION; SURVIVAL; FEATURES

Background: There are believed to be several risk factors
affecting the prognosis of breast cancer through their effect on
the growth rate of tumour. In the present study, we investigated
estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), human
epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2), Ki-67, and tumor
protein P53 (TP53) as well-known biomarkers, particularly in
breast cancer prognosis, associated with age. Method: In a case-
control study, 406 breast cancer patients were considered
retrospectively. In order to extract the clinical and pathologic
data, we employed the patients' records. The extracted information
was compared between two groups: for patients under 40 (group I)
and above 40 years of age (group II). Herein, the researchers
performed statistical analysis using SPSS Ver16. Results: The most
prevalent type of cancer in both groups was found to be invasive
ductal carcinoma. The major method of treatment was modified
radical mastectomy. According to our observations, grade 3 breast
cancer was more common in group I. Lymph node involvement
significantly increased in group I, while oestrogen and
progesterone receptor expressions were less in this group. HER2,
TP53, and Ki-67 oncogenes were overexpressed in group I compared
with group II. Conclusion: Expression of HER2, TP53, and Ki-67
biomarkers and a reduction in the number of hormonal receptors in
younger patients (<40YO) indicated that breast cancer might be
more invasive in younger women with breast cancer and therefore,
they might have poorer prognosis and less favourable outcomes.

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Tissue stores of individual monounsaturated fatty
 acids and breast cancer: the EURAMIC study AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
 CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

monounsaturated fat; oleic acid; fatty
 acids; breast cancer; adipose tissue; olive oil; EURAMIC Study;
 Europe SUBCUTANEOUS ADIPOSE-TISSUE; DIETARY-FAT; OLIVE OIL;
 MAMMARY TUMORIGENESIS; RISK-FACTORS; DISEASE; CONSUMPTION; GREECE;
 COHORT The strongest evidence that monounsaturated fat may
 influence breast cancer risk comes from studies of southern
 European populations, in whom intake of oleic acid sources,
 particularly olive oil, appears protective. No previous study has
 examined the relation of adipose tissue fatty acid content to
 breast cancer in such a population. We used adipose biopsies with
 diverse fat intake patterns gathered in 5 European centers,
 including southern Europe (Malaga, Spain), to test the hypothesis
 that stores of oleic acid or other monounsaturates are inversely
 associated with breast cancer. Gluteal fat aspirates were obtained
 from 291 postmenopausal incident breast cancer patients and 351
 control subjects, frequency-matched for age and catchment area.
 Logistic regression was used to model breast cancer by
 monounsaturates, with established risk factors controlled for.
 Oleic acid showed a strong inverse association with breast cancer
 in the Spanish center. The odds ratio for the difference between
 75th and 25th percentiles was 0.40 (95% CI: 0.28, 0.58) in Malaga
 and 1.27 (0.88, 1.85) in all other centers pooled, with a peak at
 2.36 (1.01, 5.50) for Zeist. Palmitoleic and myristoleic acids
 showed evidence of an inverse association outside Spain, and cis-
 vaccenic acid showed a positive association in 3 centers. These
 data do not support the hypothesis that increasing tissue stores
 of oleic acid are protective against breast cancer in non-Spanish
 populations, This finding implies that the strong protective
 associations reported for olive oil intake in dietary studies may
 be due to some other protective components of the oil and not to
 the direct effect of oleic acid uptake. Alternatively, high olive
 oil intake may indicate some other protective aspect of the
 lifestyle of these women. Univ N Carolina, Dept Epidemiol,
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BT52 1SA, Londonderry, North Ireland; Ctr Nacl Epidemiol, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Madrid, Spain; Natl Inst Publ Hlth, Helsinki, Finland; Univ Zurich, Inst Social & Prevent Med, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland; Robert Koch Inst, D-1000 Berlin, Germany; TNO, Nutr & Food Res Inst, NL-3700 AJ Zeist, Netherlands; Wageningen Univ Agr, Wageningen, Netherlands University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Universidad de Malaga; Ulster University; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia (CNE); University of Zurich; Robert Koch Institute; Netherlands Organization Applied Science Research; Wageningen University & Research Simonsen, NR (corresponding author), Univ N Carolina, Dept Epidemiol, CB 7400, Mc Gavran Greenberg Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA. nsimonse@sph.unc.edu

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J Buckland, G; Travier, N; Agudo, A; Fonseca-Nunes, A; Navarro, C; Lagiou, P; Demetriou, C; Amiano, P; Dorronsoro, M; Chirlaque, MD; Huerta, JM; Molina, E; Pérez, MJS; Ardanaz, E; Moreno-Iribas, C; Quirós, JR; Naska, A; Trichopoulos, D; Giurdanella, MC; Tumino, R; Agnoli, C; Grioni, S; Panico, S; Mattiello, A; Masala, G; Sacerdote, C; Polidoro, S; Palli, D; Trichopoulou, A; González, CA Buckland, Genevieve; Travier, Noemie; Agudo, Antonio; Fonseca-Nunes, Ana; Navarro, Carmen; Lagiou, Pagona; Demetriou, Christiana; Amiano, Pilar; Dorronsoro, Miren; Chirlaque, Maria-Dolores; Huerta, Jose-Maria; Molina, Esther; Sanchez Perez, Maria-Jose; Ardanaz, Eva; Moreno-Iribas, Conchi; Ramon Quiros, J.; Naska, Androniki; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios; Giurdanella, Maria Concetta; Tumino, Rosario; Agnoli, Claudia; Grioni, Sara; Panico, Salvatore; Mattiello, Amalia; Masala, Giovanna; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Polidoro, Silvia; Palli, Domenico; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Gonzalez, Carlos A. Olive oil intake and breast

cancer risk in the Mediterranean countries of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition study

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article breast cancer; olive

oil; EPIC cohort study DIET Although there is some evidence suggesting that olive oil could reduce breast cancer (BC) risk, the epidemiological data are still relatively limited, not entirely consistent and mainly based on casecontrol studies. Therefore, we prospectively assessed the association between olive oil and BC risk in postmenopausal women from the Mediterranean cohorts within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition. The analysis included 62,284 postmenopausal women recruited from Spain, Italy and Greece who had complete dietary data (collected from validated country-specific dietary questionnaires). The risk of BC (overall and by hormone receptor subtypes) was assessed using hazards ratios (HRs) obtained from Cox proportional hazards regression, while adjusting for known BC

risk factors. After a mean follow-up of 9 years, 1,256 women were diagnosed with a primary incident invasive BC. The multivariate HRs for BC risk by olive oil intake (highest vs. lowest tertile of g/day/2,000 kcal) were 1.07 (95% CI = 0.911.25) in the adjusted model, 1.06 (95% CI = 0.911.24) in the model additionally adjusted for reproductive-related factors and 1.10 (95% CI = 0.921.31) for the model additionally adjusted for dietary factors. There was no association between olive oil and risk of estrogen or progesterone receptor-positive tumors, but a suggestion of a negative association with estrogens and progesterone receptor-negative tumors. The results from our prospective study showed that olive oil consumption during adult life was not associated with the risk of BC. However, larger prospective studies are still needed to explore possible differences related to hormone receptor status.

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J Lakkis, NA; Osman, MH; Abdallah, RM

Lakkis, Najla A.; Osman, Mona H.; Abdallah, Reem M.

Cervix Uteri Cancer in Lebanon: Incidence, Temporal Trends, and Comparison to Countries From Different Regions in the World CANCER CONTROL English Article

cervical cancer; epidemiology; cancer screening; incidence; prevention; cancer detection; risk factors EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; NORTH-AFRICA;

PREVALENCE; BEIRUT; CHLAMYDIA; COVERAGE; TOBACCO; WOMEN

Background Invasive cervix uteri cancer is the fourth most common malignancy in women globally. This study investigates the incidence and trends of cervix uteri cancer in Lebanon, a country in the Middle East, and compares these rates to regional and global ones. Methods Data on cervix uteri were obtained from the Lebanese national cancer registry for the currently available years 2005 to 2016. The calculated age-standardized incidence and age-specific rates were expressed as per 100,000 population. Results From 2005 to 2016, cervix uteri cancer was the tenth most common cancer among women. Its age-standardized incidence rate fluctuated narrowly between 3.5 and 5.7 per 100,000, with the lowest rate in 2013 and the highest rate in 2012. The age-specific incidence rate had 2 peaks, the highest peak at age group 70-74 years and the second at age group 50-59 years. The annual percent change (+.05%) showed a non-statistically significant trend of increase. The age-standardized incidence rate of cervix uteri cancer in Lebanon was comparable to that of the Western Asia region that has the lowest incidence rate worldwide. The rate was intermediate as compared to other countries in the Middle East and North Africa Region and relatively similar to the ones in Australia, North America, and some Western European countries. Conclusion The incidence rates of invasive cervix uteri are low in Lebanon. This could be attributed to the low prevalence of human papilloma virus infection and other sexually transmitted infections among Lebanese women, and the opportunistic screening practices. It is important to adopt a comprehensive approach to decrease the potential burden of cervix uteri, especially with the rising patterns of risky sexual behaviors. This includes improving awareness, enhancing access to preventive services, developing clinical guidelines, and training health care providers on these guidelines. [Lakkis, Najla A.; Osman, Mona H.] Amer Univ Beirut Med Ctr AUBMC, Dept Family Med, Beirut, Lebanon; [Abdallah, Reem M.] Amer Univ Beirut Med Ctr AUBMC, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Beirut, Lebanon American University of Beirut; American University of Beirut Abdallah, RM (corresponding author), Amer Univ Beirut, Fac Med, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Beirut 11072020, Lebanon.

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J Karbasi, A; Borhani, N; Daliri, K; Kazemi, B; Manoochehri, M
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Karim; Kazemi, Bahram; Manoochehri, Mehdi

Downregulation of external death receptor genes FAS and DR5
in colorectal cancer samples positive for human papillomavirus
infection PATHOLOGY RESEARCH AND PRACTICE English

Article Colorectal cancer;

Human papillomavirus; Apoptosis POLYMERASE-CHAIN-REACTION;
MEDIATED APOPTOSIS; COLON-CANCER; DNA; ONCOPROTEINS; ASSOCIATION;
VIRUS; ADENOCARCINOMA; PREVALENCE; CARCINOMAS Aim: Human

papillomaviruses (HPV) have frequently been detected in colorectal cancer tumor samples, and may play a role in the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer. This study was designed to investigate the presence of DNA and RNA for the high-risk HPV genotypes 16 and 18 in samples of colorectal cancer tumors and adjacent normal tissues. We also investigated the expression of proapoptotic genes in HPV-positive colorectal tumors compared to normal tissue samples. Methods: Samples of tumoral and adjacent normal tissues were fresh-frozen, and HPV DNA was identified by nested and semiquantitative PCR. Real time PCR was used to quantitatively compare the expression of HPV-18 E6 and nine proapoptotic genes in HPV-positive tumors and samples of adjacent normal tissue. Results: HPV-16 DNA was found in 10.5% of the tumor samples, and HPV-18 DNA was found in 23.6% of the samples. Real time PCR results showed lower expression of the E6 gene in HPV-positive tumors than in adjacent normal tissue. The expression of two proapoptotic genes, FAS and DR5, was significantly lower in tumor samples than in adjacent normal tissues. Conclusions: HPV infection, especially HPV-18, may play a role in colorectal cancer tumorigenesis by downregulating death receptor genes and interfering with the extrinsic pathway of apoptosis. (C) 2015 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved. [Karbasi, Ashraf]

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Kazemi, Bahram/F-2785-2016 Kazemi, Bahram/0000-0002-3072-8831 Iran National Science Foundation (INSF) Iran National Science Foundation (INSF) (Iran National Science Foundation (INSF)) We thank Dr. Seyed Alireza Nadji, Virology Research Center, Masih Daneshvari Hospital, for providing the SiHa and HeLa DNA as positive controls for our PCR assays. We also thank K. Shashok (Author AID in the Eastern Mediterranean) for improving the use of English in the manuscript. This study was supported by the Iran National Science Foundation (INSF).

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IVS10-6T>G, an ancient ATM germline mutation linked with breast cancer HUMAN MUTATION English Article

ATM; haplotype; breast cancer; germline mutation; founder; Dutch; German; ataxia-telangiectasia;

AT ATAXIA-TELANGIECTASIA LOCUS; PROTEIN TRUNCATION TEST; RAPID
DETECTION; GENE-MUTATIONS; FAMILIES; HETEROZYGOSITY;
IDENTIFICATION; POPULATIONS; HAPLOTYPES; DEFICIENCY Patients
with autosomal recessive multisystemic disorder ataxia-
telangiectasia are homozygous or compound heterozygous for
mutations in the ataxia-telangiectasia mutated (ATM) gene.
Heterozygous carriers of an ATM germline mutation have an
increased susceptibility for breast cancer. The subject of this
study is one particular germline mutation, the ATM exon 11 splice-
site mutation IVS10-6T>G, that has been identified as being
associated with an increased risk for breast cancer both in the
general population and in high risk breast cancer families. We
investigated the natural history of this mutation, i.e., whether
it is frequently arising de novo in a population, or whether it
can be traced back to a single ancient mutational event.
Genotyping of a number of polymorphic markers (two extragenic and
two intragenic. microsatellite loci, a single nucleotide
insertion/deletion polymorphism, and a dinucleotide
insertion/deletion polymorphism) was performed in 18 samples from
different populations carrying the IVS10-6T>G mutation (17
unrelated breast cancer patients who were heterozygous carriers of
this mutation and a single A-T patient who was homozygous for the
IVS10-6T>G mutation). The same markers were also genotyped among
39 unrelated healthy individuals without this mutation. Haplotype
analyses revealed one common ancestor in all mutation carriers. By
means of a maximum likelihood method, we estimated the age of this
mutation to be approximately 2,000 generations. We provide
evidence that the IVS10-6T>G mutation occurred only once during
human evolution, at least 50,000 years ago. Our results predict
that this mutation could be widely distributed across Europe and,
probably, the Middle East and Western Asia. (C) 2003 Wiley Liss,
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Linda; Suero, Leonardo Antonio Mesa; Filippazzo, Maria Gabriella;
Farinella, Enzo Massimo; Gargano, Cettina; Serravalle, Domenico;
D'Amico, Nicolo The Health Problems at the Landing of
the Migrants in Lampedusa from 2011 to June 2019: Analysis of the

Abortion spontaneous; Carbon monoxide poisoning; Fracture bone; Human migration; Neurocysticercosis; Seizures; Suicide attempted; Tuberculosis; Rhabdomyolysis

TUBERCULOSIS; REFUGEES; JANUARY This is a study on the migrants hospitalized from 2011 to June 2019, coming from Lampedusa, a small isle in the Mediterranean Sea, called Europe's door, where they arrive along the Sicily Canal Central Route. The physicians of 118 emergency service required the hospitalization for 775 patients (440 men and 335 women) in 6 Sicilian hospitals, mainly in Palermo: 203 in 2011; 62 in 2012; 95 in 2013; 45 in 2014, 184 in 2015; 72 in 2016, 73 in 2017, 35 in 2018, and 6 from January to June 2019. The mean age was 25 years; underage children were about 10%. Their diseases were very similar over the years, irrespective of their country provenance; 227 patients were hospitalized for obstetrics-gynecology problems, 167 infectious diseases (21 TB), 125 orthopedic, 92 intensive care, 89 medicine-cardiology, and 75 for dermatology lesions and burns. In decreasing order, the more frequent provenances were West, Horn, and North Africa and Middle East. The knowledge of the health problems is very important to study of the best practices to activate for these patients. First, help the migrants while they are in the sea, to allow the reduction of the serious health problems, related to the hardships and duration of the long journey, main risk factors for their hospitalization; second, optimize the moment of landing of migrants, for disseminating information on the basic principles of health education. In relation to their young age, these migrants have the mission of perpetuating their ethnic groups, at risk of annihilation by the war violence.

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J Krusinska, B; Hawrysz, I; Wadolowska, L; Slowinska, MA; Biernacki, M; Czerwinska, A; Golota, JJ

Krusinska, Beata; Hawrysz, Iwona; Wadolowska, Lidia; Slowinska, Malgorzata Anna; Biernacki, Maciej; Czerwinska, Anna; Golota, Janusz Jacek Associations of Mediterranean

Diet and a Posteriori Derived Dietary Patterns with Breast and Lung Cancer Risk: A Case-Control Study NUTRIENTS

English Article

breast

cancer; lung cancer; dietary pattern; Mediterranean diet; adults
INDEX; ADHERENCE; COHORT; WOMEN; FOOD Lung cancer in men and breast cancer in women are the most commonly diagnosed cancers in Poland and worldwide. Results of studies involving dietary patterns (DPs) and breast or lung cancer risk in European countries outside the Mediterranean Sea region are limited and inconclusive. This study aimed to develop a 'Polish-adapted Mediterranean Diet' ('Polish-aMED') score, and then study the associations between the 'Polish-aMED' score and a posteriori-derived dietary patterns with breast or lung cancer risk in adult Poles. This pooled analysis of two case-control studies involved 560 subjects (280 men, 280 women) aged 40-75 years from Northeastern Poland. Diagnoses of breast cancer in 140 women and lung cancer in 140 men were found. The food frequency consumption of 21 selected food groups was collected using a 62-item Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ)-6. The 'Polish-adapted Mediterranean Diet' score which included eight items-vegetables, fruit, whole grain, fish, legumes, nuts and seeds-as well as the ratio of vegetable oils to animal fat and red and processed meat was developed (range: 0-8 points). Three DPs were identified in a Principal Component Analysis: 'Prudent', 'Non-healthy', 'Dressings and sweetened-low-fat dairy'. In a multiple logistic regression analysis, two models were created: crude, and adjusted for age, sex, type of cancer, Body Mass Index (BMI), socioeconomic status (SES) index, overall physical activity, smoking status and alcohol abuse. The risk of breast or lung cancer was lower in the average (3-5 points) and high (6-8 points) levels of the 'Polish-aMED' score compared to the low (0-2 points) level by 51% (odds ratio (OR): 0.49; 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.30-0.80; $p < 0.01$; adjusted) and 63% (OR: 0.37; 95% CI: 0.21-0.64; $p < 0.001$; adjusted), respectively. In the middle and upper tertiles compared to the bottom tertile of the 'Prudent' DP, the risk of cancer was lower by 38-43% (crude) but was not significant after adjustment for confounders. In the upper compared to the bottom tertile of the 'Non-healthy' DP, the risk of cancer was higher by 65% (OR: 1.65; 95% CI: 1.05-2.59; $p < 0.05$; adjusted). In conclusion, the Polish adaptation of the Mediterranean diet could be considered for adults living in non-Mediterranean countries for the prevention of the breast or lung cancers. Future studies should explore the role of a traditional Mediterranean diet fitted to local dietary patterns of non-Mediterranean Europeans in cancer prevention. [Krusinska, Beata; Hawrysz, Iwona; Wadolowska, Lidia; Slowinska, Malgorzata Anna] Univ Warmia & Mazury, Dept Human Nutr, Sloneczna 45f, PL-10718 Olsztyn, Poland; [Biernacki, Maciej] Univ Warmia & Mazury, Dept Surg, PL-11041 Olsztyn, Poland; [Czerwinska, Anna] Independent Publ Complex TB & Lung Dis Olsztyn, PL-10357 Olsztyn, Poland; [Golota, Janusz Jacek] Med Ctr Ars Med, Clin Thorac Surg, PL-10513 Olsztyn, Poland University of Warmia & Mazury; University of Warmia & Mazury Krusinska, B (corresponding author), Univ Warmia & Mazury, Dept Human Nutr, Sloneczna 45f, PL-10718 Olsztyn, Poland.

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Joseph F.; Bass, Sara; Steinberg, Mia; Raine-Bennett, Tina; Lorey,
Thomas; Wentzensen, Nicolas; Walker, Joan; Zuna, Rosemary;
Schiffman, Mark; Mirabello, Lisa Human papillomavirus

16 sub-lineage dispersal and cervical cancer risk worldwide: Whole
viral genome sequences from 7116 HPV16-positive women

PAPILLOMAVIRUS RESEARCH English Article

HPV16; Cervical cancer; HPV

carcinogenesis; HPV epidemiology; HPV genomics; Whole virus genome
sequencing TYPE-18 VARIANTS; NATURAL-HISTORY; NEOPLASIA;

INFECTION; E6; ADENOCARCINOMA; CLASSIFICATION; POLYMORPHISMS;

PERSISTENCE; PREVALENCE Background: Human papillomavirus

(HPV)16 can be separated into genetic sub-lineages (A1-4, B1-4,
C1-4, D1-4) which may have differential cervical cancer risk.

Methods: A next-generation sequencing assay was used to whole-
genome sequence 7116 HPV16-positive cervical samples from well-
characterised international epidemiological studies, including

2076 controls, 1878 squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and 186
adenocarcinoma/adenosquamous cell carcinoma (ADC), and to assign
HPV16 sub-lineage. Logistic regression was used to estimate

region-stratified country-adjusted odds ratios (OR) and 95%CI.

Results: A1 was the most globally widespread sub-lineage, with
others showing stronger regional specificity (A3 and A4 for East
Asia, B1-4 and C1-4 for Africa, D2 for the Americas, B4, C4 and D4

for North Africa). Increased cancer risks versus A1 were seen for
A3, A4 and D (sub)lineages in regions where they were common: A3
in East Asia (OR = 2.2, 95%CI:1.0-4.7); A4 in East Asia (6.6, 3.1-

14.1) and North America (3.8, 1.7-8.3); and D in North (6.2, 4.1-
9.3) and South/Central America (2.2, 0.8-5.7), where D lineages
were also more frequent in ADC than SCC (3.2, 1.5-6.5; 12.1, 5.7-

25.6, respectively). Conclusions: HPV16 genetic variation can
strongly influence cervical cancer risk. However, burden of
cervical cancer attributable to different sub-lineages worldwide

is largely driven by historical HPV16 sub-lineage dispersal.

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 J Fung, TT; Hu, FB; McCullough, ML; Newby, PK; Willett, WC;
 Holmes, MD Fung, TT; Hu, FB; McCullough, ML;
 Newby, PK; Willett, WC; Holmes, MD Diet quality is
 associated with the risk of estrogen receptor-negative breast
 cancer in postmenopausal women. JOURNAL OF NUTRITION
 English Article breast
 cancer; diet; nutrition; estrogen receptor CORONARY-HEART-
 DISEASE; MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASE; POOLED ANALYSIS; COHORT;
 QUESTIONNAIRE; CONSUMPTION; VEGETABLES; MORTALITY; PATTERNS;
 FRUITS Emerging evidence suggests that diet quality indices
 may serve as prognostic indicators of disease. However, the
 ability of these indices to predict breast cancer risk has not
 been evaluated previously. We assessed the association between
 several diet quality scores and the risk of breast cancer in
 postmenopausal women. The indices we used were the Healthy Eating
 Index (HEI), Alternate Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), Diet Quality
 Index-Revised (DQI-R), Recommended Food Score (RFS), and the
 alternate Mediterranean Diet Score (aMed). We calculated diet
 quality indices from dietary information collected in FFQ
 administered 5 times between 1984 and 1998 among women in the
 Nurses' Health Study cohort. Relative risks (RR) were computed
 using Cox proportional hazards models and adjusted for known risk
 factors for breast cancer. Separate analyses were conducted for
 estrogen receptor positive (ER+) and negative (ER-) tumors.
 Between 1984 and 2002, we documented 3580 cases of breast cancer,
 of which 2367 were ER+, and 575 were ER-. We did not observe any
 association between the diet quality indices and total or ER+
 breast cancer risk. However, for ER- breast cancer, after
 adjusting for potential confounders, the FRR comparing highest to
 lowest quintiles were 0.78 (95% CI = 0.59-1.04, P for trend =
 0.01) for the AHEI, 0.69 (95% CI = 0.51-0.94, P for trend = 0.003)
 for the RFS, and 0.79 (95% CI = 0.60-1.03, P for trend = 0.03) for
 the aMed. These observations appeared to be the result of an
 inverse association (P for trend = 0.01) with the vegetable
 component of the scores. We conclude that women who scored high in
 AHEI, RFS, and aMed had a lower risk of ER- breast cancer. The HEI
 and DQI-R appeared to be of limited value in predicting breast
 cancer risk. Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA;
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J El Hilali, H; El Hilali, F; Porter, SEG; Ghali, SA; Meyls, HM; Ouazzani, N; Laziri, F; Barber, A El Hilali, Hajar; El Hilali, Fatiha; Porter, Sarah E. G.; Ghali, Sarah A.; Meyls, Hannah M.; Ouazzani, Nouredine; Laziri, Fatiha; Barber, Amorette Olive oil varieties cultivated in Morocco reduce reactive oxygen species and cell viability of human cervical cancer cells MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION AND METABOLISM English Article

Antioxidant; cervical cancer; gene expression; olive oil VIRGIN OLIVE; OXIDATIVE STRESS; DIETARY LIPIDS; PHENOLS; ANTIOXIDANT; EXPRESSION; CARCINOMA; LIVER; ACID BACKGROUND: The Moroccan diet incorporates olive oil as the primary source of fat and may reduce cancer risk. However, different olive oil varieties often have varying levels of anti-cancer polyphenols and thus have unique biologic effects. OBJECTIVE: The anti-cancer activity of five varieties of extra virgin Moroccan-cultivated olive oil on human cervical cancer cells was assessed in vitro. METHODS: The presence of phenolic compounds in five olive oil varieties cultivated in Morocco was analyzed using HPLC. Human cervical cancer cell lines (HeLa, SKG-II, and HCS-2) were incubated with the olive oils and cell viability was measured by MTT assay, reactive oxygen species were measured using the CellRox assay, and gene expression was measured by RT-PCR. RESULTS: Each of the five Moroccan-cultivated olive oil varieties had a unique composition of phenolic compounds. Incubation with the olive oils reduced cell viability and reactive oxygen species in human cervical cancer cells. The expression of genes involved in cervical cancer carcinogenesis and cell cycle were also altered. All five olive oil varieties decreased expression of E6, E7, p16, p63, and NRP2 and increased expression of IVL and miR 331-3p. CONCLUSIONS: Use of Moroccan-cultivated olive oils could be a promising anti-cancer agent for cervical cancer. [El Hilali, Hajar; El Hilali, Fatiha; Laziri, Fatiha] Moulay Ismail Univ, Dept Biol, Meknes, Morocco; [Porter, Sarah E. G.; Ghali, Sarah A.; Meyls, Hannah M.] Longwood Univ, Dept Chem & Phys, Farmville, VA 23909 USA; [Ouazzani, Nouredine] Natl Sch Agr, Agropole Olivier, Meknes, Morocco; [Barber, Amorette] Longwood Univ, Dept Biol & Environm Sci, 201 High St, Farmville, VA 23909 USA Moulay Ismail University of Meknes; Longwood University Barber, A (corresponding author), Longwood Univ, Dept Biol & Environm Sci, 201 High St, Farmville, VA 23909 USA. barberar@longwood.edu Longwood University's Faculty Research Grants; Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences Longwood University's Faculty Research Grants; Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences This work was supported by in part by Longwood University's Faculty Research Grants and the Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences. We are thankful to Dr. Nacer Bellaloui for reviewing and editing the manuscript. 44 2 2 2 13 IOS

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Hirko, Kelly A.; Soliman, Amr S.; Banerjee,
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M.; Graff, John J.; Merajver, Sofia D.; Schwartz, Kendra
Characterizing inflammatory breast cancer among Arab
Americans in the California, Detroit and New Jersey Surveillance,
Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) registries (1988-2008)
SPRINGERPLUS English Article
Inflammatory breast cancer; Arab; Race;
Hierarchical logistic regression MENOPAUSAL STATUS; RISK-FACTORS;
WOMEN; CARCINOMA; SURVIVAL Introduction: Inflammatory breast
cancer (IBC) is characterized by an apparent geographical
distribution in incidence, being more common in North Africa than
other parts of the world. Despite the rapid growth of immigrants
to the United States from Arab nations, little is known about
disease patterns among Arab Americans because a racial category is
rarely considered for this group. The aim of this study was to
advance our understanding of the burden of IBC in Arab ethnic
populations by describing the proportion of IBC among different
racial groups, including Arab Americans from the Detroit, New
Jersey and California Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results
(SEER) registries. Methods: We utilized a validated Arab surname
algorithm to identify women of Arab descent from the SEER
registries. Differences in the proportion of IBC out of all breast
cancer and IBC characteristics by race and menopausal status were
evaluated using chi-square tests for categorical variables, t-
tests and ANOVA tests for continuous variables, and log-rank tests
for survival data. We modeled the association between race and IBC
among all women with breast cancer using hierarchical logistic
regression models, adjusting for individual and census tract-level
variables. Results: Statistically significant differences in the
proportion of IBC out of all breast cancers by race were evident.
In a hierarchical model, adjusting for age, estrogen and
progesterone receptor, human epidermal growth receptor 2, registry
and census-tract level education, Arab-Americans (OR = 1.5, 95% CI
= 1.2,1.9), Hispanics (OR= 1.2, 95% CI = 1.1,1.3), Non-Hispanic
Blacks (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.2, 1.4), and American
Indians/Alaskans (OR= 1.9, 95% CI = 1.1, 3.4) had increased odds
of IBC, while Asians (OR = 0.6, 95% CI = 0.6, 0.7) had decreased
odds of IBC as compared to Non-Hispanic Whites. Conclusions: IBC
may be more common among certain minority groups, including Arab
American women. Understanding the descriptive epidemiology of IBC
by race may generate hypotheses about risk factors for this
aggressive disease. Future research should focus on etiologic
factors that may explain these differences. [Hirko, Kelly A.;
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kellyannelamb@gmail.com Hirko, Kelly/AFN-8256-2022; Chamberlain, Robert/AAR-4675-2020 Harford, Joe Bryan/0000-0002-6681-6315; hirko, kelly/0000-0002-0050-655X Avon Foundation; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; University of Michigan Center for Global Health and Rackham School of Graduate studies; Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations Program of the University of Michigan [CA R25 112383] Avon Foundation; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; University of Michigan Center for Global Health and Rackham School of Graduate studies; Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations Program of the University of Michigan (University of Michigan System) We would like to thank Xiaoling Niu from the New Jersey SEER Cancer Registry and Allyn Fernandez-Ami and Dr. Cyllene Morris from the California Cancer Registry for their efforts in compiling the datasets for our analysis. The authors also would like to thank Kirsten Herold for her review and comments on the manuscript. This work supported in part by the Avon Foundation (AS,SDM), the Breast Cancer Research Foundation (SDM), The University of Michigan Center for Global Health and Rackham School of Graduate studies (KH) and the Cancer Epidemiology Education in Special Populations Program of the University of Michigan (CA R25 112383). 41

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J Sina, M; Ghorbanoghli, Z; Abedrabbo, A; Al-Mulla, F; Ben Sghaier, R; Buisine, MP; Cortas, G; Goshayeshi, L; Hadjisavvas, A; Hammoudeh, W; Hamoudi, W; Jabari, C; Loizidou, MA; Majidzadeh-A, K; Marafie, MJ; Muslumov, G; Rifai, L; Seir, RA; Talaat, SM;

Tunca, B; Ziada-Bouchaar, H; Velthuizen, ME; Sharara, AI; Ahadova, A; Georgiou, D; Vasen, HFA Sina, Mohammad; Ghorbanoghli, Zeinab; Abedrabbo, Amal; Al-Mulla, Fahd; Ben Sghaier, Rihab; Buisine, Marie-Pierre; Cortas, George; Goshayeshi, Ladan; Hadjisavvas, Andreas; Hammoudeh, Wail; Hamoudi, Waseem; Jabari, Carol; Loizidou, Maria A.; Majidzadeh-A, Keivan; Marafie, Makia J.; Muslumov, Gurbankhan; Rifai, Laila; Seir, Rania Abu; Talaat, Suzan M.; Tunca, Berrin; Ziada-Bouchaar, Hadia; Velthuizen, Mary E.; Sharara, Ala I.; Ahadova, Aysel; Georgiou, Demetra; Vasen, Hans F. A. Middle East Netw Identification and management of Lynch syndrome in the Middle East and North African countries: outcome of a survey in 12 countries FAMILIAL CANCER English Article

Colorectal cancer; Lynch syndrome; Middle Eastern countries; North African countries COLORECTAL-CANCER; HEREDITARY; PREVALENCE; MORTALITY; FAMILIES Background Lynch syndrome (LS), the most common inherited form of colorectal cancer (CRC), is responsible for 3% of all cases of CRC. LS is caused by a mismatch repair gene defect and is characterized by a high risk for CRC, endometrial cancer and several other cancers. Identification of LS is of utmost importance because colonoscopic surveillance substantially improves a patient's prognosis. Recently, a network of physicians in Middle Eastern and North African (ME/NA) countries was established to improve the identification and management of LS families. The aim of the present survey was to evaluate current healthcare for families with LS in this region. Methods A questionnaire was developed that addressed the following issues: availability of clinical management guidelines for LS; attention paid to family history of cancer; availability of genetic services for identification and diagnosis of LS; and assessment of knowledge of LS surveillance. Members of the network and authors of recent papers on LS from ME/NA and neighbouring countries were invited to participate in the survey and complete the online questionnaire. Results A total of 55 individuals were invited and 19 respondents from twelve countries including Algeria, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Turkey completed the questionnaire. The results showed that family history of CRC is considered in less than half of the surveyed countries. Guidelines for the management of LS are available in three out of twelve countries. The identification and selection of families for genetic testing were based on clinical criteria (Amsterdam criteria II or Revised Bethesda criteria) in most countries, and only one country performed universal screening. In most of the surveyed countries genetic services were available in few hospitals or only in a research setting. However, surveillance of LS families was offered in the majority of countries and most frequently consisted of regular colonoscopy. Conclusion The identification and management of LS in ME/NA countries are suboptimal and as a result most LS families in the region remain undetected. Future efforts should focus on increasing awareness of LS amongst both the general population and doctors, and on the improvement of the infrastructure in these countries. [Sina, Mohammad; Majidzadeh-A, Keivan] ACECR, Motamed Canc Inst, Breast Canc Res Ctr, Dept Genet, Tehran, Iran; [Sina, Mohammad] Univ Brescia, Dept Mol & Translat Med, A Nocivelli Inst Mol Med, I-25123 Brescia, Italy; [Ghorbanoghli, Zeinab; Vasen, Hans F. A.] Leiden Univ, Med Ctr, Dept Gastroenterol & Hepatol, Albinusdreef

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J Zare, E; Roozbeh, N; Akbari, PA; Teshnizi, SH;
Ghazanfarpour, M; Abdi, F Zare, Elham; Roozbeh,
Nasibeh; Akbari, Pouran Akhavan; Teshnizi, Saeed Hosseini;
Ghazanfarpour, Masumeh; Abdi, Fatemeh HPV and its
high-risk genotypes in Middle Eastern countries: a meta-analysis
FUTURE VIROLOGY English Article
human papillomavirus; Middle East;
prevalence; women HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION; NORMAL
CERVICAL CYTOLOGY; IRANIAN WOMEN; PAP-SMEAR; PREVALENCE;
EPIDEMIOLOGY; VACCINATION; TEHRAN; DNA Background:HPV is the main
cause of cervical cancer. Determining the geographic distribution
of HPV genotypes is a major step in the implementation of cervical
cancer screening. This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of
HPV and its high-risk genotypes in Middle Eastern
countries. Materials & methods: MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, PubMed,
EMBASE, Scopus and ProQuest were searched from 2005 to 2018. The
quality of the studies was determined by Strengthening the
Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology checklist.
Fixed/random effects models were conducted to estimate the pooled
prevalence. Results: The pooled prevalence of HPV was 12.3 and 5.2%.
The prevalence of HPV in Africa (22%) was higher than that in
Eurasia (8.3%) and Asia (12.6%). The prevalence of HPV was 14.4,
8.3, 22 and 10.2% in Iran, Turkey, Egypt and Arab countries,
respectively. The prevalence of high-risk-HPV in the above-
mentioned countries was 6.5, 6.2, 6.5 and
3.7%. Conclusion: Prevalence of HPV was increased in the Middle
East. This highlights the need for public education, screening and
vaccination programs. [Zare, Elham] Shahid Beheshti Univ Med Sci,
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J Natalucci, V; Marini, CF; Lucertini, F; Annibalini, G;
Sisti, D; Vallorani, L; Saltarelli, R; Panico, AR; Imperio, M;
Flori, M; Busacca, P; Villarini, A; Zeppa, SD; Agostini, D;
Monaldi, S; Barocci, S; Catalano, V; Rocchi, MBL; Benelli, P;
Stocchi, V; Barbieri, E; Emili, R Natalucci,
Valentina; Marini, Carlo Ferri; Lucertini, Francesco; Annibalini,
Giosue; Sisti, Davide; Vallorani, Luciana; Saltarelli, Roberta;
Panico, Andrea Rocco; Imperio, Marta; Flori, Marco; Busacca,
Paolo; Villarini, Anna; Zeppa, Sabrina Donati; Agostini, Deborah;
Monaldi, Silvia; Barocci, Simone; Catalano, Vincenzo; Rocchi,
Marco Bruno Luigi; Benelli, Piero; Stocchi, Vilberto; Barbieri,
Elena; Emili, Rita Effect of a lifestyle
intervention program's on breast cancer survivors' cardiometabolic
health: Two-year follow-up HELIYON English

Article Breast cancer
survivors; Home-based lifestyle intervention; Aerobic exercise;
Mediterranean diet; COVID-19PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; METABOLIC SYNDROME;
EXERCISE; PROGNOSIS; OBESITY; GUIDELINES; ADHERENCE; INSULIN;
GLUCOSE; RISK The purpose of this study is to assess the
cardiometabolic responses of a lifestyle intervention (LI)
conducted at home among breast cancer (BC) survivors during the
two years of COVID-19 pandemic. A 3-month LI focused on diet and
exercise was performed on thirty BC survivors (women; stages 0-II;
non-metastatic; aged 53.6 +/- 7.6 years; non-physically active)
with a risk factor related to metabolic/endocrine diseases.
Anthropometrics, cardiorespiratory fitness (V O2max), physical
activity level (PAL), adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MeDiet
modified questionnaire), and several biomarkers (i.e., glycemia,
insulin, insulin resistance [HOMA-IR] index, triglycerides, high-
[HDL] and low-[LDL] density lipoproteins, total cholesterol,
proges-terone, testosterone, and hs-troponin) were evaluated
before and 3-, 6-, 12-, and 24-month after the LI. Beneficial
effects of the LI were observed on several variables (i.e., body
mass index, waist circumference, MeDiet, PAL, V O2max, glycemia,
insulin, HOMA-IR index, LDL, total cholesterol, triglycerides,
testosterone) after 3-month. The significant effect on
Mediterranean diet adherence and V O2max persisted up to the 24-
month follow-up. Decreases in HOMA-IR index and tri-glycerides
were observed up to 12-month, however did not persist afterward.
This study provides evidence on the positive association between
LI and cardiometabolic health in BC survivors. [Natalucci,
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 J Romanos-Nanclares, A; Guasch-Ferré, M; Willett, WC; Chen, WY; Holmes, MD; Rosner, BA; Martinez-Gonzalez, MA; Eliassen, AH
 Romanos-Nanclares, Andrea; Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Willett, Walter C.; Chen, Wendy Y.; Holmes, Michelle D.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Eliassen, A. Heather
 Consumption of olive oil and risk of breast cancer in US women: results from the Nurses' Health Studies
 BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article
 MEDITERRANEAN DIET;
 CARDIOVASCULAR RISK; FATTY-ACIDS; METAANALYSIS Background Olive oil consumption may reduce breast cancer risk, but it is unclear whether olive oil is beneficial for breast cancer prevention in populations outside of Mediterranean regions, namely in the U.S., where the average consumption of olive oil is low compared with Mediterranean populations. We examined whether olive oil intake was associated with breast cancer risk in two prospective cohorts of U.S. women. Methods We used multivariable-adjusted time-varying Cox proportional hazards models to estimate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for breast cancer among 71,330

(Nurses' Health Study, 1990-2016) and 93,295 women (Nurses' Health Study II, 1991-2017) who were free of cancer at baseline. Diet was assessed by a validated semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire every 4 years. Results During 3,744,068 person-years of follow-up, 9,638 women developed invasive breast cancer. The multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI) for breast cancer among women who had the highest consumption of olive oil (>1/2 tablespoon/d or >7 g/d) compared with those who never or rarely consumed olive oil, was 1.01 (0.93, 1.09). Higher olive oil consumption was not associated with any subtype of breast cancer. Conclusion We did not observe an association between higher olive oil intake and breast cancer risk in two large prospective cohorts of U.S. women, whose average olive oil consumption was low. Prospective studies are needed to confirm these findings and to further investigate whether different varieties of olive oil (e.g., virgin and extra virgin olive oil) may play a role in breast cancer risk. [Romanos-Nanclares, Andrea; Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Chen, Wendy Y.; Holmes, Michelle D.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Div Network Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Romanos-Nanclares, Andrea; Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Chen, Wendy Y.; Holmes, Michelle D.; Rosner, Bernard A.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Willett, Walter C.; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Holmes, Michelle D.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Chen, Wendy Y.] Dana Farber Canc Inst, Dept Med Oncol, Boston, MA USA; [Rosner, Bernard A.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat, Boston, MA USA; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Carlos III Hlth Inst, Biomed Res Network Ctr Pathophysiol Obes & Nutr C, Madrid, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Univ Navarra, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Pamplona, Spain Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Navarra Romanos-Nanclares, A (corresponding author), Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Div Network Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Romanos-Nanclares, A (corresponding author), Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA 02115 USA.

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National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Susan G Komen Foundation (Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); Ramon Areces Foundation This study was supported by grants UM1 CA186107, U01 CA176726, P01 CA87969, and R01 CA50385 from the National Institutes of Health, the Breast Cancer Research Foundation and Susan G Komen Foundation and Ramon Areces Foundation. The funding sources did not

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J Sánchez-Quesada, C; Gutiérrez-Santiago, F; Rodríguez-García, C; Gaforio, JJ Sanchez-Quesada, Cristina; Gutierrez-Santiago, Francisco; Rodriguez-Garcia, Carmen; Gaforio, Jose J. Synergistic Effect of Squalene and Hydroxytyrosol on Highly Invasive MDA-MB-231 Breast Cancer Cells

NUTRIENTS English Article

virgin olive oils; breast cancer; antitumor; proliferation; apoptosis; DNA damage; comet assay VIRGIN OLIVE OIL; OXIDATIVE DNA-DAMAGE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ANTIOXIDANT; PROLIFERATION; POTENTIATION; INHIBITION; PREVENTION; OLEUROPEIN; PROTECTS Several studies relate Mediterranean diet and virgin olive oil (VOO) intake with lower risk of several chronic diseases, including breast cancer. Many of them described antitumor properties of isolated minor compounds present in VOO, but beneficial properties of VOO arise from the effects of all its compounds acting together. The aim of the present study was to test the antitumor effects of two minor compounds from VOO (hydroxytyrosol (HT) and squalene (SQ)) on highly metastatic human breast tumor cells (MDA-MB-231) when acting in combination. Both isolated compounds were previously analyzed without showing any antitumoral effect on highly invasive MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells, but the present results show that HT at 100 μ M, combined with different concentrations of SQ, could exert antitumor effects. When they are combined, HT and SQ are able to inhibit cell proliferation, promoting apoptosis and DNA damage in metastatic breast cancer cells. Therefore, our results suggest that the health-promoting properties of VOO may be due, at least in part, to the combined action of these two minor compounds.

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 Daniela; Buonocore, Maria Nicola Mediterranean
 migrations: NGO as the voice of the voiceless?The role of NGOs in
 communicating Mediterranean migration effectively: challenges and
 opportunities CIVIL SZEMLE English Article
 Migration flows; Mediterranean
 Sea; Search and Rescue Operations/(SAR operations); NGOs'
 strategies RESCUE; SEAThe Mediterranean Sea has always
 represented a unique melting pot of cultures and peoples, holding
 a strategic position: since the mid-1990s it has been the
 preferred route for migrants to reach the European continent.
 Adverse weather conditions overcrowded and illegal routes, as well
 as the difficult management of the emergency by the EU, make the
 Mediterranean one of the most dangerous routes, with reports of
 migrant accidents being an everyday occurrence. Since 2014,
 approximately 29.000 migrants have gone missing or died in the
 Mediterranean, with the highest number of fatalities recorded in
 2016 and the central route (UNHCR, 2022). The complexity of the
 situation indicates how it cannot be solved solely by the
 countries most affected by the phenomenon: indeed, cooperation and
 coordination with states, NGOs, and other maritime agencies are
 nec-essary. NGOs play a central role in the management of the
 situation, with the Council of Europe calling on states to
 cooperate constructively with NGOs to ensure the effective
 protection of human rights. Approximately 38 NGO ships conducted
 SAR operations in the Mediterranean Sea between 2016 and 2022
 (FRA). This research aims to analyze the online communication of
 the pre-eminent NGOs that operate in the Mediterranean Sea.
 Greater importance is attributed to communication strategies:
 through them, organiza-tions can spread their values and promote
 their actions, while raising public awareness. Thus, the focus is
 on the core online communication tactics used to achieve their
 goals. [La Foresta, Daniela] Univ Naples Federico II, Dept
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 Public Administration Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
 Public Administration ZJ4L9 2025-06-
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 J Ganjavi, M; Faraji, B Ganjavi, Maryam;
 Faraji, Bahram Late effect of the food consumption on
 colorectal cancer rate INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD SCIENCES AND
 NUTRITION English Article
 Colorectal cancer; incidence; risk factor; food
 availability DIETARY PATTERNS; MEAT CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN
 DIET; RED MEAT; RISK; METAANALYSIS; ASSOCIATION; MORTALITY;
 ADENOMAS; POULTRY Studies have suggested that higher meat
 intake may increase colorectal cancer (CRC) risk while higher
 vegetable intake may reduce this risk. There is a substantial lag
 between the time of exposure to a risk factor (or protective
 factor) and incidence of cancer. For CRC, in particular, the time
 from formation of adenoma to occurrence of CRC takes from 10 to 15
 years, or even more. This study correlates food disappearance data
 per capita for vegetable and meat with future age-adjusted CRC
 rates in USA. The lag weights, with a high confidence, showed that
 there is a positive correlation between the red meat availability
 and CRC age-adjusted incidence rates with a lag of at least 17
 years and an Almon polynomial degree of 2. Conversely, there was a
 negative correlation between vegetables availability and future
 age-adjusted incidence rates of CRC. [Ganjavi, Maryam; Faraji,
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 NIGMS/NIH [UL1 GM118973] NIGMS/NIH (United
 States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of
 Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical
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 9 Food Science & Technology; Nutrition & Dietetics
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 J Lopez-Ozuna, VM; Gupta, I; Kiow, RLC; Matanes, E; Yasmeen,
 A; Vranic, S; Al Moustafa, AE Lopez-Ozuna,
 Vanessa M.; Gupta, Ishita; Chen Kiow, Ryan Liu; Matanes, Emad;
 Yasmeen, Amber; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin
 Exposure to water-pipe smoking dysregulates a set of genes
 associated with breast cancer development and an unfavorable
 outcome CLINICAL CANCER INVESTIGATION JOURNAL
 English Article Breast
 cancer; gene deregulation; mammary epithelial cells; smoking;
 water-pipe EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; DIFFERENTIALLY
 EXPRESSED GENES; CIGARETTE-SMOKING; TOBACCO SMOKING; POOR-
 PROGNOSIS; OVARIAN-CANCER; STEM-CELLS; ACTIVATION; CHEMOKINE;
 INVASION Background: Water-pipe smoking (WPS), a predominant

method of tobacco consumption, is common amongst young females in the Middle East. WPS smoke consists of toxins analogous to the ones that exist in cigarette smoke and frequently correlates with the onset of several types of human cancers including breast. However, the potential target genes and their underlying mechanisms in the initiation and/ or progression of human cancers, especially breast, due to WPS exposure are still unknown.

Materials and Methods: In this investigation, we explored the effect of WPS chronic exposure on human normal mammary epithelial cells and analyzed alterations in the differentially ex-pressed gene (DEG) targets using the NanoString nCounter PanCancer Pathways Panel consisting of 770 gene transcripts and a quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. **Results:** Our NanoString analysis identified 13 genes dysregulated under the effect of WPS exposure involved in regulating signal transduction, cell cycle, cell motility, proliferation and migration/invasion as well as the inflammatory response. We further performed an in silico analysis to investigate the effect of the identified genes in the prognosis of breast cancer patients and reported those DEGs that directly correlated with smoking and were upregulated in breast cancer in comparison with normal tissue. Moreover, the Kaplan-Meier curve analysis showed a significant correlation between WPS-dysregulated genes (MX1, CCL8, GNGT1 and MMP9) and relapse-free survival in breast cancer patients. **Conclusions:** Our data clearly suggest that exposure to WPS can alter the expression of key regulator genes involved in the pathogenesis of breast cancer, thereby affecting the breast cancer prognosis.

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J Zhang, XX; Zeng, QL; Cai, WW; Ruan, WQ
 Zhang, Xingxing; Zeng, Qingle; Cai, Wenwen; Ruan, Weiqing
 Trends of cervical cancer at global, regional,
 and national level: data from the Global Burden of Disease study
 2019 BMC PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

Cervical cancer; Global burden of disease; Quality-adjusted life years; Global Health; Health services HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; MIDDLE-EAST; WOMEN; PREVENTION; STATISTICS; MORTALITY; PATTERNS; VACCINE; IMPACT; RISK

Background Cervical cancer is an important global health problem. In this study we aimed to analyze trends in cervical cancer at the global, regional, and national levels from 1990 to 2019, to inform health service decision-making. Methods Data on cervical cancer was extracted from the Global Burden of Disease study, 2019. Trends in cervical cancer burden were assessed based on estimated annual percentage change (EAPC) and age-standardized rate (ASR). Results Globally, decreasing trends were observed in incidence, death, and disability adjusted life years (DALYs) of cervical cancer from 1990 to 2019, with respective EAPCs of - 0.38 (95% confidence interval [CI]: - 0.41 to - 0.34), - 0.93 (95%CI: - 0.98 to - 0.88), and - 0.95 (95 CI%: - 1.00 to - 0.90). Meanwhile, decreasing trends were detected in most sociodemographic index (SDI) areas and geographic regions, particularly death and DALYs in Central Latin America, with respective EAPCs of - 2.61 (95% CI: - 2.76 to - 2.46) and - 2.48 (95% CI: - 2.63 to - 2.32); however, a pronounced increasing trend in incidence occurred in East Asia (EAPC = 1.33; 95% CI: 1.12 to 1.55). At the national level, decreasing trends in cervical cancer were observed in most countries/territories, particularly DALYs in the Maldives (EAPC = - 5.06; 95% CI: - 5.40 to - 4.72), Whereas increasing trends were detected in Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Bulgaria. Conclusions Slowly decreasing trends in cervical cancer were detected worldwide from 1990 to 2019. Cervical cancer remains a substantial health problem for women globally, requiring more effective prevention and control strategies. [Zhang, Xingxing; Cai, Wenwen; Ruan, Weiqing] Southern Med Univ, Nanfang Hosp, Huiqiao Med Ctr, Guangzhou, Guangdong, Peoples R China; [Zeng, Qingle] Southern Med Univ, Nanfang Hosp, Dept Intervent Radiol, Guangzhou, Peoples R China Southern Medical University - China; Southern Medical University - China Ruan, WQ (corresponding author), Southern Med Univ, Nanfang Hosp, Huiqiao Med Ctr, Guangzhou, Guangdong, Peoples R China. jamela@sina.com Zeng, Qingle/S-4308-2018

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J Castelló, A; Rodríguez-Barranco, M; Lope, V; Guevara, M; Colorado-Yohar, S; Dorronsoro, A; Quirós, JR; Castro-Espin, C; Sayon-Orea, C; Santiuste, C; Amiano, P; Lasheras, C; Sanchez, MJ; Pollán, M
Castello, Adela; Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel; Lope, Virginia; Guevara, Marcela; Colorado-Yohar, Sandra; Dorronsoro, Ane; Quiros, Jose Ramon; Castro-Espin, Carlota; Sayon-Orea, Carmen; Santiuste, Carmen; Amiano, Pilar; Lasheras, Cristina; Sanchez, Maria-Jose; Pollan, Marina High

adherence to Western dietary pattern increases breast cancer risk
(an EPIC-Spain study) MATURITAS English Article

Dietary patterns; Diet; Western; Mediterranean; Breast neoplasms WOMEN; MENOPAUSE; INFLAMMATION; ASSOCIATION; PRUDENT; MODELS; AGE Objective: To explore the association between three previously identified and validated dietary patterns (Western, Prudent and Mediterranean) and breast cancer risk by tumour subtype and menopausal status. Methods: Data from the Spanish cohort of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition study provided epidemiological information (including diet and cancer incidence) from 24,892 women (639 breast cancer cases) recruited between 1992 and 1996. The associations between adherence to the three dietary patterns and breast cancer risk (overall and by tumour subtype) were explored by fitting multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression models stratified by region, among other variables. A possible interaction with menopausal status (changing over time) was explored. Results: No clear association of the Prudent and Mediterranean dietary patterns with breast cancer risk was found. When compared with women with a level of adherence to the Western diet in the first quartile, women with a level of adherence in the third (hazard ratio (95 % confidence interval) (HR(95%CI)):1.37 (1.07;1.77)) and fourth quartiles (1.37 (1.03;1.83)); p for curvature of splines = 0.016) showed a non-linear increased risk, especially postmenopausal women (HR (95 % CI) 1.30 (0.98;1.72) in the third and 1.42 (1.04;1.94) in the fourth quartiles; p for curvature of splines = 0.081) and for estrogen or progesterone receptor positive with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative tumours (HR (95 % CI) 1.62 (1.10;2.38) and 1.71 (1.11;2.63) for the third and fourth quartiles respectively; p for curvature of splines = 0.013). Conclusions: Intake of foods such as high-fat dairy products, red and processed meats, refined grains, sweets, caloric drinks, convenience food and sauces might be associated with a higher risk of breast cancer. [Castello, Adela; Lope, Virginia; Pollan, Marina] Carlos III Inst Hlth, Natl Ctr Epidemiol, Canc & Environm Epidemiol Unit, Madrid, Spain; [Castello, Adela; Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel; Lope, Virginia; Guevara, Marcela; Colorado-Yohar, Sandra; Santiuste, Carmen; Amiano, Pilar; Sanchez, Maria-Jose; Pollan, Marina] Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth CIBER, Madrid, Spain; [Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel; Sanchez, Maria-Jose] Escuela Andaluza Salud Publ, Granada 18011, Spain; [Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel; Sanchez, Maria-Jose] Inst Invest Biosanitaria Ibs GRANADA, Granada 18012, Spain; [Guevara, Marcela; Sayon-Orea, Carmen] Inst Salud Publ Navarra, Pamplona 31003, Spain; [Guevara, Marcela; Sayon-Orea, Carmen] Navarra Inst Hlth Res IdiSNA, Pamplona 31008, Spain; [Colorado-Yohar, Sandra; Santiuste, Carmen] Murcia Reg Hlth Council, Dept Epidemiol, IMIB, Murcia, Spain; [Colorado-Yohar, Sandra] Univ Antioquia, Natl Fac Publ Hlth, Res Grp Demog & Hlth, Medellin, Colombia; [Dorransoro, Ane; Amiano, Pilar] Minist Hlth, Basque Govt, Sub Directorate Publ Hlth & Addict Gipuzkoa, San Sebastian 20013, Spain; [Dorransoro, Ane; Amiano, Pilar] Biodonostia Hlth Res Inst, Epidemiol Chron & Communicable Dis Grp, San Sebastian 20014, Spain; [Quiros, Jose Ramon] Publ Hlth Directorate, Asturias, Spain; [Castro-Espin, Carlota] Catalan Inst Oncol ICO, Unit Nutr & Canc, Barcelona 08908, Spain; [Castro-Espin, Carlota] Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Epidemiol Publ Hlth Canc Prevent & Palliat Care Pr, Nutr & Canc Grp, Barcelona

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amiano@euskadi.eus; lasheras@uniovi.es;

mariajose.sanchez.easp@juntadeandalucia.es Martín-Sánchez, Marta/E-5831-2018; Castelló, Adela/C-3829-2014; LOPE, VIRGINIA/S-4774-2016; M, RODRIGUEZ-BARRANCO/H-4541-2012; Colorado-Yohar, Sandra/AAR-8824-2020; Guevara, Marcela/B-4473-2015; Sayon-Orea, Carmen/A-9828-2017 Colorado-Yohar, Sandra/0000-0002-6700-0780; Guevara, Marcela/0000-0001-9242-6364; Sayon-Orea, Carmen/0000-0002-4137-3263 Autonomous Community of Madrid [CM/JIN/2019-041];

Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College, London; Health Research Fund (FIS) - Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII); Alcala de Henares; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Regional Government of Andaluca; Regional Government of Asturias; Regional Government of Basque Country; Regional Government of Murcia; Regional Government of Navarra; Catalan Institute of Oncology-ICO (Spain) Autonomous Community of Madrid; Department of

Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College, London; Health Research Fund (FIS) -Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII); Alcala de Henares; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)(World Health Organization); Regional Government of Andaluca(Junta de Andaluca); Regional Government of Asturias(Principality of Asturias); Regional Government of Basque Country(Basque Government); Regional Government of Murcia; Regional Government of Navarra; Catalan Institute of Oncology-ICO (Spain) This study was supported by Alcala de Henares and

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J Ergas, IJ; Cheng, RK; Roh, JM; Kresovich, JK; Iribarren, C;
Nguyen-Huynh, M; Rana, JS; Rillamas-Sun, E; Laurent, CA; Lee, VS;
Quesenberry, CP; Bhatt, A; Yao, S; Kushi, LH; Greenlee, H; Kwan,
ML Ergas, Isaac J.; Cheng, Richard K.; Roh,
Janise M.; Kresovich, Jacob K.; Iribarren, Carlos; Nguyen-Huynh,
Mai; Rana, Jamal S.; Rillamas-Sun, Eileen; Laurent, Cecile A.;
Lee, Valerie S.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Bhatt, Ankeet; Yao,
Song; Kushi, Lawrence H.; Greenlee, Heather; Kwan, Marilyn L.

Diet quality and cardiometabolic health in breast
cancer survivors: the Pathways Study BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND
TREATMENT English Article

Breast cancer; Diet quality; Hypertension; Diabetes;
Dyslipidemia CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; FAT VEGAN DIET;
SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT; COMPETING RISKS; BLOOD-PRESSURE; PREVENTION;
MORTALITY; ASSOCIATION; MANAGEMENT; ADHERENCE Purpose Breast
cancer (BC) survivors experience higher rates of cardiometabolic
conditions, partly due to treatment. While healthy eating
decreases the risk of these conditions in the general population,
its association in BC survivors is unclear. Methods We included
3415 participants from the Pathways Study, a prospective cohort of
women diagnosed with invasive BC between 2005 and 2013 and
followed through 2021. Concordance of food intakes from food
frequency questionnaires was estimated for five healthy eating
patterns at BC diagnosis: Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension
(DASH), healthy Plant-based Dietary Index (hPDI), 2020 Healthy
Eating Index (HEI), American Cancer Society nutrition guidelines
(ACS), and the alternate Mediterranean Diet Index (aMED). Incident
hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia were identified through
electronic health records. Cumulative incidence rates (CIRs) were
estimated accounting for the competing risk of death. Covariate-
adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs)
were calculated using Fine and Gray regression models, stratified
by BC treatment status. Results Over an average 11.5 years (range
= 0.3-16.3) of follow-up, 554 (16.2%) participants developed
hypertension, 362 (10.6%) developed diabetes, and 652 (19.1%)
developed dyslipidemia. CIRs for any cardiometabolic condition 15
years after BC diagnosis were 39.2% for women in the highest HEI
quartile compared to 49.3% in the lowest. After adjustment, women
in the highest HEI quartile had lower risks of any cardiometabolic
condition (HR = 0.70, 95% CI 0.54-0.91, P-trend = 0.006),
including hypertension (HR = 0.71, 95% CI 0.54-0.94, P-trend =
0.007), diabetes (HR = 0.57, 95% CI 0.41-0.79, P-trend < 0.001),
and dyslipidemia (HR = 0.77, 95% CI 0.59-0.99, P-trend = 0.04).
Similar associations were observed for DASH, hPDI, and ACS with

diabetes incidence. Conclusion Healthier diets at BC diagnosis, particularly those aligned with the HEI, were associated with lower cardiometabolic risks.[Ergas, Isaac J.; Roh, Janise M.; Iribarren, Carlos; Nguyen-Huynh, Mai; Rana, Jamal S.; Laurent, Cecile A.; Lee, Valerie S.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Bhatt, Ankeet; Kushi, Lawrence H.; Kwan, Marilyn L.] Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Div Res, 4480 Hacienda Dr, Pleasanton, CA 94558 USA; [Cheng, Richard K.; Greenlee, Heather] Univ Washington, Sch Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Kresovich, Jacob K.] H Lee Moffitt Canc Ctr & Res Inst, Tampa, FL USA; [Rana, Jamal S.] Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Oakland Med Ctr, Oakland, CA USA; [Rillamas-Sun, Eileen; Greenlee, Heather] Fred Hutchinson Canc Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Seattle, WA USA; [Bhatt, Ankeet] Stanford Univ, Sch Med, Div Cardiovasc Med, Palo Alto, CA USA; [Yao, Song] Roswell Pk Comprehens Canc Ctr, Dept Canc Prevent & Control, Buffalo, NY USA Kaiser Permanente; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; H Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute; Kaiser Permanente; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Stanford University; Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

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J Zhao, MM; Wu, QH; Hao, YH; Hu, JC; Gao, YX; Zhou, S; Han, LY
Zhao, Miaomiao; Wu, Qunhong; Hao, Yanhua;
Hu, Jingcen; Gao, Yuexia; Zhou, Shan; Han, Liyuan

Global, regional, and national burden of cervical cancer for 195 countries and territories, 2007-2017: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017BMC WOMENS HEALTH

English Article Global
Burden of Disease; Cervical cancer; Human papillomavirus;
Incidence; Disability-adjusted life-years; Death SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION; SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS;
SEXUAL-BEHAVIOR; NORTH-AFRICA; MIDDLE-EAST; MORTALITY; WOMEN;
EPIDEMIOLOGY; INFECTIONS Background Cervical cancer is one of
the most common cancers among women worldwide. The formulation or
evaluation on prevention strategies all require an accurate
understanding of the burden for cervical cancer burden. We aimed
to report the up-to-date estimates of cervical cancer burden at
global, regional, and national levels. Methods Data were extracted
from the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors
Study (GBD) 2017 study. The counts, age-standardized rates, and
percentage changes of incidence, disability-adjusted life-years
(DALYs), and death attributed to cervical cancer at the global,
regional, and national levels in all 195 countries and territories

from 21 regions during 2007 to 2017 by age and by Socio-demographic Index (SDI) were measured. All estimates were reported with 95% uncertainty intervals (UIs). Results In 2017, 601,186 (95% UI 554,455 to 625,402) incident cases of cervical cancer were reported worldwide, which caused 8,061,667 (7,527,014 to 8,401,647) DALYs and 259,671 (241,128 to 269,214) deaths. The age-standardized rates for incidence, DALYs and death decreased by - 2.8% (- 7.8% to 0.6%), - 7.1% [- 11.8% to - 3.9%] and - 6.9% [- 11.5% to - 3.7%] from 2007 to 2017, respectively. The highest age-standardized incidence, DALYs and death rates in 2017 were observed in the low SDI quintile, Oceania, Central and Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa. During 2007 to 2017, only East Asia showed increase in these rates despite not significant. At the national level, the highest age-standardized rates for incidence, DALYs, and death in 2017 were observed in Kiribati, Somalia, Eritrea, and Central African Republic; and Georgia showed the largest increases in all these rates during 2007 to 2017. Conclusion Although the age-standardized rates for incidence, DALYs, and death of cervical cancer have decreased in most parts of the world from 2007 to 2017, cervical cancer remains a major public health concern in view of the absolute number of cervical cancer cases, DALYs, and deaths increased during this period. The challenge is more prone to in the low SDI quintile, Oceania, Central and Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and some countries, suggesting an urgent to promote human papillomavirus vaccination in these regions. [Zhao, Miaomiao; Gao, Yuexia] Nantong Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Hlth Management, Nantong, Jiangsu, Peoples R China; [Wu, Qunhong; Hao, Yanhua] Harbin Med Univ, Sch Hlth Management, Dept Social Med, Harbin, Heilongjiang, Peoples R China; [Hu, Jingcen; Han, Liyuan] Univ Chinese Acad Sci, Hwa Mei Hosp, Dept Global Hlth, Ningbo, Zhejiang, Peoples R China; [Hu, Jingcen; Han, Liyuan] Univ Chinese Acad Sci, Ningbo Inst Life & Hlth Ind, Dept Global Hlth, Ningbo 315010, Zhejiang, Peoples R China; [Zhou, Shan] Univ Chinese Acad Sci, Hwa Mei Hosp, Dept Endocrinol, Ningbo, Zhejiang, Peoples R China Nantong University; Harbin Medical University; Chinese Academy of Sciences; University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, CAS; Chinese Academy of Sciences; University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, CAS; Chinese Academy of Sciences; University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, CASHan, LY (corresponding author), Univ Chinese Acad Sci, Hwa Mei Hosp, Dept Global Hlth, Ningbo, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.; Zhou, S (corresponding author), Univ Chinese Acad Sci, Hwa Mei Hosp, Dept Endocrinol, Ningbo, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.

zhoushanningbo2020@126.com; hanqichunchen@126.com wu, wuqunhong/HNB-3313-2023; Zhou, Shan-Gui/B-3058-2008; hao, yan/HGB-0465-2022 Hwa Mei Research Fund of Hwa Mei Hospital, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences [2019HMKY32]; Innovative Talent Support Plan of the Medical and Health Technology Project in Zhejiang Province [2021422878]; National Social Science Foundation of China [19AZD013]; National Natural Science Foundation of China [82173648, 72004104] Hwa Mei Research Fund of Hwa Mei Hospital, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Innovative Talent Support Plan of the Medical and Health Technology Project in Zhejiang Province; National Social Science Foundation of China(National Office of Philosophy and Social Sciences); National Natural Science Foundation of China(National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)) This research was funded by the Hwa Mei Research Fund of Hwa Mei Hospital,

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J Odhiambo, P Odhiambo, Paul
Interregional mechanisms for protection of african migrants in the Gulf Region: What prospects for Africa? OASIS-OBSERVATORIO DE ANALISIS DE LOS SISTEMAS INTERNACIONALES
English Article

interregionalism; intra-African migration; multilateral forum; policy consultation and coordination INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION Migration is a common phenomenon in Africa as citizens migrate within the continent for several reasons including education, family, employment, trade, and investment. Significant numbers of African migrants travel to the Middle East in search of economic opportunities. With the intensification of globalisation and the advancement of technology, human mobility across international borders is expected to rise in the coming decades. Despite challenges of international migration, migrants play a significant role in destination countries as they boost working-age population; contribute to revenue generation through taxes; contribute to human capital development; and enrich technological progress. Countries of origin increasingly appreciate their Diaspora communities due to remittances and migrants' skills. The growing number of African migrants calls for a strategic partnership between Africa and the Middle East through a multilateral forum that will enhance policy consultation and coordination for the benefit for both sides. The paper analyses intra-African migration, migration patterns from Africa to the Middle East and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, drivers of migrations, migrants' positive contributions and challenges; national and Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) responses in protecting the migrants. Key recommendations including the strengthening of free movement policies is critical Africa in ensuring that rights of African migrants are protected within Africa; working towards improving migration data to inform policy; enhancing interregional cooperation between Africa's RECs to enhancing the potential of intra-African migration; and fast-tracking the establishment of an effective multilateral forum for Africa and the Middle East for enhancing policy consultation and coordination to guarantee their common interests. [Odhiambo, Paul] Kenya Inst Publ Policy Res & Anal KIPPRA, Nairobi, Kenya;

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J Schairer, C; Soliman, AS; Omar, S; Khaled, H; Eissa, S; Ben Ayed, F; Khalafallah, S; Ben Ayoub, W; Kantor, ED; Merajver, S; Swain, SM; Gail, M; Brown, LM Schairer, Catherine; Soliman, Amr S.; Omar, Sherif; Khaled, Hussein; Eissa, Saad; Ben Ayed, Farhat; Khalafallah, Samir; Ben Ayoub, Wided; Kantor, Elizabeth D.; Merajver, Sofia; Swain, Sandra M.; Gail, Mitchell; Brown, Linda Morris

Assessment of
 diagnosis of inflammatory breast cancer cases at two cancer
 centers in Egypt and Tunisia
 CANCER MEDICINE English

Article Edema; Egypt;
 erythema; inflammatory breast cancer; peau d'orange; Tunisia

The diagnosis of inflammatory breast cancer (IBC) is largely clinical and therefore inherently somewhat subjective. The objective of this study was to evaluate the diagnosis of IBC at two centers in North Africa where a higher proportion of breast cancer is diagnosed as IBC than in the United States (U.S.). Physicians prospectively enrolled suspected IBC cases at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) - Cairo, Egypt, and the Institut Salah Azaiz (ISA), Tunisia, recorded extent and duration of signs/symptoms of IBC on standardized forms, and took digital photographs of the breast. After second-level review at study hospitals, photographs and clinical information for confirmed IBC cases were reviewed by two U.S. oncologists. We calculated percent agreement between study hospital and U.S. oncologist diagnoses. Among cases confirmed by at least one U.S. oncologist, we calculated median extent and duration of signs and Spearman correlations. At least one U.S. oncologist confirmed the IBC diagnosis for 69% (39/50) of cases with photographs at the NCI-Cairo and 88% (21/24) of cases at the ISA. All confirmed cases had at least one sign of IBC (erythema, edema, peau d'orange) that covered at least one-third of the breast. The median duration of signs ranged from 1 to 3 months; extent and duration of signs were not statistically significantly correlated. From the above-mentioned outcomes, it can be concluded that the diagnosis of a substantial proportion of IBC cases is unambiguous, but a subset is difficult to distinguish from other types of locally advanced breast cancer. Among confirmed cases, the extent of signs was not related to delay in diagnosis. [Schairer, Catherine; Gail, Mitchell; Brown, Linda Morris] NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Rockville, MD 20852 USA; [Soliman, Amr S.] Univ Nebraska, Med Ctr, Coll Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Omaha, NE 68198 USA; [Omar, Sherif] Cairo Univ, Natl Canc Inst, Dept Surg, Cairo 11796, Egypt; [Khaled, Hussein] Cairo Univ, Natl Canc Inst, Cairo 11796, Egypt; [Eissa, Saad] Cairo Univ, Natl Canc Inst, Dept Pathol, Cairo

11796, Egypt; [Ben Ayed, Farhat; Khalafallah, Samir; Ben Ayoub, Wided] Inst Salah Azaiz, Tunis 1006, Tunisia; [Kantor, Elizabeth D.] Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Merajver, Sofia] Univ Michigan, Sch Med, Dept Internal Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Swain, Sandra M.] Natl Naval Med Ctr, Med Oncol Branch, Bethesda, MD 20889 USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH National Cancer Institute- Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics; University of Nebraska System; University of Nebraska Medical Center; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Cancer Institute - Egypt; Cairo University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; National Cancer Institute - Egypt; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Cancer Institute - Egypt; Cairo University; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Salah Azaiez; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Schairer, C (corresponding author), NCI, 6120 Execut Blvd, Rm 8026, Rockville, MD 20852 USA.

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Brown, Linda/0000-0002-2181-9627; Swain, Sandra/0000-0002-1320-3830; Kantor, Elizabeth/0000-0002-9124-5323; Khalafallah, Shaaban/0000-0002-8593-9433 National Cancer Institute; National Cancer Institute [ZIACP010182] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER

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J Castello, A; Buijsse, B; Martín, M; Ruiz, A; Casas, AM; Baena-Cañada, JM; Pastor-Barriuso, R; Antolín, S; Ramos, M; Muñoz, M; Lluch, A; de Juan-Ferré, A; Jara, C; Lope, V; Jimeno, MA; Arriola-Arellano, E; Díaz, E; Guillem, V; Carrasco, E; Pérez-Gómez, B; Vioque, J; Pollán, M

Castello,

Adela; Buijsse, Brian; Martin, Miguel; Ruiz, Amparo; Casas, Ana M.; Baena-Canada, Jose M.; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto; Antolin, Silvia; Ramos, Manuel; Munoz, Monserrat; Lluch, Ana; de Juan-Ferre, Ana; Jara, Carlos; Lope, Virginia; Jimeno, Maria A.; Arriola-Arellano, Esperanza; Diaz, Elena; Guillem, Vicente; Carrasco, Eva; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz; Vioque, Jesus; Pollan, Marina

GEICAM Researchers Evaluating the Applicability of Data-Driven Dietary Patterns to Independent Samples with a Focus on Measurement Tools for Pattern Similarity JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS English

Article

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MULTIPLE IMPUTATION; RELATIVE VALIDITY; CHRONIC DISEASE; SWEDISH

WOMEN; QUALITY; REPRODUCIBILITY Background Diet is a key

modifiable risk for many chronic diseases, but it remains unclear whether dietary patterns from one study sample are generalizable to other independent populations. Objective The primary objective of this study was to assess whether data-driven dietary patterns from one study sample are applicable to other populations. The secondary objective was to assess the validity of two criteria of pattern similarity. Methods Six dietary patterns-Western (n = 3), Mediterranean, Prudent, and Healthyfrom three published studies on breast cancer were reconstructed in a case-control study of 973 breast cancer patients and 973 controls. Three more internal patterns (Western, Prudent, and Mediterranean) were derived from this case-control study's own data. Statistical analysis Applicability was assessed by comparing the six reconstructed patterns with the three internal dietary patterns, using the congruence coefficient (CC) between pattern loadings. In cases where any pair met either of two commonly used criteria for declaring patterns similar (CC $\geq$ 0.85 or a statistically significant [$P < 0.05$] Pearson correlation), then the true similarity of those two dietary patterns was doublechecked by comparing their associations to risk for breast cancer, to assess whether those two criteria of similarity are actually reliable. Results Five of the six reconstructed dietary patterns showed high congruence (CC > 0.9) to their corresponding dietary pattern derived from the case-control study's data. Similar associations with risk for breast cancer were found in all pairs of dietary patterns that had high CC but not in all pairs of dietary patterns with statistically significant correlations. Conclusions Similar dietary patterns can be found in independent samples. The P value of a correlation coefficient is less reliable than the CC as a criterion for declaring two dietary patterns similar. This study shows that diet scores based on a particular study are generalizable to other populations.

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Breast Canc Res, Madrid, Spain; [Vioque, Jesus] Inst Salud Carlos III, Publ Hlth, Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Madrid, Spain; [Vioque, Jesus] Univ Miguel Hernandez, Dept Publ Hlth, Sant Joan d'Alacant, Spain Instituto de Salud Carlos III; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut fur Ernahrungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbrücke (DIfE); Instituto Valenciano De Oncologia; Virgen del Rocio University Hospital; Universidad de Cadiz; Hospital Universitario Puerta del Mar; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; University of Valencia; Hospital Universitario Marques de Valdecilla (HUMV); Universidad Rey Juan Carlos; Alcorcon Foundation University Hospital; GEICAM; GEICAM; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche

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Derkaoui, Touria; Bakkach, Joaira; Mansouri, Mohamed; Loudiyi, Ali; Fihri, Mohamed; Alaoui, Fatima Zahra; Barakat, Amina; El Yemlahi, Bouchra; Bihri, Hassan; Nourouti, Naima Ghailani; Mechita, Mohcine Bennani

Triple negative breast cancer in North of Morocco:
clinicopathologic and prognostic features BMC WOMENS HEALTH
English Article

Triple negative breast cancer; BRCA1; BRCA2; Prognostic; Clinicopathologic; Survival analysis ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; WOMEN; SURVIVAL; BRCA1; PREVALENCE; RECURRENCE; MUTATIONS; PATTERNS; CARCINOMAS; RACE Background: Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) is defined by a lack of estrogen and progesterone receptor gene expression and by the absence of overexpression on HER2. It is associated to a poor prognosis. We propose to analyze the clinicopathologic and prognostic characteristics of this breast cancer subtype in a Mediterranean population originated or resident in the North of Morocco. Methods: We conducted a retrospective study of 279 patients diagnosed with breast cancer between January 2010 and January 2015. Clinicopathologic and prognostic features have been analyzed. Disease-Free Survival (DFS) and Overall Survival (OS) have been estimated. Results: Of all cases, forty-nine (17.6 %) were identified as having triple negative breast cancer with a median age of 46 years. The average tumor size was 3.6 cm. The majority of patients have had invasive ductal carcinoma (91.8 %) and 40.4 % of them were grade III SBR. Nodal metastasis was detected in 38.9 % of the patients and vascular invasion was found in 36.6 % of them. About half of the patients had an early disease (53.1 %) and 46.9 % were diagnosed at an advanced stage. Patients with operable tumors (61.2 %) underwent primary surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy. Patients with no operable tumors (26.5 %) received neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery, and patients with metastatic disease (12.2 %) were treated by palliative chemotherapy. DFS and OS at 5 years were respectively 83.7 and 71.4 %. Among 49, twelve had recurrences, found either when diagnosing them or after a follow-up. Local relapse was 6.1 %. Lung and liver metastases accounted consecutively for 8.2 and 10.2 %. Bone metastases were found in 4.1 % and brain metastases in 2.1 % of the cases. Conclusion: Our results are in accordance with literature data, particularly what concerning young age and poor prognosis among TNBC phenotype. Therefore, the identification of BRCA mutations in our population seems to be essential in order to better adapt management options for this aggressive form of breast cancer. [Derkaoui, Touria; Bakkach, Joaira; Mansouri, Mohamed; Alaoui, Fatima Zahra; Barakat, Amina; El Yemlahi, Bouchra; Bihri, Hassan; Nourouti, Naima Ghailani; Mechita, Mohcine Bennani] Univ Abdelmalek Essaadi, Human Genom Res Lab, Fac Sci & Tech Tangier, Tangier, Morocco; [Mansouri, Mohamed; Loudiyi, Ali] Oncol Clin Al Amal Tangier, Tangier, Morocco; [Fihri, Mohamed] Univ Abdelmalek Essaadi, Math & Applicat Lab, Fac Sci & Tech Tangier, Tangier, Morocco

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J Jabeen, A; Sharma, A; Gupta, I; Kheraldine, H; Vranic, S; Al Moustafa, AE; Al Farsi, HF Jabeen, Ayesha; Sharma, Anju; Gupta, Ishita; Kheraldine, Hadeel; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin; Al Farsi, Halema F. Elaeagnus angustifolia Plant Extract Inhibits Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition and Induces Apoptosis via HER2 Inactivation and JNK Pathway in HER2-Positive Breast Cancer Cells MOLECULES

English Article Elaeagnus angustifolia; breast cancer; EMT; chemoprevention; apoptosis TRAIL-INDUCED APOPTOSIS; C-JUN; SIGNAL-TRANSDUCTION; DEPENDENT DEGRADATION; LIVER-CANCER; BCL-2; PHOSPHORYLATION; ACTIVATION; L.; PREVENTION Elaeagnus angustifolia (EA) is a medicinal plant used for treating several human diseases in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the outcome of EA extract on HER2-positive breast cancer remains nascent. Thus, we herein investigated the effects of the aqueous EA extract obtained from the flowers of EA on two HER2-positive breast cancer cell lines, SKBR3 and ZR75-1. Our data revealed that EA extract inhibits cell proliferation and deregulates cell-cycle progression of these two cancer cell lines. EA extract also prevents the progression of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), an important event for cancer invasion and metastasis; this is accompanied by upregulations of E-cadherin and beta-catenin, in addition to downregulations of vimentin and fascin, which are major markers of EMT. Thus, EA extract causes a drastic decrease in cell invasion ability of SKBR3 and ZR75-1 cancer cells. Additionally, we found that EA extract inhibits colony formation of both cell lines in comparison with their matched control. The molecular pathway analysis of HER2 and JNK1/2/3 of EA extract exposed cells revealed that it can block HER2 and JNK1/2/3 activities, which could be the major molecular pathway behind these events. Our findings implicate that EA extract may possess chemo-preventive effects against HER2-positive breast cancer via HER2 inactivation and specifically JNK1/2/3 signaling pathways. [Jabeen, Ayesha; Sharma, Anju; Gupta, Ishita; Kheraldine, Hadeel; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin; Al Farsi, Halema F.] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar; [Jabeen, Ayesha; Gupta, Ishita; Kheraldine, Hadeel; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar; [Kheraldine, Hadeel] Qatar Univ, Coll Pharm, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar Qatar University; Qatar University; Qatar University Al Moustafa, AE; Al Farsi, HF (corresponding author),

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J Carini, F; David, S; Tomasello, G; Mazzola, M; Damiani, P;
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Jurjus, R; Leone, A Carini, F.; David, S.;
Tomasello, G.; Mazzola, M.; Damiani, P.; Rappa, F.; Battaglia, L.;
Cappello, F.; Jurjus, A.; Geagea, A. Gerges; Jurjus, R.; Leone, A.

COLORECTAL CANCER: AN UPDATE ON THE EFFECTS OF
LYCOPENE ON TUMOR PROGRESSION AND CELL PROLIFERATION JOURNAL
OF BIOLOGICAL REGULATORS AND HOMEOSTATIC AGENTS

English Article

colorectal cancer; lycopene; oxidative stress; tomato;
antioxidant; proliferation; progressionMOUSE XENOGRAFT MODEL;
COLON-CANCER; GROWTH; CAROTENOIDS; INHIBITION; SUPPRESSION;
CONSUMPTION; PATHWAY Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most
common cancers worldwide. Various factors, including oxidative
stress, where excessive productions of reactive oxygen species
(ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) occur, contribute to its
pathogenesis. Numerous studies have investigated the effect of
antioxidant substances derived from food such as fruits and
vegetables; however, data on Lycopene are still rare. Studies on
HT-29 colorectal cancer cells and on animal models have shown that
lycopene has effects on cell proliferation and on the progression
of the CRC by interacting with various cellular signaling
pathways. This analysis of the literature focused on the
antioxidant effect of lycopene, a substance that is found in the
tomato. [Carini, F.; David, S.; Tomasello, G.; Mazzola, M.;
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angelo.leone@unipa.it David, Sonia/AAU-6139-2020; Jurjus, Rosalyn/AAG-7853-2020; Francesca, Rappa/ADW-8431-2022; Cappello, Francesco/F-9153-2012 rappa, francesca/0000-0001-6610-5268; TOMASELLO, GIOVANNI/0000-0002-3071-822X; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148; carini, francesco/0000-0001-9442-1671

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MARINA (TE) VIA S STEFANO 39 BIS, 64029 SILVA MARINA (TE), ITALY
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Endocrinology & Metabolism; Immunology; Medicine, Research & Experimental; Physiology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Endocrinology & Metabolism; Immunology; Research & Experimental Medicine; Physiology FJ4EE 28685524

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J Stasiewicz, B; Wadolowska, L; Biernacki, M; Slowinska, MA; Stachowska, E Stasiewicz, Beata; Wadolowska,

Lidia; Biernacki, Maciej; Slowinska, Malgorzata Anna; Stachowska, Ewa

Dietary Fat Intake: Associations with Dietary Patterns and Postmenopausal Breast Cancer-A Case-Control Study
CANCERS English Article

breast cancer; fat intake; dietary pattern; Mediterranean diet; women MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OLIVE OIL; RISK; HEALTH; MORTALITY; METAANALYSIS; HABITS; COHORT; ACIDS The aim of this study was to assess the associations of dietary fat intake with BC occurrence and dietary patterns. This case-control study involved 420 women aged 40-79 years from northeastern Poland, including 190 newly diagnosed BC cases. Dietary data were collected using a food frequency questionnaire (62-item FFQ-6 (R)). The Quick Food Scan of the National Cancer Institute and the Percentage Energy from Fat Screener scoring procedures were used to estimate the percentage energy from dietary fat (Pfat). The odds of BC occurrence was three times higher in the Pfat > 32%. The Pfat > 32% was positively associated with the 'Non-Healthy' DP and inversely associated with the Polish-aMED (R) score, 'Prudent' DP, and 'Margarine and Sweetened Dairy' DP. This case-control study suggests that a higher dietary fat intake (>32%) may contribute to an increased occurrence of peri- and postmenopausal breast cancer in women. Given the obtained results, an unhealthy dietary pattern characterized by the consumption of highly processed, high in sugar foods and animal fat foods should be avoided to reduce fat intake. Instead, the frequent consumption of low-processed plant foods, fish, and moderate consumption of low-fat dairy should be recommended since this pro-healthy diet is inversely associated with dietary fat intake. [Stasiewicz,

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University of Warmia & Mazury; University of Warmia & Mazury; Pomeranian Medical University Stasiewicz, B

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Slowinska, Malgorzata/0000-0003-3836-8858; Stachowska, Ewa/0000-0002-4009-1977; Stasiewicz, Beata/0000-0003-0718-9101; Wadolowska, Lidia/0000-0001-8571-9935 program of the Minister of Science and Higher Education under the name "Regional Initiative of Excellence" in 2019-2022 Project [002/RID/2018/19] program of the Minister of Science and Higher Education under the name "Regional Initiative of Excellence" in 2019-2022 ProjectThe project is financed from the program of the Minister of Science and Higher Education under the name "Regional Initiative of Excellence" in 2019-2022 Project Number 002/RID/2018/19 amount of financing 12,000,000 PLN. 69 3 3 0 9 MDPI

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J Hamdi, Y; Ben Rekaya, M; Shan, JX; Nagara, M; Messaoud, O; Elgaaied, AB; Mrad, R; Chouchane, L; Boubaker, MS; Abdelhak, S; Boussen, H; Romdhane, L Hamdi, Yosr; Ben Rekaya, Mariem; Shan Jingxuan; Nagara, Majdi; Messaoud, Olfa; Elgaaied, Amel Benammar; Mrad, Ridha; Chouchane, Lotfi; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Abdelhak, Sonia; Boussen, Hamouda; Romdhane, Lilia

A genome wide SNP genotyping study in the Tunisian population: specific reporting on a subset of common breast cancer risk loci BMC CANCER English

Article Breast cancer susceptibility; Haplotype analysis; Population genetics; Functional analysis SUSCEPTIBILITY LOCI; CONFER SUSCEPTIBILITY; HEREDITARY BREAST; GENETIC-STRUCTURE; AFRICAN-AMERICAN; R-PACKAGE; ASSOCIATION; MUTATIONS; VARIANTS; BRCA1BackgroundBreast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide. Around 50% of breast cancer familial risk has been so far explained by known susceptibility alleles with variable levels of risk and prevalence. The vast majority of these breast cancer associated variations reported to date are from populations of European ancestry. In spite of its heterogeneity and genetic wealth, North-African populations have not been studied by the HapMap and the 1000Genomes projects. Thus, very little is known about the genetic architecture of these populations.MethodsThis study aimed to investigate a subset of common breast cancer loci in the general Tunisian population and to compare their genetic composition to those of other ethnic groups. We undertook a genome-wide haplotype study by genotyping 135 Tunisian subjects using the Affymetrix 6.0-Array. We compared Tunisian allele frequencies and linkage disequilibrium patterns to those of HapMap populations and we performed a comprehensive assessment of the functional effects of several selected variants.ResultsHaplotype analyses showed that at

risk haplotypes on 2p24, 4q21, 6q25, 9q31, 10q26, 11p15, 11q13 and 14q32 loci are considerably frequent in the Tunisian population (>20%). Allele frequency comparison showed that the frequency of rs13329835 is significantly different between Tunisian and all other HapMap populations. LD-blocks and Principle Component Analysis revealed that the genetic characteristics of breast cancer variants in the Tunisian, and so probably the North-African populations, are more similar to those of Europeans than Africans. Using eQTL analysis, we characterized rs9911630 as the most strongly expression-associated SNP that seems to affect the expression levels of BRCA1 and two long non coding RNAs (NBR2 and LINC008854). Additional in-silico analysis also suggested a potential functional significance of this variant. Conclusions We illustrated the utility of combining haplotype analysis in diverse ethnic groups with functional analysis to explore breast cancer genetic architecture in Tunisia. Results presented in this study provide the first report on a large number of common breast cancer genetic polymorphisms in the Tunisian population which may establish a baseline database to guide future association studies in North Africa. [Hamdi, Yosr; Ben Rekaya, Mariem; Nagara, Majdi; Messaoud, Olfa; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Abdelhak, Sonia; Romdhane, Lilia] Univ Tunis El Manar, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Inst Pasteur Tunis, 13, Pl Pasteur BP 74, Tunis 1002, Belvedere, Tunisia; [Shan Jingxuan; Chouchane, Lotfi] Weill Cornell Med Coll Qatar, Dept Genet Med, Doha, Qatar; [Elgaaied, Amel Benammar] Univ Tunis El Manar, Fac Sci Tunis, Lab Genet Immunol & Human Pathol, Dept Biol, Tunis, Tunisia; [Mrad, Ridha] Charles Nicolle Hosp, Dept Human Genet, Tunis, Tunisia; [Boussen, Hamouda] Abderrahmen Mami Hosp, Med Oncol Dept, Ariana, Tunisia; [Romdhane, Lilia] Univ Tunis Carthage, Fac Sci Bizerte, Dept Biol, Tunis, Tunisia Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Faculte des Sciences de Tunis (FST); Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Charles Nicolle; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Abderrahmene Mami; Universite de Carthage Hamdi, Y (corresponding author), Univ Tunis El Manar, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Inst Pasteur Tunis, 13, Pl Pasteur BP 74, Tunis 1002, Belvedere, Tunisia. yosr.hamdi.82@gmail.com Romdhane, Lilia/S-4691-2019; Chouchane, Lotfi/ABF-1360-2020; Messaoud, Olfa/I-8967-2019; Hamdi, Yosr/GLT-7117-2022; Elgaaied, Amel/AAL-1183-2020; Boussen, Hamouda/AAL-2796-2020; M'rad, Ridha/GLU-4806-2022; Abdelhak, Sonia/L-2831-2013 MESSAOU, Olfa/0000-0003-4547-0180; Abdelhak, Sonia/0000-0001-8466-5525; Hamdi, Yosr/0000-0002-2815-1834; Romdhane, Lilia/0000-0001-5310-7272; Ben rekaya, Mariem/0000-0001-7176-5201 "Qatar National Research Foundation [NPRP 08-083-3-031] "Qatar National Research Foundation (National Research Foundation of Korea) This work was supported by the "Qatar National Research Foundation" (NPRP 08-083-3-031) that contributed to the design of the study, collection, analysis, interpretation of data and in writing the manuscript.

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J KrennHrubec, K; Mrad, K; Sriha, B; Ben Ayed, F; Bottalico, DM; Ostolaza, J; Smith, B; Tchaikovska, T; Soliman, AS; Burk, RD
KrennHrubec, Keris; Mrad, Karima; Sriha, Badreddine; Ben Ayed, Farhat; Bottalico, Danielle M.; Ostolaza, Janae; Smith, Benjamin; Tchaikovska, Tatyana; Soliman, Amr S.; Burk, Robert D.
HPV Types and Variants Among Cervical Cancer Tumors in Three Regions of Tunisia JOURNAL OF MEDICAL VIROLOGY English Article

North Africa; Cancer Registry; human papillomavirus (HPV); HPV variants; HPV16 HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE-16; INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; MOLECULAR VARIANTS; WOMEN; POPULATION; RISK; PREVALENCE; GENOTYPES; LINEAGES; LESIONS Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among Tunisian women, and the incidence rates vary by region. Three Tunisian registries report age-standardized rates of 6.3/10(5) in the central region, 5.4/10(5) in the north, and 2.7/10(5) in the south. High-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) types and their variants differ in carcinogenic potential and geographic distribution. The HPV type and variant distribution could be a factor in the differing rates between regions of Tunisia. Tumor tissue was collected from 142 Tunisian cervical cancer patients. Demographic and reproductive characteristics of the patients were abstracted from cancer registry and hospital records. HPV type and variant analyses were performed using PCR-based Luminex and dot-blot hybridization assays. Eighty-three percent of tumors were infected with at least one HPV type. European variants of HPV16/18 were the most prevalent in tumors from all three regions, with all HPV18 infections and 64% of HPV16 infections being of European lineage. A higher frequency of HPV16 was present in Northern Tunisia (80%) than in Central (68%) or Southern Tunisia (50%) ($P = 0.02$). HPV18/45 was significantly more common in adenocarcinomas (50%) than in squamous cell carcinomas (11%) ($P = 0.004$). Frequent infection with European HPV variants most likely reflects the history of European migration to Tunisia. In addition to the importance of understanding the variants of HPV in Tunisia, behavioral and cultural attitudes towards screening and age-specific infection rates should be investigated to aid the development of future vaccination and HPV screening programs and policies. J. Med. Virol. 83:651-657, 2011. (C) 2011 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [KrennHrubec, Keris; Soliman, Amr S.] Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Mrad, Karima] Salah Azaiez Canc Inst, Dept Anat & Pathol, Tunis, Tunisia; [Sriha, Badreddine] Farhat Hached Hosp, Dept Anat & Pathol, Sousse, Tunisia; [Ben Ayed, Farhat] Tunisian Assoc Canc Prevent & Control, Tunis, Tunisia; [Bottalico, Danielle M.; Ostolaza, Janae; Smith, Benjamin; Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Pediat, Bronx, NY USA; [Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Dept Microbiol, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Bronx, NY USA; [Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Immunol, Bronx, NY USA; [Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Epidemiol, Bronx, NY USA; [Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Populat Hlth, Bronx, NY USA; [Tchaikovska, Tatyana; Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Obstet Gynecol, Bronx, NY USA; [Tchaikovska, Tatyana; Burk, Robert D.] Yeshiva Univ, Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Womens Hlth, Bronx, NY USA University of

Michigan System; University of Michigan; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Salah Azaiez; Universite de Sousse; Hopital Farhat Hached; Yeshiva University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Yeshiva University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Yeshiva University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Yeshiva University; Yeshiva University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Yeshiva University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Yeshiva University; KrennHrubec, K (corresponding author), Univ Michigan, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 1415 Washington Hts, 5626 Henry F Vaughn Publ Hlth, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA.

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[R25 CA112383] University of Michigan (University of Michigan System) Grant sponsor: Cancer Epidemiology in Special Populations Program at the University of Michigan; Grant number: R25 CA112383. 32 11 13 0 5 WILEY-BLACKWELL
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7 Virology Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Vargas, AJ; Neuhaus, ML; George, SM; Thomson, CA; Ho, GYF; Rohan, TE; Kato, I; Nassir, R; Hou, LF; Manson, JE
Vargas, Ashley J.; Neuhaus, Marian L.; George, Stephanie M.; Thomson, Cynthia A.; Ho, Gloria Y. F.; Rohan, Thomas E.; Kato, Ikuko; Nassir, Rami; Hou, Lifang; Manson, JoAnn E. Diet Quality and Colorectal Cancer Risk in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
English Article

Alternative Healthy Eating Index; Alternative Mediterranean Diet; colorectal cancer; diet; diet quality; Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension; dietary patterns; Healthy Eating Index
CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; INFLAMMATORY INDEX; MORTALITY; PATTERNS; ASSOCIATION; SMOKING; STROKE; SCORES; FOOD Diet quality index scores on Healthy Eating Index 2010 (HEI-2010), Alternative HEI-2010, alternative Mediterranean Diet Index, and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) index have been inversely associated with all-cause and cancer-specific death. This study assessed the association between these scores and colorectal cancer (CRC) incidence as well as CRC-specific mortality in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study (1993-2012), a US study of postmenopausal women. During an average of 12.4 years of follow-up, there were 938 cases of CRC and 238 CRC-specific deaths. We estimated multivariate hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for relationships between quintiles of diet scores (from baseline food frequency questionnaires) and outcomes. HEI-2010 score (hazard ratios were 0.81, 0.77, and 0.73 with italic toggle="yes" P values of 0.04, 0.01, and < 0.01 for quintiles 3-5 vs. quintile 1, respectively) and DASH score (hazard ratios were 0.72, 0.74, and 0.78 with italic toggle="yes" P values of < 0.01, < 0.01, and 0.03 for quintiles 3-5 vs. quintile 1, respectively), but not other diet scores, were associated with a lower risk of CRC in adjusted models. No diet scores were

significantly associated with CRC-specific mortality. Closer adherence to HEI-2010 and DASH dietary recommendations was inversely associated with risk of CRC in this large cohort of postmenopausal women. [Vargas, Ashley J.; Neuhouser, Marian L.; George, Stephanie M.; Thomson, Cynthia A.; Ho, Gloria Y. F.; Rohan, Thomas E.; Kato, Ikuko; Nassir, Rami; Hou, Lifang; Manson, JoAnn E.] Harvard Med Sch, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Div Prevent Med, Dept Med, 900 Commonwealth Ave East, Third Floor, Boston, MA 02215 USA; [Vargas, Ashley J.] NCI, Canc Prevent Fellowship Program, Rockville, MD USA; [Vargas, Ashley J.] Harvard Univ, Dept Biostat, Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Neuhouser, Marian L.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Canc Prevent Program, Seattle, WA USA; [George, Stephanie M.] NIH, Off Dis Prevent, Off Director, Rockville, MD USA; [Thomson, Cynthia A.] Univ Arizona, Canyon Ranch Ctr Prevent & Hlth Promot, Mel & Enid Zuckerman Coll Publ Hlth, Tucson, AZ USA; [Ho, Gloria Y. F.] Hofstra Northwell Sch Med, Dept Occupat Med Epidemiol & Prevent, Hempstead, NY USA; [Rohan, Thomas E.] Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Epidemiol & Populat Hlth, New York, NY USA; [Kato, Ikuko] Wayne State Univ, Sch Med, Dept Oncol, Detroit, MI USA; [Kato, Ikuko] Wayne State Univ, Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Detroit, MI 48201 USA; [Nassir, Rami] Univ Calif Davis, Dept Biochem & Mol Med, Sch Med, Davis, CA 95616 USA; [Hou, Lifang] Northwestern Univ, Dept Prevent Med, Feinberg Sch Med, Chicago, IL 60611 USA Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; University of Arizona; Northwell Health; Yeshiva University; Wayne State University; Wayne State University; University of California System; University of California Davis; Northwestern University; Feinberg School of Medicine Manson, JE (corresponding author), Harvard Med Sch, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Div Prevent Med, Dept Med, 900 Commonwealth Ave East, Third Floor, Boston, MA 02215 USA.

jmanson@rics.bwh.harvard.edu Manson, JoAnn/JOZ-3576-2023; Nassir, Rami/ADA-9013-2022 Hou, Lifang/0000-0003-4877-0031; Vargas, Ashley/0000-0002-4789-0675; Nassir, Rami/0000-0001-9914-7851 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, HHSN271201100004C]; National Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); National Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The Women's Health Initiative (WHI) is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute through contracts HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, and HHSN271201100004C. Additional support was provided by the National Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program.

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Relationship between social determinants of health and
quality of life in low income adults with diabetes in Lebanon
POSTGRADUATE MEDICINE English Article

Type 2 diabetes; social determinants
of health; quality of life; MENA region; Lebanon ADVERSE
CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES; DEPRESSION; IMPACT; VALIDATION; OUTCOMES;
ANXIETY; RISK; COMPLICATIONS; QUESTIONNAIRE; VALIDITY

Background & objectiveGlobal rates of type 2 diabetes (T2DM)
are increasing, with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
region having the second highest prevalence in the world.
Populations from the MENA region, including Lebanon, are also
witnessing massive waves of immigration to the western hemisphere.
Limited data exist about how social determinants of health (SDOH)
impact outcomes for T2DM in this population. Thus, the aim of this
study was to assess the relationship between SDOH and quality of
life (QoL) in Lebanese adults with T2DM. MethodsAdults with T2DM (n
= 300) were recruited from primary healthcare centers in Lebanon.
Demographic characteristics and WHO QoL domains (physical health,
psychological wellbeing, social relationships, and environment)
were assessed. SDOH included socioeconomic, neighborhood/built
environment, and psychosocial variables. Partially and fully
adjusted regression models were used to test for associations
between SDOH and QoL domains. ResultsMean age of the participants
was 60.3 years, 48% were women, 73% were married, and 64% had less
than high-school education. Results from the fully adjusted
regression models showed that psychosocial (i.e. adverse childhood
experiences and depression), socioeconomic (i.e. employment,
income, family size, insurance, financial status, and financial
independence), and neighborhood/built environment (i.e.
transportation, number of rooms in the household, and certain
household items) variables were independent correlates of
different QoL domains. ConclusionsThis study shows that
psychosocial, socioeconomic, and neighborhood/built environment
variables are differentially associated with different QoL
domains, suggesting that SDOH factors are strongly associated with
quality of life in low-income adults with T2DM in Lebanon.

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Mas, Sergi; Lafuente, M. Jose; Crescenti, Anna; Trias,
Manuel; Ballesta, Antonio; Molina, Rafael; Zheng, Shichun;
Wiencke, John K.; Lafuente, Amalia Lower specific
micronutrient intake in colorectal cancer patients with tumors
presenting promoter hypermethylation in p16^{INK4a},
p14^{ARF} and hMLH1 ANTICANCER RESEARCH
English Article DNA
hypermethylation; colorectal cancer; micronutrients; folate;
vitamin CPG ISLAND METHYLATION; DNA METHYLATION;
METHYLENETETRAHYDROFOLATE REDUCTASE; DEPENDENT RISK; FOLATE; GENE;
HYPOMETHYLATION; SUSCEPTIBILITY; ASSOCIATION; EXPRESSION
Background: The diversity of the Mediterranean diet and the
heterogeneity of acquired epigenetic alterations in colorectal
cancer (CRC) led us to examine the possible association between
dietary factors and promoter hypermethylation in genes implicated
in the pathogenesis of these neoplasms (p16(INK4a), p14(ARF),
hMLH1) and the interaction with methylene tetrahydrofolate
reductase (MTHFR) C677T polymorphism. Patients and Methods: For
the molecular study, 120 CRC patients were analyzed for hMLH1
promoter methylation status and MTHFR genotyping. Dietary patterns
and molecular data on p16(INK4a) and p14(ARF) methylation were
obtained from previous studies with this populations. Results:
Patients with methylation in p16(INK4a) consumed significantly
less folate (p=0.01), vitamin A (p=0.01), vitamin B1 (p=0.007),
potassium (p=0.03) and iron (p=0.02) than controls. Patients with
methylation in p14(ARF) or hMLH1 consumed significantly less
vitamin A (p=0.001 and p=0.05, respectively). Conclusion: These
results support that certain micronutrients protect against
colorectal neoplasia and emphasize the importance of considering
the different molecular forms of CRC as etiologically distinct
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Deregulated expression of cryptochrome genes in human colorectal cancer MOLECULAR CANCER English
 Article Clock gene;

Cryptochrome; p53; Colorectal cancer; Chronotherapy; Circadian CIRCADIAN TIMING SYSTEM; CLOCK GENES; CHEMOTHERAPY; SEX; RHYTHMS; ORGANIZATION; OXALIPLATIN; SENSITIVITY; DISRUPTION; MACHINERY Background: Circadian disruption and deranged molecular clockworks are involved in carcinogenesis. The cryptochrome genes (CRY1 and CRY2) encode circadian proteins important for the functioning of biological oscillators. Their expression in human colorectal cancer (CRC) and in colon cancer cell lines has not been evaluated so far. Methods: We investigated CRY1 and CRY2 expression in fifty CRCs and in the CaCo2, HCT116, HT29, SW480 cell lines. Results: CRY1 ($p = 0.01$) and CRY2 ($p < 0.0001$) expression was significantly changed in tumour tissue, as confirmed in a large independent CRC dataset. In addition, lower CRY1 mRNA levels were observed in patients in the age range of 6274 years ($p = 0.018$), in female patients ($p = 0.003$) and in cancers located at the transverse colon ($p = 0.008$). Lower CRY2 levels were also associated with cancer location at the transverse colon ($p = 0.007$). CRC patients displaying CRY1 ($p = 0.042$) and CRY2 ($p = 0.043$) expression levels over the median were hallmarked by a poorer survival rate. Survey of selected colon cancer cell lines evidenced variable levels of cryptochrome genes expression and time-dependent changes in their mRNA levels. Moreover, they showed reduced apoptosis, increased proliferation and different response to 5-fluorouracil and oxaliplatin upon CRY1 and CRY2 ectopic expression. The relationship with p53 status came out as an additional layer of regulation: higher CRY1 and CRY2 protein levels coincided with a wild type p53 as in HCT116 cells and this condition only marginally affected the apoptotic and cell proliferation characteristics of the cells upon CRY ectopic expression. Conversely, lower CRY and CRY2 levels as in HT29 and SW480 cells coincided with a mutated p53 and a more robust apoptosis and proliferation upon CRY transfection. Besides, an heterogeneous pattern of ARNTL, WEE and c-MYC expression hallmarked the chosen colon cancer cell lines and likely influenced their phenotypic changes. Conclusion: Cryptochrome gene expression is altered in CRC, particularly in elderly subjects, female patients and cancers located at the transverse colon, affecting overall survival. Altered CRY1 and CRY2 expression

patterns and the interplay with the genetic landscape in colon cancer cells may underlie phenotypic divergence that could influence disease behavior as well as CRC patients survival and response to chemotherapy. [Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi; Rubino, Rosa; De Cata, Angelo; Tiberio, Cristiana; Vinciguerra, Manlio] IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Internal Med, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi; Rubino, Rosa; De Cata, Angelo; Tiberio, Cristiana; Vinciguerra, Manlio] IRCCS Sci Inst, Chronobiol Unit, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi; Panza, Anna; Rubino, Rosa; De Cata, Angelo; Tiberio, Cristiana; Valvano, Maria Rosa; Pazienza, Valerio; Merla, Giuseppe; Augello, Bartolomeo; Trombetta, Domenico; Gentile, Annamaria; Tavano, Francesca; Vinciguerra, Manlio; Bisceglia, Giovanni; Piepoli, Ada] Reg Gen Hosp Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Colangelo, Tommaso; Rosato, Valeria; Colantuoni, Vittorio; Sabatino, Lina] Univ Sannio, Dept Sci & Technol, Benevento, Italy; [Panza, Anna; Valvano, Maria Rosa; Pazienza, Valerio; Gentile, Annamaria; Tavano, Francesca] IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Gastroenterol, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Panza, Anna; Valvano, Maria Rosa; Pazienza, Valerio; Gentile, Annamaria; Tavano, Francesca] IRCCS Sci Inst, Res Lab, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Merla, Giuseppe; Augello, Bartolomeo] IRCCS Sci Inst, Med Genet, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Trombetta, Domenico] IRCCS Sci Inst, Oncol Res Lab, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Storlazzi, Clelia Tiziana; Macchia, Gemma] Univ Bari, Dept Biol, Bari, Italy; [Vinciguerra, Manlio] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol IEMEST, Palermo, Italy; [Vinciguerra, Manlio] Nottingham Trent Univ, Sch Sci & Technol, Nottingham, England; [Vinciguerra, Manlio] UCL, Div Med, Inst Liver & Digest Hlth, London, England; [Bisceglia, Giovanni] IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Abdominal Surg, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Piepoli, Ada] IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Epidemiol & Hlth Stat, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy; [Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi] IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Internal Med, Dept Med Sci, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy IRCCS Casa Sollievo Della Sofferenza; University of Sannio; Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro; Nottingham Trent University; University of London; University College London Mazzoccoli, G (corresponding author), IRCCS Sci Inst, Div Internal Med, San Giovanni Rotondo, FG, Italy. g.mazzoccoli@operapadrepio.it Sabatino, Lina/MFH-2120-2025; Pazienza, Valerio/K-5073-2012; merla, giuseppe/K-4627-2012; Piepoli, Ada/K-9299-2016; Vinciguerra, Manlio/N-1309-2015; Augello, Bartolomeo/B-1927-2017; Valvano, Maria Rosa/B-5118-2017; Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi Ubaldo/H-2447-2016; COLANGELO, TOMMASO/B-6119-2017; Panza, Anna/K-1989-2016; Tavano, Francesca/K-2203-2016; Trombetta, Domenico/K-6344-2016 Augello, Bartolomeo/0000-0001-7475-6976; Valvano, Maria Rosa/0000-0003-4704-8354; Mazzoccoli, Gianluigi Ubaldo/0000-0003-3535-7635; COLANGELO, TOMMASO/0000-0002-6927-403X; Panza, Anna/0000-0001-5840-0849; Pazienza, Valerio/0000-0002-3492-1153; Tavano, Francesca/0000-0002-8831-7349; Vinciguerra, Manlio/0000-0002-1768-3894; merla, giuseppe/0000-0001-5078-928X; Sabatino, Lina/0000-0001-5341-7430; Trombetta, Domenico/0000-0002-6156-8500; Storlazzi, Clelia Tiziana/0000-0002-1696-0028 "5x1000" voluntary contribution; Italian Ministry of Health through Department of Medical Sciences, Division of Gastroenterology [RC1203GA55, RC1203GA56]; Italian Ministry of Health through Division of Internal Medicine and Chronobiology Unit [RC1203ME46, RC1302ME31, RC1403ME50, RC1504ME53]; IRCCS Scientific Institute; Opera di Padre Pio da

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Partridge, Ann H.; Niman, Samuel M.; Ruggeri, Monica; Peccatori, Fedro A.; Azim, Hatem A., Jr.; Colleoni, Marco; Saura, Cristina; Shimizu, Chikako; Saetersdal, Anna B.; Kroep, Judith R.; Mailliez, Audrey; Warner, Ellen; Borges, Virginia F.; Amant, Frederic; Gombos, Andrea; Kataoka, Akemi; Rousset-Jablonski, Christine; Borstnar, Simona; Takei, Junko; Lee, Jeong E.; Walshe, Janice M.; Ruiz-Borrego, Manuel; Moore, Halle C. F.; Saunders, Christobel; Bjelic-Radisic, Vesna; Susnjar, Snezana; Cardoso, Fatima; Smith, Karen L.; Ferreiro, Teresa; Ribí, Karin; Ruddy, Kathryn; Kammler, Roswitha; El-Abed, Sarra; Viale, Giuseppe; Piccart, Martine; Korde, Larissa A.; Goldhirsch, Aron; Gelber, Richard D.; Pagani, Olivia Int Breast Canc Study Grp
POSITIVE Interrupting Endocrine Therapy to Attempt Pregnancy after Breast Cancer NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

English Article

YOUNG-WOMEN; FERTILITY; PRESERVATION; ISSUES Background
Prospective data on the risk of recurrence among women with

hormone receptor-positive early breast cancer who temporarily discontinue endocrine therapy to attempt pregnancy are lacking.

Methods We conducted a single-group trial in which we evaluated the temporary interruption of adjuvant endocrine therapy to attempt pregnancy in young women with previous breast cancer. Eligible women were 42 years of age or younger; had had stage I, II, or III disease; had received adjuvant endocrine therapy for 18 to 30 months; and desired pregnancy. The primary end point was the number of breast cancer events (defined as local, regional, or distant recurrence of invasive breast cancer or new contralateral invasive breast cancer) during follow-up. The primary analysis was planned to be performed after 1600 patient-years of follow-up. The prespecified safety threshold was the occurrence of 46 breast cancer events during this period. Breast cancer outcomes in this treatment-interruption group were compared with those in an external control cohort consisting of women who would have met the entry criteria for the current trial.

Results Among 516 women, the median age was 37 years, the median time from breast cancer diagnosis to enrollment was 29 months, and 93.4% had stage I or II disease. Among 497 women who were followed for pregnancy status, 368 (74.0%) had at least one pregnancy and 317 (63.8%) had at least one live birth. In total, 365 babies were born. At 1638 patient-years of follow-up (median follow-up, 41 months), 44 patients had a breast cancer event, a result that did not exceed the safety threshold. The 3-year incidence of breast cancer events was 8.9% (95% confidence interval [CI], 6.3 to 11.6) in the treatment-interruption group and 9.2% (95% CI, 7.6 to 10.8) in the control cohort.

Conclusions Among select women with previous hormone receptor-positive early breast cancer, temporary interruption of endocrine therapy to attempt pregnancy did not confer a greater short-term risk of breast cancer events, including distant recurrence, than that in the external control cohort. Further follow-up is critical to inform longer-term safety. (Funded by ETOP IBCSG Partners Foundation and others; POSITIVE ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02308085.)

Interrupting Therapy to Attempt Pregnancy after Breast Cancer In women with previous breast cancer who temporarily discontinued adjuvant endocrine therapy to attempt pregnancy, the frequency of breast cancer events was below the prespecified safety threshold and similar to that in controls.

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Norwegian Breast Cancer Society and Pink Ribbon - both in Norway; ELGC K.K. and Pink Ring - both in Japan; Korea Breast Cancer Foundation and Mr. Yong Seop Lee - both in South Korea; and other private donors. In North America, the Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology receives support from the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) (Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology National Cancer Institute Community Oncology Research Program [NCORP] grant UG1CA189823) and the biorepository resource grant U24CA196171; the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group-American College of Radiology Imaging Network (ECOG-ACRIN) receives support under ECOG-ACRIN NCORP grants UG1CA189828 and UG1CA233196; Southwest Oncology Group Cancer Research Network receives support under NIH grants UG1CA189974 and U10CA180888; and NRG Oncology receives support under NIH grant U10CA180868 and NCORP grant UG1CA189867. Canadian Cancer Trials Group (CCTG) participation in the trial is supported through its grant from the National Cancer Institute of the NIH (CA180863). Additional programmatic funding support for the CCTG is provided by the Canadian Cancer Society (707213) and the Canada Foundation for Innovation. In addition, the trial receives support from RETHINK Breast Cancer, Canada, and the Gilson Family Foundation, United States.

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J Guo, WM; Crossland, N; Crott, JW Guo,
Weimin; Crossland, Nicholas; Crott, Jimmy W.

Mediterranean diet improves liver health but does not
protect against azoxymethane-induced colon tumorigenesis compared
to Western diet in A/J mice EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY
English Article

Azoxymethane; Mediterranean diet; Colorectal cancer; Non-
alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) COLORECTAL-CANCER;
METABOLIC-ACTIVATION; CARCINOGENESIS; INFLAMMATION; CYP2E1;
METHYLAZOXYMETHANOL; EXPRESSION; EXTRACTS; MODEL; RISK

Introduction: Abundant evidence indicates that the
Mediterranean (MED) diet pattern is beneficial for health,
especially cardiovascular health. Epidemiological evidence
indicates that the MED diet also affords protection against
colorectal cancer (CRC). To date, preclinical models have only
evaluated specific MED diet components and therefore, although
supportive, fall short of confirming the chemoprotective capacity
of this complex dietary pattern. We sought to address this gap.
Method: A/J mice were randomized to receive Western (WRN) or MED
diets differing in their fat, protein, and carbohydrate sources.
Azoxymethane (AOM) was used to initiate colon tumorigenesis and
mice were maintained for 19 weeks after the final dose. Result:
Unexpectedly high mortality was observed amongst male mice
following the second AOM dose. At the end of the study hepatic
Cyp2E1, an enzyme that metabolize AOM, was lower in males than
females. Livers from MED diet mice were significantly lighter, had
lower histologic Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) scores,

and contained less triglycerides than WRN mice. Amongst females, serum alanine transaminase (ALT) was also lower in MED than WRN mice. Amongst male mice, those fed MED diet presented with significantly more colonic tumors than those on the WRN diet. Conclusion: In this study male mice displayed elevated sensitivity to AOM-induced hepatotoxicity and mortality than females. In agreement with human and preclinical data, livers of MED-diet-fed mice were healthier than those fed WRN diets. We could not confirm the chemoprotective capacity of the MED diet. Additional studies are required to evaluate the purported anticancer effect of the MED diet. [Guo, Weimin; Crossland, Nicholas; Crott, Jimmy W.] Boston Univ, Chobanian & Avedisian Sch Med, Dept Pathol & Lab Med, Boston, MA 02118 USA; [Crossland, Nicholas] Boston Univ, Comparat Pathol Lab, Natl Emerging Infect Dis Labs, Boston, MA USA; [Crossland, Nicholas] Boston Univ, Chobanian & Avedisian Sch Med, Dept Virol Immunol & Microbiol, Boston, MA USA Boston University; Boston University; Boston University Crott, JW (corresponding author), Boston Univ, Chobanian & Avedisian Sch Med, Dept Pathol & Lab Med, Boston, MA 02118 USA. jcrott@bu.edu
 USDA NIFA [2020-67017-37723]; NIH [S100D030269]

USDA NIFA(United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)); NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) This study was funded in part by USDA NIFA grant #2020-67017-37723. This work utilized shared instrumentation funded by the NIH (S100D030269) . 39 0
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 2025 7 Pathology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Özçelik, B; Serin, IS; Gökahmetoglu, S; Basbug, M; Erez, R
 Özçelik, B; Serin, IS; Gökahmetoglu, S;
 Basbug, M; Erez, R Human papillomavirus frequency
 of women at-low risk of developing cervical cancer:: a preliminary
 study from a Turkish university hospital EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF
 GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY English Article
 HPV frequency; low-risk women; Middle
 East Anatolia HYBRID CAPTURE; INFECTION; PREVALENCE Purpose:
 To investigate the frequency of human papillomavirus (HPV)
 infection among low-risk women for cervical cancer in our region.
 Methods: In one year period, 230 consecutive women at low risk of
 developing cervical cancer were enrolled to the study. HPV DNA
 testing was performed by Hybrid Capture-I System (HC-I) and groups
 were constituted by HPV-positive and HPV-negative women. A
 comparison of the groups according to age, obstetric history and
 age at the beginning of sexual intercourse was made. Statistical
 analysis was performed. Results: The frequency rate of HPV
 infection was demonstrated to be 6.1% (n = 14) in our study (5.9%
 in women less than or equal to 45 years and 7.7% in women > 45
 years). Age-dependent differences were not observed between
 groups. There was no significant difference between HPV-positive
 and negative women regarding obstetric characteristics and mean
 age at first intercourse. Conclusion: This study provided
 significant information on the frequency of HPV infection of low-

risk women in our region. When considered with studies performed in other countries, our study may give some help on the natural history of HPV infection and cervical squamous lesions. Erciyes Univ, Tip Fak, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, TR-38039 Kayseri, Turkey; Erciyes Univ, Fac Med, Dept Microbiol, TR-38039 Kayseri, Turkey; Erciyes Univ, Fac Med, Dept Biostat, TR-38039 Kayseri, Turkey

Erciyes University; Erciyes University; Erciyes University
Özçelik, B (corresponding author), Erciyes Univ, Tip Fak, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, TR-38039 Kayseri, Turkey.

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Obstetrics & Gynecology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Saliba, W; Rennert, HS; Gronich, N; Gruber, SB; Rennert, G
Saliba, Walid; Rennert, Hedy S.; Gronich, Naomi; Gruber, Stephen B.; Rennert, Gad Red meat and
processed meat intake and risk of colorectal cancer: a population-
based case-control study EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION
English Article

beef; colorectal cancer; lamb; pork; processed meat; red
meat CONSUMPTION; ASSOCIATIONS To examine the association
between red meat subtypes intake and risk of colorectal cancer
(CRC) among Jewish and Arabs populations in a unique Mediterranean
environment. The Molecular Epidemiology of Colorectal Cancer study
(n=10 026) is a prospective population-based case-control study in
northern Israel. Participants were interviewed in-person about
their dietary intake and lifestyle using a questionnaire that
included a food-frequency questionnaire. Red meat consumption in
Israel was found to be especially low in the Jewish population
(1.29 +/- 1.45 servings/week), but higher in Arabs (3.0 +/- 1.98
servings/week) (P<0.001). Beef was the most commonly consumed red
meat by Jews (1.15/1.29 servings/week, 89%) and proportionally
less so by Arabs (2.00/3.00, 67%). Processed meat consumption
(mostly pork free) was lower among Arabs (0.9 +/- 1.56
servings/week) compared with Jews (1.97 +/- 2.97 servings/week)
(P<0.001). The adjusted odds of CRC per one serving/week of red
meat were 1.05 (95% confidence interval: 1.01-1.08) in Jews and
0.94 (0.88-1.01) in Arabs. Compared with no consumption, beef
consumption was associated with odds ratio (OR)=0.96 (0.86-1.07)
in Jews and 0.94 (0.61-1.45) in Arabs, lamb consumption with
OR=1.28 (1.10-1.5) and 1.01 (0.75-1.37), pork consumption with
OR=1.44 (1.24-1.67) and 1.07 (0.73-1.56), and processed meat
consumption with OR=1.22 (1.10-1.35) and 1.04 (0.82-1.33) in Jews
and Arabs, respectively. Overall red meat consumption was
associated weakly with CRC risk, significant only for lamb and
pork, but not for beef, irrespective of tumor location. Processed
meat was associated with mild CRC risk. [Saliba, Walid; Rennert,
Hedy S.; Gronich, Naomi; Rennert, Gad] Technion Israel Inst
Technol, Ruth & Bruce Rappaport Fac Med, Lady Davis Carmel Med
Ctr, Dept Community Med & Epidemiol, Haifa, Israel; [Saliba,
Walid; Rennert, Hedy S.; Gronich, Naomi; Rennert, Gad] Clalit Natl
Canc Control Ctr, Haifa, Israel; [Gruber, Stephen B.] Univ
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California Saliba, W (corresponding author), Carmel Hosp, Dept
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saliba_wa@clalit.org.il Rennert, Gad/0000-0002-
8512-068X; Gronich, Naomi/0000-0003-4369-6813 NIH [R01
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7 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Maliou, D; Belmadi, D; Saadi, W; Mahfouf, H; Benzidane, N;
Bitam, A Maliou, Djamil; Belmadi, Dounia;
Saadi, Wissem; Mahfouf, Hassen; Benzidane, Nouredine; Bitam,
Arezki Effect of dairy products intake on breast
cancer risk: A case-control study in Algeria NUTRITION CLINIQUE ET
METABOLISME English Article
Breast cancer; Dairy products; Diet; Epidemiology
GROWTH-FACTOR-I; MILK-PRODUCTS; VITAMIN-D; MEDITERRANEAN
DIET; CALCIUM INTAKE; FOOD; CONSUMPTION; NUTRITION; INSULIN; WOMEN
Objectives. The aim of this hospital-based case-control
study is to evaluate the association between dairy products
consumption and breast cancer risk. This relationship has not
previously been studied in Algeria. Materials and methods. Our
study was conducted on 184 breast cancer patients and equal number
of age-matched controls. Data on sociodemographic characteristics,
reproductive and menstrual history, medical history, lifestyle
factors and anthropometric measurements were collected by
interviewers. Dietary intake information was also obtained using a
short food questionnaire. The Odds ratios [95% confidence interval
(CI)] of breast cancer were estimated across categories of dairy
intake using multivariable logistic regression. Results. We
observed an increased breast cancer risk in women with higher
consumption of milk [OR = 2.61, 95% CI: 1.32-5.16, P = 0.027]
comparing with those in lower category of intake. An inverse
association with breast cancer risk was observed for total cheese
intake when comparing highest with lowest quartiles. The
protective effect of cheese was confirmed only for fresh cheese.
No significant association was found for other types of dairy
foods. Conclusion. Our study demonstrates the differential effect
of dairy products types on breast cancer risk. Future studies are
warranted to confirm these results. (C) 2018 Association pour le
developpement de la recherche en nutrition (ADREN). Published by
Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved. [Maliou, Djamil;
Bitam, Arezki] Natl Higher Sch Agron ES06, Lab Human Nutr & Food
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Curie Center of Algiers; public hospital of Rouiba (Algiers);
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8 Endocrinology & Metabolism; Nutrition & Dietetics

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J Jacobs, S; Harmon, BE; Ollberding, NJ; Wilkens, LR; Monroe,
KR; Kolonel, LN; Le Marchand, L; Boushey, CJ; Maskarinec, G

Jacobs, Simone; Harmon, Brook E.; Ollberding,
Nicholas J.; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Monroe, Kristine R.; Kolonel,
Laurence N.; Le Marchand, Loic; Boushey, Carol J.; Maskarinec,
Gertraud

Among 4 Diet Quality Indexes, Only the
Alternate Mediterranean Diet Score Is Associated with Better
Colorectal Cancer Survival and Only in African American Women in
the Multiethnic Cohort JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English

Article colorectal cancer;
nutrition; Healthy Eating Index; Alternative Healthy Eating Index;
alternate Mediterranean Diet score; Dietary Approaches to Stop
Hypertension index; dietary patterns; survival; Cox regression;
Multiethnic Cohort COLON-CANCER; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; RISK;
PATTERNS; MORTALITY; METAANALYSIS; ADHERENCE; DISEASE; WHITES;
ANTIOXIDANTS

Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second
leading cause of cancer-related death in the United States, with a
5-y survival rate of similar to 65%. Therefore, the identification
of modifiable health factors to improve CRC survival is crucial.
Objective: We investigated the association of 4 prediagnostic a
priori diet quality indexes with CRC-specific and all-cause
mortality in the Multiethnic Cohort (MEC). Methods: The MEC
included >215,000 African-American, Native Hawaiian, Japanese-
American, Latino, and white adults living in Hawaii and California
who completed a validated quantitative food-frequency
questionnaire in 1993-1996. CRC cases and deaths were identified
through linkages to cancer registries and to state and national
vital registries. Sex specific HRs and 95% CIs were estimated for

the Healthy Eating Index (HEI) 2010, the Alternative HEI (AHEI) 2010, the alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED) score, and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) index with CRC-specific and overall mortality as the primary outcomes. Ethnicity-specific analyses were the secondary outcomes. Results: Among 4204 MEC participants diagnosed with invasive CRC through 2010, 1976 all-cause and 1095 CRC-specific deaths were identified. A higher aMED score was associated with lower CRC-specific mortality in women [HR continuous pattern score divided by its respective SD (HR1SD): 0.86; 95% CI: 0.77, 0.96] but not in men (HR1SD: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.92, 1.11). A higher aMED score was also associated with lower all-cause mortality in women (HR1SD: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.81, 0.96) but not in men (HR1SD: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.93, 1.07). The HEI-2010, AHEI-2010, and DASH index were not significantly associated with CRC-specific or with all-cause mortality. The inverse relation for the aMED score was limited to African Americans and to colon (compared with rectal) cancer. Conclusions: The aMED score was related to lower mortality only in African-American women (1 of 5 ethnic groups studied). The results should be interpreted with caution due to the small numbers of cases within ethnic groups and the issue of multiple testing. [Jacobs, Simone; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Kolonel, Laurence N.; Le Marchand, Loic; Boushey, Carol J.; Maskarinec, Gertraud] Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; [Harmon, Brook E.] Univ Memphis, Sch Publ Hlth, Memphis, TN 38152 USA; [Ollberding, Nicholas J.] Cincinnati Childrens Hosp Med Ctr, Cincinnati, OH 45229 USA; [Monroe, Kristine R.] Univ Southern Calif, Hlth Sci Campus, Los Angeles, CA USA University of Hawaii System; Cancer Research Center of Hawaii; University of Memphis; Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center; University of Southern California

Maskarinec, G (corresponding author), Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA. gertraud@cc.hawaii.edu Ollberding, Nicholas/N-8402-2015 Ollberding, Nicholas/0000-0001-9404-7368; Jacobs, Simone/0009-0008-3883-5202 National Cancer Institute (NCI) [U01CA164973]; German Research Foundation (DFG) [JA 2564/1-1]; NCI [N01 PC 35137, N01 PC 35139]; [R25CA90956] National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); German Research Foundation (DFG) (German Research Foundation (DFG)); NCI (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); The Multiethnic Cohort Study is funded by grant U01CA164973 from the National Cancer Institute (NCI). BEH was supported by postdoctoral fellowships on grant R25CA90956. SJ was supported by a postdoctoral fellowship from the German Research Foundation (DFG, JA 2564/1-1). The tumor registries were supported by NCI contracts N01 PC 35137 and N01 PC 35139.

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics DU7VN 27511927 Green
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J Allali, M; Boukhatem, N; Bouguenouch, L; Hardin, H;
Boudouaya, HA; Cadenas, MB; Ouldim, K; Amzazi, S; Azcarate-Peril,

MA; Ghazal, H Allali, Mane; Boukhatem,
Nouredine; Bouguenouch, Leila; Hardin, Hanaa; Abir Boudouaya, H.;
Cadenas, M. Belen; Ouldim, Karim; Amzazi, Saaïd; Azcarate-Peril,
M. Andrea; Ghazal, Hassan Gut microbiome of Moroccan
colorectal cancer patients MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY
English Article

Gut microbiome composition; Colorectal cancer; Bacterial
community; 16S rRNA sequencing; Moroccan population

BACTEROIDES-FRAGILIS; PERIODONTAL-DISEASE; INTESTINAL
MICROBIOTA; BACTERIAL METABOLITES; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; FECAL
MICROBIOTA; LIFE-STYLE; COLON; FUSOBACTERIUM; RISK Although
colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of death in Morocco,
there are no studies of the microbiome changes associated with the
disease in the Moroccan population. The aim of our study was to
compare the stool microbiome of Moroccan cancer patients with
healthy individuals. We analyzed the microbiome composition of
samples from 11 CRC patients and 12 healthy individuals by 16S
rRNA amplicon sequencing. Principal coordinate analysis of samples
revealed defined cancer versus healthy clusters. Our findings
showed that cancer samples had higher proportions of Firmicutes
($T=50.5\%$; $N=28.4\%$; $p=0.04$), specifically of Clostridia
($T=48.3\%$; $N=19.0\%$; $p=0.002$), and Fusobacteria ($T=0.1\%$; $N=0.0\%$;
 $p=0.02$), especially of Fusobacteriia ($T=0.1\%$; $N=0.0\%$; $p=0.02$),
while Bacteroidetes were enriched in healthy samples ($T=35.1\%$;
 $N=62.8\%$; $p=0.06$), particularly the class Bacteroidia ($T=35.1\%$;
 $N=62.6\%$; $p=0.06$). Porphyromonas, Clostridium, Ruminococcus,
Selenomonas, and Fusobacterium were significantly overrepresented
in diseased patients, similarly to other studies. Predicted
functional information showed that bacterial motility proteins,
flagellar assembly, and fatty acid biosynthesis metabolism were
significantly overrepresented in cancer patients, while amino acid
metabolism and glycan biosynthesis were overrepresented in
controls. This suggests that involvement of these functional
metagenomes is similar and relevant in the carcinogenesis process,
independent of the origin of the samples. Results from this study
allowed identification of bacterial taxa relevant to the Moroccan
population and encourages larger studies to facilitate population-
directed therapeutic approaches. [Allali, Mane; Amzazi, Saaïd]
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Morocco; [Allali, Mane; Boukhatem, Nouredine; Hardin, Hanaa; Abir
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University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North
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Ethnopharmacol, Oujda, Morocco.; Ghazal, H (corresponding author), Univ Mohammed Premier, Polydisciplinary Fac Nador, Nador, Morocco.; Ghazal, H (corresponding author), Natl Ctr Sci & Technol Res, Rabat, Morocco. hassan.ghazal@fulbrightmail.org
 Azcarate-Peril, M./ABH-5508-2020; Ghazal, Hassan/AAS-1090-2021 Ghazal, Hassan/0000-0002-0638-2180; bouguenouch, laila/0000-0002-4082-5432 NIH [U41HG006941] NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) IA is a Fulbright scholar. This work was also supported by a Grant from the NIH for H3ABioNet/H3Africa to H.G (grant number U41HG006941). 122 53 60 0 21
 SPRINGER NEW YORK ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES 0300-8584 1432-1831 MED
 MICROBIOL IMMUN Med. Microbiol. Immunol. AUG 2018 207 3-4 211 225 10.1007/s00430-018-0542-5
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 15 Immunology; Microbiology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Immunology; Microbiology GO9HA 29687353 Green Published, hybrid 2025-06-24 WOS:000440415700006
 J Ebeid, SA; Abd El Moneim, NA; Ghoneim, HEM; El-Benhawy, SA; Ismail, SE Ebeid, Samia A.; Abd El Moneim, Nadia A.; Ghoneim, Hossam El-Din M.; El-Benhawy, Sanaa A.; Ismail, Samah E. Combination of Doxorubicin and Berberine Generated Synergistic Anticancer Effect on Breast Cancer Cells Through Down-regulation of Nanog and miRNA-21 Gene Expression
 MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English
 Article Breast cancer; Nanog; miRNA-21; Doxorubicin; Berberine SIDE POPULATION; MIR-21; PROLIFERATION; SENSITIVITY; DIMINISHES; RESISTANCE; CISPLATIN; APOPTOSIS Background: Our purpose was to investigate the effect of berberine (BER) and doxorubicin (DOX) on the expression of stem cell markers Nanog and microRNA-21 in MCF-7 cells. Methods: The study was an in vitro study employing the human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 that was divided into four groups: Group MCF-7 cell line maintained in drug-free environment as untreated control, Group II: MCF-7 cell line treated with different concentrations of DOX, Group III: MCF-7 cell line treated with various concentrations of BER. Group IV: MCF-7 cell line treated with different concentrations of combined DOX and BER. MTT assay determined the metabolic activity and viability of MCF-7 cells for all groups. We further extracted total RNA from MCF-7 cells, and RT-PCR assayed the expression of Nanog and miRNA-21. Results: The results revealed that DOX and/or BER decreased the percentage of viable MCF-7 monolayer and mammospheres breast cancer cells in a concentration-dependent manner. Moreover, the combination of DOX and BER generated synergistic anticancer effect on MCF-7 monolayer cells and mammospheres. In addition, DOX alone, BER alone, and their combination significantly reduced Nanog and miRNA-21 gene expression in MCF-7 mammospheres compared with untreated mammospheres. Conclusions: BER may affect the viability of breast cancer cells through downregulation of Nanog and miRNA-21 gene expression, ultimately enhancing the sensitivity of breast cancer cell line to DOX. BER may be an effective chemotherapeutic agent against breast cancer where the combination of DOX and BER generates synergistic anticancer effects. [Ebeid, Samia A.; Ismail, Samah E.] Alexandria Univ, Med Res Inst, Dept Appl Med Chem, Alexandria, Egypt; [Abd El Moneim, Nadia A.] Alexandria

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39 6 6 4 13 SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES
SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709
2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer
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Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology
ML5EZ 2025-06-24 WOS:000549490400004

J Abdelaziz, LA; Harb, OA; Abdelbary, AM; Mohammed, AA;
Elkalla, HMHR Abdelaziz, Lobna A.; Harb, Ola
A.; Abdelbary, Abeer M.; Mohammed, Amrallah A.; Elkalla, Hend M.
Hamdey Rashed The Prognostic Significance of ALDH-1
and SOX9 Expression in Early Breast Cancer MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL
OF CANCER English Article

Egypt; Early breast cancer; Neoplastic stem cells;
Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1; SOX9; Prognosis ALDEHYDE
DEHYDROGENASE 1; POOR-PROGNOSIS; MARKER; PROLIFERATION; PREDICTOR;
CARCINOMA; ESTROGEN; CELLS Background: Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1
(ALDH1) is an enzyme accountable for the detoxification of
aldehydes. Sex-determining region Y-box 9 (SOX-9) plays a role in
many biological and pathological processes. In this study, we
aimed to evaluate the prognostic significance of ALDH1 and SOX9
expression in early breast cancer. Method: The expression of ALDH1
and SOX-9 was evaluated through immuno-histochemistry derived from
50 eligible patients with early breast cancer included in the
current prospective cohort study. Results: Positive expression of
ALDH1 and SOX-9 were detected in 29 (58%) and 34 (68%) patients,
respectively. The positive expressions of both markers were
statistically significant associated with increasing the stage,
lymph nodes metastasis, high Ki67 labeling index, and molecular
subtypes ($P < 0.001$), along with with the biological markers;
estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, and human epidermal
growth factor receptor 2 over-expressions, and large tumor size (P
= 0.039, $P = 0.022$, $P = 0.024$ and $P = 0.003$ for ALDH1 expression
and $P = 0.012$, $P = 0.007$, $P = 0.004$, and $P = 0.002$ for SOX-9
expression, respectively). There is a significant positive
association between the expression of ALDH1 and SOX-9, r
(correlation coefficient) = +0.806 ($P < 0.001$). Local recurrence
was associated with the positive expression of ALDH1 only ($P =$
0.045) and the disease progression was statistically significant
and associated with the positive expression of both ALDH1 and SOX-
9 ($P = 0.038$, $P = 0.023$, respectively). There was significant
association of positive expression of SOX-9 with reduced 3-y
disease-free survival ($P = 0.039$). Conclusion: Positive expression
of ALDH-1 and SOX9 were associated with aggressive
histopathological features and poor outcome in early breast cancer
and can be considered potential prognostic markers in this group
of patients. [Abdelaziz, Lobna A.] Zagazig Univ, Fac Med, Dept

Clin Oncol, Zagazig, Egypt; [Harb, Ola A.; Abdelbary, Abeer M.] Zagazig Univ, Fac Med, Dept Pathol, Zagazig, Egypt; [Mohammed, Amrallah A.] Zagazig Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Oncol, Zagazig, Egypt; [Elkalla, Hend M. Hamdey Rashed] Mansoura Univ, Dept Clin Oncol & Nucl Med, Fac Med, Mansoura, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Zagazig University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Zagazig University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Mansoura University

Abdelaziz, LA (corresponding author), Zagazig Univ, Fac Med, Dept Clin Oncol, Zagazig, Egypt. mmlobna90@gmail.com Harb, Ola/AAV-1316-2020; Elkalla, Hend/H-8326-2017 Elkalla, Hend/0000-0002-6124-7379 40 0 0 0 2

SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer OCT 2022 13 4 581 592 10.1016/annonc/annonc267

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Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology 5E9NW 2025-06-24 WOS:000865949200003

J El Badawy, NA; El-Sheredy, HG; Fadali, GA; Kazem, AH El Badawy, Nehal Ahmed; El-Sheredy, Heba Gaber; Fadali, Geylan Abd Elshafy; Kazem, Amani Hussein

Androgen Receptor Expression in Triple-negative Breast Cancer and its Relation with Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, CD 105, and Clinicopathological Parameters MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Breast cancer; Androgen receptors; Immunohistochemistry BASAL-LIKE; MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODY; MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION; MICROVESSEL DENSITY; PHASE-II; EGFR; CARCINOMAS; MARKERS; FEATURES; TUMORS Background: Triple-negative breast cancers (TNBC) are the tumors lacking expression of estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, and human epidermal growth factor 2. The highest level of androgen receptors (AR) expression belongs to the Luminal androgen receptor subtype. AR is expressed in 70 to 90% of primary breast cancers. The biological role of AR in breast cancer continues to emerge. The overexpression of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been previously studied in TNBC, where it was found to be associated with poor prognosis. In the evaluation of neovascularization, CD105 (endoglin) was found to be superior to CD34 and CD31 owing to its greater affinity for endothelial cells in tumor-related angiogenic tissue. We conducted the present work to assess the expression profile of androgen receptor in TNBC cases and its correlation with other clinicopathological parameters, EGFR and CD 105, in order to evaluate its clinical significance. Method: This retrospective study included 50 histologically confirmed breast cancer patients who were proven to be triple-negative based on immunohistochemical study. Formalin-fixed tissue blocks with tumor were chosen for immunohistochemical staining for AR, EGFR, CD105, and Ki 67. Results: Positive AR expression was associated with older age, postmenopausal status, negative nodes, and grade II tumors. AR was inversely correlated with EGFR, while there was no correlation between AR and both Endoglin and Ki 67. Conclusion: AR-positive TNBC may be a subtype of breast cancer with unique characteristics that could make it ideal for antiandrogen endocrine therapy. EGFR and Endoglin's distinct expression indicated that they might be unique biomarkers for targeted therapy and prognosis. [El Badawy, Nehal Ahmed; Fadali, Geylan Abd

Elshafy; Kazem, Amani Hussein] Alexandria Univ, Med Res Inst, Dept Pathol, Alexandria, Egypt; [El-Sheredy, Heba Gaber] Alexandria Univ, Med Res Inst, Dept Canc Management & Res, Alexandria, Egypt
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45 1 1 0 1 SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES

SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709

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9 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Oncology UD5WW 2025-06-24

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J Mehrabani-Khasraghi, S; Khalily, F; Ameli, M

Mehrabani-Khasraghi, Sahar; Khalily, Farzad; Ameli, Mitra

Analysis of Colorectal Cancer and Polyps for the Presence of Herpes Simplex Virus and Epstein - Barr virus DNA Sequences by Polymerase Chain Reaction MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Colorectal cancer; Polyp; Herpes simplex virus; Epstein-Barr virus; Polymerase chain reaction

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS; ADENOCARCINOMA; CARCINOMA Background: Colorectal cancer is one of the most common malignancies worldwide with more than one million new cases diagnosed each year. The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of herpes simplex virus and Epstein-Barr virus in patients with colorectal carcinomas and polyps in comparison with healthy subjects by using the polymerase chain reaction technique. Methods: In this analytical case-control study, we selected 15 patients with colorectal cancer, 20 patients with colorectal polyps and 35 patients without malignancy as controls. Biopsy specimens were frozen under sterile conditions at -20 degrees C. After DNA extraction, analysis of polymerase chain reaction to detect herpes simplex virus and Epstein-Barr virus DNA in tissue samples was performed. Statistical analysis was performed with the chi 2 test. Results: We observed herpes simplex DNA in 33.3% of tumor samples (5 of 15) and 20% from the non-malignant control group (7 of 35). There was no herpes simplex DNA in the polyp tissues (0 of 20). Epstein-Barr DNA was found in 60% of tumor samples (9 of 15), 35% of polyp samples (7 of 20), and 40% of the non-malignant control group (14 of 35). Statistical analysis showed no significant association between the prevalence of herpes simplex and Epstein-Barr viruses and the incidence of colorectal cancer and polyps compared with the control group. Conclusion: The results demonstrate a lack of direct molecular evidence to support an association between herpes simplex and Epstein-Barr viruses with human colorectal malignancies. These results do not exclude a possible oncogenic role of these viruses to infect different colon cells.

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24 0 0 1 3 SHIRAZ UNIV
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2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle
East J. Cancer OCT 2015 6 4 211
218 8 Oncology Emerging
Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology DR0LS
2025-06-24 WOS:000379599600002

J Arizpe, A; Navarro, S; Ochoa-Dominguez, CY; Rodriguez, C; Kim, SE; Farias, AJ Arizpe, Angel; Navarro, Stephanie; Ochoa-Dominguez, Carol Y.; Rodriguez, Claudia; Kim, Sue E.; Farias, Albert J. Nativity differences in socioeconomic barriers and healthcare delays among cancer survivors in the All of Us cohort CANCER CAUSES & CONTROL English Article SES

barriers; Healthcare delays; Nativity; All of Us; Cancer survivors; Health literacy LIFE-STYLE FACTORS; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; STAGE-III; QUESTIONNAIRE; VALIDITY; RISK; ASSOCIATION; RECURRENCE; PREVENTION PurposeWe aimed to assess whether nativity differences in socioeconomic (SES) barriers and health literacy were associated with healthcare delays among US cancer survivors.Methods"All of Us" survey data were analyzed among adult participants ever diagnosed with cancer. A binary measure of healthcare delay (1+ delays versus no delays) was created. Health literacy was assessed using the Brief Health Literacy Screen. A composite measure of SES barriers (education, employment, housing, income, and insurance statuses) was created as 0, 1, 2, or 3+. Multivariable logistic regression model tested the associations of (1) SES barriers and health literacy with healthcare delays, and (2) whether nativity modified this relationship.ResultsMedian participant age was 64 years (n = 10,020), with 8% foreign-born and 18% ethnic minorities. Compared to survivors with no SES barriers, those with 3+ had higher likelihood of experiencing healthcare delays (OR 2.18, 95% CI 1.84, 2.58). For every additional barrier, the odds of healthcare delays were greater among foreign-born (1.72, 1.43, 2.08) than US-born (1.27, 1.21, 1.34). For every 1-unit increase in health literacy among US-born, the odds of healthcare delay decreased by 9% (0.91, 0.89, 0.94).ConclusionWe found that SES barriers to healthcare delays have a greater impact among foreign-born than US-born cancer survivors. Higher health literacy may mitigate healthcare delays among US cancer survivors. Healthcare providers, systems and policymakers should assess and address social determinants of health and promote health literacy as a way to minimize healthcare delays among both foreign- and US-born cancer survivors. [Arizpe, Angel; Navarro, Stephanie; Kim, Sue E.; Farias, Albert J.] Univ Southern Calif, Keck Sch Med, 2001 N Soto St,Suite 318B, Los Angeles, CA 90032 USA; [Ochoa-Dominguez, Carol Y.] Univ Calif San Diego, San Diego, CA 92103 USA; [Rodriguez, Claudia] Univ Southern Calif, Los Angeles, CA 90007 USA

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albertfa@usc.edu Farias, Albert/N-8486-2019; Navarro, Stephanie/U-8234-2018; Solorzano, Claudia/G-8817-2011; Kim, Sue/LSK-7178-2024; Farias, Albert/C-3979-2017 Arizpe, Angel/0000-0002-4075-2675; Ochoa-Dominguez, Carol/0000-0002-6946-3287; Farias, Albert/0000-0002-6463-7831 National Cancer Institute National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The authors would like to thank all of the participants of the All of Us Research Program, Drs. Cecilia Patino-Sutton, and Elizabeth Burner. The All of Us Research Program is supported by the National Institutes of Health, Office of the Director: Regional Medical Centers: 1 OT2 OD026549; 1 OT2 OD026554; 1 OT2 OD026557; 1 OT2 OD026556; 1 OT2 OD026550; 1 OT2 OD026552; 1 OT2 OD026553; 1 OT2 OD026548; 1 OT2 OD026551; 1 OT2 OD026555; IAA #: AOD 16037; Federally Qualified Health Centers: HHSN 263201600085U; Data and Research Center: 5 U2C OD023196; Biobank: 1 U24 OD023121; The Participant Center: U24 OD023176; Participant Technology Systems Center: 1 U24 OD023163; Communications and Engagement: 3 OT2 OD023205; 3 OT2 OD023206; and Community Partners: 1 OT2 OD025277; 3 OT2 OD025315; 1 OT2 OD025337; 1 OT2 OD025276. In addition, the All of Us Research Program would not be possible without the partnership of its participants.

49 5 5 0 2 SPRINGER
DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT,
NETHERLANDS 0957-5243 1573-7225 CANCER CAUSE CONTROL
Cancer Causes Control FEB 2024 35 2
203 214 10.1007/s10552-023-01782-z
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12 Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology;
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health ES5Z6 37679534
hybrid 2025-06-24 WOS:001063944100002

J Maher, E; Gedawy, G; Fathy, W; Farouk, S; Abd El Maksoud, A;
Guirgis, AA; Khalil, H Maher, Ehab; Gedawy,
Gamalat; Fathy, Walid; Farouk, Sabah; Abd El Maksoud, Ahmed;
Guirgis, Adel A.; Khalil, Hany Hsa-miR-21-mediated
Cell Death and Tumor Metastases: A Potential Dual Response During
Colorectal Cancer Development MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER
English Article
Colorectal cancer; Hsa-miR-21; Dual response EXPRESSION;
RISK Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC), caused by abnormal
cells growing in the colon or rectum, has a high mortality rate
worldwide. On the other hand, microRNAs are small non-coding RNAs
that contain approximately 22 nucleotides in length. They are
upregulated in a wide range of human cancers such as CRC. MiRNA-21
post-transcriptionally regulates the expression of many tumor
suppressor genes such as P53 gene. This indicates that miRNA-21
interacts like oncogenes and is required for CRC development.
Method: The current original study was conducted in the National
Liver Institute, Menofya University, Egypt. We collected a total
of 40 blood samples from CRC patients 40 samples from healthy
individuals who served as controls. Quantitative real-time PCR
detected the levels of miRNA-21 and the fold changes of
phosphates-tensin homology (PTEN) gene expression, as a tumor
suppressor gene, in blood samples. Results: The expression levels
of miR-21 were upregulated in all obtained samples from patients
with CRC in association with aging, gender, and tumor-node-
metastasis staging. Furthermore, patients with poor and well-

differentiated CRC revealed reduced levels of PTEN gene expression. We observed a putative binding site of miR-21 in PTEN gene sequences. This indicates the direct cleavage between miR-21 and PTEN coding sequence. Prediction analysis for other potential targets identified several malignancy factors and tumor suppressor genes with putative seeding regions for miR-21 such as STAT3, transforming growth factor-beta, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), and programmed cell death CD4. Conclusion: The current data exhibited the potential dual role of hsa-miR-21 in regulating cancer progression and showed that hsa-miR-21 is an efficacious biomarker for CRC development and an attractive candidate for CRC treatment during early transformation. [Maher, Ehab; Farouk, Sabah; Guirgis, Adel A.; Khalil, Hany] Univ Sadat City, Genet Engn & Biotechnol Res Inst, Dept Mol Biol, Sadat City, Egypt; [Gedawy, Gamalat] Menofyia Univ, Natl Liver Inst, Dept Clin Biochem & Mol Diagnost, Sebin El Kom, Egypt; [Fathy, Walid] Menofyia Univ, Fac Med, Dept Clin Pathol, Sebin El Kom, Egypt; [Abd El Maksoud, Ahmed] Univ Sadat City, Genet Engn & Biotechnol Res Inst, Ind Biotechnol Dept, Sadat City, Egypt

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 hkhali174@gmail.com Abdelmaksoud, Ahmed/B-3651-2011;
 Guirgis, Adel/ABF-9899-2021; Khalil, Hany Hamed Esmail/J-7700-2017
 Khalil, Hany Hamed Esmail/0000-0001-9738-4087; Guirgis, Adel
 A/0009-0001-9952-6920 29 10 10 0

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 HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687
 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer FAL 2020 11
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10 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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WOS:000580913500012

J Laso, N; Mas, S; Lafuente, MJ; Casterad, X; Trias, M;
 Ballesta, A; Molina, R; Salas, J; Ascaso, C; Zheng, SC; Wiencke,
 JK; Lafuente, A Laso, N; Mas, S; Lafuente, MJ;

Casterad, X; Trias, M; Ballesta, A; Molina, R; Salas, J; Ascaso,
 C; Zheng, SC; Wiencke, JK; Lafuente, A Decrease in

specific micronutrient intake in colorectal cancer patients with
 tumors presenting Ki-ras mutation ANTICANCER RESEARCH

English Article

colorectal cancer risk; Ki-ras; diet; vitamin A; thiamine;
 vitamin D; iron COLON-CANCER; PROGNOSTIC VALUE; GENE-MUTATIONS;
 DEPENDENT RISK; SEQUENCE; PROTOONCOGENE; EPIDEMIOLOGY; RETINOIDS;
 CARCINOMA; ADENOMAS Background: The diversity of the
 Mediterranean diet and the heterogeneity of acquired genetic
 alterations in colorectal cancer (CRC) led us to examine the
 possible association between dietary factors and mutations, such
 as Ki-ras mutations, in genes implicated in the pathogenesis of
 these neoplasms. Patients and Methods: The study was based on 246
 cases and 296 controls. For the molecular study only 117 patients
 with Ki-ras tumor expression were included. Dietary patterns were
 assessed using a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire.
 Results: Patients with Ki-ras mutations in codon 12 (K12) consumed

significantly less vitamin A ($p = 0.02$), B1 ($p = 0.01$), D ($p = 0.02$) and iron ($p = 0.03$) than controls, whereas patients without these mutations had similar intakes of these nutrients to controls. The consumption of fiber, folate, vitamin E and potassium was lower in the two subgroups of patients (K12-positive or -negative) than in controls. Mutation in codon 13 was not associated with any nutrient deficit. Conclusion: These results support previous findings that certain micronutrients protect against colorectal neoplasia and emphasize the importance of considering the different molecular forms of CRC as etiologically distinct diseases.

Univ Barcelona, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, IDIBAPS, Barcelona 08036, Spain; Univ Barcelona, Sch Med, Dept Stat, IDIBAPS, Barcelona 08036, Spain; Hosp Santa Creu & Sant Pau, Dept Surg, Barcelona 08025, Spain; Hosp Clin Barcelona, Clin Chem Dept, Barcelona 08036, Spain; Univ Rovira & Virgili, Sch Med, Nutr Unit, Reus, Spain; Univ Calif San Francisco, Sch Med, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Lab Mol Epidemiol, San Francisco, CA 94143 USA University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; Hospital of Santa Creu i Sant Pau; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; Universitat Rovira i Virgili; University of California System; University of California San Francisco Univ Barcelona, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, IDIBAPS, Casanova 143, Barcelona 08036, Spain. amalia@medicina.ub.es ; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/C-7229-2017; Mas, Sergi/AAD-1996-2019

Ascaso Terren, Carlos/0000-0002-4895-7616; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/0000-0003-2700-7459; Mas, Sergi/0000-0003-3336-6298

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47 12 14 0 2 INT INST ANTICANCER RESEARCH ATHENS EDITORIAL OFFICE 1ST KM KAPANDRITIOU-KALAMOU RD KAPANDRITI, PO BOX 22, ATHENS 19014, GREECE 0250-7005 1791-7530

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J Kim, EHJ; Willett, WC; Fung, T; Rosner, B; Holmes, MD Kim, Esther H. J.; Willett, Walter C.; Fung, Teresa; Rosner, Bernard; Holmes, Michelle D. Diet

Quality Indices and Postmenopausal Breast Cancer Survival

NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL English Article

FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; NATIONAL DEATH INDEX; LIFE-STYLE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PROSPECTIVE COHORT; WEIGHT-GAIN; WOMEN; DIAGNOSIS; MORTALITY Research on diet in breast cancer survival has been focused on single nutrients or foods, particularly dietary fat, fruits, vegetables, fiber, and alcohol. We hypothesized that diet quality indices decrease the risk of total and non-breast-cancer-related deaths in women diagnosed with breast cancer. We evaluated 4 dietary quality scores: Alternate Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), Diet Quality Index Revised (DQIR), Recommended Food Score (RFS), and the alternate Mediterranean Diet Score (aMED), among 2,729 women from the Nurses' Health Study with invasive Stage 1-3 breast cancer diagnosed between 1978 and 1998 with follow-up through 2004. In

multivariate adjusted analyses, no association was found between diet quality indices and either total or non-breast-cancer-related deaths. However, a higher aMED score was associated with a lower risk of non-breast-cancer death in women with low physical activity; the RR comparing the highest to lowest tertile was 0.39 (95% CI, 0.20-0.75, P trend = 0.0004). Our results suggest that a higher-quality diet after breast cancer diagnosis does not considerably change the risk of death from breast cancer. However, healthy dietary choices may be important because women are at risk of death from non-breast-cancer-related causes affected by diet.

[Kim, Esther H. J.] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Rosner, Bernard; Holmes, Michelle D.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Lab, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Rosner, Bernard; Holmes, Michelle D.] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Boston, MA USA; [Fung, Teresa] Simmons Coll, Boston, MA 02115 USA Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Simmons University

Kim, EHJ (corresponding author), Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 USA.
ehjkim@post.harvard.edu Holmes, Michelle/GLS-8692-2022; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013 National Institutes of Health [CA 87969] National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) We wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Dr. Diane Feskanich. This study was supported by the National Institutes of Health (CA 87969).

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J Atmaca, H; Ilhan, S; Korkmaz, E; Zora, M
Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan, Suleyman; Korkmaz, Esra; Zora, Metin
Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress-Induced Apoptotic
Effects of Novel 1-Pyrroline (3,4-Dihydro-2H-pyrrole) Derivatives
on Breast Cancer Cells CHEMISTRY & BIODIVERSITY
English Article 1-
pyrroline; apoptosis; ER stress; breast cancer

Heterocyclic compounds have emerged as promising and appealing scaffolds for developing effective antitumor agents. Here, the effects of synthesized 24 different 1-pyrroline derivatives (PDs) containing substituted aryl sulfide moiety were investigated on human breast cancer cell lines. The viability of cells was assessed via MTT assay. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation was analyzed via fluorescent dye CM-H2DCFDA. Apoptotic cells were determined via flow cytometry. Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-associated protein levels were analyzed via western blot analysis. Four of the PDs (PD-12, -14, -16 and -17) had great cytotoxic selectivity against breast cancer cells. Apoptotic cell death was induced by PDs via the generation of ROS. PDs significantly increased the GRP78, p-PEAK, p-eIF2 alpha, and CHOP

protein levels indicating ER stress in breast cancer cells. These results imply that newly synthesized PDs may be potential anticancer agents as they selectively inhibit breast cancer cells.

[Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan, Suleyman] Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, TR-45140 Manisa, Turkey; [Korkmaz, Esra; Zora, Metin] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey Celal Bayar University; Middle East Technical University Atmaca, H (corresponding author), Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, TR-45140 Manisa, Turkey.

harika.atmaca@cbu.edu.tr korkmaz, esra/AAE-7994-2022; Zora, Metin/ABB-7678-2020; ILHAN, Suleyman/AAZ-2000-2021; atmaca, harika/AAZ-8164-2021 Zora, Metin/0000-0001-7764-2288; korkmaz, esra/0000-0002-6181-3254; ILHAN, Suleyman/0000-0002-6584-3979; atmaca, harika/0000-0002-8459-4373 Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [118Z428]

Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)) We thank the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK, grant no. 118Z428) for financial support of the synthesis of 1-pyrroline compounds. 18 2
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1612-1880 CHEM BIODIVERS Chem. Biodivers. JUL 2022
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9 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry,
Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry 3D8DB
35785434 2025-06-24 WOS:000820398400001

J Mahdi, Y; Khmou, M; Souadka, A; Agouri, HE; Ech-charif, S;
Mounjid, C; Khannoussi, BE Mahdi, Youssef;
Khmou, Mouna; Souadka, Amine; Agouri, Hajar El; Ech-charif,
Soumaya; Mounjid, Chaimaa; Khannoussi, Basma El

Correlation between KRAS and NRAS mutational status and clinicopathological features in 414 cases of metastatic colorectal cancer in Morocco: the largest North African case series BMC GASTROENTEROLOGY English Article

KRAS; NRAS; Colorectal neoplasms; Metastases;
North Africa K-RAS; EGYPTIAN PATIENTS; BRAF MUTATIONS; COLON-
CANCER; ASSOCIATION; GENE; P53 BackgroundAdvances in molecular biology have improved understanding of the molecular features of carcinogenesis and progression of colorectal cancer. It is clear that the efficacy of anti-EGFR depends upon the RAS mutational status, since any mutation in RAS is associated with resistance to anti-EGFR therapy. The aim of this study is to report the largest North African description of KRAS and NRAS status in metastatic colorectal cancer and to describe the association of these mutations with clinicopathological characteristics.MethodsThis is a prospective study of all consecutive unselected metastatic colorectal cancer samples, collected from the Laboratory of Pathology at the National Institute of Oncology of Rabat, Morocco, from January 1st 2020 to December 31st 2021. The molecular analysis was performed on the Idylla (TM) platform (fully automated real-time polymerase chain reaction-based assay) for KRAS and NRAS mutations in exons 2, 3 and 4. These mutations were correlated to gender, primary tumor site, histological type and degree of differentiation of tumor using adequate statistical

methods. Results Four hundred fourteen colorectal tumors were screened for KRAS and NRAS mutations. These mutations occurred in 51.7% of tumors for KRAS (mainly in exon 12) and in 3% of tumors for NRAS. There was a significant correlation between NRAS mutation and age of colorectal patients in this study. The low rate of invalid RAS tests (1.7% for KRAS and 3.1% for NRAS) was certainly obtained due to the strict respect of pre-analytical factors such as cold ischemia time and formalin fixation. Conclusion We report the largest North African analysis of NRAS and KRAS status in colorectal metastatic patients. This study showed the ability in low middle income countries to perform a high rate of valid tests and the unusual trend towards older patients for NRAS mutations. [Mahdi, Youssef; Khmou, Mouna; Agouri, Hajar El; Ech-charif, Soumaya; Mounjid, Chaimaa; Khannoussi, Basma El] Natl Inst Oncol, Pathol Dept, Rabat, Morocco; [Mahdi, Youssef; Khmou, Mouna; Souadka, Amine; Agouri, Hajar El; Khannoussi, Basma El] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Fac Med & Pharm, Rabat, Morocco; [Souadka, Amine] Natl Inst Oncol, Surg Oncol Dept, Rabat, Morocco; [Mounjid, Chaimaa] Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Lab Biol Human Pathol BioPath, Fac Sci, Rabat, Morocco Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Mohammed V University in Rabat Mahdi, Y (corresponding author), Natl Inst Oncol, Pathol Dept, Rabat, Morocco.; Mahdi, Y (corresponding author), Mohammed V Univ Rabat, Fac Med & Pharm, Rabat, Morocco. ysf.mahdi@gmail.com Amine, Souadka/ABB-1728-2020 41 6 6
 0 2 BMC LONDON CAMPUS, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND 1471-230X BMC GASTROENTEROL BMC Gastroenterol. JUN 5 2023 23 1 193 10.1186/s12876-023-02694-7
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12876-023-02694-7> 7
 Gastroenterology & Hepatology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Gastroenterology & Hepatology IOLJ0 37277698 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000999772600003
 J Lendzion, K; Gornowicz, A; Strawa, JW; Bielawska, K; Czarnomysy, R; Poplawska, B; Bielawski, K; Tomczyk, M; Milytk, W; Bielawska, A Lendzion, Karolina; Gornowicz, Agnieszka; Strawa, Jakub W.; Bielawska, Katarzyna; Czarnomysy, Robert; Poplawska, Bozena; Bielawski, Krzysztof; Tomczyk, Michal; Milytk, Wojciech; Bielawska, Anna LC-PDA-MS and GC-MS Analysis of Scorzonera hispanica Seeds and Their Effects on Human Breast Cancer Cell Lines INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES English Article
 Scorzonera; seeds; polyphenols; LC-PDA-MS; GC-MS; breast cancer; biological activity PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; MEDICINAL-PLANTS; APOPTOSIS; ACID; (-)-SYRINGARESINOL; SESQUITERPENOID; INTERLEUKIN-10; CONSTITUENTS; METABOLITES Scorzonera hispanica is an herbaceous perennial cultivated in Central and Southern Europe. This study aimed to qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate the composition of oil, extracts, and fractions (SH1-SH12) obtained from S. hispanica seeds. Furthermore, an evaluation of biological activities in breast cancer cell lines was also performed. GC-MS analysis revealed that the primary components of the seed oil (SH12) were fatty acids and beta-sitosterol. In the evaluation of extracts

(SH1-SH3, SH8-SH10) and fractions (SH4-SH7, SH11) composition, the presence of apigenin, derivatives of p-coumaric and caffeic acids, was reported. In the biological assays, methanolic extract (SH1), diethyl ether (SH4), and chloroform (SH11) fractions exhibited cytotoxicity toward cells. The highest activity was observed for fatty acids- and 3,4-dimethoxycinnamate-rich SH11 (IC50: 399.18 μ g/mL for MCF-7, 781.26 μ g/mL for MDA-MB-231). SH11 was also observed to induce apoptosis in MCF-7 cells (52.4%). SH1, SH4, and SH11 attenuate signaling pathways and affect the expression of apoptosis-, autophagy-, and inflammation-related proteins. SH12 was non-toxic toward either cancer or normal cell lines in concentrations up to 1 mg/mL. The results suggest that S.

hispanica seeds exhibit a wide range of potential uses as a source of oil and bioactive compounds for complementary therapy of breast cancer. [Lendzion, Karolina; Gornowicz, Agnieszka; Poplawska, Bozena; Bielawska, Anna] Med Univ Bialystok, Fac Pharm, Dept Biotechnol, Ul Kilinskiego 1, PL-15089 Bialystok, Poland; [Strawa, Jakub W.; Tomczyk, Michal] Med Univ Bialystok, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharmacognosy, Ul Mickiewicza 2A, PL-15230 Bialystok, Poland; [Bielawska, Katarzyna; Miltik, Wojciech] Med Univ Bialystok, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharmaceut & Biopharmaceut Anal, Ul Mickiewicza 2D, PL-15222 Bialystok, Poland; [Czarnomysy, Robert; Bielawski, Krzysztof] Med Univ Bialystok, Fac Pharm, Dept Synth & Technol Drugs, Ul Kilinskiego 1, PL-15089 Bialystok, Poland Medical University of Bialystok; Medical University of Bialystok; Medical University of Bialystok; Medical University of BialystokLendzion, K (corresponding author), Med Univ Bialystok, Fac Pharm, Dept Biotechnol, Ul Kilinskiego 1, PL-15089 Bialystok, Poland.

karolina.lendzion@umb.edu.plTomczyk, Michał/G-2161-2016; Gornowicz, Agnieszka/AAA-5918-2020; Czarnomysy, Robert/R-5773-2018; Bielawski, Krzysztof/KLZ-2862-2024; Strawa, Jakub Wladyslaw/O-9211-2018; Miltik, Wojciech/P-6937-2018

Gornowicz, Agnieszka/0000-0002-0945-7870; Strawa, Jakub Wladyslaw/0000-0001-7133-1817; Lendzion, Karolina/0000-0003-3408-2289; Miltik, Wojciech/0000-0001-5150-6093; Bielawski, Krzysztof/0000-0003-3187-4205; Tomczyk, Michal/0000-0002-4063-1048

Medical University of Bialystok [SUB/2/DN/22/001/2229, SUB/2/DN/22/002/2229] Medical University of Bialystok This work has been financed by the Medical University of Bialystok, grant numbers: SUB/2/DN/22/001/2229 and SUB/2/DN/22/002/2229. 85

6 6 4 15 MDPI BASEL MDPI AG, Grosspeteranlage 5, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 1661-6596 1422-0067 INT J MOL SCI Int. J. Mol. Sci. OCT 2022 23 19

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Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry, Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry 5H6EY 36232888 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000867771700001

J Ilhan, S; Atmaca, H; Yilmaz, ES; Korkmaz, E; Zora, M Ilhan, Suleyman; Atmaca, Harika; Yilmaz, Elif Serel; Korkmaz, Esra; Zora, Metin N-Propargylic β -enaminones in breast cancer cells: Cytotoxicity, apoptosis, and cell cycle analyses JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY English Article

apoptosis; breast cancer; G0; G1 arrest; N-propargylic beta-enaminone; ROS level BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITY; TRABECTEDIN

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers worldwide and the discovery of new cytotoxic agents is needed. Enaminones are regarded to be a significant structural motif that is found in a variety of pharmacologically active compounds however the number of studies investigating the anticancer activities of N-propargylic beta-enaminones (NPEs) is limited. Herein we investigated the potential cytotoxic and apoptotic effects of 23 different NPEs (1-23) on human breast cancer cells. Cytotoxicity was evaluated via MTT assay. Apoptotic cell death and cell cycle distributions were investigated by flow cytometry. CM-H2DCFDA dye was used to evaluate cellular ROS levels. Expression levels of Bcl-2, Bax, p21, and Cyclin D1 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. ADME properties were calculated using the ADMET 2.0 tool. NPEs 4, 9, 16, and 21 showed selective cytotoxic activity against breast cancer cells with SI values > 2. NPEs induced apoptosis and caused significant changes in Bcl-2 and Bax mRNA levels. The cell cycle was arrested at the G0/G1 phase and levels of p21 and Cyclin D1 were upregulated in both breast cancer cells. ROS levels were significantly increased by NPEs, suggesting that the cytotoxic and apoptotic effects of NPEs were mediated by ROS. ADME analysis revealed that NPEs showed favorable distributions in both breast cancer cell lines, meaning good lipophilicity values, low unfractionated values, and high bioavailability. Therefore, these potential anticancer compounds should be further validated by in vivo studies for their appropriate function in human health with a safety profile, and a comprehensive drug interaction study should be performed. [Ilhan, Suleyman; Atmaca, Harika] Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, Manisa, Turkiye; [Yilmaz, Elif Serel; Korkmaz, Esra; Zora, Metin] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, Ankara, Turkiye; [Ilhan, Suleyman] Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, TR-45140 Manisa, Turkiye

Celal Bayar University; Middle East Technical University; Celal Bayar University Ilhan, S (corresponding author), Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, TR-45140 Manisa, Turkiye. suleyman.ilhan@cbu.edu.tr korkmaz, esra/AAE-7994-2022; Yilmaz, Elif Serel/LPP-8610-2024; Zora, Metin/ABB-7678-2020; ILHAN, Suleyman/AAZ-2000-2021; atmaca, harika/AAX-8164-2021

ILHAN, Suleyman/0000-0002-6584-3979; atmaca, harika/0000-0002-8459-4373 Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [110T113, 114Z811, 118Z428] Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS We thank the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK, grant no. 110T113, 114Z811, and 118Z428) for financial support of the synthesis of NPEs. 35 6 6

0 10 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 1095-6670 1099-0461 J BIOCHEM MOL TOXIC J. Biochem. Mol. Toxicol. APR 2023 37 4 10.1002/jb.23299

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jb.23299> JAN 2023 13 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Toxicology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Toxicology C90H9 36647602 2025-06-24 WOS:000914472500001

J Brim, H; Reddy, CS; Chirumamilla, L; Oskrochi, G; Deverapalli, M; Rashid, R; Rashid, M; Nair, V; Morrison, N; Byer, D; Thompson, T; Yasin, B; Johnson, D; Snowden, A; Mammen, P; Carter, G; Jolly, V; Thompson, R; Abdulmoniem, R; Karodeh, N;

Gojela, Y; Ahmed, A; Saroya, S; Gibbs, T; Dawodu, D; Shayegh, N; Ahmed, AH; Zahedi, I; Aduli, F; Kibreab, A; Laiyemo, AO; Shokrani, B; Zafar, R; Nembhard, C; Carethers, JM; Ashktorab, H

Brim, Hassan; Reddy, Challa Suryanarayana; Chirumamilla, Lakshmi; Oskrochi, Gholamreza; Deverapalli, Mrinalini; Rashid, Rumaisa; Rashid, Mudasir; Nair, Vaisakh; Morrison, Nicole; Byer, Danae; Thompson, Trae; Yasin, Belal; Johnson, David; Snowden, Alicia; Mammen, Priscilla; Carter, Gabriel; Jolly, Victor; Thompson, Rasheed; Abdulmoniem, Riad; Karodeh, Nima; Gojela, Yafiet; Ahmed, Ali; Saroya, Sabtain; Gibbs, Trinity; Dawodu, Dideolu; Shayegh, Nader; Ahmed, Ali H.; Zahedi, Iman; Aduli, Farshad; Kibreab, Angsom; Laiyemo, Adeyinka O.; Shokrani, Babak; Zafar, Rabia; Nembhard, Christine; Carethers, John M.; Ashktorab, Hassan

Trends and Symptoms Among Increasing Proportion of African Americans with Early-Onset Colorectal Cancer over a 60-Year Period
DIGESTIVE DISEASES AND SCIENCES
English Article

Early-onset; Late-onset; African Americans; Colorectal cancer
AGE; DISPARITIES; STATISTICS; GUIDELINES; FEATURES; BIOLOGY; TIME
Background The proportion of early onset colorectal cancer (EOCRC) is alarming in adults, including in African Americans (AA). Aim To investigate differences between EOCRC compared to late-onset colorectal cancer (LOCRC) among AA patients. Methods This retrospective study reviewed demographic, clinical presentations, colonoscopy, and pathology reports of patients at Howard University Hospital from 1959 to 2023. The study included 176 EOCRC cases (< 45 years) and 2034 LOCRC cases (> 45 years). Results Both EOCRC and LOCRC groups were predominantly AA (> 80%) with slightly more females (53%) than males. The mean age was 38 years for EOCRC and 66 years for LOCRC cases. EOCRC cases increased as a proportion of total detected CRC cases since 2010 (over 13%) after several decades of just above 6%. Family history of CRC in first degree relatives was higher among EOCRC (15.5% vs. 3.4% in LOCRC patients, $p < 0.01$). Symptoms at presentation were prevalent in both EOCRC (93.8%) and LOCRC (92.6%). EOCRC patients exhibited higher incidence of abdominal pain (23.3% vs. 17.2%, $p = 0.05$) and changes in bowel habits (24.4% vs. 14%, $p < 0.01$) compared to LOCRC patients. Other symptoms such as melena, hematochezia, and weight loss were less prevalent in EOCRC patients. Comorbidities like hypertension (HTN), diabetes mellitus (DM), and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) were less frequent among EOCRC patients. EOCRC was primarily observed in the sigmoid and rectosigmoid regions ($p = 0.02$). Metastasis at index colonoscopy was more prevalent with EOCRC compared to LOCRC ($p = 0.04$), with a higher proportion of patients at stage 3 cancer ($p < 0.05$). Significant differences were noted in the timeline for undergoing surgery after the diagnosis of colorectal cancer, with EOCRC patients taking longer than LOCRC patients ($p = 0.03$). Conclusion Presentation of EOCRC over LOCRC increased proportionally in our cohort since 2010 and is associated with family history, and symptoms such as abdominal pain and change in bowel habits. Likely because of age at presentation, there are less comorbidities among EOCRC patients who predominantly present in the outpatient setting, and more likely diagnosed with advanced stage lesions that are predominantly sigmoid or rectosigmoid. These findings are similar to observations seen in the general population with EOCRC, albeit African American patients have commonly had earlier age

presentation of CRC than White American patients. [Brim, Hassan; Reddy, Challa Suryanarayana; Chirumamilla, Lakshmi; Deverapalli, Mrinalini; Rashid, Rumaisa; Rashid, Mudasir; Nair, Vaisakh; Morrison, Nicole; Byer, Danae; Thompson, Trae; Yasin, Belal; Johnson, David; Snowden, Alicia; Mammen, Priscilla; Carter, Gabriel; Jolly, Victor; Thompson, Rasheed; Abdulmoniem, Riad; Karodeh, Nima; Gojela, Yafiet; Ahmed, Ali; Saroya, Sabtain; Gibbs, Trinity; Dawodu, Dideolu; Shayegh, Nader; Ahmed, Ali H.; Zahedi, Iman; Aduli, Farshad; Kibreab, Angsom; Laiyemo, Adeyinka O.; Shokrani, Babak; Zafar, Rabia; Nembhard, Christine; Ashktorab, Hassan] Howard Univ, Pathol & Canc Ctr, Dept Med, Coll Med, Washington 20059, DC USA; [Oskrochi, Gholamreza] Amer Univ Middle East, Coll Engn & Technol, Egaila, Kuwait; [Carethers, John M.] Univ Calif San Diego, Moores Canc Ctr, Wertheim Sch Publ Hlth & Human Longev, Dept Med, San Diego, CA USA Howard University; American University of the Middle East; University of California System; University of California San Diego Ashktorab, H (corresponding author), Howard Univ, Pathol & Canc Ctr, Dept Med, Coll Med, Washington 20059, DC USA. hashktorab@Howard.edu

Ashktorab, hassan/AAJ-2908-2020; Johnson, David/MXL-7780-2025 National Cancer Institute (National Institutes of Health) [R01CA258519] National Cancer Institute (National Institutes of Health) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by R01CA258519, grants from the National Cancer Institute (National Institutes of Health). 34 1 1 0 1 SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS 0163-2116 1573-2568 DIGEST DIS SCI Dig. Dis. Sci. JAN 2025 70 1 168 176

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J Triantafyllidis, JK; Kosmidis, PA; Papalois, A; Merikas, E; Cheracakis, P; Govosdis, V; Nicolakis, D; Panteris, V; Skourta, I; Tountas, I; Spanos, E; Karkanis, F; Golga, C

Triantafyllidis, J. K.; Kosmidis, Paris A.; Papalois, A.; Merikas, E.; Cheracakis, P.; Govosdis, V.; Nicolakis, D.; Panteris, V.; Skourta, I.; Tountas, I.; Spanos, E.; Karkanis, F.; Golga, C.

Screening programs for colorectal cancer in Greece: Results of two pilot studies conducted in March 2008 and 2009 ANNALS OF GASTROENTEROLOGY English Article

Colorectal cancer; screening; surveillance; fecal occult blood test; prevention

Background: Detection of occult blood in stools is an established method for the early detection of colorectal cancer in asymptomatic individuals of average risk. The aim of this study was to present the results derived from the application of the test in a cohort of Greek population of average risk. Subjects and Methods: We conducted two pilot studies in March 2008 and 2009 respectively. The first was conducted only in the greater area of Athens while the second one included two more major cities in the North and South part of the country (Salonika and Iraklion, Crete). In both campaigns all residents, aged between 55 and 72 years were asked through relevant television spots, articles in

newspapers, radio spots and press conferences to participate in both studies (March 2008 and March 2009), by submitting a stool sample in the nearest "Biomedicine" Laboratory. For the detection of haemoglobin in stools LINEAR immunochemical FOBT was applied. This test is a qualitative, lateral flow immunoassay for the detection of human hemoglobin in stools. In order to include in the statistical analysis more than 90% of all examined individuals, we divided the number of subjects participating in the 2009 trial into three groups aged 55-60, 61-66, and 67-72 years. Moreover, in order to be able to calculate the odds ratios, these groups were transformed from numerical to nominal ones. Statistical analysis was performed using Pearson chi square test. Results: 1st trial, March 2008: The total number of individuals examined was 4,010. The rate of positivity was 9.83% (394 out of 4,010 individuals examined). Among the positive samples 30.2% corresponded to subjects aged 55-60 years, 35.3% to subjects aged 61-65 years and 34.5% to subjects aged 65-70 years. 2nd trial, March 2009: The total number of individuals tested was 7,079 with 3,131 (44.2%) being men and 3,948 (55.8%) being women. The participation rate was: Athens 5,037 (71.1%), Salonika 1,407 (19.9%) and Iraklion 635 subjects (9.0%). The positivity rate was 11.1% (786 out of 7,079 subjects). The positivity rate among men (11.9%) (373/3,131) was higher compared to women (10.5%) (413/3,948) although this difference did not reach statistical significance ($P=0.057$). Mean age of the positive subjects was statistically significantly higher compared to negative ones (62.4 vs 61.9yrs, $P=0.01$). Significant differences existed between group 1 (55-60 years) vs group 3 (67-72 years). So, the probability of a positive test in the age of 67-72 was 1.36 times higher than at the age of 55-60 and the probability of a positive test in the age of 67-72 was 1.26 times higher than at the age of 61-66. Statistically significant difference in the positivity rate of the test between the three areas was noticed. So, residence was responsible for the variation in positive rate of FOBT by 6.9% (Eta statistics). Conclusion: The rate of positivity of iFOBT in Greece is in accordance with that reported in the relevant international literature and remains steady, at least during the years 2008 and 2009. However, it seems to be lower in areas adopting the so called Mediterranean diet (Iraklion, Crete). Taking into account the number of inhabitants of the country over the age of 55, we can assume that the compliance of the Greek population in colorectal cancer screening programs is relatively low. In the forthcoming years, screening programs in Greece must be adopted by the health authorities of the country in order to cover a larger part of the population. The experience derived from our studies could result in more successive and productive future programs. [Triantafyllidis, J. K.; Kosmidis, Paris A.; Papalois, A.; Merikas, E.; Cheracakis, P.; Govosdis, V.; Nicolakis, D.; Panteris, V.] Hellen Soc Gastrointestinal Oncol, Athens, Greece; [Triantafyllidis, J. K.; Nicolakis, D.; Panteris, V.] St Panteleimon Gen Hosp, Dept Gastroenterol, Nicea, Greece; [Skourta, I.] Non Profit Non Govt Org ATKAAIAZ, Athens, Greece; [Tountas, I.] Univ Athens, Ctr Hlth Serv Res, Med Sch, Athens, Greece; [Spanos, E.] BioIatriki Labs, Athens, Greece; [Karkanis, F.; Golga, C.] Roche Hellas Pharmaceut Co, Athens, Greece National & Kapodistrian University of Athens Triantafyllidis, JK (corresponding author), Iera Odos 354, Haidari 12461, Greece.

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 J Haslam, DE; John, EM; Knight, JA; Li, ZY; Buys, SS;
 Andrulis, IL; Daly, MB; Genkinger, JM; Terry, MB; Zhang, FF
 Haslam, Danielle E.; John, Esther M.; Knight,
 Julia A.; Li, Zhongyu; Buys, Saundra S.; Andrulis, Irene L.; Daly,
 Mary B.; Genkinger, Jeanine M.; Terry, Mary Beth; Zhang, Fang Fang
 Diet Quality and All-Cause Mortality in Women
 with Breast Cancer from the Breast Cancer Family Registry
 CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION
 English Article
 POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; MULTIETHNIC COHORT; DISEASE MORTALITY;
 INDEXES; RISK; HYPERTENSION; ADHERENCE; SURVIVORS; PATTERNS;
 ASSOCIATION
 Background: The impact of diet on breast cancer
 survival remains inconclusive. We assessed associations of all-
 cause mor-tality with adherence to the four diet quality indices:
 Healthy Eating Index-2015 (HEI-2015), Alternative Healthy Eating
 Index (AHEI), Alternative Mediterranean Diet (aMED), and Dietary
 Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH). Methods: Dietary intake
 data were evaluated for 6,157 North American women enrolled in the
 Breast Cancer Family Registry who had been diagnosed with invasive
 breast cancer from 1993 to 2011 and were followed through 2018.
 Pre-diagnosis (n = 4,557) or post-diagnosis (n = 1,600) dietary
 intake was estimated through a food frequency questionnaire.
 During a median follow-up time of 11.3 years, 1,265 deaths
 occurred. Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate
 multivariable-adjusted HR and 95% confi- dence intervals
 (CI). Results: Women in the highest versus lowest quartile of
 adher-ence to the HEI-2015, AHEI, aMED, and DASH indices had a
 lower risk of all-cause mortality. HR (95% CI) were 0.88 (0.74-
 1.04; Ptrend = 0.12) for HEI-2015; 0.82 (0.69-0.97; Ptrend = 0.02)
 for AHEI; 0.73 (0.59-0.92; Ptrend = 0.02) for aMED; and 0.78
 (0.65-0.94; Ptrend = 0.006) for DASH. In subgroup analyses, the
 associations with higher adherence to the four indices were
 similar for pre-or post-diagnosis dietary intake and were confined
 to women with a body mass index <25 kg/m2 and women with hormone
 receptor positive tumors. Conclusions: Higher adherence to the
 HEI-2015, AHEI, aMED, and DASH indices was associated with lower
 mortality among women with breast cancer. Impact: Adherence to a
 healthy diet may improve survival of women with breast cancer.
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 Tanenbaum Research Institute; University of Toronto; Utah System
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 Institute; University of Toronto; Fox Chase Cancer Center;
 Columbia University; Tufts University Zhang, FF (corresponding
 author), Tufts Univ, Nutr Epidemiol & Data Sci, 150 Harrison Ave,
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 Julia/A-6843-2012; Andrulis, Irene/E-7267-2013; Li, Zhongyu/HDO-
 2794-2022; Haslam, Danielle/V-8846-2019; Zhang, Fangfang/D-6776-
 2013 Buys, Saundra/0000-0003-4120-5697; Zhang, Fang Fang/0000-
 0002-3130-0087; Haslam, Danielle/0000-0003-0144-3287; John,
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J Carini, F; Tomasello, G; Jurjus, A; Geagea, A; Al Kattar, S;
 Damiani, P; Sinagra, E; Rappa, F; David, S; Cappello, F; Mazzola,
 M; Leone, A Carini, F.; Tomasello, G.; Jurjus, A.;
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COLORECTAL CANCER AND INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES: EFFECTS
 OF DIET AND ANTIOXIDANTS JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL REGULATORS AND
 HOMEOSTATIC AGENTS English Article

inflammatory bowel diseases; IBD;
 colorectal cancer; antioxidant; anti-inflammatory activity of tea
 COLON-CANCER; GREEN TEA; CELLS; POLYPHENOLS; INHIBITION;
 INDUCTION; GROWTH It is well established that oxidative
 stress is common in inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs).
 Accordingly, antioxidants are recommended for treatment. The aim

of this study is to compare the effects of antioxidants contained in the various types of tea on symptoms and evolution of IBD and colorectal cancer (CRC). Analysis of the literature revealed that the theaflavin-3, 30-digallate (TFDG) contained in black tea, and epigallocatechin-3-O-gallate (EGCG) contained in green tea have protective effects against oxidative stress. Moreover, these substances are involved in many biochemical processes responsible for inflammation and proliferation of cancer cells. It is documented that both TFDG and EGCG are able to reduce inflammatory phenomena and symptoms associated with IBD, as well as to reduce the proliferation of CRC cells. Most studies are performed in vitro or in experimental animal models. It is, therefore, advisable to formulate studies that could be carried out on humans or human samples, in order to develop the appropriate therapeutic strategies. [Carini, F.; Tomasello, G.; Geagea, A.; Rappa, F.; David, S.; Cappello, F.; Mazzola, M.; Leone, A.] Univ Palermo, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, Palermo, Italy; [Jurjus, A.; Geagea, A.; Al Kattar, S.] Amer Univ Beirut, Dept Anat Cell Biol & Physiol Sci, Beirut, Lebanon; [Damiani, P.] Univ Palermo, Sch Med & Surg, AOUP P Giaccone, Palermo, Italy; [Sinagra, E.; Mazzola, M.] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Techonolgy IEMEST P, Palermo, Italy; [Sinagra, E.] Fdn Ist S Raffaele G Giglio, Gastroenterol & Endoscopy Unit, Cefalu, Italy University of Palermo; American University of Beirut; University of Palermo Leone, A (corresponding author), Univ Palermo, Sch Med, Sect Histol & Embryol, BioNec, Via Vesrpo 129, I-90127 Palermo, Italy.

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TOMASELLO, GIOVANNI/0000-0002-3071-822X; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148; rappa, francesca/0000-0001-6610-5268; carini, francesco/0000-0001-9442-1671

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J Murtaugh, MA; Sweeney, C; Giuliano, AR; Herrick, JS; Hines, L; Byers, T; Baumgartner, KB; Slattery, ML

Murtaugh, Maureen A.; Sweeney, Carol; Giuliano, Anna R.; Herrick, Jennifer S.; Hines, Lisa; Byers, Tim; Baumgartner, Kathy B.; Slattery, Martha L. Diet patterns and breast cancer risk in Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women: the Four-Corners Breast Cancer Study AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

PROSPECTIVE COHORT; OBESITY; OVERWEIGHT; HISTORY; WEIGHT; FATBackground: There is a lower incidence of breast cancer among Hispanic women than among non-Hispanic white women. Little is known about the role of diet in this difference. Objective: We examined the associations of dietary patterns (Western, Prudent, Native Mexican, Mediterranean, and Dieter) with risk for breast cancer in Hispanic women (757 cases, 867 controls) and non-Hispanic white women (1524 cases, 1598 controls) from the Four-Corners Breast Cancer Study. Design: Dietary intake, physical

activity, and other exposures were assessed by using interviews. Dietary patterns were defined via factor analysis. Risk was assessed by using logistic regression with adjustment for age, center, education, smoking, total activity, calories, dietary fiber, dietary calcium, height, parity, recent hormone exposure, family history of breast cancer, menopausal status, and body mass index X recent hormone exposure. Results: The Western (odds ratio for highest versus lowest quartile: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.04,168; P for trend < 0.01) and Prudent (1.42; 1. 1.4, 1.77; P for trend < 0.01) dietary patterns were associated with greater risk, and the Native Mexican (0.68; 0.55, 0.85; P for trend < 0.01) and Mediterranean (0.76; 0.63, 0.92; P for trend < 0.01) dietary patterns were associated with lower risk of breast cancer. Body mass index modified the associations of the Western diet and breast cancer among postmenopausal women and those of the Native Mexican diet among premenopausal women. Conclusions: Associations of dietary patterns with breast cancer risk varied by menopausal and body mass index status, but there was little difference in associations between non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women. [Murtaugh, Maureen A.; Sweeney, Carol; Herrick, Jennifer S.; Slattey, Martha L.] Univ Utah, Dept Internal Med, Div Epidemiol, Provo, UT USA; [Giuliano, Anna R.] Moffit Canc Ctr, Tampa, FL USA; [Hines, Lisa] Univ Colorado, Dept Biol, Denver, CO 80202 USA; [Byers, Tim] Univ Colorado, Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med & Biometr, Denver, CO USA; [Baumgartner, Kathy B.] Univ Louisville, Dept Epidemiol & Populat Hlth, Louisville, KY 40292 USA Utah System of Higher Education; University of Utah; University of Colorado System; University of Colorado Denver; University of Colorado System; University of Colorado Denver; University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus; University of Louisville Murtaugh, MA (corresponding author), AC 230 SOM,30N 1900 E St, Salt Lake City, UT 84132 USA.

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics 288UT 18400722 Bronze, Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000255012000025

J Shirkhani, M; Heydarheydari, S; Farshchian, N; Eivazi, MT; Haghparsat, A Shirkhani, Mostafa; Heydarheydari, Sahel; Farshchian, Negin; Eivazi, Mohammad Taghi; Haghparsat, Abbas Fetal Dose Estimation for Pregnant Breast Cancer Patients during Radiotherapy Using an In-house Phantom MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article Breast cancer; Radiation therapy; Fetal dose Background: Up to 3% of breast cancers may be diagnosed in pregnancy, during which period radiation therapy is not preferred, yet sometimes

inevitable. Due to fetal radiation sensitivity, the fetal radiation safety is of particular concern. The present study was performed to estimate fetal dose for pregnant breast cancer patients during radiotherapy using an in-house phantom. Method: The fetal dose was estimated through phantom measurement using an ion chamber dosimeter. The phantom measurement was performed by simulating treatment planning on an in-house anthropomorphic phantom which consisted of natural human bone, cork, and paraffin. The right breast and the right supraclavicular area of the phantom were irradiated under the four-field technique with 6 and 10 MV photon beams for un-wedged and wedged fields. Results: During the first trimester of pregnancy, the radiation dose delivered to the fetus was in the range of 0.11-0.14 Gy for a 50 Gy total tumor dose in 25 fractions. The fetal dose in the second and third trimester of pregnancy ranged from 0.14-0.19 Gy to 0.22-0.32 Gy, respectively. Conclusion: According to the results, the fetal dose is strongly dependent upon the energy beam, treatment procedure, and gestational stage. [Shirkhani, Mostafa; Heydarheydari, Sahel; Eivazi, Mohammad Taghi; Haghparast, Abbas] Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Dept Med Phys, Kermanshah, Iran; [Farshchian, Negin] Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Dept Radiat Oncol, Kermanshah, Iran; [Farshchian, Negin; Haghparast, Abbas] Imam Reza Hosp, Clin Res Dev Ctr, Kermanshah, Iran Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences

Haghparast, A (corresponding author), Parastar Blvd, POB 6714415333, Kermanshah, Iran. a.haghparast@kums.ac.ir
Heydarheydari, Sahel/N-2393-2014 Research Council of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; Clinical Research Development Center, Imam Reza Hospital Research Council of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; Clinical Research Development Center, Imam Reza Hospital The authors gratefully acknowledge the Research Council of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research Development Center, Imam Reza Hospital for their financial support and cooperation. This work (approved research plan No: 93156) was performed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Med. Phys. D. of Mostafa Shirkhani, Faculty of Medicine, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran. 19 3 3 0 3

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Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology
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J Bevanda, D; Racetin, A; Kelam, N; Filipovic, N; Bevanda, M; Dimlic, MR; Budimir, J; Glibo, DB; Bevanda, I; Ramljak, D; Vukojevic, K Bevanda, Danijel; Racetin, Anita; Kelam, Nela; Filipovic, Natalija; Bevanda, Mateo; Rudan Dimlic, Marina; Budimir, Jelena; Bevanda Glibo, Daniela; Bevanda, Ivana; Ramljak, Danica; Vukojevic, Katarina

Expression Pattern of AIFM3, VGLL4, and WNT4 in Patients with Different Stages of Colorectal Cancer CANCERS

English Article

colorectal cancer; AIFM3; VGLL4; WNT4 MICROSATELLITE
INSTABILITY Background/Objectives: Colorectal cancer (CRC) remains a significant health burden, and its delayed diagnosis at advanced stages leads to poor survival outcome. Detection of known and novel prognostic markers is essential. In this study, the status

of likely prognostic markers-the apoptotic inducing factor (AIFM3), vestigial-like family member 4 (VGLL4), and WNT4-was evaluated. Methods: AIFM3, VGLL4, and WNT4 expression in CRC tissues across different stages (Dukes A-D) were analyzed using histological immunofluorescence staining and RNA sequencing analyses. Results: In advanced CRC stages, progressive loss of normal crypt architecture, reduction of goblet cells, and necrotic debris were detected along with differential expression patterns of AIFM3, VGLL4, and WNT4. AIFM3 exhibited high reactivity in the lamina propria of healthy tissue and Dukes A, but this was diminished in advanced CRC stages. VGLL4 expression, initially confined to the lamina propria, increased significantly in the epithelium of Dukes B and C, with a cytoplasmic localization pattern. WNT4 expression was elevated in the CRC epithelium across all stages, contrasting with a significant reduction in lamina propria reactivity. RNA sequencing corroborated these findings, showing significant downregulation of AIFM3 and WNT4 and upregulation of VGLL4 in CRC tissues compared to controls. Expression of AIFM3 and WNT4 showed no correlation with survival outcome, while low VGLL4 expression was correlated with better survival outcome. Conclusions: The results suggest distinct roles for AIFM3, VGLL4, and WNT4 in CRC progression, highlighting only VGLL4 as a potential prognostic marker. Further evaluation of VGLL4 and its specific role in CRC progression remains to be elucidated. [Bevanda, Danijel; Bevanda Glibo, Daniela] Univ Mostar, Univ Hosp Mostar, Sch Med, Dept Gastroenterol, Bijeli Brijeg Bb, Mostar 88000, Bosnia & Hercegovina; [Racetin, Anita; Kelam, Nela; Filipovic, Natalija; Vukojevic, Katarina] Univ Split, Dept Anat Histol & Embryol, Lab Early Human Dev, Sch Med, Soltanska 2A, Split 21000, Croatia; [Bevanda, Mateo] Univ Mostar, Univ Hosp Mostar, Sch Med, Dept Surg, Bijeli Brijeg Bb, Mostar 88000, Bosnia & Hercegovina; [Rudan Dimlic, Marina; Budimir, Jelena; Ramljak, Danica; Vukojevic, Katarina] Univ Split, Mediterranean Inst Life Sci MedILS, Mestrovicevo Setaliste 45, Split 21000, Croatia; [Bevanda, Ivana] Univ Mostar, Univ Hosp Mostar, Sch Med, Dept Endocrinol, Bijeli Brijeg Bb, Mostar 88000, Bosnia & Hercegovina; [Vukojevic, Katarina] Univ Split, Ctr Translat Res Biomed, Sch Med, Soltanska 2A, Split 21000, Croatia University of Mostar; University of Split; University of Mostar; University of Split; University of Mostar; University of Split Vukojevic, K (corresponding author), Univ Split, Dept Anat Histol & Embryol, Lab Early Human Dev, Sch Med, Soltanska 2A, Split 21000, Croatia.; Vukojevic, K (corresponding author), Univ Split, Mediterranean Inst Life Sci MedILS, Mestrovicevo Setaliste 45, Split 21000, Croatia.; Vukojevic, K (corresponding author), Univ Split, Ctr Translat Res Biomed, Sch Med, Soltanska 2A, Split 21000, Croatia.

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 Vukojevic, Katarina/AAU-1906-2020; Kelam, Nela/KFR-9517-2024;
 Vukojevic, Katarina/D-5246-2017 Kelam, Nela/0000-0002-6529-5474;
 Budimir, Jelena/0000-0001-5411-5530; Vukojevic, Katarina/0000-0003-2182-2890; Filipovic, Natalija/0000-0002-8943-4109; Rudan Dimlic, Marina/0009-0004-8480-3616; Bevanda, Mateo/0000-0002-2121-4302 Croatian Science Foundation; [IP-2022-10-8720] Croatian

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J Madani, SH; Payandeh, M; Sadeghi, M; Motamed, H; Sadeghi, E
Madani, Seyed-Hamid; Payandeh, Mehrdad;
Sadeghi, Masoud; Motamed, Hajar; Sadeghi, Edris The
correlation between Ki-67 with other prognostic factors in breast
cancer: A study in Iranian patients INDIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL
AND PAEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY English Article
Breast cancer; histological grade; Ki-
67; P53 PROLIFERATION MARKERS; KI67; P53; ASSOCIATION;
EXPRESSION; CARCINOMA; TUMOR; METAANALYSIS; FRACTION; INDEX

Context: Despite the fact that breast cancer (BC) is a major
health issue, very few studies describe its characteristics in the
Middle East. Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the use
and value of Ki-67 as a prognostic marker in BC and associations
between Ki-67, clinical, and histopathological parameters were
evaluated. Subjects and Methods: In a retrospective study, 260 BC
women and invasive ductal carcinoma were included to our study in
Kermanshah city, Iran. Age, tumor size, lymph node involvement,
histological grade, nuclear grade, and vascular invasion were
other factors that determined in a lot of patients. Results: The
mean age at diagnosis was 47.6 years (range, 24-84 years) with
100% female. Of 243 patients that tumor size was determined for
them, 207 patients (85.2%) had tumor size ≥ 2 cm, and 36 patients
(14.8%) had size < 2 cm and also of 237 patients, 47 patients
(19.8%), 140 (59.1%), and 50 (21.1%) had histological grades I,
II, and III, respectively. There is significant correlation
between Ki-67 with nuclear grade, human epidermal growth factor
receptor 2 (HER2), and p53 ($P < 0.05$). Based on this result, more
patients with Ki-67 $\geq 20\%$ have higher nuclear grade, p53-
positive, and HER2-positive. There was correlation between Ki-67
with type of tumor ($P = 0.009$). Conclusions: The higher Ki-67 has
a direct significant correlation with higher nuclear grade, p53-
positive, and HER2-positive. Furthermore, triple negative patients
have higher Ki-67 compared to other subtypes. [Madani, Seyed-
Hamid; Motamed, Hajar] Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Imam Reza Hosp,
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(corresponding author), Kermanshah Univ Med Sci, Med Biol Res Ctr,
Kermanshah, Iran. Sadeghi_mbrc@yahoo.com Sadeghi, Edris/O-
2936-2015; Madani, Seyed/R-9322-2017; Motamed, Hajar/I-2011-2018;
Sadeghi, Masoud/P-1546-2015; Payandeh, Mehrdad/N-1029-2017
Sadeghi, Masoud/0000-0002-3586-3012; Madani, Seyed
Hamid/0000-0001-9435-4579; Sadeghi, Edris/0000-0001-7742-9372;
Motamed, Hajar/0000-0002-4419-0497; Payandeh, Mehrdad/0000-0003-
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J Panagopoulou, M; Karaglanı, M; Manolopoulos, VG; Iliopoulos,
I; Tsamardinos, I; Chatzaki, E Panagopoulou,
Maria; Karaglanı, Makrina; Manolopoulos, Vangelis G.; Iliopoulos,
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Deciphering the Methylation Landscape in Breast Cancer:
Diagnostic and Prognostic Biosignatures through Automated Machine
Learning CANCERS English Article

breast cancer; methylation; machine
learning; signature; predictive model; bioinformatics; pathway;
transcription DNA METHYLATION; COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS; CELL-
PROLIFERATION; TISSUE INHIBITOR; GROWTH; EXPRESSION; PREDICTION;
SIGNATURE; GENE; AIM2 Simple Summary Breast cancer (BrCa) is
characterized by aberrant DNA methylation. We leveraged high-
throughput methylation data from BrCa and normal breast tissues
and identified 11,176 to 27,786 differentially methylated genes
(DMGs) against clinically relevant end-points. Innovative
automated machine learning was employed to construct three highly
performing signatures for (1) the discrimination of BrCa patients
from healthy individuals, (2) the identification of BrCa
metastatic disease and (3) the early diagnosis of BrCa.
Furthermore, functional analysis revealed that most genes selected
in the signatures showed associations to BrCa, with regulation of
transcription being the main biological process, the nucleus being
the main cellular component and transcription factor activity and
sequence-specific DNA binding being the main molecular functions.
Overall, revisiting methylome datasets led to three high-
performance signatures that are readily available for improving
BrCa precision management and significant knowledge mining related
to disease pathophysiology. DNA methylation plays an important
role in breast cancer (BrCa) pathogenesis and could contribute to
driving its personalized management. We performed a complete
bioinformatic analysis in BrCa whole methylome datasets, analyzed
using the Illumina methylation 450 bead-chip array. Differential
methylation analysis vs. clinical end-points resulted in 11,176 to
27,786 differentially methylated genes (DMGs). Innovative
automated machine learning (AutoML) was employed to construct
signatures with translational value. Three highly performing and
low-feature-number signatures were built: (1) A 5-gene signature
discriminating BrCa patients from healthy individuals (area under
the curve (AUC): 0.994 (0.982-1.000)). (2) A 3-gene signature
identifying BrCa metastatic disease (AUC: 0.986 (0.921-1.000)).
(3) Six equivalent 5-gene signatures diagnosing early disease
(AUC: 0.973 (0.920-1.000)). Validation in independent patient
groups verified performance. Bioinformatic tools for functional
analysis and protein interaction prediction were also employed.
All protein encoding features included in the signatures were
associated with BrCa-related pathways. Functional analysis of DMGs
highlighted the regulation of transcription as the main biological
process, the nucleus as the main cellular component and
transcription factor activity and sequence-specific DNA binding as

the main molecular functions. Overall, three high-performance diagnostic/prognostic signatures were built and are readily available for improving BrCa precision management upon prospective clinical validation. Revisiting archived methylomes through novel bioinformatic approaches revealed significant clarifying knowledge for the contribution of gene methylation events in breast carcinogenesis. [Panagopoulou, Maria; Karaglan, Makrina; Manolopoulos, Vangelis G.; Chatzaki, Ekaterini] Democritus Univ Thrace, Med Sch, Lab Pharmacol, GR-68100 Alexandroupolis, Greece; [Iliopoulos, Ioannis] Univ Crete, Sch Med, Dept Basic Sci, GR-71003 Iraklion, Greece; [Tsamardinos, Ioannis] Gnosis Data Anal PC, JADBIO, Sci & Technol Pk Crete, GR-70013 Iraklion, Greece; [Tsamardinos, Ioannis] Univ Crete, Dept Comp Sci, GR-70013 Iraklion, Greece; [Tsamardinos, Ioannis] Fdn Res & Technol Hellas, Inst Appl & Computat Math, GR-70013 Iraklion, Greece; [Chatzaki, Ekaterini] Hellenic Mediterranean Univ Res Ctr, Inst Agrifood & Life Sci, GR-71410 Iraklion, Greece Democritus University of Thrace; University of Crete; University of Crete; Foundation for Research & Technology - Hellas (FORTH) Chatzaki, E (corresponding author), Democritus Univ Thrace, Med Sch, Lab Pharmacol, GR-68100 Alexandroupolis, Greece.; Chatzaki, E (corresponding author), Hellenic Mediterranean Univ Res Ctr, Inst Agrifood & Life Sci, GR-71410 Iraklion, Greece. mpanagop@med.duth.gr; mkaragla@med.duth.gr; emanolop@med.duth.gr; iliopj@med.uoc.gr; tsamard@csd.uoc.gr; achatzak@med.duth.gr Chatzaki, Ekaterini/CAF-7645-2022; Karaglan, Makrina/JWO-3435-2024; Panagopoulou, Maria/KUD-6509-2024; Manolopoulos, Vangelis/J-3312-2015 Panagopoulou, Maria/0000-0002-7107-4774; Chatzaki, Ekaterini/0000-0002-5832-4257; Manolopoulos, Vangelis/0000-0003-0849-5469; Karaglan, Makrina/0000-0002-9853-3571 project "DNA methylation as a minimally-invasive biomarker: development and validation of classifiers with prognostic and/or predictive clinical value in breast cancer therapy" under the call for proposals EDULLL 103 [MIS 5049913]; European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) by the Operational Programme Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning 2014-2020 project "DNA methylation as a minimally-invasive biomarker: development and validation of classifiers with prognostic and/or predictive clinical value in breast cancer therapy" under the call for proposals EDULLL 103; European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) by the Operational Programme Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning 2014-2020 This research was carried out and funded in the context of the project "DNA methylation as a minimally-invasive biomarker: development and validation of classifiers with prognostic and/or predictive clinical value in breast cancer therapy" (MIS 5049913) under the call for proposals EDULLL 103. The project was co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) by the Operational Programme Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning 2014-2020. 77 25 25 0 7 MDPI BASEL MDPI AG, Grosspeteranlage 5, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2072-6694 Cancers Cancers APR 2021 13 7 1677 10.3390/cancers13071677 <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/cancers13071677> 21 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology RK5DY 33918195 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000638318000001

J Mannoh, I; Turkson-Ocran, RA; Mensah, J; Mensah, D; Yi, SS; Michos, ED; Commodore-Mensah, Y Mannoh, Ivy; Turkson-Ocran, Ruth-Alma; Mensah, Jasmine; Mensah, Danielle; Yi, Stella S.; Michos, Erin D.; Commodore-Mensah, Yvonne

Disparities in Awareness of Myocardial Infarction and Stroke Symptoms and Response Among United States- and Foreign-Born Adults in the National Health Interview Survey JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION English Article

cardiovascular disease; disparities; health education; heart attack; immigrants; stroke HEART-ATTACK

Background Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, defined as nonfatal myocardial infarction (MI), coronary heart disease death, or fatal or nonfatal stroke, is the leading cause of death in the United States. MI and stroke symptom awareness and response reduce delays in hospitalization and mortality. Methods and Results We analyzed cross-sectional data from the 2014 and 2017 National Health Interview Surveys on US- and foreign-born adults from 9 regions of birth (Europe, South America, Mexico/Central America/Caribbean, Russia, Africa, Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Asia, and Southeast Asia). The outcomes were recommended MI and stroke knowledge, defined as knowing all 5 symptoms of MI or stroke, respectively, and choosing "call 9-1-1" as the best response. We included 63 059 participants, with a mean age 49.4 years; 54.1% were women, and 38.5% had a high school education or less. Recommended MI and stroke knowledge were highest in US-born people. In both 2014 and 2017, MI knowledge was lowest in individuals born in Asia (23.9% $\pm$ 2.5% and 32.1% $\pm$ 3.3%, respectively), and stroke knowledge lowest for the Indian subcontinent (44.4% $\pm$ 2.4% and 46.0% $\pm$ 3.2%, respectively). Among foreign-born adults, people from Russia and Europe had the highest prevalence of recommended MI knowledge in 2014 (37.4% $\pm$ 5.4%) and 2017 (43.5% $\pm$ 2.5%), respectively, and recommended stroke knowledge was highest in people from Europe (61.0% $\pm$ 2.6% and 67.2% $\pm$ 2.5%). Improvement in knowledge was not significant in all groups between 2014 and 2017. Conclusions These findings suggest a disparity in MI and stroke symptom awareness and response among immigrants in the United States. Culturally tailored public health education and health literacy initiatives are needed to help reduce these disparities in awareness.

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ycommod1@jhu.edu Commodore-Mensah, Yvonne/AAP-3381-2020; Turkson-Ocran, Ruth-Alma/L-3421-2017 Turkson-Ocran, Ruth-Alma/0000-0001-9932-052X; Commodore-Mensah, Yvonne/0000-0002-5054-3025; Michos, Erin/0000-0002-5547-5084 National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities [U54MD000538]; National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute [R01HL141427]; National Heart Lung and Blood Institute [R01HL141427] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER; National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities [U54MD000538] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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 (NIMHD)) Dr. Yi is supported by grants U54MD000538 from the
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Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems Science Citation Index

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J Fouzat, A; Hussein, OJ; Gupta, I; Al-Farsi, HF; Khalil, A;
 Al Moustafa, AE Fouzat, Arij; Hussein, Ola

Jihad; Gupta, Ishita; Al-Farsi, Halema F.; Khalil, Ashraf; Al
 Moustafa, Ala-Eddin Elaeagnus angustifolia Plant

Extract Induces Apoptosis via P53 and Signal Transducer and
 Activator of Transcription 3 Signaling Pathways in Triple-Negative
 Breast Cancer Cells FRONTIERS IN NUTRITION English

Article

Elaeagnus

angustifolia; triple-negative breast cancer; apoptosis; stat3; p53

NATURAL-PRODUCTS; STAT3; RESISTANCE; DISCOVERY; PATTERNS;

TARGET; L. Elaeagnus angustifolia (EA) is used as an alternative
 medicine in the Middle East to manage numerous human diseases. We
 recently reported that EA flower extract inhibits cell
 proliferation and invasion of human oral and HER2-positive breast
 cancer cells. Nevertheless, the outcome of EA extract on triple-
 negative breast cancer (TNBC) cells has not been explored yet. We
 herein investigate the effect of the aqueous EA extract (100 and
 200 μ l/ml) on two TNBC cell lines (MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-436)
 for 48 h and explore its underlying molecular pathways. Our data
 revealed that EA extract suppresses cell proliferation by
 approximately 50% and alters cell-cycle progression of these two
 cancer cell lines. Additionally, EA extract induces cell apoptosis
 by 40-50%, accompanied by the upregulation of pro-apoptotic
 markers (Bax and cleaved caspase-8) and downregulation of the
 anti-apoptotic marker, Bcl-2. Moreover, EA extract inhibits colony
 formation compared to their matched control. More significantly,
 the molecular pathway analysis of EA-treated cells revealed that
 EA extract enhances p53 expression, while inhibiting the
 expression of total and phosphorylated Signal Transducer and
 Activator Of Transcription 3 (STAT3) in both cell lines,
 suggesting p53 and STAT3 are the main key players behind the
 biological events provoked by the extract in TNBC cells. Our
 findings implicate that EA flower extract may possess an important
 potential as an anticancer drug against TNBC. [Fouzat, Arij;

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Hlth, Doha, Qatar; [Gupta, Ishita; Al-Farsi, Halema F.; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, Doha, Qatar; [Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar
Qatar University; Qatar University; Qatar University Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, Doha, Qatar.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar. ala-eddin.almoustafa@mcgill.ca hussein, ola/GQI-4091-2022 Hussein, Ola/0000-0001-7213-9077; Hassan, Arij/0000-0002-2012-4153

49 14 14 2 10 FRONTIERS MEDIA
SA LAUSANNE AVENUE DU TRIBUNAL FEDERAL 34, LAUSANNE, CH-1015, SWITZERLAND 2296-861X FRONT NUTR Front. Nutr. MAR 18 2022 9 871667

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J Nouri, R; Schroeder, J; Champiri, BM; Akochakian, M Nouri, Reza; Schroeder, Jan; Champiri, Bahareh Mahmudieh; Akochakian, Mahdiah Effect of Six-Week Resistance Training with Thera-Band and Combined Training on Static and Dynamic Balance in Breast Cancer Survivors: A Randomized Clinical Controlled Trial MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Resistance training; Core stability training; Breast cancer EXERCISE PROGRAM; POSTURAL CONTROL; WOMEN; ADULTS; REHABILITATION; INSTABILITY; PREVENTION; INJURY; ERROR; MODEL

Background: Balance impairment is related to breast cancer treatments, such as radiation therapy and chemotherapy. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of six-week resistance training with Thera-Band and combined training (training with Thera-Band and core stability training) on static and dynamic balance in breast cancer survivors. Methods: In this randomized controlled trail, we divided 75 patients with breast cancer into three groups: 1) resistance training group (n=25, age= 46 +/- 5.82, BMI= 25.7 +/- 3.9), combined training group, (n=25, age= 48.9 +/- 7.06, BMI 24.6 +/- 3.5), and control group (n=25, age= 46 +/- 7.15, BMI= 25.17 +/- 3.7). Afterwards, we employed Single leg standing and Balance Error Scoring System (BESS) to measure the static balance; Four Square Step Test (FSST) and Timed Up and Go (TUG) were further used for dynamic balance in pre- and post-test. Exercise program was performed by two training groups for six weeks and three sessions per week. Resistance training with Thera-Band group performed 13 resistance trainings with Them-Band. In combined group, resistance training was similar to Thera-Band group, but combined group were performed seven core stability trainings. We analyzed the data by two-way repeated measurements ANOVA using the software package SPSS V.22. Results: Results showed that there were no significant interaction effects indicating an exercise specific development, depending on the type of exercise or control condition $P>0.05$). Furthermore, there were no significant deference among the resistance training with Thera-Band, the combined exercise, and the control groups ($P>0.05$). Conclusion: It can be concluded that the six-week resistance training with Thera-Band and combined training (training with Thera-Band and core stability training) has no positive effects on static and dynamic balance in breast cancer survivors. We

recommend that more studies be conducted in this regard. [Nouri, Reza; Champiri, Bahareh Mahmudieh; Akochakian, Mahdiah] Univ Tehran, Dept Sport Sci, Kish Int Campus, Mirmohana Blvd, Kish Island, Iran; [Schroeder, Jan] Univ Hamburg, Fac Psychol & Human Movement Sci, Dept Sports & Exercise Med, Hamburg, Germany

University of Hamburg Nouri, R (corresponding author), Univ Tehran, Dept Sport Sci, Kish Int Campus, Mirmohana Blvd, Kish Island, Iran. nuri_r7@ut.ac.ir Schroeder, Jan/Z-2082-2019; Akoochakian, Mahdiah/HKM-6688-2023 Akoochakian, Mahdiah/0000-0003-3214-5135; Schroeder, Jan/0000-0001-9484-1334

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J Haghnavaaz, N; Asghari, F; Shekari, N; Shanehbandi, D; Javadian, M; Mohammadi, A; Baradaran, B; Kazemi, T

Haghnavaaz, Navideh; Asghari, Faezeh; Shekari, Najibeh; Shanehbandi, Dariush; Javadian, Mahsa; Mohammadi, Ali; Baradaran, Behzad; Kazemi, Tohid

Paclitaxel May Inhibit Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Properties of Triple-negative Breast Cancer Cell Line via Altering the Expression of EMT-promoting and -inhibiting MicroRNAs MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Breast cancer; MiR-199a-5p; MiR-10b; Paclitaxel; Vimentin; MMP-9 E-CADHERIN; METASTASIS; INVASION Background: Abnormal expressions of microRNAs are related to various cancers such as breast cancer for which paclitaxel is widely used as a chemotherapeutic agent. We aimed to investigate the effect of paclitaxel treatment on the expression level of miR-199a-5p and miR-10b, involved in epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) process in breast cancer cell lines. Methods: Human breast cancer cell lines BT-474, SKBR-3, MDA-MB-231, and MCF-7 were cultured and MTT assay was used to determine IC50 of paclitaxel. RNA was extracted, cDNA was synthesized, and the expression level of miRNAs and genes was quantitatively determined using real-time PCR. Results: After treatment with paclitaxel, the expression level of miR-199a-5p significantly decreased in MCF-7 and SKBR-3 cell lines, while it increased in MDAMB-231 and BT-474. The expression level of miR-10b was also significantly reduced in MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, and SKBR-3 and increased in BT-474 cell lines following treatment with paclitaxel. Our results further indicated that paclitaxel reduced the expression level of vimentin and MMP-9 in MDA-MB-231 cell line. Conclusion: Our findings revealed the increased expression of EMT-inhibitor miR-199a-5p and the decreased expression of metastamir miR-10b after treatment of MDA-MB-231 metastatic breast cancer cell line. Reduced expressions of vimentin and MMP-9 were also observed, corroborating the inhibition of metastasis markers in this type of breast cancer. The therapeutic effect of paclitaxel may in part be due to the change in the balance of EMT-promoting and EMT-inhibiting miRNAs.

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J Ungvari, Z; Fekete, M; Fekete, JT; Grosso, G; Ungvari, A;
 Gyorffy, B Ungvari, Zoltan; Fekete, Monika;
 Fekete, Janos Tibor; Grosso, Giuseppe; Ungvari, Anna; Gyorffy,
 Balazs Adherence to the Mediterranean diet and its
 protective effects against colorectal cancer: a meta-analysis of
 26 studies with 2,217,404 participants GEROSCIENCE
 English Article; Early Access
 Healthy aging; Dietary intervention; Malignant disease;
 Malignancies; Tumor; Unhealthy aging CEREBROMICROVASCULAR
 ENDOTHELIAL-CELLS; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-FACTORS; VASCULAR OXIDATIVE
 STRESS; CELLULAR SENESENCE; SEX-DIFFERENCES; COENZYME Q(10);
 ELDERLY-MEN; OLIVE-OIL; QUALITY; CONSUMPTION Colorectal cancer
 (CRC) is a major global health concern and represents a
 significant public health challenge in Hungary, where it exhibits
 some of the highest morbidity and mortality rates in the European
 Union. The Mediterranean diet has been suggested to reduce the
 incidence of CRC, but comprehensive evidence from diverse study
 designs is needed to substantiate this effect. A systematic
 literature search was conducted in PubMed, ClinicalTrials.gov,
 CENTRAL, and the Web of Science to identify randomized controlled
 trials and human clinical trials from 2008 to 2024 to identify
 relevant studies. Statistical analysis was performed using the
<https://metaanalysisonline.com> web application using a random
 effects model to estimate the pooled hazard rates (HRs). Forest
 plots, funnel plots, and Z-score plots were utilized to visualize
 results. We identified 15 clinical trials and 9 case-control
 studies, encompassing a total of 2,217,404 subjects. The pooled
 analysis indicated that adherence to the Mediterranean diet
 significantly reduced the prevalence of CRC (HR = 0.84, 95% CI =
 0.78-0.91, p < 0.01). This protective effect was consistent across
 sexes, with HRs of 0.85 (95% CI = 0.75-0.97, p = 0.01) for males
 and 0.88 (95% CI = 0.79-0.99, p = 0.03) for females. Case-control
 studies specifically showed a substantial effect (HR = 0.51, 95%
 CI = 0.38-0.68, p < 0.01). Notable heterogeneity was observed

across studies, yet the a priori information size was substantially below the cumulative sample size, ensuring sufficient data for reliable conclusions. The findings from this meta-analysis reinforce the protective role of the Mediterranean diet against CRC. The results of this meta-analysis will inform dietary interventions designed to mitigate CRC risk, which are conducted within the framework of the Semmelweis Study, an ongoing comprehensive cohort study at Semmelweis University, designed to explore the multifaceted causes of unhealthy aging in Hungary. These interventions aim to explore the practical application of Mediterranean dietary patterns in reducing CRC incidence among the Hungarian population. [Ungvari, Zoltan] Univ Oklahoma, Dept Neurosurg, Hlth Sci Ctr, Neurodegenerat & Hlth Brain Aging Program, Vasc Cognit Impairment, Oklahoma City, OK USA; [Ungvari, Zoltan] Univ Oklahoma, Stephenson Canc Ctr, Oklahoma City, OK USA; [Ungvari, Zoltan] Univ Oklahoma, Hlth Sci Ctr, Oklahoma Ctr Geroscience & Hlth Brain Aging, Oklahoma City, OK USA; [Ungvari, Zoltan] Univ Oklahoma, Coll Publ Hlth, Hlth Sci Ctr, Dept Hlth Promot Sci, Oklahoma City, OK USA; [Ungvari, Zoltan] Semmelweis Univ, Inst Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Doctoral Coll, Int Training Program Geroscience, Budapest, Hungary; [Fekete, Monika; Ungvari, Anna] Semmelweis Univ, Inst Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Budapest, Hungary; [Fekete, Janos Tibor; Gyorffy, Balazs] Semmelweis Univ, Dept Bioinformat, H-1094 Budapest, Hungary; [Fekete, Janos Tibor; Gyorffy, Balazs] HUN REN Res Ctr Nat Sci, Inst Mol Life Sci, Canc Biomarker Res Grp, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary; [Grosso, Giuseppe] Univ Catania, Dept Biomed & Biotechnol Sci, Catania, Italy; [Grosso, Giuseppe] Univ Catania, Ctr Human Nutr & Mediterranean Foods NUTREA, Catania, Italy; [Gyorffy, Balazs] Univ Pecs, Med Sch, Dept Biophys, H-7624 Pecs, Hungary University of Oklahoma System; University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; University of Oklahoma System; University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; University of Oklahoma System; University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; Semmelweis University; Semmelweis University; Semmelweis University; HUN-REN; HUN-REN Research Centre for Natural Sciences; University of Catania; University of Catania; University of Pecs Ungvari, A (corresponding author), Semmelweis Univ, Inst Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Budapest, Hungary.

Ungann2004@gmail.com Ungvari, Zoltan/GZK-8127-2022; monika, fekete/AAE-4135-2020; Gyorffy, Balazs/AAA-9135-2021; Grosso, Giuseppe/K-6730-2016; Fekete, János Tibor/J-4505-2018

Semmelweis University; National Institute on Aging [RF1AG072295, R01AG055395, R01AG068295, R01AG070915]; National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [R01NS100782]; National Cancer Institute [R01CA255840]; Ministry of Innovation and Technology of Hungary from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund [TKP2021-NKTA-47]; National Cardiovascular Laboratory Program [RRF-2.3.1-21-2022-00003]; National Laboratory for Drug Research and Development (PharmaLab) by Ministry of Innovation and Technology of Hungary from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund [RRF-2.3.1-21-2022-00015]; National Research, Development and Innovation Fund of Hungary [135784]; European University for Well-Being (EUniWell) program [101004093 / EUniWell/EAC-A02-2019 / EAC-A02-2019-1]

Semmelweis University; National Institute on Aging (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); National

Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke (NINDS)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Ministry of Innovation and Technology of Hungary from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund; National Cardiovascular Laboratory Program; National Laboratory for Drug Research and Development (PharmaLab) by Ministry of Innovation and Technology of Hungary from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund; National Research, Development and Innovation Fund of Hungary; European University for Well-Being (EUniWell) program

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7 SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS 2509-2715 2509-2723 GEROSCIENCE

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17 Geriatrics & Gerontology Science Citation Index
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J Mighri, N; Mejri, N; Boujemaa, M; Berrazega, Y; Rachdi, H; El Benna, H; Labidi, S; Benna, F; Boubaker, S; Boussen, H; Abdelhak, S; Hamdi, Y Mighri, Najah; Mejri, Nesrine; Boujemaa, Maroua; Berrazega, Yosra; Rachdi, Haifa; El Benna, Houda; Labidi, Soumaya; Benna, Farouk; Boubaker, Samir; Boussen, Hamouda; Abdelhak, Sonia; Hamdi, Yosr

Association between epidemiological and clinico-pathological features of breast cancer with prognosis, family history, Ki-67 proliferation index and survival in Tunisian breast cancer patients PLOS ONE English Article

YOUNG AGE; MOLECULAR SUBTYPES; WOMEN; MANAGEMENT; DIAGNOSIS; MARKER; IMPACT; COMORBIDITIES; CARCINOMA; COHORT Breast cancer has different epidemio-clinical characteristics in Middle East and North-African populations compared to those reported in the Western countries. The aim of

this study is to analyze the epidemiological and clinico-pathological features of breast cancer in Tunisia and to determine prognostic factors with special interest to family history, Ki-67 proliferation index and comorbidity. We retrospectively reviewed epidemiological and clinicopathological data from patients' medical records, treated in the Medical Oncology Department at Abderrahmane Mami Hospital, in the period 2011-2015. Data has been collected on 602 breast cancer patients and analyzed using SPSS software V.23.0. Our study showed high fractions of young breast cancer patients and cases with dense breasts. The most prevalent comorbidities observed in the studied cohort were cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Familial breast cancer was found in 23.3% of cases and was associated with younger age at diagnosis ($p < 0.001$) and advanced stage ($p = 0.015$). Ki-67 index $> 20\%$ was significantly associated with early age at diagnosis, lymph node involvement ($p = 0.002$), advanced tumor grade ($p < 0.001$) and high risk of relapse ($p = 0.007$). Ki-67 cut-off 30% predicted survival in luminal cases. Survival was worse in patients with triple negative breast cancer compared to non-triple negative breast cancer, inflammatory breast cancer compared to non-inflammatory breast cancer, moderately to poorly differentiated tumors compared to well-differentiated tumors and with positive lymph nodes compared to pN0 ($p < 0.05$). Our study showed new insights into epidemiological and clinico-pathological characteristics of breast cancer that are not well explored in Tunisian population. Considering our findings along with the implementation of electronic health record system may improve patient health care quality and disease management. [Mighri, Najah; Mejri, Nesrine; Boujemaa, Maroua; El Benna, Houda; Labidi, Soumaya; Boubaker, Samir; Boussen, Hamouda; Abdelhak, Sonia; Hamdi, Yosr] Univ Tunis El Manar, Inst Pasteur Tunis, LR20IPT05, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Tunis, Tunisia; [Mejri, Nesrine; Berrazega, Yosra; Rachdi, Haifa; El Benna, Houda; Labidi, Soumaya; Boussen, Hamouda] Univ Tunis El Manar, Fac Med Tunis, Abderrahman Mami Hosp, Dept Med Oncol, Tunis, Tunisia; [Benna, Farouk] Univ Tunis, Dept Radiat Oncol, Tunis, Tunisia; [Boubaker, Samir; Hamdi, Yosr] Inst Pasteur Tunis, Lab Human & Expt Pathol, Tunis, Tunisia Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Faculte de Medecine de Tunis (FMT); Hopital Abderrahmene Mami; Universite de Tunis; Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis Hamdi, Y (corresponding author), Univ Tunis El Manar, Inst Pasteur Tunis, LR20IPT05, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Tunis, Tunisia.; Hamdi, Y (corresponding author), Inst Pasteur Tunis, Lab Human & Expt Pathol, Tunis, Tunisia. yosr.hamdi@pasteur.tn Hamdi, Yosr/GLT-7117-2022; Boujemaa, Maroua/JVY-7909-2024; Boussen, Hamouda/AAI-2796-2020; Abdelhak, Sonia/L-2831-2013 Abdelhak, Sonia/0000-0001-8466-5525; Hamdi, Yosr/0000-0002-2815-1834

Tunisian Ministry of Health [PEC-4-TUN]; Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research [LR16IPT05, LR20IPT05]

Tunisian Ministry of Health (Ministry of Public Health in Tunisia); Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia) This study was supported by the Tunisian Ministry of Health (PEC-4-TUN) and the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (LR16IPT05 and LR20IPT05). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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J Guinter, MA; McLain, AC; Merchant, AT; Sandler, DP; Steck,
 SE Guinter, Mark A.; McLain, Alexander C.;
 Merchant, Anwar T.; Sandler, Dale P.; Steck, Susan E.

A dietary pattern based on estrogen metabolism is associated
 with breast cancer risk in a prospective cohort of postmenopausal
 women INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article breast cancer;
 dietary pattern; estrogen metabolism; reduced rank regression
 ENDOGENOUS ESTROGENS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; URINARY ESTROGENS;
 HEALTH; CONSUMPTION; MICROBIOME; NUTRITION Increased exposure to
 estrogen is a risk factor for postmenopausal breast cancer, and
 dietary factors can influence estrogen metabolism. However,
 studies of diet and breast cancer have been inconclusive. We
 developed a dietary pattern associated with levels of unconjugated
 estradiol and the ratio of 2- and 16-hydroxylated estrogen
 metabolites in a subsample of Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and
 Ovarian Screening Trial (PLCO) participants (n=653) using reduced
 rank regression, and examined its association with postmenopausal
 breast cancer prospectively in the larger PLCO cohort (n=27,488).
 The estrogen-related dietary pattern (ERDP) was comprised of foods
 with positively-weighted intakes (non-whole/refined grains,
 tomatoes, cruciferous vegetables, cheese, fish/shellfish high in -
 3 fatty acids, franks/luncheon meats) and negatively-weighted
 intakes (nuts/seeds, other vegetables, fish/shellfish low in -3
 fatty acids, yogurt, coffee). A 1-unit increase in the ERDP score
 was associated with an increase in total (HR: 1.09, 95% CI: 1.01-
 1.18), invasive (HR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.04-1.24) and estrogen
 receptor (ER)-positive (HR: 1.13, 95% CI: 1.02-1.24) breast cancer
 risk after adjustment for confounders. Associations were observed
 for the fourth quartile of ERDP compared with the first quartile
 for overall breast cancer (HR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.98-1.32), invasive
 cases (HR: 1.20, 95% CI: 1.02-1.42) and ER-positive cases (HR:
 1.19; 95% CI: 0.99-1.41). The increased risk associated with
 increasing ERDP score was more apparent in strata of some effect
 modifiers (postmenopausal hormone therapy non-users and non-obese
 participants) where the relative estrogen exposure due to that
 factor was lowest, although the p values for interaction were not
 statistically significant. Results suggest a dietary pattern based
 on estrogen metabolism is positively associated with
 postmenopausal breast cancer risk, possibly through an estrogenic
 influence. What's new? Serum levels of estrogen metabolites, which
 may be influenced by certain dietary factors, are associated with
 postmenopausal breast cancer risk. However, studies of diet and
 breast cancer have been inconclusive. In our study, an estrogen-
 related dietary pattern (ERDP) was developed based on data from
 dietary questionnaires and serum concentrations of estrogen
 metabolites in a subsample of control participants and cancer
 patients. The ERDP strongly correlated with the intake of refined

grains, cheese, lunch meats and yogurt. The ERDP was positively associated with postmenopausal breast cancer risk, with stronger effects in invasive and estrogen receptor-positive cases.

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Steck, SE (corresponding author), 915 Greene St, Columbia, SC 29208 USA. ssteck@sc.edu Sandler, Dale/E-5110-2019; Steck, Susan/G-5736-2013; Merchant, Anwar/B-5233-2009; McLain, Alexander/AFD-8215-2022 McLain, Alexander/0000-0002-5475-0670

NIH-NIGMS [T32-GM081740]; Intramural Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [Z01 ES-0440051] NIH-NIGMS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)); Intramural Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

NIH-NIGMS; Grant number: T32-GM081740; Grant sponsor: Intramural Program of the NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; Grant number: Z01 ES-0440051 (DPS) 49

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J Poyil, PK; Siraj, AK; Padmaja, D; Parvathareddy, SK; Alobaisi, K; Thangavel, S; Begum, R; Diaz, R; Al-Dayel, F; Al-Kuraya, KS Poyil, Pratheesh Kumar; Siraj, Abdul K.; Padmaja, Divya; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Alobaisi, Khadija; Thangavel, Saravanan; Begum, Rafia; Diaz, Roxanne; Al-Dayel, Fouad; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S. Polo-like

Kinase 1 Predicts Lymph Node Metastasis in Middle Eastern

Colorectal Cancer Patients; Its Inhibition Reverses 5-Fu

Resistance in Colorectal Cancer Cells CELLS English

Article PLK1; CRC; stemness;

EMT; Zeb1 PLK1; PHOSPHORYLATION; APOPTOSIS; INVASION; MARKER;

TARGET Polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1) is a serine/threonine-protein kinase essential for regulating multiple stages of cell cycle progression in mammals. Aberrant regulation of PLK1 has been observed in numerous human cancers and is linked to poor prognoses. However, its role in the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer (CRC) in the Middle East remains unexplored. PLK1 overexpression was noted in 60.3% (693/1149) of CRC cases and was significantly associated with aggressive clinico-pathological parameters and p-ERK1/2 overexpression. Intriguingly, multivariate logistic regression analysis identified PLK1 as an independent predictor of lymph node metastasis. Our in vitro experiments demonstrated that CRC cells with high PLK1 levels were resistant

to 5-Fu treatment, while those with low PLK1 expression were sensitive. To investigate PLK1 ' s role in chemoresistance, we used the specific inhibitor volasertib, which effectively reversed 5-Fu resistance. Interestingly, forced PLK1 expression activated the CRAF-MEK-ERK signaling cascade, while its inhibition suppressed this cascade. PLK1 knockdown reduced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) progression and stem cell-like traits in 5-Fu-resistant cells, implicating PLK1 in EMT induction and stemness in CRC. Moreover, silencing ERK1/2 significantly mitigated chemoresistance, EMT, and stemness properties in CRC cell lines that express PLK1. Furthermore, the knockdown of Zeb1 attenuated EMT and stemness, suggesting a possible link between EMT activation and the maintenance of stemness in CRC. Our findings underscore the pivotal role of PLK1 in mediating chemoresistance and suggest that PLK1 inhibition may represent a potential therapeutic strategy for the management of aggressive colorectal cancer subtypes. [Poyil, Pratheesh Kumar; Siraj, Abdul K.; Padmaja, Divya; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Alobaisi, Khadija; Thangavel, Saravanan; Begum, Rafia; Diaz, Roxanne; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Dayel, Fouad] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Pathol, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Al-Kuraya, KS (corresponding author), King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia. ppoyil@kfshrc.edu.sa; asiraj@kfshrc.edu.sa; dvsasidharan50@gmail.com; psandeepkumar@kfshrc.edu.sa; kalobaisi@kfshrc.edu.sa; tsaravanan97@kfshrc.edu.sa; brafia@kfshrc.edu.sa; rmelosantos87@kfshrc.edu.sa; dayelf@kfshrc.edu.sa; kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar/JBI-9330-2023; Aldayel, Fouad/KHT-6847-2024; Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Thangavel, Saravanan/JLL-3433-2023; Diaz Caceres, Roxanne/MZR-0616-2025; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022

Alkuraya, Khawla/0000-0002-4126-3419
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J Lattanzio, R; Iezzi, M; Sala, G; Tinari, N; Falasca, M;
 Alberti, S; Buglioni, S; Mottolese, M; Perracchio, L; Natali, PG;
 Piantelli, M Lattanzio, Rossano; Iezzi,
 Manuela; Sala, Gianluca; Tinari, Nicola; Falasca, Marco; Alberti,
 Saverio; Buglioni, Simonetta; Mottolese, Marcella; Perracchio,
 Letizia; Natali, Pier Giorgio; Piantelli, Mauro PLC-
 gamma-1 phosphorylation status is prognostic of metastatic risk in
 patients with early-stage Luminal-A and -B breast cancer subtypes
 BMC CANCER English Article

Breast cancer; Phospholipase C gamma 1;
 Prognosis; Luminal subtypes; Menopausal status INTERNATIONAL
 EXPERT CONSENSUS; UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE; PHOSPHOLIPASE C-
 GAMMA-1; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; PRIMARY THERAPY; CYTOSKELETON;
 HIGHLIGHTS; SURVIVAL BackgroundPhospholipase C gamma 1 (PLC
 gamma 1) is highly expressed in human tumours. Our previous

studies reported that both stable and inducible PLC gamma 1 down-regulation can inhibit formation of breast-cancer-derived experimental lung metastasis. Further, high expression of PLC gamma 1 and its constitutively activated forms (i.e., PLC gamma 1-pY1253, PLC gamma 1-pY783) is associated with worse clinical outcome in terms of incidence of distant metastases, but not of local relapse in T1-T2, N0 breast cancer patients. Methods In the present retrospective study, we analysed the prognostic role of PLC gamma 1 in early breast cancer patients stratified according to the St. Gallen criteria and to their menopausal status. PLC gamma 1-pY1253 and PLC gamma 1-pY783 protein expression levels were determined by immunohistochemistry on tissue microarrays, and were correlated with patients' clinical data, using univariate and multivariate statistical analyses. Results In our series, the prognostic value of PLC gamma 1 overexpression was restricted to Luminal type tumours. From multivariate analyses, pY1253-PLC gamma 1 (High) was an independent prognostic factor only in postmenopausal patients with Luminal-B tumours (hazard ratio [HR], 2.4; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.1-5.3; P=0.034). Conversely, PLC gamma 1-pY783 (High) was a remarkably strong risk factor (HR, 20.1; 95% CI, 2.2-178.4; P=0.003) for pre/perimenopausal patients with Luminal-A tumours. Conclusions PLC gamma 1 overexpression is a strong predictive surrogate marker of development of metastases in early Luminal-A and -B breast cancer patients, being able to discriminate patients with high and low risk of metastases. Therefore, targeting the PLC gamma 1 pathway can be considered of potential benefit for prevention of metastatic disease.

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Pier Giorgio Natali, Mauro Piantelli, Marcella Mottotese, and Gianluca Sala, and by the Mediterranean Taskforce for Cancer Control (www.mtcc-prevention.net). The funding bodies did not have any role in the design of the study, the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data, and the writing of the manuscript.

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J Taghizadeh, A; Pourali, L; Joudi, M; Salehi, M; Eshghi, S;
Torabian, F; Esmaeelpour, A Taghizadeh, Ali;
Pourali, Leila; Joudi, Mona; Salehi, Maryam; Eshghi, Shohreh;
Torabian, Farnaz; Esmaeelpour, Azin Assessment of
Elevated Serum Tumor Markers Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) and
Cancer Antigen 15-3 (CA15- 3) among Patients with Different
Subtypes of Metastatic Breast Cancer MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
CANCER English Article

Breast cancer; Metastasis; Cancer antigen 15-3 (CA15-3); Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS; MOLECULAR SUBTYPES Background: Cancer antigen 15-3
and carcinoembryonic antigen are used in clinical and laboratory
diagnosis of metastatic breast cancer. Previous studies have noted
conflicting results about the association between carcinoembryonic
antigen and cancer antigen 15-3 in metastatic breast cancer. The
present study examined serum tumor marker levels of
carcinoembryonic antigen and cancer antigen 15-3 among patients
with different subtypes of metastatic breast cancer. Methods: In
this cross-sectional study, we assessed metastatic breast cancer
patients diagnosed between 2005 and 2012 who referred to academic
Hospitals affiliated with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences.
The patients were selected by systematic randomization sampling.
Demographic, clinical, pathological, and therapeutic data were
collected from patients' hospital records. Statistical analyses
were performed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
version 16.0 software. Results: A total of 298 eligible patients
enrolled in the study. Patients' median age was 48.39 +/- 12.57
years. Elevated serum levels of carcinoembryonic antigen were
identified in 65.17% of patients and cancer antigen 15-3 in 57.29%
of patients. Based on molecular subtype categorization, 109
(39.5%) patients were human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
negative and 105 (38.0%) patients were in the luminal group. There
was no significant correlation between serum carcinoembryonic
antigen and cancer antigen 15-3 with subtypes of the tumor. The
most common sites for metastasis were bones and liver,
respectively. However, there was no significant correlation
between serum carcinoembryonic antigen and cancer antigen 15-3
with the site of metastasis. There was a significant association
between serum carcinoembryonic antigen level and stages IIA and
IV. Conclusion: One of the most significant findings of the
current study was the increased serum carcinoembryonic antigen and
cancer antigen 15-3 levels in most metastatic breast cancer
participants. We postulate that regular measurement of serum
cancer antigen 15-3 and carcinoembryonic antigen could be useful
for earlier detection and prediction of outcomes. [Taghizadeh,

Ali; Joudi, Mona] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Surg Oncol Res Ctr, Mashhad, Iran; [Pourali, Leila] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Salehi, Maryam] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Sociomed, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Eshghi, Shohreh] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Canc Res Ctr, Mashhad, Iran; [Torabian, Farnaz] Islamic Azad Univ, Mashhad Branch, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Esmaeelpour, Azin] Birjand Univ Med Sci, Student Res Comm, Birjand, Iran Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Islamic Azad University; Birjand University of Medical Sciences Pourali, L (corresponding author), Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran. pouralil@mums.ac.ir

Esmaeelpour, Azin/IQU-8973-2023; Pourali, Leila/ABI-2011-2020; Taghizadeh, Mohsen/R-3733-2018; salehi, Maryam/K-8396-2016 Mashhad University of Medical Sciences [P8572]

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22 6 Oncology Emerging

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J Moudatsou, M; Vouyiouka, P; Karagianni-Hatziskou, E; Rovithis, M; Stavropoulou, A; Koukouli, S

Moudatsou, Maria; Vouyiouka, Panayiota; Karagianni-Hatziskou, Eleni; Rovithis, Michael; Stavropoulou, Areti; Koukouli, Sofia Knowledge and Use of Cervical Cancer Prevention Services among Social Work and Nursing University Students HEALTHCARE English Article

cervical cancer prevention services; knowledge; social capital; social work students; nursing students; health education HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; BREAST; INFECTION; LATINAS

The present study examines: (a) the knowledge of healthcare students on cervical cancer (CC) issues and the use of related preventive services, as well as their association with the field of study and other sociodemographic characteristics; (b) the possible effect of social capital and its parameters. A cross-sectional study was conducted, using a convenience non-probability sampling technique. The final sample consisted of forty-nine social work and fifty-one nursing students. The two groups were similar regarding their sociodemographic characteristics and the knowledge and use of gynecological preventive services. However, the nursing students undertook a PAP smear check-up to a lesser extent (48.6%) compared to social work students (51.4%) ($p = 0.026$). The social capital scores were high for both groups, but social work students were significantly more 'Tolerant to diversity'. For the total sample, only the 'Family and friends connections' subscale correlated with knowledge about the existing gynecological preventive services. Among the main reasons explaining university students' avoidance of preventive testing were the feelings of fear and embarrassment associated with the PAP smear test. Given the significance of the future professional

roles of healthcare students as information sources and leaders in women's CC preventive behavior, understanding the individual factors contributing to their own adherence is essential. It is equally important to increase their scientific knowledge through the improvement of academic curricula regarding these issues.

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4 4 0 5 MDPI BASEL MDPI AG, Grosspeteranlage 5, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2227-9032

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J Warleta, F; Campos, M; Allouche, Y; Sánchez-Quesada, C; Ruiz-Mora, J; Beltrán, G; Gaforio, JJ Warleta, Fernando; Campos, Maria; Allouche, Yosra; Sanchez-Quesada, Cristina; Ruiz-Mora, Jesus; Beltran, Gabriel; Gaforio, Jose J.

Squalene protects against oxidative DNA damage in MCF10A human mammary epithelial cells but not in MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells FOOD AND CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY

English Article

Squalene; Human breast cancer; Comet assay; Virgin olive oil; Cancer prevention VIRGIN OLIVE OIL; CHEMOPREVENTIVE AGENT; BONE-MARROW; IN-VITRO; CARCINOGENESIS; GROWTH; ASSAY; ANTIOXIDANTS; INHIBITION; PREVENTION Until now, very little has been known about the antioxidant capacity of squalene and its effect on human breast tumourigenesis. In the present work, we investigated squalene's scavenging properties and its effect on cell proliferation, cell cycle profile, apoptosis, reactive oxygen species (ROS) level and oxidative DNA damage, using human breast cell lines. Our results showed that squalene neither possesses

scavenging activity nor significantly alters cell proliferation rates, the cell cycle profile or cell apoptosis in human mammary epithelial cells (MCF10A), minimally invasive (MDA-MB-231) breast cancer cells, and highly invasive (MCF7) breast cancer cells. However, we found that squalene did exert the following effects on MCF10A epithelial cells in a dose-dependent manner: (a) it decreased intracellular ROS level, (b) it prevented H2O2-induced oxidative injury, and (c) it protected against oxidative DNA damage. Interestingly, squalene did not exert these effects on MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 cancer cells. Therefore, our data suggest that squalene, found in high amounts in virgin olive oils, could be partially responsible for the lower incidence of breast cancer in populations that consume the Mediterranean diet due to its protective activity against oxidative DNA damage in normal mammary cells. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Warleta, Fernando; Campos, Maria; Allouche, Yosra; Sanchez-Quesada, Cristina; Ruiz-Mora, Jesus; Gaforio, Jose J.] Univ Jaen, Div Immunol, Dept Hlth Sci, Fac Expt Sci, Jaen 23071, Spain; [Allouche, Yosra; Beltran, Gabriel] Ctr Venta Llano, Inst Andaluz Invest & Formac Agr Pesquera & Prod, Mengibar 23620, Spain

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Santos e Campos, MariaAparecida/C-4555-2019; Sanchez, Cristina/ABC-5511-2021; Beltran, Gabriel/D-1372-2016 Warleta, Fernando/0000-0002-7365-7367; Sanchez-Quesada, Cristina/0000-0003-2997-8515; Gaforio, Jose J/0000-0003-2996-9301 Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion [RTA2008-00066-003-03]; Instituto Andaluz de Blotecnologia [BIOANDALUS 08/22/L5.3]; Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud (CEAS) Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion(Spanish GovernmentInstituto de Salud Carlos III); Instituto Andaluz de Blotecnologia; Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud (CEAS) This study was supported by the "Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion" (RTA2008-00066-003-03); "Instituto Andaluz de Blotecnologia" (BIOANDALUS 08/22/L5.3); and; "Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud" (CEAS).

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J Ortashi, O; Shallal, M; Osman, N; Raheel, H

Ortashi, Osman; Shallal, Musa; Osman, Nawal; Raheel, Hina

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of School Nurses in the United Arab Emirates about HPV Infection and Vaccine

ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

English Article

HPV

vaccine; cervical cancer; school nurses; United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION; CERVICAL-CANCER; UNIVERSITY; WOMEN Background: In 2008, the Health Authority in Abu Dhabi (the capital of the United Arab Emirates) introduced HPV vaccine free of charge for high school girls entering grade 11, becoming the

first state in the Middle East to do so. The objectives of this study were to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of school nurses in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi about HPV infection and the vaccine. Materials and Methods: A quantitative study was designed and conducted from June to August 2012 in Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Data were collected through direct face to face interviews. from one hundred and twenty five nurses. Results: Knowledge of HPV infection and HPV vaccine was almost universal among the school nurses (97%). The majority of the participants (71%) thought that the HPV vaccine was good. Cultural unacceptability (45%) and lack of women's concern about their own health (21%) were rated as the top barriers for the successful introduction of the vaccine in the UAE. More than half of the sampled nurses (58%) have either given this vaccine to school girls or taken it themselves. The majority (95%) did not come across any side effects from the vaccine. The level of qualification and the place of work did not significantly affect the correct knowledge of HPV infection or cervical cancer prevention methods. Conclusions: The knowledge and attitude of the sampled school nurses in Abu Dhabi State about HPV infection and vaccine is very good in both the public and private sectors. However, a knowledge gap in cervical cancer screening methods was identified. [Ortashi, Osman] United Arab Emirates Univ, Coll Med & Hlth Sci, Al Ain, U Arab Emirates; [Shallal, Musa] United Arab Emirates Univ, Fac Humanities & Social Sci, Al Ain, U Arab Emirates; [Osman, Nawal; Raheel, Hina] United Arab Emirates Univ, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Al Ain, U Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates University; United Arab Emirates University; United Arab Emirates University Ortashi, O (corresponding author), United Arab Emirates Univ, Coll Med & Hlth Sci, Al Ain, U Arab Emirates.

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410-769, SOUTH KOREA 1513-7368 ASIAN PAC J CANCER P

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4 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Nimee, F; Gioxari, A; Papandreou, P; Amerikanou, C;
Karageorgopoulou, S; Kaliora, AC; Skouroliakou, M

Nimee, Frantzeska; Gioxari, Aristeia; Papandreou, Panos;
Amerikanou, Charalampia; Karageorgopoulou, Sofia; Kaliora,
Andriana C.; Skouroliakou, Maria The Effect of
Melatonin Supplementation on Cancer-Related Fatigue during
Chemotherapy Treatment of Breast Cancer Patients: A Double-Blind,
Randomized Controlled Study CANCERS English

Article melatonin;
supplement; cancer-related fatigue; breast cancer; chemotherapy
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; SLEEP DISORDERS; TRIAL; DISTURBANCES;
MANAGEMENT; QUALITY; WEIGHT; DRUGS; WOMEN Cancer-related
fatigue (CRF) is a common distressing complaint of breast cancer
(BC) patients treated with chemotherapy. Nutritional quality plays
a pivotal role in CRF, while increased interest towards new
pharmacological agents has been observed. Melatonin, an endogenous
hormone that regulates the human sleep-wake cycle, could alleviate
CRF. In the present randomized, placebo-controlled 3-month trial,

we investigated the effects of melatonin intake (i.e., 1 mg/day) vs. placebo in BC patients on CRF. In both arms, the Mediterranean diet (MD) was implemented. Medical history, anthropometry and blood withdrawal were performed. CRF was evaluated by the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue questionnaire and MD adherence by the MedDietScore. In total, 49 BC women (median age 52 years) were recruited, namely N = 23 in the intervention arm and N = 26 in the placebo arm. At baseline, CRF was positively associated with body mass index (BMI), even when adjusted for age, waist circumference and blood indices related to disease prognosis ($\beta = -0.882$, $p = 0.003$). At 3 months, both groups showed a BMI decrease ($p < 0.05$), but only the intervention group improved CRF compared to baseline ($p = 0.003$). No differences in CRF were observed between the groups. In conclusion, melatonin oral supplementation could ameliorate CRF in BC patients.

[Nimee, Frantzeska; Amerikanou, Charalampia; Kaliora, Andriana C.; Skouroliakou, Maria] Harokopio Univ, Sch Hlth Sci & Educ, Dept Dietet & Nutr Sci, 70 El Venizelou Ave, Athens 17671, Greece; [Gioxari, Aristea] Sch Hlth Sci, Dept Nutr Sci & Dietet, Kalamata 24100, Greece; [Papandreou, Panos] IASO Hosp, Dept Nutr, 37 Chomatianou Str, Athens 15123, Greece; [Karageorgopoulou, Sofia] IASO Hosp, Dept Med Oncol 3, 37 Chomatianou Str, Athens 15123, Greece Harokopio University Athens Kaliora, AC (corresponding author), Harokopio Univ, Sch Hlth Sci & Educ, Dept Dietet & Nutr Sci, 70 El Venizelou Ave, Athens 17671, Greece. fnimee@hua.gr; a.gioxari@uop.gr; ppapandreou@cibusmed.com; amerikanou@windowslive.com; skarageorg@hotmail.com; akaliora@hua.gr; mskour@hua.gr Gioxari, Aristea/AAA-1163-2021; Skouroliakou, Maria/AAN-3002-2021; Kaliora, Andriana/AAM-2912-2021; Amerikanou, Charalampia/ABE-1634-2022

AMERIKANOU, CHARALAMPIA/0000-0002-2014-5392; Skouroliakou, Maria/0000-0002-0468-8397; Gioxari, Aristea/0000-0002-4869-6815; Papandreou, Panos/0000-0002-5629-0831 59

2 3 0 3 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2072-6694 CANCERS

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J Junkins, K; Rodgers, M; Phelan, SA

Junkins, Katherine; Rodgers, Margaret; Phelan, Shelley A.

Oleuropein Induces Cytotoxicity and Peroxiredoxin Over-expression in MCF-7 Human Breast Cancer Cells ANTICANCER RESEARCH English Article

Breast cancer; MCF-7; oleuropein; olive leaf; peroxiredoxin Background/Aim: As a fundamental staple of the Mediterranean diet, olive oil has long been recognized for its health benefits, including its ability to reduce cardiovascular and neurological disease. Oleuropein is the primary phenolic chemical found in all parts of the olive tree, especially in the leaves and fruit. Oleuropein exhibits anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, and has been associated with cancer inhibition in various animal and cell models. We investigated the effects of oleuropein on the MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line, and compared it to the non-cancerous MCF-10A breast epithelial line. Materials and Methods: Both cell lines were treated with two

different concentrations of oleuropein for 48 and 72 hours. Cytotoxicity, apoptosis, and peroxiredoxin expression were measured. Results: Forty-eight hours of oleuropein treatment induced cytotoxicity in MCF-7 cells, whereas it had no effect on MCF-10A cells. Furthermore, oleuropein-induced cytotoxicity in MCF-7 cells involved a measurable increase in apoptosis. Oleuropein treatment of MCF-7 cells significantly and dramatically increased expression of all six peroxiredoxin mRNAs (Prdx1-Prdx6), whereas oleuropein treatment of MCF-10A cells resulted in only a small increase in Prdx1 and Prdx6 expression, with no change in the expression of the other peroxiredoxins. Together, these data demonstrate differential susceptibility to oleuropein-induced cell death between the two lines, and differential regulation of peroxiredoxins. Conclusion: Oleuropein-induced over-expression of peroxiredoxins in MCF-7 cells may either facilitate its cancer-specific cytotoxicity or, alternatively, is a consequence of an altered response of cancer cells. [Junkins, Katherine] Dana Farber Canc Inst, Dept Med Oncol, Boston, MA USA; [Rodgers, Margaret] Tufts Univ, Dept Cell & Mol Biol, Boston, MA USA; [Phelan, Shelley A.] Fairfield Univ, Dept Biol, Fairfield, CT 06824 USA Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Tufts University; Fairfield University Phelan, SA (corresponding author), Fairfield Univ, Dept Biol, Fairfield, CT 06824 USA. sphelan@fairfield.edu Department of Biology; Science Institute at Fairfield University Department of Biology; Science Institute at Fairfield University This work was funded by the Department of Biology and the Science Institute at Fairfield University. 25 13 13 1 7 INT INST

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J Porciello, G; Coluccia, S; Vitale, S; Palumbo, E; Luongo, A; Grimaldi, M; Pica, R; Prete, M; Calabrese, I; Cubisino, S; Montagnese, C; Falzone, L; Martinuzzo, V; Poletto, L; Rotondo, E; Di Gennaro, P; De Laurentiis, M; D'Aiuto, M; Rinaldo, M; Thomas, G; Messina, F; Catalano, F; Ferrau, F; Montesarchio, V; Serraino, D; Crispo, A; Libra, M; Celentano, E; Augustin, LSA

Porciello, Giuseppe; Coluccia, Sergio; Vitale, Sara; Palumbo, Elvira; Luongo, Assunta; Grimaldi, Maria; Pica, Rosa; Prete, Melania; Calabrese, Ilaria; Cubisino, Serena; Montagnese, Concetta; Falzone, Luca; Martinuzzo, Valentina; Poletto, Luigina; Rotondo, Emanuela; Di Gennaro, Piergiacomo; De Laurentiis, Michelino; D'Aiuto, Massimiliano; Rinaldo, Massimo; Thomas, Guglielmo; Messina, Francesco; Catalano, Francesca; Ferrau, Francesco; Montesarchio, Vincenzo; Serraino, Diego; Crispo, Anna; Libra, Massimo; Celentano, Egidio; Augustin, Livia S. A.

DEDiCa Study Grp Baseline Association between Healthy Eating Index-2015 and Health-Related Quality of Life in Breast Cancer Patients Enrolled in a Randomized Trial Cancers

English Article healthy eating index; diet quality; health-related quality of life; breast cancer survivors DIET QUALITY; EORTC QLQ-C30; SURVIVORS;

COMORBIDITIES; ONCOLOGISTS; PREVALENCE; DEPRESSION; EXERCISE; FATIGUE; PROGRAM Simple Summary Quality of life significantly affects health outcomes in cancer patients. However, evidence of an association between diet quality and quality of life in cancer survivors is sparse in Mediterranean countries. The aim of this study was to evaluate the associations between an a priori diet quality index, the Healthy Eating Index-2015 (HEI-2015), and quality of life, assessed through a validated questionnaire targeted at women with a breast cancer diagnosis. A higher HEI-2015 score was positively associated with summary quality of life score and inversely associated with symptom scores.

Abstract

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) represents one of the most concerning aspects for cancer patients. The Healthy Eating Index (HEI) is an a priori diet quality index directly associated with health outcomes and HRQoL in cancer survivors in North American populations. We evaluated, in a Mediterranean population, the baseline associations between HEI-2015 and HRQoL in 492 women with breast cancer recruited in a DEDiCa lifestyle trial. Dietary data were obtained from 7-day food records; HRQoL was assessed through the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30 (EORTC QLQ C30) and the C30 Summary Score (SumSc). Analysis of variance and multivariable linear and log-gamma regression models were performed. Mean and standard deviation for HEI-2015 score was 68.8 +/- 11.2; SumSc was 81.5 +/- 12.9. Women with lower HEI-2015 score had higher BMI, were more frequently exposed to tobacco smoke and had fewer years of education. Patients with a HEI-2015 score greater than 68.7 (median value) showed a significant increase in SumSc of 4% (p = 0.02). HEI-2015 components also associated with SumSc were beans and greens (beta = 1.04; p = 0.02). Weak associations were found for total vegetables and saturated fats. Higher diet quality in breast cancer survivors was associated with higher overall HRQoL in this cross-sectional analysis.

[Porciello, Giuseppe; Coluccia, Sergio; Vitale, Sara; Palumbo, Elvira; Luongo, Assunta; Grimaldi, Maria; Pica, Rosa; Prete, Melania; Rotondo, Emanuela; Crispo, Anna; Celentano, Egidio; Augustin, Livia S. A.] Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Epidemiol & Biostat Unit, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Calabrese, Ilaria] A Cardarelli Hosp, Healthcare Direct, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Cubisino, Serena] Human Ist Clin Catanese, I-95045 Misterbianco, Italy; [Montagnese, Concetta] CNR Italy, Inst Food Sci, I-83100 Avellino, Italy; [Falzone, Luca] Univ Catania, Dept Biomed & Biotechnol Sci, Oncol Clin & Gen Pathol Sect, I-95124 Catania, Italy; [Martinuzzo, Valentina; Poletto, Luigina; Serraino, Diego] Natl Canc Inst, Canc Epidemiol Unit, CRO, IRCCS, I-33081 Aviano, Italy; [Di Gennaro, Piergiacomo] Univ Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Med Stat Unit, I-80138 Naples, Italy; [De Laurentiis, Michelino] Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Div Breast Med Oncol, Dept Breast & Thorac Oncol, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [D'Aiuto, Massimiliano; Rinaldo, Massimo] Clin Villa Fior, I-81031 Aversa, Italy; [Thomas, Guglielmo] Mediterranea Cardiocentro, I-80122 Naples, Italy; [Messina, Francesco] Osped Evangel Betania, Naples, Italy; [Catalano, Francesca] Cannizzaro Hosp, I-95126 Catania, Italy; [Ferrau, Francesco] Osped San Vincenzo, I-98039 Taormina, Italy; [Montesarchio, Vincenzo; Libra, Massimo] AORN Colli Monaldi Cotugno CTO, UOC Oncol, Naples, Italy

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(CRO); Università della Campania Vanvitelli; IRCCS Fondazione Pascale Porciello, G; Crispo, A (corresponding author), Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Epidemiol & Biostat Unit, I-80131 Naples, Italy. g.porciello@istitutotumori.na.it; sergio.coluccia@istitutotumori.na.it; elvira.palumbo@istitutotumori.na.it; assunta.luongo@istitutotumori.na.it; m.grimaldi@istitutotumori.na.it; r.pica@istitutotumori.na.it; melania.prete@istitutotumori.na.it; ilariacalabrese@live.it; serena-cubisino@hotmail.it; concetta.montagnese@isa.cnr.it; luca.falzone@unict.it; nutrizionista.martinuzzo@gmail.com; poletto.gina08@gmail.com; e.rotondo@istitutotumori.na.it; piergiacomo.digennaro@unicampania.it; m.delaurentiis@istitutotumori.na.it; massimiliano.daiuto@gmail.com; massimo.rinaldo@tiscali.it; guglielmo.thomas@outlook.it; messina52@alice.it; fcatalano1968@tiscali.it; ferrau@oncologiataormina.it; vincenzo.montesarchio@ospedalideicolli.it; serrainod@cro.it; a.crispo@istitutotumori.na.it; m.libra@unict.it; e.celentano@istitutotumori.na.it; l.augustin@istitutotumori.na.it

Porciello, Giuseppe/AAA-7491-2020; Calabrese, Ilaria/AHE-4887-2022; Montagnese, Concetta/AAC-8706-2022; Messina, Francesco/AAC-1675-2019; De Laurentiis, Michelino/AAC-6321-2022; Celentano, Egidio/AAC-8984-2022; Coluccia, Sergio/AAC-6043-2022; Augustin, Livia/AAC-9009-2022; Falzone, Luca/AAC-2085-2019; Luongo, Assunta/IAR-4844-2023; Crispo, Anna/ABA-7435-2020; Libra, Massimo/L-8241-2018; Serraino, Diego/J-3915-2018; DE LAURENTIIS, Michelino/K-4934-2018 Porciello, Giuseppe/0000-0002-8731-2773; Libra, Massimo/0000-0002-7232-7737; Serraino, Diego/0000-0003-0565-8920; D'Aiuto, Massimiliano/0000-0002-4188-5226; Celentano, Egidio/0000-0002-3193-5699; Coluccia, Sergio/0000-0003-4044-1217; Augustin, Livia Silvia Adriana/0000-0002-6673-8281; Luongo, Assunta/0000-0002-1099-2686; Crispo, Anna/0000-0002-8455-3328; Falzone, Luca/0000-0001-7349-6826; DE LAURENTIIS, Michelino/0000-0001-9009-1572; Montagnese, Concetta/0000-0002-3662-2413; Calabrese, Ilaria/0000-0002-4222-4665 Italian Ministry of Health [PE-2013-02358099, L1/1] Italian Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health, Italy) This trial is funded by grants from the Italian Ministry of Health (Grant No. PE-2013-02358099; RC Project L1/1).

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J Sinagra, E; Guarnotta, V; Raimondo, D; Mocciaro, F; Dolcimasclo, S; Rizzolo, CA; Puccia, F; Maltese, N; Citarrella, R; Messina, M; Spada, M; Tomasello, G; Cappello, F; Leone, A; Rossi, F; Di Mitri, R; Morreale, GC; Marasà, S; Midiri, M; Midiri, F; Sinagra, D Sinagra, E.; Guarnotta, V.; Raimondo, D.; Mocciaro, F.; Dolcimasclo, S.; Rizzolo, C. A.; Puccia, F.; Maltese, N.; Citarrella, R.; Messina, M.; Spada, M.; Tomasello, G.; Cappello, F.; Leone, A.; Rossi, F.; Di Mitri, R.; Morreale, G. C.; Marasa, S.; Midiri, M.; Midiri, F.; Sinagra, D.

COLORECTAL CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2
DIABETES MELLITUS: A SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE JOURNAL OF

colorectal cancer; anti-diabetic drugs GROWTH-FACTOR; INSULIN; RISK; COHORT Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). The aim of the study is to evaluate the prevalence of CRC in a cohort of Caucasian patients with T2DM and the association with other variables previously known to be related with increased risk of CRC. We retrospectively evaluated the data of 741 consecutive Caucasian patients with T2DM who underwent colonoscopic screening in our tertiary referral center. A control cohort of 333 patients with thyroid disease was selected to evaluate the difference in the incidence of CRC. At a median follow-up of 132.5 months (range 33.3-175.7), 67 cases of cancer (prevalence 9%) occurred; among these, 14 cases of CRC were reported (prevalence 1.88%) among the diabetic patients, while only two case (one of these was a CRC) (overall prevalence 0.006%, prevalence of CRC 0.003%) occurred in the control group; the difference between the prevalence of CRC was statistically significant (chi-square 4.21, $p = 0.04$). The median duration of T2DM to CRC diagnosis was 168 months (range 12-768). At the univariate analysis, older age ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.138$) and diabetes duration ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.138$) were related to higher risk of cancer, while metformin seems to be protective towards cancer ($p = 0.07$, $r = -0.098$). In the subset of patients with CRC, the age (RR = 2.25; 95% CI: 0.30 - 17.31; $p < 0.001$), the diabetes duration (RR = 1.93; 95% CI: 0.25 - 14.77; $p = 0.001$) and the sulphonylureas treatment (RR = 2.33; 95% CI: 0.78 - 7.38; $p = 0.007$) were independently correlated with CRC. In our study, the prevalence of CRC in the cohort of patients with T2DM was higher compared to that from the National Tumor Register in 2010 (0.5%). Furthermore, we could speculate that sulphonylureas may play a role in CRC carcinogenesis impairing the physiological insulin secretion. [Sinagra, E.; Raimondo, D.; Rossi, F.] Fdn Ist G Giglio, Gastroenterol & Endoscopy Unit, Cefalu, Italy; [Sinagra, E.; Tomasello, G.; Cappello, F.] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol IEMEST, Palermo, Italy; [Guarnotta, V.; Dolcimascolo, S.; Rizzolo, C. A.; Puccia, F.; Maltese, N.; Citarrella, R.; Sinagra, D.] Univ Palermo, Biomed Dept Internal & Specialist Med DIBIMIS, Sect Cardio Resp & Endocrine Metab Dis, Palermo, Italy; [Mocciaro, F.; Di Mitri, R.] ARNAS Civ Cristina Di Benfratelli Hosp, Gastroenterol & Endoscopy Unit, Palermo, Italy; [Messina, M.; Spada, M.] Fdn Ist G Giglio, Oncol Unit, Cefalu, Italy; [Tomasello, G.; Cappello, F.] Univ Palermo, Sect Human Anat, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, Palermo, Italy; [Leone, A.] Univ Palermo, Sect Histol, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, Palermo, Italy; [Morreale, G. C.] Osped Riuniti Villa Sofia Vincenzo Cervello, Unit Gastroenterol, Palermo, Italy; [Marasa, S.] Ctr Diagnost Marasa, Palermo, Italy; [Midiri, M.; Midiri, F.] Univ Palermo, Sect Radiol, DIBIMED, Palermo, Italy University of Palermo; A.R.N.A.S. Ospedali Civico Di Cristina Benfratelli; University of Palermo; University of Palermo; University of Palermo Sinagra, E (corresponding author), Fdn Ist Giuseppe Giglio, Gastroenterol & Endoscopy Unit, I-90015 Cefalu, Italy.

emanuelesinagra83@googlemail.com Federico, Massimo/J-5984-2014; MESSINA, MARCO/LMP-3029-2024; Mocciaro, Filippo/AAC-7257-2022; Di Mitri, Roberto/AAC-7452-2022; Cappello, Francesco/F-9153-2012 SPADA, MASSIMILIANO/0000-0003-1025-0153; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148; Mocciaro, Filippo/0000-0002-4389-

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J Notarnicola, M; Pisanti, S; Tutino, V; Bocale, D; Rotelli,
MT; Gentile, A; Memeo, V; Bifulco, M; Perri, E; Caruso, MG

Notarnicola, Maria; Pisanti, Simona; Tutino,
Valeria; Bocale, Domenica; Rotelli, Maria Teresa; Gentile,
Antonio; Memeo, Vincenzo; Bifulco, Maurizio; Perri, Enzo; Caruso,
Maria Gabriella

Effects of olive oil polyphenols on
fatty acid synthase gene expression and activity in human
colorectal cancer cells GENES AND NUTRITION

English Article

Hydroxytyrosol; Oleuropein; Fatty acid synthase; Colorectal
cancer MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ANTIOXIDANT; MODULATION;
ACTIVATION; UNDERLIES; SURVIVAL; PHENOLS; GROWTH; RICH

Oleuropein (OL) and hydroxytyrosol (HT), the main olive oil polyphenols, possess anti-proliferative effects in vitro. Fatty acid synthase, a key anabolic enzyme of biosynthesis of fatty acids, plays an important role in colon carcinoma development. Our aim was to investigate whether gene expression of FAS, as well as its enzymatic activity, is regulated by HT and OL in two human colon cancer cell lines, as HT-29 and SW620. In addition, we investigated the effects of these polyphenols on growth and apoptosis in these cells. FAS gene expression and activity in treated HT-29 and SW620 cells were evaluated by real-time PCR and radiochemical assay, respectively. Cell growth and apoptosis, after polyphenols treatment, were measured by MTT test and flow cytometry, respectively. The inhibition of proliferation, detected after HT treatment, was mediated by an inhibition of FAS expression and its enzymatic activity in SW620 cells, while the anti-proliferative effect in HT-29 cells seems to be independent from FAS. OL exerted an anti-proliferative effect only on SW620 cells with a mechanism which excluded FAS. Olive oil polyphenols used were able to induce apoptosis in both cell lines studied. The increase of apoptosis in these cells was accompanied by the block of cell cycle in the S phase. This study demonstrates that HT and OL may induce anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic effects only in certain human colorectal cancer cell types. These effects are FAS mediated only in SW620 cells after treatment with HT.

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Maurizio/HOA-6546-2023; Pisanti, Simona/J-3521-2012; PERRI, ENZO/KAM-0129-2024 PERRI, ENZO/0000-0002-6314-7136; Bifulco, Maurizio/0000-0002-1771-4531 29 89 94

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J Ajiboye, BO; Fatoki, TH; Akinnusi, PA; Ajuwon, OR; Oyinloye, BE; Jeje, TO; Owolabi, OV; Ogedengbe, OO; Genovese, C

Ajiboye, Basiru Olaitan; Fatoki, Toluwase Hezekiah; Akinnusi, Precious Ayorinde; Ajuwon, Olawale Rasaq; Oyinloye, Babatunji Emmanuel; Jeje, Temitope Olawale; Owolabi, Olatunmise Victoria; Ogedengbe, Oluwatosin O.; Genovese, Claudia

Molecular docking, MMGBSA, and ADMET studies of phytoconstituents of *Ocimum gratissimum* on multiple breast cancer targets NATURAL PRODUCT RESEARCH English

Article; Early Access Ocimum gratissimum; breast cancer; EGFR; HER2; PI3K; binding affinity; pharmacokinetics APOPTOSIS; CARCINOMA; CELLS; INHIBITION; ISOVITEXIN; EXTRACT; GROWTH; ACID O. gratissimum is one of the most common medicinal plants in every community in Nigeria. This plant has been presumed to be useful in the management of diseases including breast cancer, which is one the commonest cancers affecting women globally. Hence, this study aimed to computationally investigate the phytochemicals present in O. gratissimum by elucidate their binding dynamics against five selected molecular targets of breast cancer and predict their pharmacokinetics properties. Molecular docking, MMGBSA calculation and ADMET prediction were used. The results showed that isovitexin has the highest binding affinity of -9.11 kcal/mol and -9.80 kcal/mol for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2) and Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) respectively. Rosmarinic acid has the highest binding affinity of -12.15 kcal/mol for Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K), Nepetoidin A has the highest binding affinity of -9.14 kcal/mol for oestrogen receptor (ER), and Vitexin has the highest binding affinity of -12.90 kcal/mol for Progesterone receptor (PR). MMGBSA provided total binding energy that confirmed the stability of the complexes under physiological conditions. The ADMET profiles showed that O. gratissimum top phytochemicals identified would be safe for oral administration with no hepatotoxicity. Overall, this study identified isovitexin, vitexin, rosmarinic acid, nepetoidin A and luteolin among others, as compounds that exhibit strong anti-cancer properties against breast cancer cells. Graphical Abstract

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J Ergas, IJ; Feliciano, EMC; Bradshaw, PT; Roh, JM; Kwan, ML;
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Madsen, K; Kushi, LH Ergas, Isaac J.;
Feliciano, Elizabeth M. Cespedes; Bradshaw, Patrick T.; Roh,
Janise M.; Kwan, Marilyn L.; Cadenhead, Jen; Santiago-Torres,
Margarita; Troeschel, Alyssa N.; Laraia, Barbara; Madsen,
Kristine; Kushi, Lawrence H. Diet Quality and Breast
Cancer Recurrence and Survival: The Pathways Study JNCI CANCER
SPECTRUM English Article

MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ADHERENCE; WOMEN; RISK;
DIAGNOSIS; NUTRITION; MORTALITY; PATTERNS; THERAPY; DISEASE

Background: Prior research suggests a relationship between overall diet quality and breast cancer survival, although few studies have reported on this topic. We evaluated whether 4 dietary quality indices consistent with healthy eating recommendations around the time of breast cancer diagnosis were associated with risk of recurrence, cause-specific, and all-cause mortality. Methods: A total of 3660 women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer were included. Diet was assessed an average of 2.3 (range = 0.7-18.7) months after diagnosis, from which 4 dietary quality indices were derived: the American Cancer Society guidelines (ACS), the alternate Mediterranean Diet Index (aMED), the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), and the 2015 Healthy Eating Index (HEI). Over 40 888 person-years of follow-up, 461 breast cancer recurrences, and 655 deaths were ascertained. Cox models were used to estimate hazards ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Adjusted comparisons between extreme quintiles showed all 4 dietary quality indices to be inversely associated with all-cause mortality, suggesting a 21%-27% lower risk (ACS HR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.56 to 0.95; aMED HR = 0.79, 95% CI = 0.61 to 1.03; DASH HR = 0.76, 95% CI = 0.58 to

1.00; HEI HR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.60 to 1.01). Similar patterns were noted for non-breast cancer mortality (ACS HR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.48 to 0.98; aMED HR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.50 to 1.05; DASH HR = 0.55, 95% CI = 0.38 to 0.79; HEI HR = 0.67, 95% CI = 0.48 to 0.94). None of the dietary quality indices were associated with recurrence or breast cancer-specific mortality. Conclusion: Food intake patterns concordant with dietary quality indices consistent with recommendations for healthy eating may be beneficial for women with breast cancer. [Ergas, Isaac J.; Feliciano, Elizabeth M. Cespedes; Roh, Janise M.; Kwan, Marilyn L.; Cadenhead, Jen; Kushi, Lawrence H.] Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Div Res, 2000 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612 USA; [Bradshaw, Patrick T.; Laraia, Barbara] Univ Calif Berkeley, Sch Publ Hlth, Div Epidemiol & Biostat, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; [Santiago-Torres, Margarita] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Canc Prevent Program, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Troeschel, Alyssa N.] Emory Univ, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; [Laraia, Barbara; Madsen, Kristine] Univ Calif Berkeley, Sch Publ Hlth, Div Community Hlth Sci, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA Kaiser Permanente; University of California System; University of California Berkeley; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Emory University; Rollins School Public Health; University of California System; University of California Berkeley Ergas, IJ (corresponding author), Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Div Res, 2000 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612 USA. isaac.j.ergas@kp.org

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American Institute for Cancer Research [632996]; National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health [U01 CA195565, R01 CA105274, K01 CA226155] American Institute for Cancer Research; National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by grants from the American Institute for Cancer Research (grant number 632996); and the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health (grant numbers U01 CA195565, R01 CA105274, K01 CA226155).

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J Vecchio, A; Anzidei, M; Serpelloni, E
Vecchio, A.; Anzidei, M.; Serpelloni, E. Sea
level rise projections up to 2150 in the northern Mediterranean
coasts ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS English
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SUBSIDENCE; DEFORMATION; SCENARIOS; VELOCITY; MECHANISMS; DELTAS;
RATES; FIELD Vertical land movements (VLM) play a crucial role

in affecting the sea level rise along the coasts. They need to be estimated and included in the analysis for more accurate Sea Level (SL) projections. Here we focus on the Mediterranean basin characterized by spatially variable rates of VLM that affect the future SL along the coasts. To estimate the VLM rates we used geodetic data from continuous global navigation satellite system stations with time series longer than 4.5 years in the 1996-2023 interval, belonging to Euro-Mediterranean networks and located within 5 km from the coast. Revised SL projections up to the year 2150 are provided at 265 points on a geographical grid and at the locations of 51 tide gauges of the Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level, by including the estimated VLM in the SL projections released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the AR6 Report. Results show that the IPCC projections underestimate future SL along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea since the effects of tectonics and other local factors were not properly considered. Here we show that revised SL projections at 2100, when compared to the IPCC, show a maximum and minimum differences of 1094 +/- 103 mm and -773 +/- 106 mm, respectively, with an average value that exceeds by about 80 mm that of the IPCC in the reference Shared Socio-economic Pathways and different global warming levels. Finally, the projections indicate that about 19.000 km² of the considered Mediterranean coasts will be more exposed to risk of inundation for the next decades, leading to enhanced impacts on the environment, human activities and infrastructures, thus suggesting the need for concrete actions to support vulnerable populations to adapt to the expected SL rise and coastal hazards by the end of this century. [Vecchio, A.]

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J Brown, R; Kerr, K; Haoudi, A; Darzi, A
Brown, Robert; Kerr, Karen; Haoudi, Abdelali; Darzi, Ara
Tackling cancer burden in the Middle East: Qatar as an
example LANCET ONCOLOGY English Article

BREAST-CANCER; LOW-RESOURCE;
MANAGEMENT; COUNTRIES; CONSENSUS; CARE Cancer prevalence is
increasing in the Middle East, partly because of increased life
expectancy and adoption of western lifestyle habits. Suboptimum
delivery of health care also contributes to late diagnosis and
poor survival of people with cancer. Public awareness of cancer
risk is frequently low and misconceptions high, thereby preventing
patients from seeking treatment early and constituting a
substantial barrier to improvement of cancer outcomes. Screening
programmes might have low uptake in Arab populations because of
social and health beliefs about cancer. This review outlines the
opportunities available to Middle Eastern countries and their
emerging economies to learn from global experiences in cancer
care, service provision, and research partnerships. The Middle
East has begun to develop several health-care transformation
programmes. Qatar, in particular, has published a National Health
Strategy, in which cancer is one of the main commitments; this
Strategy provides the focus of this review. The development of
effective health-care strategies and evidence-based medicine
directly linked to innovative cancer research is needed to improve
cancer care. Although the full extent of the proposed solutions
are not necessarily implementable in all Middle Eastern countries,
wealthy states can lead derivation of population-specific
approaches that could have effects throughout the region. Key
challenges are outlined-namely, human capacity and training,
subspecialisation of services, building on international cancer
research initiatives, and the need for earlier diagnosis and
awareness in the population. Countries in the Gulf Region (ie,
countries bordering the Persian Gulf, including Iran, Iraq,
Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, and Oman) need to
address these challenges to be at the forefront of integrated
cancer care and research and ensure that the latest innovations
and best possible care are delivered to their populations.

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J Xie, W; Zuo, J; Ma, Z; Yu, W; Hu, Z; Yang, TS; Song, ZS
Xie, W.; Zuo, J.; Ma, Z.; Yu, W.; Hu, Z.; Yang,
Tingsong; Song, Zhenshun The Burden of Colorectal
Cancer Attributable to Diet Low in Fiber from 1990 to 2019: A
Global, Regional and National Analysis JOURNAL OF NUTRITION
HEALTH & AGING English Article
Colorectal cancer; death; diet low in fiber;
disability-adjusted life-year; global burden of disease study
UNITED-STATES; TRENDS Objectives The colorectal cancer (CRC)
burden is increasingly high. The aim of this study was to
investigate temporal and geographical trends in CRC deaths and
disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) attributable to diet low in
fiber globally from 1990 to 2019. Design Cross-sectional study.
Setting The study based on the Global Burden of Disease Study
(GBD) 2019. Participants The population comprised individuals from
204 countries and territories who were diagnosed with CRC
attributable to diet low in fiber from 1990 to 2019. Measurements
Deaths, DALYs, age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR), and age-
standardized DALY rates (ASDR) for CRC attributable to diet low in
fiber were described, and estimated annual percentage change
(EAPC) was further calculated to assess the burden in different
regions, countries, sexes, and age groups. Additionally, we
explored the association between EAPC and ASMR/ASDR (in 1990) and
Human Development Index (HDI, in 2019). Results From 1990 to 2019,
global ASMR and ASDR for CRC attributable to diet low in fiber
decreased slightly, but the corresponding deaths and DALYs
increased by 63.37% and 51.36%, respectively. Those burden varied
considerably between regions and countries. The burden was higher
in high, high-middle and middle SDI regions, especially in Asia
and Western Europe, but when HDI > 0.7, an increasingly rapid
decline in ASMR and ASDR was revealed. Unexpectedly, many less
well-developed countries within the traditionally low deaths and
DALYs regions of Africa, Central Latin America, and Middle East
showed gradual increases in ASMR and ASDR. Conclusion The global
burden of CRC attributable to diet low in fiber has decreased over
the last 30 years, but remains at a high level. It is essential
for decision-makers to take targeted measures for improving
population awareness and intake of dietary fiber. [Xie, W.; Zuo,
J.; Yu, W.; Hu, Z.; Yang, Tingsong; Song, Zhenshun] Tongji Univ,
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9 Geriatrics & Gerontology; Nutrition & Dietetics

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J Blesa, JR; García, JA; Ochoa, E Rafael

Blesa, Jose; Angel Garcia, Jose; Ochoa, Enrique

Frequency of Germ-Line BRCA1 Mutations among Spanish

Families from a Mediterranean Area HUMAN MUTATION

English Article BRCA1;

breast cancer; CSGE; mutation screening We have carried out a
study of breast cancer in Spanish families in which the entire
coding region of the BRCA1 gene have been analyzed. To identify
BRCA1 mutations, PTT and CSGE methods were used followed by direct
sequencing. We investigated 51 breast cancer women with a family
history. Among these we have identified 7 frameshifts mutations
(15%), 185delAG (4 times), 1623del5 and 3450del4 (2 times), and 3
missense mutations, Ser1613Gly, Met1652Ile and Ala1708Glu, which
are likely polymorphisms. These findings show that BRCA1 is
implicated in a fraction of Spanish familial breast cancer similar
to other countries. There was association between bilateral breast
cancer and BRCA1 mutations. The CSGE technique has been
demonstrated to be a highly reliable method for mutation screening
because of its sensitivity and high throughput. (C) 2000Wiley-
Liss, Inc. [Rafael Blesa, Jose; Angel Garcia, Jose; Ochoa,
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USA 1059-7794 1098-1004 HUM MUTAT Hum. Mutat.APR 2000
15 4 381 +

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HUMU14>3.0.CO;2-H [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1098-1004\(200004\)15:4<381::AID-HUMU14>3.0.CO;2-H](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1098-1004(200004)15:4<381::AID-HUMU14>3.0.CO;2-H) 5

Genetics & Heredity Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Sunar, V; Ates, Ö; Korcali Aslan, A; Karakas, Y; Altundag,

MK Sunar, Veli; Ates, Ozturk; Korcali Aslan,
Alma; Karakas, Yusuf; Altundag, Mustafa Kadri The

Prevalence of Systemic Rheumatic Diseases Among Breast Cancer
Patients and Its Relationship With Survival ARCHIVES OF

RHEUMATOLOGY English Article

Breast cancer; prevalence; survival; systemic

rheumatic diseases IN-SITU; CYTOKINES; ESTROGEN; TUMORS; RISK

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the prevalence of systemic rheumatic diseases (SRDs) among patients with breast cancer (BC) and to identify the clinicopathological characteristics of these patients. **Patients and methods:** A total of 3,744 female patients with BC (mean age 49 +/- 11.7 years; range, 18 to 92 years) followed in Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Oncology Department between January 2006 and December 2015 were retrospectively assessed. Patients with or without SRD were compared in terms of clinicopathological features including age, menopausal state, smoking status, body mass index (BMI), age of menarche, age at first labor, and number of children. The groups were also evaluated regarding tumor grade, stage, estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor expression, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 overexpression, and survival. **Results:** Of the patients analyzed, 68 (1.81%) had concomitant SRD. Among these patients, 33 (48.6%) had rheumatoid arthritis, eight (11.8%) had familial Mediterranean fever, eight (11.8%) had Behcet's disease, four (5.8%) had Sjogren's syndrome, four (5.8%) had systemic lupus erythematosus, six (8.8%) had ankylosing spondylitis, three (4.4%) had systemic sclerosis, one (1.4%) had polymyositis, and one (1.4%) had temporal arteritis. The groups with or without SRDs were similar in terms of age, smoking status, BMI, menopausal state, breast feeding duration, age at menarche and first birth. Stage 1 and 2 BC was more prevalent in SRD patients (74.6% vs. 64.5%, p=0.018). The rate to receive chemotherapy was significantly lower in patients with SRD. However, there was no significant difference in five-year overall survival rates between patients with or without SRD. **Conclusion:** Among patients with BC, 1.81% had concomitant SRD. These patients were diagnosed at early stages and given chemotherapy less frequently. However, they had similar survival rates compared to those without SRDs. [Sunar, Veli; Korcali Aslan, Alma] Hacettepe Univ, Dept Med Oncol, Med Fac, Ankara, Turkey; [Ates, Ozturk] Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Training & Res Hosp, Dept Med Oncol, Ankara, Turkey; [Karakas, Yusuf] Hakkari Devlet Hastanesi, Dept Med Oncol, Hakkari, Turkey; [Altundag, Mustafa Kadri] MKA Breast Canc Clin, Dept Med Oncol, Ankara, Turkey Hacettepe University; Dr. Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Oncology Hospital; Hakkari State Hospital Sunar, V (corresponding author), Hacettepe Univ, Tip Fak, Med Onkoloji Bilim Dalı, TR-06230 Ankara, Turkey.

velisunar@gmail.com SUNAR, Veli/AAG-3220-2021; karakas, yusuf/AAF-5441-2020; ates, ozturk/GYA-3954-2022 Sunar, Veli/0000-0003-4672-4621; ates, ozturk/0000-0003-0182-3933

27 2 2 0 1 TURKISH LEAGUE
AGAINST RHEUMATISM ANKARA TALATPASA BULVARI DÜMLUPINAR CAD
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7 Rheumatology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Rheumatology IA0TA 31497760 Green Submitted,
gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000469269200003

J Ghosh, SK; Bera, T; Pal, S Ghosh, Swapan
Kumar; Bera, Tanmay; Pal, Sujoy Antiproliferative,
Apoptotic, and Antimigration Property of Ethyl Acetate Extract of
Calocybe indica against HeLa and CaSki Cell Lines of Cervical

Mushroom; Cervical cancer; Cytotoxicity;
Apoptosis; Metastasis; Bioactive compounds INHIBITS
PROLIFERATION; MEDICINAL MUSHROOMS; HUMAN BREAST; CYCLE; GROWTH;
ANTICANCER; ANTITUMOR; ARREST; SUBSTANCES; ACTIVATION

Background: The incidence rate of cervical cancer is increasing and its existing drugs are becoming more and more resistant. Therefore, we extracted the fruiting body of *Calocybe indica* edible mushroom in 90% ethyl acetate extract (EAE) and evaluated it as an anticancer property against HeLa and CaSki. Method: We performed cytotoxicity assay by MTT, cell morphological study by phase contrast microscope, and apoptosis study by nuclear morphology via DAPI staining under inverted microscopy; the expressions of proapoptotic and antiapoptotic genes and p53 were examined by Western blotting, cell cycle analysis, and cologenic and cell migration assay. Antioxidant content and activity assays were performed and for mycochemistry analysis of EAE, thin layer chromatography (TLC) was done. Results: EAE-treated HeLa and CaSki cells became round and showed condensed and fragmented nuclei. They inhibited the cell proliferation of both cancer cell lines in a dose-dependent manner. At maximum dose (1250 μ g/mL) after 24 h, the cell inhibition percentages of HeLa and CaSki cells were 97.12 $\pm$ 10.01 and 98.52 $\pm$ 10.08 ($P < 0.05$), respectively. They upregulated the expression of p53, caspase 3, and caspase 9 while down-regulating Bcl2 gene. Cell cycle became arrested at G2/M checkpoint of both cancer cell lines by EAE. EAE inhibited colony formation and cell migration. The antioxidant assay showed that EAE contained good amounts of phenolic compounds, flavonoids, and ascorbic acids and had good antioxidant activity. TLC supported the presence of bioactive components. Conclusion: The EAE of *C. indica* exerts very potent anticervical cancer effects. It is urgent that future studies analyze its bioactive compounds in detail and examine them in animal models. [Ghosh, Swapan Kumar; Bera, Tanmay; Pal, Sujoy] Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Centenary Coll Au, PG Dept Bot, Canc Res Unit, Kolkata, India

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15 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
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J Colomer, R; Lupu, R; Papadimitropoulou, A; Vellón, L;
Vázquez-Martín, A; Brunet, J; Fernández-Gutierrez, A; Segura-
Carretero, A; Menéndez, JA Colomer, Ramon; Lupu,
Ruth; Papadimitropoulou, Adriana; Vellon, Luciano; Vazquez-Martin,
Alejandro; Brunet, Joan; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-
Carretero, Antonio; Menendez, Javier A.

Giacomo!Castelvetro's salads.: Anti-HER2 oncogene
nutraceuticals since the 17th century? CLINICAL & TRANSLATIONAL
ONCOLOGY English Article

olive oil; HER2; Mediterranean diet; breast cancer;
oleic acid; polyphenols BREAST-CANCER CELLS; MONOUNSATURATED
FATTY-ACID; MEDITERRANEAN DIETARY TRADITIONS; VIRGIN OLIVE OIL;
OLEIC-ACID; TRASTUZUMAB HERCEPTIN(TM); EXPRESSION; OVEREXPRESSION;
AMPLIFICATION; NUTRIGENOMICSWe are accumulating evidence to
suggest that 17th century Renaissance foodways-largely based on
the old "Mediterranean dietary traditions"-may provide new
nutraceutical management strategies against HER2-positive breast
cancer disease in the 21st century. Epidemiological and
experimental studies begin to support the notion that "The Sacred
Law of Salads" (i.e., "raw vegetables. plenty of generous (olive)
oil")-originally proposed in 1614 by Giacomo Castelvetro in its
book The Fruit, Herbs & Vegetables of Italy -might be considered
the first (unintended) example of customised diets for breast
cancer prevention based on individual genetic make-up (i.e.,
nutraceuticals against human breast carcinomas bearing HER2
oncogene amplification/overexpression). First, the so-called salad
vegetables dietary pattern (i.e., a high consumption of raw
vegetables and olive oil) appears to exert a protective effect
mostly confined to the HER2-positive breast cancer subtype, with
no significant influence on the occurrence of HER2-negative breast
cancers. Second, all the main olive oil constituents (i.e., the
omega-9 monounsaturated fatty acid oleic acid and polyphenolic
compounds such as the secoiridoid oleuropein or the lignan 1-[+]-
acetoxypinoresinol] dramatically reduce HER2 expression and
specifically induce apoptotic cell death in cultured HER2-positive
breast cancer cells, with marginal effects against HER2-negative
cells. Third, an olive oil-rich diet negatively influences
experimental mammary tumorigenesis in rats likewise decreasing
HER2 expression levels. If early 1600s Castelvetro's salads can be
used as dietary protocols capable to protecting women against
biologically aggressive HER2-positive breast cancer subtypes is an
intriguing prospect that warrants to be evaluated in human pilot
studies in the future. Here, at least, we would like to recognise
Giacomo Castelvetro as the father of modern nutritional genomics
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Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/C-
6148-2016; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014; Brunet,

Joan/C-5292-2018; Colomer, Ramon/C-5142-2008 segura Carretero, Antonio/0000-0002-5564-5338; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598; Brunet, Joan/0000-0003-1945-3512; Colomer, Ramon/0000-0002-6393-3444 34 16 18 0 6 SPRINGER INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING AG CHAM GEWERBESTRASSE 11, CHAM, CH-6330, SWITZERLAND 1699-048X 1699-3055 CLIN TRANSL ONCOL Clin. Transl. Oncol. JAN 2008 10 1 30 34 10.1007/s12094-008-0151-7 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12094-008-0151-7> 5 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 316JF 18208790 2025-06-24 WOS:000256944900006

J Barchitta, M; Maugeri, A; Quattrocchi, A; Agrifoglio, O; Scalisi, A; Agodi, A Barchitta, Martina; Maugeri, Andrea; Quattrocchi, Annalisa; Agrifoglio, Ottavia; Scalisi, Aurora; Agodi, Antonella The Association of Dietary Patterns with High-Risk Human Papillomavirus Infection and Cervical Cancer: A Cross-Sectional Study in Italy NUTRIENTS English Article

cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; Mediterranean diet score; principal component analysis; Western diet; prudent diet NATURAL-HISTORY; VITAMIN-A; PREVENTION; FOLATE; WOMEN; EPIDEMIOLOGY; EPIGENOME; NEOPLASIA Specific foods and nutrients help prevent the progression of persistent high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) infection to cervical cancer (CC). The aim of this study was to investigate dietary patterns which may be associated with hrHPV status and the risk of high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN2+). Overall, 539 eligible women, including 127 with CIN2+, were enrolled in a cross-sectional study, and tested for hrHPV infection. Food intake was estimated using a food frequency questionnaire. Logistic regression models were applied. Using the Mediterranean Diet Score, we demonstrated that, among 252 women with a normal cervical epithelium, medium adherence to the Mediterranean diet decreased the odds of hrHPV infection when compared to low adherence (adjOR = 0.40, 95%CI = 0.22-0.73). Using the principal component analysis, we also identified two dietary patterns which explained 14.31% of the variance in food groups intake. Women in the third and fourth quartiles of the "Western pattern" had higher odds of hrHPV infection when compared with first quartile (adjOR = 1.77, 95% CI = 1.04-3.54 and adjOR = 1.97, 95%CI = 1.14-4.18, respectively). Adjusting for hrHPV status and age, women in the third quartile of the "prudent pattern" had lower odds of CIN2+ when compared with those in the first quartile (OR = 0.50, 95%CI = 0.26-0.98). Our study is the first to demonstrate the association of dietary patterns with hrHPV infection and CC and discourages unhealthy habits in favour of a Mediterranean-like diet.

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agodia@unict.it Agodi, Antonella/B-3501-2011; Quattrocchi, Annalisa/AAU-5458-2020; Maugeri, Andrea/K-1018-2017; Barchitta, Martina/A-1362-2015 Maugeri, Andrea/0000-0003-2655-8574; Quattrocchi, Annalisa/0000-0002-5764-6721; Agrifoglio, Ottavia/0000-0002-3496-3097; Agodi, Antonella/0000-0002-4405-8162; Barchitta, Martina/0000-0002-0905-5003 Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences and Advanced Technologies "GF Ingrassia", University of Catania, Italy Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences and Advanced Technologies "GF Ingrassia", University of Catania, Italy This paper has been prepared as part of the project "Non-communicable diseases risk: an integrated approach of nutritional and molecular epidemiology", led by A. A., funded by Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences and Advanced Technologies "GF Ingrassia", University of Catania, Italy. We are grateful to Bench Srl, University of Catania, Italy for assistance in data analysis.

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J Kyro, C; Olsen, A; Landberg, R; Skeie, G; Loft, S; Åman, P; Leenders, M; Dik, VK; Siersema, PD; Pischon, T; Christensen, J; Overvad, K; Boutron-Ruault, MC; Fagherazzi, G; Cottet, V; Kühn, T; Chang-Claude, J; Boeing, H; Trichopoulou, A; Bamia, C; Trichopoulos, D; Palli, D; Krogh, V; Tumino, R; Vineis, P; Panico, S; Peeters, PH; Weiderpass, E; Bakken, T; Åsli, LA; Argüelles, M; Jakszyn, P; Sánchez, MJ; Amiano, P; Huerta, JM; Barricarte, A; Ljuslinder, I; Palmqvist, R; Khaw, KT; Wareham, N; Key, TJ; Travis, RC; Ferrari, P; Freisling, H; Jenab, M; Gunter, MJ; Murphy, N; Riboli, E; Tjønneland, A; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB

Kyro, Cecilie; Olsen, Anja; Landberg, Rikard; Skeie, Guri; Loft, Steffen; Aman, Per; Leenders, Max; Dik, Vincent K.; Siersema, Peter D.; Pischon, Tobias; Christensen, Jane; Overvad, Kim; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Fagherazzi, Guy; Cottet, Vanessa; Kuehn, Tilman; Chang-Claude, Jenny; Boeing, Heiner; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Bamia, Christina; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios; Palli, Domenico; Krogh, Vittorio; Tumino, Rosario; Vineis, Paolo; Panico, Salvatore; Peeters, Petra H.; Weiderpass, Elisabete; Bakken, Toril; Asli, Lene Angell; Argueelles, Marcial; Jakszyn, Paula; Sanchez, Maria-Jose; Amiano, Pilar; Huerta, Jose Maria; Barricarte, Aurelio; Ljuslinder, Ingrid; Palmqvist, Richard; Khaw, Kay-Tee; Wareham, Nick; Key, Timothy J.; Travis, Ruth C.; Ferrari, Pietro; Freisling, Heinz; Jenab, Mazda; Gunter, Marc J.; Murphy, Neil; Riboli, Eilo; Tjønneland, Anne; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. B(as)

Plasma Alkylresorcinols,
 Biomarkers of Whole-Grain Wheat and Rye Intake, and Incidence of
 Colorectal Cancer JNCI-JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER
 INSTITUTE English Article

DIETARY FIBER; COLON-CANCER; RISK;
 REPRODUCIBILITY; COHORT; INTERVENTION; CONSUMPTION; VEGETABLES;
 PRODUCTS; HEALTH Background Few studies have investigated the
 association between whole-grain intake and colorectal cancer.
 Because whole-grain intake estimation might be prone to
 measurement errors, more objective measures (eg, biomarkers) could

assist in investigating such associations. **Methods** The association between alkylresorcinols, biomarkers of whole-grain rye and wheat intake, and colorectal cancer incidence were investigated using prediagnostic plasma samples from colorectal cancer case patients and matched control subjects nested within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition. We included 1372 incident colorectal cancer case patients and 1372 individual matched control subjects and calculated the incidence rate ratios (IRRs) for overall and anatomical subsites of colorectal cancer using conditional logistic regression adjusted for potential confounders. Regional differences (Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, Central Europe) were also explored. **Results** High plasma total alkylresorcinol concentration was associated with lower incidence of distal colon cancer; the adjusted incidence rate ratio of distal colon cancer for the highest vs lowest quartile of plasma total alkylresorcinols was 0.48 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.28 to 0.83). An inverse association between plasma total alkylresorcinol concentrations and colon cancer was found for Scandinavian participants (IRR per doubling = 0.83; 95% CI = 0.70 to 0.98). However, plasma total alkylresorcinol concentrations were not associated with overall colorectal cancer, proximal colon cancer, or rectal cancer. Plasma alkylresorcinols concentrations were associated with colon and distal colon cancer only in Central Europe and Scandinavia (ie, areas where alkylresorcinol levels were higher). **Conclusions** High concentrations of plasma alkylresorcinols were associated with a lower incidence of distal colon cancer but not with overall colorectal cancer, proximal colon cancer, and rectal cancer. [Kyro, Cecilie; Olsen, Anja; Christensen, Jane; Trichopoulou, Antonia] Danish Canc Soc Res Ctr, Strandblvd 49, DK-2100 Copenhagen O, Denmark; [Landberg, Rikard; Aman, Per] Swedish Univ Agr Sci, Dept Food Sci, BioCtr, Uppsala, Sweden; [Skeie, Guri; Weiderpass, Elisabete; Bakken, Toril; Asli, Lene Angell] Univ Tromso, Dept Community Med, Tromso, Norway; [Loft, Steffen] Univ Copenhagen, Dept Publ Hlth, Environm Hlth Sect, Fac Hlth Sci, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Leenders, Max; Dik, Vincent K.; Siersema, Peter D.] Univ Med Ctr Utrecht, Dept Gastroenterol & Hepatol, Utrecht, Netherlands; [Peeters, Petra H.] Univ Med Ctr Utrecht, Dept Epidemiol, Julius Ctr Hlth Sci & Primary Care, Utrecht, Netherlands; [Pischon, Tobias] Max Delbruck Ctr Mol Med, Mol Epidemiol Grp, Berlin, Germany; [Overvad, Kim] Aarhus Univ, Epidemiol Sect, Dept Publ Hlth, Aarhus, Denmark; [Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Fagherazzi, Guy; Cottet, Vanessa] INSERM, Ctr Res Epidemiol & Populat Hlth CESP, U1018, Nutr Hormones & Womens Hlth team, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Fagherazzi, Guy; Cottet, Vanessa] Univ Paris Sud, UMRS 1018, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Fagherazzi, Guy; Cottet, Vanessa] IGR, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Kuehn, Tilman; Chang-Claude, Jenny] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Canc Epidemiol, Heidelberg, Germany; [Boeing, Heiner] German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbrücke, Dept Epidemiol, Nuthetal, Germany; [Bamia, Christina; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios] Hellen Hlth Fdn, Athens, Greece; [Bamia, Christina] Univ Athens, Sch Med, WHO Collaborating Ctr Food & Nutr Policies, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, Athens, Greece; [Trichopoulos, Dimitrios] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Trichopoulos, Dimitrios] Acad Athens, Bur Epidemiol Res, Athens, Greece; [Palli, Domenico] Canc Res & Prevent Inst ISPO, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Florence,

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Mehdi/L-2515-2019; Khaw, Kay-Tee/AAZ-3209-2021; Riboli, Elio/A-4357-2009; Tjonneland, Anne/AGU-0320-2022; Pischon, Tobias/HGE-8577-2022; Cottet, Vanessa/ABE-3236-2020; TRICHOPOULOU, ANTONIA/ABF-8727-2021; Panico, Salvatore/K-6506-2016; Gunter, Marc/AAP-8621-2020; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine/H-3936-2014; Fagherazzi, Guy/ABB-2555-2020; Kühn, Tilman/JYP-5102-2024; Kyro, Cecilie/ACG-9913-2022; Sánchez, María/HOC-7747-2023; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios/G-6825-2012; Krogh, Vittorio/AAA-9171-2019; Siersema, Peter/V-1636-2019; Krogh, Vittorio/K-2628-2016; Weiderpass, Elisabete/M-4029-2016; Fagherazzi, Guy/P-3534-2017; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/D-1087-2011; Jakszyn, Paula/K-1458-2016; Huerta, Jose Maria/N-8654-2015; Murphy, Neil/E-1189-2017 Loft, Steffen/0000-0001-9552-8518; Krogh, Vittorio/0000-0003-0122-8624; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; Jenab, Mazda/0000-0002-0573-1852; Gunter, Marc/0000-0001-5472-6761; Olsen, Anja/0000-0003-4788-503X; PALLI, Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437; Riboli, Elio/0000-0001-6795-6080; Pischon, Tobias/0000-0003-1568-767X; Overvad, Kim/0000-0001-6429-7921; Weiderpass, Elisabete/0000-0003-2237-0128; Skeie, Guri/0000-0003-2476-4251; Kyro, Cecilie/0000-0002-9083-8960; Panico, Salvatore/0000-0002-5498-8312; Fagherazzi, Guy/0000-0001-5033-5966; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/0000-0003-4817-0757; Jakszyn, Paula/0000-0003-0672-8847; Kuhn, Tilman/0000-0001-7702-317X; Freisling, Heinz/0000-0001-8648-4998; Huerta, Jose Maria/0000-0002-9637-3869; Murphy, Neil/0000-0003-3347-8249; Tjonneland, Anne/0000-0003-4385-2097 Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WCRF NL) [2011/436]; WCRF International grant program; NordForsk (Centre of Excellence programme HELGA) [070015]; European Commission (DG-SANCO); International Agency for Research on Cancer; Danish Cancer Society (Denmark); Ligue Contre le Cancer, Institut Gustave Roussy (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale (France); Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France); German Cancer Aid, German Cancer Research Center (Greece); Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany); Hellenic Health Foundation (Greece); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro-AIRC-Milan, and National Research Council (Italy); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports, Netherlands Cancer Registry (The Netherlands); LK Research Funds, Dutch Prevention Funds (The Netherlands); Dutch Zorg Onderzoek Nederland; World Cancer Research Fund, Statistics Netherlands (The Netherlands) [ERC-2009-AdG 232997]; Norwegian Research Council (Norway); Extrastiftelsen Helse og Rehabilitering med Extra-midler (Norway); Health Research Fund, Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia [6236]; Navarra, ISCIII RETIC [RD06/0020]; Swedish Cancer Society, Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane and Vasterbotten (Sweden); Cancer Research UK; Medical Research Council (United Kingdom) Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WCRF NL); WCRF International grant program; NordForsk (Centre of Excellence programme HELGA) (NordForsk); European Commission (DG-SANCO) (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); International Agency for Research on Cancer; Danish Cancer Society (Denmark) (Danish Cancer Society); Ligue Contre le Cancer, Institut Gustave Roussy (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale (France); Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France) (Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm)); German Cancer Aid, German Cancer Research Center (Greece); Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany) (Federal Ministry of Education & Research

(BMBF)); Hellenic Health Foundation (Greece); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro-AIRC-Milan, and National Research Council (Italy) (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports, Netherlands Cancer Registry (The Netherlands); LK Research Funds, Dutch Prevention Funds (The Netherlands); Dutch Zorg Onderzoek Nederland (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)); World Cancer Research Fund, Statistics Netherlands (The Netherlands); Norwegian Research Council (Norway) (Research Council of Norway); Extrastiftelsen Helse og Rehabilitering med Extra-midler (Norway); Health Research Fund, Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia; Navarra, ISCIII RETIC; Swedish Cancer Society, Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane and Vasterbotten (Sweden); Cancer Research UK (Cancer Research UK); Medical Research Council (United Kingdom) (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)) This work was funded by Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WCRF NL; grant 2011/436), as part of the WCRF International grant program, and by NordForsk (Centre of Excellence programme HELGA; 070015).r The coordination of EPIC is financially supported by the European Commission (DG-SANCO) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer. The national cohorts are supported by Danish Cancer Society (Denmark); Ligue Contre le Cancer, Institut Gustave Roussy, Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France); German Cancer Aid, German Cancer Research Center, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany); the Hellenic Health Foundation (Greece); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro-AIRC-Milan, and National Research Council (Italy); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports, Netherlands Cancer Registry, LK Research Funds, Dutch Prevention Funds, Dutch Zorg Onderzoek Nederland, World Cancer Research Fund, Statistics Netherlands (The Netherlands); ERC-2009-AdG 232997, the Norwegian Research Council, Extrastiftelsen Helse og Rehabilitering med Extra-midler (Norway); Health Research Fund, Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia (no. 6236) and Navarra, ISCIII RETIC (RD06/0020) (Spain); Swedish Cancer Society, Swedish Scientific Council and Regional Government of Skane and Vasterbotten (Sweden); and Cancer Research UK, Medical Research Council (United Kingdom).

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Eyasu; Negeri, Lemi; Anderson, Elizabeth; Lo, Yuki
Accidental traffickers: qualitative findings on labour
recruitment in Ethiopia GLOBALIZATION AND HEALTH
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DOMESTIC WORKERS; MODERN SLAVERY; SEX WORKERS; MIGRANTS; HEALTH; ECONOMY; RISK BackgroundThe growth of labour migration and associated risks of human trafficking and exploitation remain significant global human rights and health challenges. There is increasing policy interest in addressing structural determinants of adverse migration outcomes such as migrants' use of informal employment recruiters. In Ethiopia, "safe migration" policies have introduced regulations for registered private employment agencies and penalties for anyone else placing migrants into work overseas. Yet migrants continue to use informal facilitators who are often demonised as traffickers without evidence of their motivations, experiences or perceptions. We conducted qualitative interviews with 28 informal facilitators as part of a study into how recruitment practices shape risks for female migrants seeking domestic work in the Middle East and Gulf States. We present the realities of irregular recruitment on the ground, and how these practices are affected by policies that dichotomise recruiters into legal/safe and illegal/unsafe categories. ResultsWe identified four main themes. First, arranging migration from rural areas differs from in the capital, Addis Ababa, where laws and regulations originate. Outside Addis Ababa, registration was difficult for facilitators to arrange, with little incentive to do so due to its lack of importance to prospective migrants. Second, the ability to circumvent legal requirements was considered an advantage of informal facilitators because it reduced costs and expedited migrants' departure. Third, facilitators did not work alone but operated in long "chains" of diverse actors. This meant migrants' safety was not determined by any given individual, but spread across numerous people involved in sending a migrant abroad, some of whom might be registered and others not. And finally, facilitators did not believe they could realistically safeguard migrants once they were outside of Ethiopia and working under different laws and employers. ConclusionsFindings from this study add to a growing body of work demonstrating the diversity of people involved in the migration process, and consequent oversimplification of popular policy solutions. A more effective approach might be to constructively engage informal facilitators and identify ways they could assist with referring migrant workers to registered agencies and safe employment, rather than criminalising their participation. [Busza, Joanna; Shewamene, Zewdneh]

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Antiproliferative and antioxidant effects on breast cancer cells of oleuropein and its semisynthetic peracetylated derivatives

FOOD CHEMISTRY
English Article Olive
leaves; Oleuropein; Green chemistry; Breast cancer OLIVE OIL; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; HYDROXYTYROSOL; RISK; HL60; PROLIFERATION; INHIBITION; EXTRACTS Olive leaves extracts are a natural source of polyphenols, mainly oleuropein, widely considered to be potentially beneficial for health. This study focused on evaluation of the anti-tumoural activities of some oleuropein peracetylated derivatives, obtained with "green chemical" methodologies, against two human breast cancer cell lines. MCF-7 and T-47D cells were treated with oleuropein, peracetylated oleuropein, peracetylated aglycone and peracetylated hydroxytyrosol and the effects on growth and viability were investigated. Antioxidant effects were analysed after treatment with hydrogen peroxide. The peracetylated compounds exerted higher antiproliferative effects than oleuropein, by an arrest of cell cycle progression, associated with a strong antioxidant activity. Our results demonstrate that olive leaves, a by-product of olive manufacture, may provide a precious source of chemical derivatives, obtainable by peracetylation of oleuropein derivatives, which provide beneficial properties for human health. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Bulotta, Stefania; Corradino, Rosanna; Celano, Marilena; D'Agostino, Maria; Maiuolo, Jessica; Oliverio, Manuela; Procopio, Antonio; Rotiroti, Domenicantonio; Russo, Diego] Magna Graecia Univ Catanzaro, Dept Pharmacobiol Sci, I-88100 Catanzaro, Italy; [Iannone, Michelangelo] ARPACal Environm Epidemiol Ctr, I-88021 Catanzaro, Italy; [Iannone, Michelangelo; Rotiroti, Domenicantonio] CNR ISN, I-88021 Catanzaro, Italy Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto di Scienze Neurologiche (ISN-CNR) Russo, D (corresponding author), Magna Graecia Univ Catanzaro, Dept Pharmacobiol Sci, Viale Europa, I-88100 Catanzaro, Italy. d.russo@unicz.it Maiuolo, Jessica/AAU-2482-2020; Iannone, Michelangelo/L-4675-2013 Iannone, Michelangelo/0000-0002-0426-5191 Fondazione Umberto Di Mario; CNR - ISN, Roccelletta di Borgia, Catanzaro (Italy) [88021]

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Diet Quality and Breast Cancer Incidence in the
Multiethnic Cohort EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION
English Article

PATTERNS; INDEXES; OBESITY; RISK This study investigated the relation of diet quality indexes (DQI) with breast cancer incidence among women from the Multiethnic Cohort (MEC). Participants completed a questionnaire with a validated food frequency questionnaire. Scores for Healthy Eating Index 2015 (HEI-2015), Alternate Healthy Eating Index 2010 (AHEI-2010), alternate Mediterranean diet score (aMED), and Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) were divided into quintiles (Q1-Q5). Cox regression was applied to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for DQIs and breast cancer risk adjusted for known risk factors. The respective HRs for Q5 vs. Q1 were: 1.06 (95% CI, 0.98-1.14) for HEI-2015, 0.96 (95% CI, 0.90-1.04) for AHEI-2010, 1.01 (95% CI, 0.94-1.09) for aMED, and 0.95 (95% CI, 0.88-1.02) for DASH (p(trend) > 0.05 for all). However, overweight and obesity were significantly associated with breast cancer incidence. Despite the null association for DQIs, diet quality may lower breast cancer risk through its positive influence on weight status. [Dela Cruz, Rica; Park, Song-Yi; Shvetsov, Yurii B.; Boushey, Carol J.; Le Marchand, Loic; Maskarinec, Gertraud] Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; [Monroe, Kristine R.] Univ Southern Calif, Dept Prevent Med, Los Angeles, CA 90007 USA Cancer Research Center of Hawaii; University of Hawaii System; University of Southern California

Dela Cruz, R (corresponding author), Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA. ricadc@hawaii.edu Shvetsov, Yurii/ABA-3196-2020 Park, Song-Yi/0000-0001-7734-5320; Dela Cruz, Rica/0000-0001-9477-5971 National Cancer Institute [U01 CA164973, R03 CA223890, U54 CA143727] National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the following grants from the National Cancer Institute: U01 CA164973, R03 CA223890, and U54 CA143727 (fellowship for RDC). 12

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 Emili, Rita; Barbieri, Elena Movement and health beyond
 care, MovIS: study protocol for a randomized clinical trial on
 nutrition and exercise educational programs for breast cancer
 survivors TRIALS English Article

Breast cancer; Physical activity; Exercise;
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 Prevention QUALITY-OF-LIFE; LONG-TERM; GUIDELINES Background
 Breast cancer (BC) is the most common invasive cancer in women,
 and exercise can significantly improve the outcomes of BC
 survivors. MovIS (Movement and Health Beyond Care) is a randomized
 controlled trial aimed to evaluate the potential health benefits
 of exercise and proper nutritional habits. This study aims to
 assess the efficacy of aerobic exercise training in improving
 quality of life (QoL) and health-related factors in high-risk BC.
 Methods One hundred seventy-two BC survivor women, aged 30-70
 years, non-metastatic, stage 0-III, non-physically active, 6-12
 months post-surgery, and post chemo- or radiotherapy, will be
 recruited in this study. Women will be randomly allocated to the
 intervention arm (lifestyle recommendations and MovIS Training) or
 control arm (lifestyle recommendations). The MovIS training
 consists of 12 weeks of aerobic exercise training (2 days/week of
 supervised and 1 day/week of unsupervised exercise) with a
 progressive increase in exercise intensity (40-70% of heart rate
 reserve) and duration (20-60 min). Both arms will receive
 counseling on healthy lifestyle habits (nutrition and exercise)
 based on the World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF) 2018
 guidelines. The primary outcome is the improvement of the QoL. The
 secondary outcomes are improvement of health-related parameters
 such as Mediterranean diet adherence, physical activity level,
 flexibility, muscular fitness, fatigue, cardiorespiratory fitness
 (estimated maximal oxygen uptake), echocardiographic parameters,
 heart rate variability (average of the standard deviations of all
 5 min normal to normal intervals (ASDNN/5 min) and 24 h very low
 and low frequency), and metabolic, endocrine, and inflammatory
 serum biomarkers (glycemia, insulin resistance, progesterone,
 testosterone, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein). Discussion
 This trial aims to evaluate if supervised exercise may improve QoL

and health-related factors of BC survivors with a high risk of recurrence. Findings from this project could provide knowledge improvement in the field of exercise oncology through the participation of a multidisciplinary team that will provide a coordinated program of cancer care to improve healthcare quality, improve prognosis, increase survival times and QoL, and reduce the risk of BC recurrence. [Natalucci, Valentina; Marini, Carlo Ferri; De Santi, Mauro; Annibalini, Giosue; Lucertini, Francesco; Vallorani, Luciana; Panico, Andrea Rocco; Sisti, Davide; Saltarelli, Roberta; Zeppa, Sabrina Donati; Agostini, Deborah; Gervasi, Marco; Baldelli, Giulia; Grassi, Eugenio; Nart, Alessandra; Rossato, Massimo; Biancalana, Vincenzo; Piccoli, Giovanni; Benelli, Piero; Rocchi, Marco Bruno Luigi; Brandi, Giorgio; Barbieri, Elena] Univ Urbino Carlo Bo, Dept Biomol Sci, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Villarini, Anna] Univ Perugia, Dept Med & Surg, I-06129 Perugia, Italy; [Somaini, Matteo] Univ Milan, Sch Specializat Nutr Sci, Milan, Italy; [Catalano, Vincenzo; Guarino, Stefania; Pietrelli, Alice; Monaldi, Silvia; Sarti, Donatella; Emili, Rita] Hosp St Maria Misericordia Urbino, Med Oncol, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Barocci, Simone] Hosp St Maria Misericordia Urbino, Clin Pathol, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Flori, Marco] Hosp St Maria Misericordia Urbino, Cardiol, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Stocchi, Vilberto] Univ San Raffaele, Dept Human Sci Promot Qual Life, I-20132 Rome, Italy University of Urbino; University of Perugia; University of Milan; Universita Telematica San Raffaele De Santi, M; Annibalini, G (corresponding author), Univ Urbino Carlo Bo, Dept Biomol Sci, I-61029 Urbino, Italy.

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Rocchi, Marco/AAK-5926-2021; ROSSATO, MASSIMO/JAX-1836-2023; Baldelli, Giulia/KGK-9219-2024; Natalucci, Valentina/AAM-7882-2020; Donati Zeppa, Sabrina/AAO-9088-2020; SALTARELLI, Roberta/AAM-4291-2021; De Santi, Mauro/F-5401-2013; Annibalini, Giosue/J-7701-2016; Ferri Marini, Carlo/GRY-3765-2022; Barbieri, Elena/AGI-0430-2022; Lucertini, Francesco/F-6603-2012 Rossato, Massimo/0000-0001-6781-9588; De Santi, Mauro/0000-0003-2983-8344; Annibalini, Giosue/0000-0002-6914-4905; Ferri Marini, Carlo/0000-0002-6866-997X; SALTARELLI, Roberta/0000-0002-6375-127X; Barbieri, Elena/0000-0002-3480-7983; Stocchi, Vilberto/0000-0003-3269-9410; Lucertini, Francesco/0000-0003-3134-4511 Ateneum project: "Promozione della salute e della sicurezza alimentare" [D.R. 446/2020]; Banca di Credito Cooperativo del Metauro for the contribution "Stile di vita attivo e microbiota nel tumore al seno" Ateneum project: "Promozione della salute e della sicurezza alimentare"; Banca di Credito Cooperativo del Metauro for the contribution "Stile di vita attivo e microbiota nel tumore al seno" This project is partially funded by the Ateneum project: "Promozione della salute e della sicurezza alimentare" (D.R. 446/2020). In addition, funding was provided by the Banca di Credito Cooperativo del Metauro for the contribution "Stile di vita attivo e microbiota nel tumore al seno" (autorizzazione Consiglio del Dipartimento del 13/7/2021 delibera n. 157).

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15

Medicine, Research & Experimental Science Citation Index
Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Research & Experimental Medicine

J Fung, TT; Kashambwa, R; Sato, K; Chiuve, SE; Fuchs, CS; Wu, KN; Giovannucci, E; Ogino, S; Hu, FB; Meyerhardt, JA

Fung, Teresa T.; Kashambwa, Rutendo; Sato, Kaori; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Fuchs, Charles S.; Wu, Kana; Giovannucci, Edward; Ogino, Shuji; Hu, Frank B.; Meyerhardt, Jeffrey A.

Post Diagnosis Diet Quality and Colorectal Cancer Survival in Women PLOS ONE English Article SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY

RESPONSE; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PROSPECTIVE COHORT; COLON-CANCER; ALL-CAUSE; RISK; MORTALITY; PATTERNS Background: Dietary factors are known to influence colorectal cancer (CRC) risk, however, their association with CRC survival is unclear. Therefore, we prospectively examined the association between diet quality scores, dietary patterns and colorectal cancer (CRC) survival. Methods: 1201 women diagnosed with stage I-III CRC between 1986 and 2008, were followed through 2010. Diet was assessed via a food frequency questionnaire administered at least 6 months after diagnosis. We computed the Alternate Healthy Eating Index-2010 (AHEI-2010), alternate Mediterranean Diet score (aMED) and Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension score (DASH) and derived two dietary patterns, Western (unhealthy) and prudent (healthy), by principal component analysis for each woman. Results: During follow-up, we documented 435 deaths, including 162 from CRC. After adjusting for potential confounders, only a higher AHEI-2010 score was significantly associated with lower overall mortality (HR comparing extreme quintiles=0.71, 95% CI 0.52-0.98, p trend=0.01) as well as borderline significantly with lower risk of CRC mortality by the trend test (HR Q5 vs Q1=0.72, 95% CI=0.43-1.21, p trend=0.07). When AHEI-2010 components were examined separately, inverse associations for overall mortality were primarily accounted for by moderate alcohol intake (HR comparing abstainers vs 5-15 g/d=1.30, 95% CI=1.05-1.61) and lower intake of sugar sweetened beverages and fruit juices combined (HR for each additional serving=1.11, 95% CI=1.01-1.23). No other diet quality score or dietary pattern was associated with overall or CRC-specific mortality. Conclusion: Higher AHEI-2010 score may be associated with lower overall mortality, moderate alcohol consumption and lower consumption of sugar sweetened beverages and juices combined appeared to account for most of the observed associations. [Fung, Teresa T.] Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Kashambwa, Rutendo] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Neurol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Wu, Kana; Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Ogino, Shuji] Harvard Univ, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Sch Med, Channing Div Network Med, Dept Surg, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Fuchs, Charles S.; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Fuchs, Charles S.; Ogino, Shuji; Meyerhardt, Jeffrey A.] Dana Farber Canc Inst, Dept Med Oncol, Boston, MA 02115 USA Simmons University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard Medical

School; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Fung, TT (corresponding author), Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.

fung@simmons.edu Meyerhardt, Jeffrey/IAP-4528-2023; Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Giovannucci, Edward/ADE-8028-2022 Ogino, Shuji/0000-0002-3909-2323; Chiuve, Stephanie/0000-0002-3524-8917

National Institute of Health [CA87969, CA127003, CA149222, CA95589, CA151993, CA169141, CA 118553, UM1CA167552, U54CA155626, UM1 CA167552] National Institute of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA)

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13 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Science & Technology - Other Topics AW9WY 25506700 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000346607100072

J Barbieri, A; Quagliariello, V; Del Vecchio, V; Falco, M; Luciano, A; Amruthraj, NJ; Nasti, G; Ottaiano, A; Berretta, M; Iaffaioli, RV; Arra, C Barbieri, Antonio; Quagliariello, Vincenzo; Del Vecchio, Vitale; Falco, Michela; Luciano, Antonio; Amruthraj, Nagoth Joseph; Nasti, Guglielmo; Ottaiano, Alessandro; Berretta, Massimiliano; Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo; Arra, Claudio Anticancer and Anti-Inflammatory Properties of Ganoderma lucidum Extract Effects on Melanoma and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Treatment NUTRIENTS English Article

Ganoderma lucidum; melanoma; breast cancer; inflammation; cytokines; curcumin; cell viability IN-VITRO; CELLS; INTERLEUKIN-6; TRITERPENOIDES; POLYSACCHARIDES; METASTASIS; INHIBITION; MECHANISMS; SURVIVAL; VIVO Among the most important traditional medicinal fungi, Ganoderma lucidum has been used as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of numerous diseases, including cancer, in Oriental countries. The aim of this study is to investigate the anti-inflammatory, anticancer and anti-metastatic activities of Ganoderma lucidum extracts in melanoma and triple-negative breast cancer cells. Ganoderma lucidum extracts were prepared by using common organic solvents; MDA-MB 231 and B16-F10 cell lines were adopted as cellular models for triple-negative breast cancer and melanoma and characterized for cell viability, wound-healing assay and measurement of cytokines secreted by cancer cells under pro-inflammatory conditions (incubation with lipopolysaccharide, LPS) and pretreatment with Ganoderma lucidum extract at different concentrations. Our study demonstrates, for the first time, how Ganoderma lucidum extracts can significantly inhibit the release of IL-8, IL-6, MMP-2 and MMP-9 in cancer cells under pro-inflammatory condition. Interestingly, Ganoderma lucidum extracts significantly also decrease the viability of both cancer cells in a time- and concentration-dependent manner, with abilities to reduce cell

migration over time, which is correlated with a lower release of matrix metalloproteases. Taken together, these results indicate the possible use of Ganoderma lucidum extract for the therapeutic management of melanoma and human triple-negative breast cancer.

[Barbieri, Antonio; Del Vecchio, Vitale; Falco, Michela; Luciano, Antonio; Arra, Claudio] Natl Canc Inst G Pascale, Dept Res, Anim Facil Unit, Via M Semmola, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Quagliariello, Vincenzo; Nasti, Guglielmo; Ottaiano, Alessandro; Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo] Natl Canc Inst G Pascale, Dept Abdominal Oncol, Via M Semmola, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Quagliariello, Vincenzo; Nasti, Guglielmo; Ottaiano, Alessandro; Berretta, Massimiliano; Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo] ASMO Assoc Multidisciplinary Studies Oncol, Mediterranean Diet, Piazza Nicola Amore 6, I-80138 Naples, Italy; [Amruthraj, Nagoth Joseph] Univ Study Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Dept Cardio Vasc Med, Clin Expt & Med Sci Chair Nephrol, I-81100 Caserta, Italy; [Berretta, Massimiliano] Natl Canc Inst, Dept Med Oncol, I-33081 Aviano, Italy IRCCS Fondazione Pascale; IRCCS Fondazione Pascale; Universita della Campania Vanvitelli Barbieri, A (corresponding author), Natl Canc Inst G Pascale, Dept Res, Anim Facil Unit, Via M Semmola, I-80131 Naples, Italy. a.barbieri@istitutotumori.na.it; quagliariello.enzo@gmail.com; vitale_84@hotmail.it; michelafalco_89@libero.it; a.luciano@istitutotumori.na.it; amruthjon@gmail.com; guglielmo.nasti@libero.it; ale.otto@libero.it; mberretta@cro.it; rv.iaffaioli@gmail.com; c.arra@istitutotumori.na.it Del+Vecchio, Vitale/ACN-3410-2022; Barbieri, Antonio/AAG-8961-2019; Quagliariello, Vincenzo/GLT-0763-2022; Berretta, Massimiliano/S-5853-2019; Quagliariello, Vincenzo/A-8537-2019 Lafranconi, Alessandra/0000-0002-4586-9610; Falco, Michela/0000-0003-4513-8639; Berretta, Massimiliano/0000-0002-9837-9148; Nagoth, Joseph Amruthraj/0000-0002-8230-2365; Luciano, Antonio/0000-0003-0183-6574; Barbieri, Antonio/0000-0002-7788-6167; Quagliariello, Vincenzo/0000-0002-4557-5401; DEL VECCHIO, VITALE/0000-0002-7323-4444; Ottaiano, Alessandro/0000-0002-2901-3855 25 94 97 1 50

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9 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation

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J Walkden, GJ; Anderson, EL; Vink, MP; Tilling, K; Howe, LD; Ben-Shlomo, Y Walkden, G. J.; Anderson, E. L.; Vink, M. P.; Tilling, K.; Howe, L. D.; Ben-Shlomo, Y.

Frailty in older-age European migrants: Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE

English Article

Migration; Frailty; Trajectories; Healthcare policy; Acculturation COUNTRIES; DETERMINANTS; IMMIGRATION; MIGRATION; MORTALITY; POLICIES; PEOPLE Frailty correlates with morbidity and is superior to chronological age in predicting mortality. Frailty of older migrants has important implications for the demands placed on healthcare systems. Examining 95,635 Europeans in the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe, we investigated cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between migration

and frailty at ages > 50 years. We examined whether associations differed by countries' level of healthcare coverage and access for migrants and tested mediation by home-ownership and citizenship. Cross-sectionally, first-generation migrants > 50 years old were, on average, 16.4% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 14.6, 18.2%) frailer than non-migrants after confounder-adjustment. This decreased to 12.1% (95% CI: 10.1, 14.1%) after adjustment for citizenship. The strength of association between migrant status and frailty was greater in migrants from low-or-middle-income countries, compared with migrants from high-income countries. Migrants into Northern, Western and Eastern Europe were 37.3% (95% CI: 33.2, 41.5%), 12.2% (95% CI: 10.0, 14.6%) and 5.0% (95% CI: 0.5, 9.6%) frailer than non-migrants, respectively, but migrants into Southern Europe were no frailer than non-migrants. The strength of association between migrant status and frailty was greater in countries with lower healthcare coverage and access for migrants. However, citizenship attenuated this difference. Longitudinally, migrants were frailer than non-migrants at 50 years old and trajectories converged over time until migrants and non-migrants were equally frail by 80-90 years. Our work finds no evidence of the 'healthy migrant effect' outside of Southern Europe in older migrants and suggests that acculturation is a key determinant of migrant health. [Walkden, G. J.; Tilling, K.; Ben-Shlomo, Y.] Univ Bristol, Populat Hlth Sci Inst, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Rd, Bristol BS8 2PS, Avon, England; [Anderson, E. L.; Howe, L. D.] Univ Bristol, MRC, Integrat Epidemiol Unit, Sch Social & Community Med, Oakfield House, Bristol BS8 2BN, Avon, England; [Vink, M. P.] Maastricht Univ, Fac Arts & Social Sci, Dept Polit Sci, Grote Gracht 90-92, POB 616, NL-6200 MD Maastricht, Netherlands University of Bristol; University of Bristol; Maastricht University Walkden, GJ (corresponding author), Univ Bristol, Populat Hlth Sci Inst, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Rd, Bristol BS8 2PS, Avon, England. g.walkden@bristol.ac.uk Ben-Shlomo, Yoav/ABD-2004-2021; Tilling, Kate/AAY-1578-2021; Vink, Maarten/B-6632-2015 Howe, Laura/0000-0003-3357-2796; Tilling, Kate/0000-0002-1010-8926; Ben-Shlomo, Yoav/0000-0001-6648-3007; Vink, Maarten/0000-0001-7143-4859; Anderson, Emma/0000-0002-1508-0598 European Commission through FP5 [QLK6-CT-2001-00360]; European Commission through FP6 [SHARE-I3: RII-CT-2006-062193, COMPARE: CIT5-CT-2005-028857, SHARELIFE: CIT4-CT-2006-028812]; European Commission through FP7 (SHARE-PREP) [211909]; European Commission through FP7 (SHARE-LEAP) [227822]; European Commission through FP7 (SHARE M4) [261982]; German Ministry of Education and Research; U.S. National Institute on Aging [U01_AG09740-13S2, P01_AG005842, P01_AG08291, P30_AG12815, R21_AG025169, Y1-AG-4553-01, IAG_BSR06-11, OGHA_04-064]; National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health [R01AG048835]; UK Economic and Social Research Council [ES/M010317/1]; UK Medical Research Council [MR/M020894/1, MC_UU_12013/9]; University of Bristol; European Research Council [682626]; ESRC [ES/M010317/1] Funding Source: UKRI; MRC [MR/M020894/1, MR/P014437/1, MC_UU_12013/9] Funding Source: UKRI; European Research Council (ERC) [682626] Funding Source: European Research Council (ERC) European Commission through FP5; European Commission through FP6 (European Union (EU) Marie Curie Actions); European Commission through FP7 (SHARE-PREP); European Commission through FP7 (SHARE-LEAP); European Commission through FP7 (SHARE M4); German Ministry of Education and Research (Federal Ministry of Education & Research

(BMBF)); U.S. National Institute on Aging(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); UK Economic and Social Research Council(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)); UK Medical Research Council(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); University of Bristol; European Research Council(European Research Council (ERC)); ESRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)); MRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); European Research Council (ERC)(European Research Council (ERC)) The SHARE data collection has been primarily funded by the European Commission through FP5 (QLK6-CT-2001-00360), FP6 (SHARE-I3: RII-CT-2006-062193, COMPARE: CIT5-CT-2005-028857, SHARELIFE: CIT4-CT-2006-028812) and FP7 (SHARE-PREP: No211909, SHARE-LEAP: No227822, SHARE M4: No261982). Additional funding from the German Ministry of Education and Research, the U.S. National Institute on Aging (U01_AG09740-13S2, P01_AG005842, P01_AG08291, P30_AG12815, R21_AG025169, Y1-AG-4553-01, IAG_BSR06-11, OGHA_04-064) and from various national funding sources is gratefully acknowledged (see www.share-project.org). Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R01AG048835. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health. This work was supported by a grant from the UK Economic and Social Research Council [ES/M010317/1]. LDH is supported by a fellowship from the UK Medical Research Council [MR/M020894/1]. ELA, KT and LDH work in a unit that receives funding from the University of Bristol and the UK Medical Research Council [MC_UU_12013/9]. Maarten Vink acknowledges funding by the European Research Council (grant agreement No 682626). This project was stimulated by the World Universities Network Health Outcomes of Migration Events (HOME) group (see <http://www.wun.ac.uk/wun/research/view/home-health-outcomes-of-migration-events> for membership). 49 24 25 0 20
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J Natalucci, V; Marini, CF; Flori, M; Pietropaolo, F; Lucertini, F; Annibalini, G; Vallorani, L; Sisti, D; Saltarelli, R; Villarini, A; Monaldi, S; Barocci, S; Catalano, V; Rocchi, MBL; Benelli, P; Stocchi, V; Barbieri, E; Emili, R

Natalucci, Valentina; Marini, Carlo Ferri; Flori, Marco; Pietropaolo, Francesca; Lucertini, Francesco; Annibalini, Giosue; Vallorani, Luciana; Sisti, Davide; Saltarelli, Roberta; Villarini,

Anna; Monaldi, Silvia; Barocci, Simone; Catalano, Vincenzo;
Rocchi, Marco Bruno Luigi; Benelli, Piero; Stocchi, Vilberto;
Barbieri, Elena; Emili, Rita Effects of a Home-Based
Lifestyle Intervention Program on Cardiometabolic Health in Breast
Cancer Survivors during the COVID-19 Lockdown JOURNAL OF
CLINICAL MEDICINE English Article

COVID-19; breast cancer survivors; home-based lifestyle intervention; Mediterranean diet; exercise; cardiotoxicity; cardiovascular fitness; heart rate variability; secondary and tertiary prevention HEART-RATE-VARIABILITY; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE; C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; QUALITY-OF-LIFE; METABOLIC SYNDROME; ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY; CARDIOVASCULAR RESERVE; EXERCISE GUIDELINES; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; INSULIN-RESISTANCE This study aimed to evaluate the cardiometabolic effects of a home-based lifestyle intervention (LI) in breast cancer survivors (BCSs) during the COVID-19 lockdown. In total, 30 BCSs (women; stages 0-II; non-metastatic; aged 53.5 $\pm$ 7.6 years; non-physically active; normal left ventricular systolic function) with a risk factor for recurrence underwent a 3-month LI based on nutrition and exercise. Anthropometrics, Mediterranean diet adherence, physical activity level (PAL), cardiorespiratory fitness (VO₂max), echocardiographic parameters, heart rate variability (average standard deviation of NN intervals (ASDNN/5 min) and 24 h very- (24 hVLF) and low-frequency (24 hLF)), and metabolic, endocrine, and inflammatory serum biomarkers (glycemia, insulin resistance, progesterone, testosterone, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP)) were evaluated before (T₀) and after (T₁) the LI. After the LI, there were improvements in: body mass index (kg/m²): T₀ = 26.0 $\pm$ 5.0, T₁ = 25.5 $\pm$ 4.7; p = 0.035); diet (Mediet score: T₀ = 6.9 $\pm$ 2.3, T₁ = 8.8 $\pm$ 2.2; p < 0.001); PAL (MET-min/week: T₀ = 647 $\pm$ 547, T₁ = 1043 $\pm$ 564; p < 0.001); VO₂max (mL center dot min(-1)center dot kg(-1): T₀ = 30.5 $\pm$ 5.8, T₁ = 33.4 $\pm$ 6.8; p < 0.001); signs of diastolic dysfunction (participants: T₀ = 15, T₁ = 10; p = 0.007); AS-DNN/5 min (ms: T₀ = 50.6 $\pm$ 14.4, T₁ = 55.3 $\pm$ 16.7; p = 0.032); 24 hLF (ms(2): T₀ = 589 $\pm$ 391, T₁ = 732 $\pm$ 542; p = 0.014); glycemia (mg/dL: T₀ = 100.8 $\pm$ 11.4, T₁ = 91.7 $\pm$ 11.0; p < 0.001); insulin resistance (HOMA-IR score: T₀ = 2.07 $\pm$ 1.54, T₁ = 1.53 $\pm$ 1.11; p = 0.005); testosterone (ng/mL: T₀ = 0.34 $\pm$ 0.27, T₁ = 0.24 $\pm$ 0.20; p = 0.003); hs-CRP (mg/L: T₀ = 2.18 $\pm$ 2.14, T₁ = 1.75 $\pm$ 1.74; p = 0.027). The other parameters did not change. Despite the home-confinement, LI based on exercise and nutrition improved cardiometabolic health in BCSs. [Natalucci, Valentina; Marini, Carlo Ferri; Lucertini, Francesco; Annibalini, Giosue; Vallorani, Luciana; Sisti, Davide; Saltarelli, Roberta; Rocchi, Marco Bruno Luigi; Benelli, Piero; Barbieri, Elena] Univ Urbino Carlo Bo, Dept Biomol Sci, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Flori, Marco; Pietropaolo, Francesca] Osped S Maria Misericordia, UOC Cardiol UTIC, Area Vasta 1, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Villarini, Anna] Fdn IRCCS Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Res, Epidemiol Unit, I-20133 Milan, Italy; [Monaldi, Silvia; Catalano, Vincenzo; Emili, Rita] Osped Santa Maria della Misericordia Urbino, ASUR Area Vasta 1, UOC Oncol Med, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Barocci, Simone] Osped S Maria Misericordia, UOC Patol Clin, Area Vasta 1, I-61029 Urbino, Italy; [Stocchi, Vilberto] Univ San Raffaele, Dept Human Sci Promot Qual Life, I-20132 Rome, Italy University of Urbino; Hospital Santa Maria della Misericordia; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; Hospital Santa Maria della Misericordia;

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Nani, Samira; Hassoune, Samira; Benallal,
Mohamed; Kissi, Dounia; Maaroufi, Abderrahmane

Knowledge by physicians concerning cervical cancer and
testing: Benimellal province, Morocco EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
HEALTH JOURNAL French Article

GENERAL-PRACTITIONERS; PRIMARY-CARE;
ATTITUDES; PREVENTION; DIAGNOSIS; REGION; IMPACT; SMEAR

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer
among women after skin cancer. Aims: This study aimed to evaluate
the knowledge of general practitioners with regard to cervical

cancer in the province of Benimellal, Morocco. Methods: A cross-sectional study using a self-reported questionnaire given to 71 general practitioners operating in public and private healthcare centres in the province of Benimellal. Results: Almost half of general practitioners (49.3%) were not aware of a national plan for the prevention and control of cancer in Morocco, and only 18.2% gave a correct response on the incidence rate for cervical cancer. The human papilloma virus as the principle risk factor was identified by 21% of general practitioners. Conclusions: The knowledge of general practitioners was deficient and therefore initial and continuing training on cervical cancer is required.

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antigen present in human breast tumor cells, and which is immunologically related to the envelope protein (gp52) of murine mammary tumor virus, was used as a marker for the detection of breast cancer in an Israeli population. The antigen was detectable in 128 of 204 breast carcinoma tested (62.7%). The immunological reaction was not detected in normal breast tissue, benign breast tumors, ductal hyperplasia or in primary malignancies in other organs. A significantly higher percentage of cases with demonstrable antigen was found in Israeli women born in North Africa (78%) compared to women of European origin (60.6%). The frequency of detection of the antigen was higher in stage IV (80%) compared to state I (15%), suggesting that the gp52 cross-reacting antigen is a marker for the severity of the disease. A retrospective study of 97 cases of stage II breast cancer shows that if the antigen is detected at the time of mastectomy, an unfavorable prognosis can usually be predicted. Survival data analysis indicates that patients without detectable antigen survived significantly longer than those with a detectable antigen. TEL HASHOMER HOSP, SHEBA MED CTR, DEPT PATHOL, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL; TEL AVIV UNIV, ROKACH HOSP, SCH MED, DEPT RADIOISOTOPES, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL; TEL AVIV UNIV, SACKLER SCH MED, DEPT HISTOL & CELL BIOL, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL Tel Aviv University;

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J CENTONZE, S; BOEING, H; LEOCI, C; GUERRA, V; MISCIAGNA, G
CENTONZE, S; BOEING, H; LEOCI, C; GUERRA,
V; MISCIAGNA, G DIETARY HABITS AND COLORECTAL-CANCER
IN A LOW-RISK AREA - RESULTS FROM A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL
STUDY IN SOUTHERN ITALY NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL
JOURNAL English Article

COLON Many epidemiological studies have focused
on the relationships between diet and colorectal cancer, but only
a few have been conducted in the Mediterranean area. A population-
based case-control study was carried out from July 1987 to June
1989 in a low-risk area in Southern Italy. By means of an 'ad
hoc' tumor registry, 132 diagnosed colorectal cancers were
detected during the two years of study. One hundred nineteen of
these 132 colorectal cancer cases were interviewed about their
personal dietary habits with use of a questionnaire concerning the
frequency of consumption of 70 foods or beverages. An equal number
of controls was randomly selected from the lists of general
practitioners of the area during the same period and interviewed
with the same food frequency questionnaire. In a multivariate
analysis, the relative risks (RRs) of developing colorectal cancer
were estimated according to the different levels of consumption of
food groups and selected food items. All RRs were adjusted for
age, sex, education, smoking status, and modifications in diet in
the previous 10 years. The risk of colorectal cancer increased
nearly threefold for the highest level of consumption of foods
with a high content of refined sugar [RR = 2.75, 95% confidence
interval (CI) 1.26-5.97] and for the consumption of wine (>1
l/day) (RR = 3.22, 95% CI 1.05-9.88). An inverse relationship was
revealed for the highest consumption of raw and cooked vegetables
(RR = 0.51, 95% CI 0.25-1.04) and dairy products (RR = 0.46, 95%
CI 0.22-0.98) and for the consumption of more than two cups of
coffee per day (RR = 0.38, 95% CI 0.16-0.89). In this
Mediterranean area, the main source of calories, cereals, did not
show a significant relationship with colorectal cancer. These
findings support the hypothesis that the local Mediterranean
dietary pattern could explain the low risk of colorectal cancer.

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J Zheng, XB; Hur, J; Nguyen, LH; Liu, J; Song, MY; Wu, KN;
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Nguyen; Liu, Jie; Song, Mingyang; Wu, Kana; Smith-Warner,
Stephanie A.; Ogino, Shuji; Willett, Walter C.; Chan, Andrew T.;
Giovannucci, Edward; Cao, Yin Comprehensive
Assessment of Diet Quality and Risk of Precursors of Early-Onset
Colorectal Cancer JNCI-JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER
INSTITUTE English Article

PATTERNS; METABOLITES; ADENOMA Background: The
role of poor diet quality in the rising incidence of colorectal
cancer (CRC) diagnosed younger than age 50 years has not been
explored. Based on molecular features of early-onset CRC, early-
onset adenomas are emerging surrogate endpoints. Methods: In a
prospective cohort study (Nurses' Health Study II), we evaluated 2
empirical dietary patterns (Western and prudent) and 3
recommendation-based indexes (Dietary Approaches to Stop
Hypertension [DASH], Alternative Mediterranean Diet [AMED], and
Alternative Healthy Eating Index [AHEI]-2010) with risk of early-
onset adenoma overall and by malignant potential (high-risk: ≥ 1
cm, tubulovillous or villous histology, high-grade dysplasia, or
 ≥ 3 adenomas), among 29 474 women with 1 or more lower endoscopy
before age 50 years (1991-2011). Multivariable logistic
regressions were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95%
confidence intervals (CIs). Results: We documented 1157 early-
onset adenomas with 375 at high risk. Western diet was positively
associated, whereas prudent diet, DASH, AMED, and AHEI-2010 were
inversely associated with risk of early-onset adenoma. The
associations were largely confined to high-risk adenomas (the
highest vs lowest quintile: Western, OR = 1.67, 95% CI = 1.18 to
2.37; prudent, OR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.48 to 0.98; DASH, OR = 0.65,
95% CI = 0.45 to 0.93; AMED, OR = 0.55, 95% CI = 0.38 to 0.79;
AHEI-2010, OR = 0.71, 95% CI = 0.51 to 1.01; all P-trend $\leq .03$),
driven by those identified in the distal colon and rectum (all P-
trend $\leq .04$, except AMED: P-trend = .14). Conclusion: Poor diet
quality was associated with an increased risk of early-onset
distal and rectal adenomas of high malignant potential. These
findings provide preliminary but strong support to the role of
diet in early-onset CRC. [Zheng, Xiaobin; Liu, Jie; Cao, Yin]
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Wang, Jingwei; Fitzgerald, Stephen; Bergstrom, Erik N.; Khandekar, Azhar; Otlu, Burcak; Abedi-Ardekani, Behnoush; de Carvalho, Ana Carolina; Cattiaux, Thomas; Penha, Ricardo Cortez Cardoso; Gaborieau, Valerie; Chopard, Priscilia; Carreira, Christine; Cheema, Saamin; Latimer, Calli; Teague, Jon W.; Mukeriya, Anush; Zaridze, David; Cox, Riley; Albert, Monique; Phouthavongsy, Larry; Gallinger, Steven; Malekzadeh, Reza; Niavarani, Ahmadreza; Miladinov, Marko; Eric, Katarina; Milosavljevic, Sasa; Sangrajrang, Suleeporn; Curado, Maria Paula; Aguiar, Samuel; Reis, Rui Manuel; Reis, Monise Tadin; Romagnolo, Luis Gustavo; Guimaraes, Denise Peixoto; Holcatova, Ivana; Kalvach, Jaroslav; Vaccaro, Carlos Alberto; Pinero, Tamara Alejandra; Swiatkowska, Beata; Lissowska, Jolanta; Roszkowska-Purska, Katarzyna; Huertas-Salgado, Antonio; Shibata, Tatsuhiro; Shiba, Satoshi; Sangkhathat, Surasak; Chitapanarux, Taned; Roshandel, Gholamreza; Ashton-Prolla, Patricia; Damin, Daniel C.; de Oliveira, Francine Hehn; Humphreys, Laura; Lawley, Trevor D.; Perdomo, Sandra; Stratton, Michael R.; Brennan, Paul; Alexandrov, Ludmil B.

Geographic and age variations in mutational processes in colorectal cancer NATURE English Article; Early Access GENOMIC LANDSCAPE; READ ALIGNMENT; SIGNATURES; EPIDEMIOLOGY; BIOLOGY

Incidence rates of colorectal cancer vary geographically and have changed over time¹. Notably, in the past two decades, the incidence of early-onset colorectal cancer, which affects individuals below 50 years of age, has doubled in many countries^{2, 3, 4-5}. The reasons for this increase are unknown. Here we investigate whether mutational processes contribute to geographic and age-related differences by examining 981 colorectal cancer genomes from 11 countries. No major differences were found in microsatellite-unstable cancers, but variations in mutation burden and signatures were observed in the 802 microsatellite-stable cases. Multiple signatures, most with unknown aetiologies, exhibited varying prevalence in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Russia and Thailand, indicating geographically diverse levels of mutagenic exposure. Signatures SBS88 and ID18, caused by the bacteria-produced mutagen colibactin^{6,7}, had higher mutation loads in countries with higher colorectal cancer incidence rates. SBS88 and ID18 were also enriched in early-onset colorectal cancers, being 3.3 times more common in individuals who were diagnosed before 40 years of age than in those over 70 years of age, and were imprinted early during colorectal cancer development. Colibactin exposure was further linked to APC driver mutations, with ID18 being responsible for about 25% of APC driver indels in colibactin-positive cases. This study reveals geographic and age-related variations in colorectal cancer mutational processes, and suggests that mutagenic exposure to colibactin-producing bacteria in early life may contribute to the increasing incidence of early-onset colorectal cancer. [Diaz-Gay, Marcos; Kazachkova, Mariya; Abbasi, Ammal; Steele, Christopher D.; Vangara, Raviteja; Bergstrom, Erik N.; Khandekar, Azhar; Otlu, Burcak; Alexandrov, Ludmil B.] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Cellular & Mol Med, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA; [Diaz-Gay, Marcos; Abbasi, Ammal; Steele, Christopher D.; Vangara, Raviteja; Bergstrom, Erik N.; Khandekar, Azhar; Otlu, Burcak; Alexandrov, Ludmil B.] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Bioengn, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA; [Diaz-Gay, Marcos; Kazachkova, Mariya; Abbasi, Ammal; Steele, Christopher D.; Vangara, Raviteja; Bergstrom, Erik N.; Khandekar, Azhar; Otlu,

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Tatsuhiro] Univ Tokyo, Inst Med Sci, Mol Med Lab, Minato Ku, Tokyo 1088639, Japan; [Shibata, Tatsuhiro; Shiba, Satoshi] Natl Canc Ctr, Res Inst, Div Canc Genom, Chuo Ku, Tokyo, Japan; [Sangkhathat, Surasak] Prince Songkla Univ, Fac Med, Translat Med Res Ctr, Hat Yai, Thailand; [Sangkhathat, Surasak] Prince Songkla Univ, Fac Med, Dept Biomed Sci & Biomed Engn, Hat Yai, Thailand; [Sangkhathat, Surasak] Prince Songkla Univ, Fac Med, Dept Surg, Hat Yai, Thailand; [Chitapanarux, Taned] Chiang Mai Univ, Fac Med, Dept Internal Med, Chiang Mai, Thailand; [Roshandel, Gholamreza] Golestan Univ Med Sci, Golestan Res Ctr Gastroenterol & Hepatol, Gorgan, Iran; [Ashton-Prolla, Patricia] Fed Univ Rio Grande UFRGS, Dept Physiol, Porto Alegre, Brazil; [Ashton-Prolla, Patricia] Hosp Clin Porto Alegre HCPA, Med Genet Serv, Porto Alegre, Brazil; [Damin, Daniel C.] Hosp Clin Porto Alegre HCPA, Dept Surg, Div Colorectal Surg, Porto Alegre, Brazil; [de Oliveira, Francine Hehn] Hosp Clin Porto Alegre HCPA, Dept Pathol Anat Pathol, Porto Alegre, Brazil; [Lawley, Trevor D.] Wellcome Sanger Inst, Parasites & Microbes, Cambridge, England; [Alexandrov, Ludmil B.] Univ Calif San Diego, Sanford Stem Cell Inst, La Jolla, CA USA

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USA. L2alexandrov@health.ucsd.edu Swiatkowska, Beata/A-4175-2011; Curado, Maria/M-6200-2013; Zaridze, David/K-5605-2013; GUIMARÃES, DENISE/G-4892-2012; Sangkhathat, Surasak/F-6397-2010; Niavarani, Ahmadreza/O-1814-2019; Alexandrov, Ludmil/AAS-1454-2021; Shiba, Satoshi/AAJ-2157-2021; mansournia, Mohammad/AFA-8899-2022; Otlu, Burçak/LIC-1641-2024; Diaz-Gay, Marcos/G-4864-2017; Reis, Rui Manuel/B-1744-2018 Diaz-Gay, Marcos/0000-0003-0658-0467; Reis, Rui Manuel/0000-0002-9639-7940 Cancer Research UK [C98/A24032]; US National Institute of Health (NIH) [R01ES032547-01, R01CA269919-01, 1U01CA290479-01]; Packard Fellowship for Science and Engineering; IARC Fellowship Award; Mark Foundation for Cancer Research; Wellcome Trust [206194, 220540/Z/20/A]; Barretos Cancer Hospital, in Brazil; Public Ministry of Labor Campinas (Research, Prevention, and Education of Occupational Cancer) [C005/24-ED CV1]; European Union NextGenerationEU funds, through PRTR; Practical Research for Innovative Cancer Control from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) [JP 24ck0106800h0002]; National Cancer Center Research and Development Fund [2023-A-05]; NIH [U01CA167551] Cancer Research UK (Cancer Research UK); US National Institute of Health (NIH) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Packard Fellowship for Science and Engineering; IARC Fellowship Award; Mark Foundation for Cancer Research; Wellcome Trust (Wellcome Trust); Barretos Cancer Hospital, in Brazil; Public Ministry of Labor Campinas (Research, Prevention, and Education of Occupational Cancer); European Union NextGenerationEU funds, through PRTR (European Union (EU) Marie Curie Actions); Practical Research for Innovative Cancer Control from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) (Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED)); National Cancer Center Research and Development Fund (National Cancer Center - Japan); NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) The authors thank the IARC General Services, including the Laboratory Services and Biobank team led by Z. Kozlakidis and the Section of Support to Research overseen by C. Mehta under IARC regular budget funding for the support provided; L. O'Neill, K. Roberts, K. Smith, S. Austin-Guest and the staff of Sequencing Operations at the Wellcome Sanger Institute for their contribution; L. Rodriguez Porras for her help in designing and reviewing the figures; the work of all other collaborators in the Mutographs project who participated in the recruitment of patients in all centres; and all the patients involved in this study and their families. The computational analyses reported in this manuscript have utilized the Triton Shared Computing Cluster at the San Diego Supercomputer Center of UC San Diego. Where authors are identified as personnel of the International Agency for Research on Cancer/World Health Organization, the authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this article and they do not necessarily represent the decisions, policy or views of the International Agency for Research on Cancer/World Health Organization. This work was delivered as part of the Mutographs team supported by the Cancer Grand Challenges partnership funded by Cancer Research UK (C98/A24032). Work at UC San Diego was also supported by the US National Institute of Health (NIH) grants R01ES032547-01, R01CA269919-01 and 1U01CA290479-01 to L.B.A., a Packard Fellowship for Science and Engineering to L.B.A. The research performed in the laboratory of L.B.A. was further supported by UC San Diego

Sanford Stem Cell Institute. This work was supported in part by an IARC Fellowship Award to W.d.S. through The Mark Foundation for Cancer Research. Work at the IARC/WHO was also supported by regular budget funding. Work at the Wellcome Sanger Institute was also supported by the Wellcome Trust (grants 206194 and 220540/Z/20/A). Porto Alegre center in Brazil received support from Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre and Fundaco Medica do Rio Grande do Sul. Barretos Cancer Hospital, in Brazil, was also supported by the Public Ministry of Labor Campinas (Research, Prevention, and Education of Occupational Cancer). M.D.-G. fellowship within the "Generacion D" initiative, Red.es, Ministerio para la Transformacion Digital y de la Funcion Publica, for talent attraction (C005/24-ED CV1), is funded by the European Union NextGenerationEU funds, through PRTR. This work was supported by grants from Practical Research for Innovative Cancer Control from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) (JP 24ck0106800h0002 to T.S.) and the National Cancer Center Research and Development Fund (2023-A-05 to T.S.). Work at Sinai Health System, Toronto, Canada received support from the NIH (grant U01CA167551). The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication, in particular in Figs. 1 and 2, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the authors or their institutions concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The funders had no roles in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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J Arslan, ZÇ; Yalçın, YD; Klah, H Arslan,
 Zeynep Caglayan; Yalcin, Yagmur Demircan; Kulah, Haluk
 Label-free enrichment of MCF7 breast cancer cells from
 leukocytes using continuous flow dielectrophoresis ELECTROPHORESIS
 English Article

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Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) present in the bloodstream are strongly linked to the invasive behavior of cancer; therefore, their detection holds great significance for monitoring disease progression. Currently available CTC isolation tools are often based on tumor-specific antigen or cell size approaches. However, these techniques are limited due to the lack of a unique and universal marker for CTCs, and the overlapping size between CTCs and regular blood cells. Dielectrophoresis (DEP), governed by the intrinsic dielectric properties of the particles, is a promising marker-free, accurate, fast, and low-cost technique that enables the isolation of CTCs from blood cells. This study presents a continuous flow, antibody-free DEP-based microfluidic device to

concentrate MCF7 breast cancer cells, a well-established CTC model, in the presence of leukocytes extracted from human blood samples. The enrichment strategy was determined according to the DEP responses of the corresponding cells, obtained in our previously reported DEP spectrum study. It was based on the positive-DEP integrated with hydrodynamic focusing under continuous flow. In the proposed device, the parylene microchannel with two inlets and outlets was built on top of rectangular and equally spaced isolated planar electrodes rotated certain degree relative to the main flow (13 degrees). The recovery of MCF7 cells mixed with leukocytes was 74%-98% at a frequency of 1 MHz and a magnitude of 10-12 V-pp. Overall, the results revealed that the presented system successfully concentrates MCF7 cancer cells from leukocytes, ultimately verifying our DEP spectrum study, in which the enrichment frequency and separation strategy of the microfluidic system were determined. [Arslan, Zeynep Caglayan; Yalcin, Yagmur Demircan; Kulah, Haluk] Middle East Tech Univ METU, Dept Elect & Elect Engn, Dept DZ 05, Univ Mah, Dumlupinar Blv, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Arslan, Zeynep Caglayan; Kulah, Haluk] METU MEMS Ctr, Ankara, Turkey Zorlu Holding; Middle East Technical University K lah, H (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ METU, Dept Elect & Elect Engn, Dept DZ 05, Univ Mah, Dumlupinar Blv, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey. kulah@metu.edu.tr K lah, Haluk/AAN-2377-2021;  a layan Arslan, Zeynep/G-3254-2019kulah, haluk/0000-0003-1331-4474; Caglayan Arslan, Zeynep/0000-0001-7893-4266 Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [213E024]; Republic of Turkey Ministry of Development [BAP-2016K121290] Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)); Republic of Turkey Ministry of Development (Turkiye Cumhuriyeti Kalkinma Bakanligi) The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK), Grant/Award Number: 213E024; Republic of Turkey Ministry of Development, Grant/Award Number: BAP-2016K121290 85 13 13 7 56 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 0173-0835 1522-2683 ELECTROPHORESIS Electrophoresis JUL 2022 43 13-14 1531 1544 10.1002/elps.202100318 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/elps.202100318 APR 2022 14 Biochemical Research Methods; Chemistry, Analytical Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry 2W7BL 35318696 2025-06-24 WOS:000787281700001 J Shively, CA; Register, TC; Appt, SE; Clarkson, TB; Uberseder, B; Clear, KYJ; Wilson, AS; Chiba, A; Tooze, JA; Cook, KL Shively, Carol A.; Register, Thomas C.; Appt, Susan E.; Clarkson, Thomas B.; Uberseder, Beth; Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Wilson, Adam S.; Chiba, Akiko; Tooze, Janet A.; Cook, Katherine L. Consumption of Mediterranean versus Western Diet Leads to Distinct Mammary Gland Microbiome Populations CELL REPORTS English Article BREAST-CANCER RISK; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK; INFECTIOUS MASTITIS; ACID METABOLISM; BILE-ACIDS; ESTRADIOL; MILK; PROGESTERONE; PATTERNS; MODULATE Recent identification of a mammary gland-specific microbiome led to studies investigating bacteria populations in breast cancer. Malignant breast tumors have lower Lactobacillus abundance compared with benign lesions, implicating Lactobacillus as a

negative regulator of breast cancer. Diet is a main determinant of gut microbial diversity. Whether diet affects breast microbiome populations is unknown. In a non-human primate model, we found that consumption of a Western or Mediterranean diet modulated mammary gland microbiota and metabolite profiles. Mediterranean diet consumption led to increased mammary gland *Lactobacillus* abundance compared with Western diet-fed monkeys. Moreover, mammary glands from Mediterranean diet-fed monkeys had higher levels of bile acid metabolites and increased bacterial-processed bioactive compounds. These data suggest that diet directly influences microbiome populations outside the intestinal tract in distal sites such as the mammary gland. Our study demonstrates that diet affects the mammary gland microbiome, establishing an alternative mechanistic pathway for breast cancer prevention.

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klcook@wakehealth.edu Shively, Carol/L-2921-2019; Register, Thomas/KLY-9188-2024 Register, Thomas/0000-0002-4078-0166; Cook, Katherine/0000-0001-6241-0214 Chronic Disease Research Fund; American Cancer Society Research Scholar Grant [RSG-16-204-01-NEC]; Career Catalyst Grant from the Susan G. Komen foundation [CCR18547795]; Prevent Cancer Foundation; NIH [HL-087103]; Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant [P30CA012197] Chronic Disease Research Fund; American Cancer Society Research Scholar Grant (American Cancer Society); Career Catalyst Grant from the Susan G. Komen foundation; Prevent Cancer Foundation; NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant This research was supported by the Chronic Disease Research Fund (to K.L.C.), American Cancer Society Research Scholar Grant RSG-16-204-01-NEC (to K.L.C.), Career Catalyst Grant from the Susan G. Komen foundation CCR18547795 (to K.L.C.), a grant from the Prevent Cancer Foundation (to K.L.C.), and NIH grant HL-087103 (to C.A.S.). Shared resource services were provided by the Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant (P30CA012197). We also acknowledge the editorial assistance of Karen Klein, MA, at the Wake Forest Clinical and Translational Science Institute (UL1 TR001420; McClain, principal investigator [PI]).

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Dietary patterns and breast cancer risk in the California Teachers Study cohort AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

HORMONE-THERAPY USE; ALCOHOL-CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; WOMEN Background: Evidence that diet is associated with breast cancer risk is inconsistent. Most studies have examined risks associated with specific foods and nutrients, rather than measures of overall diet. Objective: This study aimed to evaluate dietary patterns and their relation to breast cancer risk in a large cohort of women. Design: Data from 91,779 women in the California Teachers Study cohort were analyzed, including data from 4140 women with a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer made between 1995 and 2009. Five predominant dietary patterns were identified by using principal components factor analysis: a plant-based diet, high in fruit and vegetables; a high-protein, high-fat diet, high in meats, eggs, fried foods, and high-fat condiments; a high-carbohydrate diet, high in convenience foods, pasta, and bread products; an ethnic diet, high in legumes, soy-based foods, rice, and dark-green leafy vegetables; and a salad and wine diet, high in lettuce, fish, wine, low-fat salad dressing, and coffee and tea. Results: The plant-based pattern was associated with a reduction in breast cancer risk (RR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.76, 0.95 for the highest compared with the lowest consumption quintile; P-trend = 0.003); risk reduction was greater for estrogen receptor negative progesterone receptor negative (ER PR) tumors (RR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.48, 0.91; P-trend = 0.03). The salad and wine pattern was associated with an increased risk of estrogen receptor positive progesterone receptor positive tumors (RR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.12, 1.49); this effect was only slightly attenuated after adjustment for alcohol consumption. Conclusion: The finding that greater consumption of a plant-based dietary pattern is associated with a reduced breast cancer risk, particularly for ER PR tumors, offers a potential avenue for prevention. [Link, Lilli B.] Columbia Univ, Mailman Sch Publ Hlth, New York, NY USA; [Canchola, Alison J.; Clarke, Christina A.; Horn-Ross, Pamela L.] Canc Prevent Inst Calif, Fremont, CA USA; [Clarke, Christina A.; Horn-Ross, Pamela L.] Stanford Univ, Dept Hlth Res & Policy, Sch Med, Stanford, CA 94305 USA; [Bernstein, Leslie] City Hope Natl Med Ctr, Div Canc Etiol, Dept Populat Sci, Beckman Res Inst, Duarte, CA USA; [Stram, Daniel O.; Ursin, Giske] Univ So Calif, Keck Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA; [Ursin, Giske] Canc Registry Norway, Oslo, Norway; [Ursin, Giske] Univ Oslo, Dept Nutr, Oslo, Norway Columbia University; Cancer Prevention Institute of California; Stanford University; City of Hope; Beckman Research Institute of City of Hope; University of Southern California; University of Oslo; University of Oslo Horn-Ross, PL (corresponding author), Canc Prevent Inst Calif, 2201 Walnut Ave, Suite 300, Fremont, CA USA. pam@cpic.org Ursin, Giske/U-6637-2017 Ursin, Giske/0000-0002-0835-9507 National Cancer

Institute [R01 CA77398, R25 CA094061]; California Breast Cancer Research Fund [97-10500]; California Department of Health Services (CDHS) [103885]; NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program [N01-PC-35136, N01-PC-35139, N02-PC-15105]; CDC National Program of Cancer Registries [U55/CCR921930-02] National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); California Breast Cancer Research Fund; California Department of Health Services (CDHS); NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); CDC National Program of Cancer Registries(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesCenters for Disease Control & Prevention - USA)

Supported in part by grants R01 CA77398 and R25 CA094061 from the National Cancer Institute and by contract 97-10500 from the California Breast Cancer Research Fund. The collection of cancer incidence data used in this study was supported by the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) as part of the statewide cancer reporting program mandated by California Health and Safety Code Section 103885; the NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program under contract N01-PC-35136 awarded to the Northern California Cancer Center, contract N01-PC-35139 awarded to the University of Southern California, and contract N02-PC-15105 awarded to the Public Health Institute (PHI); and the CDC National Program of Cancer Registries under agreement U55/CCR921930-02 awarded to the PHI. 52 90

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J Venkataswamy, M; Karunakaran, RS; Islam, MS; Meriga, B
Venkataswamy, Mallepogu; Karunakaran, Reddy
Sankaran; Islam, Md. Shahidul; Meriga, Balaji

Capparis zeylanica L. root extract promotes apoptosis and cell cycle arrest, inhibits epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and triggers E-cadherin expression in breast cancer cell lines

3 BIOTECH English Article

Apoptosis; Breast cancer; Capparis zeylanica; Cell cycle; Cytotoxicity; EMT markers TOCOPHEROL COMPOSITION; SPINOSA; ANTIOXIDANT; SNAIL Capparis zeylanica L. is a climbing shrub distributed in Indian subcontinent and Mediterranean region. Almost all parts of the plant are used in folk medicine and traditional practices to treat several human ailments. The present study was aimed to investigate the role of C. zeylanica L. root extract in preventing cancerous cells growth and proliferation, as well as promoting apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Methanolic extract of C. zeylanica L. (MECz) was prepared and characterized by LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis. In vitro cytotoxicity and anti-proliferative activity of MECz was evaluated by MTT assay, while cell viability, apoptosis and cell cycle progression by Muse Cell analyzer. Furthermore, the mRNA and protein expressions of EMT markers were assessed using qRT-PCR and

western blotting techniques, respectively. The MECz was found to be rich in phenolic compounds including chlorogenic acid, 6-gingerol, and certain triterpenes like ursolic acid etc. The apparent anti-metastasis activity of MECz was evident from IC50 value of 19.12 and 24.22 μ g/mL, respectively, on MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cells in MTT assay. An absolute decrease in cell viability (78.1-53.4% and 89.9-49.0%), augmented apoptosis (90.98-48.25% and 88.25-47.70%) and S phase, G(2)/M phase cell cycle arrest was found by MECz treatment on MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cells. The gene expression studies revealed that MECz could significantly ($p < 0.001$) regulate the expression of EMT markers such as snail, slug, zeb-1, twist-1, fibronectin, vimentin and E-cadherin at molecular level. These findings demonstrate that *C. zeylanica* L. root extract inhibits breast cancer cells growth and proliferation through regulating the expression of key EMT marker genes and proteins. Thus, MECz may be suggested as a potential anti-metastasis agent in the treatment of breast cancer.

[Venkataswamy, Mallepogu; Karunakaran, Reddy Sankaran; Meriga, Balaji] Sri Venkateswara Univ, Dept Biochem, Tirupati 517502, Andhra Pradesh, India; [Islam, Md. Shahidul] Univ KwaZulu Natal, Sch Life Sci, Dept Biochem, Westville Campus, ZA-4000 Durban, South Africa Sri Venkateswara University; University of Kwazulu Natal Meriga, B (corresponding author), Sri Venkateswara Univ, Dept Biochem, Tirupati 517502, Andhra Pradesh, India. balaji.meriga@gmail.com Meriga, Balaji/ACP-0407-2022; Islam, Md Shahidul/AAT-3881-2021; Reddy-Sankaran, Karunakaran/HTM-1959-2023 Reddy-Sankaran, Karunakaran/0000-0003-4559-0107; balaji, meriga/0000-0001-9238-5523 Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, India [45/09/2020/TRM/BMS]

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, India (Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)) The author VM is highly debited to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, India for providing financial support in the form of Research Associate fellowship (45/09/2020/TRM/BMS).

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Microbiology 7U2WO 36643403 Green Published

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J Gagnarella, P; Dragà, D; Misotti, AM; Sieri, S; Spaggiari, L; Cassano, E; Baldini, F; Soldati, L; Maisonneuve, P

Gagnarella, P.; Dragà, D.; Misotti, A. M.; Sieri, S.; Spaggiari, L.; Cassano, E.; Baldini, F.; Soldati, L.; Maisonneuve, P. Validation of a short questionnaire to record

adherence to the Mediterranean diet: An Italian experience

NUTRITION METABOLISM AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

English Article

Mediterranean diet; Validation study; Questionnaire FOOD PATTERN; DISEASE; RISK; REPRODUCIBILITY; PREVENTION; VALIDITY; INDEXES; QUALITY; OBESITY; HABITS Background and aims: A greater adherence to the Mediterranean diet has been associated with a reduced risk of major chronic diseases and cancer. The aim of the study was to assess the validity of a new short self-administered

15-item questionnaire (QueMD) to measure adherence to the Mediterranean diet in Italy. Methods and results: Four-hundred and eighty three participants to cancer-screening programmes at the European Institute of Oncology, Milan (Italy) were invited to join this study. Those interested compiled the QueMD and a validated Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) reporting their usual food consumption during the previous six months. We derived the alternate Mediterranean score (aMED) from both questionnaires with values ranging from 0 (minimal adherence) to 9 (maximal adherence). Complete dietary data were available for 343 individuals (participation rates 71.0%). Spearman correlation coefficient between the responses to the 15 questions of the QueMD and corresponding food intake derived from the FFQ ranged from 0.15 to 0.84. A moderate correlation was found between the aMED scores calculated from the QueMD and the FFQ (intraclass correlation coefficient 0.50; 95% CI, 0.42-0.58), while agreement between the two instruments was only poor to fair for 7 of the 9 single items composing the aMED score, with values ranging from 53.0% for wholegrain products to 79.5% for fruits. Conclusion: This new self-administered 15-item questionnaire could be a useful tool to assess adherence to the Mediterranean diet in the Italian population. (C) 2018 The Italian Society of Diabetology, the Italian Society for the Study of Atherosclerosis, the Italian Society of Human Nutrition, and the Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Federico II University. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [Gnagnarella, P.; Draga, D.; Maisonneuve, P.] European Inst Oncol, Div Epidemiol & Biostat, Milan, Italy; [Misotti, A. M.] ASST Melegnano & Martesana, UOSD Dietol & Nutr Clin, Vizzolo Predabiss, Italy; [Sieri, S.] Fdn IRCCS Ist Nazl Tumori, Dept Res, Epidemiol & Prevent Unit, Milan, Italy; [Spaggiari, L.] European Inst Oncol, Dept Thorac Surg, Milan, Italy; [Spaggiari, L.] Univ Milan, Dept Oncol & Ematooncol, Milan, Italy; [Cassano, E.] European Inst Oncol, Breast Imaging Div, Milan, Italy; [Baldini, F.] European Inst Oncol, Div Melanoma Sarcoma & Rare Canc, Milan, Italy; [Soldati, L.] Univ Milan, Dept Hlth Sci, Milan, Italy IRCCS European Institute of Oncology (IEO); Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; IRCCS European Institute of Oncology (IEO); University of Milan; IRCCS European Institute of Oncology (IEO); IRCCS European Institute of Oncology (IEO); University of Milan Gnagnarella, P (corresponding author), Ist Europeo Oncolo, Div Epidemiol & Biostat, Via Ripamonti 435, I-20141 Milan, Italy. patrizia.gnagnarella@ieo.it Spaggiari, Lorenzo/G-7915-2012; Misotti, Alessandro/AAD-2886-2022; gnagnarella, patrizia/AAA-9331-2019; Sieri, Sabina/K-4667-2016; Maisonneuve, Patrick/U-9789-2018 Gnagnarella, Patrizia/0000-0002-0560-4706; Sieri, Sabina/0000-0001-5201-172X; Misotti, Alessandro/0000-0002-3215-179X; Maisonneuve, Patrick/0000-0002-5309-4704; Spaggiari, Lorenzo/0000-0002-1068-3541

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8 Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems; Endocrinology &
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& Metabolism; Nutrition & Dietetics GZ6RT 30077491

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J Mourouti, N; Michou, M; Lionis, C; Kalagia, P; Ioannidis, AG; Kaloidas, M; Costarelli, V Mourouti, Niki; Michou, Maria; Lionis, Christos; Kalagia, Panagiota; Ioannidis, Angelos G.; Kaloidas, Michalis; Costarelli, Vassiliki

An educational intervention to improve health and nutrition literacy in hypertensive patients in Greece JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION English Article

Eating behavior; educational program; Greece; health literacy; hypertension nutrition literacyGLOBAL MEASURE; VALIDATION; BEHAVIOR BACKGROUND: Suboptimal control of blood pressure (BP) is a public health challenge in Greece. This educational intervention attempts to improve health literacy (HL) and nutrition literacy (NL) in primary healthcare (PHC) patients with hypertension (HTN). MATERIALS AND METHODS: This was a proof-of-concept (PoC) educational intervention. Twenty-four patients with HTN and low or medium levels of HL agreed to participate in this 6-week educational intervention. The program was delivered by a general practitioner (GP) in group A and by a qualified nurse in group B. Group C was the control group. The levels of HL of NL, adherence to the Mediterranean diet, and perceived stress were assessed using the European Health Literacy Survey Questionnaire 16 (HLS_EU_Q16) and part B (reading a medication label) of the High Blood Pressure-Health Literacy Scale (HBP-HLS), the Nutrition Literacy Scale-Greek (NLS-Gr), the Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener (MEDAS), and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14), respectively, together with certain socioeconomic, dietary, and lifestyle characteristics. The Kruskal-Wallis and Wilcoxon nonparametric, the Chi-square, and the McNemar-Bowker tests were used. The analysis was done with the STATA software, version 14 (MP & Associates, Sparta, Greece). RESULTS: No statistically significant differences were found in the total score of HL and NL before and after the intervention; however, the results indicate a slight improvement in HL and NL levels in the two intervention groups, together with small improvements in knowledge and behaviors related to HTN and dietary salt. A trend of improvement in the MEDAS levels in the GP's group and the HBP-HLS levels in the nurse's group was also reported. CONCLUSION: A slight improvement in HL and NL levels in the two intervention groups has been reported, and the changes, however, were not statistically significant. [Mourouti, Niki; Michou, Maria; Costarelli, Vassiliki] Harokopio Univ, Dept Econ & Sustainable Dev, Human Ecol Lab, Athens, Greece; [Lionis, Christos] Univ Crete, Sch Med, Clin Social & Family Med, Iraklion 71003, Greece; [Kalagia, Panagiota; Ioannidis, Angelos G.; Kaloidas, Michalis] Hlth Ctr, Athens, Greece Harokopio University Athens; University of Crete Costarelli, V (corresponding author), Harokopio Univ Athens, Dept Econ & Sustainable Dev, 70 El Venizelou Ave, Athens 17671, Greece. costarv@hua.gr

Costarelli, Vassiliki/AAM-1210-2020; Lionis, Christos/MBV-1499-2025 European Union (European Social Fund-ESF)

[5049028] European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) (European Union (EU)European Social Fund (ESF)) This research was co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) through the Operational Programme "Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning 2014-2020" in the context of the project "Development and Pilot Implementation of an

Educational Intervention Program for Health Literacy and Nutrition
Literacy in Hypertension Patients: A Randomized Control Trial"
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J She, QB; Gruvberger-Saal, SK; Maurer, M; Chen, YL;
Jumppanen, M; Su, T; Dendy, M; Lau, YKI; Memeo, L; Horlings, HM;
van de Vijver, MJ; Isola, J; Hibshoosh, H; Rosen, N; Parsons, R;
Saal, LH She, Qing-Bai; Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia
K.; Maurer, Matthew; Chen, Yilun; Jumppanen, Mervi; Su, Tao;
Dendy, Meaghan; Lau, Ying-Ka Ingar; Memeo, Lorenzo; Horlings, Hugo
M.; van de Vijver, Marc J.; Isola, Jorma; Hibshoosh, Hanina;
Rosen, Neal; Parsons, Ramon; Saal, Lao H.

Integrated molecular pathway analysis informs a synergistic
combination therapy targeting PTEN/PI3K and EGFR pathways for
basal-like breast cancer BMC CANCER English

Article

Basal-like; Breast

cancer; EGFR; PTEN; Combination therapy GENE-EXPRESSION SIGNATURE;
GROWTH-FACTOR RECEPTOR; PIK3CA MUTATIONS; TUMOR-CELLS;
PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL 3-KINASE; TRASTUZUMAB RESISTANCE; KINASE
INHIBITORS; IN-SITU; PTEN; ACTIVATION Background: The basal-like
breast cancer (BLBC) subtype is characterized by positive staining
for basal mammary epithelial cytokeratin markers, lack of hormone
receptor and HER2 expression, and poor prognosis with currently no
approved molecularly-targeted therapies. The oncogenic signaling
pathways driving basal-like tumorigenesis are not fully
elucidated. Methods: One hundred sixteen unselected breast tumors
were subjected to integrated analysis of phosphoinositide 3-kinase
(PI3K) pathway related molecular aberrations by
immunohistochemistry, mutation analysis, and gene expression
profiling. Incidence and relationships between molecular
biomarkers were characterized. Findings for select biomarkers were
validated in an independent series. Synergistic cell killing in
vitro and in vivo tumor therapy was investigated in breast cancer
cell lines and mouse xenograft models, respectively. Results:
Sixty-four % of cases had an oncogenic alteration to PIK3CA, PTEN,
or INPP4B; when including upstream kinases HER2 and EGFR, 75 % of
cases had one or more aberration including 97 % of estrogen
receptor (ER)-negative tumors. PTEN-loss was significantly
associated to stathmin and EGFR overexpression, positivity for the
BLBC markers cytokeratin 5/14, and the BLBC molecular subtype by
gene expression profiling, informing a potential therapeutic
combination targeting these pathways in BLBC. Combination
treatment of BLBC cell lines with the EGFR-inhibitor gefitinib
plus the PI3K pathway inhibitor LY294002 was synergistic, and
correspondingly, in an in vivo BLBC xenograft mouse model,
gefitinib plus PI3K-inhibitor PWT-458 was more effective than
either monotherapy and caused tumor regression. Conclusions: Our

study emphasizes the importance of PI3K/PTEN pathway activity in ER-negative and basal-like breast cancer and supports the future clinical evaluation of combining EGFR and PI3K pathway inhibitors for the treatment of BLBC. [She, Qing-Bai; Rosen, Neal] Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Program Mol Pharmacol & Chem, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10021 USA; [She, Qing-Bai; Rosen, Neal] Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Dept Med, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10021 USA; [She, Qing-Bai] Univ Kentucky, Coll Med, Markey Canc Ctr, Lexington, KY USA; [She, Qing-Bai] Univ Kentucky, Coll Med, Dept Pharmacol & Nutr Sci, Lexington, KY USA; [Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia K.; Chen, Yilun; Saal, Lao H.] Lund Univ, Div Oncol & Pathol, Clin Sci, Lund, Sweden; [Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia K.; Dendy, Meaghan; Parsons, Ramon; Saal, Lao H.] Columbia Univ, Med Ctr, Inst Canc Genet, New York, NY USA; [Maurer, Matthew; Su, Tao; Lau, Ying-Ka Ingar; Hibshoosh, Hanina] Columbia Univ, Herbert Irving Comprehensive Canc Ctr, New York, NY USA; [Maurer, Matthew; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Dept Med, New York, NY USA; [Jumppanen, Mervi] Seinajoki Cent Hosp, Dept Pathol, Seinajoki, Finland; [Memeo, Lorenzo] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Dept Expt Oncol, Catania, Italy; [Horlings, Hugo M.] Netherlands Canc Inst, Dept Pathol, Amsterdam, Netherlands; [van de Vijver, Marc J.] Acad Med Ctr, Dept Pathol, Amsterdam, Netherlands; [Isola, Jorma] Univ Tampere, Inst Med Technol, Tampere, Finland; [Hibshoosh, Hanina; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Dept Pathol, New York, NY USA; [Parsons, Ramon] Icahn Sch Med Mt Sinai, Dept Oncol Sci, New York, NY 10029 USA; [Parsons, Ramon] Icahn Sch Med Mt Sinai, Tisch Canc Inst, New York, NY 10029 USA; [Saal, Lao H.] Lund Univ, Div Oncol & Pathol, Translat Oncogen Unit, Ctr Canc, Medicon Village 404-B2, SE-22381 Lund, Sweden

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; University of Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Lund University; Columbia University; Columbia University; Columbia University; Seinajoki Central Hospital; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; Netherlands Cancer Institute; University of Amsterdam; Academic Medical Center Amsterdam; Tampere University; Columbia University; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; Lund University Saal, LH (corresponding author), Lund Univ, Div Oncol & Pathol, Translat Oncogen Unit, Ctr Canc, Medicon Village 404-B2, SE-22381 Lund, Sweden. lao.saal@med.lu.se chen, yilun/JYP-4798-2024; Rosen, Neal/ABF-2677-2020; Su, Tao/T-4411-2019; Parsons, Ramon/KFT-2922-2024; Saal, Lao/A-2919-2011 van de Vijver, Marc/0000-0002-0385-4787; Memeo, Lorenzo/0000-0003-4251-7203; Saal, Lao/0000-0002-0815-1896; She, Qing-Bai/0000-0002-7207-0599; Parsons, Ramon/0000-0002-6656-3514

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U.S. National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Stand Up To Cancer Dream Team; Avon Foundation; Swedish Cancer Society (Swedish Cancer Society); Swedish Research Council (Swedish Research Council); Governmental Funding of Clinical Research within National Health Service; Mrs. Berta Kamprad Foundation; Skane University Hospital Foundation; King

Gustav V's Jubilee Foundation; Krapperup Foundation; Gunnar Nilsson Cancer Foundation; Crafoord Foundation This study was funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (Medical Scientist Training Grant 5 T32 GM07367-29 [LHS], R01 CA175105 [Q-BS], P01 CA097403 and R01 CA082783 [RP], P01 CA094060 [NR]), Stand Up To Cancer Dream Team (MM, NR, RP), the Avon Foundation (HH and RP), and the Swedish Cancer Society, Swedish Research Council, Governmental Funding of Clinical Research within National Health Service, Mrs. Berta Kamprad Foundation, Skane University Hospital Foundation, King Gustav V's Jubilee Foundation, Krapperup Foundation, Gunnar Nilsson Cancer Foundation, and Crafoord Foundation (all to LHS). The funders had no role in the study design, data gathering, data analysis, data interpretation, decision to publish, or writing of the report. 56 22

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J Brinbaum, Y Brinbaum, Yael
Incorporation of Immigrants and Second Generations into the French Labour Market: Changes between Generations and the Role of Human Capital and Origins SOCIAL INCLUSION English
Article discrimination;
employment; France; human capital; immigrants; labour market;
returns to higher education; second generation; skilled workers
SEGMENTED ASSIMILATION; INEQUALITIES This article analyses the labour market incorporation of migrants and second-generation minorities in France. Using the 2013-2017 French Labour Surveys and the 2014 adhoc module, we focus on labour market outcomes-activity, employment, occupation and subjective overqualification-and measure the gaps between ethnic minorities and the majority group by origins, generation and by gender. In order to elucidate the mechanisms behind these gaps and explain ethnic disadvantages for immigrants, we take into account different factors, such as education, and factors linked to migration-duration of stay in France, language skills, foreign qualifications, nationality-with additional controls for family, socioeconomic and contextual characteristics. We also investigate the returns to higher education among second-generation minority members compared to the majority population. We show large differences by country of origins, generation and gender. Across generations, most minority members have made clear progress in terms of access to employment and skilled jobs, but ethnic penalties remain for the descendants of North-Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey. In contrast, Asian second-generation men and women encounter slight advantages in attaining highly-skilled positions. Controlling for tertiary degrees even increases the gap with majority members mostly in access to highly-skills jobs. [Brinbaum, Yael] CNAM, Lab Interdisciplinaire Sociol Econ LISE UMR CNRS, F-75003 Paris, France; [Brinbaum, Yael] CNAM, CEET, F-75003 Paris, France

heSam Universite; Conservatoire National Arts & Metiers (CNAM); heSam Universite; Conservatoire National Arts & Metiers (CNAM) Brinbaum, Y (corresponding author), CNAM, Lab Interdisciplinaire Sociol Econ LISE UMR CNRS, F-75003 Paris,

France.; Brinbaum, Y (corresponding author), CNAM, CEET, F-75003 Paris, France. yael.brinbaum@lecnam.net European Commission [H2020 649255] European Commission(European Union (EU)European Commission Joint Research Centre) This thematic issue has been supported by funding from the European Commission (Grant number H2020 649255). 39 6 6 2 24

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J Armenta-Guirado, BI; Mérida-Ortega, A; López-Carrillo, L; Denova-Gutiérrez, E Armenta-Guirado, Brianda Ioanna; Merida-Ortega, Angel; Lopez-Carrillo, Lizbeth; Denova-Gutierrez, Edgar Diet quality indices are associated with breast cancer by molecular subtypes in Mexican women

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English
Article Diet; Quality
indices; Breast cancer; Molecular subtypes; Mexico MEDITERRANEAN DIET; RISK; ADHERENCE; CONSUMPTION; PATTERNS; ENERGY; COHORT

BackgroundInconclusive epidemiological evidence suggests that diet quality indices may influence breast cancer (BC) risk; however, the evidence does not consider the molecular expression of this cancer.PurposeWe aimed to evaluate if diet quality is related to molecular subtypes of BC, in women residing in Northern Mexico.MethodsThis is a secondary analysis of 1,045 incident cases and 1,030 population controls from a previous case-control study, conducted between 2007 and 2011 in Northern Mexico. Information about the expression of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER2) was obtained from medical records to classify BC as luminal (ER + and/or PR+/HER2-), HER2+ (ER+/-and/or PR+/-/HER2+), or triple-negative (TN) (ER- and PR-/HER2-) cases. Food consumption was assessed with a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire. Diet quality was evaluated using the Mexican Diet Quality Index (MxDQI) and the Mexican Alternative Healthy Eating Index (MxAHEI). We used unconditional logistic regression models to estimate the association between Mexican diet quality indices and BC molecular subtypes.ResultsThe MxDQI was related to lower odds of BC (ORT3vsT1=0.24; 95%CI: 0.18, 0.31). Similarly, MxAHEI was negatively associated with BC (ORT3vsT1=0.43; 95%CI: 0.34, 0.54). The associations of both indices remained significant in the ER + and ER- tumors, and in the BC luminal and HER2 + molecular subtypes, except in the TN molecular subtype for MxAHEI, which was not statistically significant.ConclusionsOur findings showed that MxDQI and MxAHEI were negatively associated with BC risk regardless of its molecular subtype. [Armenta-Guirado, Brianda Ioanna] Univ Sonora, Dept Hlth Sci, Blvd Bordo Nuevo S-N, Blvd Antiguo Ejido, Cajeme 85010, Sonora, Mexico; [Merida-Ortega, Angel; Lopez-Carrillo, Lizbeth] Natl Inst Publ Hlth, Ctr Populat Hlth Res, Ave Univ 655, Santa Maria Ahuacatitlan, Cuernavaca 62100, Mexico; [Denova-Gutierrez, Edgar] Natl Inst Publ Hlth, Ctr Nutr & Hlth Res, Ave Univ 655, Col Santa Maria Ahuacatitlan, Cuernavaca, Mexico Universidad de Sonora; Instituto Nacional de Salud

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brianda.armenta@unison.mx; angel.merida@insp.edu.mx; lizabeth@insp.mx; edgar.denova@insp.mx Edgar, Denova-Gutiérrez/HLW-7955-2023; Armenta-Guirado, Brianda Ioanna/AAP-9856-2021; DENOVA-GUTIERREZ, EDGAR/E-4600-2011 Armenta-Guirado, Brianda Ioanna/0000-0003-2373-4501; DENOVA-GUTIERREZ, EDGAR/0000-0001-9671-9682 National Council for Science and Technology (CONACyT by its acronym in Spanish)-Sector Fund for Research in Health and Social Security (FOSISS) [SALUD- 2005-C02-14373]

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Mediterranean dietary pattern and cancer risk in the EPIC cohort BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article Mediterranean diet; dietary patterns; cancer risk; epidemiology BREAST-CANCER; ADHERENCE; MORTALITY; SURVIVAL; POPULATION; CONFORMITY; ALCOHOL

BACKGROUND: Although several studies have investigated the association of the Mediterranean diet with overall mortality or risk of specific cancers, data on overall cancer risk are sparse. METHODS: We examined the association between adherence to Mediterranean dietary pattern and overall cancer risk using data from the European Prospective Investigation Into Cancer and

nutrition, a multi-centre prospective cohort study including 142 605 men and 335 873. Adherence to Mediterranean diet was examined using a score (range: 0-9) considering the combined intake of fruits and nuts, vegetables, legumes, cereals, lipids, fish, dairy products, meat products, and alcohol. Association with cancer incidence was assessed through Cox regression modelling, controlling for potential confounders. RESULTS: In all, 9669 incident cancers in men and 21 062 in women were identified. A lower overall cancer risk was found among individuals with greater adherence to Mediterranean diet (hazard ratio = 0.96, 95% CI 0.95-0.98) for a two-point increment of the Mediterranean diet score. The apparent inverse association was stronger for smoking-related cancers than for cancers not known to be related to tobacco (P (heterogeneity) = 0.008). In all, 4.7% of cancers among men and 2.4% in women would be avoided in this population if study subjects had a greater adherence to Mediterranean dietary pattern. CONCLUSION: Greater adherence to a Mediterranean dietary pattern could reduce overall cancer risk. British Journal of Cancer (2011) 104, 1493-1499. doi:10.1038/bjc.2011.106 www.bjcancer.com Published online 5 April 2011 (C) 2011 Cancer Research UK

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Gonzalez, Carlos A/0000-0003-2822-9715; Pala, Valeria/0000-0001-5438-970X; Naska, Androniki/0000-0002-1610-1813; Tjonneland, Anne/0000-0003-4385-2097; Overvad, Kim/0000-0001-6429-7921; Jenab, Mazda/0000-0002-0573-1852; Buchner, Frederike/0000-0001-8977-5344; Engeset, Dagrun/0000-0001-6946-2949; Rohrmann, Sabine/0000-0002-2215-1200; Olsen, Anja/0000-0003-4788-503X; Lund, Eiliv/0000-0002-8071-8711; Panico, Salvatore/0000-0002-5498-8312; moskal, aurelie/0000-0003-4127-4334; Crowe, Francesca/0000-0003-4026-1726; Romaguera, Dora/0000-0002-5762-8558; Navarro, Carmen/0000-0001-8896-7483; Riboli, Elio/0000-0001-6795-6080; Buckland, Genevieve/0000-0003-2060-6598; Dahm, Christina/0000-0003-0481-2893; Benetou, Vassiliki/0000-0002-0415-0386; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; PALLI, Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437; Skeie, Guri/0000-0003-2476-4251; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/0000-0003-4817-0757 European Commission (DG-SANCO); International Agency for Research on Cancer; Danish Cancer Society (Denmark); Ligue contre le Cancer, 3M, Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France); Deutsche Krebshilfe, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany); Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity; Stavros Niarchos Foundation; Hellenic Health Foundation (Greece); Italian Association for Research on Cancer; National Research Council (Italy); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS); Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR); LK Research Funds; Dutch Prevention Funds; Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland); World Cancer Research Fund (The Netherlands); NordForsk (Norway); Health Research Fund (FIS), Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia and Navarra, ISCIII RETIC [RD06/0020]; Swedish Cancer Society; Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane and Vasterbotten (Sweden); Cancer Research UK; Medical Research Council; Stroke Association; British Heart Foundation; Department of Health; Food Standards Agency; Wellcome Trust (UK) European Commission (DG-SANCO) (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); International Agency for Research on Cancer; Danish Cancer Society (Denmark) (Danish Cancer Society); Ligue contre le Cancer, 3M, Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France); Deutsche Krebshilfe, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany) (Deutsche Krebshilfe); Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity; Stavros Niarchos Foundation; Hellenic Health Foundation (Greece); Italian Association for Research on Cancer (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); National Research Council (Italy) (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS); Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR); LK Research Funds; Dutch Prevention Funds; Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland) (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)); World Cancer Research Fund (The Netherlands) (Netherlands Government); NordForsk (Norway) (NordForsk); Health Research Fund (FIS), Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia and Navarra, ISCIII RETIC (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Swedish Cancer Society (Swedish Cancer Society); Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane and Vasterbotten (Sweden); Cancer Research UK (Cancer Research UK); Medical Research Council (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); Stroke Association; British Heart

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Reversing the Genomic, Epigenetic, and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer-Enhancing Effects of Obesity CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH English Article

BODY-MASS INDEX; INTERMITTENT CALORIE RESTRICTION; MAMMARY-TUMOR INCIDENCE; DIETARY-FAT REDUCTION; DISEASE RISK MARKERS; WEIGHT CHANGE; ENERGY RESTRICTION; ADIPOSE-TISSUE; DIAGNOSIS; SURVIVAL The reversibility of the procancer effects of obesity was interrogated in formerly obese C57BL/6 mice that lost weight via a nonrestricted low-fat diet (LFD) or 3 distinct calorie-restricted (CR) regimens (low-fat CR, Mediterranean-style CR, or intermittent CR). These mice, along with continuously obese mice and lean control mice, were orthotopically injected with E0771 cells, a mouse model of triple-negative breast cancer. Tumor weight, systemic cytokines, and incidence of lung metastases were elevated in the continuously obese and nonrestricted LFD mice relative to the 3 CR groups. Gene expression differed between the obese and all CR groups, but not the nonrestricted LFD group, for numerous tumoral genes associated

with epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition as well as several genes in the normal mammary tissue associated with hypoxia, reactive oxygen species production, and p53 signaling. A high degree of concordance existed between differentially expressed mammary tissue genes from obese versus all CR mice and a microarray dataset from overweight/obese women randomized to either no intervention or a CR diet. Assessment of differentially methylated regions in mouse mammary tissues revealed that obesity, relative to the 4 weight loss groups, was associated with significant DNA hypermethylation. However, the anticancer effects of the CR interventions were independent of their ability to reverse obesity-associated mammary epigenetic reprogramming. Taken together, these preclinical data showing that the procancer effects of obesity are reversible by various forms of CR diets strongly support translational exploration of restricted dietary patterns for reducing the burden of obesity-associated cancers.

Prevention Relevance: Obesity is an established risk and progression factor for triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). Given rising global rates of obesity and TNBC, strategies to reduce the burden of obesity-driven TNBC are urgently needed. We report the genomic, epigenetic, and procancer effects of obesity are reversible by various calorie restriction regimens. [Bowers, Laura W.; Gong, Weida; Parker, Joel S.; Hursting, Stephen D.] Univ N Carolina, Lineberger Comprehensive Canc Ctr, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Doerstling, Steven S.] Duke Univ, Sch Med, Durham, NC USA; [Shamsunder, Meghana G.; Lineberger, Claire G.; Coleman, Michael F.; Hursting, Stephen D.] Univ N Carolina, Dept Nutr, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Rossi, Emily L.] NCI, Ctr Canc Res, Lab Human Carcinogenesis, Bethesda, MD USA; [Montgomery, Stephanie A.] Univ N Carolina, Dept Pathol & Lab Med, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Howell, Anthony; Harvie, Michelle] Manchester Univ NHS Fdn Trust, Nightingale Ctr, Prevent Breast Canc Res Unit, Manchester, England; [Howell, Anthony; Harvie, Michelle] Univ Manchester, Div Canc Sci, Manchester, England; [Hursting, Stephen D.] Univ N Carolina, Nutr Res Inst, Kannapolis, NC USA; [Hursting, Stephen D.] Univ N Carolina, 135 Dauer Dr, CB 7461, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Duke University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust; University of Manchester; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Hursting, SD (corresponding author), Univ N Carolina, 135 Dauer Dr, CB 7461, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA. hursting@email.unc.edu Coleman, Michael/AAM-4725-2021 Bowers, Laura W/0000-0002-2124-3007; Shamsunder, Meghana/0000-0003-1860-936X; harvie, michelle/0000-0001-9761-3089; Howell, Anthony/0000-0002-6233-719X; Coleman, Michael/0000-0002-6914-848X Breast Cancer Research Foundation [R35CA197627]; National Cancer Institute [R25CA057726]; National Cancer Institute [R35CA197627] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER

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J Shahryarhesami, S; Heida, M; Heidari, M; Sadighi, N
Shahryarhesami, Soroosh; Heida, Mansour; Heidari,
Masoud; Sadighi, Nahid Human Homeobox TGIFLX Regulates
CDX1, CDX2, and OCT1 Genes Expression in Colorectal Cancer Cell
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Article Colorectal neoplasms;
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Background: Homeodomain transcriptional regulatory proteins, which are encoded by Homeobox (HOX) genes, play critical roles in both normal development and carcinogenesis. Previous studies have shown that the expression of HOX genes is deregulated in numerous tumors and this expression is specific to each cancer based on the arising embryonic origin tissue and the site of tumor. Method: In this in vitro study, the expression levels of HOXA10, CDX1, CDX2, TGIFLX, TGIFLY, and OCT1 genes were compared across 10 different human colorectal cancer cell lines with different differentiation stages. Subsequently, the effect of TGIFLX siRNA-mediated knockdown on the expression levels of CDX1, CDX2, and OCT1 genes was analyzed in SW948 cell line. Results: The obtained results revealed that these homeobox genes were differentially expressed in different colorectal cancer cell lines. Furthermore, the siRNA-mediated knockdown of TGIFLX led to higher levels of CDX1, CDX2, and OCT1 expression. Conclusion: Our data suggested that TGIFLX plays an important role in the upstream regulation of CDX1, CDX2, and OCT1 genes. [Shahryarhesami, Soroosh; Heida, Mansour] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Med Genet, Tehran, Iran; [Heidari, Masoud] Tabriz Univ, Fac Nat Sci, Dept Anim Biol, Tabriz, Iran; [Sadighi, Nahid] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Canc Res Ctr, Canc Inst Iran, Tehran, Iran Tehran University of Medical Sciences; University of Tabriz; Tehran University of Medical Sciences Sadighi, N (corresponding author), Univ Tehran Med Sci, Canc Res Ctr, Canc Inst Iran, Tehran, Iran. sadighii@yahoo.com

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 BREAST-CANCER AVOIDABLE - COULD DIETARY-CHANGES HELP
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 CORONARY HEART-DISEASE; RURAL BLACK-WOMEN; SOUTH-AFRICA;
 RISK-FACTORS; FOLLOW-UP; FAT; POPULATION; ASSOCIATION; PROSPECTS;
 PATTERNS In the US, the Life time odds of developing breast
 cancer has reached one in eight, with an incidence rate of 85 per
 100 000 world population. The rate is half or less in women in
 some Mediterranean countries. At the extreme are rural African
 women whose rate is approximately 5-10 per 100 000. In African,
 compared with White women, protective factors include (1)
 reproductive behaviour, namely, slower growth before and after
 puberty, later age at menarche, high teenage pregnancy, high
 parity and long periods of lactation and amenorrhoea and (2) a
 diet of relatively low energy intake and of low-fat and high-fibre
 contents. In the Mediterranean setting, major dietary protective
 factors include a relatively low intake of saturated fat and high
 intakes of monounsaturated fat and of vegetables and fruit. Among
 White women, a reversion to protective reproductive behaviour is
 out of the question. Only in respect of diet, could significant
 avoiding action be taken. Adoption of an African type diet is
 wholly impracticable. Moreover, even conformation to a former
 Mediterranean diet, which is already changing, would be difficult,
 requiring reorientation of fat composition and large rises in
 intakes of vegetable and fruit. However, with resolution, were
 such changes made, at least by the very vulnerable, they would
 help, additionally, to protect against other diet-related cancers,
 especially colon cancer and against coronary heart disease. S
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 1465-3478 INT J FOOD SCI NUTR Int. J. Food Sci.
 Nutr. NOV 1995 46 4 373 381
 10.3109/09637489509012569
 http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/09637489509012569 9
 Food Science & Technology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science
 Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Food Science & Technology;
 Nutrition & Dietetics TD612 8574864 2025-06-
 24 WOS:A1995TD61200008
 J Ali, SHM; Al-Alwan, NAS; Al-Alwany, SHM Ali,
 S. H. M.; Al-Alwan, N. A. S.; Al-Alwany, S. H. M.
 Detection and genotyping of human papillomavirus in breast
 cancer tissues from Iraqi patients EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
 HEALTH JOURNAL English Article
 CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV DNA; VIRUS; SEQUENCES;
 CARCINOMAS; SUBSET; WOMEN; RISK Studies have suggested a
 possible link between breast cancer pathogenesis and human
 papillomavirus (HPV) infection. This study in Iraq used in situ
 hybridization to detect the frequency and genotyping of HPV in
 tissue specimens from 129 patients diagnosed with malignant breast
 cancer, 24 with benign breast tumours and 20 healthy controls. In
 the breast cancer group, cocktail HPV genotypes were detected in
 60 (46.5%) archived tissue blocks. Of these, genotypes 16 (55.5%),

18 (58.4%), 31 (65.0%) and 33 (26.6%) were detected. Mixed HPV genotypes 16 + 18, 16 + 18 + 31, 16 + 18 + 33, 18 + 33, 16 + 31 and 18 + 31 were found in 5.0%, 25.0%, 8.3%, 7.7%, 10.0% and 13.3% of cancer cases respectively. Only 3 benign breast tumour tissues (12.5%) and none of the healthy breast tissue specimens were HPV-DNA-positive. The detection of high-oncogenic HPV genotypes in patients with breast cancer supports the hypothesis of an etiologic role for the virus in breast cancer development.

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MOHAMMED ALI, SAAD/0000-0001-6474-3442; Alwan, Nada A S/0000-0002-2157-8632 24 23 30 0 1 WHO
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGIONAL OFFICE NASR CITY, CAIRO P. O. BOX 7608, NASR CITY, CAIRO, EGYPT 1020-3397 1687-1634 E
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10.26719/2014.20.6.372

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Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Health Care Sciences & Services; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health AK2EQ 24960513 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000338232300004

J Eng, A; McCormack, V; dos-Santos-Silva, I

Eng, Amanda; McCormack, Valerie; dos-Santos-Silva, Isabel
Receptor-Defined Subtypes of Breast Cancer in Indigenous Populations in Africa: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis PLOS MEDICINE English Article

ALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE 1;
MOLECULAR SUBTYPES; EGYPTIAN WOMEN; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; HORMONE-RECEPTOR; RISK-FACTORS; OVER-EXPRESSION; MESSENGER-RNA;
PREVALENCE; AGE Background Breast cancer is the most common female cancer in Africa. Receptor-defined subtypes are a major determinant of treatment options and disease outcomes but there is considerable uncertainty regarding the frequency of poor prognosis estrogen receptor (ER) negative subtypes in Africa. We systematically reviewed publications reporting on the frequency of breast cancer receptor-defined subtypes in indigenous populations in Africa. Methods and Findings Medline, Embase, and Global Health were searched for studies published between 1st January 1980 and 15th April 2014. Reported proportions of ER positive (ER+), progesterone receptor positive (PR+), and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 positive (HER2+) disease were extracted and 95% CI calculated. Random effects meta-analyses were used to pool estimates. Fifty-four studies from North Africa (n=12,284 women with breast cancer) and 26 from sub-Saharan Africa (n=4,737) were eligible. There was marked between-study heterogeneity in the ER+ estimates in both regions (I²>90%), with the majority reporting proportions between 0.40 and 0.80 in North Africa and between 0.20 and 0.70 in sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, large between-study heterogeneity was observed for PR+ and HER2+ estimates (I²>80%, in all instances). Meta-regression analyses showed that the proportion of ER+ disease was 10% (4%-17%) lower for studies based

on archived tumor blocks rather than prospectively collected specimens, and 9% (2%-17%) lower for those with 40% versus those with <40% grade 3 tumors. For prospectively collected samples, the pooled proportions for ER+ and triple negative tumors were 0.59 (0.56-0.62) and 0.21 (0.17-0.25), respectively, regardless of region. Limitations of the study include the lack of standardized procedures across the various studies; the low methodological quality of many studies in terms of the representativeness of their case series and the quality of the procedures for collection, fixation, and receptor testing; and the possibility that women with breast cancer may have contributed to more than one study. Conclusions The published data from the more appropriate prospectively measured specimens are consistent with the majority of breast cancers in Africa being ER+. As no single subtype dominates in the continent availability of receptor testing should be a priority, especially for young women with early stage disease where appropriate receptor-specific treatment modalities offer the greatest potential for reducing years of life lost. [Eng, Amanda; dos-Santos-Silva, Isabel] London Sch Hyg & Trop Med, Dept Noncommunicable Dis Epidemiol, London WC1, England; [Eng, Amanda] Massey Univ, Ctr Publ Hlth Res, Wellington, New Zealand; [McCormack, Valerie] Int Agcy Res Canc, Sect Environm & Radiat, F-69372 Lyon, France University of London; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine; Massey University; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Eng, A (corresponding author), London Sch Hyg & Trop Med, Dept Noncommunicable Dis Epidemiol, London WC1, England.

isabel.silva@lshtm.ac.uk McCormack, Valerie/NAZ-3472-2025
dos Santos Silva, Isabel/0000-0002-6596-8798; McCormack, Valerie/0000-0001-7397-3442 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (World Health Organization) No specific funding was received for this study. IdSS contribution was partly funded by a Senior Visiting Scientist Award by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). This organisation had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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28 Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index
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25202974 Green Published, Green Submitted, gold
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J Cervantes-Amat, M; López-Abente, G; Aragonés, N; Pollán, M;
Pastor-Barriuso, R; Pérez-Gómez, B

Cervantes-Amat, Marta; Lopez-Abente, Gonzalo; Aragonés,
Nuria; Pollan, Marina; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto; Perez-Gomez,
Beatriz

The end of the decline in cervical cancer
mortality in Spain: trends across the period 1981-2012 BMC
CANCER English Article

Uterine cervical neoplasms; Mortality rate; Spain;
Trends HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; BURDEN; COHORT; AGE; PREVENTION;
REGRESSION Background: In Spain, cervical cancer prevention is
based on opportunistic screening, due to the disease's
traditionally low incidence and mortality rates. Changes in sexual

behaviour, tourism and migration have, however, modified the probability of exposure to human papilloma virus among Spaniards. This study thus sought to evaluate recent cervical cancer mortality trends in Spain. Methods: We used annual female population figures and individual records of deaths certified as cancer of cervix, reclassifying deaths recorded as unspecified uterine cancer to correct coding quality problems. Joinpoint models were fitted to estimate change points in trends, as well as the annual (APC) and average annual percentage change. Log-linear Poisson models were also used to study age-period-cohort effects on mortality trends and their change points. Results: 1981 marked the beginning of a decline in cervical cancer mortality (APC(1981-2003): -3.2; 95% CI:-3.4;-3.0) that ended in 2003, with rates reaching a plateau in the last decade (APC(2003-2012): 0.1; 95% CI:-0.9; 1.2). This trend, which was observable among women aged 45-46 years (APC(2003-2012): 1.4; 95% CI:-0.1; 2.9) and over 65 years (APC(2003-2012): -0.1; 95% CI:-1.9; 1.7), was clearest in Spain's Mediterranean and Southern regions. Conclusions: The positive influence of opportunistic screening is not strong enough to further reduce cervical cancer mortality rates in the country. Our results suggest that the Spanish Health Authorities should reform current prevention programmes and surveillance strategies in order to confront the challenges posed by cervical cancer.

[Cervantes-Amat, Marta; Lopez-Abente, Gonzalo; Aragones, Nuria; Pollan, Marina; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz] CIBERESP, Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Cervantes-Amat, Marta; Lopez-Abente, Gonzalo; Aragones, Nuria; Pollan, Marina; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz] Carlos III Inst Hlth, Natl Ctr Epidemiol, Canc & Environm Epidemiol Unit, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Lopez-Abente, Gonzalo; Aragones, Nuria; Pollan, Marina; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz] Puerta Hierro Biomed Res Inst, Majadahonda 28222, Spain CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Instituto de Salud Carlos III

Pérez-Gómez, B (corresponding author), CIBERESP, Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Avda Monforte Lemos 5, Madrid 28029, Spain. bperez@isciii.es Lopez-Abente, Gonzalo/E-5221-2010; Perez-Gomez, Beatriz/C-4715-2012; Pollan, Marina/M-3259-2014; Aragones, Nuria/O-5962-2015; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto/AAA-6746-2019 Perez-Gomez, Beatriz/0000-0002-4299-8214; Pollan, Marina/0000-0002-4328-1565; Aragones, Nuria/0000-0003-0983-2156; Pastor-Barriuso, Roberto/0000-0002-7325-3960 Spanish Health Research Fund [FIS PI11/00871] Spanish Health Research Fund(Instituto de Salud Carlos III) This study was supported by a research grant from the Spanish Health Research Fund [FIS PI11/00871]. Mortality data were furnished by the Spanish National Statistics Institute under the terms of a specific confidentially protocol.

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J Garcia-Guasch, M; Medrano, M; Costa, I; Vela, E; Grau, M; Escrich, E; Moral, R Garcia-Guasch, Maite; Medrano, Mireia; Costa, Irmgard; Vela, Elena; Grau, Marta;

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Eduard.Eschrich@uab.cat; Mireia.Medrano@uab.cat Grau,
Marta/ABE-5817-2021; Moral, Raquel/H-2122-2015; Medrano,
Mireia/AFP-3427-2022 Grau, Marta/0000-0003-3779-0387; Garcia,
Maria Teresa/0000-0002-8375-5657; Moral, Raquel/0000-0002-2738-

6121; Medrano, Mireia/0000-0002-8707-5501 Plan Nacional de I + D + I [AGL2006-07691]; Fundacion Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero (FPCO) [FPCO2008-165.396, FPCO2013-CF611.084]; Agencia para el Aceite de Oliva del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentacion y Medio Ambiente [AAO2008-165.471]; Organizacion Interprofesional del Aceite de Oliva Espanol (OIAOE) [OIP2009-CD165.646]; Departaments de Salut i d'Agricultura, Alimentacio i Accio Rural de la Generalitat de Catalunya [GC2010-165.000]; FPCO; OIAOE [FPCO-OIP2016-CF614.087] Plan Nacional de I + D + I (Spanish Government); Fundacion Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero (FPCO); Agencia para el Aceite de Oliva del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentacion y Medio Ambiente; Organizacion Interprofesional del Aceite de Oliva Espanol (OIAOE); Departaments de Salut i d'Agricultura, Alimentacio i Accio Rural de la Generalitat de Catalunya; FPCO; OIAOE This research was funded by "Plan Nacional de I + D + I" (AGL2006-07691); "Fundacion Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero (FPCO)" (FPCO2008-165.396; FPCO2013-CF611.084); "Agencia para el Aceite de Oliva del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentacion y Medio Ambiente" (AAO2008-165.471); "Organizacion Interprofesional del Aceite de Oliva Espanol (OIAOE)" (OIP2009-CD165.646); "Departaments de Salut i d'Agricultura, Alimentacio i Accio Rural de la Generalitat de Catalunya" (GC2010-165.000); and FPCO and OIAOE (FPCO-OIP2016-CF614.087). 52 9 9

0 6 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2072-6694 CANCERS Cancers FEB 2022 14 4 905

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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

Oncology ZV9SJ 35205652 Green Published, gold

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J Luke, C; Nguyen, AM; Heard, A; Kenny, B; Shorne, L; Roder, D Luke, Colin; Nguyen, Anh-Minh; Heard, Adrian; Kenny, Bernadette; Shorne, Lesley; Roder, David

Benchmarking epidemiological characteristics of cervical cancer in advance of change in screening practice and commencement of vaccination AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

cervix cancer; histology; time trends; screening INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; QUALITY ASSURANCE; SURVIVAL; TRENDS; RATES Objectives: To investigate trends in cervical cancer incidence, mortality and survival by histology for benchmarking purposes ahead of practice change and the introduction of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine. Methods: Using data from the South Australian Cancer Registry, age-standardised rates are presented for four-year periods from 1977 to 2004. Socio-demographic and secular predictors of glandular as opposed to squamous cancers are investigated, using multivariable logistic regression. Disease-specific survivals are analysed using Kaplan-Meier product-limit estimates and Cox proportional hazards regression. Results: Incidence and mortality rates reduced by 55.1% and 59.3% respectively between 1977-80 and 2001-04, with larger reductions for squamous than glandular cancers. The ratio of squamous to glandular cancer incidence reduced from 5.41 in 1977-88 to 2.81 in 1993-2004, with a corresponding reduction from 5.21 to 3.01 for mortality. Compared with squamous cancers, glandular lesions were more common in patients from higher socioeconomic areas, but less common in those over 70 years of

age, Aboriginal patients, and those born in Southern Europe.
 Conclusion: The proportion of cancers comprising glandular lesions
 has increased, possibly reflecting prevention of squamous cancers
 through treatment of screen-detected preinvasive lesions.
 Additional mortality reductions from screening may be limited
 where the proportion of glandular lesions is high, with
 vaccination offering the best prospects for gains in the long
 term. Priority should be given to Aboriginal and Torres Strait
 Islander women in vaccination programs in view of their high death
 rate from cervical cancer. Dept Hlth, Epidemiol Branch, Adelaide,
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6 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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 163FH 17461006 Bronze 2025-06-24
 WOS:000246143700010

J Benson, OG; Siciliano, A Gonzalez
 Benson, Odessa; Siciliano, Antonio A Rights-Based
 Framework in Global Social Work Education and International
 Development Work: Insights from a Global Independent Study in
 Tunisia JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL WORK

English Article Human
 rights framework; Social work field education; Activism;
 Inequality; Capacity building; Global social work FIELD;
 GLOBALIZATION; CHALLENGES In this reflective analysis, we use a
 rights-based framework from international development studies to
 examine a global independent study (GIS) course as social work
 field education. Our GIS course entailed fieldwork with a Tunisia-
 based migrant-led organization that advocates for missing migrants
 who have gone missing en route from Tunisia to Italy via the
 Mediterranean Sea. We use our case study to illustrate the five
 elements to a human rights framework. Rights and obligations, as
 two elements, set the terms of the engagement for fieldwork.
 Capacity building moves beyond service delivery and teaches
 empowerment. Inequality and poverty focus on structural aspects:
 policies, institutions, and sociopolitical contexts related to
 fieldwork. Activism and advocacy facilitate the student's
 participation in affecting change. The prioritizing of action in
 development work is thus applicable for teaching human rights in
 social work education "in the field," which requires going from
 theory to practice. [Gonzalez Benson, Odessa] Univ Michigan,
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10 Social WorkEmerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
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WOS:000635060600001

J Allahqoli, L; Mazidimoradi, A; Momenimovahed, Z; Rahmani, A; Hakimi, S; Tiznobaik, A; Gharacheh, M; Salehiniya, H; Babaey, F; Alkatout, I Allahqoli, Leila; Mazidimoradi, Afroz; Momenimovahed, Zohre; Rahmani, Azam; Hakimi, Sevil; Tiznobaik, Azita; Gharacheh, Maryam; Salehiniya, Hamid; Babaey, Farah; Alkatout, Ibrahim The Global Incidence, Mortality, and Burden of Breast Cancer in 2019: Correlation With Smoking, Drinking, and Drug Use FRONTIERS IN ONCOLOGY English Article global; incidence; mortality; burden; breast cancer; smoking; drinking; drug use HUMAN-DEVELOPMENT INDEX; RISK-FACTORS; WOMEN; SURVIVAL; TRENDS BackgroundFemale breast cancer (FBC) is the most common type of cancer and is associated with a considerable disease burden as well as significant mortality rates. The present study aimed to provide an update on the incidence, mortality, and burden of FBC in 2019, based on the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study. MaterialsThe incidence, death rate, disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), years of life lost (YLLs), years lived with disability (YLDs), the age-standardized rates (ASR) of FBC in 204 countries, and a variety of classifications, were retrieved from the Global Burden of Disease Study. Data on tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use were collected. The incidence, mortality, and burden of FBC were registered and compared between regions. Associations between age-standardized incidence rates and age-standardized mortality rates of FBC with smoking, drinking, and drug use were determined. ResultsThe highest incidence of FBC was observed in countries with a high socioeconomic status such as those of the European continent. Despite the lower incidence of FBC in countries with a low socio-demographic index (SDI), mortality rates secondary to FBC are higher in these countries than in high-income countries. The highest age-standardized mortality rate has been reported in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO), followed by the African Region (AFRO). The highest age-standardized rates of DALY and YLL per 100,000 population in 2019 were observed in lower-income countries, while the highest ASR of YLD per 100,000 population was reported in high-income countries. ConclusionThe present GBD-based study provides a comprehensive review of the incidence, mortality, and burden of FBC in 2019. The incidence of FBC is higher in regions with a higher socioeconomic status, whereas mortality rates and DALYs are higher in poorly developed regions. We suggest better screening measures and early detection programs for the latter regions.

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Nursing & Midwifery, Dept Midwifery & Reprod Hlth, Hamadan, Iran; [Gharacheh, Maryam] Iran Univ Med Sci, Nursing Care Res Ctr, Sch Nursing & Midwifery, Tehran, Iran; [Salehiniya, Hamid] Birjand Univ Med Sci, Social Determinants Hlth Res Ctr, Birjand, Iran; [Babaey, Farah] Minist Hlth & Med Educ, Midwifery Dept, Tehran, Iran; [Alkatout, Ibrahim] Univ Hosp Schleswig Holstein, Kiel Sch Gynaecol Endoscopy, Kiel, Germany Ministry of Health & Medical Education (MOHME); Shiraz University of Medical Science; Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Hamadan University of Medical Sciences; Iran University of Medical Sciences; Birjand University of Medical Sciences; Ministry of Health & Medical Education (MOHME); University of Kiel; Schleswig Holstein University Hospital Alkatout, I (corresponding author), Univ Hosp Schleswig Holstein, Kiel Sch Gynaecol Endoscopy, Kiel, Germany. Ibrahim.Alkatout@uksh.de

Hakimi, sevil/AAB-9561-2022; Alkatout, Ibrahim/AAG-6077-2021; Gharacheh, Maryam/J-2577-2018; momenimovahed, zohre/GOH-0803-2022; Tiznobaik, Azita/AAI-5733-2021; Allahqoli, Leila/O-7376-2018; Salehiniya, Hamid/X-6214-2019 momenimovahed, zohre/0000-0001-7747-6080; Allahqoli, Leila/0000-0002-9851-6771

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 MEDIA SA LAUSANNE AVENUE DU TRIBUNAL FEDERAL 34, LAUSANNE,
 CH-1015, SWITZERLAND 2234-943X FRONT ONCOLFront.
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J Van Blarigan, EL; Zhang, S; Ou, FS; Venlo, A; Ng, K; Atreya, C; Van Loon, K; Niedzwiecki, D; Giovannucci, E; Wolfe, EG; Lenz, HJ; Innocenti, F; O'Neil, BH; Shaw, JE; Polite, BN; Hochster, HS; Atkins, JN; Goldberg, RM; Mayer, RJ; Blanke, CD; O'Reilly, EM; Fuchs, CS; Meyerhardt, JA Van Blarigan, Erin L.; Zhang, Sui; Ou, Fang-Shu; Venlo, Alan; Ng, Kimmie; Atreya, Chloe; Van Loon, Katherine; Niedzwiecki, Donna; Giovannucci, Edward; Wolfe, Eric G.; Lenz, Heinz-Josef; Innocenti, Federico; O'Neil, Bert H.; Shaw, James E.; Polite, Blase N.; Hochster, Howard S.; Atkins, James N.; Goldberg, Richard M.; Mayer, Robert J.; Blanke, Charles D.; O'Reilly, Eileen M.; Fuchs, Charles S.; Meyerhardt, Jeffrey A. Association of Diet Quality With Survival Among People With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer in the Cancer and Leukemia B and Southwest Oncology Group 80405 Trial

JAMA NETWORK OPEN English Article
 QUESTIONNAIRE; REPRODUCIBILITY;
 REGRESSION; VALIDITY; VALIDATION; RECURRENCE; PATTERNS

Importance Diet has been associated with survival in patients with stage I to III colorectal cancer, but data on patients with metastatic colorectal cancer are limited. Objective To examine the association between diet quality and overall survival among individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer. Design, Setting, and Participants This was a prospective cohort study of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who were enrolled in the Cancer and Leukemia Group B (Alliance) and Southwest Oncology Group 80405 trial between October 27, 2005, and February 29, 2012, and followed up through January 2018. Exposures Participants completed a validated food frequency questionnaire within 4 weeks after initiation of first-line treatment for

metastatic colorectal cancer. Diets were categorized according to the Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), Alternate Mediterranean Diet (AMED) score, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) score, and Western and prudent dietary patterns derived using principal component analysis. Participants were categorized into sex-specific quintiles. Main Outcomes and Measures Multivariable hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs for overall survival. Results In this cohort study of 1284 individuals with metastatic colorectal cancer, the median age was 59 (interquartile range [IQR]: 51-68) years, median body mass index was 27.2 (IQR, 24.1-31.4), 521 (41%) were female, and 1102 (86%) were White. There were 1100 deaths during a median follow-up of 73 months (IQR, 64-87 months). We observed an inverse association between the AMED score and risk of death (HR quintile 5 vs quintile 1, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.67-1.04; $P = .04$ for trend), but the point estimates were not statistically significant. None of the other diet scores or patterns were associated with overall survival. Conclusions and Relevance In this prospective analysis of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, diet quality assessed at initiation of first-line treatment for metastatic disease was not associated with overall survival. This cohort study of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer examines associations between diet at initiation of first-line treatment and overall survival. Question Is diet quality at initiation of first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer associated with overall survival? Findings In this cohort study including 1284 people with metastatic colorectal cancer enrolled between 2005 and 2012, diet quality (assessed by the Alternative Healthy Eating Index, Alternate Mediterranean Diet score, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension diet score, a Western dietary pattern, and a prudent dietary pattern) was not associated with overall survival after a median follow-up of 73 months. Meaning The results of this study suggest that overall diet quality assessed at initiation of first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer was not associated with overall survival. [Van Blarigan, Erin L.] Univ Calif San Francisco, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, San Francisco, CA USA; [Zhang, Sui; Ng, Kimmie; Mayer, Robert J.; Meyerhardt, Jeffrey A.] Dana Farber Partners CancerCare, Boston, MA USA; [Ou, Fang-Shu; Wolfe, Eric G.] Mayo Clin, Alliance Stat & Data Management Ctr, Rochester, MN USA; [Venlo, Alan; Atreya, Chloe; Van Loon, Katherine] Univ Calif San Francisco, Dept Med, San Francisco, CA 94143 USA; [Niedzwiecki, Donna] Duke Univ, Alliance Stat & Data Ctr, Durham, NC USA; [Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA; [Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Lenz, Heinz-Josef] Univ Southern Calif, USC Norris Comprehens Canc Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90007 USA; [Innocenti, Federico] Univ N Carolina, UNC Eshelman Sch Pharm, Div Pharmacotherapy & Expt Therapeut, Chapel Hill, NC 27515 USA; [Innocenti, Federico] Univ N Carolina, Dept Med Hematol, Chapel Hill, NC 27515 USA; [O'Neil, Bert H.] Indiana Univ Sch Med, Simon Canc Ctr, Indianapolis, IN 46202 USA; [Shaw, James E.] Virginia Commonwealth Univ, Richmond, VA 23284 USA; [Polite, Blase N.] Univ Chicago, Pritzker Sch Med, Chicago, IL 60637 USA; [Hochster, Howard S.] Yale Univ, Sch Med, Dept Med Oncol, New Haven, CT USA; [Atkins, James N.] Southeast Clin Oncol Res Consortium, Winston Salem, NC USA; [Goldberg, Richard M.] West Virginia Univ, Canc Inst, Morgantown, WV 26506 USA; [Blanke, Charles D.] Oregon Hlth & Sci Univ, SWOG Grp Chairs

Off, Knight Canc Inst, Portland, OR 97201 USA; [O'Reilly, Eileen M.] Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10021 USA; [Fuchs, Charles S.] Yale Sch Med, Yale Canc Ctr, New Haven, CT USA University of California System; University of California San Francisco; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Mayo Clinic; University of California System; University of California San Francisco; Duke University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Southern California; University Southern California Hospital; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Indiana University System; Indiana University Bloomington; Virginia Commonwealth University; University of Chicago; Yale University; West Virginia University; Southwest Oncology Group; Oregon Health & Science University; Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; Yale University; Yale New Haven Hospital Van Blarigan, EL (corresponding author), Univ Calif San Francisco, POB 0560,550 16th St,Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94158 USA.

erin.vanblarigan@ucsf.edu O'Reilly, Eileen/LTD-4381-2024; Innocenti, Federico/G-3206-2018; Meyerhardt, Jeffrey/IAP-4528-2023; Giovannucci, Edward/ADE-8028-2022 Niedzwiecki, Donna/0000-0002-3566-0450 National Cancer Institute National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The National Cancer Institute contributed to the design of the study and review of the manuscript. Nonfederal sponsors had no role in the design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript; and decision to submit the manuscript for publication. 29 14 14 0 4 AMER MEDICAL ASSOC CHICAGO 330 N WABASH AVE, STE 39300, CHICAGO, IL 60611-5885 USA 2574-3805 JAMA NETW OPEN JAMA Netw. Open

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J Parma, DAL; Reynolds, GL; Muñoz, E; Ramirez, AG
Parma, Dorothy A. Long; Reynolds, Grace L.; Munoz, Edgar; Ramirez, Amelie G. Effect of an anti-inflammatory dietary intervention on quality of life among breast cancer survivors SUPPORTIVE CARE IN CANCER English Article Health-related quality of life; Mediterranean diet; Perceived Stress Scale FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT; STRESS; TRIAL; COMORBIDITIES; DEPRESSION; MANAGEMENT; PROGRAM; HEALTH; SCALE; CARE Purpose Behavioral interventions have been used with breast cancer survivors (BCS) in cancer pain management and post-treatment quality of life (QOL) studies. We studied the effects of an anti-inflammatory dietary intervention on QOL in BCS. Methods One hundred fifty-three overweight and obese (body mass index [BMI] $\geq$ 25 kg/m²), early stage (0-III), English-speaking BCS who had completed all cancer treatment 2 or more months prior to

enrollment were recruited into a two-arm randomized controlled trial with a 2 (group) by 3 (time) repeated measures design. Intervention components included six monthly food-preparation workshops and twelve motivational interviewing telephone calls. Endpoints included the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General (FACT-G) and Breast Cancer (FACT-B), and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Repeated measures analysis using PROC MIXED in SAS version 9.4 was used. Results On repeated measures analysis (intent to treat), there were no differences between groups on any of the QOL outcomes except the PSS total scores. These were significantly different in the intervention group (IG; n = 76) compared to control group (CG; n = 77), showing a main effect of assignment but no effect of time and no interaction effects. Conclusion There was an impact on QOL as measured by the PSS between groups. The intervention reduced perceived stress at 6-month follow-up, but the effects dissipated by 12 months. Sources and stress and stress reduction should be a focus of future studies. Future research should also identify appropriate QOL measures that are sensitive to changes brought about by behavioral interventions. [Parma, Dorothy A. Long; Munoz, Edgar; Ramirez, Amelie G.] UT Hlth San Antonio, Inst Hlth Promot Res, Dept Populat Hlth Sci, 7411 John Smith Dr Suite 1000, San Antonio, TX 78229 USA; [Reynolds, Grace L.] Calif State Univ Long Beach, Ctr Behav Res & Serv, Dept Hlth Care Adm, Long Beach, CA 90840 USA

University of Texas System; University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio; California State University System; California State University Long Beach Parma, DAL (corresponding author), UT Hlth San Antonio, Inst Hlth Promot Res, Dept Populat Hlth Sci, 7411 John Smith Dr Suite 1000, San Antonio, TX 78229 USA. longparma@uthscsa.edu Munoz, Edgar/HTT-4853-2023; Reynolds, Grace/AAR-7815-2021 Munoz, Edgar/0000-0002-1555-8408; Reynolds, Grace L./0000-0003-3324-0337; Ramirez, Amelie/0000-0002-5310-1337 Susan G. Komen for the Cure [SAB08-0005]; National Cancer Institute [P20 CA165589]; Mays Cancer Center at UT Health San Antonio, through the NCI Cancer Center Support Grant [P30 CA054174] Susan G. Komen for the Cure(Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Mays Cancer Center at UT Health San Antonio, through the NCI Cancer Center Support Grant This research was supported by Susan G. Komen for the Cure (SAB08-0005); the National Cancer Institute (P20 CA165589); and the Mays Cancer Center at UT Health San Antonio, through the NCI Cancer Center Support Grant (P30 CA054174).

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J Barpanda, A; Tuckley, C; Ray, A; Banerjee, A; Duttagupta,
SP; Kantharia, C; Srivastava, S Barpanda,

Abhilash; Tuckley, Chaitanya; Ray, Arka; Banerjee, Arghya;
Duttagupta, Siddhartha P.; Kantharia, Chetan; Srivastava, Sanjeeva

A protein microarray-based serum proteomic
investigation reveals distinct autoantibody signature in
colorectal cancer PROTEOMICS CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

English Article

autoantibody; biological pathway analysis; colorectal
cancer; parallel reaction monitoring; protein microarray; protein-
protein interaction network; proteomics; targeted proteomics

HUMAN COLON; TUMOR; MIGRATION; CHANNEL; BREAST

PurposeColorectal cancer (CRC) has been reported as the
second leading cause of cancer death worldwide. The 5-year annual
survival is around 50%, mainly due to late diagnosis, striking
necessity for early detection. This study aims to identify
autoantibody in patients' sera for early screening of cancer.
Experimental DesignThe study used a high-density human proteome
array with approximately 17,000 recombinant proteins. Screening of
sera from healthy individuals, CRC from Indian origin, and CRC
from middle-east Asia origin were performed. Bio-statistical
analysis was performed to identify significant autoantibodies
altered. Pathway analysis was performed to explore the underlying
mechanism of the disease. **Results**The comprehensive proteomic
analysis revealed dysregulation of 15 panels of proteins including
CORO7, KCNAB1, WRAP53, NDUFS6, KRT30, and COLGALT2. Further
biological pathway analysis for the top dysregulated autoantigenic
proteins revealed perturbation in important biological pathways
such as ECM degradation and cytoskeletal remodeling etc.

Conclusions and Clinical RelevanceThe generation of an autoimmune
response against cancer-linked pathways could be linked to the
screening of the disease. The process of immune surveillance can
be detected at an early stage of cancer. Moreover, AAbs can be
easily extracted from blood serum through the least invasive test
for disease screening. [Barpanda, Abhilash; Tuckley, Chaitanya;
Ray, Arka; Duttagupta, Siddhartha P.; Srivastava, Sanjeeva] Indian
Inst Technol, Ctr Res Nanotechnol & Sci CRNTS, Mumbai, India;
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Technology System (IIT System); Indian Institute of Technology
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J Assidicky, R; Tokat, UM; Tarman, IO; Saatci, O; Ersan, PG;
 Raza, U; Ogul, H; Riazalhosseini, Y; Can, T; Sahin, O
 Assidicky, Ridho; Tokat, Unal Metin; Tarman, Ibrahim
 Oguzhan; Saatci, Ozge; Ersan, Pelin Gulizar; Raza, Umar; Ogul,
 Hasan; Riazalhosseini, Yasser; Can, Tolga; Sahin, Ozgur
 Targeting HIF1-alpha/miR-326/ITGA5 axis potentiates
 chemotherapy response in triple-negative breast cancer BREAST
 CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT English Article
 TNBC; miRNA-mRNA network;
 Chemoresistance; miR-326; Fibronectin; Integrin; Hypoxia; ECM
 stiffness CELL LUNG-CANCER; HYPOXIA; RESISTANCE; CARCINOMA;
 INVASION; PROLIFERATION; DOXORUBICIN; SURVIVAL; SEQUENCE; TUMORS

Purpose Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is the most
 aggressive subtype of breast cancer that is frequently treated
 with chemotherapy. However, many patients exhibit either de novo
 chemoresistance or ultimately develop resistance to chemotherapy,
 leading to significantly high mortality rates. Therefore,
 increasing the efficacy of chemotherapy has potential to improve
 patient outcomes. Methods Here, we performed whole transcriptome
 sequencing (both RNA and small RNA-sequencing), coupled with
 network simulations and patient survival data analyses to build a
 novel miRNA-mRNA interaction network governing chemoresistance in
 TNBC. We performed cell proliferation assay, Western blotting,
 RNAi/miRNA mimic experiments, FN coating, 3D cultures, and ChIP
 assays to validate the interactions in the network, and their
 functional roles in chemoresistance. We developed xenograft models
 to test the therapeutic potential of the identified key
 miRNA/proteins in potentiating chemoresponse in vivo. We also
 analyzed several patient datasets to evaluate the clinical
 relevance of our findings. Results We identified fibronectin (FN1)
 as a central chemoresistance driver gene. Overexpressing miR-326
 reversed FN1-driven chemoresistance by targeting FN1 receptor,
 ITGA5. miR-326 was downregulated by increased hypoxia/HIF1A and
 ECM stiffness in chemoresistant tumors, leading to upregulation of
 ITGA5 and activation of the downstream FAK/Src signaling pathways.
 Overexpression of miR-326 or inhibition of ITGA5 overcame FN1-
 driven chemotherapy resistance in vitro by inhibiting FAK/Src
 pathway and potentiated the efficacy of chemotherapy in vivo.
 Importantly, lower expression of miR-326 or higher levels of
 predicted miR-326 target genes was significantly associated with
 worse overall survival in chemotherapy-treated TNBC patients.
 Conclusion FN1 is central in chemoresistance. In chemoresistant
 tumors, hypoxia and resulting ECM stiffness repress the expression
 of the tumor suppressor miRNA, miR-326. Hence, re-expression of
 miR-326 or inhibition of its target ITGA5 reverses FN1-driven
 chemoresistance making them attractive therapeutic approaches to
 enhance chemotherapy response in TNBCs. [Assidicky, Ridho; Tokat,

Unal Metin; Tarman, Ibrahim Oguzhan; Ersan, Pelin Gulizar; Raza, Umar] Bilkent Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Mol Biol & Genet, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Saatci, Ozge; Sahin, Ozgur] Univ South Carolina, Dept Drug Discovery & Biomed Sci, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Ogul, Hasan] Ostfold Univ Coll, Fac Comp Sci, NO-1757 Halden, Norway; [Riazalhosseini, Yasser] McGill Univ, Genome Ctr, Montreal, PQ H3A 0G1, Canada; [Riazalhosseini, Yasser] McGill Univ, Dept Human Genet, Montreal, PQ H3A 1B1, Canada; [Can, Tolga] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Comp Engn, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey Ihsan Dogramaci Bilkent University; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; Ostfold University College; McGill University; McGill University; Middle East Technical University Sahin, O (corresponding author), Univ South Carolina, Dept Drug Discovery & Biomed Sci, Columbia, SC 29208 USA.

sahinozgur@gmail.com Ersan, Pelin/CAJ-0477-2022; Saatci, Ozge/MAI-4907-2025; Tokat, Ünal/ITT-0453-2023; Can, Tolga/D-1395-2010; Raza, Umar/Q-4978-2019; Sahin, Ozgur/F-4403-2014 Raza, Umar/0000-0002-0081-6996; Tokat, Unal Metin/0000-0003-0026-368X; Sahin, Ozgur/0000-0002-8033-7089; Ersan, Pelin/0000-0003-3637-4090

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Cancer Res. Treat. JUN 2022 193 2 331 348 10.1007/s10549-022-06569-5 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10549-022-06569-5> MAR 2022 18 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 1C6RB 35338412 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000783078500003

J Pandurangan, AK; Ganapasam, S Pandurangan, Ashok Kumar; Ganapasam, Sudhandiran Cytotoxic Effect of Luteolin on Human Colorectal Cancer Cell Line (HCT-15): Crucial Involvement of Reactive Oxygen Species MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article Colon cancer; Luteolin; ROS; HCT-15 INDUCED APOPTOSIS; NITRIC-OXIDE;

INHIBITION; INDUCTION; KINASE Background: Colorectal cancer, a major health concern worldwide, is the third most common form of cancer and second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. The flavonoids are naturally occurring diphenylpropanoids ubiquitous in plant foods and important components of the human diet. Luteolin, a bioflavonoid, possesses many beneficial effects including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic activities. Methods: We used the HCT-15 colon adenocarcinoma cell line in this study. Cells were treated with luteolin (100 μ M). Results: Membrane damage markers such as alkaline phosphatase and lactate dehydrogenase were analyzed in a time-dependent manner. Luteolin increased reactive oxygen species in a time-dependent manner. DNA damage, a hallmark of apoptosis, was induced by luteolin as analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Conclusion: Luteolin acts as a potential cytotoxic agent that can be used to treat colorectal cancer. [Pandurangan, Ashok Kumar; Ganapasam, Sudhandiran] Univ Madras, Dept Biochem, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

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Ganapasam, Sudhandiran/AAD-4264-2021; Pandurangan, Ashok/M-7335-2013 28 5 5 0 1

SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer OCT 2013 4 4 6

Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology V34EK 2025-06-24 WOS:000215816100004

J Branca, JJV; Pacini, S; Ruggiero, M

Branca, Jacopo J. V.; Pacini, Stefania; Ruggiero, Marco

Effects of Pre-surgical Vitamin D Supplementation and Ketogenic Diet in a Patient with Recurrent Breast Cancer

ANTICANCER RESEARCH English Article

Vitamin D-3; ketogenic diet; breast cancer MONOUNSATURATED FATTY-ACID; SERUM 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D; PROTEIN-KINASE-C; OLEIC-ACID; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OLIVE OIL; CELLS; COMPLEXES; RISK; METAANALYSIS Background: A woman, mother of one at the age of 19 years, was diagnosed with mammary adenocarcinoma in the right breast in 1985 at the age of 37 years. The patient underwent surgery (quadrantectomy), lymphadenectomy and radiotherapy. In 1999, an adenocarcinoma was diagnosed in the left breast, followed by adequate resection, radiotherapy and anti-oestrogen receptor treatment for 6 years. In March 2014, an infiltrating adenocarcinoma was diagnosed in the remaining part of the right breast that had been operated on and irradiated in 1985. Case Report: The pre-surgical biopsy, showed weak positivity for progesterone receptor (PgR) (<1%), high positivity for oestrogen receptor (ER) (90%), high positivity for human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER2) (>10%, score 2+), and high positivity for the nuclear protein Ki67 (30%). In the three weeks between diagnosis and operation, when no other treatment had been planned, the patient decided to self-administer high doses of oral vitamin D-3 (10,000 IU/day), and to follow a strict ketogenic diet. Results: Following right mastectomy, analysis of the surgical specimen showed no positivity for HER2 expression (negative, score 0), and significant increase in positivity of PgR (20%). Positivity for ER and Ki67 were unaltered. Conclusion: This observation indicates that a combination of high-dose vitamin D-3

and ketogenic diet leads to changes in some biological markers of breast cancer, i.e. negativization of HER2 expression and increased expression of PgR. [Branca, Jacopo J. V.; Pacini, Stefania] Univ Florence, Dept Expt & Clin Med, I-50134 Florence, Italy; [Ruggiero, Marco] Univ Florence, Dept Expt & Clin Biomed Sci, I-50134 Florence, Italy University of Florence; University of Florence Branca, JJV (corresponding author), Univ Florence, Dept Expt & Clin Med, Largo Brambilla 3, I-50134 Florence, Italy.

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J Jandu, HK; Veal, CD; Fachal, L; Luccarini, C; Aguado-Barrera, ME; Altabas, M; Azria, D; Baten, A; Bourgier, C; Bultijnck, R; Colciago, RR; Farcy-Jacquet, MP; Chang-Claude, J; Choudhury, A; Dunning, A; Elliott, RM; Green, S; Gutiérrez-Enríquez, S; Herskind, C; Lambrecht, M; Monten, C; Rancati, T; Reyes, V; Rosenstein, BS; De Ruyscher, D; De Santis, MC; Seibold, P; Sperk, E; Veldwijk, M; Symonds, RP; Stobart, H; Taboada-Valladares, B; Vega, A; Veldeman, L; Webb, AJ; Weltens, C; West, CM; Rattay, T; Talbot, CJ Jandu, Harkeran K.;
Veal, Colin D.; Fachal, Laura; Luccarini, Craig; Aguado-Barrera, Miguel E.; Altabas, Manuel; Azria, David; Baten, Adinda; Bourgier, Celine; Bultijnck, Renee; Colciago, Riccardo R.; Farcy-Jacquet, Marie-Pierre; Chang-Claude, Jenny; Choudhury, Ananya; Dunning, Alison; Elliott, Rebecca M.; Green, Sheryl; Gutierrez-Enriquez, Sara; Herskind, Carsten; Lambrecht, Maarten; Monten, Christel; Rancati, Tiziana; Reyes, Victoria; Rosenstein, Barry S.; De Ruyscher, Dirk; De Santis, Maria Carmen; Seibold, Petra; Sperk, Elena; Veldwijk, Marlon; Symonds, R. Paul; Stobart, Hilary; Taboada-Valladares, Begona; Vega, Ana; Veldeman, Liv; Webb, Adam J.; Weltens, Caroline; West, Catharine M.; Rattay, Tim; Talbot, Christopher J. REQUITE Consortium Genome-wide
association study of treatment-related toxicity two years
following radiotherapy for breast cancer RADIOTHERAPY AND
ONCOLOGY English Article

Radiogenomics; Genome-wide association study; Chronic toxicity; Radiotherapy side effects; Radiotherapy; Breast Cancer RADIATION; POLYMORPHISMS; DERMATITIS; GENES; RISK; GWAS

Background and purpose: Up to a quarter of breast cancer patients treated by surgery and radiotherapy experience clinically significant toxicity. If patients at high risk of adverse effects could be identified at diagnosis, their treatment could be tailored accordingly. This study was designed to identify common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with toxicity two years following whole breast radiotherapy. Materials and Methods: A genome-wide association study (GWAS) was performed in 1,640 breast cancer patients with complete SNP, clinical, treatment and toxicity data, recruited across 18 European and US centres into the prospective REQUITE cohort study. Toxicity data (CTCAE v4.0) were collected at baseline, end of radiotherapy, and

annual follow-up. A total of 7,097,340 SNPs were tested for association with the residuals of toxicity endpoints, adjusted for clinical, treatment co-variables and population substructure. Results: Quantile-quantile plots showed more associations with toxicity above the $p = 5 \times 10^{-5}$ level than expected by chance. Eight SNPs reached genome-wide significance. Nipple retraction grade 2 was associated with the rs188287402 variant ($p = 2.80 \times 10^{-8}$), breastoedema grade > 2 with rs12657177 ($p = 1.12 \times 10^{-10}$), rs75912034 ($p = 1.12 \times 10^{-10}$), rs145328458 ($p = 1.06 \times 10^{-9}$) and rs61966612 ($p = 1.23 \times 10^{-9}$), induration grade > 2 with rs77311050 ($p = 2.54 \times 10^{-8}$) and rs34063419 ($p = 1.21 \times 10^{-8}$), and arm lymphoedema grade > 1 with rs643644 ($p = 3.54 \times 10^{-8}$). Heritability estimates across significant endpoints ranged from 25% to 39%. Our study did not replicate previously reported SNPs associated with breast radiation toxicity at the pre-specified significance level. Conclusions: This GWAS for long-term breast radiation toxicity provides further evidence for significant association of common SNPs with distinct toxicity endpoints. (c) 2023 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. Radiotherapy and Oncology 187 (2023) 1–10 This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

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Eastern Mediterranean Region; Cancer; Mortality; Incidence; Disability-adjusted life years DEATH To estimate incidence, mortality, and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) caused by cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) between 2005 and 2015. Vital registration system and cancer registry data from the EMR region were analyzed for 29 cancer groups in 22 EMR countries using the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 methodology. In 2015, cancer was responsible for 9.4% of all deaths and 5.1% of all DALYs. It accounted for 722,646 new cases, 379,093 deaths, and 11.7 million DALYs. Between 2005 and 2015, incident cases increased by 46%, deaths by 33%, and DALYs by 31%. The increase in cancer incidence was largely driven by population growth and population aging. Breast cancer, lung cancer, and leukemia were the most common cancers, while lung, breast, and stomach cancers caused most cancer deaths. Cancer is responsible for a substantial disease burden in the EMR, which is increasing. There is an urgent need to expand cancer prevention, screening, and awareness programs in EMR countries as well as to improve diagnosis, treatment, and palliative care services. [GBD 2015 Eastern Mediterranean Reg] Inst Hlth Metr & Evaluat, Div Hematol, Dept Med, 2301 5th Ave, Suite 600, UW Campus, Mailbox 358210, Seattle, WA 98121 USA; [Fitzmaurice, Christina; El Bcheraoui, Charbel; Khalil, Ibrahim; Charara, Raghid; Afshin, Ashkan; Collison, Michael; Chew, Adrienne; Krohn, Kristopher J.; Daoud, Farah; Dicker, Daniel; Foreman, Kyle J.; Frostad, Joseph; Kassebaum, Nicholas J.; Kutz, Michael; Wang, Haidong; Larson, Heidi J.; Vollset, Stein Emil; Vos, Theo; Hay, Simon I.; Naghavi, Mohsen; Murray, Christopher J. L.; Mokdad, Ali H.] Univ Washington, Inst Hlth Metr & Evaluat, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Alsharif, Ubai] Charite, Berlin, Germany; [Charara, Raghid] Amer Univ Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; [Moradi-Lakeh, Maziar] Iran Univ Med Sci, Dept Community Med, Prevent Med & Publ Hlth Res Ctr, Gastrointestinal & Liver Dis Res Ctr GILDRC, Tehran, Iran; [Foreman, Kyle J.; Rawaf, Salman] Imperial Coll London, London, England; [Kassebaum, Nicholas J.] Dept Anesthesiol & Pain Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Kassebaum, Nicholas J.] Seattle Childrens Hosp, Seattle, WA USA; [Abyu, Gebre Yitayih; Asgedom, Solomon Weldegebreal; Atey, Tesfay Mehari] Mekelle Univ, Mekelle, Ethiopia; [Adedeji, Isaac Akinkunmi] Olabisi Onabanjo Univ, Ago Iwoye, Nigeria; [Kiadaliri, Aliasghar Ahmad] Lund Univ, Dept Clin Sci Lund, Clin Epidemiol Unit, Lund, Sweden; [Ahmed, Muktar Beshir] Jimma Univ, Coll Hlth Sci, Dept Epidemiol, Jimma, Ethiopia; [Al-Eyadhy, Ayman; Altirkawi, Khalid A.; Temsah, Mohamad-Hani] King Saud Univ, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Alam, Khurshid] Univ Melbourne, Murdoch Childrens Res Inst, Parkville, Vic, Australia; [Alam, Khurshid] Univ Melbourne, Melbourne, Vic, Australia; [Alam, Khurshid] Univ Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; [Alasfoor, Deena] Minist Hlth, Al Khuwair, Oman; [Ali, Raghib]

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MIGRATION LETTERS English Article Foreign population; immigration; residential segregation; metropolitan space; Italy NON-EUROPEAN MIGRANTS; NEIGHBORHOOD CONCENTRATION; FAMILY; REPRESENTATION; MIGRATION; PATTERNS Southern European studies of migrants' spatial distribution within metropolitan cities (MCs) are increasingly relevant to understanding residential segregation and marginalisation, particularly of foreign nationals. This paper leverages original and partially unpublished data to examine overall and foreign national specific segregation over two decades in Rome MC and Milan MC, the two largest Italian MCs. We introduce a 5-class concentric ring typology to describe and uncover geographical patterns within the Mu and focus on the spatial and temporal distribution of four selected foreign nationalities: Romanian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, and Filipino. Results reveal heterogeneity in overall and foreign national specific distributions over time both within and between Rome MC and Milan MC. Comparing across groups and MCs we identify similarities but also unique patterns. These results shed light on the peculiarity of the urban demographic Italian landscape and raise questions regarding recent theories about residential segregation in the urban contexts of Southern Europe. [Benassi, Federico] Italian Natl Inst Stat ISTAT Pzza Guglielmo Marco, Rome, Italy; [Crisci, Massimiliano] Inst Res Populat & Social Policies CNR IRPPS, Italian Natl Res Council, Rome, Italy; [Matthews, Stephen A.] Penn State Univ, Dept Sociol & Criminol, University Pk, PA 16802 USA; [Matthews, Stephen A.] Penn State Univ, Dept Anthropol, University Pk, PA 16802 USA; [Rimoldi, Stefania M. L.] Univ Milano Bicocca, Dept Stat & Quantitat Methods, Via Bicocca Arcimboldi, Milan, Italy Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali (IRPPS-CNR); Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education (PCSHE); Pennsylvania State University; Pennsylvania State University - University Park; Penn State Behrend; Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education (PCSHE); Pennsylvania State University; Penn State Behrend; Pennsylvania State University - University Park; University of Milano-Bicocca

Rimoldi, SML (corresponding author), Univ Milano Bicocca, Dept Stat & Quantitat Methods, Via Bicocca Arcimboldi, Milan, Italy. benassi@istat.it; m.crisci@irpps.cnr.it; sxm27@psu.edu; stefania.rimoldi@unimib.it Matthews, Stephen/GRR-7264-2022; Benassi, Federico/LTD-8323-2024; Crisci, Massimiliano/AAW-9406-2020; Rimoldi, Stefania/AAU-2692-2020; Matthews, Stephen/P-6906-2017 Matthews, Stephen/0000-0002-1645-4854; Benassi, Federico/0000-0002-8861-9996; RIMOLDI, STEFANIA MARIA LORENZA/0000-0001-9693-9642 Italian Ministry for Universities and Research; European Union' Horizon 2020 Programme; Population Research Institute (PRI); Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [P2CHD041025]; Pennsylvania State University and its Social Science Research Institute Italian Ministry for Universities and Research(Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR)); European Union' Horizon 2020 Programme; Population Research Institute (PRI); Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD)); Pennsylvania State University and its Social Science Research Institute The analyses here presented are part of the following projects: "Immigration, integration, settlement. Italian-Style", PRIN 2017 (Italian Research Projects of National Relevance), financed by the Italian Ministry for Universities and Research; "Future Migration Scenarios for Europe" (FUME), European Union' Horizon 2020 Programme. Matthews would like to acknowledge the support of the Population Research Institute (PRI). PRI is supported by a grant from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (P2CHD041025) and by the Pennsylvania State University and its Social Science Research Institute. 61 8 8

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Demography Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Demography 1H5IZ 2025-06-24

WOS:000796578900004

J Dey, S; Hablas, A; Seifeldin, IA; Ismail, K; Ramadan, M; El-Hamzawy, H; Wilson, ML; Banerjee, M; Boffetta, P; Harford, J; Merajver, SD; Soliman, AS Dey, S.; Hablas, A.; Seifeldin, I. A.; Ismail, K.; Ramadan, M.; El-Hamzawy, H.; Wilson, M. L.; Banerjee, M.; Boffetta, P.; Harford, J.; Merajver, S. D.; Soliman, A. S. Urban-rural differences of

gynaecological malignancies in Egypt (1999-2002) BJOG-AN

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

English Article Egypt;

gynaecologic cancers; urban-rural; xenoestrogens PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS; ENDOMETRIAL CANCER RISK; BISPHENOL-A; OVARIAN-CANCER; BREAST-CANCER; EPIDEMIOLOGY; PESTICIDES; RECEPTOR; HISTORY; UTERINE Objective In previous studies, we have shown a three to four times higher urban incidence of breast cancer and estrogen receptor-positive breast cancers in the Gharbiah Province of Egypt. We investigated the urban-rural incidence differences of gynaecologic malignancies (uterine, ovarian and cervical cancers) to explore if they show the same trend that we found for breast

cancer. Design Cancer registry-based incidence comparison. Setting Gharbiah population-based cancer registry (GPCR), Tanta, Egypt. Sample All patients with uterine, ovarian and cervical cancer in GPCR from 1999 to 2002. Methods We calculated uterine, ovarian and cervical cancer incidence from 1999 to 2002. For each of the three cancers, we calculated the overall and age-specific rates for the province as a whole, and by urban-rural status, as well as for the eight districts of the province. Results Incidence of all three cancer sites was higher in urban than in rural areas. Uterine cancer showed the highest urban-rural incidence rate ratio (IRR = 6.07, 95% CI = 4.17, 8.85). Uterine cancer also showed the highest urban incidence in the oldest age group (70+ age category, IRR = 14.39, 95% CI = 4.24, 48.87) and in developed districts (Tanta, IRR = 4.14, 95% CI = 0.41, 42.04). Incidence rates by groups of cancer sites showed an increasing gradient of urban incidence for cancers related to hormonal aetiology, mainly of the breast and uterus (IRR = 4.96, 95% CI = 2.86, 8.61). Conclusions The higher urban incidence of uterine cancer, coupled with our previous findings of higher incidence of breast cancer and estrogen receptor positive breast cancer in urban areas in this region, may be suggestive of possible higher exposure to environmental estrogenic compounds, such as xenoestrogens, in urban areas.

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supported by the Middle East Cancer Consortium, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda [R25 CA112383, R03 CA117350, 5 P30 CA46592], the Burroughs Wellcome Fund (SDM) and the Breast Cancer Research Foundation (SDM), a Block Grant of the Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan School of Public Health and the Travel Grant of the Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan (S Dey).

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J Neirich, L; Yahiaoui-Doktor, M; Lammert, J; Basrai, M; Seethaler, B; Berling-Ernst, A; Ramser, J; Quante, AS; Schmidt, T; Niederberger, U; Rhiem, K; Schmutzler, R; Engel, C; Bischoff, SC; Halle, M; Kiechle, M; Grill, S Neirich, Leonie; Yahiaoui-Doktor, Maryam; Lammert, Jacqueline; Basrai, Maryam; Seethaler, Benjamin; Berling-Ernst, Anika; Ramser, Juliane; Quante, Anne S.; Schmidt, Thorsten; Niederberger, Uwe; Rhiem, Kerstin; Schmutzler, Rita; Engel, Christoph; Bischoff, Stephan C.; Halle, Martin; Kiechle, Marion; Grill, Sabine

Physical activity and Mediterranean diet as potential modulators of osteoprotegerin and soluble RANKL in gBRCA1/2 mutation carriers: results of the lifestyle intervention pilot study LIBRE-1 BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

English Article BRCA1; 2
mutation carriers; Breast cancer; OPG; RANKL; Lifestyle intervention; Physical activity; Mediterranean diet; Fatty acids N-3 FATTY-ACIDS; KAPPA-B LIGAND; BREAST-CANCER RISK; RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR; SERUM OSTEOPROTEGERIN; DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID; RESISTANCE EXERCISE; AEROBIC EXERCISE; BRCA1 MUTATION; STEM-CELLS

Purpose Emerging evidence suggests that the progesterone-mediated receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B (RANK)/soluble RANK ligand (sRANKL)/osteoprotegerin (OPG) pathway plays an important role in mammary carcinogenesis and is hyperactivated in germline (g)BRCA1/2 mutation carriers. We analyzed the effects of a 3-month intensive lifestyle intervention within the LIBRE-1 study on the serum levels of OPG and sRANKL and hypothesized that the intervention program provides a beneficial impact on the biomarkers by increasing OPG and reducing sRANKL serum concentrations. Methods Serum levels of OPG and sRANKL of 49 gBRCA1/2 mutation carriers were quantified using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. We used previously collected blood samples from participants of the prospective LIBRE-1 study, who were randomized into an intervention group (IG), increasing physical activity and adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MedD) through supervised sessions from study entry to the first study visit after 3 months and a usual-care control group (CG). Differences in biomarker levels before and after the 3-month intervention were tested within and between study groups. Results The lifestyle intervention resulted in a significant increase in OPG for participants in both the IG ($q = 0.022$) and CG ($q = 0.002$). sRANKL decreased significantly in the IG ($q = 0.0464$) and seemed to decrease in the CG ($q = 0.5584$). An increase in the intake of Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids was significantly associated

with an increase in OPG ($r = 0.579$, $q = 0.045$). Baseline serum levels of sRANKL were a strong predictor for the change of sRANKL in the course of the intervention (ss-estimate = -0.70 ; $q = 0.0018$). Baseline physical fitness (assessed as $VO(2)_{peak}$) might predict the change of OPG in the course of the intervention program (ss-estimate = 0.133 pg/ml/ml/min/kg; $p = 0.0319$; $q = 0.2871$). Conclusion Findings from this pilot study seem to confirm our hypothesis by showing an increase in OPG and decrease in sRANKL over a 3-month lifestyle intervention and suggest that increased physical activity and adherence to the MedD are potent modulators of the biomarkers OPG and potentially sRANKL. [Neirich, Leonie; Lammert, Jacqueline; Ramser, Juliane; Quante, Anne S.; Kiechle, Marion; Grill, Sabine] Tech Univ Munich TUM, Dept Gynecol, Univ Hosp Rechts Isar, Munich, Germany; [Neirich, Leonie; Lammert, Jacqueline; Ramser, Juliane; Quante, Anne S.; Kiechle, Marion; Grill, Sabine] Tech Univ Munich TUM, Univ Hosp Rechts Isar, Ctr Hereditary Breast & Ovarian Canc, Munich, Germany; [Yahiaoui-Doktor, Maryam; Engel, Christoph] Univ Leipzig, Inst Med Informat Stat & Epidemiol IMISE, Leipzig, Germany; [Basrai, Maryam; Seethaler, Benjamin] Univ Hohenheim, Inst Nutr Med, Stuttgart, Germany; [Berling-Ernst, Anika] Tech Univ Munich TUM, Univ Hosp Rechts Isar, Fac Med, Dept Prevent Rehabil & Sports Med, Munich, Germany; [Schmidt, Thorsten] Univ Hosp Schleswig Holstein, Ctr Comprehens Canc, Kiel, Germany; [Niederberger, Uwe] Univ Hosp Schleswig Holstein, Inst Med Psychol & Med Sociol, Kiel, Germany; [Rhiem, Kerstin; Schmutzler, Rita] Univ Hosp Cologne, Ctr Hereditary Breast & Ovarian Canc, Cologne, Germany; [Halle, Martin] DZHK German Ctr Cardiovasc Res, Partner Site Munich Heart Alliance, Munich, Germany; [Quante, Anne S.] Univ Freiburg, Inst Human Genet, Med Ctr Univ Freiburg, Fac Med, Freiburg, Germany

Technical University of Munich; Technical University of Munich; Leipzig University; University Hohenheim; Technical University of Munich; University of Kiel; Schleswig Holstein University Hospital; University of Kiel; Schleswig Holstein University Hospital; University of Cologne; German Centre for Cardiovascular Research; Munich Heart Alliance; University of Freiburg Neirich, L (corresponding author), Tech Univ Munich TUM, Dept Gynecol, Univ Hosp Rechts Isar, Munich, Germany.; Neirich, L (corresponding author), Tech Univ Munich TUM, Univ Hosp Rechts Isar, Ctr Hereditary Breast & Ovarian Canc, Munich, Germany. leonie.neirich@mri.tum.de Yahiaoui-Doktor, Maryam/I-5859-2019; Niederberger, Uwe/A-8256-2010; Grill, Sabine/AAM-3978-2020 Yahiaoui-Doktor, Maryam/0000-0002-3321-1598; Niederberger, Uwe/0000-0003-3099-0183; Lammert, Jacqueline/0000-0002-0380-574X; Neirich, Leonie/0000-0003-3703-8726; Engel, Christoph/0000-0002-7247-282X German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe) within the Priority Program "Primary Prevention of Cancer" [110013]; Projekt DEAL German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe) within the Priority Program "Primary Prevention of Cancer"; Projekt DEAL Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. The LIBRE-1 study is funded by the German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe, <http://www.krebs.hilfe.de>) within the Priority Program "Primary Prevention of Cancer" (Grant No. 110013). The funder has no authority and is not involved in the following activities: study design; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication. 78 1 2 0 6 SPRINGER NEW YORK ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES

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J Park, SY; Boushey, CJ; Wilkens, LR; Haiman, CA; Le Marchand,
 L Park, Song-Yi; Boushey, Carol J.; Wilkens,
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 High-Quality Diets Associate With Reduced Risk of Colorectal
 Cancer: Analyses of Diet Quality Indexes in the Multiethnic Cohort
 GASTROENTEROLOGY English Article
 DASH; Food; Nutrition; Colon Cancer
 MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASE; HEALTHY EATING INDEX; GUIDELINES-FOR-
 AMERICANS; PATTERNS; MORTALITY; ADHERENCE; WOMEN; SURVIVAL;
 HAWAII; FIBER BACKGROUND & AIMS: Healthy eating patterns
 assessed by diet quality indexes (DQIs) have been related to lower
 risk of colorectal cancer-mostly among whites. We investigated the
 associations between 4 DQI scores (the Healthy Eating Index 2010
 [HEI-2010], the Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 [AHEI-2010],
 the alternate Mediterranean diet score [aMED], and the Dietary
 Approaches to Stop Hypertension score) and colorectal cancer risk
 in the Multiethnic Cohort. METHODS: We analyzed data from 190,949
 African American, Native Hawaiian, Japanese American, Latino, and
 white individuals, 45 to 75 years old, who entered the Multiethnic
 Cohort study from 1993 through 1996. During an average 16 years of
 follow-up, 4770 invasive colorectal cancer cases were identified.
 RESULTS: Scores from all 4 DQIs associated inversely with
 colorectal cancer risk; higher scores associated with decreasing
 colorectal cancer risk (all P's for trend $\leq .003$). Associations
 were not significant for AHEI-2010 and aMED scores in women after
 adjustment for covariates: for the highest vs lowest quintiles,
 the hazard ratio for the HEI-2010 score in men was 0.69 (95%
 confidence interval [CI], 0.59-0.80) and in women was 0.82 (95%
 CI, 0.70-0.96); for the AHEI-2010 score the hazard ratio in men
 was 0.75 (95% CI, 0.65-0.85) and in women was 0.90 (95% CI, 0.78-
 1.04); for the aMED score the hazard ratio in men was 0.84 (95%
 CI, 0.73-0.97) and in women was 0.96 (95% CI, 0.82-1.13); for the
 Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension score the hazard ratio in
 men was 0.75 (95% CI, 0.66-0.86) and in women was 0.86 (95% CI,
 0.75-1.00). Associations were limited to the left colon and rectum
 for all indexes. The inverse associations were less strong in
 African American individuals than in the other 4 racial/ethnic
 groups. CONCLUSIONS: Based on an analysis of data from the
 Multiethnic Cohort Study, high-quality diets are associated with a
 lower risk of colorectal cancer in most racial/ethnic subgroups.

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 spark@cc.hawaii.edu Haiman, Christopher/HGC-5586-2022
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J Rolic, T; Mandic, S; Lukic, I; Banjari, I

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Can Dietary Iron Bioavailability Influence Colorectal
Cancer Risk and Prognosis? MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article

Colorectal neoplasms; Dietary iron; Biological availability;
Hepcidins; Projections and predictions DOSE-RESPONSE

METAANALYSIS; ONE-CARBON METABOLISM; PHYTIC ACID; VITAMIN-B12;

ABSORPTION; ANEMIA; ASSOCIATION; PREVENTION; PREDICTION; HEPCIDIN

Colorectal cancer (CRC) stands apart from other malignancies due to its pronounced association with dietary patterns.

Approximately 70% of all CRC cases arise sporadically, and suboptimal dietary and lifestyle choices can override certain predisposing factors, including a family history of the disease. Hitherto, the most compelling evidence linking CRC risk has been attributed to heme iron, predominantly found in red and processed meats, although this form of iron constitutes a mere 20% of total dietary iron. The human organism maintains a remarkably intricate and tightly regulated iron homeostasis system owing to the deleterious consequences of both excessive and deficient serum iron levels. Dietary sources remain the sole means to replenish iron losses. Despite the abundant presence of iron in various food sources, its absorption, commonly referred to as bioavailability, is notably restricted due to an array of dietary inhibitors and homeostatic mechanisms. Consequently, a substantial 80% of ingested dietary iron is excreted in fecal matter, resulting in fecal iron concentrations that surpass those found in most body tissues by a tenfold margin. Prolonged exposure of the colorectum to excessive fecal iron, combined with concurrent physiological alterations, can instigate oncogenic processes leading to CRC. Notably, despite their recognized significance in CRC pathology, dietary habits, and lifestyle factors have been sporadically integrated into predictive models, primarily concerning CRC recurrence. Nonetheless, these models exhibit disparities in the dietary components, rendering them non-universally applicable. In light of these disparities, postulating that incorporating bioavailable iron, in conjunction with hepcidin levels, may offer superior predictive value for CRC risk assessment, and herein, elucidates the scientific foundation supporting this hypothesis.

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J Ergas, IJ; Cheng, RK; Roh, JM; Kushi, LH; Kresovich, JK; Iribarren, C; Nguyen-Huynh, M; Rana, JS; Rillamas-Sun, E; Laurent, CA; Lee, VS; Quesenberry, CP; Greenlee, H; Kwan, ML

Ergas, Isaac J.; Cheng, Richard K.; Roh, Janise M.; Kushi, Lawrence H.; Kresovich, Jacob K.; Iribarren, Carlos; Nguyen-Huynh, Mai; Rana, Jamal S.; Rillamas-Sun, Eileen; Laurent, Cecile A.; Lee, Valerie S.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Greenlee, Heather; Kwan, Marilyn L. Diet quality and

cardiovascular disease risk among breast cancer survivors in the Pathways Study JNCI CANCER SPECTRUM English

Article CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MORTALITY; ADHERENCE; PATTERNS Background Women with

breast cancer are at higher risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) compared with women without breast cancer. Whether higher diet quality at breast cancer diagnosis lowers this risk remains unknown. We set out to determine if higher diet quality at breast cancer diagnosis was related to lower risk of CVD and CVD-related death. Methods This analysis included 3415 participants from the Pathway Study, a prospective cohort of women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer at Kaiser Permanente Northern California between 2005 and 2013 and followed through December 31, 2021.

Scores from 5 diet quality indices consistent with healthy eating were obtained at the time of breast cancer diagnosis. Scores were categorized into ascending quartiles of concordance for each diet quality index, and multivariable adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated. P values were 2-sided. Results The Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension diet quality index was associated with lower risk of heart failure (HR = 0.53, 95% CI = 0.33 to 0.87; Ptrend = .03), arrhythmia (HR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.62 to 0.94; Ptrend = .008), cardiac arrest (HR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.61 to 0.96; Ptrend = .02), valvular heart disease (HR = 0.79, 95% CI = 0.64 to 0.98; Ptrend = .046), venous thromboembolic disease (HR = 0.75, 95% CI = 0.60 to 0.93; Ptrend = .01), and CVD-related death (HR = 0.70, 95% CI = 0.50 to 0.99; Ptrend = .04), when comparing the highest with lowest quartiles.

Inverse associations were also found between the healthy plant-based dietary index and heart failure (HR = 0.60, 95% CI = 0.39 to 0.94; Ptrend = .02), as well as the alternate Mediterranean dietary index and arrhythmia (HR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.60 to 0.93; Ptrend = .02). Conclusion Among newly diagnosed breast cancer patients, higher diet quality at diagnosis was associated with

lower risk of CVD events and death. [Ergas, Isaac J.; Roh, Janise M.; Kushi, Lawrence H.; Iribarren, Carlos; Nguyen-Huynh, Mai; Rana, Jamal S.; Laurent, Cecile A.; Lee, Valerie S.; Quesenberry, Charles P.; Kwan, Marilyn L.] Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Div Res, 2000 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612 USA; [Cheng, Richard K.; Greenlee, Heather] Univ Washington, Med Ctr, Seattle, WA USA; [Kresovich, Jacob K.] H Lee Moffitt Canc Ctr & Res Inst, Tampa, FL USA; [Rana, Jamal S.] Oakland Med Ctr, Oakland, CA USA; [Greenlee, Heather] Fred Hutchinson Canc Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Seattle, WA USA Kaiser Permanente; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; H Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

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isaac.j.ergas@kp.org Kwan, Marilyn/AAH-4850-2021 Ergas, Isaac/0000-0002-3187-9754 National Cancer Institute [R01CA214057, R01CA105274, U01CA195565] National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the National Cancer Institute (R01CA214057, R01CA105274 and U01CA195565).

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Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology
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J Alshuail, N; Alehaideb, Z; Alghamdi, S; Suliman, R; Al-Eidi, H; Ali, R; Barhoumi, T; Almutairi, M; Alwhibi, M; Alghanem, B; Alamro, A; Alghamdi, A; Matou-Nasri, S Alshuail, Nora; Alehaideb, Zeyad; Alghamdi, Sahar; Suliman, Rasha; Al-Eidi, Hamad; Ali, Rizwan; Barhoumi, Tlili; Almutairi, Mansour; Alwhibi, Mona; Alghanem, Bandar; Alamro, Abir; Alghamdi, Amani; Matou-Nasri, Sabine Achillea fragrantissima (Forssk.)

Sch.Bip Flower Dichloromethane Extract Exerts Anti-Proliferative and Pro-Apoptotic Properties in Human Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (MDA-MB-231) Cells: In Vitro and In Silico Studies

PHARMACEUTICALS English Article

Achillea fragrantissima; carbonic anhydrase; caspase activation; mitochondrial apoptosis pathway; triple-negative breast cancer CARBONIC-ANHYDRASE IX; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; CONSTITUENTS; EXPRESSION; INHIBITION; QUERCETIN; DISCOVERY; TUBULIN; BINDING; PLANTS The aggressive triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a challenging disease due to the absence of tailored therapy. The search for new therapies involves intensive research focusing on natural sources. Achillea fragrantissima (A. fragrantissima) is a traditional medicine from the Middle East region. Various solvent extracts from different A. fragrantissima plant parts, including flowers, leaves, and roots, were tested on TNBC MDA-MB-231 cells. Using liquid chromatography, the fingerprinting revealed rich and diverse compositions for A. fragrantissima plant parts using polar to non-polar solvent extracts indicating possible differences in bioactivities. Using the CellTiter-Glo (TM) viability assay, the half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC50) values were determined for each

extract and ranged from 32.4 to 161.7 μ g/mL. The A. fragrantissima flower dichloromethane extract had the lowest mean IC50 value and was chosen for further investigation. Upon treatment with increasing A. fragrantissima flower dichloromethane extract concentrations, the MDA-MB-231 cells displayed, in a dose-dependent manner, enhanced morphological and biochemical hallmarks of apoptosis, including cell shrinkage, phosphatidylserine exposure, caspase activity, and mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization, assessed using phase-contrast microscopy, fluorescence-activated single-cell sorting analysis, Image-iT (TM) live caspase, and mitochondrial transition pore opening activity, respectively. Anticancer target prediction and molecular docking studies revealed the inhibitory activity of a few A. fragrantissima flower dichloromethane extract-derived metabolites against carbonic anhydrase IX, an enzyme reported for its anti-apoptotic properties. In conclusion, these findings suggest promising therapeutic values of the A. fragrantissima flower dichloromethane extract against TNBC development. [Alshuail, Nora; Alamro, Abir; Alghamdi, Amani] King Saud Univ, Coll Sci, Biochem Dept, Riyadh 11495, Saudi Arabia; [Alshuail, Nora; Alehaideb, Zeyad; Alghamdi, Sahar; Suliman, Rasha; Ali, Rizwan; Barhoumi, Tlili; Alghanem, Bandar] King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Med Res Core Facil & Platforms, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia; [Alghamdi, Sahar; Suliman, Rasha] King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, Coll Pharm, Pharmaceut Sci Dept, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Eidi, Hamad; Matou-Nasri, Sabine] King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Med Genom Res Dept, Cell & Gene Therapy Grp, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia; [Almutairi, Mansour] King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Dev Med Dept, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia; [Alwhibi, Mona] King Saud Univ, Coll Sci, Bot & Microbiol Dept, Riyadh 11495, Saudi Arabia; [Matou-Nasri, Sabine] King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Cellular Therapy & Canc Res Dept, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia King Saud University; King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences; King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC); Ministry of National Guard - Health Affairs; King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences; King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences; Ministry of National Guard - Health Affairs; King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC); King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences; King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC); King Saud University; King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences; Ministry of National Guard - Health Affairs; King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) Matou-Nasri, S (corresponding author), King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Med Genom Res Dept, Cell & Gene Therapy Grp, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia.; Matou-Nasri, S (corresponding author), King Saud bin Abdulaziz Univ Hlth Sci KSAU HS, King Abdullah Int Med Res Ctr KAIMRC, Cellular Therapy & Canc Res Dept, Minist Natl Guard Hlth Affairs MNGHA, Riyadh 11481, Saudi Arabia.

matouepnasrisa@mngha.med.sa Alghamdi, Sahar/GSN-5377-2022; Suliman, Rasha/MAH-7364-2025; Alwahaibi, Mona/M-7398-2019; Ali,

Rizwan/P-3566-2017; Suliman, Rasha S./AAW-9005-2021; Alghamdi, Amani/HIR-6153-2022; Alwhibi, Mona/E-1927-2019 Ali, Rizwan/0000-0002-2475-0258; Suliman, Rasha S./0000-0002-6323-0781; Alghamdi, Amani/0000-0002-7251-1972; Alwhibi, Mona/0000-0002-3420-1164; Alshauil, Nora/0000-0003-4276-583X; Alghamdi, Sahar/0000-0002-2770-218X; Matou-Nasri, Sabine/0000-0003-4372-2903; Alghanem, Bandar/0000-0002-3414-6580; Al-eidi, Hamad/0000-0002-8495-7111; Alehaideb, Zeyad/0000-0002-7185-2820 King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) [RC16/175/R] King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) This study was fully funded by King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) under grant number: RC16/175/R. The funder had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, preparation of the manuscript or decision to publish.

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Chemistry, Medicinal; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy 4R3TH 36145281 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000856690100001

J Sidahmed, E; Cornellier, ML; Ren, J; Askew, LM; Li, Y; Talaat, N; Rapai, MS; Ruffin, MT; Turgeon, DK; Brenner, D; Sen, A; Djuric, Z Sidahmed, E.; Cornellier, M. L.; Ren, J.; Askew, L. M.; Li, Y.; Talaat, N.; Rapai, M. S.; Ruffin, M. T.; Turgeon, D. K.; Brenner, D.; Sen, A.; Djuric, Z.

Development of exchange lists for Mediterranean and Healthy Eating Diets: implementation in an intervention trial JOURNAL OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND DIETETICS English Article

Mediterranean diet; modified exchange lists; overweight; telephone counselling COLORECTAL-CANCER; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK; RANDOMIZED-TRIAL; VEGETABLE INTAKE; FATTY-ACIDS; COLON CARCINOGENESIS; METABOLIC SYNDROME; BREAST-CANCER; BODY-WEIGHT; STYLE DIET Background: There has been little research published on the adaptation of diabetic exchange list diet approaches for the design of intervention diets in health research despite their clinical utility. The exchange list approach can provide clear and precise guidance on multiple dietary changes simultaneously. The present study aimed to develop exchange list diets for Mediterranean and Healthy Eating, and to evaluate adherence, dietary intakes and markers of health risks with each counselling approach in 120 subjects at increased risk for developing colon cancer. Methods: A randomised clinical trial was implemented in the USA involving telephone counselling. The Mediterranean diet had 10 dietary goals targeting increases in mono-unsaturated fats, n-3 fats, whole grains and the amount and variety of fruits and vegetables. The Healthy Eating diet had five dietary goals that were based on the US Healthy People 2010 recommendations. Results: Dietary compliance was similar in both diet arms, with 82-88% of goals being met at 6 months, although subjects took more time to achieve the Mediterranean goals than the Healthy Eating goals. The relatively modest fruit and vegetable goals in the Healthy Eating arm were exceeded, resulting in fruit and vegetable intakes of approximately eight servings per day in each arm after 6 months. A significant ($P < 0.05$) weight

loss and a decrease in serum C-reactive protein concentrations were observed in the overweight/obese subgroup of subjects in the Mediterranean arm in the absence of weight loss goals.

Conclusions: Counselling for the Mediterranean diet may be useful for both improving diet quality and for achieving a modest weight loss in overweight or obese individuals. [Sidahmed, E.;

Djuric, Z.] Univ Michigan, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Cornellier, M. L.; Ren, J.; Askew, L. M.; Li, Y.; Rapai, M. S.; Ruffin, M. T.; Sen, A.; Djuric, Z.] Univ Michigan, Dept Family Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Talaat, N.] Oakwood Hosp & Med Ctr, Dept Internal Med, Dearborn, MI USA; [Turgeon, D. K.; Brenner, D.] Univ Michigan, Dept Internal Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Sen, A.] Univ Michigan, Dept Biostat, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; Beaumont Health; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Djuric, Z (corresponding author), Univ Michigan, Ctr Canc, 1500 E Med Ctr Dr, Room 2150, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA. zoralong@umich.edu

Anand, Amit/D-4232-2013; Djuric, Zora/H-5147-2013

Cornellier, Maria L./0000-0003-2145-9884; Djuric, Zora/0000-0002-8886-8853; Ruffin, Mack/0000-0001-8336-478X; Turgeon, D. Kim/0000-0003-1010-819X NIH [RO1 CA120381, P30 CA130810 S1, 5P60 DK20572, P30 CA046592]; Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH [UL1RR024986]; National Cancer Institute [P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [P30DK089503, P30DK020572] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH; National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) This study was supported by NIH grants RO1 CA120381, P30 CA130810 S1 and Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA046592. The study used core resources supported by a Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH grant UL1RR024986 (the Michigan Clinical Research Unit) and the Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center funded by NIH grant 5P60 DK20572 (Chemistry Laboratory). 58 23 25 0 15 WILEY-BLACKWELL

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J Celep, AGS; Yilmaz, S; Coruh, N Celep, Adviyi Gulcin Sagdicoglu; Yilmaz, Sukran; Coruh, Nursen

Antioxidant Capacity and Cytotoxicity of Aesculus hippocastanum on Breast Cancer MCF-7 Cells JOURNAL OF FOOD AND DRUG ANALYSIS English Article

Aesculus hippocastanum L.; antioxidant capacity; cytotoxicity; MCF-7 CHRONIC VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY; RETRACTED ARTICLE. SEE; HORSE CHESTNUT EXTRACT; BETA-ESCLIN; ENDOTHELIAL-

CELLS; PROLIFERATION; AESCIN; APOPTOSIS; FLAVONOIDS; ASSAY

Aesculus hippocastanum L. is a native tree of Asia. Its leaves, seeds and flowers have long been used in folk medicine and in traditional food ingredients. In this study, the bark, seeds, leaves and flowers as aerial parts of *A. hippocastanum* were extracted in ethanol. The antioxidant capacity of each part was determined for its 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH) scavenging capacity, microsomal lipid peroxidation inhibition capacity and total phenolic content. Among all the parts examined, the bark extract of *A. hippocastanum* revealed the highest antioxidant capacity with an IC₅₀ value of 0.025 mg/mL and 0.014 mg/mL for the inhibition of lipid peroxidation and for the scavenging of DPPH radical, respectively. The bark extract was further examined for its cytotoxic effect on human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) and on healthy cells (3T3) using the MTT method. Cell viability was reduced to 30% upon the addition of 0.5 mg/mL bark extract for both cell lines. [Coruh, Nursen] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey; [Celep, Advije Gulcin Sagdicoglu] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biochem, Grad Sch Nat & Appl Sci, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey; [Celep, Advije Gulcin Sagdicoglu] Gazi Univ, Ind Arts Educ Fac, Ankara, Turkey; [Yilmaz, Sukran] Inst Foot & Mouth Dis, Dept Cell & Virus Bank, Ankara, Turkey

Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University; Gazi University; Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry - Turkey Coruh, N (corresponding author), Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey. ncoruh@metu.edu.tr

Yılmaz, Şukran/ABZ-6448-2022; Sagdicoglu Celep, Prof. Dr. Advije Gulcin/JCE-2215-2023 Yilmaz, Sukran/0000-0002-7945-1124; Sagdicoglu Celep, Advije Gulcin/0000-0002-4598-5814 State Planning Organization of Turkey (DPT) [DPT-2003-K120920-16]; Scientific Research Grants of the Middle East Technical University [AFP-2001-07-02-00-50]; Institute of Foot and Mouth Diseases, Ankara, Turkey State Planning Organization of Turkey (DPT); Scientific Research Grants of the Middle East Technical University(Middle East Technical University); Institute of Foot and Mouth Diseases, Ankara, Turkey(Gıda Tarım Ve Hayvancılık Bakanligi) This study was supported by the State Planning Organization of Turkey (DPT) (Grant No. DPT-2003-K120920-16) and the Scientific Research Grants of the Middle East Technical University (Grant No. AFP-2001-07-02-00-50). We would also like to acknowledge the Institute of Foot and Mouth Diseases, Ankara, Turkey for their support in this study. 43 18 21 0

34 FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION TAIPEI 161-2 KUNYANG STREET, NANGANG, TAIPEI, 00000, TAIWAN 1021-9498 J
FOOD DRUG ANAL J. Food Drug Anal. SEP 2012 20 3
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Food Science & Technology; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science
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Pharmacology & Pharmacy 028IB 2025-06-24
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J Costarelli, V; Michou, M Costarelli, Vassiliki; Michou, Maria Predictors of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and prevention practice in Greece

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION
English Article

COVID-19 vaccination; prevention; health literacy; Greece
HEALTH LITERACY; LIFE SATISFACTION; PERCEIVED STRESS; GLOBAL

MEASURE; ADULTS Achieving high COVID-19 vaccination rates globally is a key public health challenge. The study aims to investigate factors determining COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and adherence to prevention measures, in Greek adults. This cross-sectional study was conducted in Greece, from the 21st of February to the 3rd of April 2021, during the strict lockdown period of the 3rd COVID-19 wave. A total of 2029 adults (75.3% women, median age 38 years) participated in an online survey. Participants completed a questionnaire assessing sociodemographic and anthropometric characteristics, adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures and willingness to vaccinate. Health Literacy (HL), perceived stress, life satisfaction and adherence to Mediterranean Diet (MD) were also assessed. Multiple linear and logistic regression analyses were employed. The median score of COVID-19 adherence to the prevention measures tool was 23.08 (interquartile range: 3.83; range: 1 to 35). A total of 57.5% of the participants were willing to vaccinate, 12.1% were unwilling and 30.4% were undecided. Linear regression revealed that women, obese participants, those with a chronic disease and those willing to vaccinate reported higher adherence to prevention measures. Older age, higher levels of HL, life satisfaction and adherence to MD were also positively associated with higher adherence. Logistic regression revealed that being a woman decreases the odds of having the willingness to vaccinate, whereas older age, higher education and adherence to measures increase the odds of willingness to vaccinate. The results could be used by practitioners, researchers and policy makers working in the field of prevention and management of COVID-19. [Costarelli, Vassiliki; Michou, Maria] Harokopio Univ, Dept Econ & Sustainable Dev, Human Ecol Lab, Kallithea, Greece

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Costarelli, Vassiliki/AAM-1210-2020

57 1 1 2 10 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR
& FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON
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HEALTH PROMOT Int. J. Health Promot. Educ. MAR 3 2024 62 2
98 113

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2022 16 Education, Scientific Disciplines Emerging Sources
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J Jauhiainen, JS; Vorobeva, E Jauhiainen,
Jussi S.; Vorobeva, Ekaterina Syrian refugees and
other Syrian forced migrants in Jordan: forms of capital approach
BRITISH JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES
English Article

SOCIAL IDENTITY; IMMIGRANT The article explored human, social, and economic capital of Syrian refugees and other Syrian forced migrants in Jordan. Interrelations of their human, social, and economic forms of capital affected their everyday lives in Jordan as well as their future migration aspirations. The data consisted of a semi-structured survey among 408 Syrian refugees and other forced Syrian migrants in Jordan. Varied combinations of these forms of capital significantly impacted the well-being of these Syrians in the host state. Those who consolidated human capital and possessed dispersed and open social networks created

coping strategies through education and employment that were more likely to be effective, and they considered immigrating to countries that are more developed. Syrians who lacked capital stocks in Jordan often found themselves at the risk of poverty, immobility or forced return to their ruined livelihoods in Syria. The article debunked the myth about powerlessness and passiveness of refugees and other forced migrants and drew attention to their agency and assets. Their levels of vulnerability in the host country significantly varied among individuals with different capital stocks. The authors provided policy recommendations on empowerment of these increasingly vulnerable migrants.

[Jauhiainen, Jussi S.] Univ Turku, Dept Geog & Geol, FL-20014 Turku, Finland; [Jauhiainen, Jussi S.] Univ Tartu, Inst Ecol & Earth Sci, Tartu, Estonia; [Vorobeva, Ekaterina] Univ Bremen, Res Ctr East European Studies, Bremen, Germany University of Turku; University of Tartu; Tartu University Institute of Ecology & Earth Sciences; University of Bremen Jauhiainen, JS (corresponding author), Univ Turku, Dept Geog & Geol, FL-20014 Turku, Finland. jusaja@utu.fi Vorobeva, Ekaterina/HRD-6982-2023 Vorobeva, Ekaterina/0000-0003-4474-6384 Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland [303167] Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland This work was supported by the Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland [303167].

54 1 1 1 5 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 1353-0194 1469-3542 BRIT J MIDDLE E STUD Br. J. Middle East. Stud. MAR 15 2023 50 2 281 299

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2021 19 Area Studies; History Social Science Citation Index (SSCI); Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&H) Area Studies; History G5ZK9 hybrid 2025-06-24 WOS:000694585400001

J Qusa, MH; Siddique, A; Nazzal, S; El Sayed, KA

Qusa, Mohammed H.; Siddique, Abu Bakar; Nazzal, Sami; El Sayed, Khalid A. Novel olive oil phenolic (-)-oleocanthal (+)-xylitol-based solid dispersion formulations with potent oral anti-breast cancer activities INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS English Article

Extra-virgin olive oil; c-MET receptor tyrosine kinase; (-)-Oleocanthal; Solid dispersion; Taste masking; (+)-Xylitol ELECTRONIC TONGUE; IN-VITRO; STATE CHARACTERIZATION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; DISSOLUTION RATE; C-MET; XYLITOL; OLEOCANTHAL; SOLUBILITY; EXPRESSION Epidemiological studies have compellingly documented the ability of the Mediterranean diet rich in extra-virgin olive oil to reduce the incidence of certain malignancies, and cardiovascular diseases, and slow the Alzheimer's disease progression. S-(-)-Oleocanthal (OC) was identified as the most bioactive olive oil phenolic with documented anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and anti-Alzheimer's activities. OC consumption causes irritating sensation at the oropharynx via activation of TRPA1. Accordingly, a taste-masked formulation of OC is needed for its future use as a nutraceutical while maintaining its bioactivity and unique chemistry. Therefore, the goal of this study was to prepare a taste-masked OC solid formulation with improved dissolution and pharmacodynamic profiles, by using (+)-xylitol as an inert carrier. Xylitol was hypothesized to serve as an ideal

vehicle for the preparation of OC solid dispersions due to its low melting point and sweetness. The optimized OC-(+)-xylitol solid dispersion was physically and chemically characterized and showed effective taste masking and enhanced dissolution properties. Furthermore, OC-(+)-xylitol solid dispersion maintained potent in vivo anti-breast cancer activity. It effectively suppressed the human triple negative breast cancer development, growth, and recurrence after primary tumor surgical excision in nude mice orthotopic xenograft models. Collectively, these results suggest the OC-(+)-xylitol solid dispersion formulation as a potential nutraceutical for effective control and prevention of human triple negative breast cancer.

[Qusa, Mohammed H.; Siddique, Abu Bakar; El Sayed, Khalid A.] Univ Louisiana Monroe, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, Coll Pharm, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA; [Nazzal, Sami] Texas Tech Univ, Dept Pharmaceut Sci, Jerry H Hodge Sch Pharm, Hlth Sci Ctr, 5920 Forest Pk Rd, Dallas, TX 75235 USA University of Louisiana System; University of Louisiana Monroe; Texas Tech University System; Texas Tech University El Sayed, KA (corresponding author), Univ Louisiana Monroe, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, Coll Pharm, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA. elsayed@ulm.edu , Abu Bakar Siddique/W-8476-2019 El Sayed, Khalid/0000-0002-1456-4064; Siddique, Abu Bakar/0000-0001-5424-9475 Louisiana Board of Regents [LEQSF (2017-20)-RD-B-07]; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health [R15CA167475] Louisiana Board of Regents; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the Louisiana Board of Regents [grant numbers LEQSF (2017-20)-RD-B-07]; the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health under [grant number R15CA167475]. 61 30 32 0 20 ELSEVIER

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J CORRENTI, M; CAVAZZA, ME; GUEDEZ, N; HERRERA, O;
SUAREZCHACON, NR CORRENTI, M; CAVAZZA, ME;
GUEDEZ, N; HERRERA, O; SUAREZCHACON, NR EXPRESSION OF
THE MULTIDRUG-RESISTANCE (MDR) GENE IN BREAST-CANCER JOURNAL
OF CHEMOTHERAPY English Article; Proceedings Paper

9th Mediterranean Congress of Chemotherapy JUN, 1994

MILAN, ITALY BREAST CANCER; ONCOGENE;

MULTIPLE DRUG RESISTANCE Of the approximately 18,000 new cases of cancer in Venezuela each year, only half can be treated with surgery and radiation. The remainder must be treated systematically using chemotherapy or biological response modifiers. It has become evident that any drug resistant human tumors express the MDR1 gene, since MDR1 RNA levels are elevated in many cancers that do not respond to chemotherapy. Human mammary carcinomas have multiple oncogene alterations, the most frequently reported being overexpression of the oncogenes c-myc, int-2, neu and C-myb. Thirteen specimens of mammary cancer were obtained by

biopsy of untreated patients in stage IIIB. All these patients received three cycles of FAC or CMF-L + GM-CSF after biopsy. In the slot blot analysis of RNA from invasive carcinomas, MDR1 and c-myc transcripts were detectable at a high level in 30% of tumors. Two patients with increased levels of MDR1 before chemotherapy did not respond to the treatment and distant metastasis and death occurred in these patients. Another patient, MDR1-negative before therapy, did not respond to CMF-I + GM-CSF and showed high levels of MDR1 transcripts in a second biopsy which was obtained during surgery.

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cavazza, Maria/0000-0002-9605-8295

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SETTEMBRE 102, 50129 FLORENCE, ITALY 1120-009X J
CHEMOTHERAPY J. Chemother. OCT 1995 7 5

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S); Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology;
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J Piscitelli, P; Barba, M; Crespi, M; Di Maio, M; Santoriello,
A; D'Aiuto, M; Fucito, A; Losco, A; Pentimalli, F; Maranta, P;
Chitano, G; Argentiero, A; Neglia, C; Distanti, A; Di Tanna, GL;
Brandi, ML; Mazza, A; Marino, IR; Giordano, A

Piscitelli, Prisco; Barba, Maddalena; Crespi, Massimo; Di
Maio, Massimo; Santoriello, Antonio; D'Aiuto, Massiliamo; Fucito,
Alfredo; Losco, Arturo; Pentimalli, Francesca; Maranta, Pasquale;
Chitano, Giovanna; Argentiero, Alberto; Neglia, Cosimo; Distanti,
Alessandro; Di Tanna, Gian Luca; Brandi, Maria Luisa; Mazza,
Alfredo; Marino, Ignazio R.; Giordano, Antonio Human

Hlth Fdn Study Grp The burden of breast cancer in Italy:
mastectomies and quadrantectomies performed between 2001 and 2008
based on nationwide hospital discharge records JOURNAL OF
EXPERIMENTAL & CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH English

Article Hospital discharge
records; Breast cancer; Mastectomies; Quadrantectomies; Cancer
surveillance MEDICARE CLAIMS; REGISTRY DATA; DISEASE

Background: Where population coverage is limited, the
exclusive use of Cancer Registries might limit ascertainment of
incident cancer cases. We explored the potentials of Nationwide
hospital discharge records (NHDRs) to capture incident breast
cancer cases in Italy. Methods: We analyzed NHDRs for mastectomies
and quadrantectomies performed between 2001 and 2008. The average
annual percentage change (AAPC) and related 95% Confidence
Interval (CI) in the actual number of mastectomies and
quadrantectomies performed during the study period were computed
for the full sample and for subgroups defined by age, surgical
procedure, macro-area and singular Region. Re-admissions of the
same patients were separately presented. Results: The overall
number of mastectomies decreased, with an AAPC of -2.1% (-2.3 -
-1.8). This result was largely driven by the values observed for
women in the 45 to 64 and 65 to 74 age subgroups (-3.0%, -3.4 -3.6
and -3.3%, -3.8 -2.8, respectively). We observed no significant
reduction in mastectomies for women in the remaining age groups.
Quadrantectomies showed an overall +4.7 AAPC (95%CI:4.5-4.9), with

no substantial differences by age. Analyses by geographical area showed a remarkable decrease in mastectomies, with inter-regional discrepancies possibly depending upon variability in mammography screening coverage and adherence. Quadrantectomies significantly increased, with Southern Regions presenting the highest average rates. Data on repeat admissions within a year revealed a total number of 46,610 major breast surgeries between 2001 and 2008, with an overall +3.2% AAPC (95%CI:2.8-3.6). Conclusions: In Italy, NHDRs might represent a valuable supplemental data source to integrate Cancer Registries in cancer surveillance.

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Modulations of the Bcl-2/Bax family were involved
in the chemopreventive effects of licorice root (*Glycyrrhiza
uralensis fisch*) in MCF-7 human breast cancer cell JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY English Article

licorice; MCF-7 cell; Bcl-2;
Bax; PARP; apoptosis CYCLE ARREST; APOPTOSIS; PHOSPHORYLATION;
CONSTITUENTS; CAPACITY; LDL Recently, cancer chemoprevention with
strategies using foods and medicinal herbs has been regarded as
one of the most visible fields for cancer control. Genistein in
soy, American ginseng, and resveratrol are well-known to have
antiproliferative properties in human breast cancer. Licorice root
is a botanical, a shrub native to southern Europe and Asia, which
primarily has desirable qualities in sweetening and herbal
medicine. In this study, licorice (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch*)
root also inhibits cell proliferation in human breast cancer cell.
The cell proliferation study demonstrated that licorice root
reduced the proliferation of MCF-7 cells in a dose- and time-
dependent manner. The extracts were fractionated in CHCl₃, EtOAc,
C₆H₁₄, and CH₃OH-H₂O (70:30), and these extracts of licorice root
(50 µg/mL) induced DNA fragmentation demonstrated by Hoechst
33258 staining. Apoptosis also determined the sub-G₁ accumulation
by flow cytometry analysis. These results were consistent with
specific cleavage of PARP and antiapoptotic protein Bcl-2 and up-
regulation of proapoptotic protein Bax demonstrated by Western
blotting. Our findings suggest that licorice root may have
chemopreventive effects against human breast cancer through the
modulation of the expression of the Bcl-2/ Bax family of apoptotic
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J Shivappa, N; Hébert, JR; Steck, SE; Hofseth, LJ; Shehadah,
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Dietary inflammatory index and odds of colorectal
cancer in a case-control study from Jordan APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY
NUTRITION AND METABOLISM English Article
diet; cytokines; nutrition;
inflammation; epidemiology; dietary inflammatory index SOCIAL
DESIRABILITY BIAS; SELF-REPORT; ENERGY-INTAKE; RISK; ASSOCIATION;
VALIDATION; COMPROMISE; BIOMARKERS; VALIDITY; NSAIDS Dietary
components that promote inflammation of the colon have been
suggested to be risk factors in the development of colorectal
cancer (CRC). The possible link between inflammatory potential of
diet and CRC has been investigated in several developed or Western
countries. Despite the fact that dietary choices in the Middle
East differ markedly from those in the West, results have not been
reported from any study conducted in a Middle-Eastern population.
We examined the association between dietary inflammatory index
(DII) scores and CRC in a case-control study conducted in Jordan.
This study included 153 histopathologically confirmed CRC cases
and 202 disease-free control subjects' frequency matched on age,
sex, and occupation. Data were collected between January 2010 and
December 2012, using interviewer-administered questionnaires. DII
scores were computed from dietary data reported using a food
frequency questionnaire. Logistic regression models were used to
estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs)
adjusted for age, sex, education, physical activity, body mass
index, smoking, and family history of CRC. Subjects with higher
DII scores were at increased odds of CRC, with the DII being used
both as a continuous variable (OR_{continuous} = 1.45, 95% CI: 1.13-
1.85; 1-unit increase corresponding to approximate to 20% of its
range in the current study) and as a categorical variable
(OR_{tertile 3 vs tertile 1} = 2.13, 95% CI: 1.23-3.72). Our results,
based on a Jordanian population, add to the growing literature
indicating that a pro-inflammatory diet is associated with
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Disease burden of osteoporosis and other non-communicable
diseases in Lebanon OSTEOPOROSIS INTERNATIONAL

English Article Hip
fractures; Osteoporosis; Major osteoporotic fractures; Middle
East; Non-communicable diseases POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; VERTEBRAL
FRACTURES; PREVALENCE; OLDER; DIAGNOSIS; CANCER; MANAGEMENT;
MORTALITY; DENSITY; IMPACT Osteoporosis is more common than most
feared non-communicable diseases in the Middle East. This
justifies the need to place osteoporosis as a health priority in
the region. Introduction Osteoporosis is a common disease
associated with severe debilitating consequences. The objective of
this study is To evaluate and compare disease burden from
osteoporosis and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in
Lebanon. Methods We assessed the prevalence of osteoporosis and

other NCDs, such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and cardiovascular diseases, based on a published population-based study of Lebanese ≥ 65 years. We compared incidence rates of hip fractures and major osteoporotic fractures (MOF) (spine, hip, humerus, and forearm) to the five commonest cancers in women ≥ 50 years. Rates were based on the national hip fracture and cancer registry data, provided by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health. MOF incidence rates were derived from national hip fracture incidence rates and MOF/hip fractures incidence rate ratios from the literature. Results Over 70% of elderly Lebanese had osteoporosis defined by densitometric criteria or prevalent morphometric vertebral fractures. This by far exceeded the prevalence of other NCDs, such as hypertension (53%), diabetes (21%), dyslipidemia (31%), and cardiovascular diseases (30%). Morphometric vertebral fractures (grades 2 and 3) were present in 19% of women and 12% of men. The incidence rates for MOF were 1.6 times greater than those for breast cancer, and 7.4-9.9 folds higher than those for the next commonest cancers of the lungs, colon, and ovaries. Hip fracture incidence rates were lower than those of breast cancer but were 2.1-2.8 folds higher than those of the above-mentioned cancers. Conclusion This first of its kind study in the Middle East demonstrates that osteoporosis is a common disease, more common than most feared NCDs. Our findings are comparable to those in western populations and justify placing osteoporosis on the top of NCDs' priority list in our country and possibly the region. [Bassatne, A.; Jaafar, B.; Fuleihan, G. El-Hajj] Amer Univ Beirut, Dept Internal Med, Div Endocrinol & Metab, Calcium Metab & Osteoporosis Program, Med Ctr, Beirut, Lebanon; [Harb, H.; Romanos, J.; Ammar, W.] Minist Publ Hlth, Beirut, Lebanon American University of Beirut Fuleihan, GEH (corresponding author), Amer Univ Beirut, Dept Internal Med, Div Endocrinol & Metab, Calcium Metab & Osteoporosis Program, Med Ctr, Beirut, Lebanon. gf01@aub.edu.lb Amini, Erfan/X-8366-2019 El-Hajj Fuleihan, Ghada/0000-0002-2076-5858; Bassatne, Aya/0000-0002-7841-3986 Office of Dietary Supplements of the National Institutes of Health [D43 TW009118] Office of Dietary Supplements of the National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) AB received training under the Scholars in Health Research Program (SHARP), Fogarty International Center and Office of Dietary Supplements of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number D43 TW009118. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health. The authors would like to thank Mr. Ali Hammoudi for his assistance in the figures' preparation.

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Ly, Thanh Truong Giang; Yun, Jisoo; Lee, Dong-Hyung; Chung, Joo-Seop; Kwon, Sang-Mo Protective Effects and Benefits of Olive Oil and Its Extracts on Women's Health

olive oil; mediterranean diet; oleuropein; hydroxytyrosol; breast cancer; gynecologic cancer; osteoporosis; postmenopausal disorders CANCER CELL-PROLIFERATION; FATTY-ACID SYNTHASE; BREAST-CANCER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; BONE LOSS; ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION; OVARIAN-CANCER; TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS; MOLECULAR-MECHANISMS Women and men share similar diseases; however, women have unique issues, including gynecologic diseases and diseases related to menstruation, menopause, and post menopause. In recent decades, scientists paid more attention to natural products and their derivatives because of their good tolerability and effectiveness in disease prevention and treatment. Olive oil is an essential component in the Mediterranean diet, a diet well known for its protective impact on human well-being. Investigation of the active components in olive oil, such as oleuropein and hydroxytyrosol, showed positive effects in various diseases. Their effects have been clarified in many suggested mechanisms and have shown promising results in animal and human studies, especially in breast cancer, ovarian cancer, postmenopausal osteoporosis, and other disorders. This review summarizes the current evidence of the role of olives and olive polyphenols in women's health issues and their potential implications in the treatment and prevention of health problems in women. [Ly, Thanh Truong Giang; Yun, Jisoo; Kwon, Sang-Mo] Pusan Natl Univ, Med Res Inst, Lab Vasc Med & Stem Cell Biol, Dept Physiol, Sch Med, Yangsan 50612, South Korea; [Ly, Thanh Truong Giang; Yun, Jisoo; Kwon, Sang-Mo] Pusan Natl Univ, Convergence Stem Cell Res Ctr, Yangsan 50612, South Korea; [Lee, Dong-Hyung] Pusan Natl Univ Yangsan Hosp, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Yangsan 50612, South Korea; [Chung, Joo-Seop] Pusan Natl Univ Hosp, Med Res Inst, Dept Hematol Oncol, Busan 49241, South Korea Pusan National University; Pusan National University; Pusan National University; Pusan National University Hospital; Pusan National University; Pusan National University Hospital Kwon, SM (corresponding author), Pusan Natl Univ, Med Res Inst, Lab Vasc Med & Stem Cell Biol, Dept Physiol, Sch Med, Yangsan 50612, South Korea.; Kwon, SM (corresponding author), Pusan Natl Univ, Convergence Stem Cell Res Ctr, Yangsan 50612, South Korea.; Chung, JS (corresponding author), Pusan Natl Univ Hosp, Med Res Inst, Dept Hematol Oncol, Busan 49241, South Korea.

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Hydroxytyrosol decreases EDNRA expression through epigenetic modification in colorectal cancer cells PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH

English Article

Hydroxytyrosol; DNA methylation; EDNRA; CpGs; Extra virgin olive oil; Caco-2 cells; Cancer VIRGIN OLIVE OIL; COLON; DIET

The Mediterranean diet (MD) is one of the healthiest ones and is associated with a lower incidence of cardio-vascular and cerebrovascular diseases as well as cancer. Extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) is probably the most idiosyncratic component of this diet. EVOO has been attributed with many healthful effects, which may be due to its phenolic components, e.g. including hydroxytyrosol (HT). Recent studies suggest that EVOO and HT have molecular targets in human tissues and modulate epigenetic mechanisms. DNA methylation is one of the most studied epigenetic mechanisms and consists of the addition of a methyl group to the cytosines of the DNA chain. Given the purported health effects of EVOO

(poly)phenols, we analyzed the changes induced by HT in DNA methylation, in a colorectal cancer cell line. Caco-2 cells were treated with HT for one week or with the demethylating agent 5'-azacytidine for 48 h. Global DNA methylation was assessed by ELISA. DNA bisulfitation was performed and Infinium Methylation EPIC BeadChips were used to analyze the specific methylation of CpG sites. We show an increase in global DNA methylation in Caco-2 cells after HT treatment, with a total of 32,141 differentially methylated (CpGs DMCpGs). Interestingly, our analyses revealed the endothelin receptor type A gene (EDNRA) as a possible molecular target of HT. In summary, we demonstrate that cellular supplementation with HT results in a specific methylome map and propose a potential gene target for HT. [del Saz-Lara, Andrea; Lopez de las Hazas, Maria-Carmen; Davalos, Alberto] CEI UAM CSIC, Madrid Inst Adv Studies IMDEA Food, Lab Epigenet Lipid Metab, Madrid 28049, Spain; [del Saz-Lara, Andrea; Crespo, Carmen; Visioli, Francesco] CEI UAM CSIC, Madrid Inst Adv Studies IMDEA Food, Lab Funct Foods, Madrid 28049, Spain; [Boughanem, Hatim; Macias-Gonzalez, Manuel] Univ Malaga, Virgen Victoria Univ Hosp, Inst Biomed Res Malaga IBIMA, Dept Endocrinol & Nutr, Malaga, Spain; [Boughanem, Hatim; Macias-Gonzalez, Manuel] Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biome Red Fisiopatol Obes & Nutr, Madrid, Spain; [Saz-Lara, Alicia] Univ Castilla La Mancha, Hlth & Social Res Ctr, Cuenca 16171, Spain; [Visioli, Francesco] Univ Padua, Dept Mol Med, Padua, Italy Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); IMDEA Food Institute; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); IMDEA Food Institute; Universidad de Malaga; Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga y Plataforma en Nanomedicina (IBIMA); Instituto de Salud Carlos III; Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha; University of Padua

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francesco.visioli@imdea.org López-Gil, José Francisco/AAN-5618-2020; del Carmen Crespo, María/P-3925-2015; Macias-Gonzalez, Manuel/E-7584-2016; Davalos, Alberto/AAA-9949-2021; Boughanem, Hatim/AAB-4890-2020; Visioli, Francesco/J-9356-2013; Lopez de las Hazas, Maria Carmen/L-3033-2017 Visioli, Francesco/0000-0002-1756-1723; Lopez de las Hazas, Maria Carmen/0000-0001-8199-6724; del Saz Lara, Andrea/0000-0002-2264-6027; Boughanem, Hatim/0000-0001-7743-311X; Crespo, Maria del Carmen/0000-0003-0546-2143

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(MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033, Spain) ; This work was also supported by Consejeria de innovacion junta de Andalucia (PAIDI PY20-01270) and by instituto de Salud Carlos III-Fondo de investigacion Sanitaria (PI21/00633) . MCLH is a recipient of a Juan de la Cierva Grant IJC2020-044353- /MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033/EU/PRTR. AS-L is supported by a predoctoral fellowship (N? 2021-01-PhD GRANT) from the International Olive Council. Also supported by Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion, which is an initiative of the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII) of Spain, financed by the European Regional Development Fund,?A way to make Europe?/?Investing in your future? (CB06/03) and a grant from ISCIII (PI18/01399) . H.B. is supported by a predoctoral fellowship (?Plan Propio IBIMA 2020 A.1 Contratos predoctorales,? no. Predoc20_002) . M.M.-G. is the recipient of the Nicolas Monardes Pro-gram funding from the "Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Junta de Andalucia," Spain (grants RC-0001-2018 and C-0029-2014) .

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J Zaki, TA; Ziogas, A; Chang, JY; Murphy, CC; Anton-Culver, H
 Zaki, Timothy A.; Ziogas, Argyrios; Chang,
 Jenny; Murphy, Caitlin C.; Anton-Culver, Hoda

Survival of Middle Eastern and North African Individuals
 Diagnosed with Colorectal Cancer: A Population-Based Study in
 California CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION

English Article

SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; RACIAL DISPARITIES; MEDITERRANEAN
 DIET; UNITED-STATES; MORTALITY; HEALTH; ARAB; RACE; CARE;
 ASSOCIATIONBackground: Literature on colorectal cancer outcomes
 in individuals of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) descent
 limited. To address this gap, we estimated five-year colorectal
 cancer-specific survival by race and ethnicity, including MENA
 individuals, in a diverse, population-based sample in California.
 Methods: We identified adults (ages 18-79 years) diagnosed with a
 first or only colorectal cancer in 2004 to 2017 using the
 California Cancer Registry (CCR), including non-Hispanic White,
 non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic, and MENA indi-
 viduals. For each racial/ethnic group, we calculated five-year
 colo-rectal cancer-specific survival and used Cox proportional
 hazards regression models to examine the association of
 race/ethnicity and survival, adjusting for clinical and socio
 demographic factors. Results: Of 110,192 persons diagnosed with
 colorectal cancer, five-year colorectal cancer-specific survival
 was lowest in Black (61.0%) and highest in MENA (73.2%)
 individuals. Asian (72.2%) individuals had higher survival than
 White (70.0%) and Hispanic (68.2%) individuals. In adjusted
 analysis, MENA [adjusted HR (aHR), 0.82; 95% confidence interval
 (CI), 0.76-0.89], Asian (aHR, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.83-0.90), and
 Hispanic (aHR, 0.94; 95% CI, 0.91-0.97) race/ethnicity were
 associated with higher, and Black (aHR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.09-1.18)
 race/ethnicity was associated with lower survival compared with
 non-Hispanic White race/ethnicity. Conclusions: To our knowledge,
 this is the first study to report colorectal cancer survival in
 MENA individuals in the United States. We observed higher survival
 of MENA individuals compared with other racial/ethnic groups,
 adjusting for sociodemographic and clinical factors. Impact:
 Future studies are needed to identify factors contributing to
 cancer outcomes in this unique population. [Zaki, Timothy A.]
 Univ Texas Southwestern Med Ctr, Dept Internal Med, Dallas, TX
 USA; [Ziogas, Argyrios; Chang, Jenny; Anton-Culver, Hoda] Univ
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 Caitlin C.] Univ Texas Hlth Sci Ctr Houston UT Hlth Houston, Sch
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 Center Houston; University of Texas School Public Health;
 University of California System; University of California Irvine
 Anton-Culver, H (corresponding author), Univ Calif Irvine,
 Dept Med, Irvine, CA 92697 USA. hantoncu@uci.edu Murphy,
 Caitlin/0000-0001-9365-0691; Ziogas, Argyrios/0000-0003-4529-3727;
 Zaki, Timothy/0000-0003-0299-5171 NCI at the NIH [R01CA242558];

California Department of Public Health pursuant; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Program of Cancer Registries [1NU58DP007156]; National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program [HHSN261201800032I, HHSN261201800015I, HHSN261201800009I]; National Cancer Institute [P30CA062203] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER NCI at the NIH; California Department of Public Health pursuant; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Program of Cancer Registries; National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) C. Murphy is supported by the NCI at the NIH under award number R01CA242558. The collection of cancer incidence data used in this study was supported by the California Department of Public Health pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 103885; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Program of Cancer Registries, under cooperative agreement 1NU58DP007156; the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program under contract HHSN261201800032I awarded to the University of California, San Francisco, contract HHSN261201800015I awarded to the University of Southern California, and contract HHSN261201800009I awarded to the Public Health Institute. The ideas and opinions expressed herein are those of the author (s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the State of California, Department of Public Health, the National Cancer Institute, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or their Contractors and Subcontractors. The publication costs of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of publication fees. Therefore, and solely to indicate this fact, this article is hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 USC section 1734.

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J Pot, GK; Stephen, AM; Dahm, CC; Key, TJ; Cairns, BJ; Burley, VJ; Cade, JE; Greenwood, DC; Keogh, RH; Bhaniani, A; McTaggart, A; Lentjes, MAH; Mishra, G; Brunner, EJ; Khaw, KT
Pot, G. K.; Stephen, A. M.; Dahm, C. C.; Key, T. J.; Cairns, B. J.; Burley, V. J.; Cade, J. E.; Greenwood, D. C.; Keogh, R. H.; Bhaniani, A.; McTaggart, A.; Lentjes, M. A. H.; Mishra, G.; Brunner, E. J.; Khaw, K. T. Dietary patterns derived with multiple methods from food diaries and breast cancer risk in the UK Dietary Cohort Consortium EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article
FAT; QUALITY; EATERS; INDEX
BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: In spite of several studies relating dietary patterns to breast cancer risk, evidence so far remains

inconsistent. This study aimed to investigate associations of dietary patterns derived with three different methods with breast cancer risk. SUBJECTS/METHODS: The Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS), principal components analyses (PCA) and reduced rank regression (RRR) were used to derive dietary patterns in a case-control study of 610 breast cancer cases and 1891 matched controls within four UK cohort studies. Dietary intakes were collected prospectively using 4-to 7-day food diaries and resulting food consumption data were grouped into 42 food groups. Conditional logistic regression models were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) for associations between pattern scores and breast cancer risk adjusting for relevant covariates. A separate model was fitted for post-menopausal women only. RESULTS: The MDS was not associated with breast cancer risk (OR comparing first tertile with third 1.20 (95% CI 0.92; 1.56)), nor the first PCA-derived dietary pattern, explaining 2.7% of variation of diet and characterized by cheese, crisps and savoury snacks, legumes, nuts and seeds (OR 1.18 (95% CI 0.91; 1.53)). The first RRR-derived pattern, a 'high-alcohol' pattern, was associated with a higher risk of breast cancer (OR 1.27; 95% CI 1.00; 1.62), which was most pronounced in post-menopausal women (OR 1.46 (95% CI 1.08; 1.98)). CONCLUSIONS: A 'high-alcohol' dietary pattern derived with RRR was associated with an increased breast cancer risk; no evidence of associations of other dietary patterns with breast cancer risk was observed in this study.

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Research Council [MR/K013351/1, G0800603, MC_U123092726, G1000143, G0401527, G0500300, MC_U105960384, MC_U123092725] Funding Source: Medline ESRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)); MRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); Cancer Research UK(Cancer Research UK); Medical Research Council(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC))

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics AW0DJ 25052230 Bronze, Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000345960200014

J Yiannakou, I; Singer, MR; Jacques, PF; Xanthakis, V; Ellison, RC; Moore, LL Yiannakou, Ioanna; Singer, Martha R.; Jacques, Paul F.; Xanthakis, Vanessa; Ellison, R. Curtis; Moore, Lynn L. Adherence to a Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern and Cancer Risk in a Prospective Cohort Study NUTRIENTS English Article

cancer; Mediterranean diet; diet patterns; cohort study; epidemiology BREAST-CANCER; COLORECTAL-CANCER; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK; METABOLIC SYNDROME; POOLED ANALYSIS; REPRODUCIBILITY; VALIDITY; IMPACT; WOMEN A Mediterranean-style diet is a healthy eating pattern that may benefit cancer risk, but evidence among Americans is scarce. We examined the prospective association between adherence to such a diet pattern and total cancer risk. A Mediterranean-style dietary pattern (MSDP) score was derived from a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire at exam 5 (1991-1995). Subjects included 2966 participants of the Framingham Offspring Study who were free of prevalent cancer. Cox proportional hazards regression models were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs), adjusting for demographic, lifestyle, and anthropometric measures. Cox-models were also used to examine effect modification by lifestyle and anthropometric measures. During 18 years of median follow-up, 259 women and 352 men were diagnosed with cancer. Women with moderate or higher adherence to the MSDP had & GE;25% lower risks of cancer than women with the lowest MSDP (HR (moderate vs. lowest): 0.71, 95% CI: 0.52-0.97 and HR (highest vs. lowest): 0.74; 95% CI: 0.55-0.99). The association between MSDP score and cancer risk in men was weaker except in non-smokers. Beneficial effects of the MSDP in women were stronger among those who were not overweight. In this study, higher adherence to MSDP was associated with lower cancer risk, especially among women.

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University Moore, LL (corresponding author), Boston Univ, Sch Med, Dept Med Prevent Med & Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02118 USA.; Moore, LL (corresponding author), Boston Univ, Sch Med, Grad Program Nutr, Boston, MA 02118 USA.; Moore, LL (corresponding author), Boston Univ, Sch Med, Grad Program Metab, Boston, MA 02118 USA. ioannay@bu.edu; msinger@bu.edu; paul.jacques@tufts.edu; Vanessax@bu.edu; ellison@bu.edu; llmoore@bu.edu Yiannakou, Ioanna/0000-0003-4910-0013; Moore, Lynn/0000-0002-1028-919X; Jacques, Paul/0000-0001-5567-3147

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [N01-HC-25195, HHSN268201500001I] National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)) These data were originally collected with funding from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (Framingham Study contract N01-HC-25195 and HHSN268201500001I).

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J Siddique, A; Ayoub, NM; Tajmim, A; Meyer, SA; Hill, RA; El Sayed, KA Siddique, Abu Bakar; Ayoub, Nehad M.; Tajmim, Afsana; Meyer, Sharon A.; Hill, Ronald A.; El Sayed, Khalid A. (-)-Oleocanthal Prevents Breast Cancer Locoregional Recurrence After Primary Tumor Surgical Excision and Neoadjuvant Targeted Therapy in Orthotopic Nude Mouse Models

CANCERS English Article
breast cancer; extra-virgin olive oil; HER2; lapatinib; MET; neoadjuvant; oleocanthal; surgical excision; recurrence VIRGIN OLIVE OIL; IN-VITRO; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; MET EXPRESSION; OLEOCANTHAL; RECEPTOR; GROWTH; METASTASIS; BIOMARKERS; PATTERNS Breast cancer (BC) recurrence represents a challenge for survivors who have had their primary tumors surgically excised, and/or have completed radiation, neoadjuvant, or adjuvant therapeutic regimens. Current BC treatments mostly lack the ability to reduce the risk of disease recurrence. About 70% of BC patients will subsequently suffer disease relapse, manifesting as local, regional, or distant tumor recurrence, which clearly underscores the urgent need to discover novel recurrence inhibitors. (-)-Oleocanthal (OC) is a natural phenolic, found so far exclusively in extra-virgin olive oil (EVOO). OC exerts documented bioactivities against diverse cancer types, inflammation, and neurodegenerative diseases. Herein we report the novel activity of daily oral treatment with OC (10 mg/kg) in preventing BC locoregional recurrence in a nude mouse xenograft model generated by orthotopic inoculation with BT-474 cells as a luminal type B model. We further report inhibition of tumor recurrence by OC after completion of a lapatinib neoadjuvant regimen. However, in a recurrence model of triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC), OC treatment (10 mg/kg) did not effectively prevent tumor recurrence, but rather, was seen to significantly reduce the growth of recurrent tumors as compared to vehicle control-treated animals. Inhibition of tumor recurrence was associated with significant serum level reductions of the human BC recurrence

marker CA 15-3 at the study end in animals treated with OC. OC treatment upregulated the expression of the epithelial marker E-cadherin and downregulated the levels of the mesenchymal marker vimentin in recurrent tumors vs. untreated control animals. OC treatment also reduced the activation of MET and HER2 receptors, as indicated by reduced phosphorylation levels of these proteins in recurrent tumors vs. controls. Collectively, the results of our studies provide the first evidence for suppression of BC tumor recurrence by oral OC treatment in an animal model for such recurrence, and furthermore, highlight favorable prospects for this natural product to emerge as a first-in-class BC recurrence inhibitor. [Siddique, Abu Bakar; Tajmim, Afsana; Meyer, Sharon A.; Hill, Ronald A.; El Sayed, Khalid A.] Univ Louisiana Monroe, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA; [Ayoub, Nehad M.] Jordan Univ Sci & Technol, Fac Pharm, Dept Clin Pharm, Irbid 22110, Jordan University of Louisiana System; University of Louisiana Monroe; Jordan University of Science & Technology El Sayed, KA (corresponding author), Univ Louisiana Monroe, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA. siddiqab@warhawks.ulm.edu; nmayoub@just.edu.jo; tajmima@warhawks.ulm.edu; meyer@ulm.edu; rhill@ulm.edu; elsayed@ulm.edu , Abu Bakar Siddique/W-8476-2019 Siddique, Abu Bakar/0000-0001-5424-9475; Ayoub, Nehad M./0000-0003-2284-4370; Tajmim, Afsana/0000-0003-4717-1141; El Sayed, Khalid/0000-0002-1456-4064; Meyer, Sharon/0000-0002-4720-5949; Hill, Ronald/0000-0003-4622-5996 Louisiana Board of Regents [LEQSF (2017-20)-RD-B-07]; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health [R15CA167475] Louisiana Board of Regents; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) Research reported in this publication was supported by the Louisiana Board of Regents, Award Number LEQSF (2017-20)-RD-B-07 and the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R15CA167475. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the study.

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J Kryeziu, T; Bagci, U; Loshaj-Shala, A; Oral, A; Stefkov, G; Zimmer, A; Basholli-Salihi, M Kryeziu, T.; Bagci, U.; Loshaj-Shala, A.; Oral, A.; Stefkov, GJ.; Zimmer, A.; Basholli-Salihi, M. Cytotoxic activity of liposomal Thymus capitatus essential oil on HT-29 human colorectal cancer cell line PHARMAZIE English Article

ANTIOXIDANTMultidrug resistance, severe side effects, and high cancer treatment costs are still well-known issues and remain an open challenge. These factors reduce the therapy's efficiency and safety, seriously affecting human health. Developing therapeutic approaches based on plant extracts, especially based on essential oils with cytotoxic and antioxidant properties, could be of efficacious strategies. This

work incorporated Thymus capitatus essential oil (TEO) in liposomes. Thymus capitatus is a plant native to the northern region of Albania and found specifically in the Mediterranean region. TEO has several biological activities and cytotoxic properties. Due to its volatility, poor solubility, and chemical instability, however, its applicability is restricted. Incorporation into liposomes enables its effective use because the exposure time to the active compounds can be extended, increasing its efficacy against colorectal cancer cell lines, as highlighted in in vitro studies. TEO demonstrated detectable cytotoxic action against HT -29 colorectal cancer cells, and this action could be enhanced by applying various formulations of TEO-loaded liposomes to this cell line. Among the tested nanosystems, TEO-Phospholipon 90H liposomes showed more significant cytotoxic effects than TEO-Lipoid S100 liposomes and TEO-Phospholipon 85G liposomes. TEO-Phospholipon 90 H liposomes also maintained its physicochemical stability for six months at 25 degrees C. This research suggests that TEO, particularly when encapsulated in TEO-Phospholipon 90 H liposomes, may offer a promising therapeutic approach. However, these findings are based on in vitro studies and further in vivo research is needed to validate the efficacy and safety of this approach in clinical settings. [Kryeziu, T.; Loshaj-Shala, A.; Basholli-Saliu, M.] Univ Prishtina, Fac Med, Dept Drug Anal & Pharmaceut Technol, Blvd & Deshmoreve, Pristina 1000, Kosovo; [Kryeziu, T.; Bagci, U.] Trakya Univ, Technol Res Dev Applicat & Res Ctr, Edirne, Turkiye; [Oral, A.] Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Univ, Fac Sci & Arts, Dept Chem, Canakkale, Turkiye; [Stefkov, GJ.] Ss Cyril & Methodius Univ, Inst Pharmacognosy, Fac Pharm, Skopje, North Macedonia; [Kryeziu, T.; Zimmer, A.] Karl Franzens Univ Graz, Inst Pharmaceut Sci, Dept Pharmaceut Technol, Graz, Austria

Universiteti i Prishtines; Trakya University; Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University; Saints Cyril & Methodius University of Skopje; University of Graz Basholli-Saliu, M (corresponding author), Univ Prishtina, Fac Med, Dept Drug Anal & Pharmaceut Technol, Blvd & Deshmoreve, Pristina 1000, Kosovo.

mimoza.basholli@uni-pr.edu Kryeziu, Toskë/AAS-2226-2021; Oral, Ayhan/J-6910-2012; Bagci, Ulas/A-4225-2012 Kryeziu, Toske/0000-0002-5591-2520 CEEPUS/OeAD mobility program [MPC-2021-02934] CEEPUS/OeAD mobility programThe authors are grateful to the CEEPUS/OeAD mobility program for providing financial support (scholarship) to Toske Kryeziu (Ref. no.: MPC-2021-02934).

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J Legrand, C; Duchateau, L; Sylvester, R; Janssen, P; van der Hage, JA; van de Velde, CJH; Therasse, P

Legrand, C; Duchateau, L; Sylvester, R; Janssen, P; van der Hage, JA; van de Velde, CJH; Therasse, P

Heterogeneity in disease free survival between centers:
lessons learned from an EORTC breast cancer trial CLINICAL TRIALS
English Article

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION; PERIOPERATIVE CHEMOTHERAPY;
 FRAILTY Background: Large phase III clinical trials convey a lot of important information besides the main analysis of the treatment effect. For example, the use of multicenter clinical trial data to identify prognostic indices is now common. In addition, the study of heterogeneity in patient outcome between centers has received considerable attention in recent years. In this paper, we explain and illustrate a method used to investigate such heterogeneity with data from an early breast cancer clinical trial. Methods: The inclusion of a random effect for center in a Cox proportional hazards model allows us to study the heterogeneity in time-to-event outcomes between centers. Such a model has the major advantage that it provides a measure of the spread of outcomes over centers. This technique is illustrated using data from EORTC trial 10854, a randomized phase III trial comparing perioperative chemotherapy with no perioperative chemotherapy for early breast cancer; 2793 patients were entered by 14 centers. Results: Substantial heterogeneity between centers was detected for disease-free survival. This can be explained by the geographical area in which the center is located, with better outcomes achieved in France as compared with southern Europe and South Africa. None of the prognostic factors considered could explain this heterogeneity. Conclusion: Although clinical trials are run with the objective of removing as much heterogeneity as possible, some heterogeneity in the outcome of patients between centers may remain, as was the case in our study. The use of a random effect for center within a Cox PH model is an excellent method to investigate this heterogeneity. Such types of analyses, although exploratory, provide further insight into possible factors which may have an impact on the patient's outcome.

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JANSEN, PAUL/0000-0002-7308-3455; van der Hage, Jos/0000-0001-9040-1323 NCI NIH HHS [5U10CA11488-33] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 18 10 10 0 4

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GENERALIZED MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DETERMINANTS.

APPLICATION TO EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRIES REVUE ECONOMIQUE French Article

POLITICAL-ECONOMY; TRADE;
 RETURNS; SKILL Based on new developments in migration theory,
 this paper develops a model which includes both traditional and
 new migration determinants. An empirical application is
 implemented for European immigration from Southern Mediterranean
 Countries (SMCS). Results show that migrations are not only
 explained by differences in income levels. They also depend on a
 set of many other variables, such as income inequality,
 differences in unemployment and costs of living, the education
 level of the migrants, human networks, differences in languages,
 border effects, migration policy as well as non economic
 determinants, including climate, environment as well as religion.

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Economics Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Business
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J El Kinany, K; Huybrechts, I; Kampman, E; Boudouaya, HA;
 Hatime, Z; Deoula, MMS; El Asri, A; Benslimane, A; Nejari, C;
 Ibrahimi, SA; Mrabti, H; Abda, N; Alaoui, R; Gunter, MJ; El Rhazi,
 K El Kinany, Khaoula; Huybrechts, Inge;
 Kampman, Ellen; Boudouaya, Hanae Abir; Hatime, Zineb; Deoula,
 Meimouna Mint Sidi; El Asri, Achraf; Benslimane, Abdelilah;
 Nejari, Chakib; Ibrahimi, Sidi Adil; Mrabti, Hind; Abda, Naima;
 Alaoui, Rhimou; Gunter, Marc J.; El Rhazi, Karima

Concordance with the World Cancer Research Fund/American
 Institute for Cancer Research recommendations for cancer
 prevention and colorectal cancer risk in Morocco: A large,
 population-based case-control study INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
 CANCER English Article

WCRF; AICR recommendations; colorectal cancer; case-
 control study; FFQ; Morocco PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; NUTRITION
 TRANSITION; RESEARCH GUIDELINES; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ADHERENCE;
 MORTALITY; PATTERNS; OBESITYThe present study aimed to investigate
 associations between adherence to the recommendations on cancer
 prevention from the WCRF/AICR and colorectal cancer (CRC) risk in
 Morocco. Incident CRC cases (n = 1,516) and controls (n = 1,516)
 matched on age, sex and center, were recruited between September
 2009 and February 2017 at five major hospitals located in Morocco.
 In-person interviews were conducted to assess habitual diet using
 a validated Food Frequency Questionnaire, physical activity and
 anthropometric measurements. Adherence to the WCRF/AICR
 Recommendations was ranged from 0 (no adherence) to 6 (maximal
 adherence) and incorporating six WCRF/AICR components (food
 groups, physical activity and BMI). Multivariable odd ratios (ORA)
 and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using
 conditional multivariate logistic regression models, with low
 adherence as referent, adjusting for potential confounding
 factors. Compared to those with the lowest adherence score,
 individuals in the highest WCRF/AICR score category had a

statistically significant reduced risk for colon cancer (ORA = 0.63, 95% CI 0.53-0.76); rectal cancer (ORA = 0.52, 95% CI 0.43-0.63) and CRC overall (ORA = 0.58, 95% CI 0.51-0.66). For individual score components, when comparing the lowest with the highest adherence category, CRC risk was significantly lower in the highest adherence category for body fatness (ORA = 0.73; 95% CI 0.62-0.85), physical activity (ORA = 0.70; 95% CI 0.60-0.82), plant foods (ORA = 0.50; 95% CI 0.39-0.63) and red/processed meat (ORA = 0.81; 95% CI 0.71-0.92). Our analysis indicated that greater adherence to the WCRF/AICR recommendations for cancer prevention may lower CRC risk in Morocco. [El Kinany, Khaoula; Boudouaya, Hanae Abir; Hatime, Zineb; Deoula, Meimouna Mint Sidi; El Asri, Achraf; Benslimane, Abdelilah; Nejjar, Chakib; El Rhazi, Karima] Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univ, Fac Med & Pharm Fez, Dept Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Km 2 200 Sidi Harazem Rd 1893, Fes, Morocco; [Huybrechts, Inge; Gunter, Marc J.] WHO, Int Agcy Res Canc, Sect Nutr & Metab, Lyon, France; [Kampman, Ellen] Wageningen Univ, Div Human Nutr, Wageningen, Netherlands; [Ibrahimi, Sidi Adil] Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univ, Hassan II Univ Hosp Ctr, Fac Med & Pharm, Dept Hepatogastroenterol, Team Dis Digest Syst, Fes, Morocco; [Mrabti, Hind] Natl Inst Oncol, Dept Med Oncol, Rabat, Morocco; [Abda, Naima] Mohammed First Univ, Dept Epidemiol Clin Res & Publ Hlth, Oujda, Morocco; [Alaoui, Rhimou] Ibn Rochd Univ Hosp Ctr, Dept Med B, Casablanca, Morocco Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University of Fez; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Wageningen University & Research; Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University of Fez; Hassan II University Hospital Center of Fez; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat; Mohammed First University of Oujda; Hassan II University of Casablanca; Ibn Rochd University Hospital Center of Casablanca El Kinany, K (corresponding author), Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univ, Fac Med & Pharm Fez, Dept Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Km 2 200 Sidi Harazem Rd 1893, Fes, Morocco.

elkinanykhaoula@hotmail.fr Gunter, Marc/AAP-8621-2020; Huybrechts, Inge/ITT-7052-2023; nejjar, chakib/KBB-6065-2024; Benslimane, Abdelilah/AAC-6576-2019; EL RHAZI, Karima/ABY-6004-2022 BENSLIMANE, ABDELILAH/0000-0002-5923-4843; Gunter, Marc/0000-0001-5472-6761; Nejjar, Chakib/0000-0001-9610-8507; El Asri, Achraf/0000-0003-0458-9847; EL RHAZI, Karima/0000-0002-8135-9044; EL KINANY, khaoula/0000-0003-2861-7224; Hatime, Zineb/0000-0002-4823-2199; Abda, Naima/0000-0002-6702-4977 Moroccan Society of Diseases of the Digestive System (SMMAD); Lalla Salma Foundation, Prevention and Treatment of Cancers (FLSC) [06/AP2013]

Moroccan Society of Diseases of the Digestive System (SMMAD); Lalla Salma Foundation, Prevention and Treatment of Cancers (FLSC) Grant sponsor: Moroccan Society of Diseases of the Digestive System (SMMAD); Grant sponsor: Lalla Salma Foundation, Prevention and Treatment of Cancers (FLSC); Grant number: No 06/AP2013 48 25 25 0 20 WILEY
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9 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Gil, A; Ortega, RM; Maldonado, J Gil,
Angel; Ortega, Rosa M.; Maldonado, Jose Wholegrain
cereals and bread: a duet of the Mediterranean diet for the
prevention of chronic diseases PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION
English Article

Bread; Cereals; Chronic disease; Grains; Diet; Mediterranean
CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; GRAIN FOOD-INTAKE; GLYCEMIC LOAD;
CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; RISK-FACTORS; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN;
DIABETES-MELLITUS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; FIBER INTAKE; FINNISH MEN

Objective: The promotion of healthy lifestyles is one of the
major goals of governments and international agencies all over the
world. Wholegrain cereals are rich in nutrients and many
phytochemical compounds, with recognised benefits for health,
including dietary fibre, a number of phenolic compounds, lignans,
vitamins and minerals and other bioactive components. The aim of
the present work is to review the fundamental studies that support
the consumption of wholegrain cereals and bread to prevent chronic
diseases. Design: Descriptive review considering human studies.
Setting and subjects: Subjects included in randomised intervention
trials and cohort studies from different countries published up to
2010. Results: Several studies show consistently that subjects who
ingest three or more portions of foods per day based on wholegrain
cereals have a 20-30% lower risk of CVD than subjects who ingest
low quantities of cereals. This level of protection is not
observed with the ingestion of refined cereals, these being even
higher than with the intake of fruit and vegetables. Likewise,
high intake of wholegrain cereals and their products, such as
whole-wheat bread, is associated with a 20-30% reduction in the
risk of type 2 diabetes. Finally, protection against the risk of
colorectal cancer and polyps, other cancers of the digestive
tract, cancers related to hormones and pancreatic cancer has been
associated with the regular consumption of wholegrain cereals and
derived products. Conclusions: The regular intake of wholegrain
cereals can contribute to reduction of risk factors related to
non-communicable chronic diseases. [Gil, Angel] Univ Granada,

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ORTEGA ANTA, ROSA MARIA/0000-0003-3837-9450; Gil,
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J Calahorra, J; Martínez-Lara, E; De Dios, C; Siles, E
 Calahorra, Jesus; Martinez-Lara, Esther; De Dios, Cristina; Siles, Eva Hypoxia modulates the
 antioxidant effect of hydroxytyrosol in MCF-7 breast cancer cells
 PLOS ONE English Article

OLIVE OIL PHENOLICS; OXIDATIVE STRESS;
 THERAPEUTIC TARGET; HEME OXYGENASE-1; RISK; INVOLVEMENT;
 INDUCTION; PATHWAYS; PROTECTS; MUSCLE Although cancer is
 multifactorial, a strong correlation between this pathology and
 increased oxidative stress has long been established. Hypoxia,
 inherent to solid tumors, increases reactive oxygen species and
 should be taken into account when analyzing the response of tumor
 cells to antioxidants. The Mediterranean diet has been related to
 a lower incidence of cancer, and particularly of breast cancer.
 Given that hydroxytyrosol (HT) is largely responsible for the
 antioxidant properties of olive oil, we have performed a
 comprehensive and comparative study of its effect on the oxidative
 stress response of the human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 in
 hypoxia and normoxia. Our results demonstrate that the antioxidant
 action of HT is particularly effective in a hypoxic environment.
 Moreover, we have observed that this polyphenol modulates the
 transcription and translation of members of the PGC-1 alpha/ERR
 alpha and PGC-1 alpha/Nrf2 pathways. However, while the
 transcriptional effects of HT are similar in normoxic and hypoxic
 conditions, its translational action is less prominent and
 partially attenuated in hypoxia, and therefore cannot completely
 explain the antioxidant effect of HT. Consequently, our results
 underscore that the hypoxic environment of tumor cells should be
 considered when analyzing the effect of bioactive compounds.
 Besides, this study also points to the importance of assessing the
 regulatory role of HT at both mRNA and protein level to get a
 complete picture of its effects. [Calahorra, Jesus; Martinez-
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 2022 de Dios, Cristina/0000-0003-4512-7817; Calahorra,
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J Farràs, M; Almanza-Aguilera, E; Hernáez, A; Agustí, N;
Julve, J; Fitó, M; Castañer, O Farras, Marta;
Almanza-Aguilera, Enrique; Hernaez, Alvaro; Agusti, Nuria; Julve,
Josep; Fito, Montserrat; Castaner, Olga Beneficial
effects of olive oil and Mediterranean diet on cancer physio-
pathology and incidence SEMINARS IN CANCER BIOLOGY
English Article Cancer;
Fatty acids; Mediterranean diet; Olive oil; Phenolic compounds
GAMMA-LINOLENIC ACID; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR EXPRESSION;
MONOUNSATURATED FATTY-ACID; ACTIVATED PROTEIN-KINASE; CELL-CYCLE
ARREST; BREAST-CANCER; OLEIC-ACID; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; LUNG-CANCER Virgin olive oil is a characteristic
component and the main source of fat of the Mediterranean diet. It
is a mix of high-value health compounds, including monounsaturated
fatty acids (mainly oleic acid), simple phenols (such as
hydroxytyrosol and tyrosol), secoiridoids (such as oleuropein,
oleocanthal), flavonoids, and terpenoids (such as squalene). Olive
oil consumption has been shown to improve different aspects of
human health and has been associated with a lower risk of cancer.
However, the underlying cellular mechanisms involved in such
effects are still poorly defined, but seem to be related to a
promotion of apoptosis, modulation of epigenetic patterns,
blockade of cell cycle, and angiogenesis regulation. The aim of
this review is to update the current associations of cancer risk
with the Mediterranean diet, olive oil consumption and its main
components. In addition, the identification of key olive oil
components involved in anticarcinogenic mechanisms and pathways
according to experimental models is also addressed. [Farras,
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Institute; Hospital del Mar; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion
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J Elkharashy, MS; Mohamed, NGR; Hanafi, NF; Orief, YI; El
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Elkharashy, Mona; Mohamed, Nagwa;

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Prevalence of high risk human papillomavirus types 16/18 in
cytologically abnormal cervical smears in Alexandria, Egypt. A
cytological molecular study MIDDLE EAST FERTILITY SOCIETY JOURNAL
English Article

Human papillomavirus; Polymerase chain reaction; High-risk
human papilloma-virus 16 and 18; Cervical cancer; Cervical smear

Introduction: In Egypt, cervical cancer ranks as the second most frequent cancer after breast cancer, among women between 15 and 44 years of age. High-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) 16 and 18 detection holds the potential to be used as a tool to detect women, at risk for consequent development of cervical cancer because of their predominance and potentially greater oncogenic nature than other high risk HPV subtypes. Objective: To determine the prevalence of high-risk HPV 16/18 DNA in women with abnormal cervical cytology. Subjects and methods: 45 cases were collected from Egyptian women seeking routine gynecologic care. Ten cytologically normal cervical smear cell samples were included in the study as a control to be tested for the presence of HPV 16/18 DNA and were collected from asymptomatic patients having cystoectocoele or coming for loop insertion or removal. The 45 specimens were subjected to real-time polymerase chain reaction, using multiplex HPV 16 and 18 PCR kit. Results: 45 cervical smears were collected in the present study. Cytopathological examination revealed that 5 (11.1%) were ASCUS, 8 (17.8) were LSIL, 5 (11.1%) were HSIL, 1 (2.2%) was squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), 1 (2.2%) was adenocarcinoma and 25 (55.6%) were benign (inflammatory). 20 patients with abnormal cervical cytology and 10 controls were included in the present study. In patients with abnormal cervical cytology, 5 (25%) were ASCUS, 8 (40%) were LSIL, 5 (25%) were HSIL, and 1 (5%) was SCC and 1 (5%) was adenocarcinoma. Statistical analysis revealed a significant difference between patient and control groups as regards regularity of menstruation where irregular menstruation and higher prevalence of menopausal women, abnormal vaginal bleeding, menorrhagia, vaginal infection, and abnormal cervical appearance were encountered in patients. A statistically significant higher prevalence of married women was found in the control group. There was no significant difference in the distribution of patients and control as regards HPV 16 or HPV 18 in which 20% of patients were HPV 16 positive and 10% of patients were HPV 18 positive compared with none in the control group. 6 were positive either for HPV 16 or 18, while 39 were negative. The HPV 16/18 positive patients had significantly higher age and marital duration when compared with HPV 16/18 negative group. Significantly, most of the HPV 16/18 positive patients were menopause. A significantly higher prevalence of women with cervicitis, contraceptive users and married women was in the HPV 16/18 negative group. Conclusion: The study generates epidemiological data of prevalence of HPV 16/18 in cytologically abnormal cervical smears in women seeking routine gynecologic care at the outpatient clinics of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department at El Shatby University. High-risk HPV DNA testing by PCR of cervical samples diagnosed according to the Bethesda 2001

guidelines may benefit the management of patients with abnormal cervical smears, especially among women aged 46 years and older, in menopausal women and in women complaining of PMB. Therefore, HPV DNA testing should be made use of as an adjunct to cervical smears. (C) 2013 Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of Middle East Fertility Society. [Elkharashy, Mona; Mohamed, Nagwa; Hanafi, Nesrine] Univ Alexandria, Fac Med, Dept Med Microbiol & Immunol, Alexandria, Egypt; [Orief, Yasser] Univ Alexandria, Fac Med, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Alexandria, Egypt; [El Sabaa, Bassma] Univ Alexandria, Fac Med, Dept Pathol, Alexandria, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University Orief, YI (corresponding author), Univ Alexandria, Fac Med, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Alexandria, Egypt. yaserorief@yahoo.com orief, yasser/0000-0001-7715-1948 82 2 2
0 1 ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV AMSTERDAM PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS 1110-5690 MIDDLE EAST FERTIL S Middle East Fertil. Soc. J. DEC 2013 18 4 253 267

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mefs.2013.01.002 15
Reproductive Biology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
Reproductive Biology V57AU gold 2025-06-
24 WOS:000210601500006
J Acheampong, AO; Opoku, EEO Acheampong, Alex O.; Opoku, Eric Evans Osei Democracy, Human Capital, and Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence From Developing Economies ECONOMICS & POLITICS English Article; Early Access democracy; developing economies; foreign direct investment; human capital; location theory; multinational companies DEVELOPING-COUNTRIES; NATURAL-RESOURCES; INSTITUTIONS; INFLOWS; GROWTH; FDI; DETERMINANTS; GOVERNANCE; REVERSAL; ORIGINS This paper examines the role of human capital in democracy and foreign direct investment (FDI) relationship in 129 developing countries from 1980 to 2022. Democracy is viewed as a multidimensional concept with five measures: electoral, liberal, egalitarian, participatory, and participation democracy. Employing the dynamic generalized method of moments, the findings demonstrate that democracy indices and human capital have direct, positive, and significant impact on FDI. Additionally, we observe that democracy indices increase FDI inflows when the human capital index is above a certain threshold, while democracy variables decrease FDI inflows below this threshold. The paper also reveals that democracy reduces FDI inflows to low-income economies, sub-Saharan Africa, and Middle East and North Africa countries. However, it increases FDI inflows to middle-income economies and other developing regions. These findings are robust to alternative econometric techniques and model specifications. The findings underscore the importance of enhancing democratization and human capital development to attract FDI to developing economies. [Acheampong, Alex O.] Bond Univ, Bond Business Sch, Gold Coast, Australia; [Acheampong, Alex O.] Bond Univ, Ctr Data Analyt, Gold Coast, Australia; [Opoku, Eric Evans Osei] Univ Nottingham Ningbo China, Nottingham Univ, Business Sch China, Ningbo, Peoples R China Bond University; Bond University; University of Nottingham Ningbo China Acheampong, AO (corresponding author), Bond Univ, Bond Business Sch, Gold Coast,

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1468-0343 ECON POLIT-OXFORD Econ. Polit. 2025
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10.1111/ecpo.70004 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ecpo.70004>
JUN 2025 22 Economics; Political ScienceSocial
Science Citation Index (SSCI) Business & Economics; Government
& Law 3YE1K 2025-06-24 WOS:001511813200001
J Kars, MD; Iseri, ÖD; Ural, AU; Avcu, F; Beyzadeoglu, M;
Dirican, B; Gündüz, U Kars, Meltem Demirel;
Iseri, Ozlem Darcansoy; Ural, Ali Ugur; Avcu, Ferit; Beyzadeoglu,
Murat; Dirican, Bahar; Gunduz, Ufuk Development of
radioresistance in drug resistant human MCF-7 breast cancer cells
JOURNAL OF RADIOTHERAPY IN PRACTICE English
Article MDR1; MCF-7;
radioresistance; Real-time PCR Background and purpose:
Radiotherapy is used for the treatment of malignant tumours, and
may be used as the primary therapy. It is also common to combine
radiotherapy with surgery, chemotherapy, hormone therapy or some
combination of them. Even if the tumour is treated intensively,
women diagnosed with breast cancer may develop a recurrence. Most
recurrences may be in the form of distant metastases, development
of multi-drug resistance phenotype or both together. This study
demonstrated that some of the multi-drug resistant cancer cells
may also become radioresistant. Materials and Methods:
Chemoresistance in paclitaxel (MCF-7/Pac), docetaxel (MCF-7/Doc),
vincristine (MCF-7/Vinc), doxorubicin (MCF-7/Dox) and zoledronic
acid (MCF-7/Zol) resistant MCF-7 cells were demonstrated by XTT
assay. MDR1 gene expression was detected by real-time PCR in human
MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Drug resistant and sensitive cells were
exposed to g-radiation and development of radioresistance was
investigated. Results: Results have indicated that paclitaxel,
docetaxel, vincristine, doxorubicin and zoledronic acid-selected
cells gained varying degrees of resistance to their selective
drugs when compared with original MCF-7/S. MCF-7/Pac, MCF-7/Doc,
MCF-7/Vinc and MCF-7/Dox cells have all acquired MDR1 expression.
Among the resistant sub-lines, MCF-7/Pac and MCF-7/Doc cells were
significantly cross-resistant to irradiation compared to the
sensitive cells. Conclusion: MCF-7/Pac and MCF-7/Doc cell lines
were found radioresistant to g-radiation. On the contrary,
doxorubicin, vincristine and zoledronic acid resistant cancer
cells were still sensitive to radiation. [Kars, Meltem
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Turkey(Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK))
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 Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging Emerging
 Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Radiology, Nuclear Medicine &
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 WOS:000212250400005
 J Atmaca, H; Ilhan, S; Yilmaz, ES; Zora, M
 Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan, Suleyman; Yilmaz, Elif Serel; Zora,
 Metin 4-Propargyl-substituted 1H-pyrroles induce
 apoptosis and autophagy via extracellular signal-regulated
 signaling pathway in breast cancer ARCHIV DER PHARMAZIE
 English Article
 apoptosis; autophagy; cytotoxicity; ERK1; 2; pyrrole
 derivatives BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITY; CELL-DEATH; PYRROLE; DERIVATIVES;
 MECHANISMS; ERK Novel pyrrole derivatives (PDs) with propargyl
 units (1-7) were investigated for their anticancer activity on
 breast cancer cells. The MTT assay was used to assess the cell
 viability. Morphological changes in human breast cancer cells were
 visualized under a phase-contrast microscope. Apoptosis and
 autophagy were detected using the DNA fragmentation assay and
 staining by autophagic vacuoles, respectively. The levels of
 apoptosis- and autophagy-related proteins such as cytochrome c,
 Bcl-2, LC3-I/II were investigated by Western blot analysis. The
 effect of PDs on the ERK1/2 signaling pathway was investigated
 using specific inhibitors. All the tested PDs were found to be
 active in the range of 36.7 +/- 0.2 to 459.7 +/- 4.2 mu M.
 Compounds 3 and 4 showed cytotoxic activity in breast cancer
 cells, but were found to be safer with lower cytotoxicity on human
 nontumorigenic epithelial breast cells. Compound 4 induced
 apoptosis, whereas compound 3 induced autophagy. Both compounds
 inhibited the ERK signaling pathway in breast cancer cells. The
 present study revealed that both synthesized PDs induced different
 programmed cell death types by inhibiting the ERK signaling
 pathway in two genotypically different breast cancer cells.
 Therefore, novel PDs might be promising anticancer agents for
 breast cancer therapy and further structural modifications of PDs
 may yield promising anticancer agents. [Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan,
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 2024; Zora, Metin/ABB-7678-2020; atmaca, harika/AAX-8164-2021;
 ILHAN, Suleyman/AAZ-2000-2021 Zora, Metin/0000-0001-7764-2288;
 Yilmaz, Elif Serel/0000-0001-7541-1507; atmaca, harika/0000-0002-
 8459-4373; ILHAN, Suleyman/0000-0002-6584-3979
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 WEINHEIM POSTFACH 101161, 69451 WEINHEIM, GERMANY
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 9 Chemistry, Medicinal; Chemistry, Multidisciplinary;

Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy; Chemistry UZ8SZ 34165807
2025-06-24 WOS:000665104600001

J Ozdal, T; Sari-Kaplan, G; Mutlu-Altundag, E; Boyacioglu, D;
Capanoglu, E Ozdal, Tugba; Sari-Kaplan,
Gulce; Mutlu-Altundag, Ergul; Boyacioglu, Dilek; Capanoglu, Esra
Evaluation of Turkish propolis for its chemical
composition, antioxidant capacity, anti-proliferative effect on
several human breast cancer cell lines and proliferative effect on
fibroblasts and mouse mesenchymal stem cell line JOURNAL OF
APICULTURAL RESEARCH English Article

propolis; antioxidant capacity; phenolic
profile; HPLC-PDA; breast cancer cell line; mesenchymal stem cell
line RADICAL-SCAVENGING ACTIVITY; BRAZILIAN RED PROPOLIS; POPLAR-
TYPE PROPOLIS; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; IN-VITRO; CONSTITUENTS;
APOPTOSIS; EXTRACTS; REGIONS; ASSAY Propolis is an extremely
complex resinous natural compound collected by honey bees from
various plant sources and exhibits pharmacological and biological
properties attributed to the presence of polyphenols. This study
examined the total phenolic and flavonoid contents as well as the
total antioxidant capacity using 2,2'-azino-bis(3-
ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid (ABTS), 2,2-diphenyl-1-
picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), cupric-reducing antioxidant capacity
(CUPRAC), and ferric-reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) methods.
Turkish propolis has very high total phenolic (314.36 +/- 3.65 mg
GAE/g propolis) and total flavonoid contents (522.71 +/- 11.45 mg
QE/g propolis). The highest antioxidant capacity value was
obtained by the CUPRAC method (1184.94 +/- 63.27 mg TE/g
propolis). Phenolic profile of Turkish propolis was also
determined by high performance liquid chromatography with
photodiode array detection (HPLC-PDA) method. The main phenolic
compounds identified in Turkish propolis was flavonoids including
pinocembrin > chrysin > galangin > pinobanksin > pinostrobin and
phenolic acids including caffeic acid > p-coumaric acid > ferrulic
acid > t-cinnamic acid. In the present work, anti-proliferative
and proliferative effects of propolis extracts were also
investigated on two different breast cancer cell lines; MDA-MB-
231, UACC-3199 and on two normal cell lines; fibroblasts and mouse
mesenchymal stem cell lines. According to the XTT results, Turkish
propolis sample showed significant anti-proliferative effect on
MDA-MB-231 and UACC breast cancer cell lines. Interestingly,
Turkish propolis sample had proliferative effect on both
fibroblasts and mouse mesenchymal stem cells. These results
suggest that Turkish propolis can be considered as a potent agent
on breast cancer treatment for further investigations. [Ozdal,
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capanogl@itu.edu.tr Capanoglu, Esra/A-4455-2018; Mutlu
Altundağ, Ergul/AFK-4360-2022; SARI, Gulce/ISS-7005-2023; Ozdal,
Tugba/B-5799-2018; Boyacioglu, Dilek/AAX-8482-2020 SARI,

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0002-8160-0619 92 23 25 0 42

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12 Entomology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Entomology GY3EA 2025-06-24
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J Bahr, S; Bzieh, R; El Hayek, GY; Adib, S
Bahr, Sarah; Bzieh, Rania; El Hayek, Ghinwa Y.; Adib, Salim

Cost-benefit analysis of a projected national
human papilloma virus vaccination programme in Lebanon EASTERN
MEDITERRANEAN HEALTH JOURNAL English Article

HPV vaccination; cost benefit
analysis; cervical cancer; Lebanon EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST;
CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV VACCINE; IMPACT; QUADRIVALENT; PREVENTION;
INFECTION; EFFICACY; BIVALENT; HEALTH Background: The adoption
of a population-based human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination
programme is debated in Lebanon on epidemiological, sociocultural,
logistical and economic grounds. Aims: This cost-benefit analysis
contributes to generating quantitative evidence necessary for a
decision regarding costs through locally available data. Methods:
The 2 sides of the cost-benefit analysis equation are: estimation
of the cost of HPV vaccination campaigns targeting 11 year-old
girls, using the cheapest vaccine in 2016 and estimation of the
management cost for treatment of a yearly average case-load for
cervical cancer. Results: A Cervarix (R) only campaign would cost
US\$ 5 407 790 to vaccinate 38 08311-year-old girls. The estimated
cost of managing a mean annual mixed case-load of 100 incident
cervical cancer cases would cost US\$ 1 591 336. The nearest break-
even point may occur 5 years after this current analysis.
Conclusion: This cost-benefit analysis using limited available
data indicates that massive HPV vaccination would not be cost-
beneficial under the circumstances existing in 2016. Nevertheless,
some indications point to the need for a re-assessment around
2020. This finding will inform public health decision-makers in
Lebanon and similar neighbouring countries. [Bahr, Sarah; Bzieh,
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Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services;
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation
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(SSCI) Health Care Sciences & Services; Public, Environmental
& Occupational Health JK6GQ 31774137 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000494940100007

J Pérez-Jiménez, J; Díaz-Rubio, ME; Saura-Calixto, F
 Perez-Jimenez, Jara; Elena Diaz-Rubio, M.; Saura-
 Calixto, Fulgencio Contribution of Macromolecular
 Antioxidants to Dietary Antioxidant Capacity: A Study in the
 Spanish Mediterranean Diet PLANT FOODS FOR HUMAN NUTRITION
 English Article

Dietary antioxidants; Dietary antioxidant capacity; Food
 antioxidant capacity; Macromolecular antioxidants; Non-extractable
 polyphenols; Spanish Mediterranean diet NONEXTRACTABLE
 POLYPHENOLS; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; MOLECULAR-MECHANISMS; PLANT
 FOODS; FIBER; CANCER; FRUITS; ASSAY; MICE Epidemiological and
 clinical studies show that diets with a high antioxidant capacity,
 such as those rich in plant food and beverages, are associated
 with significant decreases in the overall risk of cardiovascular
 disease or colorectal cancer. Current studies on dietary
 antioxidants and dietary antioxidant capacity focus exclusively on
 low molecular weight or soluble antioxidants (vitamins C and E,
 phenolic compounds and carotenoids), ignoring macromolecular
 antioxidants. These are polymeric phenolic compounds or
 polyphenols and carotenoids linked to plant food macromolecules
 that yield bioavailable metabolites by the action of the
 microbiota with significant effects either local and/or systemic
 after absorption. This study determined the antioxidant capacity
 of the Spanish Mediterranean diet including for the first time
 both soluble and macromolecular antioxidants. Antioxidant capacity
 and consumption data of the 54 most consumed plant foods and
 beverages were used. Results showed that macromolecular
 antioxidants are the major dietary antioxidants, contributing a 61
 % to the diet antioxidant capacity (8000 μmol Trolox, determined
 by ABTS method). The antioxidant capacity data for foods and
 beverages provided here may be used to estimate the dietary
 antioxidant capacity in different populations, where similar
 contributions of macromolecular antioxidants may be expected, and
 also to design antioxidant-rich diets. Including macromolecular
 antioxidants in mechanistic, intervention and observational
 studies on dietary antioxidants may contribute to a better
 understanding of the role of antioxidants in nutrition and health.

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 Elena/AAF-2138-2021; Perez-Jimenez, Jara/B-3989-2009 Perez-
 Jimenez, Jara/0000-0002-2811-4558 Spanish Ministry of Economy and
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 J. acknowledge the CSIC and the MINNECO for JAE-Doc and Juan de la
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9 190 SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30,
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015-0513-6 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11130-015-0513-6>

6 Plant Sciences; Chemistry, Applied; Food Science &

Technology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded
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Technology; Nutrition & Dietetics CX2FI 26482738

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J Bartmann, C; Raman, SRJ; Floter, J; Schulze, A; Bahlke, K;
Willingstorfer, J; Strunz, M; Wockel, A; Klement, RJ; Kapp, M;
Djuzenova, CS; Otto, C; Kammerer, U Bartmann,
Catharina; Raman, Sudha R. Janaki; Floeter, Jessica; Schulze,
Almut; Bahlke, Katrin; Willingstorfer, Jana; Strunz, Maria;
Woeckel, Achim; Klement, Rainer J.; Kapp, Michaela; Djuzenova,
Cholpon S.; Otto, Christoph; Kaemmerer, Ulrike

Beta-hydroxybutyrate (3-OHB) can influence the energetic
phenotype of breast cancer cells, but does not impact their
proliferation and the response to chemotherapy or radiation

CANCER & METABOLISM

English Article

Ketogenic diet; beta-Hydroxybutyrate;

Ketone bodies; Breast cancer; Seahorse; Metabolic profile;
Chemotherapy; Ionizing radiation KETOGENIC MEDITERRANEAN DIET;
KETONE-BODIES; BODY-COMPOSITION; MONOCARBOXYLATE TRANSPORTERS;
ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY; TUMOR METABOLISM; LACTATE INCREASE;
GLYCEMIC INDEX; VITAMIN-D; GROWTH Background: Ketogenic diets
(KDs) or short-term fasting are popular trends amongst supportive
approaches for cancer patients. Beta-hydroxybutyrate (3-OHB) is
the main physiological ketone body, whose concentration can reach
plasma levels of 2-6 mM during KDs or fasting. The impact of 3-OHB
on the biology of tumor cells described so far is contradictory.
Therefore, we investigated the effect of a physiological
concentration of 3 mM 3-OHB on metabolism, proliferation, and
viability of breast cancer (BC) cells in vitro. Methods: Seven
different human BC cell lines (BT20, BT474, HBL100, MCF-7, MDA-MB
231, MDA-MB 468, and T47D) were cultured in medium with 5 mM
glucose in the presence of 3 mM 3-OHB at mild hypoxia (5% oxygen)
or normoxia (21% oxygen). Metabolic profiling was performed by
quantification of the turnover of glucose, lactate, and 3-OHB and
by Seahorse metabolic flux analysis. Expression of key enzymes of
ketolysis as well as the main monocarboxylic acid transporter MCT2
and the glucose-transporter GLUT1 was analyzed by RT-qPCR and
Western blotting. The effect of 3-OHB on short- and long-term cell
proliferation as well as chemo- and radiosensitivity were also
analyzed. Results: 3-OHB significantly changed the oxygen
consumption rate (OCR) and extracellular acidification rate (ECAR)
in BT20 cells resulting in a more oxidative energetic phenotype.
MCF-7 and MDA-MB 468 cells had increased ECAR only in response to
3-OHB, while the other three cell types remained uninfluenced. All
cells expressed MCT2 and GLUT1, thus being able to uptake the
metabolites. The consumption of 3-OHB was not strongly linked to
mRNA overexpression of key enzymes of ketolysis and did not
correlate with lactate production and glucose consumption. Neither
3-OHB nor acetoacetate did interfere with proliferation. Further,
3-OHB incubation did not modify the response of the tested BC cell
lines to chemotherapy or radiation. Conclusions: We found that a
physiological level of 3-OHB can change the energetic profile of
some BC cell lines. However, 3-OHB failed to influence different
biologic processes in these cells, e.g., cell proliferation and
the response to common breast cancer chemotherapy and
radiotherapy. Thus, we have no evidence that 3-OHB generally
influences the biology of breast cancer cells in vitro.

[Bartmann, Catharina; Bahlke, Katrin; Willingstorfer, Jana;

Strunz, Maria; Woeckel, Achim; Kapp, Michaela; Kaemmerer, Ulrike] Univ Hosp Wurzburg, Dept Obstet & Gynaecol, Josef Schneider Str 4, D-97080 Wurzburg, Germany; [Raman, Sudha R. Janaki; Floeter, Jessica; Schulze, Almut] Univ Wurzburg, Bioctr, Theodor Boveri Inst, Dept Biochem & Mol Biol, D-97070 Wurzburg, Germany; [Klement, Rainer J.] Leopoldina Hosp, Dept Radiotherapy & Radiat Oncol, D-97422 Schweinfurt, Germany; [Djuzenova, Cholpon S.] Univ Hosp Wurzburg, Dept Radiotherapy, D-97080 Wurzburg, Germany; [Otto, Christoph] Univ Hosp Wurzburg, Dept Gen Visceral Vasc & Pediat Surg, Expt Surg, D-97080 Wurzburg, Germany University of Wurzburg; University of Wurzburg; University of Wurzburg; University of Wurzburg Kammerer, U (corresponding author), Univ Hosp Wurzburg, Dept Obstet & Gynaecol, Josef Schneider Str 4, D-97080 Wurzburg, Germany. frak057@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de

Klement, Rainer/H-3484-2019; Schulze, Almut/AAX-8257-2020
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Hospital of Wurzburg (Z-2/66 to C.B.). 113 36 39 0
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8 10.1186/s40170-018-0180-9
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Oncology; Cell Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000435068100001
J Eghbali, SS; Amirinejad, R; Obeidi, N; Mosadeghzadeh, S;
Vahdat, K; Azizi, F; Pazoki, R; Sanjdideh, Z; Amiri, Z; Nabipour,
I; Zandi, K Eghbali, Seyed Sajjad; Amirinejad,
Roya; Obeidi, Narges; Mosadeghzadeh, Shiva; Vahdat, Katayoun;
Azizi, Fatemeh; Pazoki, Raha; Sanjdideh, Zahra; Amiri, Zahra;
Nabipour, Iraj; Zandi, Keivan Oncogenic human
papillomavirus genital infection in southern Iranian women:
population-based study versus clinic-based data VIROLOGY
JOURNAL English Article

Human papilloma virus; Bushehr; Cervical cancer; Iran;
PCR CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV TYPES; PREVALENCE; CYTOLOGY; WORLDWIDE;
SMEAR Background: Epidemiological studies on genital human
papilloma viruses infection (HPVs) in general population are
crucial for the implementation of health policy guidelines for
developing the strategies to prevent the primary and secondary
cervical cancer. In different parts of Iran, there is a lack of
population-based studies to determine the prevalence of HPV in the
general population. The aim of this population-based study is to
compare the prevalence rate of genital HPV infection among
reproductive women with our previous clinic-based data, which
showed a prevalence rate of 5% in women in southern Iran. Results:
Using general primers for all genotypes of HPV, of 799 randomly
selected women, five (0.63%, 95% CI 0.23-1.55%) tested positive
for HPV DNA. Overall, seven different HPV genotypes were detected:
six types (16, 18, 31, 33, 51 and 56) were carcinogenic, or "high
risk genotypes" and one genotype (HPV-66) was "probably
carcinogenic." Conclusions: In a population-based study, the
prevalence of HPV infection among southern Iranian women was lower
than that observed worldwide. However, our gynaecological clinic-

based study on the prevalence of HPV infection showed results comparable with other studies in the Middle East and Persian Gulf countries. Since gynaecological clinic-based data may generally overestimate HPV prevalence, estimates of prevalence according to clinic-based data should be adjusted downward by the population-based survey estimates. [Eghbali, Seyed Sajjad; Amirinejad, Roya; Obeidi, Narges; Mosadeghzadeh, Shiva; Vahdat, Katayoun; Azizi, Fatemeh; Pazoki, Raha; Sanjdideh, Zahra; Amiri, Zahra; Zandi, Keivan] Bushehr Univ Med Sci, Persian Gulf Trop Med Res Ctr, Dept Virol, Bushehr, Iran; [Zandi, Keivan] Univ Malaya, Fac Med Trop & Infect Dis, Res & Educ Ctr, Dept Med Microbiol, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; [Eghbali, Seyed Sajjad] Bushehr Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Bushehr, Iran; [Nabipour, Iraj] Bushehr Univ Med Sci, Persian Gulf Marine Biotechnol Res Ctr, Dept Biochem, Bushehr, Iran Universiti Malaya Zandi, K (corresponding author), Bushehr Univ Med Sci, Persian Gulf Trop Med Res Ctr, Dept Virol, Bushehr, Iran. keivanzandi@yahoo.com ZANDI, KEIVAN/B-8762-2010; Vahdat, Katayoun/D-8911-2017; Obeidi, Narges/D-4656-2017; nabipour, Iraj/D-8924-2017 Pazoki, Raha/0000-0002-5142-2348; Vahdat, Katayoun/0000-0001-9782-2067; Zandi, Keivan/0000-0001-5107-8754; Obeidi, Narges/0000-0001-8087-2850; Eghbali, Seyed Sajjad/0000-0002-2524-8243; nabipour, Iraj/0000-0002-1785-0883; Zandi, Keivan/0000-0001-9728-5038 Bushehr Province Technology and Research Committee; Research Deputy of Bushehr University of Medical Science Bushehr Province Technology and Research Committee; Research Deputy of Bushehr University of Medical Science This study was supported in part by a grant from the Bushehr Province Technology and Research Committee and the Research Deputy of Bushehr University of Medical Science.

33 17 18 0 6 BMC LONDON CAMPUS, 4
CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND 1743-422X VIROL J
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J Pourianazar, NT; Gunduz, U Pourianazar,
Negar Taghavi; Gunduz, Ufuk Changes in apoptosis-
related gene expression and cytokine release in breast cancer
cells treated with CpG-loaded magnetic PAMAM nanoparticles
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS English
Article CpG-ODN; Apoptosis-
related genes; Cytokine release; Dendrimeric nanoparticles;
Magnetic nanoparticles TOLL-LIKE RECEPTORS; CELLULAR INVASION;
OVARIAN-CANCER; BCL-2 FAMILY; SURVIVIN; PROLIFERATION;
INTERLEUKIN-6; DELIVERY; BAX; OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES CpG-
oligodeoxynucleotide (CpG-ODN) can function as an immune adjuvant.
Previously, we showed that stimulation of breast cancer cells with
CpG-ODN conjugated with PAMAM dendrimer-coated magnetic
nanoparticles (DcMNP) has induced apoptosis. The aim of the
current study was to evaluate the expression levels of some
apoptosis-regulating genes in several human breast cancer cells
treated with CpG/DcMNP. Treated MDA-MB231 cells showed an
increase in Noxa and Bax gene expression levels, whereas the
expression level of Survivin decreased. Similarly, Noxa gene was
overexpressed in treated MCF7 cells. In treated SKBR3 cells, a
decline in the c-Flip mRNA level was determined. Furthermore,

release of cytokines, IL-6, IL-10, and TNF-alpha, was determined in cell culture supernatants. CpG/DcMNP treatment leads to an increase in the release of IL-6 in MDA-MB231 and SKBR3 cells, whereas release of IL-10 and TNF-alpha did not change significantly. It is indicated that CpG-ODN may show its cytotoxic effect by regulating the expression of apoptosis-related genes and the release of cytokine in breast cancer cells. (C) 2016 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [Pourianazar, Negar Taghavi; Gunduz, Ufuk] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Gunduz, Ufuk] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University Pourianazar, NT (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey. Negar_taghavi22@yahoo.com Taghavi Pourianazar, Negar/IZP-9751-2023 Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [2215, 1002] Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)) This work is supported by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK-grant 2215 and 1002). 59 11 11 1 45 ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV AMSTERDAM PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS 0378-5173 1873-3476 INT J PHARMACEUT Int. J. Pharm. DEC 30 2016 515 1-2 11 19 10.1016/j.ijpharm.2016.10.007 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2016.10.007> 9 Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy ED8WD 27717915 2025-06-24 WOS:000389150700002 J Menendez, JA; Vazquez-Martin, A; Oliveras-Ferraros, C; Garcia-Villalba, R; Carrasco-Pancorbo, A; Fernandez-Gutierrez, A; Segura-Carreter, A Menendez, Javier A.; Vazquez-Martin, Alejandro; Oliveras-Ferraros, Cristina; Garcia-Villalba, Rocio; Carrasco-Pancorbo, Alegria; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-Carreter, Antonio Extra-virgin olive oil polyphenols inhibit HER2 (erbB-2)-induced malignant transformation in human breast epithelial cells: Relationship between the chemical structures of extra-virgin olive oil secoiridoids and lignans and their inhibitory activities on the tyrosine kinase activity of HER2 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY English Article olive oil; Mediterranean diet; phenolics; breast cancer; HER2; tyrosine kinases MONOUNSATURATED FATTY-ACID; APIGENIN INDUCES APOPTOSIS; C-HA-RAS; OLEIC-ACID; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; CANCER-CELLS; TRASTUZUMAB HERCEPTIN(TM); CAPILLARY-ELECTROPHORESIS; BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES; MOLECULAR-MECHANISMS Depending on their structure, Some polyphenols (e.g. flavonoids) abundantly found in plant-derived beverages Such as green tea can efficiently inhibit tyrosine kinase and serine/threonine kinase activities. Extra-virgin olive oil (EVOO - the juice of the olive obtained solely by pressing and consumed without any further refining process) is unique among other vegetable oils because of the high level of naturally occurring phenolic compounds, We explored the ability of EVOO polyphenols to modulate HER2 tyrosine kinase receptor-induced in vitro transformed phenotype in human breast epithelial cells. Using MCF10A normal breast epithelial cells retrovirally engineered to overexpress the wild-type sequence of human HER2, we further determined the relationship between chemical structures of EVOO-

derived phenolics and their inhibitory activities on the tyrosine kinase activity of the HER2 oncoprotein. When the activation (phosphorylation) status of HER2 was semi-quantitatively measured the secoiridoids blocked HER2 signaling by rapidly reducing the activation status of the 1248 tyrosine residue (Y1248), the main autophosphorylation site of HER2. EVOO-derived single phenols tyrosol and hydroxytyrosol and the phenolic acid elenolic acid failed to significantly decrease HER2 tyrosine kinase activity. The anti-HER2 tyrosine kinase activity IC₅₀ values were up to 5-times lower in the presence of EVOO-derived lignans and secoiridoids than in the presence of EVOO-derived single phenols and phenolic acids. EVOO polyphenols induced strong tumoricidal effects by selectively triggering high levels of apoptotic cell death in HER2-positive MCF10A/HER2 cells but not in MCF10A/pBABL matched control cells. EVOO lignans and secoiridoids prevented HER2-induced in vitro transformed phenotype as they inhibited colony formation of MCF10A/HER2 cells in soft-agar. Our current findings not only molecularly support recent epidemiological evidence revealing that EVOO-related anti-breast cancer effects primarily affect the occurrence of breast tumors over-expressing the type I receptor tyrosine kinase HER2 but further suggest that the stereochemistry of EVOO-derived lignans and secoiridoids might provide an excellent and safe platform for the design of new HER2 targeted anti-breast cancer drugs. [Menendez, Javier A.;

Vazquez-Martin, Alejandro; Oliveras-Ferraros, Cristina] Dr Josep Trueta Univ Hosp Girona, ICO, Hlth Serv Div Catalonia, Girona Biomed Res Inst IdIBGi, E-17007 Girona, Catalonia, Spain; [Garcia-Villalba, Rocio; Carrasco-Pancorbo, Alegria; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-Carreter, Antonio] Univ Granada, Dept Analyt Chem, Fac Sci, E-18071 Granada, Spain Institut Catala d'Oncologia; Universitat de Girona; Girona University Hospital Dr. Josep Trueta; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Girona (IDIBGI); University of Granada Menendez, JA (corresponding author), Dr Josep Trueta Univ Hosp Girona, ICO, Hlth Serv Div Catalonia, Girona Biomed Res Inst IdIBGi, Ave Francia S-N, E-17007 Girona, Catalonia, Spain. jmenendez@ico.scs.es; ansegura@ugr.es

Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014; Villalba, Rocio/G-7217-2015; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/A-9533-2009; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/C-6148-2016; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014

Simal-Gandara, Jesus/0000-0001-9215-9737; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598; Carrasco Pancorbo, Alegria/0000-0001-8856-4676; Garcia Villalba, Rocio/0000-0003-1883-1673 Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation (TX, USA) [BCTR0600894]; Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria -FIS-, Spain [CP05-00090, P106-0778, RD06-0020-0028]; Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain); Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia [CTQ2005-01914/BQU]; Junta de Andalucia [AGR-02619] Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation (TX, USA) (Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria -FIS-, Spain(Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain); Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia(Spanish Government); Junta de Andalucia(Junta de Andalucia) Javier A. Menendez is the recipient of a Basic, Clinical and Translational Research Award (BCTR0600894) from the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation (TX, USA). This study was

supported in part by Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria -FIS-, Spain, Grants CP05-00090, P106-0778 and RD06-0020-0028 to Javier A. Menendez). Javier A. Menendez and Antonio Segura-Carretero are also supported by a Grant from the Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain) and by the Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia CTQ2005-01914/BQU and Junta de Andalucia (Proyecto de Excelencia AGR-02619).

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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
Oncology 389WT 19082476 Bronze 2025-06-

24 WOS:000262127000005

J Manguoglu, AE; Lüleci, G; Özçelik, T; Çolak, T; Schayek, H; Akaydin, M; Friedman, E Manguoglu, A. Esra; Luleci, Guven; Ozcelik, Tayfun; Colak, Taner; Schayek, Hagit; Akaydin, Mustafa; Friedman, Eitan Germline Mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 Genes in Turkish Breast/Ovarian Cancer Patients HUMAN MUTATION English Article

BRCA1; BRCA2; DGGE; PTT; Turkish Population; high risk for breast cancer In this study we genotyped Turkish breast/ovarian cancer patients for BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations: protein truncation test (PTT) for exon 11 BRCA1 of and, multiplex PCR and denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) for BRCA2, complemented by DNA sequencing. In addition, a modified restriction assay was used for analysis of the predominant Jewish mutations: 185delAG, 5382InsC, Tyr978X (BRCA1) and 6174delT (BRCA2). Eighty three breast/ovarian cancer patients were screened: twenty three had a positive family history of breast/ovarian cancer, ten were males with breast cancer at any age, in eighteen the disease was diagnosed under 40 years of age, one patient had ovarian cancer in addition to breast cancer and one patient had ovarian cancer. All the rest (n=30) were considered sporadic breast cancer cases. Overall, 3 pathogenic mutations (3/53-5.7%) were detected, all in high risk individuals (3/23 - 13%): a novel (2990insA) and a previously described mutation (R1203X) in BRCA1, and a novel mutation (9255delT) in BRCA2. In addition, three missense mutations [two novel (T42S, N2742S) and a previously published one (S384F)] and two neutral polymorphisms (P9P, P2532P) were detected in BRCA2. Notably none of the male breast cancer patients harbored any mutation, and none of the tested individuals carried any of the Jewish mutations. Our findings suggest that there are no predominant mutations within exon 11 of the BRCA1 and in BRCA2 gene in Turkish high risk families. (c) 2003 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [Manguoglu, A. Esra; Luleci, Guven] Akdeniz Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biol & Genet, Antalya, Turkey; [Manguoglu, A. Esra; Schayek, Hagit; Friedman, Eitan] Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Danek Gertner Inst Genet, Susanne Levy Gertner Oncogenet Unit, IL-52621 Tel Hashomer, Israel; [Ozcelik, Tayfun] Tel Aviv Univ, Sackler Sch Med, Ramat Aviv, Israel; [Colak, Taner; Akaydin, Mustafa] Bilkent Univ, Dept Mol Biol & Genet, TR-06533 Ankara, Turkey; Akdeniz Univ, Fac Med, Dept Surg, TR-07070 Antalya, Turkey Akdeniz University; Chaim Sheba Medical Center; Tel Aviv University; Sackler Faculty of Medicine; Ihsan Dogramaci Bilkent University; Akdeniz University Friedman,

E (corresponding author), Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Danek Gertner Inst Genet, Susanne Levy Gertner Oncogenet Unit, IL-52621 Tel Hashomer, Israel. eitan211@netvision.net.il Middle East

Cancer Consortium (MECC); Haifa Rotary Club; Moshe Greidinger Scholarship Fund; Aspendos Rotary Club Middle East Cancer Consortium (MECC); Haifa Rotary Club; Moshe Greidinger Scholarship Fund; Aspendos Rotary Club Grant sponsor: Middle East Cancer Consortium (MECC) to Eitan Friedman; Grant sponsors: Aspendos and Haifa Rotary Clubs; Moshe Greidinger Scholarship Fund. 34

21 21 0 1 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 1059-7794 1098-1004 HUM MUTAT Hum. Mutat. APR 2003 21 4

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Genetics & Heredity Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Genetics & Heredity VH8XX

2025-06-24 WOS:000457435600007

J Oddo, VM; Mabli, J Oddo, Vanessa M.; Mabli, James Association of Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Psychological Distress AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article SEASONAL

AFFECTIVE-DISORDER; SERIOUS MENTAL-ILLNESS; MEDITERRANEAN DIETARY PATTERN; POISSON REGRESSION APPROACH; FOOD INSECURITY; DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS; WELFARE RECIPIENTS; GENERAL-POPULATION; FINANCIAL STRAIN; UNITED-STATES Objectives. We assessed whether households' participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) was associated with improvements in well-being, as indicated by lower rates of psychological distress. Methods. We used longitudinal data for 3146 households in 30 states, collected between October 2011 and September 2012 for the SNAP Food Security survey, the largest longitudinal national survey of SNAP participants to date. Analyses compared households within days of program entry to the same households approximately 6 months later. We measured psychological distress in the past 30 days on a 6-item Kessler screening scale and used multivariable regression to estimate associations between SNAP participation and psychological distress. Results. A smaller percentage of household heads exhibited psychological distress after 6 months of participation in SNAP than at baseline (15.3% vs 23.2%; difference=-7.9%). In adjusted models, SNAP participation was associated with a decrease in psychological distress (adjusted relative risk = 0.72; 95% confidence interval=0.66, 0.78). Conclusions. Continuing support for federal nutrition programs, such as SNAP, may reduce the public health burden of mental illness, thus improving well-being among vulnerable populations. [Oddo, Vanessa M.; Mabli, James]

Math Policy Res, Cambridge, MA USA; [Oddo, Vanessa M.] Johns Hopkins Bloomberg Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Int Hlth, Program Human Nutr, Baltimore, MD 21205 USA Mathematica; Johns Hopkins University; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Oddo, VM (corresponding author), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Int Hlth, 615 N Wolfe St, Room W2501, Baltimore, MD 21205 USA. voddol1@jhu.edu Mathematica Policy

Research [GS-10F-0050L] Mathematica Policy Research This article uses data from the SNAP Food Security (SNAPFS) study. The SNAPFS study was designed by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), and was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research under Contract number GS-10F-0050L

with FNS. The Harry D. Kruse Publication Award in Human Nutrition is gratefully acknowledged. 49 53 57 1 11 AMER
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E30 E35 10.2105/AJPH.2014.302480

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Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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Index (SSCI) Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
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J Siraj, AK; Bu, R; Iqbal, K; Siraj, N; Al-Haqawi, W; Al-Badawi, IA; Parvathareddy, SK; Masoodi, T; Tulbah, A; Al-Dayel, F; Al-Kuraya, KS Siraj, Abdul K.; Bu, Rong; Iqbal, Kaleem; Siraj, Nabil; Al-Haqawi, Wael; Al-Badawi, Ismail A.; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Masoodi, Tariq; Tulbah, Asma; Al-Dayel, Fouad; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S. Prevalence, spectrum, and founder effect of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations in epithelial ovarian cancer from the Middle East HUMAN MUTATION
English Article

BRCA1; BRCA2; epithelial; mutation; ovarian cancer BREAST-CANCER; WOMEN; RISK; CARRIERS; SURGERY; ACCOUNT Germline mutations in breast cancer susceptibility gene 1 and 2 have previously been estimated to contribute to 13-18% of all epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC). To characterize the prevalence and effect of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations in Middle Eastern EOC patients, BRCA mutation screening was performed in 407 unselected ovarian cancer patients using targeted capture and/or Sanger sequencing. A total of 19 different pathogenic variants (PVs) were identified in 50 (12.3%) women. Nine PVs were recurrent accounting for 80% of cases with PVs (40/50) in the entire cohort. Founder mutation analysis revealed only two mutations (c.4136_4137delCT and c.1140dupG) sharing the same haplotypes thus representing founder mutations in the Middle Eastern population. Identification of the mutation spectrum, prevalence, and founder effect in Middle Eastern population facilitates genetic counseling, risk assessment, and development of a cost-effective screening strategy. [Siraj, Abdul K.; Bu, Rong; Iqbal, Kaleem; Siraj, Nabil; Al-Haqawi, Wael; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar; Masoodi, Tariq; Al-Kuraya, Khawla S.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Res Ctr, Human Canc Genom Res, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Badawi, Ismail A.] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Tulbah, Asma] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Pathol & Lab Med, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Al-Dayel, Fouad] King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Pathol, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center; King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Al-Kuraya, KS (corresponding author), King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Canc, Human Canc Genom Res, Res Ctr, MBC 98-16, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia. kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Bu, Rong/JBI-9735-2023; Siraj, Nabil/IQU-4189-2023; Parvathareddy, Sandeep Kumar/JBI-9330-2023; Masoodi, Tariq/C-9843-2012; Iqbal, Kaleem/GXH-7291-2022; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022 Masoodi, Tariq/0000-0002-9186-6349; Al Dayel, Fouad/0000-0001-6175-9051; , Nabil/0000-0002-9412-5909; Alkuraya,

Khawla/0000-0002-4126-3419; Iqbal, Muhammad Kaleem/0000-0001-5634-5030 34 13 14 0 2 WILEY

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J Djuric, Z; Vanloon, G; Radakovich, K; Dilaure, NM; Heilbrun, LK; Sen, A Djuric, Zora; Vanloon, Glee;

Radakovich, Katherine; Dilaure, Nora M.; Heilbrun, Lance K.; Sen, Ananda Design of a Mediterranean Exchange List

Diet Implemented by Telephone Counseling JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION English Article

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK;

RANDOMIZED-TRIAL; BODY-WEIGHT; GREEK DIET; OLIVE OIL; CANCER; INTERVENTION; SURVIVAL; FRUIT; CAROTENOIDS A Greek-Mediterranean dietary pattern has two distinct aspects that differ relative to average intakes in the United States: a high intake of monounsaturated fats and a high intake of fruit and vegetables. The purpose of the study was to develop and test an exchange list Greek-Mediterranean diet that could be used in future clinical trials of breast cancer prevention. A total of 69 women, ages 25 to 59 years, were randomized to either continue their own usual diet or follow an intervention diet for 6 months during 2004 through 2005. Intervention goals were to decrease usual fat intakes by about half and to replace those fats with olive oil and other high-monounsaturated fatty acid foods; increase fruit and vegetable intakes to 7 to 9 servings/day, depending on energy intake; and consume at least one serving per day each of culinary herbs and album vegetables. Registered dietitians provided exchange goals and individualized telephone counseling, and diets were self-selected using a Mediterranean exchange list developed specifically for this study. Changes in diet were assessed by 7-day food records. Results demonstrated that counseling using the Mediterranean exchange list was effective for large dietary changes relative to the nonintervention group. Repeated measures analysis of variance indicated a statistically significant 48% increase in dietary monounsaturated fat with no appreciable change in total fat intake, and a significant increase in fruit and vegetable intake from 4.0 to 8.6 servings/day ($P < 0.05$).

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J Adamo, V; Ricciardi, GRR; Giuffrida, D; Scandurra, G; Russo,
 A; Blasi, L; Spadaro, P; Iacono, C; Parra, HJS; Savarino, A;
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 Franchina, V; Caruso, M Adamo, Vincenzo;
 Ricciardi, Giuseppina Rosaria Rita; Giuffrida, Dario; Scandurra,
 Giuseppa; Russo, Antonio; Blasi, Livio; Spadaro, Pietro; Iacono,
 Carmelo; Soto Parra, Hector J.; Savarino, Antonino; Ferrau,
 Francesco; Zerilli, Filippo; Verderame, Francesco; Butera,
 Alfredo; Santangelo, Carlo; Franchina, Veronica; Caruso, Michele

Eribulin mesylate use as third-line therapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer (VESPRY): a prospective, multicentre, observational study THERAPEUTIC ADVANCES IN MEDICAL ONCOLOGY English Article

eribulin; metastatic breast cancer; multicentre; prospective; real world; third line ANTHRACYCLINE; EFFICACY; WOMEN; TAXANE; SITE Background: In real-world practice, eribulin mesylate provides significant survival benefit, with a manageable safety profile in heavily pretreated patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC). Methods: In this prospective, open-label, multicentre, observational study we evaluated the effectiveness and tolerability of eribulin as third-line treatment in a homogeneous population. The primary endpoints were the safety profile and response in metastatic sites; secondary endpoints included the response in different subtypes, overall response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS). Results: From 2013 to 2016, 118 women were treated in 21 Sicilian institutions; the median age was 58 years (range 29-79), with 69% of patients under 65. The median cycles of eribulin were 5.5 (range 1-26). The most common adverse event was neutropenia (9.3%, 3 cases of grade 3, 4 of grade 4); only 1 case of QT prolongation was reported. Eribulin was effective in controlling metastatic disease in all sites, and it achieved the highest ORR in brain (16%) and liver (14.9%). Median OS was 31.8 months (95% CI 27.9-34.4) and median PFS 5.5 months (95% CI 4.2-6.6). PFS was 5.2 months (95% CI 2.8-8.4) in patients with triple-negative subtype. Median PFS was longer in patients over 65 years (6.1 months, 95% CI 4.4-8.3). In patients who had visceral metastases PFS was 5.5 months (95% CI 3.5-6.6) and OS 33.9 months (95% CI 29.8-40.8). Conclusions: Eribulin as third-line treatment shows an acceptable safety profile and a substantial antitumour activity in the treatment of MBC, even in elderly patients and in those with visceral disease.

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Messina; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; University of Palermo; A.R.N.A.S. Ospedali Civico Di Cristina Benfratelli; Civile M.P. Arezzo Hospital; University of Catania; University Catania Hospital; Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Policlinico Vittorio Emanuele Presidio Ferraotto Adamo, V (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Med Oncol Unit AO Papardo, Messina, Italy.; Adamo, V (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Dept Human Pathol, Messina, Italy.; Adamo, V (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Med Oncol, Messina, Italy.; Adamo, V (corresponding author), Papardo Hosp, Oncol Hematol Dept, I-98158 Messina, Italy.; Adamo, V (corresponding author), Papardo Hosp, Med Oncol Unit, I-98158 Messina, Italy. vadamo@unime.it Scandurra, Giuseppa/ABA-1407-2020; Giuffrida, Dario/AAT-2484-2020; Russo, Antonio/JBJ-3134-2023; de Rosa, Francesco/AAC-5935-2022; SOTO PARRA, HECTOR/IZE-2180-2023 Scandurra, Giuseppa/0000-0001-8025-581X; SOTO PARRA, HECTOR/0000-0001-7966-4472 Eisai Eisai(Eisai Co Ltd) The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and publication of this article: Medical writing assistance was funded by Eisai. 20 10 11 0
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J Jalili, F; Tehrani, GA; Mirzaahamdi, S
Jalili, Farzaneh; Tehrani, Golnaz Asaadi; Mirzaahamdi, Sina
Evaluation of CAMD1 Gene Promoter
Hypermethylation in Human Papillomavirus Positive Cytological
Samples of Cervical Cancer MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER
English Article

Human papillomavirus; Uterine cervical neoplasms;
Hypermethylation; Epigenomics METHYLATION; EXPRESSION

Background: Cervical cancer (CC) is the second most common type of cancer among women. A key factor in developing the disease is the human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Aberrant DNA hypermethylation in gene promoter regions is one of the most well-defined epigenetic alterations in tumors. This study aimed to investigate cell adhesion molecule 1 (CADM1), promoter methylation in HPV serological positive samples in the Iranian population. Method: Genomic DNA was extracted from cervical smears from patients and healthy patients acting as a control group for this analytical observational case-control investigation. Reverse dot blotting was performed to first identify the presence of HPV DNA infection. After that, each sample was transformed by being treated with sodium bisulfite, and MSP was then used to determine the CADM1 gene's level of methylation. Results: Among total number of positive HPV samples (n = 52), 63.5% methylated, 23% hemi-methylated, and 13.5% were unmethylated. On the contrary, in the control group (n=38), 11% methylated, 71% hemi-methylated, and 18% were unmethylated (P < 0.0001). Furthermore, comparing the methylation status among high, low and high/low patients indicated that methylation was (66.66, 24.24, and 9.09%), (25, 66.66, and 8.33%), and (14.28, 57.14%, and 28.57%), respectively (P < 0.0001). Conclusion: The present study confirmed that the

methylation status of CADM1 gene was significantly higher in HPV-positive patients than in patients negative for HPV DNA. Moreover, the CADM1 pattern of the gene was associated with the high-risk subtypes of HPV, not with the low-risk ones. Therefore, CADM1 methylation appeared to be a promising biomarker for future studies. [Jalili, Farzaneh; Tehrani, Golnaz Asaadi; Mirzaahamdi, Sina] Islamic Azad Univ, Dept Genet, Zanzan Branch, Zanzan, Iran Islamic Azad University Tehrani, GA (corresponding author), Islamic Azad Univ, Dept Genet, Zanzan Branch, Zanzan, Iran. golnaz_asaadi@yahoo.com

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J Graziani, V; Scognamiglio, M; Belli, V; Esposito, A;
 D'Abrosca, B; Chambery, A; Russo, R; Panella, M; Russo, A;
 Ciardiello, F; Troiani, T; Potenza, N; Fiorentino, A
 Graziani, Vittoria; Scognamiglio, Monica; Belli,
 Valentina; Esposito, Assunta; D'Abrosca, Brigida; Chambery,
 Angela; Russo, Rosita; Panella, Marta; Russo, Aniello; Ciardiello,
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 Antonio Metabolomic approach for a rapid
 identification of natural products with cytotoxic activity against
 human colorectal cancer cells SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

English Article
 INHIBITS TUMOR-GROWTH; COLON-CANCER; ASTRAGALUS-
 MEMBRANACEUS; ACQUIRED-RESISTANCE; SAPONINS; CHEMOTHERAPY;
 CETUXIMAB; L.; DEREPLICATION; METABOLITES The discovery of
 bioactive compounds from natural sources entails an extremely
 lengthy process due to the timescale and complexity of traditional
 methodologies. In our study, we used a rapid NMR based metabolomic
 approach as tool to identify secondary metabolites with anti-
 proliferative activity against a panel of human colorectal cancer
 cell lines with different mutation profiles. For this purpose,
 fourteen Fabaceae species of Mediterranean vegetation were
 investigated using a double screening method: H-1 NMR profiling
 enabled the identification of the main compounds present in the
 mixtures, whilst parallel biological assays allowed the selection
 of two plant extracts based on their strong anti-proliferative
 properties. Using high-resolution 2D NMR spectroscopy, putative
 active constituents were identified in the mixture and isolated by
 performing a bio-guided fractionation of the selected plant
 extracts. As a result, we found two active principles: a
 cycloartane glycoside and protodioscin derivative. Interestingly,
 these metabolites displayed a preferential anti-proliferative
 effect on colon cancer cell lines with an intrinsic resistance to
 anti-EGFR therapies. Our work provides an NMR-based metabolomic
 approach as a powerful and efficient tool to discover natural
 products with anticancer activities circumventing time-consuming
 procedures. [Graziani, Vittoria; Scognamiglio, Monica; Esposito,
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J Berc, G Berc, Gordana
 Croatian Experience with the Refugee Crisis on the Balkan
 Route and Possible Implications for Social Work Practice and
 Education JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL WORK

English Article
 Migration; Legislation; Human rights; Social services;
 Psychosocial support; Social work MENTAL-HEALTH The purpose of
 this review article is to describe some aspects of the migration
 crises experience that Croatia as a Member State on the European
 Union external border went through as a transit country on the
 Balkan route 2015-2016. In that period of time, migrant movement
 was the most intensive, when Croatia received more than 600,000
 refugees and migrants who migrated mainly from Syria, Afghanistan,
 Pakistan, and other Middle East countries, escaping from the war
 devastation. The international and national legal frameworks on
 refugees' rights' protection are presented as well as EU funds for
 the refugee crisis and improving migration management. The main
 focus is on elaboration of organized social services and
 psychosocial support in Croatian reception centers. Interplay
 between public and civil sector in providing needed services for
 the different migrants' needs is explained. Since Croatia in 1990s
 experienced a strong war devastation and refugee crisis,
 comparison on similarities and differences basis is described.
 Migrants' reception-recovery process and aspects of the role of
 the social work profession are highlighted, as well as possible
 improvement in social work practice and education based on the

recent migrant crisis experience. [Berc, Gordana] Univ Zagreb, Fac Law, Dept Social Work, Nazorova 51, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

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J Caruso, A; Accattatis, FM; Giordano, C; Gelsomino, L; Del Console, P; Fiorita, MF; Gyorffy, B; Bianchi, L; Carleo, A; De Salvo, R; Simoes, BM; Clarke, RB; Memeo, L; Colarossi, C; Aiello, E; Conforti, F; Fuqua, SAW; Todaro, M; Stassi, G; Morelli, C; Sisci, D; Bonofiglio, D; Catalano, S; Andò, S; Barone, I

Caruso, Amanda; Accattatis, Felice Maria; Giordano, Cinzia; Gelsomino, Luca; Del Console, Piercarlo; Fiorita, Maria Francesca; Gyorffy, Balazs; Bianchi, Laura; Carleo, Alfonso; De Salvo, Rossana; Simoes, Bruno M.; Clarke, Robert B.; Memeo, Lorenzo; Colarossi, Cristina; Aiello, Eleonora; Conforti, Francesco; Fuqua, Suzanne A. W.; Todaro, Matilde; Stassi, Giorgio; Morelli, Catia; Sisci, Diego; Bonofiglio, Daniela; Catalano, Stefania; Ando, Sebastiano; Barone, Ines

Adipocyte/Tumor cell crosstalk via IGF-1/TXNIP axis promotes malignancy and endocrine resistance in breast cancer CELL COMMUNICATION AND SIGNALING English Article

Breast Cancer; Endocrine resistance; Adipocytes; Tumor microenvironment; Obesity; IGF-1; TXNIP

ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR-ALPHA; THIOREDOXIN-INTERACTING PROTEIN; GROWTH-FACTOR; TAMOXIFEN RESISTANCE; EXPRESSION; TXNIP; METASTASIS; SURVIVAL Background Despite significant improvements in the outcome of Estrogen Receptor (ER) alpha-positive breast cancer (BC) following the use of endocrine therapies, resistance remains a major challenge. Clinical studies proved that obesity, in addition to promote BC progression, is associated with a reduced efficacy to these treatments, but mechanisms remain unclear. Methods We used co-culture systems followed by validation through an 'ex vivo' model of human mammary obese (Ob) adipocytes and obese endocrine-resistant metastatic Patient-Derived Organoids (PDOs). Transcriptomics with MixOmics-MINT and MetaCore Functional Tools along with lentiviral and pharmacological approaches provide insights into mechanisms. Clinical relevance was investigated using public datasets, transcriptome-based (n = 375), and immunohistochemistry-based (n = 65) evaluations. Results In a model of co-culture, we demonstrated that conditioned media (CM) released by 3T3-L1A adipocytes reduced the sensitivity of parental MCF-7 BC cells to the inhibitory effects of Tamoxifen (Tam) on growth, motility and invasion and significantly increased the proliferative, motile and invasive phenotype of Tam-resistant (TR) BC cells. Transcriptomics identified TXNIP (Thioredoxin-interacting protein), a known tumor suppressor gene, as a network central hub, that was significantly down-regulated in CM-treated MCF-7 and TR cells. Accordingly, TXNIP expression was negatively correlated with Body Mass Index (BMI) in BC patients. Lentiviral TXNIP overexpression and pharmacological induction of TXNIP (i.e.

SAHA) or the blockade of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-1) signaling, an obesity hallmark able to affect TXNIP expression, reversed CM-mediated effects. TXNIP down-regulation, proliferation and motility in TR cells were exacerbated by CM derived from Ob 3T3-L1A, and combination of an IGF-1 inhibitor and SAHA abrogated Ob-CM activities. Results were also validated in aromatase inhibitor-resistant BC cells. The effectiveness of IGF-1/TXNIP axis inhibition was confirmed using an 'ex vivo' model of human mammary obese adipocytes and PDO models. Finally, retrospective analyses demonstrated that an IGF-1(high)/TXNIPlow signature was correlated with poorer survival in endocrine-treated BC patients. Conclusions In conclusion, our study sheds new light on adipocyte/BC cell crosstalk, underscoring the potential of targeting IGF-1/TXNIP axis to block this harmful connection, especially in the context of obesity. [Caruso, Amanda; Accattatis, Felice Maria; Giordano, Cinzia; Gelsomino, Luca; Del Console, Piercarlo; Fiorita, Maria Francesca; Morelli, Catia; Sisci, Diego; Bonofiglio, Daniela; Catalano, Stefania; Ando, Sebastiano; Barone, Ines] Univ Calabria, Dept Pharm Hlth & Nutr Sci, Via P Bucci, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy; [Giordano, Cinzia; Gelsomino, Luca; Del Console, Piercarlo; Fiorita, Maria Francesca; Morelli, Catia; Sisci, Diego; Bonofiglio, Daniela; Catalano, Stefania; Ando, Sebastiano; Barone, Ines] Univ Calabria, Ctr Sanitario, Via P Bucci, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy; [Giordano, Cinzia; Catalano, Stefania] AO Annunziata, Clin Lab Unit, I-87100 Cosenza, Italy; [Gyorffy, Balazs] Semmelweis Univ, Dept Bioinformat, H-1094 Budapest, Hungary; [Gyorffy, Balazs] Univ Pecs, Med Sch, Dept Biophys, H-7624 Pecs, Hungary; [Gyorffy, Balazs] HUN REN Res Ctr Nat Sci, Inst Mol Life Sci, Canc Biomarker Res Grp, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary; [Bianchi, Laura; De Salvo, Rossana] Univ Siena, Dept Life Sci, Lab Funct Prote, Siena, Italy; [Carleo, Alfonso] Univ Salerno, Scuola Med Salernitana, Dept Med Surg & Dent, Lab Mol Med & Genom, Baronissi, Italy; [Simoes, Bruno M.; Clarke, Robert B.] Univ Manchester, Fac Biol Med & Hlth, Manchester Acad Hlth Sci Ctr, Manchester Breast Ctr, Div Canc Sci, Sch Med Sci, Manchester, England; [Memeo, Lorenzo; Colarossi, Cristina; Aiello, Eleonora] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Dept Expt Oncol, Pathol Unit, Catania, Italy; [Conforti, Francesco] Annunziata Hosp, Div Pathol Anat, Cosenza, Italy; [Fuqua, Suzanne A. W.] Baylor Coll Med, Lester & Sue Smith Breast Ctr, 1 Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX USA; [Todaro, Matilde] Univ Palermo, Dept Hlth Promot Sci Internal Med & Med Specialtie, Palermo, Italy; [Stassi, Giorgio] Univ Palermo, Dept Precis Med Med Surg & Crit Care, Palermo, Italy

University of Calabria; University of Calabria; Semmelweis University; University of Pecs; HUN-REN; HUN-REN Research Centre for Natural Sciences; University of Siena; University of Salerno; University of Manchester; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; Baylor College of Medicine; University of Palermo; University of Palermo Catalano, S; Barone, I (corresponding author), Univ Calabria, Dept Pharm Hlth & Nutr Sci, Via P Bucci, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy.; Catalano, S; Barone, I (corresponding author), Univ Calabria, Ctr Sanitario, Via P Bucci, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy.; Catalano, S (corresponding author), AO Annunziata, Clin Lab Unit, I-87100 Cosenza, Italy. stefania.catalano@unical.it; ines.barone@unical.it Simoes, Bruno/AAB-2582-2019; Bonofiglio, Daniela/AAV-8371-2020; Györfy, Balázs/H-1620-2017; Del Console, Piercarlo/MAI-0694-2025; Accattatis, Felice Maria/JPW-7881-2023

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Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research [202239N8PR, CUP H53D23006360006]; PRIN PNRR 2022-European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research, PNRR [P2022YAKJY, CUP H53D23010120001]; European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research [2022AA4FTJ, CUP H53D23006420006, PE00000019, M4C2-I1.3, CUP B83D22001050004]; AIRC Investigator Grant (IG) [21414, 30782, 26246]; National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Hungary (PharmaLab) [RRF-2.3.1-21-2022-00015]; NCI [R01CA072038, BCRF-23-055]; NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre [NIHR203308] BANDO PRIN 2017; PRIN 2022-European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research; PRIN PNRR 2022-European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research, PNRR; European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research; AIRC Investigator Grant (IG) (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Hungary (PharmaLab); NCI (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre (National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR)) This research was funded by BANDO PRIN 2017

#2017WNKSLR, PRIN 2022-European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research - M4C2-I1.1 (#202239N8PR, CUP H53D23006360006), and PRIN PNRR 2022-European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research as part of the PNRR - M4C2-I1.1 (#P2022YAKJY, CUP H53D23010120001) to I. Barone; PRIN 2022, European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research - M4C2-I1.1 (#2022AA4FTJ, CUP H53D23006420006) to Giordano C; AIRC Investigator Grant (IG) #21414 and #30782 to S. Catalano; AIRC Investigator Grant (IG) #26246 to S. Ando; National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Hungary (PharmaLab, RRF-2.3.1-21-2022-00015) to BG; NCI R01CA072038 and BCRF-23-055 to S. Fuqua; European Union's NextGenerationEU initiative under the Italian Ministry of University and Research as part of the PNRR - M4C2-I1.3 Project PE00000019 'HEAL ITALIA' to L. Memeo (CUP B83D22001050004). BM Sim & otilde;es was funded by the NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre (NIHR203308). The views expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

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Cell Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Cell Biology 3JW0S 40462107
2025-06-24 WOS:001502081800001

J Bavi, PP; Abubaker, JA; Jehan, ZD; Al-Jomah, NA; Siraj, AK; Al-Harbi, SR; Atizado, VL; Abduljabbar, AS; Alhomoud, S; Ashari, LH; Al-Dayel, FH; Uddin, S; Al-Kuraya, KS; Alsanea, NA

Bavi, Prashant P.; Abubaker, Jehad A.; Jehan, Zeenath D.; Al-Jomah, Naif A.; Siraj, Abdul K.; Al-Harbi, Sayer R.; Atizado, Valerie L.; Abduljabbar, Alaa S.; Alhomoud, SamarJ; Ashari, Luai H.; Al-Dayel, Fouad H.; Uddin, Shahab; Al-Kuraya,

Khawla S.; Alsanea, Nasser A. Colorectal carcinomas
from Middle East - Molecular and tissue microarray analysis of
genomic instability pathwaysSAUDI MEDICAL JOURNAL

English Article

LEVEL MICROSATELLITE INSTABILITY; REVISED BETHESDA
GUIDELINES; MISMATCH REPAIR; LYNCH-SYNDROME; CANCER; EXPRESSION;
FREQUENCY; MUTATION; PROTEIN; HNPCC Objectives: To evaluate
the overall incidence of microsatellite instability (MSI),
hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer, and tumor supressor
gene (TP53) mutations in Saudi colorectal carcinomas. Methods: We
studied the MSI pathway in Saudi colorectal cancers (CRC) from 179
unselected patients using 2 methods: MSI by polymerase chain
reaction, and immunohistochemistry detection of mutL homologs 1
and mutS homologs 2 proteins. The TP53 mutations were studied by
sequencing exons 5, 6, 7, and 8. Results: Of the 150 colorectal
carcinomas analyzed for MSI, 16% of the tumors showed high level
instability (MSI-H), 19.3% had low-level instability (MSI-L) and
the remaining 64% tumors were stable. Survival of the MSI-H group
was better as compared to the MSI-L or microsatellite stable group
($p=0.0217$). In the MSI-H group, 48% were familial MSI tumors,
which could be attributable to the high incidence of consanguinity
in the Saudi population. The TP53 mutations were found in 24% of
the cases studied. Conclusions: A high proportion of familial MSI
cases and a lower incidence of TP53 mutations are some of the
hallmarks of the Saudi colorectal carcinomas, which need to be
explored further.

[Bavi, Prashant P.; Abubaker, Jehad A.;
Jehan, Zeenath D.; Al-Jomah, Naif A.; Siraj, Abdul K.; Al-Harbi,
Sayer R.; Atizado, Valerie L.; Uddin, Shahab; Al-Kuraya, Khawla
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Arabia. kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Aldayel, Fouad/KHT-6847-2024;
Siraj, Abdul/IQW-1179-2023; Binjumah, Naif/JCE-8161-2023; Alsanea,
Nasser/J-1565-2016; Alkuraya, Khawla/AFQ-7946-2022; Uddin,
Shahab/AFH-8541-2022; BAVI, PRASHANT/B-2123-2009 Alsanea,
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Medicine, General & InternalScience Citation Index Expanded
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J Hillyer, LM; Hucik, B; Baracuhy, EM; Lin, Z; Muller, WJ;
Robinson, LE; Ma, DWL Hillyer, Lyn M.; Hucik,
Barbora; Baracuhy, Enzo M.; Lin, Zhen; Muller, William J.;

Robinson, Lindsay E.; Ma, David W. L. Her-2 Breast
Cancer Outcomes Are Mitigated by Consuming n-3 Polyunsaturated,
Saturated, and Monounsaturated Fatty Acids Compared to n-6
Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids NUTRIENTS English
Article fatty acid; breast
cancer; n-3 PUFA; n-6 PUFA; MUFA; SFA MAMMARY-GLAND DEVELOPMENT;
DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET;
LIFE-STYLE; OLEIC-ACID; OLIVE OIL; FISH-OIL; RISK; CELLSLifestyle
habits, such as the consumption of a healthy diet, may prevent up
to 30-50% of breast cancer (BC) cases. Dietary fats are of
specific interest, as research provides strong evidence regarding
the association of dietary fats and BC. However, there is limited
research on the role of different types of fats including
polyunsaturated (PUFA), monounsaturated (MUFA), and saturated
fatty acids (SFA). The objective of this study was to determine
the effects of lifelong exposure to various dietary fats on
mammary tumour development over a 20-week period. Female
heterozygous MMTV-neu (ndl) YD5 mouse models were fed five
maternal diets containing (1) 10% safflower oil (n-6 PUFA,
control), (2) 3% menhaden oil + 7% safflower oil (marine n-3 PUFA,
control), (3) 3% flaxseed + 7% safflower oil (plant-based n-3
PUFA), (4) 10% olive oil (MUFA), or (5) 10% lard (SFA). The
primary measures, tumour latency, volume, and multiplicity
differed by diet treatment in the following general order, n-6
PUFA > plant n-3 PUFA, SFA, MUFA > marine n-3 PUFA. Overall, these
findings show that the quality of the diet plays a significant
role influencing mammary tumour outcomes. [Hillyer, Lyn M.;
Hucik, Barbora; Baracuh, Enzo M.; Lin, Zhen; Robinson, Lindsay
E.; Ma, David W. L.] Univ Guelph, Dept Human Hlth & Nutr Sci,
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Cancer Research Society Cancer Research Society This
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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000602377900001
J Aulisa, G; Binda, C; Padua, E; Pratesi, A; Bellia, A;
Bellia, C; Lombardo, M Aulisa, Giovanni; Binda,
Claudio; Padua, Elvira; Pratesi, Antonio; Bellia, Alfonso; Bellia,
Chiara; Lombardo, Mauro If we eat soy, do we keep
the beneficial effects of the Mediterranean diet? NUTRITION &
FOOD SCIENCE English Article
Soy; Diet; Mediterranean; Soya; Health BREAST-
CANCER; HEALTHY-ADULTS; CONSUMPTION; PROTEIN; FOODS; RISK;
SUPPLEMENTATION; ADOLESCENCE; ISOFLAVONES; DISORDERS Purpose
This study aims to evaluate if soya consumption can compromise or
positively influence the effects of the Mediterranean diet (MD).

Design/methodology/approach A full literature review has been conducted as part of a proposal of a new point of view on the consumption of soya and its derivatives in areas where until a few decades ago this type of food did not exist at all. Findings There does not seem to be any contraindications for soy systematic use, therefore, excluding historical-geographical reasons, soya could be included in an MD without altering the benefits associated with it. Practical implications - Soya is not advised as a typical food in the MD, but promoting its use could probably contribute to increase the variety of the diet and likely consolidates the positive health benefits characteristic of MD. Originality/value To the best of the authors' knowledge, this review is one of the first to evaluate soybean consumption within the MD. [Aulisa, Giovanni; Binda, Claudio; Padua, Elvira; Bellia, Alfonso; Lombardo, Mauro] San Raffaele Open Univ, Dept Human Sci & Promot Qual Life, Rome, Italy; [Pratesi, Antonio] ULSS 2 Marca Trevigiana, MMG Dept, Treviso, Italy; [Bellia, Alfonso] Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Syst Med, Rome, Italy; [Bellia, Chiara] Univ Palermo, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost, Palermo, Italy ULSS 2 Marca TV; Ospedale Ca' Foncello Treviso; University of Rome Tor Vergata; University of Palermo Lombardo, M (corresponding author), San Raffaele Open Univ, Dept Human Sci & Promot Qual Life, Rome, Italy. aulisadietista@gmail.com; c.binda@libero.it; elvira.padua@uniroma5.it; pratesiantonio@gmail.com; bellia@med.uniroma2.it; chiara.bellia@unipa.it; mauro.lombardo@uniroma5.it Padua, Elvira/AAO-3237-2020; Bellia, Chiara/AAO-3725-2020; bellia, alfonso/AIA-9860-2022; Lombardo, Mauro/F-6133-2019 Lombardo, Mauro/0000-0001-7509-5487

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10 Food Science & Technology Emerging Sources Citation
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J Ioannidis, GS; Goumenakis, M; Stefanis, I; Karantanas, A; Marias, K Ioannidis, Georgios S.; Goumenakis, Michalis; Stefanis, Ioannis; Karantanas, Apostolos; Marias, Kostas
Quantification and Classification of Contrast
Enhanced Ultrasound Breast Cancer Data: A Preliminary Study
DIAGNOSTICS English Article
perfusion; models; breast carcinoma; contrast enhanced ultrasonography; prognostic factors; quantitative analysis ULTRASONOGRAPHY; DIFFERENTIATION; DIAGNOSIS; FEATURES; CRITERIA; LESIONS; BENIGN; WOMEN; US This study aimed to investigate which of the two frequently adopted perfusion models better describes the contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) perfusion signal in order to produce meaningful imaging markers with the goal of developing a machine-learning model that can classify perfusion curves as benign or malignant in breast cancer data. Twenty-five patients with high suspicion of breast cancer were analyzed with exponentially modified Gaussian (EMG) and gamma variate functions (GVF). The adjusted R-2 metric was the criterion for assessing model performance. Various classifiers were trained on the quantified perfusion curves in order to classify the curves

as benign or malignant on a voxel basis. Sensitivity, specificity, geometric mean, and AUROC were the validation metrics. The best quantification model was EMG with an adjusted R-2 of 0.60 +/- 0.26 compared to 0.56 +/- 0.25 for GVF. Logistic regression was the classifier with the highest performance (sensitivity, specificity, G(mean), and AUROC = 89.2 +/- 10.7, 70.0 +/- 18.5, 77.1 +/- 8.6, and 91.0 +/- 6.6, respectively). This classification method obtained similar results that are consistent with the current literature. Breast cancer patients can benefit from early detection and characterization prior to biopsy. [Ioannidis, Georgios S.; Goumenakis, Michalis; Stefanis, Ioannis; Karantanas, Apostolos; Marias, Kostas] Fdn Res & Technol Hellas FORTH, Computat BioMed Lab CBML, Iraklion 70013, Greece; [Goumenakis, Michalis; Karantanas, Apostolos] Univ Crete, Med Sch, Dept Radiol, Iraklion 71003, Greece; [Stefanis, Ioannis; Marias, Kostas] Hellen Mediterranean Univ, Dept Elect & Comp Engr, Iraklion 71410, Greece; [Karanatas, Apostolos] Univ Hosp, Dept Med Imaging, Iraklion 71003, Greece University of Crete; Hellenic Mediterranean University; University of Patras Ioannidis, GS (corresponding author), Fdn Res & Technol Hellas FORTH, Computat BioMed Lab CBML, Iraklion 70013, Greece. grs.ioannidis@gmail.com; mgoumenakis@gmail.com; stefanis@ics.forth.gr; karantanas@med.uoc.gr; kmarias@ics.forth.gr Marias, Kostas/AAM-2330-2021 Ioannidis, Georgios S./0000-0002-8139-5790; Goumenakis, Michail/0000-0001-6001-7865; Marias, Kostas/0000-0003-3783-5223 Stavros Niarchos Foundation Stavros Niarchos Foundation G.S.I. and I.S. acknowledge the support by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation within the framework of the project ARCHERS ("Advancing Young Researchers' Human Capital in Cutting Edge Technologies in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the Tackling of Societal Challenges"). 49 7 7 1

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11 Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine ZM2UO 35204514 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000764219100001

J Whalen, KA; Judd, S; McCullough, ML; Flanders, WD; Hartman, TJ; Bostick, RM Whalen, Kristine A.; Judd, Suzanne; McCullough, Marjorie L.; Flanders, W. Dana; Hartman, Terryl J.; Bostick, Roberd M. Paleolithic and Mediterranean Diet Pattern Scores Are Inversely Associated with All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality in Adults JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

Paleolithic diet; Mediterranean diet; diet patterns; cohort study; mortality CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-FACTORS; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; CANCER-RISK; RACIAL-DIFFERENCES; MYOCARDIAL-INFARCTION; COLORECTAL-CANCER; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; MEAT CONSUMPTION; NUT CONSUMPTION; BREAST-CANCER Background: Poor diet quality is associated with a higher risk of many chronic diseases that are among the leading causes of death in the United States. It has been hypothesized that evolutionary discordance may account for some of the higher incidence and mortality from these diseases. Objective: We investigated associations of 2 diet pattern scores, the Paleolithic and the Mediterranean, with all-

cause and cause-specific mortality in the REGARDS (REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke) study, a longitudinal cohort of black and white men and women ≥ 45 y of age. Methods: Participants completed questionnaires, including a Block food-frequency questionnaire (FFQ), at baseline and were contacted every 6 mo to determine their health status. Of the analytic cohort ($n = 21,423$), a total of 2513 participants died during a median follow-up of 6.25 y. We created diet scores from FFQ responses and assessed their associations with mortality using multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression models adjusting for major risk factors. Results: For those in the highest relative to the lowest quintiles of the Paleolithic and Mediterranean diet scores, the multivariable adjusted HRs for all-cause mortality were, respectively, 0.77 (95% CI: 0.67, 0.89; P-trend < 0.01) and 0.63 (95% CI: 0.54, 0.73; P-trend < 0.01). The corresponding HRs for all-cancer mortality were 0.72 (95% CI: 0.55, 0.95; P-trend = 0.03) and 0.64 (95% CI: 0.48, 0.84; P-trend = 0.01), and for all-cardiovascular disease mortality they were 0.78 (95% CI: 0.61, 1.00; P-trend = 0.06) and HR: 0.68 (95% CI: 0.53, 0.88; P-trend = 0.01). Conclusions: Findings from this biracial prospective study suggest that diets closer to Paleolithic or Mediterranean diet patterns may be inversely associated with all-cause and cause-specific mortality. [Whalen, Kristine A.; Flanders, W. Dana; Hartman, Terryl J.; Bostick, Roberd M.] Emory Univ, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; [Flanders, W. Dana] Emory Univ, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat & Bioinformat, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; [Judd, Suzanne] Univ Alabama Birmingham, Dept Biostat, Birmingham, AL 35294 USA; [McCullough, Marjorie L.] Amer Canc Soc, Epidemiol Res Program, Atlanta, GA 30329 USA; [Flanders, W. Dana; Hartman, Terryl J.; Bostick, Roberd M.] Emory Univ, Winship Canc Inst, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; Emory University; Rollins School Public Health; Emory University; Rollins School Public Health; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; American Cancer Society; Emory University Bostick, RM (corresponding author), Emory Univ, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA.; Bostick, RM (corresponding author), Emory Univ, Winship Canc Inst, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA. rmbosti@emory.edu McCullough, Marjorie/0000-0003-3025-6341; Whalen, Kristine/0000-0003-4418-6233

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH [U01 NS041588]; Department of Health and Human Services; Franklin Foundation National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke (NINDS)); Department of Health and Human Services; Franklin Foundation Supported by cooperative agreement U01 NS041588 from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH, and Department of Health and Human Services. Additional support was provided by the Franklin Foundation.

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics EV7VV 28179490 Bronze, Green
Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000401990600018

J Hadjisavvas, A; Charalambous, E; Adamou, A; Christodoulou, CG; Kyriacou, K Hadjisavvas, Andreas; Charalambous, Elpida; Adamou, Adamos; Christodoulou, Christina G.; Kyriacou, Kyriacos BRCA2 Germline Mutations in Cypriot Patients With Familial Breast/Ovarian Cancer HUMAN MUTATION English Article

BRCA2; germline mutations; breast cancer; Cyprus

Germline mutations in the BRCA2 gene have been shown to be associated with familial female and male breast cancer. Mutations occur throughout the entire coding region of the gene, and there is considerable ethnic and geographical diversity in the deleterious mutations detected in different populations. No data exist on the role of the BRCA2 gene in the Cypriot population. In this study we present the results of characterizing mutations in the BRCA2 gene, in 26 Cypriot families with multiple cases of breast / ovarian cancer. The entire coding region, including splice sites, of BRCA2 were sequenced using cycle sequencing. In total 29 BRCA2 variants were detected which include 3 truncating mutations, 8 missense mutations, 6 polymorphisms and 12 intronic variants. The 3 truncating mutations are frameshift mutation 8984delG (exon 22), and two nonsense mutations, namely C1913X (exon 11) which is a novel mutation, and K3326X (exon 27). It is of interest that frameshift mutation 8984delG was the most frequent, since it was detected in 5 patients from three different families. Among the 6 polymorphisms detected, polymorphism T77T is novel and similarly 4 of the 12 intronic variants were also novel, namely IVS1+8G>A, IVS1-96insA, IVS4+36A>G and IVS11-51G>T. These results show that deleterious BRCA2 mutations, occur at the same frequency, about 20%, in Cypriot families, as that recorded in other European populations. We conclude that the BRCA2 gene plays a significant role in the familial breast cancer phenotype in the Cypriot population. (C) 2003 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [Hadjisavvas,

Andreas; Charalambous, Elpida; Kyriacou, Kyriacos] Cyprus Inst Neurol & Genet, Dept Electron Microscopy & Mol Pathol, POB 23462, CY-1683 Nicosia, Cyprus; [Adamou, Adamos] Bank Cyprus Oncol Ctr, Nicosia, Cyprus; [Christodoulou, Christina G.] Cyprus Inst Neurol & Genet, Dept Mol Virol, Nicosia, Cyprus Cyprus Institute of Neurology & Genetics; Cyprus Institute of Neurology & Genetics

Kyriacou, K (corresponding author), Cyprus Inst Neurol & Genet, Dept Electron Microscopy & Mol Pathol, POB 23462, CY-1683 Nicosia, Cyprus. kyriacos@cing.ac.cy Cyprus TELETHON; Middle East Cancer Consortium [MECC, 970014]; United Nations Development Programme; USA through a UNOPS grant Cyprus TELETHON; Middle East Cancer Consortium; United Nations Development Programme; USA through a UNOPS grant Grant sponsor: Cyprus TELETHON; Grant sponsor: the Middle East Cancer Consortium; Grant number: MECC, 970014; Grant sponsor: the United Nations Development Programme and the people of the USA for sponsoring this study, through a UNOPS grant 19 16 17 0 0

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Genetics & Heredity Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Genetics & Heredity V45NU 12552570 gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000209824100004

J Hann, M; Sibbald, B; Young, R Hann,
 Mark; Sibbald, Bonnie; Young, Ruth Workforce
 participation among international medical graduates in the
 National Health Service of England: a retrospective longitudinal
 study HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH English Article
 MIGRATION; PHYSICIANS

Background: Balancing medical workforce supply with demand requires good information about factors affecting retention. Overseas qualified doctors comprise 30% of the National Health Service (NHS) workforce in England yet little is known about the impact of country of qualification on length of stay. We aimed to address this need. Methods: Using NHS annual census data, we calculated the duration of 'episodes of work' for doctors entering the workforce between 1992 and 2003. Survival analysis was used to examine variations in retention by country of qualification. The extent to which differences in retention could be explained by differences in doctors' age, sex and medical specialty was examined by logistic regression. Results: Countries supplying doctors to the NHS could be divided into those with better or worse long-term retention than domestically trained doctors. Countries in the former category were generally located in the Middle East, non-European Economic Area Europe, Northern Africa and Asia, and tended to be poorer with fewer doctors per head of population, but stronger economic growth. A doctor's age and medical specialty, but not sex, influenced patterns of retention. Conclusion: Adjusting workforce participation by country of qualification can improve estimates of the number of medical school places needed to balance supply with demand. Developing countries undergoing strong economic growth are likely to be the most important suppliers of long stay medical migrants. [Hann, Mark; Sibbald, Bonnie] Univ Manchester, Natl Primary Care Res & Dev Ctr, Manchester M13 9PL, Lancs, England; [Young, Ruth] Kings Coll London, Sch Nursing & Midwifery, London SE1 9NH, England

University of Manchester; University of London; King's College London Hann, M (corresponding author), Univ Manchester, Natl Primary Care Res & Dev Ctr, 5th Floor Williamson Bldg, Oxford Rd, Manchester M13 9PL, Lancs, England.

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Health Policy & Services; Industrial Relations & Labor

Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Health Care Sciences

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J Atmaca, H; Özkan, AN; Zora, M Atmaca,

Harika; Ozkan, Ayse Nur; Zora, Metin Novel

ferrocenyl pyrazoles inhibit breast cancer cell viability via
 induction of apoptosis and inhibition of PI3K/Akt and ERK1/2

signaling CHEMICO-BIOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS English
 Article Ferrocene; Pyrazole;

Cell viability; Apoptosis; Necrosis; PI3K/Akt; ERK1/2

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION; DERIVATIVES; POTENT; STATISTICS;

LIGANDS; SERIES; A549 Despite the advances in early detection and
 targeted therapies, chemotherapy is still of vital importance in

breast cancer treatment. However, development of drug resistance and serious side effects limits their usage. Thus, there is an urgent need for safer and more effective agents against breast cancer. We have previously described the synthesis of a number of pyrazole derivatives, and in the current study, we have investigated the effects of two different ferrocenyl pyrazole (FP) derivatives, 5-ferrocenyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (FP-Ph) and 5-ferrocenyl-1H-pyrazole (FP-H), on breast cancer cells. First, we investigated the effects of both FPs on cell viability and induction of cell death in breast cancer cells and benign MCF-10A cells by XTT and DNA fragmentation assays, respectively. Morphological changes in human breast cancer cells after FPs treatment were detected by both phase contrast microscope and atomic force microscopy (AFM). Then, we tested whether FPs exert their cytotoxic effect through inhibiting PI3K/Akt and/or ERK1/2 signaling pathways by using specific inhibitors. Both FPs induced cytotoxicity in a time and concentration-dependent manner in breast cancer cells; however, MCF-10A benign breast epithelial cells were much less susceptible to the cytotoxic effect of both FPs. FPs inhibited both PI3K/Akt and ERK 1/2 signaling pathways in breast cancer cells. The ultra structure images of MCF-7 cells by AFM showed that the cell surface was smooth in untreated cells, but it was rough with protrusions in treated cells. Both FPs induced apoptotic cell death in MDA-MB-231 cells; however, necrotic cell death was induced in caspase-3 lack MCF-7 cells, which implies that the synthesized FPs may induce apoptosis through caspase-3 dependent mechanism. In summary, these results suggest that FPs might be promising agents for the breast cancer therapy. (C) 2016 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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CO, CLARE, 00000, IRELAND 0009-2797 1872-7786 CHEM-BIOL
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Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Pharmacology & Pharmacy;
Toxicology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Pharmacology & Pharmacy;
Toxicology EK6XV 27989600 2025-06-24
WOS:000394070500004

J Sabzalizadeh-Ardabili, S; Alizadeh-Navaei, R; Hedaytizadeh-Omran, A; Janbabaei, G Sabzalizadeh-Ardabili, Saeid; Alizadeh-Navaei, Reza; Hedaytizadeh-Omran, Akbar; Janbabaei, Ghasem Cancer Incidence and Mortality Pattern in Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office Countries and its Association with the Human Development Index CLINICAL CANCER

Cancer; Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office; Human Development Index; incidence; mortality TO-INCIDENCE RATIOS Purpose: Cancer is one of the main causes of death in the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) region. The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between cancer incidence and mortality with the Human Development Index (HDI) in the EMRO region. Materials and Methods: The incidence and mortality rates of all cancers were obtained from the GLOBOCAN cancer project, and the data about the HDI were obtained from the United Nations Development Program database. The correlation between incidence, mortality rates, and the HDI parameters was analyzed by SPSS software. Results: The highest age-standardized incidence and mortality rates of cancers in the EMRO region were shown for colorectal cancer (10.19 +/- 5.30) and lung cancer (8.92 +/- 4.63), respectively, and the lowest was Kaposi's sarcoma in the incidence (0.20 +/- 0.14) and mortality rate (0.10 +/- 0.09), respectively. The lowest and highest incidence of all cancers in the region pertained to Yemen (80.40) and Lebanon (197.40), respectively. In addition, the lowest and highest mortality from all cancers were in Saudi Arabia (53.90) and Egypt (103.40), respectively. In examining the components of the HDI, gross national income per capita was related to mortality rate of all cancers ($P = 0.02$). The HDI was related between the incidence rates of colorectal, gallbladder, kidney, lip and oral cavity, multiple myeloma, esophagus, pancreas, and thyroid cancer and the mortality rates of lip and oral cavity, skin melanoma, multiple myeloma, nasopharynx, esophagus, larynx, and pancreas cancers ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The findings of the present study showed that the incidence and mortality rates of some cancers were related to HDI, and the highest correlation was found between the incidence of kidney cancer and the mortality of pancreatic cancer with HDI.

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reza_nava@yahoo.com hedayatizadeh-Omran, Akbar/E-2273-2017; ardabili, Saeid/P-6652-2018; Alizadeh-Navaei, Reza/B-2207-2017 Alizadeh-Navaei, Reza/0000-0003-0580-000X

18 0 0 0 3 Middle Eastern Assoc
Cancer Research Montreal 3240 Ave Lacombe, Montreal, Quebec,
CANADA 2278-0513 CLIN CANCER INVESTIG Clin.

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Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology
HR9YG 2025-06-24 WOS:000463516900003

J Männistö, S; Harald, K; Härkänen, T; Maukonen, M; Eriksson, JG; Heikkinen, S; Jousilahti, P; Kaartinen, NE; Kanerva, N; Knekt, P; Koskinen, S; Laaksonen, MA; Malila, N; Rissanen, H; Pitkaniemi, J
J Mannisto, Satu; Harald, Kennet; Harkanen, Tommi; Maukonen, Mirkka; Eriksson, Johan G.; Heikkinen, Sanna; Jousilahti, Pekka; Kaartinen, Niina E.; Kanerva, Noora; Knekt, Paul; Koskinen, Seppo; Laaksonen, Maarit A.; Malila, Nea; Rissanen, Harri; Pitkaniemi, Janne Association

between overall diet quality and postmenopausal breast cancer risk
in five Finnish cohort studies SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

English Article

BALTIC SEA DIET; FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; HEALTHY
NORDIC DIET; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ADHERENCE; DISEASE; METAANALYSIS;
VALIDITY; WOMEN; INDEX There is limited evidence for any dietary
factor, except alcohol, in breast cancer (BC) risk. Therefore,
studies on a whole diet, using diet quality indices, can broaden
our insight. We examined associations of the Nordic Diet (mNDI),
Mediterranean diet (mMEDI) and Alternative Healthy Eating Index
(mAHEI) with postmenopausal BC risk. Five Finnish cohorts were
combined including 6374 postmenopausal women with dietary
information. In all, 8-9 dietary components were aggregated in
each index, higher total score indicating higher adherence to a
healthy diet. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to
estimate the combined hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence
interval (CI) for BC risk. During an average 10-year follow-up
period, 274 incident postmenopausal BC cases were diagnosed. In
multivariable models, the HR for highest vs. lowest quintile of
index was 0.67 (95 %CI 0.48-1.01) for mNDI, 0.88 (0.59-1.30) for
mMEDI and 0.89 (0.60-1.32) for mAHEI. In this combined dataset, a
borderline preventive finding of high adherence to mNDI on
postmenopausal BC risk was found. Of the indices, mNDI was more
based on the local food culture than the others. Although a
healthy diet has beneficially been related to several chronic
diseases, the link with the etiology of postmenopausal BC does not
seem to be that obvious. [Mannisto, Satu; Harald, Kennet;
Harkanen, Tommi; Maukonen, Mirkka; Eriksson, Johan G.; Jousilahti,
Pekka; Kaartinen, Niina E.; Knekt, Paul; Koskinen, Seppo;
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Technology & Research (A*STAR); A*STAR - Singapore Institute for
Clinical Sciences (SICS); National University of Singapore;
Finnish Cancer Registry; University of New South Wales Sydney;
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00271, Finland. satu.mannisto@thl.fi Maukonen, Mirkka/G-9230-
2018; Laaksonen, Maarit/O-3467-2016; Kaartinen, Niina/AAZ-8585-
2020; Harkanen, Tommi/G-4866-2019 Kanerva, Noora/0000-0001-6776-
9357; Heikkinen, Sanna/0000-0001-9995-5605; Harkanen, Tommi/0000-
0002-4577-1808; RISSANEN, HARRI/0009-0007-4203-200X Cancer
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Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Souiai, O; Sallemi, A Souiai, Oussama;
Sallemi, Ameni Retrospective Phylodynamic and
Phylogeographic Analysis of the Human Papillomavirus 16 E6 Gene in
the Mediterranean Region BIOINFORMATICS AND BIOLOGY INSIGHTS
English Article
HPV16; E6; phylogeography; evolution; substitution rate
INFECTION; RISK Human papillomavirus 16 (HPV16) is
considered to be strongly correlated with the development of
cervical cancer. Among the 8 HPV16 genes, the E6 constitutes a
remarkable marker to follow the evolutionary history and spatial
phylogenetics of HPV16 in the Mediterranean basin. Thus, this work
aims to decipher the major evolutionary events and crosstalks in
the Mediterranean basin with a focus on Tunisian strains regarding
the E6 oncogene. In this study, we first extracted the available
and annotated Mediterranean strains of HPV16 E6 gene sequences (n
= 155) from the NCBI nucleotide database. These sequences were
aligned, edited, and used for the downstream phylogenetic
analyses. Finally, a Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo approach
was applied to reconstruct the evolutionary history of HPV16
migration. Our results showed that the HPV circulating in Tunisia
derived from a Croatian ancestor around the year 1987. This
starting point spreads to most European countries to reach
northern Africa through the Moroccan gateway in 2004. [Souiai,
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Biochemical Research MethodsEmerging Sources Citation Index
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J Piccitto, G; Avola, M; Panichella, N
 Piccitto, Giorgio; Avola, Maurizio; Panichella, Nazareno
 Migration, social stratification, and labor market
 attainment: An analysis of the ethnic penalty in 12 Western
 European countries INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE
 SOCIOLOGY English Article
 Inequality; labor market attainment; migration;
 occupation; stratification OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION; ECONOMIC
 INCORPORATION; RECENT IMMIGRANTS; MOBILITY; SOCIETIES; EDUCATION;
 MIGRANTS; ORIGINS This article presents a comprehensive
 investigation into the socioeconomic integration of migrants
 across 12 Western European countries, considering their likelihood
 of employment and socioeconomic status. Using the data from the
 European Social Survey, the study employs linear regression and
 probit models to achieve two aims: (a) to quantify the penalty for
 male and female migrants in terms of employment and socioeconomic
 status attainment; (b) to assess how the ethnic penalty for men
 and women changes based on their education and social background
 of origin. Results reveal that male and female migrants face a
 penalty in most countries under consideration, albeit with varying
 degrees of magnitude and characteristics. Migrants in Southern
 European countries exhibit a trade-off between employment and
 socioeconomic status attainment, while those in Central-Northern
 Europe experience a double penalty on both outcomes. Moreover, it
 emerges that the ethnic penalty in labor market attainment is more
 heterogeneous across migrants with different educational levels
 than with different social classes of origin: migrants' social
 background of origin affects to a lesser extent their labor market
 outcomes, if compared with their human capital. Migrants with high
 education and social origin suffer the largest penalty, due to
 hurdles in leveraging their educational qualifications and social
 position. This pattern is particularly evident in Southern Europe,
 where the socioeconomic integration of migrant workers is
 characterized by a leveling-down process, pushing them into the
 lowest strata of the occupational hierarchy regardless of their
 education and social background. [Piccitto, Giorgio] Univ Milano
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J Adigüzel, FI; Adigüzel, C; Seyfettinoglu, S; Hürriyetoglu,
 S; Kazgan, H; Yilmaz, ESS; Yücel, O; Baser, E
 Adiguzel, Fikriye Isil; Adiguzel, Cevdet; Seyfettinoglu,

Sevtap; Hurriyetoglu, Serif; Kazgan, Halil; Yilmaz, Esra Selver Saygili; Yucel, Oguz; Baser, Eralp HPV awareness and HPV vaccine acceptance among women who apply to the gynecology outpatient clinics at a tertiary referral hospital in the south Mediterranean region of Turkey MEDICAL JOURNAL OF BAKIRKOY

Turkish Article

Human papillomavirus (HPV); HPV vaccine; cervical cancer HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION; CERVICAL-CANCER; ACCEPTABILITY; PREVENTION; PREDICTORS Objective: To investigate the awareness about human papillomavirus (HPV) and acceptance of HPV vaccine among women who present to gynecology outpatient clinics at a tertiary referral hospital in South Mediterranean region of Turkey. Materials and Methods: A total of 426 women aging between 18 and 65 who applied to gynecology outpatient clinics between January and April 2015 were included in analysis in order to evaluate the awareness and knowledge about HPV infection and vaccination. In the present study, "Participant Knowledge Form" and "HPV Knowledge Evaluation Questionnaire" were used, which were developed by authors after analyzing the relevant literature. Study data were analyzed with SPSS 21 computer software. Descriptive statistics were presented as mean +/- standard deviation, and number (percentage). Results: Among 426 participants that were included in the study, mean age was 32.3 +/- 10.1 years. Two hundred and fifty-eight (60.6%) stated that they have not heard about HPV, whereas 168 (39.4%) stated otherwise. On the other hand, 141 participants (33.1%) heard about HPV vaccine. HPV vaccination was accepted by 182 (42.7%) participants, whereas 244 (57.3%) women did not accept vaccination. Conclusion: In the present study, it was concluded that women who present to gynecology outpatient clinics did not have adequate knowledge about HPV infection and HPV vaccination. For the purposes of public health education, written, verbal and visual educational programs should be implemented at schools, hospitals and internet.

[Adiguzel, Fikriye Isil] Adana Kadin Dogum & Cocuk Hastanesi, Kadin Hastalıkları & Dogum Klin, Adana, Turkey; [Adiguzel, Cevdet; Seyfettinoglu, Sevtap; Hurriyetoglu, Serif; Kazgan, Halil; Yilmaz, Esra Selver Saygili; Yucel, Oguz; Baser, Eralp] Adana Numune Egitim & Arastirma Hastanesi, Kadin Hastalıkları & Dogum Klin, Adana, Turkey Adana Numune Training & Research Hospital; Ankara Numune Training & Research Hospital

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aze_isil@hotmail.com Seyfettinoglu, Sevtap/ITU-2752-2023; Adiguzel, Isil/LTE-8228-2024; Adiguzel, Cevdet/HOF-3274-2023

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18 2 2 0 4 YERKURE TANITIM & YAYINCILIK HIZMETLERI A S ISTANB CUMHURİYET CAD 48-3B, HARBIYE, ISTANB, 34367, TURKEY 1305-9319 1305-9327

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Medicine, General & Internal Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) General & Internal Medicine EJ4EB

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J Kenfield, SA; Dupre, N; Richman, EL; Stampfer, MJ; Chan, JM; Giovannucci, EL Kenfield, Stacey A.; Dupre, Natalie; Richman, Erin L.; Stampfer, Meir J.; Chan, June M.;

Giovannucci, Edward L. Mediterranean Diet and Prostate
Cancer Risk and Mortality in the Health Professionals Follow-up
Study EUROPEAN UROLOGY English Article

Prostate cancer; Risk; Mortality;
Mediterranean diet; Epidemiology NIH-AARP DIET; EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES; BREAST-CANCER; ADHERENCE; PATTERN; CONSUMPTION;
DIAGNOSIS; PROGRESSION; CONFORMITY; SURVIVAL Background: Prostate
cancer (PCa) mortality rates are lower in the Mediterranean
countries compared with northern Europe. Although specific
components of the Mediterranean diet (Med-Diet) may influence PCa
risk, few studies have assessed the traditional Med-Diet pattern
with the risk of incident advanced or lethal PCa or with disease
progression among men diagnosed with nonmetastatic PCa. Objective:
To determine whether the traditional Med-Diet pattern is
associated with risk of incident advanced or lethal PCa and with
PCa-specific and overall mortality among men with PCa. Design,
setting, and participants: We prospectively followed 47 867 men in
the Health Professionals Follow-up Study followed from 1986 to
2010. The case-only analysis included 4538 men diagnosed with
nonmetastatic PCa, followed from diagnosis to lethal outcome or to
January 2010. Outcome measurements and statistical analysis: We
used Cox proportional hazards models to examine traditional and
alternative Med-Diet scores in relation to PCa incidence outcomes
(advanced and lethal disease). In a case-only survival analysis,
we examined postdiagnostic Med-Diet and risk of lethal (metastases
or PCa death) and fatal PCa as well as overall mortality among men
diagnosed with nonmetastatic disease. Results and limitations:
Between 1986 and 2010, 6220 PCa cases were confirmed. The Med-Diet
was not associated with risk of advanced or lethal PCa. In the
case-only analysis, there was no association between the Med-Diet
after diagnosis and risk of lethal or fatal PCa. However, there
was a 22% lower risk of overall mortality (hazard ratio: 0.78; 95%
confidence interval, 0.67-0.90; p(trend) = 0.0007) among men with
greater adherence to the Med-Diet after PCa diagnosis. We found
similar associations for the alternative score. Conclusions: A
higher Med-Diet score was not associated with risk of advanced PCa
or disease progression. Greater adherence to the Med-Diet after
diagnosis of nonmetastatic PCa was associated with lower overall
mortality. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by
Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved. [Kenfield, Stacey A.;
Chan, June M.] Univ Calif San Francisco, Dept Urol, San Francisco,
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Giovannucci, Edward L.] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept
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San Francisco; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of
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8 Urology & Nephrology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Urology & Nephrology AD2JE 23962747 Green Accepted, Green Published 2025-06-24

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J Sukkarieh, O; Egede, LE; Bassil, M

Sukkarieh, Ola; Egede, Leonard E.; Bassil, Maya

Relationship between material needs security and clinical outcomes in adults with type 2 diabetes in Lebanon DIABETES RESEARCH AND CLINICAL PRACTICE English Article

Type 2 diabetes; Material Needs Security; Glycemic control; Hemoglobin A1c; Blood pressure; Lebanon SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; SOCIAL DETERMINANTS; SELF-EFFICACY; HEALTH; CARE; ASSOCIATION Background: Despite their documented significance in type 2 diabetes (T2DM) management, social determinants of health (SDOHs) including material needs security are poorly studied in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. This study aims to assess the relation between material needs security and clinical outcomes in Lebanese adults with T2DM. Methods: Subjects with T2DM (n = 300) were recruited; demographic and material need variables were collected using self-reported questionnaires. Measured clinical outcomes included Hemoglobin A1c (A1C), systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). Regression models were used to examine associations between material needs security and clinical outcomes, controlling for relevant confounding variables. Results: Most of the participants were men, married and with lower education levels. Having higher material needs security and being employed predicted better A1C levels (p < 0.05), whereas male sex was associated with poorer A1C (ss = 0.52, p = 0.03) and DBP (ss = 3.06, p = 0.05). Other predictors of DBP included older age and lack of confidence in filling out medical forms, reflecting lower health literacy. Conclusions: Our study highlights the importance of material needs in achieving optimal T2DM outcomes T2DM in the MENA region. Further research is needed to understand potential pathways/mechanisms and options for effective interventions.

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J Page, KR; Genovese, E; Franchi, M; Cella, S; Fiorini, G;
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Page, Kathleen R.; Genovese, Eleonora; Franchi,
Matteo; Cella, Silvano; Fiorini, Gianfrancesco; Tlili, Rim;
Salazar, Sebastian; Duvoisin, Aline; Cailhol, Johann; Jackson,
Yves

COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among undocumented
migrants during the early phase of the vaccination campaign: a
multicentric cross-sectional study BMJ OPEN

English Article COVID-19;

Health policy; GENERAL MEDICINE (see Internal Medicine) UNITED-
STATES; DEATHS; DISPARITIES; IMMIGRANTS; ETHNICITY; HEALTH; CARE;
RACE; AGE Study objectives The marginalisation of undocumented
migrants raises concerns about equitable access to COVID-19
vaccination. This study aims to describe migrants' hesitancy about
the COVID-19 vaccination during the early phase of the vaccination
campaign. Setting This multicentric cross-sectional survey was
conducted in health facilities providing care to undocumented
migrants in the USA, Switzerland, Italy and France in February-May
2021. Participants Eligibility criteria included age >16 years,
being of foreign origin and living without valid residency permit
in the country of recruitment. A convenience sample of minimum 100
patients per study site was targeted. Primary and secondary
outcome measures Data were collected using an anonymous structured
questionnaire. The main outcomes were perceived access to the
local COVID-19 vaccination programme and demand for vaccination.
Results Altogether, 812 undocumented migrants participated (54.3%
Geneva, 17.5% Baltimore, 15.5% Milano and 12.7% Paris). Most
(60.9%) were women. The median age was 39 years (interquartile
range 1). Participants originated from the Americas (55.9%),
Africa (12.7%), Western Pacific (11.2%) Eastern Mediterranean
(7.9%), Europe (7.6%) and South-East Asia (4.7%). Overall, 14.1%
and 26.2% of participants, respectively, reported prior COVID-19
infection and fear of developing severe COVID-19 infection. Risk
factors for severe infection were frequently reported (29.5%).
Self-perceived accessibility of COVID-19 vaccination was high
(86.4%), yet demand was low (41.1%) correlating with age,
comorbidity and views on vaccination which were better for
vaccination in general (77.3%) than vaccination against COVID-19
(56.5%). Participants mainly searched for information about
vaccination in the traditional and social media. Conclusions We
found a mismatch between perceived accessibility and demand for
the COVID-19 vaccination. Public health interventions using

different communication modes should build on trust about vaccination in general to tackle undocumented migrants' hesitancy for COVID-19 vaccination with a specific attention to men, younger migrants and those at low clinical risk of severe infection.

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FRANCHI, MATTEO/0000-0001-9620-8057; GENOVESE, ELEONORA/0000-0001-5215-5280; Jackson, Yves/0000-0001-5619-333X National Institute of Health RADx-UP initiative [R01 DA045556-04S1]; Ministry of Education, University and Research in Italy ('PRIN' 2017) [2017728JPK]; National Institute on Drug Abuse [R01DA045556] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER National Institute of Health RADx-UP initiative; Ministry of Education, University and Research in Italy ('PRIN' 2017); National Institute on Drug Abuse(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)) This work was in part supported by the National Institute of Health RADx-UP initiative (grant R01 DA045556-04S1) for the activities conducted in the USA and the Ministry of Education, University and Research in Italy ('PRIN' 2017, project 2017728JPK).

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12 Medicine, General & InternalScience Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine ZW2ND 35301211 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000771053700006

J Hidalgo-Liberona, N; Meroño, T; Zamora-Ros, R; Rabassa, M; Semba, R; Tanaka, T; Bandinelli, S; Ferrucci, L; Andres-Lacueva, C; Cherubini, A Hidalgo-Liberona, Nicole; Merono, Tomas; Zamora-Ros, Raul; Rabassa, Montserrat; Semba,

Richard; Tanaka, Toshiko; Bandinelli, Stefania; Ferrucci, Luigi;
Andres-Lacueva, Cristina; Cherubini, Antonio Adherence
to the Mediterranean diet assessed by a novel dietary biomarker
score and mortality in older adults: the InCHIANTI cohort study
BMC MEDICINE English Article

Dietary biomarkers; Older adults;
Mediterranean diet; Mortality; Polyphenols; Carotenoids; Dietary
questionnaires PLASMA CAROTENOIDS; TOCOPHEROL CONCENTRATIONS;
MUSCLE STRENGTH; NUTRIENT INTAKE; BREAST-CANCER; FATTY-ACIDS;
NUTRITION; ASSOCIATIONS; POLYPHENOLS; RISK Background: Dietary
biomarkers may complement dietary intake assessment made by
dietary questionnaires. We developed an a-posteriori dietary
biomarkers score based on Mediterranean diet food groups and
evaluated its association with mortality. Methods: 642
participants (56% female), aged ≥ 65 years, with complete data on
dietary biomarkers were followed during 20 years in the InCHIANTI
cohort study (Tuscany, Italy). The main outcomes were all-cause,
cardiovascular, and cancer mortality. Dietary biomarkers were
selected from literature and from correlation analyses with
dietary intakes of Mediterranean diet food groups in the study.
The baseline levels of the following dietary biomarkers were
chosen: urinary total polyphenols and resveratrol metabolites, and
plasma carotenoids, selenium, vitamin B12, linolenic,
eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids, and the mono-
unsaturated/saturated fatty acid ratio. Associations of the
Mediterranean diet score using dietary biomarkers and a validated
food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) (as tertiles) with mortality
were assessed through Cox regression. Results: During the 20-year
follow-up [median (Q1-Q3), 14 (8-18) years], and 435 deaths
occurred (139 from cardiovascular diseases and 89 from cancer-
related causes). In the fully adjusted models, the dietary
biomarker-Mediterranean diet score was inversely associated with
all-cause (HRT3vs.T1 0.72; 95%CI 0.56-0.91) and cardiovascular
(HRT3vs.T1 0.60; 95%CI 0.38-0.93), but not with cancer mortality.
Associations between the FFQ-Mediterranean diet score and
mortality were not statistically significant. Conclusions: A
greater adherence at baseline to a Mediterranean diet assessed by
a dietary biomarker score was associated with a lower risk of
mortality in older adults during a 20-year follow-up. The
measurement of dietary biomarkers may contribute to guide
individualized dietary counseling to older people. [Hidalgo-
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Italy University of Barcelona; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion
Biomedica en Red; CIBERFES; Instituto de Salud Carlos III;

Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); Institut Catala d'Oncologia; Johns Hopkins University; Johns Hopkins Medicine; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Institute on Aging (NIA); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Institute on Aging (NIA); IRCCS INRCA; IRCCS INRCA Zamora-Ros, R; Andres-Lacueva, C (corresponding author), Univ Barcelona, Fac Pharm & Food Sci, Dept Nutr Food Sci & Gastron, Biomarkers & Nutrimetabol Lab, Barcelona, Spain.; Andres-Lacueva, C (corresponding author), Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fragilidad & Envejecimiento, Madrid, Spain.; Zamora-Ros, R (corresponding author), Catalan Inst Oncol ICO, Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Unit Nutr & Canc, Canc Epidemiol Res Programme, Barcelona, Spain. rzamora@idibell.cat; candres@ub.edu Hidalgo Liberona, Nicole/HMP-7141-2023; Rabassa, Montse/AAA-6723-2020; Ferrucci, Luigi/AED-9724-2022; Tanaka, Toshiko/HKW-0340-2023; bandinelli, stefania/AAL-4570-2020; Zamora, Raul/HNC-1515-2023; Merono, Tomas/T-4060-2017; Andres-Lacueva, Cristina/J-3377-2012 Rabassa Bonet, Montserrat/0000-0002-0276-6726; Hidalgo Liberona, Nicole/0000-0003-0860-9657; Zamora-Ros, Raul/0000-0002-6236-6804; Bandinelli, Stefania/0000-0002-6491-0850; Merono, Tomas/0000-0002-2673-3494; Ferrucci, Luigi/0000-0002-6273-1613; Andres-Lacueva, Cristina/0000-0002-8494-4978

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Italian Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health, Italy); U.S. National Institute on Aging (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - US NIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); Intramural Research Program of the National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, Maryland; CIBERFES - Instituto de Salud Carlos III; European Regional Development Fund "A way to make Europe"; Generalitat de Catalunya's Agency AGAUR; ICREA Academia 2018; Carlos III Institute of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); European Social Fund (ESF) (European Social Fund (ESF)); MINECO (Spanish Government)

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J Menna, M; Aiello, A; D'Aniello, F; Imperatore, C; Luciano, P; Vitalone, R; Irace, C; Santamaria, R Menna, Marialuisa; Aiello, Anna; D'Aniello, Filomena; Imperatore, Concetta; Luciano, Paolo; Vitalone, Rocco; Irace, Carlo; Santamaria, Rita Conithiaquinones A and B, Tetracyclic Cytotoxic Meroterpenes from the Mediterranean Ascidian *Aplidium conicum* EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
English Article Natural products; Terpenoids; Structure elucidation; Medicinal chemistry
QUINONES; STEREOCHEMISTRY Chemical investigation of the Mediterranean ascidian *A. conicum* resulted in the isolation of two new meroterpenes, the conithiaquinones A (1) and B (2), in addition to two previously reported chromenols (3 and 4) and conicaquinones (5 and 6). The structures of conithiaquinones A and B were determined by interpretation of spectroscopic data, and regiochemical and stereochemical assignments were achieved with the aid of computational methods, including the recently developed DP4 NMR spectral prediction method. Both conithiaquinones A and B showed significant effects on the growth and viability of cells, with 1 showing interesting cytotoxicity against human breast cancer cells. [Menna, Marialuisa; Aiello, Anna; D'Aniello, Filomena; Imperatore, Concetta; Luciano, Paolo; Vitalone, Rocco] Univ Naples Federico II, Dipartimento Farm, NeaNat Grp, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Irace, Carlo; Santamaria, Rita] Univ Naples Federico II, Dipartimento Farm, I-80131 Naples, Italy
University of Naples Federico II; University of Naples Federico II Menna, M (corresponding author), Univ Naples Federico II, Dipartimento Farm, NeaNat Grp, Via D Montesano 49, I-80131 Naples, Italy. mlmenna@unina.it Irace, Carlo/ADC-8772-2022; Menna, Marialuisa/AAJ-3878-2021; Imperatore, Concetta/AAV-6692-2021 MENNA, Marialuisa/0000-0002-4515-3014; Irace, Carlo/0000-0002-5172-4573 European Commission [229893, 311848]; Italian Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR) European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); Italian Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR) (Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR))

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J Jessri, M; Rashidkhani, B; Hajizadeh, B; Jacques, PF
Jessri, Mahsa; Rashidkhani, Bahram; Hajizadeh,
Bahareh; Jacques, Paul F. Adherence to
Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern and Risk of Esophageal
Squamous Cell Carcinoma: A Case-Control Study in Iran JOURNAL
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Article esophageal squamous
cell carcinoma; Iran; Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score
(MSDPS) BREAST-CANCER RISK; AERODIGESTIVE TRACT CANCER;
GUIDELINES-FOR-AMERICANS; MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASE; FOOD GROUP
INTAKE; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITIES; RELATIVE VALIDITY; SELF-REPORT;
POPULATION; SURVIVAL Objective: The benefit of adherence to a
Mediterranean-style dietary pattern in relation to the risk of
esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) has not been
investigated among non-Mediterranean high-risk populations. The
objective of the present study was to examine the association of
compliance with the Mediterranean dietary pattern as measured by
Mediterranean-Style Dietary Pattern Score (MSDPS) and the risk of
ESCC in Iranian population. Methods: This case-control study was
conducted on 47 ESCC cases and 96 hospital controls aged 40-75
years. Participants were interviewed using validated
questionnaires, and dietary patterns were characterized using the
MSDPS. Results: Generally, the mean MSDPS in this population was
low (30.84 +/- 8.58). MSDPS showed content validity through having
expected positive associations with several lifestyle
characteristics and dietary intakes. Being in the highest quartile
category of MSDPS, compared to the lowest, was independently
associated with 37% reduction in risk of ESCC. Two-unit and 3-unit
increases in the MSDPS resulted in 41% and 47% reduction in risk
of ESCC, respectively. Higher intakes of olive oil (odds ratio
[OR] = 0.15, 95% CI: 0.01-0.49), fish and other seafood (OR =
0.48, 95% CI: 0.23-0.98), whole grain (OR = 0.57, 95% CI: 0.28-
0.76), and fruits (OR = 0.77, 95% CI: 0.38-0.86) were
significantly associated with reduced ESCC risk. In contrast,
higher sweet (OR = 1.86, 95% CI: 1.04-2.12) and meat intakes (OR =
1.61, 95% CI: 1.25-2.49) were associated with higher ESCC risk.
Conclusion: Consuming a diet in concordance with the principles of
the Mediterranean dietary pattern may protect against ESCC.
Preventive strategies to reduce ESCC risk in high-risk countries
should focus on overall dietary pattern and dietary habits to be
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J Sarkin, J Sarkin, Jeremy

Respecting and protecting the lives of migrants and
refugees: the need for a human rights approach to save lives and
find missing persons INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS
English Article

International law; refugees; migrants; missing persons;
human rights; Europe IDENTIFICATION; MIGRATION; CONFLICT;
POLITICS; VICTIMS; BORDERS; DEATHS; RESCUE; SEA The world is in
a migration crisis. Thousands of people are dying annually trying
to get across the Mediterranean. However, this is not a problem
unique to Europe. It has remained a hidden global problem for a
long time. What is specifically unknown are the numbers of people
who have gone missing while migrating. This article therefore
focuses on such missing people. It examines the numbers of people
that are known to have died, and argues that there is a general
dearth of information about both people who have died, as well as
those who have gone missing. The article reviews who missing
people are and argues that the term missing is only found to any
large measure in the laws of armed conflict, and most other
situations that cause people to go missing, those who are subject
to enforced disappearances, are not covered. The article argues
that more research ought to be done on these issues and more data
ought to be collected and analysed. It argues that people on
migration routes are vulnerable and further argues that more needs
to be done to provide them with protection and assistance. The
laws dealing with the missing are analysed. The article argues
that a human rights approach is needed to deal with the problem
and that states need to play much more of a compassionate and
humane role concerning migration matters and missing people
generally and specifically. The article also argues for
partnerships and coordination, that the families need to be given
more support, and that more public education is needed to deal
with the negative perceptions and misconceptions that exist in
many societies to which those migrating seek to move to, as this

will give greater positive impetus to states to deal more appropriately with those who migrate for whatever reason.

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136 10 10 0 13 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTDABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 1364-2987 1744-053X INT J HUM RIGHTS Int. J. Hum. Rights 2018 22 2

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J Sungu, M; Isik, M; Güler, Ü; Eylem, CC; Eskizengin, H; Nemutlu, E; Salih, B; Derkus, B Sungu, Mustafa; Isik, Melis; Guler, Ulku; Eylem, Cemil Can; Eskizengin, Hakan; Nemutlu, Emirhan; Salih, Bekir; Derkus, Burak

Manipulating macrophage polarization with nanoparticles to control metastatic behavior in heterotypic breast cancer micro-tissues via exosome signaling NANOSCALE English Article ACTIVATING

MACROPHAGES; IMMUNITY; PATHWAY; OXIDE This study aimed to investigate the effects of nanoparticles on macrophage polarization and their subsequent influence on post-tumorigenic behavior. Initially, seven different nanoparticles were applied to macrophages, and Zn-Ni-FeO (100 nm) and palladium nanoparticles (PdNPs, similar to 25 nm) were found to induce M1-polarization in macrophages. A co-culture experiment was then conducted to examine the effects of macrophages on MCF-7 breast cancer micro-tissues. The M2-macrophages promoted tumor proliferation, while M1- and PdNPs-induced macrophages showed anti-tumor effects by suppressing cell proliferation. To reveal the mechanisms of effect, exosomes isolated from M1 (M1-Exo), M0 (M0-Exo), M2 (M2-Exo), and PdNPs-induced (PdNPs-Exo) macrophages were applied to the heterotypic tumor micro-tissues including MCF-7, human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs), and primary human dermal fibroblasts (phDFs). M2-Exo was seen to promote the migration of cancer cells and induce epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), while M1-Exo suppressed these behaviors. PdNPs-Exo was effective in suppressing the aggressive nature of breast cancer cells similar to M1-Exo, moreover, the efficacy of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) was increased in combination with PdNPs-Exo in both MCF-7 and heterotypic micro-tissues. In conclusion, PdNPs-Exo has potential anti-tumor effects, can be used as a combination therapy to enhance the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs, as well as innovative implants for breast cancer treatment. [Sungu, Mustafa; Isik, Melis; Derkus, Burak] Ankara Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Stem Cell Res Lab, Ankara, Turkiye; [Guler, Ulku; Salih, Bekir] Hacettepe Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkiye; [Eylem, Cemil Can; Nemutlu, Emirhan] Hacettepe Univ, Fac Pharm, Analyt Chem Div, TR-06230 Ankara, Turkiye; [Eskizengin, Hakan] Ankara Univ, Fac Sci, Dept

Biol, TR-06560 Ankara, Turkiye; [Derkus, Burak] Ankara Univ, Fac Dent, Dept Dentomaxillofacial Radiol, TR-06560 Ankara, Turkiye
 Ankara University; Hacettepe University; Hacettepe University; Ankara University; Ankara University Derkus, B (corresponding author), Ankara Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Stem Cell Res Lab, Ankara, Turkiye.; Derkus, B (corresponding author), Ankara Univ, Fac Dent, Dept Dentomaxillofacial Radiol, TR-06560 Ankara, Turkiye. bderkus@ankara.edu.tr Eskizengin, Hakan/AAH-9305-2020; Eylem, Cemil/AAR-6624-2020; Derkus, Burak/AAA-8727-2020; GÜLER, ÜLKÜ/G-9292-2013; Salih, Bekir/IWD-6549-2023; Nemutlu, Emirhan/D-3218-2013 Isik, Melis/0000-0003-1101-7548; Nemutlu, Emirhan/0000-0002-7337-6215; Derkus, Burak/0000-0001-5558-0995 Turkish Academy of Science (TUBA) Turkish Academy of Science (TUBA) (Turkish Academy of Sciences) This paper has been produced with the data presented in M. Sungu's Master's Thesis. B. Derkus and B. Salih acknowledge the Turkish Academy of Science (TUBA) for their support. We thank the Fatih Inci and Nedim Haciosmanoglu (Bilkent University, Turkey) for their kind help in NTA analysis. We also thank the Prof. Orhan Adal & imath; and Dr Merve Akkulak (Middle East Technical University, Turkey) for their helps in ultracentrifugation.

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J Hermansyah, D; Pricilia, G; Simamora, Y; Siregar, DR
 Hermansyah, Dedy; Pricilia, Gracia; Simamora,
 Yolanda; Siregar, Denny Rifsal Clinicopathological
 Characteristics of Patients with BRCA Mutation Breast Cancer in
 North Sumatera: Case Report MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER
 English Article

Breast neoplasms; Genes; BRCA1; BRCA2; Immunohistochemistry

The most common cancer in women is breast cancer (BC) with an incidence of 24.2%. BC in younger patients will in general be more forceful, prompting more awful results and a requirement for more forceful treatment which may bring about a higher probability of long-haul treatment-related harmfulness and novel psychosocial issues. Furthermore, family inclination to BC as BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations is more prevalent in this age group. There were a total of five ladies who had tumor pathology testing with negative results. All intrusive BC examples were regularly assessed for estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2)/neu status utilizing immunohistochemistry. Cases with HER2/neu staining of 1+, 2+ or 3+ on immunohistochemistry examination were additionally assessed by fluorescent in situ hybridization for the enhancement of the HER2/neu quality. In this examination, we distinguished clinicopathological attributes of patients with BC. We partitioned into two gatherings, BRCA positive change and BRCA negative transformation. Roughly 5%-10% instances of BC have a positive family ancestry and about 20%-40% BC development were in acquired

variations. Our study revealed that 20% of cases included individuals who had a family history of BRCA mutation. Male relatives with BC, earlier age at onset, a greater prevalence of reciprocal breast disease, and a connection to various malignancies in the ovary, colon, prostate, pancreas, and endometrial are only a few of the clear clinical characteristics of BRCA1/2-related BC. [Hermansyah, Dedy; Pricilia, Gracia; Simamora, Yolanda; Siregar, Denny Rifsall] Univ Sumatera Utara, Fac Med, Dept Surg, Medan, Indonesia University of North Sumatra

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SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709

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6 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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J Galbete, C; Kröger, J; Jannasch, F; Iqbal, K; Schwingshackl, L; Schwedhelm, C; Weikert, C; Boeing, H; Schulze, MB

Galbete, Cecilia; Kroeger, Janine; Jannasch, Franziska; Iqbal, Khalid; Schwingshackl, Lukas; Schwedhelm, Carolina; Weikert, Cornelia; Boeing, Heiner; Schulze, Matthias B.

Nordic diet, Mediterranean diet, and the risk of chronic diseases: the EPIC-Potsdam study BMC MEDICINE

English Article

Mediterranean diet; Nordic diet; regional diets; chronic diseases; diabetes; myocardial infarction; stroke; cancer; EPIC-Potsdam study; longitudinal analysis FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; BALTIC SEA DIET; BREAST-CANCER RISK; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; COLORECTAL-CANCER; NO ASSOCIATION; ADHERENCE; INDEX; WOMEN; METAANALYSIS Background: The Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet) has been acknowledged as a healthy diet. However, its relation with risk of major chronic diseases in non-Mediterranean countries is inconclusive. The Nordic diet is proposed as an alternative across Northern Europe, although its associations with the risk of chronic diseases remain controversial. We aimed to investigate the association between the Nordic diet and the MedDiet with the risk of chronic disease (type 2 diabetes (T2D), myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, and cancer) in the EPIC-Potsdam cohort. Methods: The EPIC-Potsdam cohort recruited 27,548 participants between 1994 and 1998. After exclusion of prevalent cases, we evaluated baseline adherence to a score reflecting the Nordic diet and two MedDiet scores (tMDS, reflecting the traditional MedDiet score, and the MedPyr score, reflecting the MedDiet Pyramid). Cox regression models were applied to examine the association between the diet scores and the incidence of major chronic diseases. Results: During a follow-up of 10.6 years, 1376 cases of T2D, 312 of MI, 321 of stroke, and 1618 of cancer were identified. The Nordic diet showed a statistically non-significant inverse association with incidence of MI in the overall population and of stroke in men. Adherence to the MedDiet was associated with lower incidence of T2D (HR per 1 SD 0.93, 95% CI 0.88-0.98 for the tMDS score and 0.92, 0.87-0.97 for the MedPyr score). In women, the MedPyr score was also

inversely associated with MI. No association was observed for any of the scores with cancer. Conclusions: In the EPIC-Potsdam cohort, the Nordic diet showed a possible beneficial effect on MI in the overall population and for stroke in men, while both scores reflecting the MedDiet conferred lower risk of T2D in the overall population and of MI in women. [Galbete, Cecilia; Kroeger, Janine; Jannasch, Franziska; Schulze, Matthias B.] German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbruecke DIfE, Dept Mol Epidemiol, Nuthetal, Germany; [Iqbal, Khalid; Schwingshackl, Lukas; Schwedhelm, Carolina; Boeing, Heiner] German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbruecke, Dept Epidemiol, Nuthetal, Germany; [Weikert, Cornelia] Fed Inst Risk Assessment, Dept Food Safety, Berlin, Germany; [Schulze, Matthias B.] Univ Potsdam, Inst Nutr Sci, Nuthetal, Germany; [Schulze, Matthias B.] German Ctr Diabet Res DZD, Munich, Germany; [Schulze, Matthias B.] DZHK German Ctr Cardiovasc Res, Partner Site Berlin, Berlin, Germany; [Galbete, Cecilia; Iqbal, Khalid; Schwingshackl, Lukas; Schwedhelm, Carolina; Weikert, Cornelia; Boeing, Heiner; Schulze, Matthias B.] NutriAct Competence Cluster Nutr Res Berlin Potsd, Nuthetal, Germany

Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut für Ernährungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbruecke (DIfE); Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut für Ernährungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbruecke (DIfE); Federal Institute for Risk Assessment; University of Potsdam; German Center for Diabetes Research (DZD); German Centre for Cardiovascular Research Schulze, MB (corresponding author), German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbruecke DIfE, Dept Mol Epidemiol, Nuthetal, Germany.; Schulze, MB (corresponding author), Univ Potsdam, Inst Nutr Sci, Nuthetal, Germany.; Schulze, MB (corresponding author), German Ctr Diabet Res DZD, Munich, Germany.; Schulze, MB (corresponding author), DZHK German Ctr Cardiovasc Res, Partner Site Berlin, Berlin, Germany.; Schulze, MB (corresponding author), NutriAct Competence Cluster Nutr Res Berlin Potsd, Nuthetal, Germany. mschulze@dife.de Schwingshackl, Lukas/AAC-4119-2019; Iqbal, Khalid/AAD-7112-2022; Schwedhelm, Carolina/AAE-6756-2022; Schwingshackl, Lukas/B-9220-2013; Schulze, Matthias B./AAH-6906-2021; Galbete, Cecilia/M-1276-2013

Schwingshackl, Lukas/0000-0003-3407-7594; Schulze, Matthias B./0000-0002-0830-5277; Galbete, Cecilia/0000-0002-2497-6791; Iqbal, Khalid/0000-0002-3312-4259 NutriAct - Competence Cluster Nutrition Research Berlin-Potsdam - German Federal Ministry of Education and Research [FKZ: 01EA1408A-G] NutriAct - Competence Cluster Nutrition Research Berlin-Potsdam - German Federal Ministry of Education and Research This work was supported by NutriAct - Competence Cluster Nutrition Research Berlin-Potsdam funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (FKZ: 01EA1408A-G). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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J Abou Khouzam, R; Chouaib, S; Iqbal, MA Abou
Khouzam, Raefa; Chouaib, Salem; Iqbal, Mohammad Askandar

Integrative systems-level analysis reveals a contextual crosstalk between hypoxia and global metabolism in human breast tumors

MOLECULAR ONCOLOGY English Article

breast cancer; cancer metabolism; hypoxia; systems biology; Warburg effect AEROBIC GLYCOLYSIS; CANCER CELLS; REQUIREMENTS; THERAPY; GROWTH Hypoxia is known to induce reprogramming of glucose metabolism in cancer. However, the impact of hypoxia on global metabolism remains poorly understood. Here, using the systems approach, we evaluated the potential crosstalk between hypoxia and global metabolism using data from > 2000 breast tumors. Tumor samples were scored for hypoxia and 90 metabolic pathways, and these metrics were subjected to an analysis pipeline. Hypoxia showed a very strong association with metabolic aggression and an overall contextual relationship with metabolism. Out of three (M1, M2, and M3) metabolic types in breast cancer, M3 exhibited the strongest relationship with hypoxia; that is, high hypoxic tumors were also metabolically deregulated. Further, the overall correlation pattern between hypoxia and metabolic pathway scores was specific to each type, with M1 showing maximal sensitivity to hypoxia, followed by M2 and then M3. Experimental validation using metabolic inhibitors on cell lines with high or low hypoxia scores further confirmed the metabolic type-dependence of hypoxia. In addition, evaluation of the impact of hypoxia on cancer pathways other than metabolic ones revealed a potential role of hypoxia in immune evasive characteristic of M3 tumors. Overall, the results suggest a complex interplay between hypoxia and metabolism in the context of human breast tumors, with potential implications for both basic cancer biology and breast cancer therapy. [Abou Khouzam, Raefa; Chouaib, Salem; Iqbal, Mohammad Askandar] Gulf Med Univ, Thumbay Res Inst Precis Med, Ajman, U Arab Emirates; [Abou Khouzam, Raefa; Chouaib, Salem; Iqbal, Mohammad Askandar] Gulf Med Univ, Coll Med, Ajman, U Arab Emirates; [Chouaib, Salem] Univ Paris Saclay, EPHE, INSERM UMR 1186, Gustave Roussy, Fac Med, F-94805 Villejuif, France Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Universite Paris Saclay; UNICANCER; Gustave Roussy; Universite PSL; Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (EPHE) Iqbal, MA (corresponding author), Gulf Med Univ, Thumbay Res Inst Precis Med, Ajman, U Arab Emirates.

dr.askandar@gmu.ac.ae Abou Khouzam, Raefa/GLS-8588-2022 Iqbal, Mohammad Askandar/0000-0003-3485-3530 Gulf Medical University; L'Oreal-UNESCO For Women in Science Middle East Regional Young Talents program grant Gulf Medical University; L'Oreal-UNESCO For Women in Science Middle East Regional Young Talents program grant Authors are grateful to Miss Kosar Hajnajafi for the assistance in analysis. Authors further acknowledge funding support from Gulf Medical University. RAK acknowledges support received from the L'Oreal-UNESCO For Women in Science Middle East Regional Young Talents program grant 2022.

47 0 0 0 0 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 1574-7891 1878-0261 MOL ONCOL Mol. Oncol. JUN 2025 19 6 1725

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12 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 3SY6N 39729399 gold 2025-06-24 WOS:001385549800001

J Genovese, C; Garozzo, A; D'Angeli, F; Malfa, GA; Bellia, F; Tomasello, B; Nicolosi, D; Malaguarnera, R; Ronsisvalle, S; Guadagni, F; Acquaviva, R Genovese, Carlo; Garozzo, Adriana; D'Angeli, Floriana; Malfa, Giuseppe Antonio; Bellia, Francesco; Tomasello, Barbara; Nicolosi, Daria; Malaguarnera, Roberta; Ronsisvalle, Simone; Guadagni, Fiorella; Acquaviva, Rosaria Orobanche crenata Forssk. Extract Affects Human Breast Cancer Cell MCF-7 Survival and Viral ReplicationCELLS English Article

Orobanche crenata extract; MCF-7 cells; MDA-MB-231 cells; Herpes simplex virus; Cocksackievirus; parasitic plant CYCLE ARREST; IN-VITRO; ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY; LUTEOLIN; ANTIOXIDANT; SALIDROSIDE; APOPTOSIS; APIGENIN; THERAPY; L.

Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the leading cause of death worldwide. The severity of BC strictly depends on the molecular subtype. The less aggressive hormone-positive subtype is treated with adjuvant endocrine therapy (AET), which causes both physical and psychological side effects. This condition strongly impacts the adherence and persistence of AET among oncologic patients. Moreover, viral infections also constitute a serious problem for public health. Despite their efficacy, antiviral agents present several therapeutic limits. Accordingly, in the present work, we investigated the antitumor and antiviral activities of *Orobanche crenata* Forssk. (*O. crenata*), a parasitic plant, endemic to the Mediterranean basin, traditionally known for its beneficial properties for human health. Methods: The MTT assay was carried out to evaluate the cytotoxic effect of *O. crenata* leaf extract (OCLE) on human breast cancer cells (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231) and the primary HFF-1 cell line. The lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) assay was performed on MCF-7 cells to analyze necrotic cell death. The antioxidant effect of OCLE was evaluated by intracellular determination of the reactive oxygen species and thiol groups, by DPPH and ABTS assays. The antiviral activity of OCLE was determined against Poliovirus 1, Echovirus 9, Human respiratory syncytial virus, Adenovirus type 2 and type 5, Cocksackievirus B1 (CoxB1) and B3 (CoxB3), Herpes simplex type 1 (HSV-1) and type 2 (HSV-2), and beta-Coronavirus by the plaque reduction assay. Results: The extract, after 24 h of incubation, did not affect MDA-MB-231 and HFF-1 cell viability. However, at the same time point, it showed a dose-dependent inhibitory effect on MCF-7 cells, with an increase in LDH release. OCLE exhibited free radical scavenging activity and significantly increased non-protein thiol levels in MCF-7 cells. OCLE effectively inhibited HSV-1, HSV-2, CoxB1, and CoxB3 replication. Conclusions: The overall results showed an interesting inhibitory effect of OCLE on both MCF-7 cell survival and viral replication. [Genovese, Carlo; Malaguarnera, Roberta] Kore Univ Enna, Fac Med & Surg, I-94100 Enna, Italy; [Genovese, Carlo; Nicolosi, Daria; Ronsisvalle, Simone; Acquaviva, Rosaria] Spin Off Univ Catania, Nacture Srl, I-95123 Catania, Italy; [Garozzo, Adriana] Univ Catania, Dept Biomed & Biotechnol Sci, Microbiol Sect, I-95123 Catania, Italy; [D'Angeli, Floriana; Guadagni, Fiorella] San Raffaele Roma Open Univ, Dept Human Sci & Qual Life Promot, I-00166 Rome, Italy; [Malfa, Giuseppe Antonio; Tomasello, Barbara; Acquaviva, Rosaria] Univ Catania, Dept Drug & Hlth Sci, Biochem Sect, I-95125 Catania, Italy; [Malfa, Giuseppe Antonio; Tomasello, Barbara; Acquaviva, Rosaria] Univ Catania, Res Ctr Nutraceut & Hlth Prod CERNUT, I-95125 Catania, Italy; [Bellia, Francesco] Natl Res Council CNR,

Inst Crystallog, I-95126 Catania, Italy; [Nicolosi, Daria] Univ Catania, Dept Drug & Hlth Sci, Microbiol Sect, I-95125 Catania, Italy; [Ronsisvalle, Simone] Univ Catania, Dept Drug & Hlth Sci, Med Chem Sect, I-95125 Catania, Italy; [Guadagni, Fiorella] IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana, BioBIM Interinst Multidisciplinary Biobank, I-00166 Rome, Italy Università Kore di ENNA; University of Catania; University of Catania; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto Di Cristallografia (IC-CNR); University of Catania; University of Catania; IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana D'Angeli, F (corresponding author), San Raffaele Roma Open Univ, Dept Human Sci & Qual Life Promot, I-00166 Rome, Italy. carlo.genovese@unikore.it; agar@unict.it; floriana.dangeli@uniroma5.it; g.malfa@unict.it; francesco.bellia@cnr.it; btomase@unict.it; dnicolosi@unict.it; roberta.malaguarnera@unikore.it; s.ronsisvalle@unict.it; fiorella.guadagni@sanraffaele.it; racquavi@unict.it

MALAGUARNERA, ROBERTA/K-8838-2016; Acquaviva, Rosaria/A-6750-2018; Ronsisvalle, Simone/AAD-7995-2019; D'Angeli, Floriana/AAU-5570-2020; NICOLOSI, DARIA/AAR-9902-2020; Malfa, Giuseppe/AAG-4234-2020; Bellia, Francesco/H-2812-2013; GENOVESE, Carlo/D-7837-2012 MALAGUARNERA, Roberta/0000-0003-4149-9488; Acquaviva, Rosaria/0000-0002-3139-1177; Malfa, Giuseppe/0000-0002-6733-0587; Bellia, Francesco/0000-0002-9273-5949; GENOVESE, Carlo/0000-0003-2463-9047 European Social Fund [CUP G88I18000710007] European Social Fund(European Social Fund (ESF))

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J Mehra, A; Mehrkar, R; Fakhri, A; Fard, PJ; Asgharzadeh, MR; Agdam, MHG; Sharifi, R Mehra, Amin; Mehrkar, Reza; Fakhri, Amir; Fard, Pedram Jabbari; Asgharzadeh, Mohammad Reza; Agdam, Mohammad Hossein Ghaffari; Sharifi, Rasoul

A Mimicry of the Tumor Microenvironment's Impact on SLC4A7 (NBCn1) and Caspase-3 Gene Expression in Breast Cancer, along with in Silico Traits of NBCn1 MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article

Tumor microenvironment; Caspase-3; Breast neoplasms; In silico COTRANSPORTER NBCN1; NA+/H+ EXCHANGER; NHE1

Background: This study investigates the relative expression of the Na⁺, HCO³⁻ cotransport gene NBCn1, and caspase-3 within the tumor microenvironment of human breast cancer, considering the in vivo microenvironment. Method: In this experimental study, breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells were cultured under normoxia/hypoxia conditions for 24, 48, and 72 hours with varying glucose concentrations (5.5, 11, and 25 mM). The mRNA expression of NBCn1 and caspase-3 was evaluated using real-time polymerase chain reaction. The stability and binding pocket of NBCn1 were assessed using DisPhred and the Computed Atlas of Surface Topography of proteins (CASTp) servers, respectively. The location prediction of the protein was determined using the Transmembrane Helices; Hidden Markov Model (TMHMM) server. Results: Normoxia led

to an increase in NBCn1 expression during all three time periods, displaying heterogeneity. The expression was particularly elevated at glucose concentrations of 25 and 5.5 mM. In hypoxic conditions, gene expression was reduced; however, an increase in glucose concentration enhanced SLC4A7 expression. Specifically, a glucose concentration of 25 mM led to decreased caspase-3 expression under hypoxic conditions. In silico studies revealed that SLC4A7 becomes disordered when the pH falls below 7, with most amino acids in the binding pocket being nonpolar. Conclusion: The heightened risk of breast cancer metastasis may be linked to the upregulation of SLC4A7 and downregulation of caspase-3 expression, underscoring their fundamental roles in cancer treatment and prevention. SLC4A7 is a transmembrane protein, and its folding is pH-dependent.

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SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer JUL 2024 15 3 176 188 10.30476/mejc.2023.99391.1942 <http://dx.doi.org/10.30476/mejc.2023.99391.1942> 13 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology WG5M5 2025-06-24 WOS:001253729900003

J Daoud, N; Osman, A; Hart, TA; Berry, EM; Adler, B Daoud, Nihaya; Osman, Amira; Hart, Trevor A.; Berry, Elliott M.; Adler, Bella Self-care management among patients with type 2 diabetes in East Jerusalem HEALTH EDUCATION JOURNAL English Article Health Belief Model; low-income populations; Middle East; self-care management; type 2 diabetes HEALTH; POPULATION; BEHAVIORS; MELLITUS; BARRIERS; BELIEFS Objective: Little research exists on diabetes self-care management (DSCM) in Arab populations. We examined the contribution of health belief constructs, socioeconomic position (SEP) and clinical factors (glycated haemoglobin [HbA1C] level, type of diabetes treatments, and receiving professional guidance) to DSCM among Arab patients in East Jerusalem with type 2 diabetes. Method: Using a structured questionnaire, we conducted face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 230 patients with type 2 diabetes in a large diabetes clinic. DSCM included engagement in any of the following in the last week: physical activity, consumption of low-fat and low-sugar diet, self-

monitoring of blood glucose, medication uptake and foot care. We obtained HbA1C levels from the clinic's patient registry. We used linear regression to examine the contribution of health beliefs, SEP and clinical factors to explaining DSCM. Results: Adherence to DSCM was low. Most patients (84.8%) were physically inactive, 64.3% did not consume a low-fat or low-sugar diet (46.5%) and 51% did not self-monitor blood glucose. However, medication adherence (95.7%) and foot care were high (77.4%). About 71% of participants had high HbA1C (>7.0%). In the multivariate analysis, total DSCM scores were higher among patients with low financial barriers, high perception of the benefits of DSCM and higher self-efficacy. Patients using oral medication (vs insulin) had significantly lower DSCM scores. Conclusion: Among Arab patients with diabetes, more interventions are needed to encourage DSCM, specifically in areas of lifestyle (diet and physical activity). Patients' financial barriers, benefits of DSCM and patient self-efficacy should be emphasised. [Daoud, Nihaya] Ben Gurion Univ Negev, Fac Hlth Sci, Dept Publ Hlth, IL-84015 Beer Sheva, Israel; [Osman, Amira; Berry, Elliott M.; Adler, Bella] Hebrew Univ Jerusalem Hadassah Hosp & Med Sch, Braun Sch Publ Hlth & Community Med, Jerusalem, Israel; [Hart, Trevor A.] Ryerson Univ, Dept Psychol, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Berry, Elliott M.] Hebrew Univ Jerusalem Hadassah Hosp & Med Sch, Dept Human Nutr & Metab, Jerusalem, Israel

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Hadassah University Hospital; Hadassah University Medical Center; Toronto Metropolitan University; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Hadassah University Hospital; Hadassah University Medical Center

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Israel National Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research (NIHP); Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)) This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. Amira Osman was supported by The Israel National Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research (NIHP). Trevor A Hart was supported by a New Investigator Salary Award from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

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J Barragán, R; Coltell, O; Asensio, EM; Francés, F; Sorlí, JV; Estruch, R; Salas-Huetos, A; Ordovas, JM; Corella, D

Barragan, Rocio; Coltell, Oscar; Asensio, Eva M.; Frances, Francesc; Sorli, Jose V.; Estruch, Ramon; Salas-Huetos, Albert; Ordovas, Jose M.; Corella, Dolores
MicroRNAs and Drinking: Association between the Pre-miR-27a rs895819

microRNAs; alcohol; miR27a; Mediterranean SINGLE
NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS; GASTRIC-CANCER SUSCEPTIBILITY;
FUNCTIONAL POLYMORPHISM; MENDELIAN RANDOMIZATION; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; GENETIC VARIANT; RISK; EXPRESSION; MIR-27A; DIET Recently,
microRNAs (miRNA) have been proposed as regulators in the
different processes involved in alcohol intake, and differences
have been found in the miRNA expression profile in alcoholics.
However, no study has focused on analyzing polymorphisms in genes
encoding miRNAs and daily alcohol consumption at the population
level. Our aim was to investigate the association between a
functional polymorphism in the pre-miR-27a (rs895819 A>G) gene and
alcohol consumption in an elderly population. We undertook a
cross-sectional study of PREvencion con DIeta MEDiterranea
(PREDIMED)-Valencia participants (n = 1007, including men and
women aged 67 +/- 7 years) and measured their alcohol consumption
(total and alcoholic beverages) through a validated questionnaire.
We found a strong association between the pre-miR-27a polymorphism
and total alcohol intake, this being higher in GG subjects (5.2
+/- 0.4 in AA, 5.9 +/- 0.5 in AG and 9.1 +/- 1.8 g/day in GG;
p(adjusted) = 0.019). We also found a statistically-significant
association of the pre-miR-27a polymorphism with the risk of
having a high alcohol intake (> 2 drinks/day in men and > 1 in
women): 5.9% in AA versus 17.5% in GG; p(adjusted) < 0.001. In the
sensitivity analysis, this association was homogeneous for sex,
obesity and Mediterranean diet adherence. In conclusion, we report
for the first time a significant association between a miRNA
polymorphism (rs895819) and daily alcohol consumption.

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J Shlapeko, EA; Stepanova, SV Shlapeko,
Ekaterina A.; Stepanova, Svetlana V. CULTURAL
INTEGRATION: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS (CASE OF TORNIO,
FINLAND) GEOGRAPHIA POLONICA English Article
cultural integration; migration;

newcomer; asylum seeker; host community; Tornio IMMIGRANT INCORPORATION; ACCULTURATION; ASSIMILATION; MIGRATION Increase in the migration flows has become a challenge in the world today. In Finland there is considerable shift in the number of migrants from Africa and the Middle East countries. The paper is based on the sociological research conducted in August-September, 2016 in Tornio (Finland). The empirical observations were gained from the interviews with 12 migrants and the questionnaires on the city Tornio attractiveness (73 locals) and the human mobility challenges (89 locals). The obtained results highlight the significant role of the communication activities with the joint participation of locals and newcomers in understanding each others' culture, decreasing negative perceptions and reactions in the integration process. [Shlapeko, Ekaterina A.; Stepanova, Svetlana V.] Russian Acad Sci, Karelian Res Ctr, 50 A Nevskogo St, Petrozavodsk 185030, Russia Russian Academy of Sciences; Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences Shlapeko, EA (corresponding author), Russian Acad Sci, Karelian Res Ctr, 50 A Nevskogo St, Petrozavodsk 185030, Russia.

shlapeko_kate@mail.ru; svkorka@mail.ru Kondrateva, Svetlana/H-3097-2015; Shlapeko, Ekaterina/L-8234-2017 Shlapeko, Ekaterina/0000-0003-3518-4543; Kondrateva (Stepanova), Svetlana/0000-0001-8832-9182 Ministry of Education and Culture of Finland; European Cultural Foundation Ministry of Education and Culture of Finland; European Cultural Foundation We express our gratitude towards Maria Dyakonova (Institute of Economics KarRC of RAS), Marika Kurth (Finnish Red Cross, Tornio Reception center for asylum seekers), Malla Alatalo (Art Promotion Center Finland) for the fruitful collaboration as well as to the Finnish Red Cross volunteers and storytellers who helped us during the research activities in 2016. We also thank Juha Franti (Tornio City Social Department) for his statistical advice, Helena Junes (Tornio City Cultural Office) and Elena Kaukonen (Tornio Finnish-Russian Society) for the help in conducting sociological surveys. Special thanks to Stephen G F Hall, PhD candidate at University College London (UCL) and John Dawton (LVC, London School of English) for thorough language review of the text. This publication is a part of the research works conducted at the Institute of Economics of the Karelian Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences that was supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Finland as well as European Cultural Foundation. 50 3

3 0 10 POLISH ACAD SCIENCES, INST GEOGRAPHY & SPATIAL ORGANIZATION WARSAW TWARDA 51-55, WARSAW, 00818, POLAND 0016-7282 2300-7362 GEOGR POL Geogr. Pol. 2018 91 3 301 315 10.7163/GPol.0122 <http://dx.doi.org/10.7163/GPol.0122> 15 Geography Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Geography HA7IJ 2025-06-24 WOS:000450454400003

J Stone, RAT; Waring, ME; Cutrona, SL; Kiefe, CI; Allison, J; Doubeni, CA Stone, Rosalie A. Torres; Waring, Molly E.; Cutrona, Sarah L.; Kiefe, Catarina I.; Allison, Jeroan; Doubeni, Chyke A. The association of dietary quality with colorectal cancer among normal weight, overweight and obese men and women: a prospective longitudinal study in the USA BMJ OPEN English Article FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; HEALTH-AMERICAN-ASSOCIATION; RETIRED-PERSONS DIET; NIH-AARP DIET;

MEDITERRANEAN DIET; UNITED-STATES; NATIONAL-INSTITUTES; RECTAL-CANCER; RISK-FACTORS; ALL-CAUSE Objective Lower body mass index (BMI) and higher dietary quality reduce the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). A full understanding of how these associations vary by sex and weight is lacking. Methods We used data from the National Institutes of Health - American Association of Retired Persons (NIH)-AARP) Diet and Health Study for 398 458 persons who were 50-71 years old in 1995-1996 and followed through 2006. Exposures were dietary quality as reflected by the Mediterranean Diet, the Healthy Eating Index-2010 and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension score, stratified by BMI category. The outcome was CRC diagnosis from cancer registry data. Cox regression models were adjusted for disease risk factors. Results Over a mean duration of 123 months of follow-up, there were 6515 new diagnoses of CRC (1953 among the normal weight, 2924 among the overweight and 1638 among the obese; 4483 among men and 2032 among women). For normal weight and overweight men, we found a strong dose-response pattern for the association of increasing quintile of dietary quality with decreasing risk of CRC; this pattern was observed for obese men as well, but less consistently across the three measures of dietary quality. The findings were of smaller magnitude and less consistent for women but still suggesting associations of similar direction. Conclusion We observed that increased dietary quality was associated with lower risk of incident CRC up to 10 years later for men regardless of baseline weight category. [Stone, Rosalie A. Torres] Clark Univ, Dept Sociol, Worcester, MA 01610 USA; [Stone, Rosalie A. Torres] Univ Massachusetts, Med Sch, Syst & Psychosocial Adv Res Ctr, Dept Psychiat, Shrewsbury, MA 01545 USA; [Waring, Molly E.; Kiefe, Catarina I.; Allison, Jeroan] Univ Massachusetts, Med Sch, Dept Quantitat Hlth Sci, Worcester, MA USA; [Cutrona, Sarah L.] Univ Massachusetts, Med Sch, Dept Med, Worcester, MA USA; [Doubeni, Chyke A.] Univ Penn, Perelman Sch Med, Dept Family Med & Community Hlth, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; [Doubeni, Chyke A.] Univ Penn, Perelman Sch Med, Ctr Clin Epidemiol & Biostat, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA Clark University; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Worcester; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Worcester; University of Pennsylvania; University of Pennsylvania Stone, RAT (corresponding author), Clark Univ, Dept Sociol, Worcester, MA 01610 USA.; Stone, RAT (corresponding author), Univ Massachusetts, Med Sch, Syst & Psychosocial Adv Res Ctr, Dept Psychiat, Shrewsbury, MA 01545 USA.

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Molina-Montes, Esther; Sanchez, Maria-Jose; Buckland, Genevieve; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. B(as); Weiderpass, Elisabete; Amiano, Pilar; Wark, Petra A.; Kuehn, Tilman; Katzke, Verena; Maria Huerta, Jose; Ardanaz, Eva; Ramon Quiros, Jose; Affret, Aurelie; His, Mathilde; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Peeters, Petra H.; Ye, Weimin; Sund, Malin; Boeing, Heiner; Iqbal, Khalid; Ohlsson, Bodil; Sonestedt, Emily; Tjonneland, Anne; Petersen, Kristina E. N.; Travis, Ruth C.; Skeie, Guri; Agnoli, Claudia; Panico, Salvatore; Palli, Domenico; Tumino, Rosario; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Freisling, Heinz; Huybrechts, Inge; Overvad, Kim; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Bamia, Christina; Vasilopoulou, Effie; Wareham, Nick; Khaw, Kay-Tee; Cross, Amanda J.; Ward, Heather A.; Riboli, Elio; Duell, Eric J.

Mediterranean diet and risk of pancreatic cancer in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition cohort BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Mediterranean diet; pancreatic cancer; cohort study
 BREAST-CANCER; ADHERENCE; PATTERNS; METAANALYSIS;
 CONSUMPTION; COUNTRIES; MORTALITY; DEATHS; SCORE; MEAT

Background: The Mediterranean diet (MD) has been proposed as a means for cancer prevention, but little evidence has been accrued regarding its potential to prevent pancreatic cancer. We investigated the association between the adherence to the MD and

pancreatic cancer risk within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) cohort. Methods: Over half a million participants from 10 European countries were followed up for over 11 years, after which 865 newly diagnosed exocrine pancreatic cancer cases were identified. Adherence to the MD was estimated through an adapted score without the alcohol component (arMED) to discount alcohol-related harmful effects. Cox proportional hazards regression models, stratified by age, sex and centre, and adjusted for energy intake, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol intake and diabetes status at recruitment, were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) associated with pancreatic cancer and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Adherence to the arMED score was not associated with risk of pancreatic cancer (HR high vs low adherence = 0.99; 95% CI: 0.77-1.26, and HR per increments of two units in adherence to arMED = 1.00; 95% CI: 0.94-1.06). There was no convincing evidence for heterogeneity by smoking status, body mass index, diabetes or European region. There was also no evidence of significant associations in analyses involving microscopically confirmed cases, plausible reporters of energy intake or other definitions of the MD pattern. Conclusions: A high adherence to the MD is not associated with pancreatic cancer risk in the EPIC study.

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J Godos, J; Bella, F; Sciacca, S; Galvano, F; Grosso, G
Godos, J.; Bella, F.; Sciacca, S.; Galvano, F.;
Grosso, G. Vegetarianism and breast, colorectal and
prostate cancer risk: an overview and meta-analysis of cohort
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English Article breast
cancer; colorectal cancer; epidemiology; meta-analysis; prostate
cancer; vegetarian diet; vegetarianism LOW MEAT CONSUMPTION;
POPULATION-BASED COHORT; DIETARY PATTERNS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET;
LIFE-STYLE; HEALTH; DYSLIPIDEMIA; PREVENTION; VEGETABLES; HUMANS
BackgroundVegetarian diets may be associated with certain
benefits toward human health, although current evidence is scarce
and contrasting. In the present study, a systematic review and
meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies was performed with
respect to the association between vegetarian diets and breast,
colorectal and prostate cancer risk. MethodsStudies were
systematically searched in Pubmed and EMBASE electronic databases.
Eligible studies had a prospective design and compared vegetarian,
semi- and pesco-vegetarian diets with a non-vegetarian diet.
Random-effects models were applied to calculate relative risks
(RRs) of cancer between diets. Statistical heterogeneity and
publication bias were explored. ResultsA total of nine studies
were included in the meta-analysis. Studies were conducted on six
cohorts accounting for 686 629 individuals, and 3441, 4062 and
1935 cases of breast, colorectal and prostate cancer,
respectively. None of the analyses showed a significant
association of vegetarian diet and a lower risk of either breast,
colorectal, and prostate cancer compared to a non-vegetarian diet.
By contrast, a lower risk of colorectal cancer was associated with
a semi-vegetarian diet (RR = 0.86, 95% confidence interval = 0.79-
0.94; I-2 = 0%, P-heterogeneity = 0.82) and a pesco-vegetarian
diet (RR = 0.67, 95% confidence interval = 0.53, 0.83; I-2 = 0%,
P-heterogeneity = 0.46) compared to a non-vegetarian diet. The
subgroup analysis by cancer localisation showed no differences in
summary risk estimates between colon and rectal cancer.
ConclusionsA summary of the existing evidence from cohort studies
on vegetarian diets showed that complete exclusion of any source
of protein from the diet is not associated with further benefits
for human health. [Godos, J.; Bella, F.; Sciacca, S.; Grosso,
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 Global Skill Partnerships: a proposal for technical training
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 Mobility; Aging; Migration BRAIN-DRAIN; PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS;
 NURSE-PRACTITIONERS; HEALTH-CARE; WORKFORCE Skilled workers
 emigrate from developing countries in rising numbers, raising
 fears of a drain on the human and financial resources of the
 countries they leave. This paper critiques existing policy
 proposals to address the development effects of skilled migration.
 It then proposes a new kind of ex ante public-private agreement to
 link skill formation and skilled migration for the mutual benefit
 of origin countries, destination countries, and migrants: 'Global
 Skill Partnerships'. The paper describes how such an agreement
 might work in one profession (nursing) and one region (North
 Africa), and offers design lessons from related initiatives around
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A treelet transform analysis to relate
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Article Nutrient patterns;
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analysis TOTAL-ENERGY INTAKE; DIETARY PATTERNS; ALCOHOL-
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DISEASE; PROJECT; WOMEN; LIFE Objective Pattern analysis has
emerged as a tool to depict the role of multiple nutrients/foods
in relation to health outcomes. The present study aimed at
extracting nutrient patterns with respect to breast cancer (BC)
aetiology. Design Nutrient patterns were derived with treelet
transform (TT) and related to BC risk. TT was applied to twenty-
three log-transformed nutrient densities from dietary
questionnaires. Hazard ratios (HR) and 95 % confidence intervals
computed using Cox proportional hazards models quantified the
association between quintiles of nutrient pattern scores and risk
of overall BC, and by hormonal receptor and menopausal status.
Principal component analysis was applied for comparison. Setting
The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition
(EPIC). Subjects Women (n 334 850) from the EPIC study. Results
The first TT component (TC1) highlighted a pattern rich in
nutrients found in animal foods loading on cholesterol, protein,
retinol, vitamins B-12 and D, while the second TT component (TC2)
reflected a diet rich in -carotene, riboflavin, thiamin, vitamins
C and B-6, fibre, Fe, Ca, K, Mg, P and folate. While TC1 was not

associated with BC risk, TC2 was inversely associated with BC risk overall (HRQ5 v. Q1=089, 95 % CI 083, 095, P-trend<001) and showed a significantly lower risk in oestrogen receptor-positive (HRQ5 v. Q1=089, 95 % CI 081, 098, P-trend=002) and progesterone receptor-positive tumours (HRQ5 v. Q1=087, 95 % CI 077, 098, P-trend<001). Conclusions TT produces readily interpretable sparse components explaining similar amounts of variation as principal component analysis. Our results suggest that participants with a nutrient pattern high in micronutrients found in vegetables, fruits and cereals had a lower risk of BC. [Assi, Nada; Moskal, Aurelie; Slimani, Nadia; Chajes, Veronique; Freisling, Heinz; Romieu, Isabelle; Ferrari, Pietro] Int Agcy Res Canc, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, F-69372 Lyon 08, France; [Assi, Nada] Univ Lyon 1, F-69622 Villeurbanne, France; [Viallon, Vivian] Univ Lyon, Lyon, France; [Viallon, Vivian] Univ Lyon 1, UMRESTTE, F-69365 Lyon, France; [Viallon, Vivian] IFSTTAR, UMRESTTE, Bron, France; [Monni, Stefano; Fortner, Renee Turzanski; Kaaks, Rudolf] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Canc Epidemiol, Heidelberg, Germany; [Knueppel, Sven; Foerster, Jana] German Inst Human Nutr Potsdam Rehbrücke, Dept Epidemiol, Nuthetal, Germany; [Weiderpass, Elisabete; Skeie, Guri; Braaten, Tonje] Univ Tromsø, Arctic Univ Norway, Fac Hlth Sci, Dept Community Med, Tromsø, Norway; [Weiderpass, Elisabete] Karolinska Inst, Dept Med Epidemiol & Biostat, Stockholm, Sweden; [Weiderpass, Elisabete] Canc Registry Norway, Oslo, Norway; [Weiderpass, Elisabete] Folkhalsan Res Ctr, Dept Genet Epidemiol, Helsinki, Finland; [Lujan-Barroso, Leila] Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Catalan Inst Oncol, Canc Epidemiol Res Program, Unit Nutr Environm & Canc, Barcelona, Spain; [Amiano, Pilar; Ardanaz, Eva; Molina-Montes, Esther; Salmeron, Diego] CIBER Epidemiol & Salud Publ CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain; [Amiano, Pilar] BioDonostia Res Inst, Dept Hlth, Publ Hlth Div Gipuzkoa, San Sebastian, Spain; [Ardanaz, Eva] Navarre Publ Hlth Inst, Pamplona, Spain; [Molina-Montes, Esther] Inst Invest Biosanitaria Granada Granada Ibs, Escuela Andaluza Salud Publ, Granada, Spain; [Salmeron, Diego] Murcia Reg Hlth Council, Dept Epidemiol, Murcia, Spain; [Salmeron, Diego] Univ Murcia, Dept Hlth & Social Sci, Murcia, Spain; [Ramon Quiros, Jose] Publ Hlth Directorate, Oviedo, Spain; [Olsen, Anja; Tjønneland, Anne] Danish Canc Soc, Res Ctr, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Dahm, Christina C.; Overvad, Kim] Aarhus Univ, Dept Publ Hlth, Epidemiol Sect, Aarhus, Denmark; [Dossus, Laure; Fournier, Agnes] INSERM, Ctr Res Epidemiol & Populat Hlth CESP, Nutr Hormones & Womens Hlth Team, Villejuif, France; [Dossus, Laure; Fournier, Agnes] Univ Paris 11, UMRS, Villejuif, France; [Dossus, Laure; Fournier, Agnes] IGR, Villejuif, France; [Baglietto, Laura] Canc Council Victoria, Canc Epidemiol Ctr, Melbourne, Vic, Australia; [Baglietto, Laura] Univ Melbourne, Sch Populat & Global Hlth, Ctr Biostat & Epidemiol, Melbourne, Vic, Australia; [Trichopoulou, Antonia] Hellen Hlth Fdn, Athens, Greece; [Trichopoulou, Antonia] Acad Athens, Bur Epidemiol Res, Athens, Greece; [Bamia, Christina; Orfanos, Philippos] Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, GR-11527 Athens, Greece; [De Magistris, Maria Santucci] Azienda Osped Univ, Federico 2, Naples, Italy; [Masala, Giovanna] Canc Res & Prevent Inst ISPO, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Florence, Italy; [Agnoli, Claudia] Ist Nazl Tumori, Fdn IRCCS, Epidemiol & Prevent Unit, Via Venezian 1, I-20133 Milan, Italy; [Ricceri, Fulvio] Univ Turin, Dept Med Sci, Unit Canc Epidemiol CERMS, Turin, Italy; [Ricceri, Fulvio] Citta Salute & Sci Hosp, Turin, Italy; [Tumino, Rosario] Civile MP Arezzo Hosp, Canc Registry,

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 J Ozsoy, M; Keles, C; Kahya, M; Keles, G
 Ozsoy, Mustafa; Keles, Celalettin; Kahya, Mumtaz; Keles,
 Gonul Primary echinococcal cyst in the axillary region
 JOURNAL OF INFECTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 English Article Hydatid
 Cyst; Breast Cancer; Axilla NEEDLE-ASPIRATION BIOPSY; PRIMARY
 HYDATID CYST; THYROID-GLAND; DISEASE Introduction: Human
 hydatid disease is a parasitic infection caused by the larval form
 of Echinococcus granulosus. It has worldwide distribution and is
 endemic in many countries, especially the Mediterranean region. It
 most commonly affects the liver and lungs although multi-organ
 involvement has been observed in 20-30% of patients. Case report:
 A 45-year-old woman presented to a gynaecologist because of a mass
 in the axillary region. Her mother and her two sisters were
 undergoing treatment for breast cancer. In her examination, a
 hard, semi-mobile, painless mass was found that was approximately
 3 cm in diameter. Axillary ultrasonography showed lymphadenopathy.
 No abnormality was found in mammographic examination of either
 breast, or in abdominal ultrasonography and chest X-ray. Occult
 breast cancer was suspected but when the mass was excised for
 pathological examination the biopsy showed a hydatid cyst with
 germinative membranes. Subsequent lung, abdomen and brain
 tomography scans, whole body bone scintigraphy and hydatid
 serology, including indirect haemagglutination and enzyme-linked
 immunosorbent assay, were negative. For these reasons an isolated
 axillary hydatid cyst was diagnosed. Conclusion: Parasitic cysts
 should be considered in endemic areas in patients presenting with
 a soft tissue mass in the axillary region. Imaging methods should
 be planned to include this possibility. [Ozsoy, Mustafa; Keles,
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Roshanizadeh, Zahra; Haghshenas, Mohammad Reza; Ramezani, Amin; Shajari, Neda; Tahmasebi, Sedigheh; Akrami, Majid; Ghaderi, Abbas
Importance of Nectin2, NUF2, and Nectin4 Gene Expression in the Pathogenesis of Different Subtypes of Breast Cancer
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article Triple negative breast neoplasms; Biomarker; Estrogen receptor; Progesterone receptor
Background: The targeted therapy using breast cancer (BC)-associated biomarkers has significantly minimized the side-effects of BC treatment. This study aims to elucidate the role of Nectin2, NUF2, and Nectin4 gene expression in the pathogenesis of BC. Method: In this case-control study, the expression of Nectin2, Nectin4, and NUF2 genes was investigated through real-time polymerase chain reaction assay in 46 tumor tissues from BC patients and 46 adjacent non-tumorous tissues as a control group. Data were analyzed using SPSS-21 software, employing independent t-tests and one-way ANOVA. A P-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results: The results demonstrated a significant increase in the expression of the NUF2 gene in tumor tissues compared with adjacent normal tissues (P = 0.005, fold change = 3.7). No statistically significant difference was observed in the expression of Nectin2 and Nectin4 between the tumor and adjacent tissues. However, higher expression of Nectin2 was noted in the early stages of the disease, particularly in subtypes with estrogen receptor-positive (ER+), progesterone receptor positive (PR+), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative (HER2-). Furthermore, the expression of NUF2 and Nectin4 was elevated in advanced stages and triple-negative BC subtypes. Notably, the expression of these three genes was higher in patients aged ≤ 45 years. Conclusion: The findings suggest that the expression levels of NUF2, Nectin2, and Nectin4 genes may influence the initiation, progression, and pathogenesis of BC subtypes. [Roshanizadeh, Zahra; Shajari, Neda; Ghaderi, Abbas] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Immunol, Shiraz, Iran; [Roshanizadeh, Zahra; Haghshenas, Mohammad Reza; Ramezani, Amin; Shajari, Neda; Ghaderi, Abbas] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Shiraz Inst Canc Res, Sch Med, Shiraz, Iran; [Ramezani, Amin; Ghaderi, Abbas] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Adv Med Sci & Technol, Dept Med Biotechnol, Shiraz, Iran; [Tahmasebi, Sedigheh] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Lymphedema Res Ctr, Dept Gen Surg, Shiraz, Iran; [Akrami, Majid] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Breast Dis Res Canc, Shiraz, Iran Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science Ghaderi, A (corresponding author), Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Shiraz Inst Canc Res, Sch Med, Shiraz, Iran.

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Cardiovascular disease risk profile and management practices
 in 45 low-income and middle-income countries: A cross-sectional
 study of nationally representative individual-level survey data
 PLOS MEDICINE English Article

BLOOD-PRESSURE; STRATEGIES Author
 summary Why was this study done? CVD burden in low-income and
 middle-income countries (LMICs) is high and rising. CVD risk
 estimation using validated risk prediction equations is
 recommended in most guidelines; however, there are few population-
 representative analyses of CVD risk and its association with
 socio-demographic characteristics. Despite guidelines recommending
 using CVD risk estimates as an essential first step in guiding
 management practices, the extent to which risk-based approaches
 are being implemented in LMICs is not well characterised. What did
 the researchers do and find? We analysed population-representative
 survey data from 45 LMICs to determine country-specific levels of
 CVD risk, associations between socio-demographic factors and
 levels of CVD risk, and adherence to WHO guidelines on use of
 blood pressure medication. We found high variation in CVD risk
 profiles, with higher levels of risk in the Europe and the Eastern
 Mediterranean region and lower levels of risk in sub-Saharan
 Africa, as well as an inverse association between CVD risk and
 higher education and employment in most countries. We found an
 underuse of medicines in people at elevated CVD risk across all
 countries (only 24.2% of males and 41.6% of females at high CVD
 risk are taking guideline-recommended BP medication) and an
 overuse of medicines in people at lower levels of CVD risk, with
 47% of all BP medication being used by people at low CVD risk
 without a guideline indication for use. What do these findings
 mean? There is large variation in CVD risk across LMICs, and an
 inverse association between CVD risk and higher education and
 employment in most countries. There is an overuse of medicines in
 people at lower levels of CVD risk and an underuse of medicines in
 people at elevated CVD risk across all countries. The large
 heterogeneity of the findings in this study reflects varying

country contexts. Country-specific targeted policies are needed to improve the identification and management of those at highest CVD risk. Background Global cardiovascular disease (CVD) burden is high and rising, especially in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs). Focussing on 45 LMICs, we aimed to determine (1) the adult population's median 10-year predicted CVD risk, including its variation within countries by socio-demographic characteristics, and (2) the prevalence of self-reported blood pressure (BP) medication use among those with and without an indication for such medication as per World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. Methods and findings We conducted a cross-sectional analysis of nationally representative household surveys from 45 LMICs carried out between 2005 and 2017, with 32 surveys being WHO Stepwise Approach to Surveillance (STEPS) surveys. Country-specific median 10-year CVD risk was calculated using the 2019 WHO CVD Risk Chart Working Group non-laboratory-based equations. BP medication indications were based on the WHO Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions guidelines. Regression models examined associations between CVD risk, BP medication use, and socio-demographic characteristics. Our complete case analysis included 600,484 adults from 45 countries. Median 10-year CVD risk (interquartile range [IQR]) for males and females was 2.7% (2.3%-4.2%) and 1.6% (1.3%-2.1%), respectively, with estimates indicating the lowest risk in sub-Saharan Africa and highest in Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. Higher educational attainment and current employment were associated with lower CVD risk in most countries. Of those indicated for BP medication, the median (IQR) percentage taking medication was 24.2% (15.4%-37.2%) for males and 41.6% (23.9%-53.8%) for females. Conversely, a median (IQR) 47.1% (36.1%-58.6%) of all people taking a BP medication were not indicated for such based on CVD risk status. There was no association between BP medication use and socio-demographic characteristics in most of the 45 study countries. Study limitations include variation in country survey methods, most notably the sample age range and year of data collection, insufficient data to use the laboratory-based CVD risk equations, and an inability to determine past history of a CVD diagnosis. Conclusions This study found underuse of guideline-indicated BP medication in people with elevated CVD risk and overuse by people with lower CVD risk. Country-specific targeted policies are needed to help improve the identification and management of those at highest CVD risk. [Peiris, David; Ghosh, Arpita; McKenzie, Briar; Webster, Jacqui] UNSW Sydney, George Inst Global Hlth, Sydney, NSW, Australia; [Ghosh, Arpita] Manipal Acad Higher Educ, Manipal, India; [Manne-Goehler, Jennifer; Theilmann, Michaela; Baernighausen, Till; Geldsetzer, Pascal] Heidelberg Univ, Med Fac, Heidelberg Inst Global Hlth, Heidelberg, Germany; [Manne-Goehler, Jennifer; Theilmann, Michaela; Baernighausen, Till; Geldsetzer, Pascal] Heidelberg Univ, Univ Hosp, Heidelberg, Germany; [Jaacks, Lindsay M.; Atun, Rifat] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Global Hlth & Populat, Boston, MA USA; [Marcus, Maja E.; Vollmer, Sebastian] Univ Goettingen, Dept Econ, Gottingen, Germany; [Marcus, Maja E.; Vollmer, Sebastian] Univ Goettingen, Ctr Modern Indian Studies, Gottingen, Germany; [Zhumadilov, Zhaxybay] Nazarbayev Univ, Sch Med, Nur Sultan, Kazakhstan; [Tsabedze, Lindiwe] Eswatini Minist Hlth, Mbabane, Eswatini; [Supiyev, Adil] Nazarbayev Univ, Natl Lab Astana, Ctr Life Sci, Lab Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Astana,

Kazakhstan; [Silver, Bahendeka K.] St Francis Hosp Nsambya, Kampala, Uganda; [Sibai, Abba M.] Amer Univ Beirut, Fac Hlth Sci, Dept Epidemiol & Populat Hlth, Beirut, Lebanon; [Norov, Bolormaa] Natl Ctr Publ Hlth, Ulan Bator, Mongolia; [Mayige, Mary T.] Natl Inst Med Res, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; [Martins, Joao S.] Univ Nacl Timor Lorosae, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Dili, Timor-Leste; [Lunet, Nuno] Univ Porto, Dept Ciencias Saude Publ & Forenses & Educ Med, Fac Med, Porto, Portugal; [Labadarios, Demetre] Stellenbosch Univ, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Stellenbosch, South Africa; [Jorgensen, Jutta M. A.] Univ Copenhagen, Dept Publ Hlth, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Houehanou, Corine] Univ Abomey Calavi, Fac Hlth Sci, Lab Epidemiol Chron & Neurol Dis, Cotonou, Benin; [Guwatudde, David] Makerere Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Kampala, Uganda; [Gurung, Mongal S.] Minist Hlth, Hlth Res & Epidemiol Unit, Thimphu, Bhutan; [Damasceno, Albertino] Eduardo Mondlane Univ, Fac Med, Maputo, Mozambique; [Aryal, Krishna K.] Abt Associates Inc, Monitoring Evaluat & Operat Res Project, Kathmandu, Nepal; [Andall-Brereton, Glennis] Caribbean Publ Hlth Agcy, Noncommun Dis, Port Of Spain, Trinidad Tobago; [Agoudavi, Kokou] Togo Minist Hlth, Lome, Togo; [Davies, Justine I.] Univ Birmingham, Inst Appl Hlth Res, Birmingham, England; [Davies, Justine I.] Stellenbosch Univ, Ctr Global Surg, Dept Global Hlth, Cape Town, South Africa; [Davies, Justine I.] Univ Witwatersrand, Wits Univ, Rural Publ Hlth & Hlth Transit Res Unit, Fac Hlth Sci, Sch Publ Hlth, Med Res Council, Johannesburg, South Africa; [Geldsetzer, Pascal] Stanford Univ, Dept Med, Div Primary Care & Populat Hlth, Stanford, CA 94305 USA University of New South Wales Sydney; George Institute for Global Health; Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Gottingen; University of Gottingen; Nazarbayev University; Nazarbayev University; American University of Beirut; Ministry of Health Mongolia; National Institute of Medical Research; Universidade do Porto; Stellenbosch University; University of Copenhagen; University of Abomey Calavi; Makerere University; Eduardo Mondlane University; University of Birmingham; Stellenbosch University; South African Medical Research Council; University of Witwatersrand; Stanford University Peiris, D (corresponding author), UNSW Sydney, George Inst Global Hlth, Sydney, NSW, Australia. dpeiris@georgeinstitute.org Aryal, Krishna/AFN-8677-2022; Supiyev, Adil/D-6455-2012; McKenzie, Briar/AAA-8495-2022; Zhumadilov, Kassym/O-7356-2014; Crump, John/AAZ-6412-2020; Barnighausen, Till/Y-2388-2019; Atun, Rifat/AAH-5537-2021; Marcus, Maja/ABZ-0474-2022; Gurung, Mongal Singh/J-9785-2016; Vollmer, Sebastian/U-6496-2017; Mayige, Mary/L-5342-2016 Gurung, Mongal Singh/0000-0001-6481-6242; Zhumadilov, Zhaxybay/0009-0001-0433-8290; Webster, Jacqui/0000-0003-3513-3340; Vollmer, Sebastian/0000-0002-7863-0462; Mayige, Mary/0000-0003-4861-7870; Silver, Bahendeka/0000-0001-8080-7872; Theilmann, Michaela/0000-0003-3413-232X; Agoudavi, Kokou/0000-0002-3139-9777; Ghosh, Arpita/0000-0003-0036-4376; Sibai, Abba/0000-0002-1851-5606; Marcus, Maja E./0000-0003-4904-2087; Jaacks, Lindsay/0000-0002-7791-5167; McKenzie, Briar/0000-0001-6972-6617; Lunet, Nuno/0000-0003-1870-1430; Peiris, David/0000-0002-6898-3870 Harvard McLennan Family Fund; National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia [1143904]; Heart Foundation of Australia [101890]; National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences of the

National Institutes of Health [KL2TR003143]; National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia [1143904] Funding Source: NHMRC Harvard McLennan Family Fund; National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia(National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) of Australia); Heart Foundation of Australia(National Heart Foundation of Australia); National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)); National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia(National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) of Australia) This study was supported with funding from the Harvard McLennan Family Fund. DP is supported by fellowships from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (1143904) and the Heart Foundation of Australia (101890). PG was supported by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number KL2TR003143. The funding sources for this study had no involvement in the design, collection, analysis and interpretation of the data. The academic investigators participated in the design and oversight of the project. They had full access to all the data and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. All authors gave approval to submit for publication.

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J Sanchez-Martin, V; Schneider, DA; Ortiz-Gonzalez, M;
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Fernandez, Jose; Cuadros, Marta; Gonzalez, Carlos; Soriano,
Miguel; Garcia-Salcedo, Jose A. Targeting ribosomal
G-quadruplexes with naphthalene-diimides as RNA polymerase I
inhibitors for colorectal cancer treatment CELL CHEMICAL BIOLOGY
English Article

TRANSCRIPTION; BINDING; VISUALIZATION; TRANSPORTERS;
VITRO Guanine quadruplexes (G4s) are non-canonical nucleic acid
structures commonly found in regulatory genomic regions. G4
targeting has emerged as a therapeutic approach in cancer. We have
screened naphthalene-diimides (NDIs), a class of G4 ligands, in a
cellular model of colorectal cancer (CRC). Here, we identify the
leading compound T5 with a potent and selective inhibition of cell
growth by high-affinity binding to G4s in ribosomal DNA, impairing
RNA polymerase I (Pol I) elongation. Consequently, T5 induces a
rapid inhibition of Pol I transcription, nucleolus disruption,
proteasome-dependent Pol I catalytic subunit A degradation and
autophagy. Moreover, we attribute the higher selectivity of
carbohydrate-conjugated T5 for tumoral cells to its preferential
uptake through the overexpressed glucose transporter 1. Finally,

we succinctly demonstrate that T5 could be explored as a therapeutic agent in a patient cohort with CRC. Therefore, we report a mode of action for these NDIs involving ribosomal G4 targeting. [Sanchez-Martin, Victoria; Ortiz-Gonzalez, Matilde; Soriano-Lerma, Ana; Linde-Rodriguez, Angel; Perez-Carrasco, Virginia; Cuadros, Marta; Soriano, Miguel; Garcia-Salcedo, Jose A.] Univ Granada, Pfizer, Andalusian Reg Govt, GENYO Ctr Genom & Oncol Res, Granada 18016, Spain; [Sanchez-Martin, Victoria; Linde-Rodriguez, Angel; Perez-Carrasco, Virginia; Gutierrez-Fernandez, Jose; Garcia-Salcedo, Jose A.] Univ Hosp Virgen de las Nieves, Biosanitary Res Inst IBS Granada, Microbiol Unit, Granada 18014, Spain; [Sanchez-Martin, Victoria; Cuadros, Marta] Univ Granada, Dept Biochem Mol Biol & Immunol 3, Granada 18016, Spain; [Schneider, David A.] Univ Alabama Birmingham, Dept Biochem & Mol Genet, Birmingham, AL 35294 USA; [Ortiz-Gonzalez, Matilde; Soriano, Miguel] Univ Almeria, Ctr Intens Mediterranean Agrosyst & Agrifood Biot, Almeria 04001, Spain; [Soriano-Lerma, Ana] Univ Granada, Dept Physiol, Granada 18011, Spain; [Gutierrez-Fernandez, Jose] Univ Granada, Dept Microbiol, Granada 18011, Spain; [Gonzalez, Carlos] CSIC, Inst Quim Fis Rocasolano, Madrid 28006, Spain University of Granada; Pfizer; Pfizer Spain; Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves; University of Granada; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; Universidad de Almeria; University of Granada; University of Granada; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); CSIC - Instituto de Quimica Fisica Blas Cabrera (IQF-CSIC)

Garcia-Salcedo, JA (corresponding author), Univ Granada, Pfizer, Andalusian Reg Govt, GENYO Ctr Genom & Oncol Res, Granada 18016, Spain.; Garcia-Salcedo, JA (corresponding author), Univ Hosp Virgen de las Nieves, Biosanitary Res Inst IBS Granada, Microbiol Unit, Granada 18014, Spain. jags@genyo.es Cuadros, Marta/K-1576-2014; Lerma, Ana/AAA-8272-2019; Garcia-Salcedo, Jose/AAA-9434-2019; Soriano, Miguel/L-9532-2014; Martín, Victoria/AAR-5251-2020; Ortiz-Gonzalez, Matilde/AFR-6424-2022; Gonzalez, Carlos/A-4734-2013; GUTIERREZ-FERNANDEZ, JOSE/H-9985-2014; Morales, Juan Carlos/B-7853-2008 GUTIERREZ-FERNANDEZ, JOSE/0000-0001-6146-9740; Morales, Juan Carlos/0000-0003-2400-405X

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 Claudio; Ragona, Debora; Asaro, Dalia Maria Lucia; Lazzara,
 Valentina; Affranchi, Federica; Celi, Monica; Arizza, Vincenzo;
 Vazzana, Mirella Cytotoxic Potential of the Coelomic
 Fluid Extracted from the Sea Cucumber *Holothuria tubulosa* against
 Triple-Negative MDA-MB231 Breast Cancer Cells BIOLOGY-BASEL
 English Article

Holothuria tubulosa; coelomic fluid; breast cancer; cell
 viability; cell cycle; mitochondrial function; autophagyIN-VITRO;
 AUTOPHAGY; ANTICANCER; LINES; INHIBITOR; APOPTOSIS; CAPACITY;
 BECLIN-1; KINASE; DEATH Growing evidence has demonstrated that
 the extracts of different holothurian species exert beneficial
 effects on human health. Triple negative breast cancers (TNBC) are
 highly malignant tumors that present a poor prognosis due to the
 lack of effective targeted therapies. In the attempt to identify
 novel compounds that might counteract TNBC cell growth, we studied
 the effect of the exposure of the TNBC cell line MDA-MB231 to
 total and filtered aqueous extracts of the coelomic fluid obtained
 from the sea cucumber *Holoturia tubulosa*, a widespread species in
 the Mediterranean Sea. In particular, we examined cell viability
 and proliferative behaviour, cell cycle distribution, apoptosis,
 autophagy, and mitochondrial metabolic/cell redox state. The
 results obtained indicate that both total and fractionated
 extracts are potent inhibitors of TNBC cell viability and growth,
 acting through both an impairment of cell cycle progression and
 mitochondrial transmembrane potential and a stimulation of
 cellular autophagy, as demonstrated by the increase of the acidic
 vesicular organelles and of the intracellular protein markers
 beclin-1, and total LC3 and LC3-II upon early exposure to the
 preparations. Identification of the water-soluble bioactive
 component(s) present in the extract merit further investigation
 aiming to develop novel prevention and/or treatment agents
 efficacious against highly metastatic breast carcinomas.

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Illescas, Oscar; Ferrero, Giulio; Bel, Antonino; Pardini, Barbara; Tarallo, Sonia; Ciniselli, Chiara M.; Noci, Sara; Daveri, Elena; Signoroni, Stefano; Cattaneo, Laura; Mancini, Andrea; Morelli, Daniele; Milione, Massimo; Cordero, Francesca; Rivoltini, Licia; Verderio, Paolo; Pasanisi, Patrizia; Vitellaro, Marco; Naccarati, Alessio; Gariboldi, Manuela

Modulation of faecal miRNAs highlights the preventive effects of a Mediterranean low-inflammatory dietary intervention
CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP); Mediterranean low-inflammatory; intervention diet; Stool microRNA profiles; Intestinal tissue gene expression; Small RNA sequencing
COLORECTAL-CANCER; EXPRESSION; MICRORNA; MUCOSA; SAMPLE;

PILOT; FAP Background: Dietary interventions have been proposed as therapeutic approaches for several diseases, including cancer. A low-inflammatory Mediterranean dietary intervention, conducted as a pilot study in subjects with Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP), reduced markers of local and systemic inflammation. We aim to determine whether this diet may modulate faecal microRNA (miRNA) and gene expression in the gut. Methods: Changes in the faecal miRNome were evaluated by small RNA sequencing at baseline (T0), after the three-month intervention (T1), and after an additional three months (T2). Changes in the transcriptome of healthy rectal mucosa and adenomas were evaluated by RNA sequencing at T0 and T2. The identification of validated miRNA-gene interactions and functional analysis of miRNA targets were performed using in silico approaches. Results: Twenty-seven subjects were included in this study. It was observed that the diet modulated 29 faecal miRNAs ($p < 0.01$; $|\log_2 \text{Fold Change}| > 1$), and this modulation persisted for three months after the intervention. Levels of miR-3612-3p and miR-941 correlated with the adherence to the diet, miR-3670 and miR-4252-5p with faecal calprotectin, and miR-3670 and miR-6867 with serum calprotectin. Seventy genes were differentially expressed between adenoma and normal tissue, and most were different before the dietary intervention but reached similar levels after the diet. Functional enrichment analysis identified the proinflammatory ERK1/2, cell cycle regulation, and nutrient response pathways as commonly regulated by the modulated miRNAs and genes. Conclusions: Faecal

Italy(Compagnia di San Paolo); The 5 per 1000 Funds-MIUR-2014 MG and MV are supported by funds obtained through an Italian law that allows taxpayers to allocate 0.5 percent of their income tax to a research institution of their choice (5 per 1000 Funds-MIUR-2014) . MG and AN are funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program, grant agreement No 825410 (ONCOBIOME project) . OI is recipient of the Fondazione Umberto Veronesi (FUV) Post-doctoral fellowship 2021, 2022 and 2023. ED was supported by Pezcoller Foundation in 2021, and by FUV as Post-doctoral fellow in 2022-2023. BP, AN and ST were supported by the Italian Institute for Genomic Medicine (IIGM) and Compagnia di San Paolo Torino, Italy.

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J Fu, SP; Arráez-Roman, D; Segura-Carretero, A; Menéndez, JA;
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Fu, Shaoping; Arraez-Roman, David; Segura-Carretero,
Antonio; Menendez, Javier A.; Menendez-Gutierrez, Maria P.; Micol,
Vicente; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto Qualitative
screening of phenolic compounds in olive leaf extracts by
hyphenated liquid chromatography and preliminary evaluation of
cytotoxic activity against human breast cancer cells

ANALYTICAL AND BIOANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY English
Article; Proceedings Paper 36th Colloquium Spectroscopicum
Internationale AUG 30-SEP 03, 2009 Eotvos Lorand Univ,
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Phenolic compounds; High-performance liquid chromatography; Time-
of-flight mass spectrometry; Ion trap multiple-stage tandem mass
spectrometry; Breast cancer TANDEM MASS-SPECTROMETRY; OLEA-
EUROPAEA L.; TIME-OF-FLIGHT; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OLEUROPEIN
AGLYCON; IDENTIFICATION; LEAVES; OIL; POLYPHENOLS; PRESSURE In
this work, high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled
to electrospray time-of-flight mass spectrometry (ESI-TOF-MS) and
electrospray ion trap multiple-stage tandem mass spectrometry
(ESI-IT-MS(2)) has been applied to screen phenolic compounds in
olive leaf extracts. The use of a small particle size C18 column
(1.8 μ m) provided great resolution and made separation of a lot
of isomers possible. The structural characterization was based on
accurate mass data obtained by ESI-TOF-MS, and the nature of
fragmentation ions were further confirmed by ESI-IT-MS(2) when
possible. In addition, we employed tetrazolium salt (MTT)-based
assays to assess the effects of olive leaf extracts on the growth
of human tumor-derived cells. Upon this approach, we achieved an
accurate profile of olive leaf phenolics along with the
identification of several important isomers of secoiridoids and
flavonoids. This will allow a better understanding of the complete
composition of olive-leaf-bioactive compounds as well as their
involvement in Olea europaea L. biochemical pathways. Importantly,
olive leaf extracts exhibited dose-dependent inhibitory effects on
the metabolic status (cell viability) of three breast cancer
models in vitro. Since the tumoricidal activity of the extracts

should be mainly attributed to the identified olive leaf phenolics, these findings warrant further investigation at the structure-function molecular level to definitely establish the anticancer value of these phytochemicals. [Fu, Shaoping; Arraez-Roman, David; Segura-Carretero, Antonio; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto] Univ Granada, Fac Sci, Dept Analyt Chem, E-18071 Granada, Spain; [Fu, Shaoping] Dalian Polytech Univ, Sch Biol & Food Engr, Inst Chem & Applicat Plant Resources, Dalian 116034, Peoples R China; [Micol, Vicente] Univ Miguel Hernandez, Inst Mol & Cell Biol, Alicante 03202, Spain; [Menendez, Javier A.] ICO Girona, IdIBGi, Girona 17007, Spain University of Granada; Dalian Polytechnic University; Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche; Universitat de Girona; Girona University Hospital Dr. Josep Trueta; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Girona (IDIBGI); Institut Catala d'Oncologia Segura-Carretero, A (corresponding author), Univ Granada, Fac Sci, Dept Analyt Chem, C Fuentenueva, E-18071 Granada, Spain. ansegura@ugr.es Fu, Shaoping/H-9797-2012; Micol, Vicente/K-6841-2014; segura Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014; Arraez-Roman, David/M-8256-2014; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/C-6148-2016

segura Carretero, Antonio/0000-0002-5564-5338; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598; Micol, Vicente/0000-0001-8089-0696; Fu, Shaoping/0000-0001-6005-8835; Arraez-Roman, David/0000-0003-1267-6676; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561 38 120 130 2 58

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Kennedy, Susan A.; Jarboui, Mohamed-Ali; Srihari, Sriganesh; Raso, Cinzia; Bryan, Kenneth; Dernayka, Layal; Charitou, Theodosia; Bernal-Llinares, Manuel; Herrera-Montavez, Carlos; Krstic, Aleksandar; Matallanas, David; Kotlyar, Max; Jurisica, Igor; Curak, Jasna; Wong, Victoria; Stagljar, Igor; LeBihan, Thierry; Imrie, Lisa; Pillai, Priyanka; Lynn, Miriam A.; Fasterius, Erik; Al-Khalili Szigyarto, Cristina; Breen, James; Kiel, Christina; Serrano, Luis; Rauch, Nora; Rukhlenko, Oleksii; Kholodenko, Boris N.; Iglesias-Martinez, Luis F.; Ryan, Colm J.; Pilkington, Ruth; Cammareri, Patrizia; Sansom, Owen; Shave, Steven; Auer, Manfred; Horn, Nicola; Klose, Franziska; Ueffing, Marius; Boldt, Karsten; Lynn, David J.; Kolch, Walter

Extensive rewiring of the EGFR network in colorectal cancer cells expressing transforming levels of KRAS^{G13D}

NATURE COMMUNICATIONS

English Article

HUMAN INTERACTOME; INFORMATION-
FLOW; COLON-CANCER; K-RAS; PROTEIN; MUTATIONS; KRAS;
IDENTIFICATION; VISUALIZATION; SELECTION

Protein-protein-interaction networks (PPINs) organize fundamental biological processes, but how oncogenic mutations impact these interactions and their functions at a network-level scale is poorly understood. Here, we analyze how a common oncogenic KRAS mutation (KRAS(G13D)) affects PPIN structure and function of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) network in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells. Mapping >6000 PPIs shows that this network is extensively rewired in cells expressing transforming levels of KRAS(G13D) (mtKRAS). The factors driving PPIN rewiring are multifactorial including changes in protein expression and phosphorylation. Mathematical modelling also suggests that the binding dynamics of low and high affinity KRAS interactors contribute to rewiring. PPIN rewiring substantially alters the composition of protein complexes, signal flow, transcriptional regulation, and cellular phenotype. These changes are validated by targeted and global experimental analysis. Importantly, genetic alterations in the most extensively rewired PPIN nodes occur frequently in CRC and are prognostic of poor patient outcomes. [Kennedy, Susan A.; Raso, Cinzia; Charitou, Theodosia; Herrera-Montavez, Carlos; Krstic, Aleksandar; Matallanas, David; Kiel, Christina; Rauch, Nora; Rukhlenko, Oleksii; Kholodenko, Boris N.; Iglesias-Martinez, Luis F.; Ryan, Colm J.; Pilkington, Ruth; Kolch, Walter] Univ Coll Dublin, Syst Biol Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; [Jarboui, Mohamed-Ali; Dernayka, Layal; Horn, Nicola; Klose, Franziska; Ueffing, Marius; Boldt, Karsten] Univ Tübingen, Inst Ophthalm Res, Tübingen, Germany; [Jarboui, Mohamed-Ali] Univ Tübingen, Werner Siemens Imaging Ctr, Tübingen, Germany; [Srihari, Sriganesh; Bryan, Kenneth; Charitou, Theodosia; Bernal-Llinares, Manuel; Pillai, Priyanka; Lynn, Miriam A.; Lynn, David J.] South Australian Hlth & Med Res Inst, EMBL Australia Grp, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia; [Srihari, Sriganesh] QIMR Berghofer Med Res Inst, Brisbane, Qld 4006, Australia; [Kotlyar, Max; Jurisica, Igor] Univ Hlth Network, Krembil Res Inst, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Jurisica, Igor] Univ Toronto, Dept Med Biophys, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Jurisica, Igor] Univ Toronto, Dept Comp Sci, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Jurisica, Igor] Slovak Acad Sci, Inst Neuroimmunol, Bratislava, Slovakia; [Curak, Jasna; Wong, Victoria; Staglijar, Igor] Univ Toronto, Donnelly Ctr, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Curak, Jasna; Wong, Victoria; Staglijar, Igor] Univ Toronto, Dept Biochem, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Curak, Jasna; Wong, Victoria; Staglijar, Igor] Univ Toronto, Dept Mol Genet, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Staglijar, Igor] Mediterranean Inst Life Sci, Split, Croatia; [LeBihan, Thierry; Imrie, Lisa] Univ Edinburgh, Synthet & Syst Biol, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; [Fasterius, Erik; Al-Khalili Szigyarto, Cristina] KTH Royal Inst Technol, Sch Biotechnol, Stockholm, Sweden; [Al-Khalili Szigyarto, Cristina] KTH Royal Inst Technol, Sci Life Lab, Stockholm, Sweden; [Breen, James] Univ Adelaide, Bioinformat Hub, Sch Biol Sci, Adelaide, SA, Australia; [Breen, James] South Australian Hlth & Med Res Inst, Computat & Syst Biol Program, Adelaide, SA, Australia; [Kiel, Christina; Serrano, Luis] Barcelona Inst Sci & Technol, Ctr Genom Regulat, Barcelona, Spain; [Kiel, Christina; Kholodenko, Boris N.; Kolch, Walter] Univ Coll Dublin, Conway Inst, Dublin, Ireland; [Kholodenko, Boris N.] Yale Univ, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, New Haven, CT 06510 USA; [Ryan, Colm J.] Univ Coll Dublin, Sch Comp Sci, Dublin, Ireland; [Camareri, Patrizia; Sansom, Owen] Canc Res

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Natural Sciences Research Council (NSERC) [203475]; Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) [225404, 30865]; IBM; EMBL Australia; ERC investigator Award [ColonCan 311301]; CRUK; Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute [703889]; Genome Canada via Ontario Genomics [9427, 9428]; Consortium Quebecois sur la Decouverte du Medicament (CQDM Quantum Leap); Brain Canada (Quantum Leap); CQDM Explore; OCE [23929]; Teagasc Walsh Fellowship; Tistou & Charlotte Kerstan Stiftung; eResearch SA; National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy; Marie Curie Actions (MSCA) [750688] Funding Source: Marie Curie Actions (MSCA) European Union FP7 Grant; Science Foundation Ireland (Science Foundation Ireland (SFI)); SmartNanoTox; NanoCommons; MSCA-IF-2016 SAMNets; Science Foundation Ireland Career Development award (Science Foundation Ireland (SFI)); Canada Research Chair Program (CRC) (Canada Research Chairs); Krembil Foundation; Ontario Research Fund; Natural Sciences Research Council (NSERC) (Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)); Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) (Canada Foundation for Innovation); IBM (International Business Machines (IBM)); EMBL Australia; ERC investigator Award (European Research Council (ERC)); CRUK (Cancer Research UK); Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute (Canadian Cancer Society (CCS)); Genome Canada via Ontario Genomics; Consortium Quebecois sur la Decouverte du Medicament (CQDM Quantum Leap); Brain Canada (Quantum Leap); CQDM Explore; OCE; Teagasc Walsh Fellowship; Tistou & Charlotte Kerstan Stiftung; eResearch SA; National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (Australian Government Department of Industry, Innovation and Science); Marie Curie Actions (MSCA) (Marie Curie Actions) This work was supported by European Union FP7 Grant No. 278568 "PRIMES" and Science Foundation Ireland Investigator Program Grant 14/IA/2395 to W.K. B.K. is supported by SmartNanoTox (Grant no. 686098), NanoCommons (Grant no. 731032), O.R. by MSCA-IF-2016 SAMNets (Grant no. 750688). D.M. is supported by Science Foundation Ireland Career Development award 15-CDA-3495. I.J. is supported by the Canada Research Chair Program (CRC #225404), Krembil Foundation, Ontario Research Fund (GL2-01-030 and #34876), Natural Sciences Research Council (NSERC #203475), Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI #225404, #30865), and IBM. D.J.L. is supported by EMBL Australia. O.S. is supported by ERC investigator Award ColonCan 311301 and CRUK. I.S. is supported by the Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute (#703889), Genome Canada via Ontario Genomics (#9427 & #9428), Ontario Research fund (ORF/DIG-501411 & RE08-009), Consortium Quebecois sur la Decouverte du Medicament (CQDM Quantum Leap) & Brain Canada (Quantum Leap), and CQDM Explore and OCE (#23929). T.C. was supported by a Teagasc Walsh Fellowship. MU and KB are supported by the Tistou & Charlotte Kerstan Stiftung. We thank Prof M. Uhlen for discussions and critical review of the HKE3 and HCT116 genome analysis. PRIMESDB (primesdb.eu) is supported by use of the NeCTAR Research Cloud and by eResearch SA. The NeCTAR Research Cloud is a collaborative Australian research platform supported by the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy. 68

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J Khoshroo, M; Yazdanpanah, MJ; Yasrebi, S
Khoshroo, Mohammad; Yazdanpanah, Mohammad Javad; Yasrebi,
Samira Serum Interleukin-24 Levels in Gastric and
Breast Cancers and Non-cancerous Inflammations MIDDLE EAST
JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Interleukin- 24; Breast cancer;
Helicobacter pylori; Gastric cancer DIFFERENTIATION-ASSOCIATED
GENE; HUMAN-MELANOMA DIFFERENTIATION; IL-24 EXPRESSION; RECEPTORS;
CYTOKINE; CELLS; MDA-7/IL-24; GROWTH; MDA-7 Background: Human
interleukin-24 (IL-24) is a cytokine belonging to the Interleukin-
10 (IL-10) family of cytokines, also known as melanoma
differentiation-associated gene 7, due to its discovery as a
tumor-suppressing protein. A tumor-suppressing protein, IL-24 is
produced by a variety of cells, including cancerous and non-
cancerous healthy cells. The aim of the present study was to
evaluate serum IL-24 concentrations in different cancers and
compare them with non-cancerous inflammations. Method: In this
case-control study, we divided a total of 200 subjects into five
groups of 40 control subjects without cancer and without
Helicobacter Pylori (H. Pylori) infection, patients with gastric
cancer and H. Pylori infection, patients with H. Pylori infection
without cancer, and patients with breast cancer and without H.
Pylori infection. We measured the serum IL-24 level using specific
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit; we analysed the
data with SPSS software. Results: The level of IL-24 was
significantly higher in breast cancer group (160.65 +/-55pg/mL)
(mean= SD) followed by gastric cancer with (76.2 +/-16.27 pg/mL)
(mean +/- SD) and without (72.5 +/- 17.84 pg/mL) (mean +/- SD) H.
Pylori infection groups. The level of IL-24 in H. Pylori infected
patients and controls were (32.78 +/- 12.96 pg/mL) (mean +/- SD)
and (27.4 +/- 8.5 pg/mL (mean +/- SD)), respectively. Conclusion:
The mechanisms by which IL-24 is produced may be different between
immune and cancer cells and serum IL-24 is more likely generated
by immune cells than tumor cells. In breast cancer patients,
estrogen or other sex hormones may provoke IL-24 production.

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29 1 1 0 3 SHIRAZ UNIV
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2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle
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189 10.30476/mejc.2020.82945.1122
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7 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
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J Kalantari, T; Mohseni-Aghdam, B; Nasri, F; Tamaddon, G;
Kalantari, M Kalantari, Tahereh; Mohseni-
Aghdam, Bahram; Nasri, Fatemeh; Tamaddon, Gholamhossein;
Kalantari, Mohsen The Efficacy of siRNA Specific

cells; Breast neoplasms; Bcl-2-associated X protein; BH3
interacting domain; BCL-2; p53 GASTRIC-CANCER; TUMOR SIZE;
PROGNOSTIC INDICATOR; RISK-FACTORS; CARCINOMA; SURVIVAL

Background: A high number of human breast cancers overexpress the murine double minute (MDM2) gene which blocks the p53 protein which plays an important role in arresting the cell growth. The present study aimed to investigate the efficacy of siRNA specific MDM2 in knocking down MDM2 and its subsequent effects on p53 to exert antiproliferative effects on Michigan Cancer Foundation-7 (MCF-7) breast cancer cells. Method: In this in vitro study, we used the specific siRNA of the MDM2 gene to knock down the expression of the MDM2 protein in the MCF-7 cell line. The expression of MDM2, BCL2-associated X (BAX), BH3 interacting-domain death agonist (BID), and B cell lymphoma 2 (BCL2) genes was evaluated using the real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique. The apoptosis level was also assessed using the flow cytometry technique by the Annexin V test. Results: The results showed that the entry of MDM2 siRNA into MCF-7 cells significantly reduced the mRNA expression of MDM2 gene (P-value < 0.05). Besides, the expression of the antiapoptotic gene of BCL2 significantly decreased (P-value < 0.05) in transfected MCF-7 cells, while that of BAX and BID genes increased (P-value < 0.05). Conclusion: Based on the results, MDM2 inhibition is conducive to prevent cancer metastasis by the induction of cancer cell apoptosis. Moreover, it can be considered in cancer therapy along with chemotherapy.

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J Kalantari, T; Mohseni-Aghdam, B; Nasri, F; Tamaddon, G;
 Kalantari, M Kalantari, Tahereh; Mohseni-
 Aghdam, Bahram; Nasri, Fatemeh; Tamaddon, Gholamhossein;
 Kalantari, Mohsen The Efficacy of siRNA Specific
 MDM2 in the Induction of Apoptosis in MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cell
 Line MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article Transfected MCF-7
 cells; Breast neoplasms; Bcl-2-associated X protein; BH3
 interacting domain; BCL-2; p53 FEEDBACK LOOP; P53; EXPRESSION;
 GENE; PROTEIN; RESISTANCE; CISPLATIN; ONCOGENE; BCL-2

Background: A high number of human breast cancers overexpress the murine double minute (MDM2) gene which blocks the p53 protein which plays an important role in arresting the cell growth. The present study aimed to investigate the efficacy of siRNA specific MDM2 in knocking down MDM2 and its subsequent effects on p53 to exert antiproliferative effects on Michigan Cancer Foundation-7 (MCF-7) breast cancer cells. Method: In this in vitro study, we used the specific siRNA of the MDM2 gene to knock down the expression of the MDM2 protein in the MCF-7 cell line. The expression of MDM2, BCL2-associated X (BAX), BH3 interacting-domain death agonist (BID), and B cell lymphoma 2 (BCL2) genes was evaluated using the real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique. The apoptosis level was also assessed using the flow cytometry technique by the Annexin V test. Results: The results showed that the entry of MDM2 siRNA into MCF-7 cells significantly reduced the mRNA expression of MDM2 gene (P-value < 0.05).

Besides, the expression of the antiapoptotic gene of BCL2 significantly decreased (P-value < 0.05) in transfected MCF-7 cells, while that of BAX and BID genes increased (P-value < 0.05). Conclusion: Based on the results, MDM2 inhibition is conducive to prevent cancer metastasis by the induction of cancer cell apoptosis. Moreover, it can be considered in cancer therapy along with chemotherapy. [Kalantari, Tahereh; Mohseni-Aghdam, Bahram; Tamaddon, Gholamhossein] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Paramed Sci, Dept Med Lab Sci, Div Med Biotechnol, Shiraz, Iran;

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kalantari, tahereh/I-2349-2015 Nasri, Fatemeh/0000-0002-4182-3930 Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran [:95-01-10-12383] Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (Shiraz University of Medical Science) Funding This study was financially supported by Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (Grant no:95-01-10-12383) . 34 1

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8 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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J Gutierrez-Diaz, I; Fernández-Navarro, T; Salazar, N;
Bartolome, B; Moreno-Arribas, MV; de Andres-Galiana, EJ;
Fernández-Martinez, JL; Reyes-Gavilan, CGD; Gueirnonde, M;
González, S Gutierrez-Diaz, Isabel; Fernandez-
Navarro, Tania; Salazar, Nuria; Bartolome, Begona; Victoria
Moreno-Arribas, M.; Juan de Andres-Galiana, Enrique; Luis
Femandez-Martinez, Juan; de los Reyes-Gavilan, Clara G.;
Gueirnonde, Miguel; Gonzalez, Sonia Adherence to a
Mediterranean Diet Influences the Fecal Metabolic Profile of
Microbial-Derived Phenolics in a Spanish Cohort of Middle-Age and
Older People JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY
English Article

Mediterranean dietary pattern; phenolic compounds; fiber;
fecal metabolites excretion; physical activity RED WINE/GRAPE
JUICE; MAJOR FOOD SOURCES; HUMAN FECES; INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA;
COLORECTAL-CANCER; BLACK TEA; POLYPHENOLS; WINE; ANTHOCYANINS;
PATTERNS Despite the evidence regarding the influence of
certain polyphenol food sources on the metabolic profile in feces,
the association between the different phenolics provided by the
diet and the fecal phenolic profile has not been elucidated. In
this study, the composition of phenolic metabolites in fecal
solutions was analyzed by UPLC-ESI-MS/MS in 74 volunteers. This
fecal phenolic profile showed a high interindividual variation of
the different compounds analyzed, phenylacetic and phenylpropionic
acids being the major classes of phenolic metabolites excreted in
feces. Subjects with higher adherence to a Mediterranean dietary
pattern presented greater fecal concentrations of benzoic and 3-
hydroxyphenylacetic acids, positively correlated with the intake
of the principal classes and subclasses of polyphenols and fibers,
and higher levels of Clostridium cluster XVIa and Faecalibacterium
prausnitzii. These results provide a link among the Mediterranean
dietary pattern, the bioactive compounds of the diet, and the
fecal metabolic phenolic profile. [Gutierrez-Diaz, Isabel;
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soniagsolares@uniovi.es deAndrés-Galiana, Enrique/AAH-
4797-2019; Gonzalez-Solares, Sonia/P-6720-2015; Fernandez-
Martinez, Juan Luis/M-1446-2017; Moreno-Arribas, M.Victoria/H-
3841-2012; Salazar, Nuria/D-2189-2015; Bartolome, Begona/H-4857-

2012; G. de los Reyes-Gavilan, Clara/E-5443-2011 Gutierrez-Diaz, Isabel/0000-0003-0388-8431; deAndres-Galiana, Enrique J/0000-0001-8555-3832; Fernandez-Navarro, Tania/0000-0001-8695-6174; Gonzalez-Solares, Sonia/0000-0003-2602-7036; Fernandez-Martinez, Juan Luis/0000-0002-4758-2832; Moreno-Arribas, M.Victoria/0000-0002-4136-595X; Salazar, Nuria/0000-0003-1435-7628; Bartolome, Begona/0000-0002-4470-251X; G. de los Reyes-Gavilan, Clara/0000-0001-9396-6311 "Plan Regional de Investigation del Principado de Asturias", Spain [GRUPIN14-043]; Biopolis SL. within Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation; Spanish MINECO [AGL2015-64.522-C2-R]; Clarin regional grant - Marie Curie CoFund European Program [ACB 14-08] "Plan Regional de Investigation del Principado de Asturias", Spain; Biopolis SL. within Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation; Spanish MINECO (Spanish Government); Clarin regional grant - Marie Curie CoFund European Program This work was funded through the Grant GRUPIN14-043 "Microbiota Humana, Alimentacion y Salud" from "Plan Regional de Investigation del Principado de Asturias", Spain, and by a grant from Biopolis SL. within the framework of the e-CENIT Project SENIFOOD from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, and the Project AGL2015-64.522-C2-R from the Spanish MINECO. N.S. was the recipient of a postdoctoral contract supported by a Clarin regional grant (ACB 14-08) cofinanced by the Marie Curie CoFund European Program.

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J Wong, MCS; Huang, JJ; Lok, V; Wang, JX; Fung, F; Ding, HY;
 Zheng, ZJ Wong, Martin C. S.; Huang, Junjie;
 Lok, Veeleah; Wang, Jingxuan; Fung, Franklin; Ding, Hanyue; Zheng,
 Zhi-Jie Differences in Incidence and Mortality
 Trends of Colorectal Cancer Worldwide Based on Sex, Age, and
 Anatomic Location CLINICAL GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY
 English Article

SEER; NORDCAN; Global; Economic Factor TEMPORAL PATTERNS;
 EUROPE BACKGROUND & AIMS: We studied incidence and mortality
 trends of colorectal cancer (CRC) in 39 countries according to
 age, sex, and anatomic location (colon vs rectum). METHODS: We
 retrieved incidence data from registries from 36 countries. The
 registries included the following: Cancer Incidence in 5
 Continents volumes I to XI; the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and
 End Results Program of the National Cancer Institute; and the
 Nordic Cancer Registries from Europe. We obtained mortality data
 from 39 countries of the World Health Organization database. We
 evaluated average annual percentage changes in CRC incidence and
 mortality in the past decade using joinpoint regression analysis.
 RESULTS: From 2007 to 2016, 2006 to 2015, or 2005 to 2014,
 depending on the availability of the data, the incidence of colon
 cancer increased in 10 of 36 countries analyzed (all in Asia or
 Europe); India had the greatest increase, followed by Poland. All
 10 of these countries have medium to high Human Development Index

(HDI) scores. Six countries had a decrease in colon cancer incidence; these countries had the highest HDI scores; the United States had the greatest decrease, followed by Israel. Seven countries (including all countries from Northern America) had a decrease in incidence among persons older than 50 years. Eight countries had an increase in colon cancer incidence among persons younger than 50 years, including the United Kingdom and India. Countries with a decreased or stable incidence among persons 50 years or older but a significant increase in persons younger than 50 years, included Germany, Australia, the United States, Sweden, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Only Italy had a decrease in CRC incidence among persons younger than 50 years. Among women, 12 of 36 countries (all from Asia and Europe) had an increase in colon cancer incidence and 7 countries had a decrease; India had the greatest increase followed by Slovenia. Five of 36 countries had an increase in incidence of rectal cancer and 8 countries had a decrease; Ecuador and Thailand had the greatest increases in incidence. The incidence of rectal cancer among persons younger than 50 years increased significantly in Finland, Australia, Canada, the United States, and The Netherlands. Four countries had an increase in the incidence of rectal cancer in women; Ecuador had the greatest increase followed by Thailand. The incidence of rectal cancer in women decreased in 8 countries. Among women younger than 50 years, rectal cancer incidence increased, despite a decrease in women older than 50 years, in Costa Rica, Slovenia, Japan, Slovakia, Canada, and the United States there was an increase in incidence, although their elder population had a stable or decreased incidence. Twenty-four countries reported a reduction in CRC mortality, including North America, Oceania, and most European countries. Nevertheless, some countries from Asia, Latin America, and Southern Europe had significant increases in CRC mortality. CONCLUSIONS: In an analysis of incidence and mortality databases from 39 countries, we found that the incidence of colon and rectal cancers has continued to increase in countries with medium to high HDI and in younger populations. Preventive strategies are needed for countries with increasing CRC and rectal cancer incidence and mortality. [Wong, Martin C. S.; Huang, Junjie; Lok, Veeleah; Wang, Jingxuan; Fung, Franklin; Ding, Hanyue] Chinese Univ Hong Kong, Fac Med, JC Sch Publ Hlth & Primary Care, Hong Kong, Peoples R China; [Zheng, Zhi-Jie] Peking Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Global Hlth, Beijing, Peoples R China Chinese University of Hong Kong; Peking University Zheng, ZJ (corresponding author), Dept Global Hlth, 38 Xue Yuan Rd, Beijing, Peoples R China. zhengzj@bjmu.edu.cn Huang, Junjie/GOV-3795-2022; Wong, Martin/L-4568-2014 Ding, Hanyue/0000-0001-9977-0985; Zheng, Zhijie/0000-0002-0233-5010; Huang, Junjie/0000-0003-2382-4443; Wong, Martin/0000-0001-7706-9370

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J Tahmasebi, S; Shahin, B; Johari, MG; Akrami, M; Zanguri, V; Talei, A; Keumarsi, Z; Karimaghaei, N

Tahmasebi, Sedigheh; Shahin, Baharak; Johari, Masoumeh Ghoddusi; Akrami, Majid; Zanguri, Vahid; Talei, Abdolrasoul; Keumarsi, Zahra; Karimaghaei, Nazanin Does Existence of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Accompanying Invasive Ductal Carcinoma Lead to Different Clinicopathological Features and Clinical Outcome? Report of a Breast Cancer Registry MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

Ductal carcinoma in situ; Carcinoma; Breast; Prognosis; Survival LOCAL RECURRENCE; GENOMIC DIFFERENCES; CONSERVING SURGERY; AMERICAN SOCIETY; STAGE-I; COMPONENT; MARKERS; RISK; IRRADIATION; EXPRESSION Background: Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) is widely recognized as the precursor of invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC). We aimed to compare clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis between IDC with and without coexisting DCIS stratified by biological subtypes to evaluate the clinical outcome of these two groups. Method: Data from 5814 patients with IDC (32.4) and IDC/DCIS (67.6%), who underwent surgery from December 1993 through December 2019, were retrospectively assessed. We evaluated the prognosis of IDC with coexisting DCIS in different molecular subtypes. Results: IDC/DCIS patients were younger ($P < 0.001$). They also presented with a low tumor grade and had less lymph node involvement compared with the pure IDC patients. Compared with the patients with IDC, luminal B subtype was more frequent in those with IDC/DCIS, with 19.4% versus 13.2 %; human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 enriched subtype was also more frequently observed, with 12.2 vs. 8.7%. The 5-year disease-free survival (DFS) was higher in the IDC/DCIS patients ($P = 0.036$). The survival outcomes significantly improved in the cases with a higher amount of DCIS. The presence of coexisting DCIS ($P = 0.038$), tumor size ($P < 0.001$), lymph node status ($P = 0.005$), lymph vascular invasion ($P = 0.02$), and molecular subtypes ($P < 0.001$) were found to be DFS-associated independent prognostic factors. Conclusion: DCIS along with IDC were associated with improved prognosis. The presence of DCIS may be a marker of lower aggressiveness, and could be noticed as a prognostic factor in future treatment algorithms. [Tahmasebi, Sedigheh; Shahin, Baharak; Johari, Masoumeh Ghoddusi; Akrami, Majid; Talei, Abdolrasoul; Keumarsi, Zahra] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Breast Dis Res Ctr, Shiraz, Iran; [Zanguri, Vahid] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Div Surg Oncol, Dept Surg, Shiraz, Iran; [Karimaghaei, Nazanin] Northumbria Healthcare NHS Fdn Trust, Core Med Trainee, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear, England Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science Shahin, B (corresponding author), Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Breast Dis Res Ctr, Shiraz, Iran. baharakshahin@gmail.com Akrami, Majid/AAG-2773-2021; johari, Masoumeh/ABA-7112-2020; tahmasebi, sedigheh/D-5433-2018 Shiraz Breast Cancer Registry, Breast Diseases Research Center Shiraz Breast Cancer Registry, Breast Diseases Research Center This work was funded by Shiraz Breast Cancer Registry, Breast Diseases Research Center. 33 0 0

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Markus; Paap, Eva-Maria; Soederberg, Agnes; Fischer, Corinna;
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ATF2 loss promotes tumor invasion in colorectal cancer
cells via upregulation of cancer driver TROP2 CELLULAR AND
MOLECULAR LIFE SCIENCES English Article

De-adhesion; Migration; Intratumoral
heterogeneity; Liver metastasis; EMT; CAM model ACTIVATING
TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR-2; PROSTATE-CANCER; METASTASIS; SENSITIVITY;
MUTATIONS; BIOMARKER; SURVIVAL; JUN In cancer, the activating
transcription factor 2 (ATF2) has pleiotropic functions in
cellular responses to growth stimuli, damage, or inflammation. Due
to only limited studies, the significance of ATF2 in colorectal
cancer (CRC) is not well understood. We report that low ATF2
levels correlated with worse prognosis and tumor aggressiveness in
CRC patients. NanoString gene expression and ChIP analysis
confirmed trophoblast cell surface antigen 2 (TROP2) as a novel
inhibitory ATF2 target gene. This inverse correlation was further
observed in primary human tumor tissues. Immunostainings revealed
that high intratumoral heterogeneity for ATF2 and TROP2 expression
was sustained also in liver metastasis. Mechanistically, our in
vitro data of CRISPR/Cas9-generated ATF2 knockout (KO) clones
revealed that high TROP2 levels were critical for cell de-adhesion
and increased cell migration without triggering EMT. TROP2 was
enriched in filopodia and displaced Paxillin from adherens
junctions. In vivo imaging, micro-computer tomography, and
immunostainings verified that an ATF2(KO)/TROP2(high) status
triggered tumor invasiveness in in vivo mouse and chicken
xenograft models. In silico analysis provided direct support that
ATF2(low)/TROP2(high) expression status defined high-risk CRC
patients. Finally, our data demonstrate that ATF2 acts as a tumor
suppressor by inhibiting the cancer driver TROP2. Therapeutic
TROP2 targeting might prevent particularly the first steps in
metastasis, i.e., the de-adhesion and invasion of colon cancer
cells.

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Ndreshkjana, Benardina; Schneider-Stock, Regine] Friedrich
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University of Erlangen Nuremberg; University of Erlangen Nuremberg; Czech Academy of Sciences; Institute of Molecular Genetics of the Czech Academy of Sciences; Middle East Technical University; University of Erlangen Nuremberg; Indian Institute of Technology System (IIT System); Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Jodhpur; University of Erlangen Nuremberg; University of Erlangen Nuremberg; University of Erlangen Nuremberg

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regine.schneider-stock@uk-erlangen.de Banerjee, Sreeparna/AAZ-6742-2020; Ferrazzi, Fulvia/C-1161-2008; Eckstein, Markus/KPB-0180-2024; Sheraj, Ilir/LUZ-8650-2024; Sedlacek, Radislav/G-4408-2014; Prochazka, Jan/HQZ-4419-2023; Mrazkova, Blanka/V-7146-2017 Muehlich, Susanne/0000-0003-2001-5755; Huebner, Kerstin/0009-0009-8791-0317; Eckstein, Markus/0000-0001-5418-3349; Sheraj, Ilir/0000-0001-6020-0256; Mrazkova, Blanka/0000-0003-1985-2361; Mahadevan, Vijayalakshmi/0000-0003-1102-9979 Projekt DEAL; European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) [CA17118]; Bavarian-Czech University Agency [BTHAAP-2018-9, BTHA-JC-2019-1]; Manfred-Stolte-Stiftung (Bayreuth, Germany); Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) [SCHN477/18-1, SFB TRR 305-Z01]; German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD); Bavarian Equal Opportunities Sponsorship for Realization Equal Opportunities for Women in Research and Teaching; Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic [RVO 68378050]; Czech Center for Phenogenomics by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports [LM2015040]; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and Education Research and Development Foundation [CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_013/0001789, CZ.1.05/2.1.00/19.0395]; Biotechnology and Biomedicine Center of the Academy of Sciences and Charles University in Vestec [Z.1.05/1.1.00/02.0109] Projekt DEAL; European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) (European

Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)); Bavarian-Czech University Agency; Manfred-Stolte-Stiftung (Bayreuth, Germany); Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) (German Research Foundation (DFG)); German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) (Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD)); Bavarian Equal Opportunities Sponsorship for Realization Equal Opportunities for Women in Research and Teaching; Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (Czech Academy of Sciences); Czech Center for Phenogenomics by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and Education Research and Development Foundation; Biotechnology and Biomedicine Center of the Academy of Sciences and Charles University in Vestec Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. This article is partly based on work from COST Action CA17118, supported by the European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST; www.cost.eu). K.H., J. P. and R.S.S. were supported by grants from the Bavarian-Czech University Agency (BTHAAP-2018-9; BTHA-JC-2019-1), the Manfred-Stolte-Stiftung (Bayreuth, Germany) and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) SCHN477/18-1. K.H. was sponsored by a short-term grant from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and by a Bavarian Equal Opportunities Sponsorship for Realization Equal Opportunities for Women in Research and Teaching. J.P., T.M., M.K., and R.S. were supported by RVO 68378050 from the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; LM2015040 Czech Center for Phenogenomics by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_013/0001789 Upgrade of the Czech Center for Phenogenomics: developing toward translation research by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and Education Research and Development Foundation; Z.1.05/1.1.00/02.0109 Biotechnology and Biomedicine Center of the Academy of Sciences and Charles University in Vestec; and CZ.1.05/2.1.00/19.0395 Higher quality and capacity for transgenic models by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and Education Research and Development Foundation. F.F. was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)-SFB TRR 305-Z01.

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 Brenner, H; Chang-Claude, J; Hoffmeister, M; Syrjala, K; Jacobsen,
 PB; Schneider, M; Ulrich, A; Ulrich, CM Gigic,
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 Nina; Scherer, Dominique; Schrotz-King, Petra; Abbenhardt-Martin,
 Clare; Skender, Stephanie; Brenner, Hermann; Chang-Claude, Jenny;
 Hoffmeister, Michael; Syrjala, Karen; Jacobsen, Paul B.;
 Schneider, Martin; Ulrich, Alexis; Ulrich, Cornelia M.

Associations Between Dietary Patterns and Longitudinal
 Quality of Life Changes in Colorectal Cancer Patients: The
 ColoCare Study NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
 English Article

EUROPEAN-ORGANIZATION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; FECAL INCONTINENCE; STYLE FACTORS; POPULATION; NUTRITION; DIAGNOSIS; SURVIVAL; FIBER; IMPACT

Quality of life (QoL) is an important clinical outcome in cancer patients. We investigated associations between dietary patterns and QoL changes in colorectal cancer (CRC) patients. The study included 192 CRC patients with available EORTC QLQ-C30 data before and 12 months post-surgery and food frequency questionnaire data at 12 months post-surgery. Principal component analysis was used to identify dietary patterns. Multivariate regression models assessed associations between dietary patterns and QoL changes over time. We identified four major dietary patterns: "Western" dietary pattern characterized by high consumption of potatoes, red and processed meat, poultry, and cakes, "fruit& vegetable" pattern: high intake of vegetables, fruits, vegetable oils, and soy products, "bread& butter" pattern: high intake of bread, butter and margarine, and "high-carb" pattern: high consumption of pasta, grains, nonalcoholic beverages, sauces and condiments. Patients following a "Western" diet had lower chances to improve in physical functioning (OR = 0.45 [0.21-0.99]), constipation (OR = 0.30 [0.13-0.72]) and diarrhea (OR: 0.44 [0.20-0.98]) over time. Patients following a "fruit& vegetable" diet showed improving diarrhea scores (OR: 2.52 [1.21-5.34]). A "Western" dietary pattern after surgery is inversely associated with QoL in CRC patients, whereas a diet rich in fruits and vegetables may be beneficial for patients' QoL over time. [Gigic, Biljana; Schneider, Martin; Ulrich, Alexis] Univ Clin Heidelberg, Dept Surg, Heidelberg, Germany; [Gigic, Biljana; Schrotz-King, Petra; Abbenhardt-Martin, Clare; Skender, Stephanie; Brenner, Hermann; Ulrich, Cornelia M.] Natl Ctr Tumor Dis, Div Prevent Oncol, Heidelberg, Germany; [Gigic, Biljana; Schrotz-King, Petra; Abbenhardt-Martin, Clare; Skender, Stephanie; Brenner, Hermann; Ulrich, Cornelia M.] German Canc Res Ctr, Heidelberg, Germany; [Gigic, Biljana; Brenner, Hermann] German Canc Res Ctr, German Canc Consortium DKTK, Heidelberg, Germany; [Boeing, Heiner] German Inst Human Nutr, Dept Epidemiol, Potsdam, Germany; [Toth, Reka] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Epigen & Canc Risk Factors, Heidelberg, Germany; [Bohm, Jurgen; Ulrich, Cornelia M.] Huntsman Canc Inst, Populat Sci, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA; [Habermann, Nina] European Mol Biol Lab, Genome Biol Unit, Heidelberg, Germany; [Scherer, Dominique] Heidelberg Univ, Inst Med Biometry & Informat, Heidelberg, Germany; [Brenner, Hermann; Hoffmeister, Michael] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Clin Epidemiol & Aging Res, Heidelberg, Germany; [Chang-Claude, Jenny] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Canc Epidemiol, Heidelberg, Germany; [Syrjala, Karen] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Clin Res, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Jacobsen, Paul B.] H Lee Moffitt Canc Ctr & Res Inst, Dept Hlth Outcomes & Behav, Tampa, FL USA; [Ulrich, Cornelia M.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Canc Prevent Program, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA

Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; National Center for Tumor Diseases; Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut für Ernährungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbrücke (DIfE); Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Utah System of Higher Education; University of Utah; Huntsman Cancer Institute; European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL); Ruprecht Karls

University Heidelberg; Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; H Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center Ulrich, CM (corresponding author), Huntsman Canc Inst, 2000 Circle Hope, Rm 4725, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA.

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J Battino, M; Forbes-Hernández, TY; Gasparrini, M; Afrin, S; Cianciosi, D; Zhang, JJ; Manna, PP; Reboredo-Rodríguez, P; Lopez, AV; Quiles, JL; Mezzetti, B; Bompadre, S; Xiao, JB; Giampieri, F Battino, Maurizio; Forbes-Hernandez, Tamara Y.; Gasparrini, Massimiliano; Afrin, Sadia; Cianciosi, Danila; Zhang, Jiaojiao; Manna, Piera P.; Reboredo-Rodríguez, Patricia; Varela Lopez, Alfonso; Quiles, Jose L.; Mezzetti, Bruno; Bompadre, Stefano; Xiao, Jianbo; Giampieri, Francesca Relevance of functional foods in the Mediterranean diet: the role of olive

oil, berries and honey in the prevention of cancer and cardiovascular diseases

CRITICAL REVIEWS IN FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION

English Article; Proceedings Paper 3rd International Symposium on Phytochemicals in Medicine and Food (ISPMF) AUG 25-30, 2018 Kunming, PEOPLES R CHINA Phytochem Soc Europe, Int Soc Chinese Med, Physiol Soc Japan, Phytochem Soc Asia

Mediterranean diet; olive oil; berries; honey; cardiovascular diseases; cancer

BLACK-RASPBERRY EXTRACT; RUBUS-ALCEIFOLIUS POIR; XENOBIOTIC-METABOLIZING ENZYMES; COLONIC ADENOMA DEVELOPMENT; RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED-TRIAL; TO-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; CELLS IN-VITRO; VIRGIN OLIVE; BREAST-CANCER; BLOOD-PRESSURE

The traditional Mediterranean diet (MedDiet) is a well-known dietary pattern associated with longevity and improvement of life quality as it reduces the risk of the most common chronic pathologies, such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), that represent the principal cause of death worldwide. One of the most characteristic foods of MedDiet is olive oil, a very complex matrix, which constitutes the main source of fats and is used in the preparation of foods, both raw as an ingredient in recipes, and in cooking. Similarly, strawberries and raspberries are tasty and powerful foods which are commonly consumed in the Mediterranean area in fresh and processed forms and have attracted the scientific and consumer attention worldwide for their beneficial properties for human health. Besides olive oil and berries, honey has lately been introduced in the MedDiet thanks to its relevant nutritional, phytochemical and antioxidant profile. It is a sweet substance that has recently been classified as a functional food. The aim of this review is to present and discuss the recent evidence, obtained from in vitro, in vivo and epidemiological studies, on the potential roles exerted by these foods in the prevention and progression of different types of cancer and CVDs. [Battino, Maurizio; Forbes-Hernandez, Tamara Y.; Gasparrini, Massimiliano; Afrin, Sadia; Cianciosi, Danila; Zhang, Jiaojiao; Manna, Piera P.; Reboredo-Rodríguez, Patricia; Varela Lopez, Alfonso; Giampieri, Francesca] Univ Politecn Marche, Dept Clin Sci, Fac Med, Ancona, Italy; [Reboredo-Rodríguez, Patricia] Univ Vigo, Dept Analyt & Food Chem, Nutr & Bromatol Grp, Fac Sci, Ourense Campus, Orense, Spain; [Varela Lopez, Alfonso; Quiles, Jose L.] Univ Granada, Inst Nutr & Food Technol Jos Mataix, Biomed Res Ctr, Dept Physiol, Granada, Spain; [Mezzetti, Bruno] Univ Politecn Marche, Dipartimento Sci Agr Alimentari & Ambientali, Ancona, Italy; [Bompadre, Stefano] Univ Politecn Marche, Dipartimento Sci Biomed & Sanita Pubbl, Ancona, Italy; [Xiao, Jianbo] Univ Macau, Inst Chinese Med Sci, Taipa, Macau, Peoples R China; [Battino, Maurizio; Forbes-Hernandez, Tamara Y.; Giampieri, Francesca] Univ Vigo, CACTI, CITACA, Nutr & Food Sci Grp, Dept Analyt & Food Chem, Vigo Campus, Vigo, Spain

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jian, xiao/AAH-2773-2020; Zhang, Jiaojiao/AAN-1038-2020; Reboredo-Rodríguez, Patricia/AAH-2388-

2019; Mezzetti, Bruno/AAB-8500-2019; Afrin, Sadia/AAQ-5030-2020; Cianciosi, Danila/H-7405-2019; Battino, Maurizio/E-6103-2012; Varela-Lopez, Alfonso/F-8055-2016; Forbes Hernandez, Tamara/AAB-1872-2021; Quiles, Jose L./C-6911-2013; Xiao, Jianbo/C-7323-2012; Zhang, Jiaojiao/ADL-2406-2022; Giampieri, Francesca/I-1911-2015

Battino, Maurizio/0000-0002-7250-1782; Mezzetti, Bruno/0000-0001-9307-812X; Varela-Lopez, Alfonso/0000-0002-0504-5086; Forbes Hernandez, Tamara/0000-0001-7021-9276; Quiles, Jose L./0000-0002-9048-9086; Cianciosi, Danila/0000-0002-8781-3535; Afrin, Sadia/0000-0001-5063-9900; Xiao, Jianbo/0000-0003-3311-770X; Reboredo Rodriguez, Patricia/0000-0001-8440-6347; Zhang, Jiaojiao/0000-0002-6084-5502; Giampieri, Francesca/0000-0002-8151-9132

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J Trivizakis, E; Ioannidis, GS; Souglakos, I; Karantanas, AH; Tzardi, M; Marias, K Trivizakis, Eleftherios; Ioannidis, Georgios S.; Souglakos, Ioannis; Karantanas, Apostolos H.; Tzardi, Maria; Marias, Kostas A neural pathomics framework for classifying colorectal cancer histopathology images based on wavelet multi-scale texture analysis SCIENTIFIC REPORTS English Article

RADIOMICS; FEATURES; SCALE Colorectal cancer (CRC) constitutes the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in males and the second in females. Precise histopathological classification of CRC tissue pathology is the cornerstone not only for diagnosis but also for patients' management decision making. An automated system able to accurately classify different CRC tissue regions may increase diagnostic precision and alleviate clinical workload. However, tissue classification is a challenging task due to the variability in morphological and textural characteristics present in histopathology images. In this study, an artificial neural network was trained to classify between eight classes of CRC tissue image patches derived from a public dataset with 5000 CRC histopathology image tiles. A total of 532 multi-level pathomics features examined at different scales were extracted by visual descriptors such as local binary patterns, wavelet transforms and Gabor filters. An exhaustive evaluation involving a variety of wavelet families and parameters was performed in order to shed light on the impact of scale on pathomics based CRC tissue differentiation. Our model achieved a performance accuracy of 95.3% with tenfold cross validation demonstrating superior performance compared to 87.4% reported in recent studies. Furthermore, we experimentally showed that the

first and the second levels of the wavelet approximations can be used without compromising classification performance.

[Trivizakis, Eleftherios; Tzardi, Maria] Univ Crete, Med Sch, Iraklion 71003, Greece; [Trivizakis, Eleftherios; Ioannidis, Georgios S.; Karantanas, Apostolos H.; Marias, Kostas] Fdn Res & Technol Hellas FORTH, Computat Biomed Lab CBML, Iraklion 70013, Greece; [Souglakos, Ioannis] Univ Crete, Med Sch, Lab Translat Oncol, Iraklion 71003, Greece; [Souglakos, Ioannis] Univ Hosp Heraklion, Dept Med Oncol, Iraklion 71500, Greece; [Karantanas, Apostolos H.] Univ Crete, Med Sch, Dept Radiol, Iraklion 71003, Greece; [Marias, Kostas] Hellen Mediterranean Univ, Elect & Comp Engn, Iraklion 71410, Greece; University of Crete; University of Crete; University Hospital of Heraklion; University of Crete; Hellenic Mediterranean University Trivizakis, E (corresponding author), Univ Crete, Med Sch, Iraklion 71003, Greece.; Trivizakis, E (corresponding author), Fdn Res & Technol Hellas FORTH, Computat Biomed Lab CBML, Iraklion 70013, Greece.

trivizakis@ics.forth.gr Marias, Kostas/AAM-2330-2021; Trivizakis, Eleftherios/KHZ-5260-2024 Ioannidis, Georgios S./0000-0002-8139-5790; Trivizakis, Eleftherios/0000-0003-3988-6809; Marias, Kostas/0000-0003-3783-5223 Stavros Niarchos Foundation within project ARCHERS ('Advancing Young Researchers' Human Capital in Cutting Edge Technologies in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the Tackling of Societal Challenges')

Stavros Niarchos Foundation within project ARCHERS ('Advancing Young Researchers' Human Capital in Cutting Edge Technologies in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the Tackling of Societal Challenges') This study was financially supported by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation within the framework of the project ARCHERS ('Advancing Young Researchers' Human Capital in Cutting Edge Technologies in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the Tackling of Societal Challenges').

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J Santella, ME; Hagedorn, RL; Wattick, RA; Barr, ML; Horacek, TM; Olfert, MD Santella, Madison E.; Hagedorn, Rebecca L.; Wattick, Rachel A.; Barr, Makenzie L.; Horacek, Tanya M.; Olfert, Melissa D. Learn first, practice second

approach to increase health professionals' nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes and self-efficacy INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD SCIENCES AND NUTRITION English Article

Mediterranean Diet; nutrition education; self-efficacy; attitude; experiential learning

EDUCATION INTERVENTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; LOW-INCOME; STUDENTS; QUALITY; MODEL Health professionals generally have positive attitudes towards the role of nutrition in medicine, but limited knowledge and low self-efficacy for incorporating it into routine care. To assess the effectiveness of a "learn first, practice second" intervention on the nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy of multidisciplinary health professionals, the present approach consisted of 16 weeks of online

education and 2 weeks of cultural immersion in Tuscany, Italy. Data was captured via online surveys at Baseline, Post-education, Post-immersion, and Follow Up. Repeated measures ANOVA with irregular spacing was used, followed by Dunnett's or Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel testing. Results indicate significantly improved participant nutrition knowledge (nonzero correlation $p=.0136$, means score $p=.0075$) and self-efficacy (T0-T1 $p<.0001$, T0-T2 $p<.0001$, T0-T3 $p=.0002$), with differences in attitude trending towards significance ($p=.0764$). Findings from this study suggest that a combination of online education and hands on learning experiences can be beneficial for increasing health professionals' nutrition knowledge, confidence, and potentially attitude. [Santella, Madison E.; Hagedorn, Rebecca L.; Wattick, Rachel A.; Barr, Makenzie L.; Olfert, Melissa D.] West Virginia Univ, Davis Coll Agr Nat Resources & Design, Div Anim & Nutr Sci, G25 Agr Sci Bldg, 333 Evansdale Dr, Morgantown, WV 26506 USA; [Horacek, Tanya M.] Syracuse Univ, Dept Publ Hlth Food Studies & Nutr, David B Falk Coll Sport & Human Dynam, Syracuse, NY USA West Virginia University; Syracuse University Olfert, MD (corresponding author), West Virginia Univ, Davis Coll Agr Nat Resources & Design, Div Anim & Nutr Sci, G25 Agr Sci Bldg, 333 Evansdale Dr, Morgantown, WV 26506 USA. Melissa.offert@mail.wvu.edu Hagedorn, Rebecca/P-6995-2019; Barr, Makenzie/P-9902-2019; Olfert, Melissa/NFS-7300-2025; Horacek, Tanya/D-6355-2013 Wattick, Rachel/0000-0002-0837-028X; Olfert, Melissa D/0000-0002-6686-3891; Santella, Madison/0000-0001-9736-6516; Barr-Porter, Makenzie/0000-0002-6332-215X; Hagedorn-Hatfield, Rebecca/0000-0002-5046-4757

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J Elorabi, K; Ishak, S; Alhasnawi, MY; Dapo, OS; Maher, M
Elorabi, Khaled; Ishak, Suryati; Alhasnawi,
Mushtaq Yousif; Somod Dapo, Olohunlana; Maher, Mohamed
Relationship between international remittances, political
stability and income inequality: evidence from MENA countries
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES
English Article; Early Access
Income inequality; Remittances; MENA; Political stability;

Pooled mean group; Granger non-causality; D31; O53; P16; C33; F24
ECONOMIC-GROWTH; TRADE LIBERALIZATION; MIGRATION; POVERTY;
CHALLENGES; LINKAGES; IMPACT; PANEL PurposeDespite the
significant role of remittances in the Middle East and North
Africa (MENA) region, their impact on income inequality has
received limited attention in related research, especially in
times of political instability. Therefore, this paper explores the
moderating effect of political stability on the strengthening of
the relationship between remittance inflows and income inequality
in MENA countries over the period 1996-
2022.Design/methodology/approachThis paper utilizes the pooled
mean group (PMG) approach. For robustness, Dumitrescu and Hurlin's
(2012) panel Granger non-causality test has been conducted,
revealing the absence of reverse causality.FindingsThis paper
demonstrates that remittance inflows increase income inequality in
MENA recipient countries, indicating that most individuals
receiving remittances in the MENA region are predominantly from
well-off families. In addition, political stability reduces income
inequality in MENA recipient countries, while remittance inflows
increase income inequality when the polity becomes less
stable.Practical implicationsWe recommend addressing obstacles
faced by low-income groups seeking migration, especially in
countries with high unemployment rates, such as deficiencies in
education, skills, information asymmetry and financial
constraints. Additionally, supplementary policies, such as
directing resources toward pro-poor projects, particularly those
that improve education, health and infrastructure, should be
implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of remittances on
income distribution. Finally, priority must be given to policies
that promote political stability to create a business environment
conducive to human and physical investments.Originality/valueThe
paper addresses the impact of remittances on income inequality in
the MENA region, which has received limited attention in previous
research. [Elorabi, Khaled; Maher, Mohamed] Mansoura Univ, Dept
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mohamed_maher16961737@mans.edu.eg Maher, Mohamed/V-7760-2018;
Alhasnawi, Mushtaq/KYP-5591-2024 Yousif Alhasnawi, Mushtaq/0009-
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J Shokrzadeh, M; Modanloo, M; Samadi, S; Kunter, I; Haghighi,
H Shokrzadeh, Mohammad; Modanloo, Mona;
Samadi, Sara; Kunter, Imge; Haghighi, Hosna The
Effects of Valproic Acid on Cell Viability of Breast Cancer and

Genotoxicity; MTT assay; Micronucleus assay

Introduction:

Breast cancer is a complicated and multifactor disease in which so many genetic and environment agents play important roles. Nowadays different ways are available for cancer therapy such as surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy that are very costly and have various side effects. Valproic acid is an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme that is effective on apoptosis of some cancerous cells. Aim: The aim of this research is to evaluate the toxic effects of this drug on both normal and cancerous cells, alongside with causing genetic disorder on peripheral blood lymphocytes as a model to evaluate genetic disorder. Material and methods: Cells were incubated with different concentrations of valproic acid and cisplatin. This incubation lead to cytotoxicity and Geno toxicity and then the viability of cells were measured. Cellular viability as well as Geno toxicity was assessed by MTT assay and micronucleus assay. Results: Results shows that valproic acid has an ability to significantly reduce the viability of breast cancer cells. Also toxic doses of valproic acid can affect BEAS-2B cells and can detract the viability of cells. Conclusion: This research proves the efficacy of valproic acid on cellular activity of Mcf-7 cell line and BEAS-2B cell line. This effect is probably associated with the ability of valproic acid to inhibit histone deacetylase enzyme and stop cells from growing and specialization and cause death in tumor cells, and the advantage of these drug class is that they have minimum effect on normal cells so they kill them rarely. [Shokrzadeh, Mohammad; Modanloo, Mona] Mazandaran Univ Med Sci, Dept Toxicol, Sari, Iran; [Samadi, Sara; Kunter, Imge; Haghighi, Hosna] Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Dept Pharm, Famagusta, Turkey Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Eastern Mediterranean University Shokrzadeh, M (corresponding author), Mazandaran Univ Med Sci, Dept Toxicol, Sari, Iran.mslamuki@gmail.com

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J Kühn, B; Brat, C; Fettel, J; Hellmuth, N; Maucher, IV;
Bulut, U; Hock, KJ; Grimmer, J; Manolikakes, G; Rühl, M; Kühn, A;
Zacharowski, K; Matrone, C; Urbschat, A; Roos, J; Steinhilber, D;
Maier, TJ Kuehn, Benjamin; Brat, Camilla;
Fettel, Jasmin; Hellmuth, Nadine; Maucher, Isabelle V.; Bulut,
Ufuk; Hock, Katharina J.; Grimmer, Jennifer; Manolikakes, Georg;
Ruehl, Michael; Kuehn, Alessa; Zacharowski, Kai; Matrone, Carmela;
Urbschat, Anja; Roos, Jessica; Steinhilber, Dieter; Maier,
Thorsten J. Anti-inflammatory nitro-fatty acids

suppress tumor growth by triggering mitochondrial dysfunction and
activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway in colorectal cancer
cells BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY English Article

Nitroalkene; Nitrooleate;

Apoptosis; Cancer; ROS; Michael acceptor BOVINE SERUM-ALBUMIN;
NITROLINOLEIC ACID; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OXIDATIVE STRESS; COLON-

CANCER; ANTITUMOR-ACTIVITY; MURINE MODEL; DNA-DAMAGE; PPAR-GAMMA; COMPLEX II Nitro-fatty acids (NFAs) are endogenously occurring lipid mediators exerting strong anti-inflammatory effects and acting as anti-oxidants in a number of animal models of inflammation. These NFA effects are mediated by targeting important regulatory proteins involved in inflammatory processes, such as 5-lipoxygenase, soluble epoxide hydrolase, or NF-kappa B. In the present study, we investigated the anti-tumorigenic effects of NFAs on colorectal cancer (CRC) cells in cell culture-based experiments and in a murine xenograft model of human CRC. We could show that 9-NOA suppresses the viability of CRC cells (HCT-116 and HT-29) by inducing a caspase-dependent apoptosis via the intrinsic apoptotic pathway. Co-treatment with the pan-caspase inhibitor Q-VD-OPH counteracted the NFA-mediated apoptosis in both cell lines. Furthermore, NFAs affected the cell cycle transition and reduced the oxygen consumption rate (OCR) immediately. On the contrary to their well-known anti-oxidative properties, NFAs mediated the generation of mitochondrial oxidative stress in human CRC cells. Additionally, similar to the cytostatic drug mitomycin, 9-NOA significantly reduced tumor growth in a murine xenograft model of human colorectal cancer. In contrast to the established cytostatic drug, 9-NOA treatment was well tolerated by mice. This study delivers a novel mechanistic approach for nitro-fatty acid-induced inhibition of CRC cell growth by targeting mitochondrial functions such as the mitochondria] membrane potential and mitochondria] respiration. We suggest these naturally occurring lipid mediators as a new class of well tolerated chemotherapeutic drug candidates for treatment of CRC or potentially other inflammation-driven cancer types.

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J Elamin, MH; Elmahi, AB; Daghestani, MH; Al-Olayan, EM; Al-Ajmi, RA; Alkhuriji, AF; Hamed, SS; Elkhadragey, MF

Elamin, Maha H.; Elmahi, Abdelsalam B.; Daghestani, Maha H.; Al-Olayan, Ebtesam M.; Al-Ajmi, Reem A.; Alkhuriji, Afrah F.; Hamed, Sherifa S.; Elkhadragey, Manal F. Synergistic Anti-Breast-Cancer Effects of Combined Treatment With Oleuropein and Doxorubicin In Vivo ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE English Article

NF-KAPPA-B; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CYCLIN D1; OLIVE OIL; PATHWAY; ACTIVATION; APOPTOSIS; HYDROXYTYROSOL; CYTOSKELETON; ANTIOXIDANT Context. Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer fatalities among women worldwide. Of the more than 80% of patients who receive adjuvant chemotherapy, approximately 40% relapse. The majority of these patients die of disseminated metastatic disease, which emphasizes the need for new therapeutic strategies Objective. The study intended to investigate the anticancer effects of oleuropein (OL) and doxorubicin (DOX) individually and in combination on breast tumor xenografts and also to evaluate the molecular pathways involved. Design. The research team designed in vivo (animal) and in vitro (cell culture) studies. Setting: The study was performed in the College of Science of King Saud University in the University Center for Women Students (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia). Animals. The study involved 40 female, nude mice (BALB/c OlaHsd-foxn1). Intervention. The mice were injected subcutaneously with MDA- MB- 231 human breast cancer cells. After the growth of tumors, the animals were randomly divided into 4 groups to receive intraperitoneal injections: (1) group 1 (control group)-dimethyl sulfoxide, (2) group 2 (intervention group)-50 mg/kg of OL, (3) group 3 (intervention group)-2.5 mg/kg of DOX, and (4) group 4 (intervention group)-1.5 mg/kg of DOX, immediately followed by 50 mg/kg of OL. The OL was extracted from Manzanillo olive trees (Olea europaea) grown in Tabouk, Saudi Arabia. Outcome Measures. The measures included the isolation and primary culture of the tumor xenografts, apoptosis analysis by annexin V, cellular

lysate preparation, and immunoblotting. Results: The volume of the tumor increased aggressively, reaching 173 mm³ in the control animals in a time-dependent manner. On the other hand, a sharp drop, to 48.7 mm³, in the volume of the tumor was observed with the 2 drugs combined, a more than 3-fold decrease. The effect was mediated through the induction of apoptosis via the mitochondrial pathway. The combined treatment downregulated the antiapoptosis and proliferation protein, nuclear factor-kappa B, and its main oncogenic target cyclin D1. Furthermore, it inhibited the expression of BCL-2 and survivin. This inhibition could explain the cooperative suppression of the proliferation of breast tumor xenografts and the induction of apoptosis by the combined effect of the compounds used. Conclusions. The key findings clearly indicate the synergistic efficacy of DOX with natural and nontoxic OL against breast tumor xenografts. [Elamin, Maha H.;

Daghestani, Maha H.; Al-Olayan, Ebtesam M.; Al-Ajmi, Reem A.; Alkhuriji, Afrah F.; Hamed, Sherifa S.; Elkhadragey, Manal F.] King Saud Univ, Univ Ctr Women Students, Coll Sci, Zool Dept, In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Elmahi, Abdelsalam B.] Univ Khartoum, Fac Vet Med, Pathol Dept, Khartoum, Sudan; [Al-Olayan, Ebtesam M.] King Saud Univ, Fac Sci, Zool Dept, Chair Vaccines Infect Dis, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Hamed, Sherifa S.] Alexandria Univ, Fac Sci, Zool Dept, Alexandria, Egypt; [Elkhadragey, Manal F.] Helwan Univ, Fac Sci, Zool & Entomol Dept, Cairo, Egypt King Saud University; University of Khartoum; King Saud University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Helwan University Elamin, MH (corresponding author), King Saud Univ, Univ Ctr Women Students, Coll Sci, Zool Dept, In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. mahaalamin@yahoo.com Alolayan, Ebtesam/LLL-7698-2024 National Science, Technology, and Innovation Plan's strategic technologies program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [10-ENV993-02] National Science, Technology, and Innovation Plan's strategic technologies program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia This project was supported by National Science, Technology, and Innovation Plan's strategic technologies program (No. 10-ENV993-02) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 52 31

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8 Integrative & Complementary Medicine
Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

Integrative & Complementary Medicine KG7VU 28646810
2025-06-24 WOS:000510157400002

J Menendez, JA; Papadimitropoulou, A; Vellon, L; Lupu, R
Menendez, Javier A.; Papadimitropoulou, Adriana; Vellon, Luciano; Lupu, Ruth A genomic explanation connecting "Mediterranean diet", olive oil and cancer:: Oleic acid, the main monounsaturated fatty acid of olive oil, induces formation of inhibitory "PEA3 transcription factor-PEA3 DNA binding site" complexes at the Her-2/neu (erbB-2) oncogene promoter in breast, ovarian and stomach cancer cells EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article

her-2/neu; erbB-2; PEA3; oleic acid; olive oil; Mediterranean diet; cancer GROWTH-FACTOR RECEPTOR; METASTATIC BREAST; MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODY; MAMMARY-CARCINOMA; NEU ONCOGENE; OVEREXPRESSION; RISK; TRASTUZUMAB; THERAPY; EXPRESSION
Olive oil is an integral ingredient of the "Mediterranean

diet" and accumulating evidence suggests that it may have a potential role in lowering risk of several cancers. We recently hypothesized that the anti-cancer actions of olive oil may relate to its monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA) oleic acid (OA; 18:1n - 9) content to specifically regulate oncogenes. In this study, transient transfection experiments with human Her-2/neu promoter-driven luciferase gene established the ability of OA to specifically repress the transcriptional activity of Her-2/neu gene. Gene repression was seen in tumour-derived cell lines with Her-2/neu gene ;amplification and overexpression, including SK-Br3 (<= 56% reduction), SK-OV3 (<= 75% reduction) and NCI-N87 (55 reduction) breast, ovarian and stomach cancer cell lines, respectively. Also marginal decreases in promoter activity were observed in cancer cells expressing physiological levels of Her-2/neu (<= 20% reduction in MCF-7 breast cancer cells). Remarkably, OA treatment in Her-2/neu-overexpressing cancer cells was found to induce up-regulation of the Ets protein polyomavirus enhancer activator 3 (PEAS), a transcriptional repressor of Her-2/neu promoter. Also, an intact PEAS DNA-binding-site at endogenous Her-2/neu gene promoter was essential for OA-induced repression of this gene. Moreover, OA treatment failed to decrease Her-2/neu protein levels in MCF-7/Her2-18 transfectants, which stably express full-length human Her-2/neu cDNA controlled by a SV40 viral promoter. OA-induced transcriptional repression of Her-2/neu through the action of PEAS protein at the promoter level may represent a novel mechanism linking "Mediterranean diet" and cancer. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. Evanston

Northwestern Healthcare Res Inst, Dept Med, Evanston, IL 60201 USA; Northwestern Univ Feinberg, Sch Med, Dept Med, Chicago, IL USA; Northwestern Univ, Robert H Lurie Comprehensive Canc Ctr, Chicago, IL USA Northwestern University; Feinberg School of Medicine; Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center; Northwestern University; Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago Lupu, R (corresponding author), Evanston Northwestern Healthcare Res Inst, Dept Med, 1001 Univ Pl, Evanston, IL 60201 USA. r-lupu@northwestern.edu MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER

ABEL/C-6148-2016 MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561 NCI NIH HHS [P50CA89018-03] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 48 92 103 0 20

ELSEVIER SCI LTD OXFORD THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND 0959-8049 1879-0852 EUR J CANCER Eur. J. Cancer OCT 2006 42 15 2425 2432

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2005.10.016> 8

Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

Oncology 103ZS 16406575 2025-06-24

WOS:000241926300012

J Nejatollahi, F; Asgharpour, M; Jaberipour, M

Nejatollahi, Foroogh; Asgharpour, Mahdi; Jaberipour,

Mansoorreh Down-regulation of vascular endothelial

growth factor expression by anti-her2/neu single chain antibodies

MEDICAL ONCOLOGY English Article

Single-chain antibody; HER2/neu; VEGF;

Angiogenesis; Breast cancer BREAST-CANCER; 1ST-LINE TREATMENT;

MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES; TUMOR ANGIOGENESIS; FACTOR VEGF; IN-VITRO;

THERAPY; CELLS; HER2; TRASTUZUMAB HER-2/neu is overexpressed in 25-30% of breast tumors. Signaling through HER-2/neu leads to an increase in the production of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and enhances angiogenesis. We evaluated the effects of three specific anti-HER2/neu single chain-Fv (scFv) antibodies on the expression level of VEGF in HER2/neu-expressing breast cancer cell lines. A nonimmunized human scFv library was panned against three epitopes of HER2/neu. BT-474 human breast cancer cell line was treated with three specific anti-HER2/neu scFv antibodies and the amount of VEGF gene transcript was determined by quantitative real-time PCR. The expression of VEGF protein was analyzed by western blot. All three scFv antibodies along with their combination inhibited VEGF expression at both the gene and protein levels. Our results show that anti-HER2/neu recombinant antibodies can be considered as anti-angiogenic agents in HER2/neu-positive breast cancers. [Jaberipour, Mansooreh] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Gene Therapy Lab, Inst Canc Res, Shiraz, Iran; [Nejatollahi, Foroogh; Asgharpour, Mahdi] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Recombinant Antibody Lab, Dept Immunol, Grad Sch Adv Biomed Sci, Shiraz, Iran; [Nejatollahi, Foroogh] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, AIDS Res Ctr, Shiraz, Iran Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science Jaberipour, M (corresponding author), Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Gene Therapy Lab, Inst Canc Res, POB 71345-3119, Shiraz, Iran. jaberim@sums.ac.ir

Nejatollahi, Foroogh/V-6434-2017 Nejatollahi, Foroogh/0000-0002-8928-8519 Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (Shiraz University of Medical Science) The authors acknowledge Shiraz University of Medical Sciences for financial support and K. Shashok (Author AID in the Eastern Mediterranean) for improving the use of English in the manuscript.

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10.1007/s12032-010-9796-5

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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

Oncology 892WV 21267676 2025-06-24

WOS:000300317200057

J Hamai, A; Duperrier-Amouriaux, K; Pignon, P; Raimbaud, I; Memeo, L; Colarossi, C; Canzonieri, V; Perin, T; Classe, JM; Campone, M; Jézéquel, P; Campion, L; Ayyoub, M; Valmori, D

Hamai, Ahmed; Duperrier-Amouriaux, Karine;

Pignon, Pascale; Raimbaud, Isabelle; Memeo, Lorenzo; Colarossi, Cristina; Canzonieri, Vincenzo; Perin, Tiziana; Classe, Jean-Marc; Campone, Mario; Jezequel, Pascal; Campion, Loic; Ayyoub, Maha; Valmori, Danila

Antibody Responses to NY-ESO-1 in Primary Breast Cancer Identify a Subtype Target for Immunotherapy
PLOS ONE English Article

TESTIS ANTIGEN NY-ESO-1; IMMUNE-RESPONSES; EXPRESSION; MELANOMA; EPITOPES; CELLS The highly immunogenic human tumor antigen NY-ESO-1 (ESO) is a target of choice for anti-cancer immune therapy. In this study, we assessed spontaneous antibody (Ab) responses to ESO in a large cohort of patients with primary breast cancer (BC) and addressed the correlation between the presence of anti-ESO Ab, the expression of ESO in the tumors and their characteristics. We found detectable Ab responses to ESO in 1% of the patients. Tumors from patients with circulating Ab to

ESO exhibited common characteristics, being mainly hormone receptor (HR)(-) invasive ductal carcinomas of high grade, including both HER2(-) and HER2(+) tumors. In line with these results, we detected ESO expression in 20% of primary HR(-) BC, including both ESO Ab(+) and Ab(-) patients, but not in HR(+) BC. Interestingly, whereas expression levels in ESO(+) BC were not significantly different between ESO Ab(+) and Ab(-) patients, the former had, in average, significantly higher numbers of tumor-infiltrated lymph nodes, indicating that lymph node invasion may be required for the development of spontaneous anti-tumor immune responses. Thus, the presence of ESO Ab identifies a tumor subtype of HR(-) (HER2(-) or HER2(+)) primary BC with frequent ESO expression and, together with the assessment of antigen expression in the tumor, may be instrumental for the selection of patients for whom ESO-based immunotherapy may complement standard therapy.

[Hamai, Ahmed; Duperrier-Amouriaux, Karine; Pignon, Pascale; Raimbaud, Isabelle; Ayyoub, Maha; Valmori, Danila] CLCC Rene Gauducheau, INSERM, U892, St Herblain, France; [Memeo, Lorenzo; Colarossi, Cristina] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Pathol Unit, Catania, Italy; [Canzonieri, Vincenzo; Perin, Tiziana] IRCCS, Ctr Riferimento Oncol, Aviano, Pordenone, Italy; [Classe, Jean-Marc] CLCC Rene Gauducheau, Dept Surg, St Herblain, France; [Campone, Mario] CLCC Rene Gauducheau, Dept Med Oncol, St Herblain, France; [Jezequel, Pascal] CLCC Rene Gauducheau, Dept Oncobiol, St Herblain, France; [Campion, Loic] CLCC Rene Gauducheau, Dept Biostat, St Herblain, France; [Campone, Mario] IRT UN, INSERM, U892, Nantes, France; [Valmori, Danila] Univ Nantes, Fac Med, Nantes, France UNICANCER; Institut de Cancerologie de l'Ouest (ICO); Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; IRCCS Aviano (CRO); UNICANCER; Institut de Cancerologie de l'Ouest (ICO); UNICANCER; Institut de Cancerologie de l'Ouest (ICO); UNICANCER; Institut de Cancerologie de l'Ouest (ICO); Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Nantes Universite Hamai, A (corresponding author), CLCC Rene Gauducheau, INSERM, U892, St Herblain, France.

Maha.Ayyoub@univ-nantes.fr; Danila.Valmori@univ-nantes.fr
Jézéquel, Pascal/K-8206-2015; Valmori, Danila/K-2439-2015; campone, mario/L-4880-2015; Canzonieri, Vincenzo/AAA-7951-2019; Ayyoub, Maha/A-2074-2017; Campion, Loic/K-4726-2015; Canzonieri, Vincenzo/K-3141-2018; Perin, Tiziana/AAC-2403-2020 Campion, Loic/0000-0003-4903-0908; Canzonieri, Vincenzo/0000-0001-6010-0976; Perin, Tiziana/0000-0002-9823-0167; Hamai, Ahmed/0000-0002-7921-4014; Memeo, Lorenzo/0000-0003-4251-7203; Ayyoub, Maha/0000-0003-2022-0898; Colarossi, Cristina/0000-0001-5395-8608 Cancer Research Institute; Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research; Institut National du Cancer; Canceropole Grand Ouest Cancer Research Institute; Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research; Institut National du Cancer (Institut National du Cancer (INCA) France); Canceropole Grand Ouest This study was supported by the Cancer Research Institute (<http://www.cancerresearch.org>) and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (<http://www.licr.org>). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. Sera and surgical tumor specimens from breast cancer patients were obtained from the tumor bank of the Institut Regional du Cancer Nantes-Atlantique, supported by the Institut National du Cancer and the Canceropole Grand Ouest. We are grateful to Drs. G. Ritter and L.J. Old for

providing the recombinant proteins and for helpful advice, and to Dr. Maryam Mehrpour for providing the BC lines. We would like to thank Mrs. Nicole Andrieux for assistance with clinical data analysis, and Mr. Sandro Barbuscia for IHC staining. 21

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7 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index
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2025-06-24 WOS:000291737600045

J Vidua, RK; Dubey, N; Pramanik, P; Mattoo, SK; Jakher, N
Vidua, Raghvendra K.; Dubey, Nisha; Pramanik,
Parthsarthi; Mattoo, Sanjay K.; Jakher, Naresh A
Representative Study of Deaths of North Indian Migrants and Its
Medical Certification Across the World JOURNAL OF IMMIGRANT AND
MINORITY HEALTH English Article

International migrant; Manner of death; Mode of death; Ambiguous with unspecified etiology; Medical certification of death; 2nd autopsy Many Indians is moving to other nations of the world in the search of employment, education or other reasons. The process of globalization along with the faster mode of traveling and communication has facilitated this movement in the hope of getting more opportunities and earning of easy money abroad, than in India. Unfortunately, sometimes they meet a tragic end and their families in India get only their dead bodies back from abroad. This study focuses on these kind of unfortunate tragic events faced by Indians in different countries and thereby raise a concern on their safety abroad and necessitate the need of relooking in to the quality of medical certification of death and medico legal investigations to find out the real reasons of deaths to avoid any kind of doubt in mind. Data was collected from medical death certificates and passports of the deceased Indians. There was a total of 711 dead bodies/human remains received in 2012 at IGI airport New Delhi. The Middle East countries together contributed a total of 398 (55.98 %) cases. The distribution as per manner of death shows that in maximum number of cases (269), the manner of death was ambiguous with unspecified aetiology. The study therefore recommends for upgradation of the level of medico legal investigations in form of 2nd autopsy in recipient country and proper medical death certification. [Vidua, Raghvendra K.] AIIMS, Forens Med & Toxicol, Bhopal 462020, MP, India; [Pramanik, Parthsarthi] Govt Jama, Kingston, Jamaica; [Mattoo, Sanjay K.; Jakher, Naresh] Airport Hlth Org, New Delhi 110037, India All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bhopal Vidua, RK (corresponding author), AIIMS, Forens Med & Toxicol, Bhopal 462020, MP, India. raghvendra.fmt@aiimsbhopal.edu.in; drnishadubey22@gmail.com; drbubay@rediffmail.com; sanjaykmattoo@gmail.com; nareshjakher2003@gmail.com Vidua, Dr Raghvendra Kumar/IUP-4438-2023; PRAMANIK, PARTHASARATHI/H-1731-2013 PRAMANIK, PARTHASARATHI/0000-0001-8820-9009

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016-0504-1 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-016-0504-1>
10 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Social
Science Citation Index (SSCI) Public, Environmental &
Occupational Health FT0FE 27669719 2025-06-
24 WOS:000422796300012
J Atmaca, H; Ilhan, S; Dundar, BA; Zora, M
Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan, Suleyman; Dundar, Buse Aysen; Zora,
Metin Bioevaluation of Spiro N-Propargylic β -Enaminones
as Anti-Breast Cancer Agents: In Vitro and Molecular Docking
Studies CHEMISTRY & BIODIVERSITY English
Article spiro N-propargylic
beta-enaminones; cytotoxicity; apoptosis; cell cycle; ADMET;
docking FLUORINE; RECEPTOR The study aimed to investigate
the in vitro inhibitory activities of spiro N-propargylic beta-
enaminones, SPEs 1-31, against BCa cells, to perform in silico
molecular docking studies to understand the nature of the
interaction between the compounds and the ER alpha, PR, EGFR, and
Her2, and to determine the ADMET and drug-likeness properties.
Cytotoxic activity was investigated via MTT assay. DNA
fragmentation was evaluated via ELISA assay. Cell cycle
distributions were investigated by flow cytometry. Expression
levels of Bcl-2, Bax, p21 and Cyclin D1 were measured by qRT-PCR
and western blot analysis. Molecular docking was done using
Autodock/vina software. ADMET analysis was calculated using the
ADMETlab 2.0 tool. SPEs 1, 22, and 28 showed selective cytotoxic
activity against all BCa cells with SI values >2. SPEs induced
apoptosis and caused significant changes in Bcl-2 and Bax levels.
The cell cycle was arrested at the S phase and levels of p21 and
Cyclin D1 were induced in all BCa cells. Molecular docking
analysis revealed that SPE1, SPE22, and SPE28 showed high binding
affinities with ER alpha, PR, EGFR, and Her2. ADMET analysis
revealed that SPEs are drug-like compounds as they obey the five
rules of Lipinsky and are not toxic. Therefore, these potential
anticancer compounds should be further validated by in vivo
studies for their appropriate function in human health with a
safety profile, and a comprehensive drug interaction study should
be performed. [Atmaca, Harika; Ilhan, Suleyman] Manisa Celal
Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol, TR-45140 Manisa,
Turkiye; [Dundar, Buse Aysen; Zora, Metin] Middle East Tech Univ,
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Middle East Technical University Atmaca, H (corresponding
author), Manisa Celal Bayar Univ, Fac Sci & Letters, Dept Biol,
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Buse/AAW-1553-2021; Zora, Metin/ABB-7678-2020; ILHAN,
Suleyman/AAZ-2000-2021; atmaca, harika/AAX-8164-2021 atmaca,
harika/0000-0002-8459-4373 We thank the Scientific and
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synthesis of spiro NNN</ITALIC>-propargylic beta-enaminones
(SPEs). 38 3 3 0 4 WILEY-V C H VERLAG
GMBH WEINHEIM POSTFACH 101161, 69451 WEINHEIM, GERMANY
1612-1872 1612-1880 CHEM BIODIVERS Chem.
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16 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry,
Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-

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J Ali, A; Ali, A; Warsi, MH; Ahmad, W; Tahir, A
Ali, Abuzer; Ali, Amena; Warsi, Musarrat Husain;
Ahmad, Wasim; Tahir, Abu Chemical characterization,
antidiabetic and anticancer activities of Santolina
chamaecyparissus SAUDI JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
English Article Santolina
chamaecyparissus; Diabetes; alpha-glucosidase; EGFR; Human breast
cancer; GC-MS MEDICINAL-PLANTS; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; ESSENTIAL
OIL; DRUGS Santolina chamaecyparissus is an important medicinal
plant growing in the Mediterranean region and has been reported as
a potent anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, and
antifungal agent. The purpose of the current research is to
identify the chemical constituents in ethyl acetate extract (EAE)
from the leaves of *S. chamaecyparissus*, and to evaluate
antidiabetic, and anticancer activity. Chemical constituents of
EAE were identified by GC-MS, and the antidiabetic activity was
evaluated by aglucosidase inhibition assay. The anticancer
activity was assessed by Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR)
expression in human breast cancer cell line (MCF7) by using
quantitative RT-PCR method. GC-MS analysis of EAE of *S.*
chamaecyparissus yielded 44 compounds. Tetrapentacontane (27.15%),
eicosyl acetate (8.40%), 2-methylhexacosane (6.87%), and n-
pentadecanol (5.44%) were found as major chemical constituents.
The EAE of *S. chamaecyparissus* showed concentration dependant
inhibition of alpha-glucosidase enzyme and the IC50 value (IC50
110 +/- 4.25 mu g/mL) was found comparable with standard acarbose
(IC50 105 +/- 3.74 mu g/mL). The real-time qRT-PCR results showed
that the EGFR protein (bcl-2) in human breast cancer cell line
(MCF7) was negatively expressed with a value of -0.69297105 after
treatment with EAE (100 mu g/mL). The study results are suggesting
the possible use of *S. chamaecyparissus* in the management of
diabetes, and human breast cancer. (C) 2021 The Author(s).
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Bhopal, India Taif University; Taif University; Taif
University; Mohammed Al-Mana College for Medical Sciences Ali,
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WASIM/AAM-6289-2020; Ali, Abuzer/GRF-4916-2022 Taif
University, Taif, Saudi Arabia [TURSP-2020/124] Taif
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 6 Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
 EXPANDED) Life Sciences & Biomedicine - Other Topics TQ6FB
 34354443 hybrid, Green Published 2025-06-
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 J Abbade, Y; Kisla, MM; Hassan, MA; Celik, I; Dogan, TS;
 Mutlu, P; Ates-Alagoz, Z Abbade, Yemna; Kisla,
 Mehmet Murat; Hassan, Mohammed Al-Kassim; Celik, Ismail; Dogan,
 Tugba Somay; Mutlu, Pelin; Ates-Alagoz, Zeynep
 Synthesis, Anticancer Activity, and In Silico Modeling of
 Alkylsulfonfyl Benzimidazole Derivatives: Unveiling Potent Bcl-2
 Inhibitors for Breast CancerACS OMEGA English
 Article DRUG
 ABSORPTION; FAMILY PROTEINS; DESIGN; OPTIMIZATION; METABOLISM;
 EXPRESSION; PREDICTION; APOPTOSIS; DOCKING; CELLS A series of
 alkylsulfonfyl 1H-benzo[d]imidazole derivatives were synthesized
 and evaluated for anticancer activity against human breast cancer
 cells, MCF-7 in vitro. The cytotoxic potential was determined
 using the xCELLigence real-time cell analysis, and expression
 levels of genes related to microtubule organization, tumor
 suppression, apoptosis, cell cycle, and proliferation were
 examined by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction.
 Molecular docking against Bcl-2 was carried out using AutoDock
 Vina, while ADME studies were performed to predict the
 physicochemical and drug-likeness properties of the synthesized
 compounds. The results revealed that compounds 23 and 27 were the
 most potent cytotoxic derivatives against MCF-7 cells. Gene
 expression analysis showed that BCL-2 was the most prominent gene
 studied. Treatment of MCF-7 cells with compounds 23 and 27
 resulted in significant downregulation of the BCL-2 gene, with
 fold changes of 128 and 256, respectively. Docking analysis
 predicted a strong interaction between the compounds and the
 target protein. Interestingly, all of the compounds exhibit a
 higher binding affinity toward Bcl-2 than the standard drug
 (compound 27 vina score = -9.6 kcal/mol, vincristine = -6.7
 kcal/mol). Molecular dynamics simulations of compounds 23 and 27
 showed a permanent stabilization in the binding site of Bcl-2 for
 200 ns. Based on Lipinski and Veber's filters, all synthesized
 compounds displayed drug-like characteristics. These findings
 suggest that compounds 23 and 27 were the most promising cytotoxic
 compounds and downregulated the expression of the BCL-2 gene.
 These derivatives could be further explored as potential
 candidates for the treatment of breast cancer. [Abbade, Yemna;
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 Zeynep] Ankara Univ, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharmaceut Chem, TR-06100
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KISLA, Mehmet Murat/0000-0001-6209-0361; celik, ismail/0000-0002-8146-1663; ATES ALAGOZ, ZEYNEP/0000-0002-5898-9988; Hassan Mohammed, Al-Kassim/0000-0002-5423-4633 Central Laboratory of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Ankara University Central Laboratory of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Ankara University The authors thank the Central Laboratory of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Ankara University, for providing support in the acquisition of the NMR, mass spectrometry, and elemental analysis instruments used in this study. The numerical calculations reported in this paper were partially performed at TUBITAK ULAKBIM, High Performance and Grid Computing Center (TRUBA resources).

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J Ranieri, J; Guerra, F; Cilli, E; Brancati, F; Di Giacomo, D
Ranieri, Jessica; Guerra, Federica; Cilli,
Eleonora; Brancati, Francesco; Di Giacomo, Dina BRCA
genetic result disclosure for women with Breast Cancer: influence
of +/-predisposition genetic mutation MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY English Article

BRCA+/-; Psychological distress;

Personality traits; Genetic testing; Psychological counseling;
Breast cancer; Oncological clinical practice; Personalized
medicine; Clinical psychology ITALIAN VERSION; PSYCHOMETRIC
PROPERTIES; EMOTION-REGULATION; IMPACT; RISK; DISTRESS; OUTCOMES;
SURGERY; STRESS Background: Albeit the genetic testing/counseling
is increasing progressively in oncological clinical practice,
psychological impact of BRCA genetic testing has been an under-
researched area in oncological population; few studies have
examined a wide range of possible predictive individual factors
for psychological adaptation after genetic testing for hereditary
cancer. Aim of the study was to examine the implication of
clinical psychological in BRCA genetic result post- disclosure
dealing with the emotional health of patients undergoing genetic
testing depending to the personal resources. Methods: Participants
were composed of n = 32 female patients in range age 30 - 55
years, who have a BC diagnosis and who underwent BRCA mutation
testing. Psychological battery was applied after genetic testing.
Results: Our finding highlighted the psychological influence of
genetic testing on wellbeing of BC patients, and more drawing
clinical perspective for positive/negative disclosure regarding
the predictors for psychological distress. Conclusion: Genetic
testing needs to be integrated by psychological counseling to
manage better the impact of result disclosure (whatever the
outcome is) in order to manage better the physical and mental
health of patients into efficient personalized medicine toward to
the improvement of patient compliance and adherence into well-
being perspective and Quality of Life maintaining. Sample size and

lack of longitudinal data could be limits of the study. [Ranieri, Jessica; Guerra, Federica; Cilli, Eleonora; Brancati, Francesco; Di Giacomo, Dina] Univ Aquila, Life Publ Hlth & Envornm Sci Dept, Laquila, Italy; [Brancati, Francesco] IRCCS, San Raffaele Roma, Human Funct Genom Lab, Rome, Italy University of L'Aquila

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J Varghese, B; Tamimi, M; Qureshi, A; Dayoub, N

Varghese, Bessy; Tamimi, Mariam; Qureshi, Abida; Dayoub, Nawal Randomly Selected Smear Test Screening Outcome BAHRAIN MEDICAL BULLETIN English

Article INVASIVE

CERVICAL-CANCER; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; RISK; INFECTION; PARITY

Background: The cervical cancer screening coverage in Bahrain was 43.1% in 2018. Even with the presence of a screening program, most screening in the Middle East usually take place at random. Objective: To evaluate the risk factors and outcome of randomly selected smear tests. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: Bahrain Defence Force Hospital, Bahrain. Method: All Pap smear tests performed from January 2017 to December 2017 were included in the study. The smear results were divided into four groups: normal, borderline, premalignant changes and malignant changes. Risk factors such as age, parity, contraceptive/medical history, smoking, and human papillomavirus (HPV) positive screening were documented. The outcome of care were divided into four categories: repeat smear test, colposcopy and cervical biopsy, hysteroscopy/dilatation and curettage, and hysterectomy. Result: A total of 2,626 smear tests were included in the study; 2,246 (85.5%) were negative smears. Two hundred forty (9%) were borderline and 135 (5%) had pre-cancerous lesions. Five (0.2%) cases were malignant; the older the patient, the higher the risk of malignant changes. Twenty-nine (1.1%) of the previous pre-cancerous smear became negative on the successive smear and 72 (2.7%) patients had repeat smear test. Some of the negative and borderline patients had a hysterectomy. Conclusion: A uniform cervical screening policy must be initiated and cost-effective clear protocols must be laid down to improve the quality of women's health in Bahrain. [Varghese, Bessy; Tamimi, Mariam; Qureshi, Abida; Dayoub, Nawal] Bahrain Def Force Hosp, Royal Med Serv, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Riffa, Bahrain Varghese, B (corresponding author), Bahrain Def Force Hosp, Royal Med Serv, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Riffa, Bahrain. bessymiriam@hotmail.com dayoub, nawal/W-9643-2018 dayoub, nawal/0000-0003-2454-3686 23 0 0 0 1 BAHRAIN MEDICAL BULLETIN KINGDOM BAHRAIN PO BOX 30880, KINGDOM BAHRAIN, 00000, BAHRAIN 1012-8298 BAHRAIN MED B Bahrain

J Cano-Ibáñez, N; Gea, A; Ruiz-Canela, M; Corella, D; Salas-Salvadó, J; Schröder, H; Navarrete-Muñoz, EM; Romaguera, D; Martínez, JA; Barón-López, FJ; López-Miranda, J; Estruch, R; Riquelme-Gallego, B; Alonso-Gómez, A; Tur, JA; Tinahones, FJ; Serra-Majem, L; Martín, V; Lapetra, J; Vázquez, C; Pintó, X; Vidal, J; Daimiel, L; Gaforio, JJ; Matía, P; Ros, E; Fernández-Carrión, R; Díaz-López, A; Zomeño, MD; Candela, I; Konieczna, J; Abete, I; Buil-Cosiales, P; Basora, J; Fitó, M; Martínez-González, MA; Bueno-Cavanillas, A

Cano-Ibanez, Naomi;

Gea, Alfredo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Corella, Dolores; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Schroder, Helmut; Navarrete-Munoz, Eva Ma; Romaguera, Dora; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Javier Baron-Lopez, F.; Lopez-Miranda, Jose; Estruch, Ramon; Riquelme-Gallego, Blanca; Alonso-Gomez, Angel; Tur, Josep A.; Tinahones, Francisco J.; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Martin, Vicente; Lapetra, Jose; Vazquez, Clotilde; Pinto, Xavier; Vidal, Josep; Daimiel, Lidia; Juan Gaforio, Jose; Matia, Pilar; Ros, Emilio; Fernandez-Carrion, Rebeca; Diaz-Lopez, Andres; Dolores Zomeno, M.; Candela, Inmaculada; Konieczna, Jadwiga; Abete, Itziar; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Basora, Josep; Fitó, Montserrat; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Bueno-Cavanillas, Aurora

Diet quality and nutrient

density in subjects with metabolic syndrome: Influence of socioeconomic status and lifestyle factors. A cross-sectional assessment in the PREDIMED-Plus study

CLINICAL NUTRITION

English Article

Diet

quality; Nutrient density; Mediterranean diet; Socioeconomic factors; Lifestyle factors; Metabolic syndrome

PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE; DWELLING OLDER-ADULTS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ENERGY-INTAKE; HEALTH; POPULATION; VALIDATION; PREVENTION; PATTERNS; ADEQUACY

Background: Socioeconomic disparities and lifestyle factors are likely to determine the overall quality of the diet. In addition, overeating is compatible with inadequate micronutrient intake and it can lead to adverse health outcomes. Objective: To assess adequacy of dietary nutrient intake and to investigate the influence of socioeconomic and lifestyle factors on nutrient density in a large primary cardiovascular prevention trial conducted in healthy participants with metabolic syndrome (MetS) to assess the cardiovascular effects of an energy-restricted Mediterranean diet (PREDIMED-Plus). Methods: Baseline cross-sectional analysis of the PREDIMED-Plus trial with 6646 Spanish participants (aged 55-75 years in men and 60-75 years in women) with overweight/obesity and MetS. Energy and nutrient intake (for 10 nutrients) were calculated using a validated 143-item Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) and nutrient density was estimated dividing the absolute nutrient intake by total energy intake. The prevalence of inadequate intake was estimated according to dietary reference intakes. Multivariable linear regression models were fitted to examine associations between socioeconomic status or lifestyle factors and nutrient density. Results: A considerable proportion of the screened participants showed a deficient intake of vitamins A, D, E, B-9, calcium, magnesium and dietary fibre. Inadequate intake of four or more of the ten nutrients considered was present in 17% of participants. A

higher nutrient density was directly and significantly associated with female sex, higher educational level and a better adherence to the Mediterranean diet. Lifestyle factors such as non-smoking and avoidance of sedentary lifestyles were also independently associated with better nutrient density. Conclusions: Patients with MetS, despite being overweight, exhibited suboptimal nutrient intake, especially among men. Low nutrient density diet can be largely explained by differences in socioeconomic and lifestyle factors. These results highlight the importance of focussing on nutritional education in vulnerable populations, taking into account nutrient requirements. (C) 2019 Elsevier Ltd and European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism. All rights reserved. [Cano-Ibanez, Naomi; Riquelme-Gallego, Blanca; Bueno-Cavanillas, Aurora] Univ Granada, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Avda Invest 11, Granada 18016, Spain; [Cano-Ibanez, Naomi; Schroder, Helmut; Navarrete-Munoz, Eva Ma; Martin, Vicente; Juan Gaforio, Jose; Candela, Inmaculada; Bueno-Cavanillas, Aurora] ISCIII, CIBER Epidemiol & Salud Publ CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain; [Cano-Ibanez, Naomi; Bueno-Cavanillas, Aurora] IBS GRANADA, Inst Invest Biosanitaria Granada, Granada, Spain; [Gea, Alfredo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Univ Navarra, Med Sch, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Pamplona, Spain; [Gea, Alfredo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Abete, Itziar; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Navarra Inst Hlth Res IdISNa, Pamplona, Spain; [Gea, Alfredo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Corella, Dolores; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Romaguera, Dora; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Javier Baron-Lopez, F.; Lopez-Miranda, Jose; Estruch, Ramon; Alonso-Gomez, Angel; Tur, Josep A.; Tinahones, Francisco J.; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Lapetra, Jose; Vazquez, Clotilde; Pinto, Xavier; Ros, Emilio; Fernandez-Carrion, Rebeca; Diaz-Lopez, Andres; Konieczna, Jadwiga; Abete, Itziar; Buil-Cosiales, Pilar; Basora, Josep; Fito, Montserrat; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] ISCIII, CIBER Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutric CIBEROBN, Madrid, Spain; [Corella, Dolores; Fernandez-Carrion, Rebeca] Univ Valencia, Dept Prevent Med, Valencia, Spain; [Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Diaz-Lopez, Andres; Basora, Josep] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Dept Bioquim & Biotecnol, Unitat Nutr, Reus, Spain; [Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Diaz-Lopez, Andres; Basora, Josep] IISPV, Reus, Spain; [Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Diaz-Lopez, Andres; Basora, Josep] Univ Hosp St Joan Reus, Nutr Unit, Reus, Spain; [Schroder, Helmut; Dolors Zomeno, M.; Fito, Montserrat] Inst Hosp Mar Invest Med Municipal Invest Med IMI, Unit Cardiovasc Risk & Nutr, Barcelona, Spain; [Navarrete-Munoz, Eva Ma; Candela, Inmaculada] Miguel Hernandez Univ, Nutr Epidemiol Unit, ISABIAL FISABIO, Alicante, Spain; [Romaguera, Dora; Konieczna, Jadwiga] Hlth Res Inst Balearic Isl IdISBa, Palma De Mallorca, Spain; [Alfredo Martinez, J.; Abete, Itziar] Univ Navarra, Ctr Nutr Res, Dept Nutr Food Sci & Physiol, Pamplona, Spain; [Alfredo Martinez, J.; Daimiel, Lidia] CEI UAM CSIC, IMDEA Food, Nutr Genom & Epigen Grp, Madrid, Spain; [Javier Baron-Lopez, F.] Univ Malaga IBIMA, Dept Publ Hlth, Malaga, Spain; [Lopez-Miranda, Jose] Univ Cordoba, Reina Sofia Univ Hosp, Maimonides Biomed Res Inst Cordoba IMIBIC, Lipids & Atherosclerosis Unit, Dept Internal Med, Cordoba, Spain; [Estruch, Ramon] Univ Barcelona, Hosp Clin, Inst Invest Biomed August Pi & Sunyer IDIBAPS, Dept Internal Med, Barcelona, Spain; [Alonso-Gomez, Angel] Univ Basque Country, Univ Hosp Araba, Dept Cardiol, OSI ARABA, UPV EHU, Vitoria, Spain; [Tur, Josep A.] Univ Balearic Isl, Res Grp Community Nutr & Oxidat Stress, Palma De

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XRCC1 and hOGG1 Genes and Risk of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in North African Countries MOLECULAR CARCINOGENESIS
English Article

nasopharyngeal carcinoma; DNA repair; XRCC1; hOGG1; North Africa LUNG-CANCER RISK; DNA-REPAIR GENE; GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION; BREAST-CANCER; SER326CYS POLYMORPHISM; SUSCEPTIBILITY; POPULATION; METAANALYSIS Although genetic susceptibility to nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) has been recognized for a long time, little is known about the responsible genes. X-Ray repair cross-complementing protein 1 (XRCC1) and

human 8-oxo-guanine glycosylase 1 (hOGG1) genes are involved in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) repair and were found associated with NPC risk in three Asian case-control studies. The objective of the present study was to test these genes in a sample from North Africa, one of the major NPC endemic regions in the world. Three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the XRCC1 gene and one SNP in the hOGG1 gene were genotyped in 598 NPC cases from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia and 545 controls frequency matched by recruitment center, age, sex, and urban/rural household. The genotype and allelic distributions for the hOGG1 (326)Ser/Cys SNP and for the XRCC1 (399)Arg/Trp, (280)Arg/His, and (194)Arg/Trp SNPs did not differ significantly among NPC cases and controls. The XRCC1 (194)Trp allele frequency was significantly lower in the North African population than in Asian population ($f = 0.04$ vs. 0.31 in Cantonese Chinese and 0.21 Han Chinese). The hOGG1 (326)Ser allele frequency was significantly higher in the North African population ($f = 0.73$) than in Asian populations ($f = 0.39$ in Taiwanese). The results of the present study obtained from a large sample indicate that the XRCC1 and hOGG1 genes are unlikely to play a role in the susceptibility to NPC in North Africans. Our results do not corroborate those found in Asian population on smaller samples. (C) 2011 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [Laantri, Nadia; Khyatti, Meriem] Inst Pasteur Maroc, Lab Oncoviol, Casablanca 20360, Morocco; [Laantri, Nadia; Kandil, Mostafa] Doukkali Univ, Lab Anthropogenet & Physiopathol Chouaib, El Jadida, Morocco; [Jalbout, Majida] Informat Univ St Esprit Kaslik USEK, Fac Sci & Genie, Dept Chim & Sci Vie, Lebanon, NH USA; [Ben Ayoub, Wided; Ben-Ayed, Farhat] Assoc Tunisienne Lutte Contre Canc, Tunis, Tunisia; [Dahmoul, Sami; Bouaouina, Nouredine] CHU Farhat Hached, Serv Radiotherapie, Sousse, Tunisia; [Ayad, Messaoud; Mesli, Sarah; Boualga, Kada] Ctr Anticanc Blida, Serv Radiotherapie Oncol, Blida, Algeria; [Bedadra, Wided; Abdoun, Meriem; Hamdi-Cherif, Mokhtar] CHU Setif, Serv Epidemiol, Setif, Algeria; [Chouchane, Lotfi] Fac Med, Lab Immunooncol Mol, Monastir, Tunisia; [Benider, Abdellatif] Ctr Oncol Ibn Rochd, Serv Radiotherapie, Casablanca, Morocco; [Goldgar, David] Univ Utah, Sch Med, Dept Dermatol, Salt Lake City, UT USA; [Corbex, Marilys] Int Agcy Res Canc, F-69372 Lyon, France Chouaib Doukkali University of El Jadida; Universite de Sousse; Hopital Farhat Hached; Universite de Monastir; Hassan II University of Casablanca; Ibn Rochd University Hospital Center of Casablanca; Utah System of Higher Education; University of Utah; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

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Chouchane, Lotfi/ABF-1360-2020; ABDOUN, Meriem/ABB-6769-2020 CORBEX, Marilys/0000-0001-5755-7326; ABDOUN, Meriem/0000-0003-4055-1571 Association for International Cancer Research [03-252] Association for International Cancer Research

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J Grant, WB Grant, William B.
 Vitamin D and health in the Mediterranean countries
 HORMONES-INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENDOCRINOLOGY AND
 METABOLISM English Article; Proceedings Paper 1st
 Mediterranean Expert Meeting on Vitamin D in the Prevention of
 Health Disparities during Adult Life SEP 29, 2017
 Thessaloniki, GREECE Vitamin D; Autism; Cancer;
 Cardiovascular disease; Dental caries; Respiratory tract
 infections; All-cause mortality; Pregnancy and birth outcomes
 SERUM 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D; D SUPPLEMENTATION; BREAST-CANCER;
 D DEFICIENCY; HYPOVITAMINOSIS D; MORTALITY-RATES; DENTAL-CARIES;
 HUMAN-SKIN; CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTATION; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE
 Vitamin D, traditionally well known for its role in
 maintaining optimal health through its contribution to calcium
 metabolism and skeletal health, has received increased attention
 over the past two decades, with considerable focus being placed on
 its nonskeletal benefits. This paper is a narrative review of the
 nonskeletal health benefits of vitamin D, of particular interest
 to inhabitants of Mediterranean countries, namely, autism, cancer,
 cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,
 dental caries, diabetes mellitus, erectile dysfunction,
 hypertension, metabolic syndrome, respiratory tract infections,
 all-cause mortality, and pregnancy and birth outcomes, because of
 the relatively high incidence and/or prevalence of these disorders
 in this region. Currently, the best evidence is coming out of
 observational studies related to serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D
 [25(OH)D] concentrations. Vitamin D clinical trials have generally
 been poorly designed and conducted, usually being based on vitamin
 D dose rather than 25(OH)D concentration. The optimal 25(OH)D
 concentration is above 75nmol/l (30ng/ml), with even better health
 outcomes in the range of 100-150nmol/l. Achieving these
 concentrations with vitamin D-3 supplements will require 1000-
 4000IU/day of vitamin D-3. Sensible sun exposure should also be
 encouraged. Countries should also consider fortifying grain and
 dairy products with vitamin D-3. [Grant, William B.] Sunlight
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J Siddique, A; Ebrahim, H; Mohyeldin, M; Qusa, M; Batarseh, Y; Fayyad, A; Tajmim, A; Nazzal, S; Kaddoumi, A; El Sayed, K

Siddique, Abu Bakar; Ebrahim, Hassan; Mohyeldin, Mohamed; Qusa, Mohammed; Batarseh, Yazan; Fayyad, Ahmed; Tajmim, Afsana; Nazzal, Sami; Kaddoumi, Amal; El Sayed, Khalid

Novel liquid-liquid extraction and self-emulsion methods for simplified isolation of extra-virgin olive oil phenolics with emphasis on (-)-oleocanthal and its oral anti-breast cancer activity PLOS ONE English Article

IN-VITRO; INHIBITS PROLIFERATION; OLEOCANTHAL; OLEACEIN; ACTIVATION; EXPRESSION; OLEUROPEIN; COMPOUND Epidemiological and clinical studies compellingly documented the ability of Mediterranean diet rich in extra-virgin olive oil (EVOO) to reduce breast and colon cancers incidence, cardiovascular diseases, and aging cognitive functions decline. (-)-Oleocanthal (OC) and other EVOO phenolics gain progressive research attention due to their documented biological effects against cancer, inflammations, and Alzheimer's disease. There is no simple, reliable, and cost-effective isolation protocol for EVOO phenolics, which hinder their therapeutic applications. This study develops novel methods to isolate OC and other EVOO phenolics. This includes the use of ultra-freezing to eliminate most EVOO fats and the successful water capacity to efficiently extract OC and EVOO phenolics as self-emulsified nano-emulsion. Subsequent resin entrapment and size exclusion chromatography afforded individual EVOO phenolics in high purity. OC in vitro and in vivo oral anti-breast cancer (BC) activities validated its lead candidacy. Effective isolation of EVOO phenolics provided in this study will facilitate future preclinical and clinical investigations and stimulate the therapeutic development of these important bioactive natural products. [Siddique, Abu Bakar; Ebrahim, Hassan; Mohyeldin, Mohamed; Qusa, Mohammed; Batarseh, Yazan; Fayyad, Ahmed; Tajmim, Afsana; Nazzal, Sami; El Sayed, Khalid] Univ Louisiana Monroe, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, Monroe, LA 71209 USA; [Kaddoumi, Amal] Auburn Univ, Harrison Sch Pharm, Dept Drug Discovery & Dev, Auburn, AL 36849 USA University of Louisiana System; University of Louisiana Monroe; Auburn University System; Auburn University El Sayed, K (corresponding author), Univ Louisiana Monroe, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, Monroe, LA 71209 USA.

elsayed@ulm.edu Ebrahim, Hassan/F-2050-2017; , Abu Bakar Siddique/W-8476-2019; Mohyeldin, Mohamed/K-5059-2017 El Sayed, Khalid/0000-0002-1456-4064; Mohyeldin, Mohamed/0000-0001-9052-7620; Ebrahim, Hassan Y./0000-0001-9057-4582; Siddique, Abu Bakar/0000-0001-5424-9475; Tajmim, Afsana/0000-0003-4717-1141

Louisiana Board of Regents [LEQSF(2017-20)-RD-B-07]; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health [R15CA167475] Louisiana Board of Regents; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) Research reported in this publication was supported by the Louisiana Board of Regents, Award Number LEQSF(2017-20)-RD-B-07 and the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R15CA167475. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the study.

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J Cianciosi, D; Forbes-Hernández, TY; Ansary, J; Gil, E;
Amici, A; Bompadre, S; Simal-Gandara, J; Giampieri, F; Battino, M
Cianciosi, Danila; Forbes-Hernandez, Tamara
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Simal-Gandara, Jesus; Giampieri, Francesca; Battino, Maurizio

Phenolic compounds from Mediterranean foods as
nutraceutical tools for the prevention of cancer: The effect of
honey polyphenols on colorectal cancer stem-like cells from
spheroids FOOD CHEMISTRY English Article;
Proceedings Paper 2nd Food Chemistry Conference on Shaping
the Future of Food Quality, Safety, Nutrition and Health SEP 17-
19, 2019 Seville, SPAIN 3D culture; Cancer stem
cells; Chemoresistance; Manuka honey; Self-renewal; Tumorspheres;
Spheroids SELF-RENEWAL CAPACITY; BREAST-CANCER; MODULATION;
RESISTANCE; APOPTOSIS; PATHWAY; TARGET Chemoresistance and
development of relapses are ascribable to a rare cell population
of tumour mass: cancer stem cells (CSCs). Targeting CSCs could
increase patients' survival rate and it is important to identify
molecules that can act on the main pathways of these cells.
Natural bioactive compounds, of which Manuka honey (MH) is rich,
could be a good opportunity to target them. This work aims to
evaluate the effect of MH on CSCs-like from human colorectal
carcinoma (HCT-116 cell line) enriched through the in vitro
sphere-forming assay. The results showed that MH reduced the
volume of the entire culture of spheroids, affecting also their
morphological parameters and induced apoptosis and ROS
intracellular accumulation in CSCs-like. In addition, MH decreased
the mRNA expression of one of ABC transporters (ABCG2) and
affected self-renewal ability through the downregulation of the
mRNA expression of one of the receptor membranes of Wnt/beta-
catenin pathway (Frizzled 7). [Cianciosi, Danila; Ansary,
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 Giampieri, Francesca/I-1911-2015; Cianciosi, Danila/H-7405-2019; Ansary, J/AAL-2565-2021; Forbes Hernandez, Tamara/AAB-1872-2021; Amici, Adolfo/C-5342-2012; Battino, Maurizio/E-6103-2012; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/A-9533-2009 Forbes Hernandez, Tamara/0000-0001-7021-9276; Amici, Adolfo/0000-0002-1081-7749; Battino, Maurizio/0000-0002-7250-1782; Cianciosi, Danila/0000-0002-8781-3535; Ansary, Ph.D, Johura/0000-0003-3301-7215; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/0000-0001-9215-9737 Juan de la Cierva-Formacion Juan de la Cierva-Formacion Tamara Y. Forbes-Hernandez is supported by a "Juan de la Cierva-Formacion" post-doctoral contract. 39

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J García-Villalba, R; Carrasco-Pancorbo, A; Oliveras-Ferraros, C; Menéndez, JA; Segura-Carretero, A; Fernández-Gutiérrez, A
 Garcia-Villalba, Rocio; Carrasco-Pancorbo, Alegria; Oliveras-Ferraros, Cristina; Menendez, Javier A.; Segura-Carretero, Antonio; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto

Uptake and metabolism of olive oil polyphenols in human breast cancer cells using nano-liquid chromatography coupled to electrospray ionization-time of flight-mass spectrometry JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B-ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE BIOMEDICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES English Article

Olive oil; Phenolic compounds; Cancer cells; Metabolites; Nano-liquid chromatography; Electrospray-time of flight-mass; spectrometry PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; IN-VITRO; HYDROXYTYROSOL; PREVENTION; HEALTH; HL60 Polyphenols from extra virgin olive oil (EVOO), a main component of the Mediterranean diet, have demonstrated repeatedly anti-tumor activity in several in vitro and in vivo studies. However, little is known about the efficiency of the absorption process and metabolic conversion of these compounds at cellular level. In this study, a nano liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry (nanoLC-ESI-TOF MS) method was developed to study the cellular uptake and metabolism of olive oil phenols in JIMT-1 human breast cancer cells. After incubation for different time periods with EVOO-derived phenolic extracts, culture media, cytosolic fraction and solid particles fraction were separated and analyzed. Most of the free phenols, mainly hydroxytyrosol, its secoiridoid derivatives, and the flavonoid luteolin, disappeared in the culture media in different ways and at different times. Besides, several metabolites were detected in the culture media, fact that may indicate absorption and intracellular metabolism followed by rapid cellular export. Low intracellular accumulation was observed with only traces of some

compounds detected in the cytosolic and solid particles fractions. Methylated conjugates were the major metabolites detected, suggesting a catalytic action of catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT) in cancer cells. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [Carrasco-Pancorbo, Alegria; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto] Univ Granada, Fac Sci, Dept Analyt Chem, Res Grp FQM 297, E-18071 Granada, Spain; [Oliveras-Ferraros, Cristina; Menendez, Javier A.] Dr Josep Trueta Univ Hosp, Girona Biomed Res Inst, Catalan Inst Oncol, Girona, Spain University of Granada; Institut Catala d'Oncologia; Universitat de Girona; Girona University Hospital Dr. Josep Trueta; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Girona (IDIBGI) Carrasco-Pancorbo, A (corresponding author), Univ Granada, Fac Sci, Dept Analyt Chem, Res Grp FQM 297, Ave Fuentenueva S-N, E-18071 Granada, Spain. alegriac@ugr.es; albertof@ugr.es Villalba, Rocio/G-7217-2015; segura Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/A-9533-2009; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/C-6148-2016; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014 segura Carretero, Antonio/0000-0002-5564-5338; Carrasco Pancorbo, Alegria/0000-0001-8856-4676; Garcia Villalba, Rocio/0000-0003-1883-1673; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/0000-0001-9215-9737; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598 Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria - FIS, Spain) [CP05-00090, PI06-0778, RD06-0020-0028]; Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain); Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion [SAF2009-11579] Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria - FIS, Spain) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain); Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (Spanish Government Instituto de Salud Carlos III) The authors are very grateful to Ministry of Education and Science (FPU, AP2005-4356) and Junta de Andalucia (project P09-FQM-5469, project P07-AGR-02619 and AGL 2008-05108-CO3-03/ALI). Besides, this work was supported in part by Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria - FIS, Spain, Grants CP05-00090, PI06-0778 and RD06-0020-0028 to Javier A. Menendez). Javier A. Menendez was also supported by a Grant from the Fundacion Cientifica de la Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (AECC, Spain) and by the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (SAF2009-11579, Plan Nacional de I + D + I, MICINN, Spain).

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J Licciardi, M; Li Volsi, A; Mauro, N; Scialabba, C;
Cavallaro, G; Giammona, G Licciardi, Mariano;
Li Volsi, Anna; Mauro, Nicolo; Scialabba, Cinzia; Cavallaro,
Gennara; Giammona, Gaetano Preparation and
Characterization of Inulin Coated Gold Nanoparticles for Selective
Delivery of Doxorubicin to Breast Cancer Cells JOURNAL OF
NANOMATERIALS English Article

THERAPEUTICS; PACLITAXEL; HYDROGELS; TOOL

A novel folate-targeted gold-based nanosystem for achieving selectivity towards folate receptor (FR) positive cells is proposed, by virtue of the fact that the FR is a molecularly targeted entity overexpressed in a wide spectrum of solid tumors. A new inulin-folate derivative (INU-FA) has been synthesized to act as coating agent for 40 nm gold nanoparticles. The obtained polymer-coated gold nanoparticles (Au@INU-FA) were characterized in terms of hydrodynamic radius, shape, zeta potential, and aqueous stability and were loaded with doxorubicin (Au@INU-FA/Doxo). Its release capability was tested in different release media. The selectivity of Au@INU-FA/Doxo system towards FRs-positive cancer cells was proved by the differences in the quantitative uptake using human breast cancer MCF7 as FR-positive cells and 16HBE epithelial as noncancer cell line. Furthermore, the folate-mediated uptake mechanism was studied by FRs-blocking experiments. On the whole Au@INU-FA/Doxo was able to be preferentially internalized into MCF7 cells proving a folate-mediated endocytosis mechanism which allowed a higher and selective cytotoxic effect towards cancer cells. The cytotoxicity profile was evaluated on both cancer and noncancer cell lines, displaying that folate-mediated targeting implied advantageous therapeutic effects, such as amplified drug uptake and increased anticancer activity towards MCF7 cancer cells. [Licciardi,

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J Jumbri, IA; Ikeda, S; Managi, S Jumbri, Isma Addi; Ikeda, Shinya; Managi, Shunsuke

Heterogeneous global health stock and growth: quantitative evidence from 140 countries, 1990-2100 ARCHIVES OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

Sustainable development; Health stock; Health forecasting; Time series INCLUSIVE WEALTH; LIFE EXPECTANCY; FERTILITY; IMPACT;

INCOME Background In the prevailing economic perspective, health is viewed as a type of capital stock that yields healthy days' in human society. However, evaluations of this health capital stock are still limited to specific contexts. The primary aim of this study is to measure and forecast the global health stocks in 140 countries from 1990 to 2100. Methods The health capital stock in each country from 1990 to 2015 was estimated using a capital approach. The future health stocks between 2016 and 2100 were forecast using a time-series model. Results Based on the health stocks from 1990 to 2015, low-income countries have much larger and more rapidly growing health stocks. In the long-term, to 2100, upper-middle income countries, particularly countries in the Middle East and North Africa, exhibit great growth that benefits from the peaks in their youth or working-age populations. Immigration also contributes to health stock growth, as do other factors, e.g., the fertility rate, population ageing, and working-age and youth populations. Conclusions Health stock is a vital component of global sustainable development that should be consistently included as a stock-based sustainability index in the evaluations of other capital to accurately measure national wealth and sustainability. [Jumbri, Isma Addi] Tohoku Univ, Grad Sch Environm Studies, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan; [Ikeda, Shinya] Ibaraki Univ, Coll Agr Reg & Environm Sci, Inashiki, Ibaraki, Japan; [Managi, Shunsuke] Kyushu Univ, Dept Urban & Environm Engn, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan; [Managi, Shunsuke] Kyushu Univ, Urban Inst, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan Tohoku University; Ibaraki University; Kyushu University; Kyushu University Managi, S (corresponding author), Kyushu Univ, Dept Urban & Environm Engn, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan.; Managi, S (corresponding author), Kyushu Univ, Urban Inst, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan. managi.s@gmail.com Ikeda, Shinya/AAF-6878-2020; Managi, Shunsuke/G-1740-2013 Managi, Shunsuke/0000-0001-7883-1427; Ikeda, Shinya/0000-0001-8479-7958 Japan Society for the Promotion of Science [26000001] Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (MEXT) Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) This study is funded by the Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research (26000001) by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

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J Martin-Calvo, N; Chavarro, JE; Falbe, J; Hu, FB; Field, AE
Martin-Calvo, N.; Chavarro, J. E.; Falbe, J.; Hu, F. B.; Field, A. E. Adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern and BMI change among US adolescents
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OBESITY English
Article SELF-REPORTED
WEIGHT; METABOLIC SYNDROME; GREEK ADOLESCENTS; LIFE-STYLE; SAMPLE; CHILDREN; FOOD; COMPONENTS; QUALITY; PREVENTION BACKGROUND:
Among adults, the Mediterranean dietary pattern (MDP) is inversely related to body mass index (BMI). Data are lacking on adherence to

the MDP among youth in the United States and whether the MDP is related to weight change in that group. OBJECTIVE: To assess whether adherence to the MDP was associated with BMI change among adolescents. To examine temporality, we studied the association between baseline and 2-3-year changes in adherence to the MDP with concurrent changes in BMI, as well as subsequent changes in BMI over a 7-year period. METHODS: We prospectively followed 6002 females and 4916 males in the Growing Up Today Study II, aged 8-15 years in 2004, living across United States. Data were collected by questionnaire in 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2011. Dietary intake was assessed by the Youth/Adolescent Questionnaire. The KidMed Index was derived to measure the adherence to the MDP. We used generalized estimating equations with repeated measures within subjects to assess the association between MDP and BMI change. RESULTS: A two-point increment in the KidMed Index was independently associated with a lower gain in BMI (-0.04 kg m^{-2} ; $P = 0.001$). A greater increase in adherence to the KidMed Index was independently related to a lower gain in BMI in both the concurrent ($P\text{-for-trend} < 0.001$) and the subsequent period ($P\text{-for-trend} = 0.002$). CONCLUSIONS: Adherence to MDP was inversely associated with change in BMI among adolescents. Two-year improvement in adherence to MDP was independently associated with less steep gain in the BMI in both the concurrent and the subsequent period.

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University of Navarra; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; University of California System; University of California Berkeley; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Boston Children's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Brown University Field, AE (corresponding author), Brown Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 121 S Main St, Providence, RI 02912 USA. Alison_Field@brown.edu Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Field, Alison/AAA-4508-2021; Chavarro, Jorge/AAE-5665-2021; Martin-Calvo, Nerea/D-1727-2017 Falbe, Jennifer/0000-0002-8405-4326; Chavarro, Jorge/0000-0002-4436-9630; Martin-Calvo, Nerea/0000-0001-7549-1455 Breast Cancer Research Foundation [R01-DK084001, R01-HL096905]; National Institute of Health Breast Cancer Research Foundation; National Institute of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) We thank the thousands of participants in the Growing Up Today Study II and their mothers. The Growing up Today Study II is supported by the Breast Cancer Research Foundation and

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J Mordukhovich, I; Rossner, P; Terry, MB; Santella, R; Zhang,
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Mordukhovich, Irina; Rossner, Pavel, Jr.; Terry, Mary Beth;
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Conway-Dorsey, Kathleen; Gammon, Marilie D.

Associations between Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon-Related
Exposures and p53 Mutations in Breast Tumors ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
PERSPECTIVES English Article

breast cancer; p53 mutation; p53 overexpression;
PAH; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons CIGARETTE-SMOKING; RISK-
FACTORS; CANCER RISK; DNA-ADDUCTS; LONG-ISLAND; TOBACCO-SMOKE;
EXPRESSION; DAMAGE; MEAT; POLLUTION BACKGROUND: Previous
studies have suggested that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
(PAHs) may be associated with breast cancer. However, the
carcinogenicity of PAHs on the human breast remains unclear.
Certain carcinogens may be associated with specific mutation
patterns in the p53 tumor suppressor gene, thereby contributing
information about disease etiology. OBJECTIVES: We hypothesized
that associations of PAH-related exposures with breast cancer
would differ according to tumor p53 mutation status, effect, type,
and number. METHODS: We examined this possibility in a population-
based case control study using polytomous logistic regression. As
previously reported, 151 p53 mutations among 859 tumors were
identified using Surveyor nuclease and confirmed by sequencing.
RESULTS: We found that participants with p53 mutations were less
likely to be exposed to PAHs (assessed by smoking status in 859
cases and 1,556 controls, grilled/smoked meat intake in 822 cases
and 1,475 controls, and PAH-DNA adducts in peripheral mononuclear
cells in 487 cases and 941 controls) than participants without p53
mutations. For example, active and passive smoking was associated
with p53 mutation negative [odds ratio (OR) = 1.55; 95% confidence
interval (CI), 1.11-2.15] but not p53 mutation positive (OR =
0.77; 95% CI, 0.43-1.38) cancer (ratio of the ORs = 0.50, $p <$
0.05). However, frameshift mutations, mutation number, G:C → A:T
transitions at CpG sites, and insertions/deletions were
consistently elevated among exposed subjects. CONCLUSIONS: These
findings suggest that PAHs may be associated with specific breast
tumor p53 mutation subgroups rather than with overall p53
mutations and may also be related to breast cancer through
mechanisms other than p53 mutation. [Mordukhovich, Irina;
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C; Zrouri, H; Addi, M Elbouzidi, Amine; Ouassou,
Hayat; Aherkou, Marouane; Kharchoufa, Loubna; Meskali, Nada;
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Abderrazak; Hano, Christophe; Zrouri, Hassan; Addi, Mohamed

LC-MS/MS Phytochemical Profiling, Antioxidant
Activity, and Cytotoxicity of the Ethanolic Extract of *Atriplex*
halimus L. against Breast Cancer Cell Lines: Computational Studies
and Experimental Validation PHARMACEUTICALS English

Article *Atriplex halimus* L.;
antioxidant activity; cytotoxicity; breast cancer; computational
study; ADMET analysis; toxicity prediction CARBONIC-ANHYDRASE
INHIBITORS; GALLIC ACID; METABOLIZING ENZYMES; ADENOSINE-
DEAMINASE; MOLECULAR DOCKING; DRUG TRANSPORTERS; MEDICINAL-PLANTS;
OXIDATIVE STRESS; AQUEOUS EXTRACT; IN-SILICO *Atriplex halimus* L.,
also known as Mediterranean saltbush, and locally as "Lgtef", an
halophytic shrub, is used extensively to treat a wide variety of
ailments in Morocco. The present study was undertaken to determine
the antioxidant activity and cytotoxicity of the ethanolic extract
of *A. halimus* leaves (AHEE). We first determined the phytochemical
composition of AHEE using a liquid chromatography (LC)-tandem mass
spectrometry (MS/MS) technique. The antioxidant activity was
evaluated using different methods including DPPH scavenging
capacity, beta-carotene bleaching assay, ABTS scavenging, iron
chelation, and the total antioxidant capacity assays. Cytotoxicity
was investigated against human cancer breast cells lines MCF-7 and
MDA-MB-231. The results showed that the components of the extract
are composed of phenolic acids and flavonoids. The DPPH test
showed strong scavenging capacity for the leaf extract (IC₅₀ of
0.36 +/- 0.05 mg/mL) in comparison to ascorbic acid (IC₅₀ of 0.19
+/- 0.02 mg/mL). The beta-carotene test determined an IC₅₀ of 2.91
+/- 0.14 mg/mL. The IC₅₀ values of ABTS, iron chelation, and TAC
tests were 44.10 +/- 2.92 TE μ mol/mL, 27.40 +/- 1.46 mg/mL, and
124 +/- 1.27 μ g AAE/mg, respectively. In vitro, the AHE extract
showed significant inhibitory activity in all tested tumor cell
lines, and the inhibition activity was found in a dose-dependent
manner. Furthermore, computational techniques such as molecular
docking and ADMET analysis were used in this work. Moreover, the
physicochemical parameters related to the compounds'
pharmacokinetic indicators were evaluated, including absorption,
distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity prediction (Pro-
Tox II). [Elbouzidi, Amine; Meskali, Nada; Addi, Mohamed] Univ
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J Mackey, JR; Ramos-Vazquez, M; Lipatov, O; McCarthy, N; Krasnozhon, D; Semiglazov, V; Manikhas, A; Gelmon, KA; Konecny, GE; Webster, M; Hegg, R; Verma, S; Gorbunova, V; Gerges, DA; Thireau, F; Fung, H; Simms, L; Buyse, M; Ibrahim, A; Martin, M
 Mackey, John R.; Ramos-Vazquez, Manuel; Lipatov, Oleg; McCarthy, Nicole; Krasnozhon, Dmitriy; Semiglazov, Vladimir; Manikhas, Alexey; Gelmon, Karen A.; Konecny, Gottfried E.; Webster, Marc; Hegg, Roberto; Verma, Sunil; Gorbunova, Vera; Gerges, Dany Abi; Thireau, Francois; Fung, Helena; Simms, Lorinda; Buyse, Marc; Ibrahim, Ayman; Martin, Miguel Primary
 Results of ROSE/TRIO-12, a Randomized Placebo-Controlled Phase III Trial Evaluating the Addition of Ramucirumab to First-Line Docetaxel Chemotherapy in Metastatic Breast Cancer JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY English Article
 ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH-FACTOR; CELL LUNG-CANCER; NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY; DOUBLE-BLIND; BEVACIZUMAB; ANGIOGENESIS; THERAPY; VEGFR-1; OVARIAN Purpose Currently,

antiangiogenic strategies in metastatic breast cancer have demonstrated modest improvements in progression-free survival (PFS) but not improved quality or duration of survival, warranting evaluation of new agents in a placebo-controlled setting. Ramucirumab is a human immunoglobulin G1 antibody that binds vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 and blocks ligand-stimulated activation. The ROSE/TRIO-012 trial evaluated ramucirumab with docetaxel in unresectable, locally recurrent, or metastatic breast cancer. Patients and Methods In this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, multinational phase III trial, 1,144 patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) -negative breast cancer who had not received cytotoxic chemotherapy in the advanced setting were randomly assigned at a two-to-one ratio to receive docetaxel 75 mg/m² plus ramucirumab 10 mg/kg or docetaxel 75 mg/antiangiogenic plus placebo once every 3 weeks. Treatment continued until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or other withdrawal criteria. Patients were stratified by previous taxane therapy, visceral metastasis, hormone receptor status, and geographic region. An independent data monitoring committee oversaw the trial. The primary end point was investigator-assessed PFS. Results Median PFS in patients treated with ramucirumab plus docetaxel was 9.5 months, compared with 8.2 months in patients who received placebo plus docetaxel (hazard ratio [HR], 0.88; P = .077). Median overall survival was 27.3 months in patients who received ramucirumab plus docetaxel, compared with 27.2 months in patients who received placebo plus docetaxel (HR, 1.01; P = .915). Toxicities seen at significantly higher rates in patients receiving ramucirumab included fatigue, hypertension, febrile neutropenia, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome, and stomatitis. Conclusion Addition of ramucirumab to docetaxel in HER2-negative advanced breast cancer did not meaningfully improve important clinical outcomes.

(C) 2014 by American Society of Clinical Oncology [Mackey, John R.] Cross Canc Inst, Edmonton, AB T6G 1Z2, Canada; [Thireau, Francois; Fung, Helena] Translat Res Oncol, Edmonton, AB, Canada; [Buyse, Marc] Tom Baker Canc Clin, Calgary, AB, Canada; [Gelmon, Karen A.] British Columbia Canc Agcy, Vancouver, BC V5Z 4E6, Canada; [Verma, Sunil] Sunnybrook Hlth Sci Ctr, Toronto, ON M4N 3M5, Canada; [Simms, Lorinda] Eli Lilly, Toronto, ON, Canada; [Ramos-Vazquez, Manuel] Ctr Oncol Galicia Jose Antonio Quiroga & Pineiro, La Coruna, Spain; [Martin, Miguel] Univ Complutense, Inst Invest Sanitaria Gregorio Maranon, E-28040 Madrid, Spain; [Lipatov, Oleg] Bashkortostan Republ Minist Hlth, Republican Clin Oncol Dispensary, Ufa, Russia; [Krasnozhon, Dmitriy] Leningrad Reg Oncol Dispensary, St Petersburg, Russia; [Semiglazov, Vladimir] NN Petrov Oncol Res Inst, St Petersburg, Russia; [Manikhas, Alexey] City Clin Oncol Dispensary, St Petersburg, Russia; [Gorbunova, Vera] Russian Acad Med Sci, NN Blokhin Russian Canc Res Ctr, Moscow, Russia; [McCarthy, Nicole] ICON Canc Care Wesley, Brisbane, Qld, Australia; [Konecny, Gottfried E.] Univ Calif Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA USA; [Hegg, Roberto] Hosp Perola Byigton, Ctr Referencia Saude Mulher, Sao Paulo, Brazil; [Gerges, Dany Abi] Middle East Inst Hlth, Bsalim, Lebanon; [Buyse, Marc] Int Inst Drug Dev, Louvain, Belgium; [Ibrahim, Ayman] ImClone Syst, Bridgewater, NJ USA University of Alberta; Tom Baker Cancer Clinic; University of Calgary; British Columbia Cancer Agency; University of Toronto; Sunnybrook Research Institute; Sunnybrook Health Science Center; Eli Lilly; Complutense University of

Madrid; N.N. Petrov Research Institute of Oncology; Russian Academy of Medical Sciences; N.N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center; ICON plc; University of California System; University of California Los Angeles; International Drug Development Institute; Eli Lilly; Imclone Systems Inc Mackey, JR (corresponding author), Univ Alberta, Dept Med Oncol, Cross Canc Inst, 11560 Univ Ave, Edmonton, AB T6G 1Z2, Canada.

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Papanicolaou Smear Findings in Solid-Organ

Transplant Recipients Compared With Normal Subjects According to the Bethesda 2001 System EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL

TRANSPLANTATION English Article; Proceedings Paper

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Istanbul, TURKEY Cervical cancer;

Immunosuppression; Kidney transplant; Liver transplant; Pap smear

CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS;

REGRESSION; INFECTION; WOMEN Objectives: Solid-organ transplant

recipients are at increased risk of developing cancer including

cervical cancer compared with woman in the general population,

mostly due to long-term immunosuppressive therapy. The

Papanicolaou smear remains the primary method of screening

cervical pathology including preinvasive and invasive lesions. The

objective of this study was to evaluate Pap smear findings in

solid-organ transplant recipients, determine the prevalence of

abnormal smears, and compare these patients with the general

population. Materials and Methods: We retrospectively examined 111

women patients who received liver or kidney transplant between

January 1990 to December 2012 at Baskent University Ankara

Hospital. Pap smear findings were compared with normal control

patients matched for same age and technical procedure of cervical

cytology. To selection of control patients, propensity score

matching program was performed. All Pap smears were re-examined

according to Bethesda 2001 criteria. Results: In 111 transplant

patients, 2 patients (1.8%) had atypical squamous cells of

undetermined significance, 8 patients (7.2%) had low-grade

squamous intraepithelial lesion, 15 patients (13.5%) had Candida

infection, 2 patients (1.8%) had Trichomonas vaginalis, 1 patient

(0.9%) had herpes simplex infection, 13 patients (11.7%) had

bacterial vaginosis, 15 patients (13.5%) had reactive changes due

to inflammation, and 18 patients (16.2%) had atrophy. When we compared our results with the control group, there were statistically significant differences ($P \leq .05$) between the 2 groups in epithelial cell abnormalities (low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion), Candida infection, bacterial vaginosis, and atrophy. Conclusions: Pap smear screening potentially may help recognize cervical preinvasive and invasive lesions. The risk of developing cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is greater in transplant recipients because of immunosuppressive therapy. The incidence of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion was significantly greater in transplant recipients than the general population. Intensive follow-up with Pap smear in transplant recipients is important in the early detection of these lesions.

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potkala@hotmail.com Atilgan, Alev/AAK-3333-2021; Kuşçu, Esra/AAI-8792-2021; durukan, elif/AAJ-8621-2021; Haberal, Mehmet/AAJ-8097-2021; Tepeoglu, Merih/AAK-5222-2021; HABERAL REYHAN, ASUMAN NIHAN/AAK-4587-2021 Ok Atilgan, Alev/0000-0001-8595-8880; durukan, elif/0000-0002-8579-5564; Haberal, Mehmet/0000-0002-3462-7632; Tepeoglu, Merih/0000-0002-9894-8005; HABERAL REYHAN, ASUMAN NIHAN/0000-0001-9852-9911

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S)	Transplantation		CI8YU 25894158			2025-06-
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J Pourianazar, NT; Gunduz, U Pourianazar, Negar Taghavi; Gunduz, Ufuk CpG oligodeoxynucleotide-loaded PAMAM dendrimer-coated magnetic nanoparticles promote apoptosis in breast cancer cells BIOMEDICINE & PHARMACOTHERAPY English Article

PAMAM dendrimer; Drug delivery; Flow cytometry; CpG-ODN; Cancer therapy; Targeted therapy TOLL-LIKE-RECEPTORS; HUMAN INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM; IRON-OXIDE NANOPARTICLES; NF-KAPPA-B; HELICOBACTER-PYLORI; DELIVERY; TLR9; EXPRESSION; DNA; OLIGONUCLEOTIDES One major application of nanotechnology in cancer treatment involves designing nanoparticles to deliver drugs, oligonucleotides, and genes to cancer cells. Nanoparticles should be engineered so that they could target and destroy tumor cells with minimal damage to healthy tissues. This research aims to develop an appropriate and efficient nanocarrier, having the ability of interacting with and delivering CpG-oligodeoxynucleotides (CpG-ODNs) to tumor cells. CpG-ODNs activate Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9), which can generate a signal cascade for cell death. In our study, we utilized three-layer magnetic

nanoparticles composed of a Fe₃O₄ magnetic core, an aminosilane (APTS) interlayer and a cationic poly(amidoamine) (PAMAM) dendrimer. This will be a novel targeted delivery system to enhance the accumulation of CpG-ODN molecules in tumor cells. The validation of CpG-ODN binding to DCMNPs was performed using agarose gel electrophoresis, UV-spectrophotometer, XPS analyses. Cytotoxicity of conjugates was assessed in MDA-MB231 and SKBR3 cancer cells based on cell viability by XTT assay and flow cytometric analysis. Our results indicated that the synthesized DCMNPs having high positive charges on their surface could attach to CpG-ODN molecules via electrostatic means. These nanoparticles with the average sizes of 40 +/- 10 nm bind to CpG-ODN molecules efficiently and induce cell death in MDA-MB231 and SKBR3 tumor cells and could be considered a suitable targeted delivery system for CpG-ODN in biomedical applications. The magnetic core of these nanoparticles represents a promising option for selective drug targeting as they can be concentrated and held in position by means of an external magnetic field. (C) 2016 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved. [Pourianazar, Negar Taghavi; Gunduz, Ufuk] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Gunduz, Ufuk] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University Pourianazar, NT; Gunduz, U (corresponding author), Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey. Negar_taghavi22@yahoo.com; ufukg@metu.edu.tr Taghavi Pourianazar, Negar/IZP-9751-2023 Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [2215, 1002]; Middle East Technical University [BAP-07-02-2012-71] Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)); Middle East Technical University (Middle East Technical University) We appreciate Prof. Dr. Inci Eroglu for letting us to use her laboratory during some parts of the synthesis work. This work is supported by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK-grant 2215 and 1002) and Middle East Technical University (BAP-07-02-2012-71).

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11 Medicine, Research & Experimental; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Research & Experimental Medicine; Pharmacology & Pharmacy DE3MZ 26898428 2025-06-24 WOS:000370535300011

J Warleta, F; Quesada, CS; Campos, M; Allouche, Y; Beltrán, G; Gaforio, JJ Warleta, Fernando; Sanchez Quesada, Cristina; Campos, Maria; Allouche, Yosra; Beltran, Gabriel; Gaforio, Jose J. Hydroxytyrosol Protects against Oxidative DNA Damage in Human Breast Cells NUTRIENTS

English Article breast cancer; Mediterranean diet; olive oil minor compounds; hydroxytyrosol; tyrosol; phenols; oxidative stress; reactive oxygen species; DNA damage OLIVE OIL PHENOLICS; ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES; EPITHELIAL-CELLS; CANCER CELLS; CARCINOGENESIS; TYROSOL; STRESS; HEALTH; LINES; ASSAY Over recent years, several

studies have related olive oil ingestion to a low incidence of several diseases, including breast cancer. Hydroxytyrosol and tyrosol are two of the major phenols present in virgin olive oils. Despite the fact that they have been linked to cancer prevention, there is no evidence that clarifies their effect in human breast tumor and non-tumor cells. In the present work, we present hydroxytyrosol and tyrosol's effects in human breast cell lines. Our results show that hydroxytyrosol acts as a more efficient free radical scavenger than tyrosol, but both fail to affect cell proliferation rates, cell cycle profile or cell apoptosis in human mammary epithelial cells (MCF10A) or breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231 and MCF7). We found that hydroxytyrosol decreases the intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) level in MCF10A cells but not in MCF7 or MDA-MB-231 cells while very high amounts of tyrosol is needed to decrease the ROS level in MCF10A cells. Interestingly, hydroxytyrosol prevents oxidative DNA damage in the three breast cell lines. Therefore, our data suggest that simple phenol hydroxytyrosol could contribute to a lower incidence of breast cancer in populations that consume virgin olive oil due to its antioxidant activity and its protection against oxidative DNA damage in mammary cells.

[Warleta, Fernando; Sanchez Quesada, Cristina; Campos, Maria; Allouche, Yosra; Gaforio, Jose J.] Univ Jaen, Div Immunol, Dept Hlth Sci, Fac Expt Sci, Jaen 23071, Spain; [Allouche, Yosra; Beltran, Gabriel] Ctr Venta Llano, Pesquera Prod Ecol IFAPA, Inst Andaluz Invest & Formac Agr, Mengibar 23620, Spain Universidad de Jaen Gaforio, JJ (corresponding author), Univ Jaen, Div Immunol, Dept Hlth Sci, Fac Expt Sci, Campus Lagunillas S-N, Jaen 23071, Spain. fwarleta@ujaen.es; csquesad@ujaen.es; mcampos@ujaen.es; yosraallouche@yahoo.fr; gabriel.beltran@juntadeandalucia.es; jgaforio@ujaen.es Santos e Campos, Maria Aparecida/C-4555-2019; Sanchez, Cristina/ABC-5511-2021; Beltran, Gabriel/D-1372-2016 Sanchez-Quesada, Cristina/0000-0003-2997-8515; Gaforio, Jose J/0000-0003-2996-9301; Warleta, Fernando/0000-0002-7365-7367 Instituto Andaluz de Biotecnologia [BIOANDALUS 08/22/L5.3]; Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion [RTA2008-00066-C03-03]; "Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud" (CEAS) Instituto Andaluz de Biotecnologia; Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (Spanish Government Instituto de Salud Carlos III); "Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud" (CEAS) This study was supported by the "Instituto Andaluz de Biotecnologia" (BIOANDALUS 08/22/L5.3); Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion-FEDER (RTA2008-00066-C03-03); and "Centro de Excelencia en Investigacion sobre Aceite de Oliva y Salud" (CEAS).

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J Kleckner, AS; Reschke, JE; Kleckner, IR; Magnuson, A; Amitrano, AM; Culakova, E; Shayne, M; Netherby-Winslow, CS; Czap, S; Janelins, MC; Mustian, KM; Peppone, LJ
Kleckner, Amber S.; Reschke, Jennifer E.; Kleckner, Ian R.; Magnuson, Allison; Amitrano, Andrea M.; Culakova, Eva; Shayne,

Michelle; Netherby-Winslow, Colleen S.; Czap, Susan; Janelins, Michelle C.; Mustian, Karen M.; Peppone, Luke J. The Effects of a Mediterranean Diet Intervention on Cancer-Related Fatigue for Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial Cancers English Article

oncology; nutrition; supportive care; integrative oncology; metabolism; mitochondria ANDROGEN DEPRIVATION THERAPY; QUALITY-OF-LIFE; PROSTATE-CANCER; GENE-EXPRESSION; NUTRITION; RISK; MEN; MITOCHONDRIA; PREVALENCE; OUTCOMES Simple Summary Cancer-related fatigue affects the majority of people undergoing chemotherapy for cancer. The Mediterranean Diet provides healthy macro- and micronutrients that promote energy production and counter known mechanisms that contribute to fatigue. Thus, we designed a Mediterranean Diet program specifically for patients undergoing chemotherapy that included food provision, education, a cookbook, and weekly telephone check-ins. In a two-arm randomized controlled trial (n = 33), we found that our program was safe and feasible; there was excellent adherence (>70%) to the Mediterranean Diet. The Mediterranean Diet program led to less fatigue to a small-moderate degree at weeks 4 and 8. For those with a lower Mediterranean Diet score before the program, the program had a larger effect. Mitochondria are the cellular organelles that produce ATP energy and, in circulating T cells, fatigue was associated with mitochondrial dysfunction. These data support larger studies testing how and how much a Mediterranean Diet during chemotherapy can alleviate fatigue. Cancer-related fatigue is a common, burdensome symptom of cancer and a side-effect of chemotherapy. While a Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet) promotes energy metabolism and overall health, its effects on cancer-related fatigue remain unknown. In a randomized controlled trial, we evaluated a rigorous MedDiet intervention for feasibility and safety as well as preliminary effects on cancer-related fatigue and metabolism compared to usual care. Participants had stage I-III cancer and at least six weeks of chemotherapy scheduled. After baseline assessments, randomization occurred 2:1, MedDiet:usual care. Measures were collected at baseline, week 4, and week 8 including MedDiet adherence (score 0-14), dietary intake, and blood-based metabolic measures. Mitochondrial respiration from freshly isolated T cells was measured at baseline and four weeks. Participants (n = 33) were 51.0 +/- 14.6 years old, 94% were female, and 91% were being treated for breast cancer. The study was feasible, with 100% completing the study and >70% increasing their MedDiet adherence at four and eight weeks compared to baseline. Overall, the MedDiet intervention vs. usual care had a small-moderate effect on change in fatigue at weeks 4 and 8 (ES = 0.31, 0.25, respectively). For those with a baseline MedDiet score <5 (n = 21), the MedDiet intervention had a moderate-large effect of 0.67 and 0.48 at weeks 4 and 8, respectively. The MedDiet did not affect blood-based lipids, though it had a beneficial effect on fructosamine (ES = -0.55). Fatigue was associated with mitochondrial dysfunction including lower basal respiration, maximal respiration, and spare capacity (p < 0.05 for FACIT-F fatigue subscale and BFI, usual fatigue). In conclusion, the MedDiet was feasible and attenuated cancer-related fatigue among patients undergoing chemotherapy, especially those with lower MedDiet scores at baseline. [Kleckner, Amber S.; Kleckner, Ian R.] Univ Maryland, Dept Pain & Translat Symptom Sci, Sch Nursing,

Baltimore, MD 21201 USA; [Kleckner, Amber S.; Kleckner, Ian R.] Univ Maryland, Greenebaum Comprehens Canc Ctr, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA; [Reschke, Jennifer E.; Culakova, Eva; Netherby-Winslow, Colleen S.; Janelins, Michelle C.; Mustian, Karen M.; Peppone, Luke J.] Univ Rochester, Dept Surg, Div Support Care Canc, Med Ctr, Rochester, NY 14642 USA; [Reschke, Jennifer E.; Magnuson, Allison; Culakova, Eva; Shayne, Michelle; Czap, Susan; Janelins, Michelle C.; Mustian, Karen M.; Peppone, Luke J.] Wilmot Canc Inst, Rochester, NY 14642 USA; [Magnuson, Allison; Shayne, Michelle] Univ Rochester, Dept Med, Med Ctr, Rochester, NY 14642 USA; [Amitrano, Andrea M.] Univ Rochester, Dept Pathol, Med Ctr, Rochester, NY 14642 USA

University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; University of Rochester; University of Rochester; University of Rochester; University of Rochester Kleckner, AS (corresponding author), Univ Maryland, Dept Pain & Translat Symptom Sci, Sch Nursing, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA.; Kleckner, AS (corresponding author), Univ Maryland, Greenebaum Comprehens Canc Ctr, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA.

amber.kleckner@umaryland.edu Amitrano, Andrea/0000-0002-1101-872X; Kleckner, Amber/0000-0002-5088-1139; Kleckner, Ian/0000-0002-9828-9986; Netherby, Colleen/0000-0001-5676-768X
National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Cancer Institute (NCI) [UG1CA189961, T32CA102618, K07CA221931]; Maryland Department of Health's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program; Transdisciplinary Research and Energetics in Cancer (TREC) [NIH NCI R25CA203650]; National Cancer Institute [UG1CA189961, K07CA221931] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Maryland Department of Health's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program; Transdisciplinary Research and Energetics in Cancer (TREC); National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Cancer Institute (NCI) under grant numbers UG1CA189961 to K.M.M. and Gary Morrow, T32CA102618 to M.C.J. and Gary Morrow, and K07CA221931 to I.R.K. Helpful discussions regarding the results of this project occurred at the Transdisciplinary Research and Energetics in Cancer (TREC) Training Workshop in June 2022 (NIH NCI R25CA203650 to Melinda Irwin). This publication was supported by funds through the Maryland Department of Health's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program.

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J Freij, MA; Saleh, HH; Farsakh, HAA; Khadra, MM; Ijmail, AA; Rahall, BO; Waldali, MH; Najeeb, NS; Tahtamouni, LH
Freij, M. A.; Saleh, H. H.; Farsakh, H. A. A.; Khadra, M. M.; Ijmail, A. A.; Rahall, B. O.; Waldali, M. H.; Najeeb, N. S.; Tahtamouni, L. H. Type-specific prevalence of human papillomavirus among women with abnormal cytology in Jordan

smear; Cervical cancer; Vaccination; Jordan CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY; MULTIPLE TYPES; CANCER; INFECTION; RISK; GENOTYPE; HPV; CARCINOMA Background: Infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection in women worldwide. Infection with high-risk HPV (HR-HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer. However, little is known about its prevalence in the female population in Jordan. The aim of this study was to discover HPV type-specific prevalence in women living in Jordan. Data regarding HPV type-specific prevalence for a particular country are crucial for providing baseline information to estimate the effectiveness of implementing HPV-based cervical cancer prevention. Materials and Methods: Between 2008 and 2014, cervical epithelium samples were collected by conventional Papanicolaou (Pap) smear; all abnormal smears had reflex HPV testing from apparently healthy and non-healthy women. HPV prevalence and its genotype distribution were examined in these smears. DNA samples were extracted and HPV genotyping was performed. The results were retrospectively analyzed. Results: A total of 209 abnormal Pap smears were identified and reflex HPV testing was performed on these cases; 153 (73.2%) of the tested cases were HPV positive. The mean age of the women included was 38.3 +/- 10.2 (range: 20-70) years and the mean age of HPV-positive women was 38.5 +/- 10.3 (range: 21-70) years. There was a significant increase in the incidence of HPV infection over the study period. HPV 6 and 11 infections were very common in the HPV positive women; 38.6% and 47%, respectively. HPV 16 was the single most common (57.5%) HPV infection detected. HPV 30's (31, 33, 34, 35, and 39) as a group were the most common HPV infections recorded at 59.5%. HPV 50's (51, 52, 53, 56, 58, and 59) were detected in 56.9% of the cases. HPV type 68 was recorded in one case (0.6%). Of notice, the vast majority of cases had co-infection of multiple genotypes (89%) and only 11% were single genotype infection. Conclusion: The results of the study showed a relatively high prevalence (73.2%) of HPV infection and a higher incidence of co-infection with multiple high risk genotypes (89%) in comparison with other studies from the present region. This study suggests that there is sufficient evidence to warrant further population-based studies and further interventions. HPV vaccination should be considered for Jordanian girls as a preventative measure. [Freij, M. A.; Khadra, M. M.; Rahall, B. O.] Univ Jordan, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Queen Rania St, Amman 11942, Jordan; [Saleh, H. H.] Elite Moms Clin, Amman, Jordan; [Farsakh, H. A. A.; Ijmail, A. A.] First Med Labs, Amman, Jordan; [Waldali, M. H.] Specialty Hosp, Obstet & Gynecol Dept, Amman, Jordan; [Najeeb, N. S.; Tahtamouni, L. H.] Hashemite Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol & Biotechnol, Zarqa, Jordan

University of Jordan; Hashemite University Freij, MA (corresponding author), Univ Jordan, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Queen Rania St, Amman 11942, Jordan. mazen2k@yahoo.com Tahtamouni, Lubna/AAT-4121-2020; Khadra, Maysa/M-5399-2017 khadra, Maysa/0000-0003-3042-5686; ABDALLAH, NISSREEN/0000-0002-0765-8230 27 3 3 0 1

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J Gok, S; Kuzmenko, O; Babinskyi, A; Severcan, F
 Gok, Seher; Kuzmenko, Oleksandr; Babinskyi, Andrii;
 Severcan, Feride Vitamin E Derivative with Modified
 Side Chain Induced Apoptosis by Modulating the Cellular Lipids and
 Membrane Dynamics in MCF7 Cells CELL BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS
 English Article

Vitamin E derivative; Tocopherol; Lipid metabolism; Breast
 cancer; Spectroscopy ALPHA-TOCOPHERYL SUCCINATE; APOLIPOPROTEIN-
 E GENOTYPE; BREAST-CANCER CELLS; E ANALOGS; BIOCHEMICAL-
 COMPOSITION; TUMOR BURDEN; MODEL; METABOLISM; PROSTATE; FLUIDITY

The vitamin E derivative with side chain modification
 (TC6OAc) has been shown to possess anticancer activity in our
 earlier in vivo studies. It was hypothesized that, as Vitamin E
 (VE) and VE derivative are fat soluble lipophilic molecules, they
 exert their function by modulating the lipid metabolism and
 related pathways. This study aimed to evaluate the cellular impact
 of this VE derivative (2,5,7,8-Tetramethyl-2-(4 '-Methyl-3 '-
 Pentenyl)-6-Acetoxy Chromane-TC6OH), using alpha-tocopherol as a
 reference compound throughout the experiments. Their effects on
 the cellular metabolism, the biophysical properties of cellular
 lipids and the functional characteristics of cells were monitored
 in human estrogen receptor (ER) positive breast cancer cells. It
 has been documented that TC6OH treatment induces tumor cell
 apoptosis by dissipating the mitochondrial membrane potential,
 modulating the lipid, transportation and degradation as well as
 downregulating certain anti-apoptotic and growth factor related
 proteins. Due to resistance of ER positive cells to the
 established therapies, the findings of this study are of
 translational value. [Gok, Seher] Sci & Technol Res Council
 Turkey, Ankara, Turkey; [Kuzmenko, Oleksandr; Babinskyi, Andrii]
 Palladin Inst Biochem, Dept Vitamins & Coenzymes Biochem, Kiev,
 Ukraine; [Severcan, Feride] Altinbas Univ, Fac Med, Dept Biophys,
 Istanbul, Turkey; [Severcan, Feride] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept
 Biol Sci, Ankara, Turkey Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik
 Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK); National Academy of Sciences Ukraine;
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 Severcan, F (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Dept
 Biol Sci, Ankara, Turkey. feride.severcan@altinbas.edu.tr

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J Shtaiwi, A; Adnan, R; Khairuddean, M; Khan, SU
Shtaiwi, Amneh; Adnan, Rohana; Khairuddean, Melati;
Khan, Shafi Ullah Computational investigations of
the binding mechanism of novel benzophenone imine inhibitors for
the treatment of breast cancer RSC ADVANCES
English Article

ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR-ALPHA; MOLECULAR-DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS;
SIDE-CHAIN; ACTIVATION; MODULATORS; LIGANDS; AFFINITY; DESIGN;
ANTIESTROGENS; OPTIMIZATION 4-Hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT), the most
common hormone used for the treatment of breast cancer, is a
selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) inhibitor that acts
as an antagonist in breast tissue and a partial agonist in the
endometrium. However, the detailed molecular mechanism of 4-OHT
structure modification has not been well investigated to date.
Herein, molecular docking, molecular dynamics simulations and free
energy calculations were performed to explore the mechanisms of
the molecular interactions between newly designed benzophenone
imines (BIs) and the three forms apo, antagonist and agonist of
the human estrogen receptor hER alpha. The proposed inhibitors
were designed by replacing the triarylethylene estrogenic scaffold
found in 4-OHT with Schiff base triarylimine derivatives. The
antiestrogen scaffold i.e. the O-alkyl side chain in 4-OHT was
developed by incorporating an alanine amino acid side chain
functionality into the triarylimine scaffold. Docking results
reveal that the newly designed BIs bind to the hydrophobic open
pocket of the apo and antagonist hER alpha conformations with
higher affinity as compared to the natural and synthetic estrogen
estradiol (E2) and 4-OHT. The analysis of the molecular dynamics
simulation results based on six different systems of the best
docked BI (5c) with hER alpha receptors demonstrates stable
interactions, and the complex undergoes fewer conformational
fluctuations in the open apo/antagonist hER alpha receptors as
compared to the case of the closed agonist. In addition, the
calculated binding free energies indicate that the main factor
that contributes to the stabilization of the receptor-inhibitor
complexes is hydrophobic interactions. This study suggests that
the development of these Schiff base derivatives may be worth
exploring for the preparation of new 4-OHT analogues. [Shtaiwi,
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shafiullahpharmD@gmail.com Khan, Shafi Ullah/AFU-4868-2022;
Adnan, Rohana/E-5342-2012; Shtaiwi, Amneh/P-7844-2018 Shtaiwi,
Amneh/0000-0001-6081-7440; Adnan, Rohana/0000-0002-7628-7656

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Etteieb, Selma; Kawachi, Atsushi; Han, Junkyu;
Tarhouni, Jamila; Isoda, Hiroko Estrogenic Activity
Assessment in Environmental Matrices by Means of In Vitro Cell-
Based Bioassays Coupled With Molecular Investigation CLEAN-
SOIL AIR WATER English Article
Biomarkers; Endocrine disrupting compounds; MCF-7
breast cancer cells; Modified E-screen assay WASTE-WATER
TREATMENT; HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; C-JUN; TREATMENT-PLANT; ER-ALPHA;
RIVER; RECEPTOR; OVEREXPRESSION; PROLIFERATION; ACTIVATION

Pollution of river systems in Tunisia by endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs) is due to anthropogenic impacts through non-treated industrial wastewater and municipal-treated wastewater discharge. The aim of this study was to assess the estrogenic activity of environmental matrices involving raw industrial wastewater (WW), surface water (SW), and treated wastewater (TWW). A modified E-screen assay was used to evaluate estrogenic activity of the samples in MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Western blotting and real-time PCR molecular approaches were applied to investigate the mechanism of EDC-induced MCF-7 breast cancer cell proliferation which interferes with estrogen receptor alpha (ER alpha) and c-Jun. Our results revealed a dose-dependent estrogenic activity reaching an optimal level at a concentration of 0.01% for industrial WW and SW and 10% for TWW. Monitoring ER alpha protein and c-Jun gene expression levels after 1, 6, 24, and 48 h of treatment showed a correlation in the overexpression of ER alpha and c-Jun most of the time. In fact, ER alpha and c-Jun correlated up-regulation began after 1 h of treatment for industrial WW, TWW, and one SW sample. For the other SW samples, this correlated up-regulation started after 6-24 h of treatment. Results emphasized the estrogen-like effect of our contaminated samples on MCF-7 cells which facilitate a crosstalk between ER alpha and c-Jun factor, thereby directly regulating the expression of estrogen-induced genes to mediate breast cancer cell growth.

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Isoda, Hiroko/0000-0002-1399-9541 DAAD; SATREPS project
for Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi-arid and Arid Land for
Regional Development DAAD(Deutscher Akademischer Austausch
Dienst (DAAD)); SATREPS project for Valorization of Bio-resources
in Semi-arid and Arid Land for Regional Development The
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"Emerging Pollutants in Irrigation Waters: Origins, Fate, Risks
and Mitigation" in Tunisia. This research was supported by funds
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0 0 13 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN
07030-5774, NJ USA 1863-0650 1863-0669 CLEAN-SOIL AIR
WATER Clean-Soil Air Water SEP 2015 43 9 SI
1279 1288 10.1002/clen.201400468
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Green & Sustainable Science & Technology; Environmental
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2025-06-24 WOS:000362843800003
J Harvey, BI; Youngblood, SM; Kleckner, AS
Harvey, Brianna I.; Youngblood, Shari M.; Kleckner, Amber S.

Barriers and Facilitators to Adherence to a
Mediterranean Diet Intervention during Chemotherapy Treatment: A
Qualitative Analysis NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL
JOURNAL English Article

CANCER-RELATED FATIGUE; CONTROLLED-TRIAL;
NUTRITION; BREAST; HEALTH; GUIDELINES; DIAGNOSIS; IMPACT Patients
undergoing chemotherapy are at risk for malnutrition and a high
symptom burden, and nutritional interventions can address clinical
and supportive care outcomes. Herein, we identified barriers and
facilitators to adhering to a Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet)
intervention during chemotherapy. Patients with cancer (any type)
who were undergoing chemotherapy were enrolled into a clinical
trial testing the effects of an 8-week MedDiet intervention on
cancer-related fatigue. Participants were randomized 2:1,
MedDiet:control. The intervention entailed food provision,
education, a cookbook, a session with a nutritionist, and weekly
check-ins. Post-intervention, all participants completed semi-
structured exit interviews. The interviews were transcribed and
open coding was conducted to describe the facilitators and
barriers to MedDiet adherence. Participants (n = 29, n = 21 in the
intervention group) were 51.0 +/- 15.1 years old and 93.1% had
breast cancer. Educational materials and convenient food delivery
were the highest reported facilitators. Many patients offered that
changing their diet gave a sense of control and empowerment.
Barriers to adherence were that the frozen food was unappetizing,
participants' (or their spouse/children's) food preferences did
not align with the MedDiet, and chemotherapy-induced side effects
that prevented food consumption (eg, mouth sores, lack of
appetite). This project helps understand the patient experience
within nutritional interventions to optimize dietary programs

during chemotherapy treatment. [Harvey, Brianna I.; Youngblood, Shari M.; Kleckner, Amber S.] Univ Maryland, Dept Pain & Translat Symptom Sci, Sch Nursing, Baltimore, MD USA; [Harvey, Brianna I.] Indiana Univ Sch Med, Terre Haute, IN USA; [Youngblood, Shari M.] Saybrook Univ, Pasadena, CA USA; [Kleckner, Amber S.] Greenebaum Comprehens Canc Ctr, Baltimore, MD USA; [Kleckner, Amber S.] Univ Maryland, Dept Pain & Translat Symptom Sci, Sch Nursing, Baltimore, MD 20742 USA University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; Indiana University System; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore

Kleckner, AS (corresponding author), Univ Maryland, Dept Pain & Translat Symptom Sci, Sch Nursing, Baltimore, MD 20742 USA. amber.kleckner@umaryland.edu Kleckner, Amber/0000-0002-5088-1139; Youngblood, Shari/0000-0003-3037-7821; Harvey, Brianna/0000-0003-3460-2627 National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Cancer Institute (NCI) [UG1CA189961, T32CA102618]; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) [T35DK095737]; Maryland Department of Health's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program [CH-649-CRF] National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)); Maryland Department of Health's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program

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TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD	ABINGDON	2-4	PARK SQUARE,	MILTON PARK,	
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1349	1360	10.1080/01635581.2023.2192891			

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Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics G3FR2 36942399 Green Accepted 2025-06-24

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J Cheema, S; Abraham, A; Maisonneuve, P; Jithesh, A; Chaabna, K; al Janahi, R; Sarker, S; Hussain, A; Rao, S; Lowenfels, AB; Mamtani, R Cheema, Sohaila; Abraham, Amit; Maisonneuve, Patrick; Jithesh, Anupama; Chaabna, Karima; al Janahi, Reem; Sarker, Shaunak; Hussain, Athba; Rao, Shrinidhi; Lowenfels, Albert B.; Mamtani, Ravinder HPV infection and vaccination: a cross-sectional study of knowledge, perception, and attitude to vaccine uptake among university students in Qatar

BMC PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

HPV infection; HPV vaccine; Cervical cancer; Qatar; University students HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE; ABNORMAL CERVICAL CYTOLOGY; NORTH-AFRICA; MIDDLE-EAST; INTERVENTIONS; WOMEN; EPIDEMIOLOGY; COVERAGE; CANCER

Background Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is a

significant public health concern in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, being widely prevalent and the main risk factor for cervical cancer. We aimed to assess knowledge and perception towards HPV, acceptability of the HPV vaccine, and HPV vaccination rates among university students in Education City, Doha, Qatar.

Methods This cross-sectional survey utilized proportional quota-sampling, with quotas based on university, sex, and nationality, to recruit students from seven universities between February and September 2022. The English language questionnaire requested socio-demographic information, knowledge, and attitudes about HPV infection and the vaccine. The chi-square test, Student t-test, Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon tests and multivariable ordinal logistic regression were used to assess differences in proportion, mean, and median according to broad HPV knowledge categories.

Results Three hundred and ninety-eight students were recruited (response rate = 82.3%), of whom 251 (63.1%) were female. Mean age was 21.7 years. Eighty-nine (22.4%, 95% CI 18.4-26.8%) students had poor knowledge about HPV, 220 (55.3%, 95% CI 50.2-60.2%) students had some awareness, and 89 (22.4%, 95% CI 18.4-26.8%) students were knowledgeable. Age, nationality, and field of study influenced the students' knowledge about HPV. Only 25 (6.3%) students had previously been vaccinated against HPV. However, 71% of the unvaccinated students reported being willing to get vaccinated if recommended by their healthcare provider.

Conclusions Overall, 77.7% of the student population had some-to-good levels of knowledge about HPV-related infection, cancer, and vaccination. There are gaps in the student population's understanding and knowledge about HPV. Increasing knowledge can be key toward shared decision-making for HPV vaccination among eligible populations. Targeted public health campaigns and integration into childhood vaccination programs should be critical first steps, especially as most of the surveyed students had a positive outlook on getting vaccinated. Healthcare professionals should be incentivized to increase their HPV knowledge and communication skills, while policymakers can work toward easing barriers in integrating HPV vaccinations in the immunization schedule and encouraging overall HPV vaccination uptake.

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Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; New York Medical College Cheema, S (corresponding author), Weill Cornell Med Qatar, Inst Populat Hlth, Doha, Qatar. soc2005@qatar-med.cornell.edu Maisonneuve, Patrick/U-9789-2018; Lowenfels, Albert/ABD-8388-2021; Chaabna, Karima/H-9986-2019 Al-Janahi, Reem/0009-0002-9440-0904 Qatar National Library Qatar National Library (Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) Open access funding provided by the Qatar National Library.

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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J Djuric, Z; Ren, JW; Blythe, J; VanLoon, G; Sen, A
Djuric, Zora; Ren, Jianwei; Blythe, Jason; VanLoon,
Glee; Sen, Ananda A Mediterranean dietary
intervention in healthy American women changes plasma carotenoids
and fatty acids in distinct clusters NUTRITION RESEARCH
English Article

Cancer prevention; Monounsaturated fat; Fruit; Vegetables;
Olive oil; Human; Clinical trial; Carotenoids BREAST-CANCER;
INSULIN-RESISTANCE; SERUM CAROTENOIDS; POOLED ANALYSIS; BODY-
WEIGHT; RISK; BIOMARKERS; VEGETABLES; SURVIVAL; COHORT This
study examined patterns of changes in plasma fatty acids and
carotenoids when women were asked to follow a novel, Greek-
Mediterranean exchange list diet. A total of 69 healthy, nonobese
women ages 25 to 59 years were randomized either to continue their
own usual diet or to follow a modified Mediterranean diet for 6
months. There were no significant changes in blood lipids,
triacylglycerol, insulin, glucose, or C-reactive protein. Mean
plasma carotenoids increased by 55%, which is consistent with a
large increase in fruit and vegetable consumption. Likewise,
changes in fat intakes were reflected in blood fatty acids, with a
25% increase in mean plasma monounsaturated fatty acids. Principal
component analysis was conducted to examine the sources of
interindividual variation for changes in carotenoid and fatty acid
levels. Changes in the Mediterranean diet were clustered together
in 4 components that accounted for 78% of the variance in plasma
levels. Increases in plasma lutein, α -carotene, and beta-carotene
clustered together in a "vegetable" pattern, and increases in
carotenoids found in fruit, beta-cryptoxanthin and zeaxanthin also
clustered together but accounted for less of the variance.
Increases in plasma monounsaturated fatty acids were clustered
with a decrease in plasma polyunsaturated fatty acids, consistent
with substitution in the type of oils consumed. The only
association of fatty acid levels with carotenoids was that of
lycopene, which clustered together with an increase in saturated
fatty acids. The changes in blood levels indicate the exchange
list diet was effective for targeting Mediterranean nutrient
intakes using foods available in the United States. (c) 2009
Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [Djuric, Zora] Univ

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Zora/0000-0002-8886-8853 American Institute for Cancer Research
[03B043]; National Institutes of Health (NIH) Cancer Center [P30
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Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK));
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LTD OXFORD THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD
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2009 29 3 156 163

10.1016/j.nutres.2009.03.001

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8 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Ragusa, A; Romano, P; Lenucci, MS; Civino, E; Vergara, D;
Pitotti, E; Neglia, C; Distante, A; Romano, GD; Di Renzo, N;
Surico, G; Piscitelli, P; Maffia, M Ragusa,
Andrea; Romano, Pietrina; Lenucci, Marcello Salvatore; Civino,
Emanuela; Vergara, Daniele; Pitotti, Elena; Neglia, Cosimo;
Distante, Alessandro; Romano, Giampiero Diego; Di Renzo, Nicola;
Surico, Giammarco; Piscitelli, Prisco; Maffia, Michele

Differential Glycosylation Levels in Saliva from Patients
with Lung or Breast Cancer: A Preliminary Assessment for Early
Diagnostic Purposes METABOLITES English Article

HPEAC-PAD; glycoprotein;
glycomics; glycosylation; saliva; early diagnosis; lung cancer;
breast cancer; fucose; mannose; glucosamine CELL-WALL
POLYSACCHARIDES; EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY; N-GLYCOSYLATION; ORAL-
CANCER; BIOMARKERS; SERUM; DISCOVERY; FUCOSE Glycans play a
fundamental role in several biological processes, such as cell-
cell adhesion, signaling, and recognition. Similarly, abnormal
glycosylation is involved in many pathological processes, among
which include tumor growth and progression. Several highly
glycosylated proteins found in blood are currently used in
clinical practice as cancer biomarkers (e.g., CA125, PSA, and
CA19-9). The development of novel non-invasive diagnostic
procedures would greatly simplify the screening and discovery of
pathologies at an early stage, thus also allowing for simpler
treatment and a higher success rate. In this observational study
carried out on 68 subjects diagnosed with either breast or lung

cancer and 34 healthy volunteers, we hydrolyzed the glycoproteins in saliva and quantified the obtained free sugars (fucose, mannose, galactose, glucosamine, and galactosamine) by using high-performance anion-exchange chromatography with pulsed-amperometric detection (HPAEC-PAD). The glycosidic profiles were compared by using multivariate statistical analysis, showing differential glycosylation patterns among the three categories. Furthermore, Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) analysis allowed obtaining a reliable and minimally invasive protocol able to discriminate between healthy and pathological subjects. [Ragusa, Andrea; Lenucci, Marcello Salvatore; Civino, Emanuela; Vergara, Daniele; Maffia, Michele] Univ Salento, Dept Biol & Environm Sci & Technol, Campus Ecotekne, Via Monteroni, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Ragusa, Andrea; Maffia, Michele] CNR Nanotec, Inst Nanotechnol, Via Monteroni, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Romano, Pietrina; Romano, Giampiero Diego; Di Renzo, Nicola; Surico, Giammarco] Vito Fazzi Hosp, Med Oncol Unit, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Pitotti, Elena; Piscitelli, Prisco] Local Hlth Author ASL Lecce, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Neglia, Cosimo; Distante, Alessandro] Euro Mediterranean Sci Biomed Inst ISBEM, I-72100 Brindisi, Italy University of Salento; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto di Nanotecnologia (NANOTEC-CNR); Azienda Ospedaliera Vito Fazzi

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13 MDPI BASEL MDPI AG, Grosspeteranlage 5, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2218-1989 METABOLITES Metabolites SEP 2021 11 9 566

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16

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J Holguin, F; Moughrabieh, MA; Ojeda, V; Patel, SR; Peyrani, P; Pinedo, M; Celedón, JC; Douglas, IS; Upson, DJ; Roman, J

Holguin, Fernando; Anas Moughrabieh, M.; Ojeda, Victoria; Patel, Sanjay R.; Peyrani, Paula; Pinedo, Miguel; Celedon, Juan C.; Douglas, Ivor S.; Upson, Dona J.; Roman, Jesse

Respiratory Health in Migrant Populations: A

lung; asthma; deportation; sleep; refugees POSTTRAUMATIC-STRESS-DISORDER; INJECTION-DRUG USERS; DEPORTATION EXPERIENCES; SLEEP DISTURBANCE; HIV-INFECTION; UNITED-STATES; RISK-FACTORS; TIJUANA; ASTHMA; ACCULTURATION The crisis in the Middle East has raised awareness about the challenges encountered by migrant populations, in particular, health-care access and delivery. Similar challenges are encountered by migrant populations around the world, including those entering the United States as refugees and/or survivors of torture as well as Mexicans and other Latin Americans crossing the border. During the 2016 International American Thoracic Society Meeting held in San Francisco, California, a group of researchers and health-care providers discussed these challenges at a minisymposium devoted to the respiratory health of migrants. The discussion focused on the increased incidence of airway diseases among individuals migrating to more developed countries, the problems created by sleep disorders and their implications for cardiovascular and mental health, the challenges inherent in the control of infections in refugee populations, and the problems resulting from deportation. The group also discussed the potential impact of novel strategies made available by Internet-based technologies and how these strategies could be deployed to support worldwide efforts in assisting migrants and refugees, even in countries that find themselves in the direst circumstances. These presentations are summarized in this document, which is not meant to be exhaustive, but to improve awareness about the challenges confronted by migrants and their host nations regarding respiratory health-care access and delivery, and about the need for adequate investment of resources to better define these challenges through research and for the development of efficient strategies for intervention.

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University of Pittsburgh; University of Colorado System;
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4541-1431 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
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HL007741, R01 HL117191] Funding Source: Medline; NIAAA NIH HHS
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ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National
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Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health
(NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism
(NIAAA))

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J Sezaki, A; Imai, T; Miyamoto, K; Kawase, F; Shirai, Y; Abe,
C; Sanada, M; Inden, A; Kato, T; Suzuki, N; Shimokata, H

Sezaki, Ayako; Imai, Tomoko; Miyamoto, Keiko; Kawase,
Fumiya; Shirai, Yoshiro; Abe, Chisato; Sanada, Masayo; Inden,
Ayaka; Kato, Takumi; Suzuki, Norie; Shimokata, Hiroshi

Global relationship between Mediterranean diet and the
incidence and mortality of ischaemic heart disease EUROPEAN
JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

BREAST-CANCER; RISK; ADHERENCE;
INDEXES; HEALTH; SCORE Background: The purpose of this study was
to clarify the global relationship between the Mediterranean diet
score (MDS) and country-wise incidence and mortality of ischaemic
heart disease (IHD) using an international database. Methods: We
used population data from a global longitudinal database covering
137 countries with a population of over one million. MDS were
evaluated based on the total score of the nine foods that comprise
the Mediterranean diet. The incidence and mortality of IHD by
country was derived from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD)
database. Average food (g/day/capita) and energy supply
(kcal/day/capita) by country, excluding loss between production
and household, were obtained from the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations Statistics Division database.
Data from the GBD database were used for body mass index, current
smoking rates, physical activity, years of education and
percentage of the Muslim population. We identified the percentage
of the population over 65 years of age (aging rate) and gross
domestic product per capita (US\$/capita) using the World Bank
database. A linear mixed-effect model was used for evaluating the

effects of MDS on incidence and mortality of IHD controlled for socioeconomic and lifestyle variables. Results: Analysis showed that MDS was significantly associated with IHD incidence after controlling for covariates (-1.01 +/- 0.27, P< 0.001). Similarly, there was a significant association between MDS and IHD-related mortality after controlling for covariates (-0.73 +/- 0.34, P< 0.05). Conclusion: Analysis of 27 years of data suggests that a Mediterranean diet might have a preventive effect on IHD.

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J Asik, E; Aslan, TN; Güray, NT; Volkan, M
Asik, Elif; Aslan, Tugba Nur; Guray, N. Tulin; Volkan,
MURVET Cellular uptake and apoptotic potential of
rhenium labeled magnetic protein cages in MDA-MB-231 cells
ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY
English Article

Magnetoferitin; Cytotoxicity; Apoptosis; Breast cancer cell
lines CANCER-CELLS; OXIDE NANOPARTICLES; CYTOTOXICITY;
APOFERRITIN; TOXICITY; FERRITIN; STRESS Re-188-magnetoferitin
nanoparticles (NPs) provide an attractive platform for localized
radiation therapy due to their magnetic targeting capability while
enhancing contrast in magnetic resonans imaging (MRI) signals. In
this study, cellular uptake, in vitro cytotoxicity, apoptotic
potential of a non-radioactive isotope of rhenium in the form of
Re-187-magnetoferitin NPs were evaluated in both human normal
mammary epithelial and breast metastatic adenocarcinoma cell
lines. The results showed that, NP administration into the cells

is through receptor mediated endocytosis and cancer cells displayed significantly higher uptake and cytotoxicity compared to normal cells. IC50 values of nanoparticles were calculated as 0.96 mg/mL for cancer and 1.73 mg/mL for normal cells. Annexin V/ Propidium Iodide (PI) staining also showed that, NPs induced higher apoptotic rates in cancer cells compared to normal cells. Gene expression analyses confirming the results showed that, pro-apoptotic PUMA and BAX genes were significantly up-regulated while anti-apoptotic BCL-2 and SURVIVIN genes were down-regulated in cancer cells compared to normal cells. Overall, these in vitro results suggest that, Re-187-magnetoferritin NPs have a promising potential for cancer therapy and can be used for imaging and diagnostic purposes for breast cancer at concentrations lower than 0.96 mg/mL. At concentrations above 1 mg/mL, NPs induce apoptosis which can also be used for cancer treatments. [Asik, Elif;

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Elaloui, E Hamed, Younes; Ayadi, Yosra; Hadji,
Rihab; Ben Saad, Amina; Gentilucci, Matteo; Elaloui, Elimame

Environmental Radioactivity, Ecotoxicology
(²³⁸U, ²³²Th and ⁴⁰K) and
Potentially Toxic Elements in Water and Sediments from North
Africa Dams SUSTAINABILITY English Article

radioactivity; water quality;
potentially toxic elements; health risks; potential toxicity

NATURAL RADIONUCLIDES; FERTILIZERS; SAMPLES; RIVER The
natural radioactivity of U-238, Th-232 and K-40 was measured in
water and sediment samples collected from Sidi Salem dam (Tunisia)
and A & iuml;n Dalia dam (Algeria) in the Tuniso-Algerian
transboundary basin. The samples were measured using a TERRA
detector of gamma, beta, and alpha rays, and atomic absorption and
gamma-ray spectrometry were used to analyze the levels of

radionuclides and toxic elements, respectively. Potentially toxic elements (Fe, Pb, Zn, Ni, Cr, Cu and Cd) and associated health risks in surface water and sediment of dams were investigated in this present study. The concentrations of Fe, Pb, Zn, Ni, Cr, Cu and Cd in surface water ranged from 5.430 to 9.700 mg<middle dot>L⁻¹, 0.022 to 0.168, 0.018 to 0.142, 0.065 to 0.366, BDL to 0.0351, BDL to 0.071 and BDL to 0.048 mg<middle dot>L⁻¹, respectively. In the sediments, the concentrations of Fe, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ni, Cd and Cr were of the order of 136.7, 3.41, 3.22, 0.213, 0.182, 0.15 mg<middle dot>L⁻¹ and BDL, respectively. The mean radioactivity rates in the water samples were 1.72, 0.068 and 94.6 Bq<middle dot>L⁻¹ for U-238, Th-232 and K-40, respectively (Tunisia dam), and were 1.9, 0.09 and 131.43 Bq<middle dot>L⁻¹ for U-238, Th-232 and K-40, respectively (Algeria dam). The mean U-238, Th-232 and K-40 radioactivity concentrations measured in the sediment samples were 2.67, 0.18 and 197.87 Bq<middle dot>kg⁽⁻¹⁾, respectively (Tunisian dam), and were 4.34, 0.27 and 287.61 Bq<middle dot>kg⁽⁻¹⁾, respectively (Algeria dam). The activity concentration of K-40 was higher than that of U-238 and Th-232 for the water and sediment samples. The activity concentrations follow the order K-40 > U-238 > Th-232. The cumulative impact of these radio-geochemical elements can cause immediate serious problems in the ecosystem due to their high potential toxicity to the environment and human health in this study area and can be transposable to any other similar region. A good knowledge of monitoring quality and quantity for transboundary water resources and international collaborations are essential to safeguard human health (women's breast cancer, thyroid cancer, neurological impact) and avoid conflicts, especially during climatic upheavals of drought. [Hamed, Younes; Ayadi, Yosra; Ben Saad, Amina; Elaloui, Elimame] Univ Gafsa, Fac Sci Gafsa, Lab Applicat Mat Environm Water & Energy LAM3E, Gafsa 2112, Tunisia; [Hamed, Younes] Univ Houston, Dept Earth & Atmospher Sci, Sci & Res Bldg 1, 3507 Cullen Blvd, Room 312, Houston, TX 77204 USA; [Hamed, Younes] TDS Co, Riyadh 11342, Saudi Arabia; [Hadji, Riheb] Set 1 Univ, Lab Appl Res Engn Geol Geotech Water Sci & Environ, Setif 19000, Algeria; [Gentilucci, Matteo] Univ Camerino, Sch Sci & Technol, Geol Div, I-62032 Camerino, Italy Universite de Gafsa; University of Houston System; University of Houston; Universite Ferhat Abbas Setif; University of Camerino Hamed, Y (corresponding author), Univ Gafsa, Fac Sci Gafsa, Lab Applicat Mat Environm Water & Energy LAM3E, Gafsa 2112, Tunisia.; Hamed, Y (corresponding author), Univ Houston, Dept Earth & Atmospher Sci, Sci & Res Bldg 1, 3507 Cullen Blvd, Room 312, Houston, TX 77204 USA.; Hamed, Y (corresponding author), TDS Co, Riyadh 11342, Saudi Arabia. hamedhydro.tn@gmail.com; ayadiyosraa@yahoo.fr; hadjirihab@yahoo.fr; aminabensaad@yahoo.fr; matteo.gentilucci@unicam.it; limam_aloui@yahoo.fr Hamed, Younes/ABC-6660-2021; Elaloui, Elimame/HKF-6366-2023; Gentilucci, Matteo/M-3968-2018; HADJI, Riheb/P-7390-2016 Gentilucci, Matteo/0000-0002-5826-5031; HADJI, Riheb/0000-0002-9632-0812

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Gali-Muhtasib, H; Diab-Assaf, M; Boltze, C; Al-Hmaira, J;
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Thymoquinone extracted from black seed triggers apoptotic
cell death in human colorectal cancer cells via a p53-dependent
mechanism INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY English

Article anticancer;
blackseed; cell cycle arrest; colon cancer; thymoquinone NIGELLA-
SATIVA; CYTOCHROME-C; G(1) ARREST; P53; MITOCHONDRIA; INHIBITION;
ACTIVATION; EXPRESSION; RELEASE; PROTEIN For centuries, the
black seed (*Nigella sativa*) herb and oil have been used in Asia,
Middle East and Africa to promote health and fight disease.
Thymoquinone (TQ), the most abundant constituent present in black
seed, is a promising dietary chemopreventive agent. We
investigated the effects of thymoquinone (TQ) against HCT-116
human colon cancer cells and attempted to identify its potential
molecular mechanisms of action. We report that TQ inhibits the
growth of colon cancer cells which was correlated with G₁ phase
arrest of the cell cycle. Furthermore, TUNEL staining and flow
cytometry analysis indicate that TQ triggers apoptosis in a dose-
and time-dependent manner. Apoptosis induction by TQ was
associated with a 2.5-4.5-fold increase in mRNA expression of p53
and the downstream p53 target gene, p21(WAF1). Simultaneously, we
found a marked increase in p53 and p21(WAF1) protein levels but a
significant inhibition of anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein. Co-
incubation with pifithrin- α . (PFT- α), a specific inhibitor
of p53, restored Bcl-2, p53 and p21WAF1 levels to the untreated
control and suppressed TQ-induced cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.
p53-null HCT-116 cells were less sensitive to TQ-induced growth
arrest and apoptosis. These results indicate that TQ is
antineoplastic and pro-apoptotic against colon cancer cell line
HCT116. The apoptotic effects of TQ are modulated by Bcl-2 protein
and are linked to and dependent on p53. Our data support the
potential for using the agent TQ for the treatment of colon
cancer. Amer Univ Beirut, Dept Biol, Beirut, Lebanon; Otto Von
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MciIvenny, S; Al Mahrouqi, F; Al Busaidi, T; Al Nabhani, A;
Al Hikmani, F; Al Kharousi, Z; Al Mammari, S; Al Hoti, A; Al

Shihi, A; Al Lawati, A; Al Kharousi, I Rear seat belt
use as an indicator of safe road behaviour in a rapidly developing
country JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF
HEALTH English Article

developing countries; Middle East; Oman; road traffic
accidents; seat belts SAUDI-ARABIA; INJURIES; EPIDEMIOLOGY

Injuries from road traffic accidents are set to become the second highest cause of disability-adjusted life years lost in developing countries by 2020. The number of injuries and deaths are disproportionately high in low income countries, which account for only 40% of all motor vehicles. Human behaviour is thought to be a major factor in most accidents. In Oman wearing a seat belt is compulsory in the front seats but not in the rear. Wearing a seat belt can reduce the severity of injuries when sitting in rear seats. This study examines the use of seat belts in cars entering a university and hospital campus in Oman to determine the degree of seat belt wearing in the rear. At peak times on a selected day, cars were stopped at the university's entrance barrier. The type of driver was identified - student, employee, hospital patient or visitor - and the degree of seat belt wearing among driver and passengers was noted. A total of 1,066 cars were stopped. Of this total, 90.1% of drivers and 80.9% of front seat passengers were wearing a restraint complying with local traffic regulations. However, only 1.4% of back seat passengers wore a seat belt. Only 3.7% of children under the age of five were restrained in a child seat and only 16.7% of five- to 12-year-olds were strapped in. A third (34.6%) of under-fives were sitting in the front seat. In cars with child occupants, 40% of the time parents wore seat belts but the children did not. Occupants conformed to the law but behaviour indicated a lack of awareness of the dangers of not wearing seat belts, especially towards children. Traffic regulations need to be updated and the public educated about the need to wear seat belts. Health agencies could be more active in educating the public about road safety behaviour and should also be involved in the overall strategy to reduce injuries and deaths.

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Local Burden Dis Diarrhoea
Mapping geographical inequalities in oral rehydration
therapy coverage in low-income and middle-income countries, 2000-
17 LANCET GLOBAL HEALTH English Article

DIARRHEAL DISEASE; CHILDREN;
CHOLERA; AFRICA; MORBIDITY; MORTALITY; DEATHS; ZINC

Background Oral rehydration solution (ORS) is a form of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for diarrhoea that has the potential to drastically reduce child mortality; yet, according to UNICEF estimates, less than half of children younger than 5 years with diarrhoea in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) received ORS in 2016. A variety of recommended home fluids (RHF) exist as alternative forms of ORT; however, it is unclear whether RHF prevent child mortality. Previous studies have shown considerable variation between countries in ORS and RHF use, but subnational variation is unknown. This study aims to produce high-resolution geospatial estimates of relative and absolute coverage of ORS, RHF, and ORT (use of either ORS or RHF) in LMICs. Methods We used a Bayesian geostatistical model including 15 spatial covariates and data from 385 household surveys across 94 LMICs to estimate annual proportions of children younger than 5 years of age with diarrhoea who received ORS or RHF (or both) on continuous continent-wide surfaces in 2000-17, and aggregated results to policy-relevant administrative units. Additionally, we analysed geographical inequality in coverage across administrative units and estimated the number of diarrhoeal deaths averted by increased coverage over the study period. Uncertainty in the mean coverage estimates was calculated by taking 250 draws from the posterior joint distribution of the model and creating uncertainty intervals (UIs) with the 2 center dot 5th and 97 center dot 5th percentiles of those 250 draws. Findings While ORS use among children with diarrhoea increased in some countries from 2000 to 2017, coverage remained below 50% in the majority (62 center dot 6%; 12 417 of 19 823) of second administrative-level units and an estimated 6 519 000 children (95% UI 5 254 000-7 733 000) with diarrhoea were not treated with any form of ORT in 2017. Increases in ORS use corresponded with declines in RHF in many locations, resulting in relatively constant overall ORT coverage from 2000 to 2017. Although ORS was uniformly distributed subnationally in some countries, within-country geographical inequalities persisted in others; 11 countries had at least a 50% difference in one of their units compared with the country mean. Increases in ORS use over time were correlated with declines in RHF use and in diarrhoeal mortality in many locations, and an estimated 52 230 diarrhoeal deaths (36 910-68 860) were averted by scaling up of ORS coverage between 2000 and 2017. Finally, we identified key subnational areas in Colombia, Nigeria, and Sudan as examples of where

diarrhoeal mortality remains higher than average, while ORS coverage remains lower than average. Interpretation To our knowledge, this study is the first to produce and map subnational estimates of ORS, RHF, and ORT coverage and attributable child diarrhoeal deaths across LMICs from 2000 to 2017, allowing for tracking progress over time. Our novel results, combined with detailed subnational estimates of diarrhoeal morbidity and mortality, can support subnational needs assessments aimed at furthering policy makers' understanding of within-country disparities. Over 50 years after the discovery that led to this simple, cheap, and life-saving therapy, large gains in reducing mortality could still be made by reducing geographical inequalities in ORS coverage. Copyright (c) 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an Open Access article under the CC BY 4.0 license. [Wiens, Kirsten E.; Lindstedt, Paulina A.; Blacker, Brigitte F.; Johnson, Kimberly B.; Baumann, Mathew M.; Schaeffer, Lauren E.; Cormier, Natalie Maria; Dandona, Lalit; Dandona, Rakhi; Deshpande, Aniruddha; Dharmaratne, Samath Dhamminda; Feigin, Valery L.; Henry, Nathaniel J.; LeGrand, Kate E.; Levine, Aubrey J.; Mayala, Benjamin K.; Mokdad, Ali H.; Munro, Sandra B.; Murray, Christopher J. L.; Ross, Jennifer M.; Weaver, Marcia; Welgan, Catherine A.; Hay, Simon I.; Reiner, Robert C., Jr.] Univ Washington, Inst Hlth Metr & Evaluat, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Dandona, Rakhi; Dharmaratne, Samath Dhamminda; Mokdad, Ali H.; Murray, Christopher J. L.; Sartorius, Benn; Weaver, Marcia; Hay, Simon I.; Reiner, Robert C., Jr.] Univ Washington, Sch Med, Dept Hlth Metr Sci, Seattle, WA USA; [Kochhar, Sonali; Ross, Jennifer M.] Univ Washington, Dept Global Hlth, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Massenburg, Benjamin Ballard] Univ Washington, Div Plast & Reconstruct Surg, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Ross, Jennifer M.; Somayaji, Ranjani] Univ Washington, Dept Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Oren, Eyal] Univ Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Abbastabar, Hedayat] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Adv Diagnost & Intervent Radiol Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Afarideh, Mohsen; Esteghamati, Alireza; Esteghamati, Sadaf; Heidari, Behnam; Rezaei, Negar] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Endocrinol & Metab Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Anoushiravani, Amir; Malekzadeh, Reza; Pourshams, Akram; Poustchi, Hossein; Salimzadeh, Hamideh; Sepanlou, Sadaf G.] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Digest Dis Res Inst, Tehran, Iran; [Eskandarieh, Sharareh; Mohajer, Bahram; Sahraian, Mohammad Ali] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Multiple Sclerosis Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Farzadfar, Farshad; Mohajer, Bahram; Mohebi, Farnam; Rezaei, Negar] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Noncommunicable Dis Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Fazlzadeh, Mehdi] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Environm Hlth Engn, Tehran, Iran; [Hafezi-Nejad, Nima] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Sch Med, Tehran, Iran; [Haj-Mirzaian, Arvin] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Pharmacol, Tehran, Iran; [Hasanzadeh, Amir] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Microbiol, Tehran, Iran; [Hosseini, Mostafa; Mansournia, Mohammad Ali] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Tehran, Iran; [Hosseini, Mostafa] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Pediat Chron Kidney Dis Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Kasaeian, Amir] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Hematol Oncol & Stem Cell Transplantat Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Mohebi, Farnam] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Natl Inst Hlth Res, Tehran, Iran; [Mousavi, Seyyed Meysam] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Dept Hlth Policy Management & Econ, Tehran, Iran; [Rahim, Fakhre] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Metabol & Genom Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran; [Rahimi-Movaghar, Afarin] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Iranian Natl Ctr Addict Studies, Tehran, Iran; [Rahimi-Movaghar, Vafa; Salamati, Payman] Univ Tehran Med Sci, Sina Trauma

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University of Kwazulu Natal; University of Kwazulu Natal;
University of Kwazulu Natal; University of Lagos; University of
Lagos; Public Health Agency of Canada; University of Toronto;
University of Toronto; University of Toronto; All India Institute
of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; All India Institute of
Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical
Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; Manipal Academy of Higher Education
(MAHE); Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Manipal
Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Haramaya University; Haramaya
University; Haramaya University; Haramaya University; Medical
University Lodz; Polish Mother's Memorial Hospital - Research
Institute; University of London; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB);
Alexandria University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria
University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University;
Clinical Centre of Serbia; University of Belgrade; University of
Belgrade; University of Belgrade; Ruprecht Karls University
Heidelberg; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public
Health; Harvard University; Harvard University; Harvard Medical
School; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates;
Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard
University; Harvard University; Imperial College London; Imperial
College London; Imperial College London; Imperial College London;
Imperial College London; Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh
City (VNUHCM) System; VNU-HCM University of Technology (HCMUT);
Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical
Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University
of Medical Science; New York University; Lorestan University of
Medical Sciences; Lorestan University of Medical Sciences;
Lorestan University of Medical Sciences; University of Debrecen;
Yale University; University of Oxford; University of Oxford;
University of Oxford; Arba Minch University; Arba Minch
University; Emory University; Emory University; State University
System of Florida; University of South Florida; University of
Massachusetts System; Department of Biotechnology (DBT) India;

National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG); University of Calcutta; George Institute for Global Health; University of New South Wales Sydney; University of New South Wales Sydney; University of New South Wales Sydney; University of New South Wales Sydney; Aga Khan University; Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS; Swinburne University of Technology; Islamic Azad University; University of Genoa; Bauman Moscow State Technical University; Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University; Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University; Technical University of Berlin; University of Waterloo; Nanyang Technological University; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; Universidad Nacional de Colombia; Universidad Nacional de Colombia; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); University of Melbourne; Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMCH) Vellore; Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMCH) Vellore; Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMCH) Vellore; University of Milan; IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi; University of Milan; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; Public Health Foundation of India; Public Health Foundation of India; Public Health Foundation of India; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Tanta University; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; University of Sussex; University of Brighton; University of Sussex; University of Brighton; Addis Ababa University; Addis Ababa University; Addis Ababa University; Addis Ababa University; Addis Ababa University; University of London; University College London; University of London; University College London; International Institute for Population Sciences; International Institute for Population Sciences; Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; University of Ibadan; University of Ibadan; Ministry of Health & Medical Education (MOHME); Western Sydney University; Hawassa University; Universidade Federal da Bahia; Universidade Federal da Bahia; State University System of Florida; Florida International University; Universiti Sains Malaysia; University of Newcastle; Catholic University of Lublin; World Health Organization; Bahir Dar University; Bahir Dar University; CGIAR; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); Ardabil University of Medical Sciences; Auckland University of Technology; Research Center of Neurology; University of Ottawa; Kaiser Permanente; A.T. Still University of Health Sciences; James Cook University; Kobe University; Cleveland Clinic Foundation; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Flinders University South Australia; University of Adelaide; University of Oklahoma System; University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; University of Sulimanyah; Universidade Federal de Goias; Binzhou Medical University; Eternal Heart Care Centre & Research Institute; Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; Shahid Beheshti University Medical Sciences; Arabian Gulf University; Airlangga University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Al Azhar University; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; ARC Centre of Excellence for Children & Families Over the Life Course; University of Antwerp; London South Bank University; University of Bath; University of

Bath; Nguyen Tat Thanh University (NTTU); Qatar Foundation (QF); Hamad Bin Khalifa University-Qatar; Central South University; University of the Western Cape; Taipei Medical University; Taipei Medical University; Deakin University; University of Sydney; Banaras Hindu University (BHU); Duke University; Duke University; Capital Medical University; University of Opole; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; University of Munster; Utrecht University; Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Leibniz Association; Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research & Epidemiology (BIPS); University of Nairobi; University of Nairobi; University of Cape Town; University of Cape Town; University of Management & Technology (UMT); Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic; Baku State University; Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS); Institute of Radiation Problems of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences; Dow University of Health Sciences; Dow University of Health Sciences; University System of Ohio; Ohio University; Ball State University; Xiamen University Malaysia Campus; Simmons University; Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet); Krishna Vishwa Vidyapeeth; Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences; Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERSAM; ICREA; University of Oxford; University of Baghdad; Deakin University; Father Muller Medical College; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition (NIN); Chinese Center for Disease Control & Prevention; Brown University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Mansoura University; Tribhuvan University; University of Manitoba; Instituto Federal do Ceara (IFCE); University of Liverpool; University of London; King's College London; University of London; King's College London; University of California System; University of California San Francisco; United Nations Population Fund; University of Helsinki; Helsinki University Central Hospital; Ministry of Health - Kyrgyzstan; Kyrgyz State Medical Academy; Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences; Samara University; Central University of Technology; Tarbiat Modares University; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; Bahir Dar University; University of Bucharest; University of Nigeria; California State University System; San Diego State University; University of Benin; Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore; University of Ottawa; Ottawa Hospital Research Institute; University of Melbourne; University of Melbourne; University of Munich; Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz; University of Groningen; Fundacion Valle del Lili; Universidad ICESI; Sharif University of Technology; State University System of Florida; University of Central Florida; Hamamatsu University School of Medicine; University of Lahore; University of London; University College London; University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; Western Sydney University; University of Pretoria; Birjand University of Medical Sciences; Southern University of Science & Technology; University of Sassari; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute for Research in Environmental Health (NIREH); Central University of Punjab; Marshall University; Hamad Medical Corporation; Bournemouth University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Charlotte; Newcastle University - UK; Berlin Institute of Health; Free University of Berlin; Humboldt University of Berlin; Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin; BLDE (Deemed to be University); University of Edinburgh; Japan Institute for Health

Security (JIHS); National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID); University of Technology Sydney; Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC); US Department of Veterans Affairs; Kharkiv National Medical University; University of Calgary; University of York - UK; University of Hull; Deakin University; Muhimbili University of Health & Allied Sciences; University of California System; University of California Irvine; University of Valencia; Central University of Kerala; Jagiellonian University; Collegium Medicum Jagiellonian University; Hanoi Medical University; University of Bologna; Quaid I Azam University; George Washington University; Naresuan University; Addis Continental Institute of Public Health; Wenzhou Medical University; Nanjing University; Nagoya University; University of Jos; University of Hong Kong; National Center for Neurology & Psychiatry - Japan; Juntendo University; Korea University; Jackson State University; Tsinghua University; Urmia University of Medical Sciences; Universite Ferhat Abbas Setif; University of Basel; Dilla University; Wuhan University of Science & Technology; Wuhan Polytechnic University Wiens, KE (corresponding author), Univ Washington, Inst Hlth Metr & Evaluat, Seattle, WA 98195 USA. bcreiner@uw.edu Kalani, Hamed/M-4087-2018; Kasahun, Yawukal/IWE-3195-2023; Patton, George/B-5246-2013; , Van Charles Lansingh/C-8672-2018; Gebremedhin, Ketema/JCN-7040-2023; Guadie, Habtamu/IWD-8924-2023; Rahimi-Movaghar, Afarin/E-9505-2011; Salahshoor, Mohammad/S-2241-2017; Mustafa, Ghulam/AET-4683-2022; Yeshaneh, Alex/AAD-1562-2021; Bhutta, Zulfiqar/ADZ-0156-2022; Amini, Saeed/K-8194-2018; Fareed, Mohammad/E-3701-2018; Violante, Francesco/A-6934-2009; Izadi, Neda/AIB-6552-2022; Sufiyan, Muawiyyah Babale/GWN-2609-2022; Khan, Nuruzzaman/K-8677-2019; Demissie, Dr.Dereje/AAN-3556-2021; Piroozi, Bakhtiar/G-1534-2017; Topor-Madry, Roman/ABF-5449-2020; Najafi, Farid/JSL-1581-2023; Mohebi, Farnam/AGB-7159-2022; Tefera, Yonatal Mesfin/GXV-7491-2022; Sharafi, Kiomars/CAH-6352-2022; Alipour, Vahid/K-5099-2019; yusefzadeh, hasan/F-9850-2017; Sen, Abhijit/AAD-6009-2022; Atre, Sachin/KYQ-8593-2024; Bhandari, Dinesh/H-3159-2017; Tran, Khanh/A-2437-2019; Kugbey, Nuworza/H-9264-2019; Ilesanmi, Olayinka/AAF-8628-2021; Shabaninejad, Hosein/KVZ-3669-2024; Tabuchi, Takahiro/KFQ-0737-2024; Rahimi-Movaghar, Vafa/L-6339-2019; magdy, mohamed/KYO-9748-2024; Feigin, Valery/AAF-2313-2019; Kissoon, Niranjana/AAC-6140-2021; Kalan, Mohammad/AAR-7187-2020; Padubidri, Jagadish Rao/AIC-5229-2022; Acharya, Dilaram/AAD-9825-2020; Prasad, Ravi/AAA-8084-2019; Motta, Jorge/ABI-6006-2020; Ahmed, Muktar/AAY-6783-2020; Jha, Vivek kumar/AHC-6454-2022; Mendes, J/AAU-6390-2021; Sagar, Rajesh/L-7775-2016; Ilic, Milena/W-1498-2019; KUMAR, ANIL/ACD-8340-2022; Davitoiu, Dragos/P-9703-2017; Singh, Jasvinder/R-6172-2019; MARTINI, SANTI/AAW-6554-2020; Bhattacharyya, Kritika/AAA-8258-2021; Abegaz, Kedir/AEE-7080-2021; Onwujekwe, Obinna/O-6232-2014; Butt, Zahid/W-4292-2017; Dhillon, Preeti/ABC-7955-2020; Gill, Tiffany/F-9042-2010; Shamsi, MohammadBagher/M-2601-2017; Ansari, Fereshteh/AAG-9873-2019; Rajati, Fatemeh/S-1041-2017; Jonas, Jost/AEP-3841-2022; , B/HZK-8896-2023; Kasaye, Habtamu/LRT-4361-2024; mansournia, Mohammad/AFA-8899-2022; Bairwa, Mohan/G-9463-2015; Lad, Sheetal/ABB-9395-2020; Balakrishnan, Senthilkumar/J-6908-2014; Shifti, Desalegn/KTH-7715-2024; Al-Aly, Ziyad/S-4439-2016; MULAW, Getahun/JGD-9049-2023; Darwish, Amira/Z-4625-2019; Mini, GK/GMX-3520-2022; Santos, Ana/KHY-6833-2024; Shallo, Seifadin/AEB-0659-2022; GUIMARAES, RAFAEL/IQU-1076-2023; Gebre, Teshome/F-2973-2011;

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J Krishnan, K; Thomas, A Krishnan, Kavita;
Thomas, Antony Correlation of Cervical Cytology With
High-Risk HPV Molecular Diagnosis, Genotypes, and Histopathology-A
Four Year Study From the UAEDIAGNOSTIC CYTOPATHOLOGY
English Article cervical
cytology; HPV; ASCUS; genotype HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS GENOTYPES;
INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; YOUNG-WOMEN; PREVALENCE; CANCER;
LESIONS; INFECTION; GRADE; COLPOSCOPY; TIME Background: Cervical
cancer is one of the most common cancers among women in the world
and in the Middle East. Its prevention and screening strategies
assume great importance especially in view of the ability to
identify the illness at an early stage and disrupt its progression
toward neoplasia. Cervical cancer screening program of our center
in UAE as well as this study is oriented in this direction.
Methods: Cervical cytology data encompassing 4 years (20112014)
was compiled and analyzed for 14,950 cases to assess the abnormal
smear reporting pattern, correlation with biopsy histopathology,
HPV high-risk screening data, and HPV genotype prevalence among
patients with abnormal smear test, as well as in relation to the
respective nationalities of patients. Results: Abnormal smear
rates as well as HPV high-risk positivity correlated well with
established data. Cytology-histology correlation was good. HPV
high-risk type 16 was the commonest, type 18 which is the second
common type worldwide was less frequently detected, several other
high risk subtypes such as 51, 31 as well as rare types such as
66, 56, and 59 were detected in a significant number of patients.
Conclusion: Assessment of cervical cytology reporting pattern,
correlation of cervical cytology with HPV molecular diagnosis, and
biopsy histopathology is a useful way to audit our work and a good

quality control practice. Higher prevalence of HPV HR types such as type 51, 31 as well as 66, 56, and 59 found in the present as well as many similar other studies apart from the commonest subtype 16 may imply necessity for development of more targeted and multivalent anti-HPV vaccines for protection of women in our region. HPV genotypes correlation with the nationalities of patients is useful from an epidemiological standpoint to plan preventive strategies. (C) 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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The Life and Works of

Sadid al-Din Kazeroni: An Iranian Physician and Anatomist

MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English

Article

Sadid al-Din

Kazeroni; Breast cancer; Anatomical illustration; Al-Mughni;

Persian medicine

Background: One of the great physicians in

Iran who had expertise in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy was

Sadid al-Din Kazeroni. He was a 14th century physician. No

information is available on his birth and death - only "Al-

Mughni", a book, has been left to make him famous in surgical and

medical knowledge. Methods: We used desk and historical research

methods in this research, with a historical approach. This

commonly used research method in human sciences was used to

criticize and study the birthplace and works of Sadid al-Din

Kazeroni. Results and Conclusion: Sadid al-Din Kazeroni discussed

the exact issues in the field of anatomy, surgery, and gynecology.

He was fluent in pharmacology. In his pharmacology book, for the

first time, he named drugs considered necessary before and after

surgery. In this study, we reviewed the biography and introduction

of the works and reviewed "Al-Mughni", a book on breast cancer.

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Shivappa, Nitin; Stolzenberg-Solomon, Rachael Z.; Hebert, James
R.; Steck, Susan E. Inflammatory potential of diet
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Inflammation plays a central role in pancreatic cancer
etiology and can be modulated by diet. We aimed to examine the
association between the inflammatory potential of diet, assessed
with the Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII (R)), and pancreatic
cancer risk in the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer
Screening Trial prospective cohort. Our study included 101,449
participants aged 52-78 years at baseline who completed both
baseline questionnaire and a diet history questionnaire. Energy-
adjusted DII (E-DII) scores were computed based on food and
supplement intake. Cox proportional hazards models and time
dependent Cox models were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and
95% confidence intervals (CIs) with participants in the lowest E-
DII quintile (most anti-inflammatory scores) as referent. After a
median 8.5 years of follow-up, 328 pancreatic cancer cases were
identified. E-DII scores were not associated with pancreatic
cancer risk in the multivariable model (HRQ5vsQ1 = 0.94; 95% CI =
0.66-1.35; p-trend = 0.43). Time significantly modified the
association (p-interaction = 0.01). During follow up <4 years,
there was suggestive evidence of an inverse association between E-
DII and pancreatic cancer (HRQ5vsQ1 = 0.60; 95% CI = 0.35-1.02; p-
trend = 0.20) while there was a significant positive trend in the
follow up >= 4 years (HRQ5vsQ1 = 1.31; 95% CI = 0.83-2.08; p-trend
= 0.03). Similar results were observed for E-DII from food only.
Our study does not support an association between inflammatory
potential of diet and pancreatic cancer risk; however,
heterogeneous results were obtained with different follow-up
times. These divergent associations may result from the influences
of undetected disease in the short-term. [Zheng, Jiali;
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J Nejatollahi, F; Silakhori, S; Moazen, B
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Isolation and Evaluation of Specific Human Recombinant
Antibodies from a Phage Display Library against HER3 Cancer
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English Article Breast

cancer; HER3; Specific scFvs; Antigen targeting MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODY; BINDING; EXPRESSION; INHIBITORS; RECEPTOR; GROWTH; CELLS; ERBB3 Background: The human epidermal growth factor receptor family comprises four homologous members: EGFR (ErbB1), ErbB2 (HER2), ErbB3 (HER3) and ErbB4 (HER4). This family plays an important role in the signaling pathway and cell proliferation. The heterodimerization of HER2 with HER3 leads to tumor cell proliferation. Monoclonal antibody to the human HER3 receptor blocks HER3 heterodimerization and inhibits the growth of breast cancer cells. Due to their human origin, small size, rapid penetration and high affinity properties, recombinant single chain antibodies (scFv) have been introduced as the most desired agents for cancer immunotherapy. In this study, we use a phage display system to select specific scFvs against HER3 for their use in cancer targeted therapy. Methods: A phage antibody display library of scFv was panned against an immunodominant epitope of HER3. Phage rescue was performed on the library. The supernatant that contained the appropriate scFv (109 PFU/ml) was added to an immunotube which was coated with the peptide. Elution was done using log phase E. coli TG1. The clones were amplified by PCR and DNA fingerprinted to select the specific clones against the epitope. The specificity of the selected antibodies was tested in ELISA. Results: The results represented two predominant patterns with the frequency of 25%. The other patterns showed the frequencies of 5%-10%. scFv1 and scFv2 demonstrated positive ELISA with absorbances of 0.63 and 0.46, respectively while the absorbances of wells without peptide were 0.19 and 0.11, respectively. Conclusion: In this study two specific scFvs were selected against HER3 antigen in a successful panning process. Phage ELISA represented the specific binding of scFvs against HER3. The selected scFvs reacted only with the corresponding peptides. However, no reaction with the other peptides was detected. The selected anti-HER3 scFvs have suggested that these human high affinity and small antibodies that bind specifically to HER3 epitope can be considered in HER3 targeted approaches.

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AlSaleh, Khalid; Al Zahwahry, Heba; Bounedjar, Adda; Oukkal, Mohammed; Saadeddine, Ahmed; Mahfouf, Hassen; Bouzid, Kamel; Bensalem, Assia; Filali, Taha; Abdel-Razeq, Hikmat; Larbaoui, Blaha; Kandil, Alaa; Abulkhair, Omalkhair; Al Foheidi, Meteb; Errihani, Hassan; Ghosn, Marwan; Abdel-Aziz, Nashwa; Arafah, Maria; Boussen, Hamouda; Dabouz, Farida; Rasool, Haleem; Bahadoor, Mohun; Ayari, Jihen; Kullab, Sharif; Nabholtz, Jean-Marc

King Saud Univ; Int Canc Res Grp Response to Induction Neoadjuvant Hormonal Therapy Using Upfront 21-Gene Breast Recurrence Score Assay-Results From the SAFIA Phase III Trial JCO GLOBAL ONCOLOGY English Article; Proceedings Paper Annual Scientific Meeting of the American-Society-of-Clinical-Oncology (ASCO) MAY 29-JUN 02, 2020

ELECTR NETWORK Amer Soc Clin Oncol SURGICAL ADJUVANT BREAST; FULVESTRANT 500 MG; ANASTROZOLE 1 MG; 1ST-LINE TREATMENT; CANCER; ESTROGEN; CHEMOTHERAPY; LETROZOLE; COMBINATION; PALBOCICLIBPURPOSE Luminal, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative breast cancer represents the most common subtype of breast malignancies. Neoadjuvant strategies of operable breast cancer are mostly based on chemotherapy, whereas it is not completely understood which patients might benefit from neoadjuvant hormone therapy (NAHT). MATERIALS AND METHODS The SAFIA trial is a prospective multicenter, international, double-blind, neoadjuvant phase III trial, using upfront 21-gene Oncotype DX Breast Recurrence Score assay (recurrence score [RS] < 31) to select operable luminal human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative patients, for induction hormonal therapy HT (fulvestrant 500 mg with or without goserelin) before randomly assigning responding patients to fulvestrant 500 mg (with or without goserelin) plus either palbociclib (cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor) or placebo. The objectives of this interim analysis were to assess the feasibility of upfront RS determination on core biopsies in the Middle-East and North Africa region and evaluate the efficacy of induction NAHT in patients with an RS < 31. RESULTS At the time of this interim analysis, 258 patients with relative risk were accrued, including 202 patients (RS < 31% to 78.3%) treated with induction NAHT and 182 patients evaluable so far for response. The feasibility of performing the Oncotype DX assays on core biopsy specimens was optimal in 96.4% of cases. Overall, 93.4% of patients showed hormone sensitivity and no difference in NAHT efficacy was noticed between RS 0-10, 11-25, and 26-30. Interestingly, patients with high RS (26-30) showed a trend toward a higher major response rate (P = .05). CONCLUSION The upfront 21-gene assay performed on biopsies is feasible in our population and has allowed us to select patients with high hormone sensitivity (RS < 31). This approach could be an alternative to upfront surgery without significant risk of progression, particularly during pandemic times. (C) 2021 by American Society of Clinical Oncology [AlSaleh, Khalid] King Saud Univ, Coll Med, Dept Med, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; [Al Zahwahry, Heba] Cairo Univ, Natl Canc Inst NCI, Cairo, Egypt; [Bounedjar, Adda] Anti Canc Ctr, Blida, Algeria; [Oukkal, Mohammed] Beni Messous Univ Hosp, Med Oncol Dept, Algiers, Algeria; [Saadeddine, Ahmed] King Abdulaziz

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Pfizer; AstraZeneca; Genomic Health; King Saud University [RSP-2019/88] Pfizer(Pfizer); AstraZeneca(AstraZeneca); Genomic Health; King Saud University(King Saud University) Supported by Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Genomic Health on the basis of investigator-initiated trial. Supplemental fund received from Deanship of Scientific Research, King Saud University, Researcher Supporting Project Number RSP-2019/88 for Dr K.A. 33 7

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Physical activity, sedentary behaviour, diet, and cancer: an update and emerging new evidence LANCET ONCOLOGY

English Article

TELEVISION VIEWING TIME; NIH-AARP DIET; DOSE-RESPONSE METAANALYSIS; INVASIVE BREAST-CANCER; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; QUALITY-OF-LIFE; PROSTATE-CANCER; COLORECTAL-CANCER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; VITAMIN-E The lifestyle factors of physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and diet are increasingly being studied for their associations with cancer. Physical activity is inversely associated with and sedentary behaviour is positively (and independently) associated with an increased risk of more than ten types of cancer, including colorectal cancer (and advanced adenomas), endometrial cancers, and breast cancer. The most consistent dietary risk factor for premalignant and invasive breast cancer is alcohol, whether consumed during early or late adult life, even at low levels. Epidemiological studies show that the inclusion of wholegrain, fibre, fruits, and vegetables within diets are associated with reduced cancer risk, with diet during early life (age <8 years) having the strongest apparent association with cancer incidence. However, randomised controlled trials of diet-related factors have not yet shown any conclusive associations between diet and cancer incidence. Obesity is a key contributory factor associated with cancer risk and mortality, including in dose-response associations in endometrial and post-menopausal breast cancer, and in degree and duration of fatty liver disease-related hepatocellular carcinoma. Obesity produces an inflammatory state, characterised by macrophages clustered around enlarged hypertrophied, dead, and dying adipocytes, forming crown-like structures. Increased concentrations of aromatase and interleukin 6 in inflamed breast tissue and an increased number of macrophages, compared with healthy tissue, are also observed in women with normal body mass index, suggesting a metabolic obesity state. Emerging randomised controlled trials of physical activity and dietary factors and mechanistic studies of immunity, inflammation, extracellular matrix mechanics, epigenetic or transcriptional regulation, protein translation, circadian disruption, and interactions of the microbiome with lifestyle factors will be crucial to advance this field. [Kerr, Jacqueline; Anderson, Cheryl; Lippman, Scott M.] Univ Calif San Diego, Moores Canc Ctr, 3855 Hlth Sci Dr, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA; [Kerr, Jacqueline; Anderson, Cheryl] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Family Med & Publ Hlth, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA; [Lippman, Scott M.] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Med, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA

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Eva; de Labry Lima, Antonio Olry; Garcia Mochon, Leticia; Lessa,
Fernanda Adoption of the HPV vaccine: a case study
of three emerging countries JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS
RESEARCH English Article

case study; cervical cancer; emerging countries;
health technology assessment; HPV; vaccines HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS
VACCINATION; LATIN-AMERICA; CERVICAL-CANCER; DECISIONS; POLICY

Background: The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine has
recently attracted considerable attention in emerging countries,
due to its potential to reduce the impact of HPV-related diseases.
This case study sheds new light about the variety of HTA
arrangements, methods and processes involved in the adoption and
use of HPV vaccines in a selected sample of central, eastern and
southern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, all of them
emerging in the use of HTA. Materials & Methods: A multi-country
case study was designed. Mixed methods, document review, semi-
structured surveys and personal communication with experts, were
used for data collection and triangulation. Results: This study
shows that common elements of good practice exist in the processes
and methods used, with all countries arriving at the same
appraisal recommendations. However, the influence of
sociopolitico-economic factors appears to be determinant on the
final decisions and restrictions to access made. Conclusion: This
case study intends to draw useful lessons for policymakers in
emerging settings interested in the adoption of the HPV vaccine
supported by evidence-informed processes, such as those offered by
institutionalized HTA. Future studies are also recommended to
elucidate the specific roles that social values and uncertainties
play in vaccine decision-making across different societies.

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Antonio/AAR-7602-2020 Olry de Labry Lima, Antonio/0000-0001-5448-1370; Garcia-Mochon, Leticia/0000-0002-6300-2738; Espin, Jaime/0000-0001-7299-6554 European Commission [305983]European Commission(European Union (EU)European Commission Joint Research Centre) This work was part of ADVANCE-HTA, a broader, multipartner and multidisciplinary research project [15], funded by the European Commission's Research Framework Program (NO 305983). It comprises several complementary streams of research that aim to advance and strengthen the methodological tools and practices relating to the application and implementation of HTA. This paper comes from the Work Package 6, Strengthening and Implementing HTA in Emerging Settings. The design, interpretation and presentation of results are in-dependent from the funding organization. The authors have no other relevant affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in or financial conflict with the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript apart from those disclosed.

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Olea europaea var. *Oleaster* a promising nutritional food with in vitro antioxidant, antiglycation, antidiabetic and antiproliferative effects JOURNAL OF FOOD MEASUREMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION English Article

Olea europaea var; *Oleaster*; Bioactive compounds; Antioxidant activities; Antidiabetic; Antiglycation; Breast cancer; Cytotoxicity GLYCATION END-PRODUCTS; CANCER; FRUIT; OIL

Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) generated from glycation might cause diseases such as diabetes and breast cancer. Antioxidants have an important role in protecting humans against infections and degenerative diseases due to their ability to neutralize AGEs. *Olea europaea* var. *oleaster* (Oeo) is an ancient plant widespread in the Mediterranean basin which is traditionally used as a source of antioxidants. The present research deals with phytochemical screening and the antioxidant properties of both aqueous and methanolic extracts of the Oeo fruit. Additionally, antidiabetic potential (alpha-amylase and alpha-glucosidase inhibitory activities) and inhibitory potential on AGEs formation have been investigated using the methanolic extract of the Oeo (ME-Oeo) fruit. The cytotoxic effect against two human breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-468 and MCF-7) was also investigated. Both aqueous and methanolic extracts showed a high phenolic and flavonoid content: by using HPLC-DAD-ESI/MS up to fifteen major compounds were positively identified. The methanolic extract

showed better antioxidant activity than aqueous extract in all tests. Also, the ME-Oeo fruit showed high inhibitory effects on the production of Amadori products and AGEs from albumin in the presence of fructose and a high significant inhibitory effect against alpha-amylase (IC₅₀ = 2.367 mg/mL) and alpha-glucosidase (IC₅₀ = 1.272 mg/mL), respectively. The ME-Oeo fruit showed moderate cytotoxic activity against MDA-MB-468 cell line (IC₅₀ = 35.16 μ g/mL), and MCF-7 cell line (IC₅₀ = 46.75 μ g/mL). These results suggest the possibility of using ME-Oeo fruit as a source of natural bioactive compounds for the prevention of glycation-associated complications in diabetes and in cytotoxicity treatment. [Kabach, Imad; Ben Mrid, Reda; Zouaoui, Zakia; Nhiri, Mohamed] Abdelmalek Essaadi Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Lab Biochem & Mol Genet, BP 416, Tangier, Morocco; [Bouchmaa, Najat; Ziad, Abdelmajid] Sultan Moulay Slimane Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Team Expt Oncol & Nat Subst Cellular & Mol Immuno, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco; [Bouchmaa, Najat; Ben Mrid, Reda] Mohammed VI Polytech Univ UM6P, Inst Biol Sci ISSB P, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco; [El Maadoudi, Mohammed] Reg Anal Lab, Tangier, Morocco; [El Maadoudi, Mohammed] Res ONSSA, Tangier, Morocco; [Kounnoun, Ayoub; Asraoui, Fadoua] Abd Al Malek Essaadi Univ, Fac Sci Tetouan, Dept Biol, Lab Appl Biol & Pathol, Tetouan 93000, Morocco; [El Mansouri, Fouad] Abdelmalek Essaadi Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Dept Chem, Lab Chem Engn & Valorizat Resources, Tangier 416, Morocco; [Cacciola, Francesco] Univ Messina, Dept Biomed Dent Morphol & Funct Imaging Sci, I-98125 Messina, Italy; [El Majdoub, Yassine Oulad; Mondello, Luigi] Univ Messina, Dept Chem Biol Pharmaceut & Environm Sci, I-98168 Messina, Italy; [Mondello, Luigi] Univ Messina, Dept Chem Biol Pharmaceut & Environm Sci, Chromaleont Srl, I-98168 Messina, Italy; [Mondello, Luigi] Univ Campus Biomed Rome, Dept Sci & Technol Human & Environm, I-00128 Rome, Italy Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan; Sultan Moulay Slimane University of Beni Mellal; Mohammed VI Polytechnic University; Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan; Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan; University of Messina; University of Messina; University of Messina; University Campus Bio-Medico - Rome Italy Ben Mrid, R (corresponding author), Abdelmalek Essaadi Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Lab Biochem & Mol Genet, BP 416, Tangier, Morocco.; Bouchmaa, N (corresponding author), Sultan Moulay Slimane Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Team Expt Oncol & Nat Subst Cellular & Mol Immuno, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco.; Bouchmaa, N; Ben Mrid, R (corresponding author), Mohammed VI Polytech Univ UM6P, Inst Biol Sci ISSB P, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco.; Cacciola, F (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Dept Biomed Dent Morphol & Funct Imaging Sci, I-98125 Messina, Italy. ikabach@uae.ac.ma; najat.bouchmaa@um6p.ma; reda.benmrid@um6p.ma; zakia.zouaoui97@gmail.co; m.elmaadoudi@gmail.com; a.kounnoun@gmail.com; fadwa.asraoui@gmail.com; fouadelmanssouri@gmail.com; ab.ziad2@gmail.com; cacciolaf@unime.it; youladelmajdoub@unime.it; lmondello@unime.it; med.nhiri@gmail.com Zouaoui, Zakia/KUF-2793-2024; Mondello, Luigi/C-6891-2008; Ziad, Abdelmajid/AGH-6404-2022; Oulad El Majdoub, Yassine/AAD-7778-2022; Kounnoun, Ayoub/HTS-2287-2023; EL MANSOURI, FOUAD/AAR-4903-2021 Mondello, Luigi/0000-0002-8890-675X; EL MANSOURI, Fouad/0000-0002-8112-1474; Nhiri, Mohamed/0000-0002-5612-7890; Kabach, Imad/0000-0002-7767-2898; Cacciola, Francesco/0000-0003-1296-7633

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N Mahmoud, Ibrahim; Al Eid, Mithaq Mohammed
A.; Mohamed, Meera Ahmed; Aladwani, Ahmad Jihad; El Mustafa El
Amin, Nagwa Human papillomavirus vaccination and Pap
test uptake, awareness, and barriers among young adults in Gulf
Cooperation Council countries: A comparative cross-sectional
survey JOURNAL OF INFECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH
English Article Cervical
cancer; HPV vaccine; GCC countries; Vaccine uptake HPV
VACCINATION; CERVICAL-CANCER; NORTH-AFRICA; MIDDLE-EAST; WOMEN;
ATTITUDES; KNOWLEDGE Background: Human papillomavirus (HPV)
vaccination and Pap tests are recognized as effective preventive
measures to reduce the incidence of HPV-related diseases among
young adults. The objective of this study was to assess HPV
vaccination and Pap test uptake, awareness, and barriers among
young adults in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries,
including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi
Arabia (KSA), and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Methods: A
comparative cross-sectional study was conducted from January to
April 2024, involving 831 young adults aged 18-39 residing in GCC
countries. The main outcome measures were HPV vaccination and Pap
test uptake rates, awareness of the HPV vaccine and Pap testing,
and barriers to vaccination. Data were collected using online
platforms. The Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were used
for data analysis. Results: The UAE had the highest vaccination
rate at 18.9% (50/264), followed by Qatar at 5.8% (6/104), and KSA
at 4.6% (10/216), $p < 0.001$. Individuals with health insurance had
higher vaccination rates than those without (11% vs. 5.4%, $p =$
0.006). Awareness of the HPV vaccine was highest in the UAE
(49.6%) and KSA (58.8%), while awareness of Pap smear testing
among females was similarly high in these countries (62.4% and
65.9%, respectively). However, actual Pap smear testing rates were
highest in Bahrain (15.9%) and Qatar (13.4%). The main barriers to
vaccination cited by participants were lack of knowledge (53.6%)
and the absence of medical recommendations (13.2%). Conclusion:
The study's findings suggest the need of targeted educational
campaigns to increase HPV vaccine uptake among both genders and
Pap test participation among females. Additionally, incorporating
HPV screening and vaccination into routine national programs in
GCC countries and emphasising the crucial role of healthcare
providers in influencing vaccination decisions are recommended
strategies. . (c) 2024 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd on
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 J Mroueh, AM; Seoud, MAF; Kaspar, HG; Zalloua, PA
 Mroueh, AM; Seoud, MAF; Kaspar, HG; Zalloua, PA
 Prevalence of genital human papillomavirus among
 Lebanese women EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY
 English Article
 human papillomavirus (HPV); pap smear; cervical dysplasia;
 cervical cancer; PCR; Lebanon POLYMERASE-CHAIN-REACTION;
 CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; GENERAL PRIMERS; INFECTION;
 RISK; CANCER; HPV; DETERMINANTS; TYPE-16; GRADE Purpose: The
 purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of human
 papillomavirus (HPV), and more specifically of HPV 16, in a group
 of Lebanese women. Materials and Methods: Type-specific prevalence
 of cervical HPV and the presence of cytological abnormalities were
 determined in a cohort of Lebanese women. The population included
 1,026 women, 18-76 years, seeking routine gynecological care at a
 tertiary care center. Demographic and behavioral data were
 collected. HPV DNA was detected in cervical scrapes by polymerase
 chain reaction using consensus primers. Cervical cytological
 abnormalities were identified by Papanicolaou (Pap) smears.
 Results: The mean age of our population was 40 +/- 11.3 years.
 General HPV DNA was detected in 50 patients (4.9%). The high-risk
 HPV type 16 DNA was detected in 31 patients (3%). Patients with
 HPV 16 were more likely to have an abnormal pap smear than those
 with negative tests (6.6% vs 1.6%, $p < 0.05$), and more likely, but
 not significantly, to be smokers (21.4% vs 18.4%, $p = 0.5$). The
 age-specific prevalence of HPV increased with age and peaked at
 60-69 years. Conclusions: The prevalence of HPV in this small
 group of Lebanese women is similar to its prevalence in the
 Mediterranean countries. The presence of HPV, its known
 association with the development of cervical neoplasia, and the
 lack of a universal screening program for cervical cancer in our
 country should be used to enforce implementation of proper
 screening programs. Amer Univ Beirut, Med Ctr, Dept Obstet &
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J Conforti, F; Ioele, G; Statti, GA; Marrelli, M; Ragno, G;
Menichini, F Conforti, F.; Ioele, G.; Statti,
G. A.; Marrelli, M.; Ragno, G.; Menichini, F.

Antiproliferative activity against human tumor cell lines
and toxicity test on Mediterranean dietary plants FOOD AND
CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY English Article

Antiproliferative activity; Human cancer;
Acute toxicity; Bioluminescence test; Phenolic and flavonoid
content; Phytosterols VIBRIO-FISCHERI; NATURAL-PRODUCTS;
PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; DRUG DISCOVERY; WASTE-WATER; INHIBITION;
EXTRACTS; GROWTH; PHARMACOGNOSY; CAMPTOTHECIN Sixteen edible
plants from Southern Italy were evaluated for their in vitro
antiproliferative properties, using the sulforodamine B (SRB)
assay, on four human cancer cell lines: breast cancer MCF-7.
prostate cancer LNCaP, amelanotic melanoma C32 and renal
adenocarcinoma ACHN. After 48 h of incubation the most
antiproliferative plant extract was *Cynara cardunculus* ssp.
cardunculus on C32 and ACHN cell lines with IC50 of 21 and 18 μ
g/ml, respectively. *Mentha aquatica* showed a selective
antiproliferative activity on breast cancer while significant
activity was exerted by *Cichorium intybus* on melanoma. These
species contained the highest amount of phenolics. The acute
toxicity of the hydroalcohol extracts from all the plants were
evaluated by using the Microtox acute toxicity test. This
bacterial test measures the decrease in light emission from the
marine luminescent *Vibrio fischeri* bacteria when exposed to
organic extracts. This inhibition test was revealed to be highly
sensitive, cost effective and easy to operate, requiring just 15
min to predict the sample toxicity. All the extracts analyzed
resulted to give values very less than a limit of 20% value,
demonstrating so an irrelevant toxicity for the human health. In
contrast, *Echium vulgare* and *Malva sylvestris* showed
bioluminescence inhibition values of 19.42% and 17.32%,
respectively, just under the established limit. (C) 2008 Elsevier
Ltd. All rights reserved. [Conforti, F.; Ioele, G.; Statti, G.
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Statti, Giancarlo/ACA-1271-2022; ragno, gaetano/T-3962-2017

Conforti, Filomena/0000-0001-6699-005X; ragno, gaetano/0000-0002-0510-3418;
Menichini, Francesco/0000-0002-4584-4405;
Marrelli, Mariangela/0000-0002-3741-4261; STATTI, Giancarlo Antonio/0000-0002-4780-452X;
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Food Science & Technology; Toxicology Science Citation
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J Menendez, JA; Vazquez-Martin, A; Oliveras-Ferraros, C; Garcia-Villalba, R; Carrasco-Pancorbo, A; Fernandez-Gutierrez, A; Segura-Carretero, A Menendez, Javier A.; Vazquez-Martin, Alejandro; Oliveras-Ferraros, Cristina; Garcia-Villalba, Rocio; Carrasco-Pancorbo, Alegria; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-Carretero, Antonio Analyzing effects of extra-virgin olive oil polyphenols on breast cancer-associated fatty acid synthase protein expression using reverse-phase protein microarrays INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR MEDICINE English Article

olive oil; polyphenols; cancer; fatty acid synthase; human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; CAPILLARY-ELECTROPHORESIS; TEA POLYPHENOLS; OLEIC-ACID; CELLS; OVEREXPRESSION; ANTIOXIDANT; INHIBITION; METABOLISM; SUPPRESSION

Inhibitors of fatty acid synthase (FASN), a key enzyme involved in the anabolic conversion of dietary carbohydrates to fat in mammals, are receiving increasingly more attention as they may provide therapeutic moieties for the treatment of human malignancies. Natural compounds, such as the green tea polyphenol epigallocatechin-3-gallate, have been shown to induce anti-cancer effects by suppressing FASN, which may account for the epidemiologically observed inverse correlation between green-tea drinking and cancer risk in Oriental populations. Since extra-virgin olive oil (EVOO)-derived phenolics have been suggested to possess biological activities that may explain the health-promoting effects of the 'Mediterranean diet', we evaluated their effects on the expression of FASN protein in human breast epithelial cell lines. First, we developed a reverse phase protein microspot array (RPPA) capable of rapidly assessing the relative amount of FASN protein in whole lysates from cultured human cells. Then we tested the effects of phenolic fractions from EVOO and its main constituents including single phenols (i.e. tyrosol, hydroxytyrosol, vanillin), phenolic acids (i.e. caffeic acid, p-coumaric acid, vanillic acid, ferulic acid, elenolic acid), lignans (i.e. 1-[+]-pinoresinol, 1-[+]-acetoxy-pinoresinol), flavonoids (i.e. apigenin, luteolin), or secoiridoids (i.e. deacetoxyoleuropein aglycone, ligstroside aglycone, oleuropein glycoside, oleuropein aglycone) on FASN protein expression. EVOO polyphenols lignans, flavonoids and secoiridoids were found to drastically suppress FASN protein expression in HER2 gene-amplified SKBR3 breast cancer cells. Equivalent results were observed in MCF-7 cells engineered to overexpress the HER2 tyrosine kinase receptor, a well-characterized up-regulator of FASN expression in aggressive sub-types of cancer cells. EVOO-derived lignans, flavonoids and secoiridoids were significantly more effective than the mono-HER2 inhibitor trastuzumab (similar to 50% reduction) and as effective as the dual HER1/HER2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor lapatinib ($\geq 95\%$ reduction) at suppressing high-levels of FASN protein in HER2-overexpressing SKBR3 and MCF-7/HER2 cells. EVOO single phenols and phenolic acids failed to modulate FASN expression in SKBR3 and MCF-7/HER2 cells. These findings reveal for the first time that phenolic fractions, directly extracted from EVOO, may induce anti-cancer effects by suppressing the expression of the lipogenic enzyme FASN in HER2-overexpressing breast carcinoma cells, thus offering a previously unrecognized mechanism for EVOO-related cancer preventive effects.

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jmenendez@ico.scs.es; ansegura@ugr.es Villalba, Rocio/G-7217-2015; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/A-9533-2009; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/C-6148-2016; segura Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014 Carrasco Pancorbo, Alegria/0000-0001-8856-4676; Simal-Gandara, Jesus/0000-0001-9215-9737; MENENDEZ MENENDEZ, JAVIER ABEL/0000-0001-8733-4561; segura Carretero, Antonio/0000-0002-5564-5338; Garcia Villalba, Rocio/0000-0003-1883-1673; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598

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Medicine, Research & Experimental Science Citation Index
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J Monserrat-Mesquida, M; Ródenas-Munar, M; Gómez, SF; Wärnberg, J; Medrano, M; González-Gross, M; Gusi, N; Aznar, S; Marín-Cascales, E; González-Valeiro, MA; Serra-Majem, L; Pulgar, S; Segu, M; Fitó, M; Según, G; Benavente-Marín, JC; Labayen, I; Zapico, AG; Sánchez-Gómez, J; Jiménez-Zazo, F; Alcaraz, PE; Sevilla-Sánchez, M; Herrera-Ramos, E; Schröder, H; Tur, JA; Bouzas, C
Monserrat-Mesquida, Margalida; Rodenas-Munar, Marina; Gomez, Santiago F.; Warnberg, Julia; Medrano, Maria; Gonzalez-Gross, Marcela; Gusi, Narcis; Aznar, Susana; Marin-Cascales, Elena; Gonzalez-Valeiro, Miguel A.; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pulgar, Susana; Segu, Marta; Fito, Montse; Segun, Genis; Benavente-Marin, Juan Carlos; Labayen, Idoia; Zapico, Augusto G.; Sanchez-Gomez, Jesus; Jimenez-Zazo, Fabio; Alcaraz, Pedro E.; Sevilla-Sanchez, Marta; Herrera-Ramos, Estefania; Schroder, Helmut; Tur, Josep A.; Bouzas, Cristina

Parents' Diet Quality and Physical Activity Are Associated with Lifestyle in Spanish Children and Adolescents: The PASOS Study NUTRIENTS English Article

Mediterranean Diet; physical activity; exercise; lifestyle; kids; teenagers; PASOS MEDITERRANEAN DIET; LOW-INCOME; VALIDITY; HEALTH; INDEX; OVERWEIGHT; ADHERENCE; OBESITY; SLEEP; YOUTH Background: Non-communicable chronic diseases are associated with a low-quality diet, low physical activity, and sedentary behavior. Objective: To assess how parents' diet and physical activity habits were associated with their offsprings' lifestyles. Study design: A cross-sectional analysis of 8-16-year-old children and adolescents (n = 2539; 51.9% girls) was carried out within the frame of the first edition of the Physical Activity, Sedentarism, Lifestyles, and Obesity in Spanish Youth study (PASOS-2019). Data on adherence to the Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet), daily moderate-

vigorous physical activity (MVPA), and screen time per day (television, computer, video games, and mobile phone) were collected from children and adolescents, and data on parents' diet quality and physical activity were compiled. Logistic regression models were used to assess the association between parents' lifestyles and those of children and adolescents. Results: High diet quality of parents was associated with higher adherence to the MedDiet of children and adolescents, as well as high consumption of fruit, vegetables, fish, nuts, and legumes. The high physical activity level of parents was associated with the low consumption of fast foods, sweets, and candies in children and adolescents. Children with high levels of physical activity were those whose parents showed better diet quality and physical activity levels. Conclusions: Parents' high diet quality and physical activity were associated with healthy lifestyles, higher adherence to the MedDiet, and physical activity of their offspring, mainly in adolescents. [Montserrat-Mesquida, Margalida; Rodenas-Munar, Marina; Tur, Josep A.; Bouzas, Cristina] Univ Balear Isl, Res Grp Community Nutr & Oxidat Stress, IUNICS & IDISBA, Palma De Mallorca 07122, Spain; [Montserrat-Mesquida, Margalida; Rodenas-Munar, Marina; Warnberg, Julia; Medrano, Maria; Gonzalez-Gross, Marcela; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Fito, Montse; Labayen, Idoia; Tur, Josep A.; Bouzas, Cristina] Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fisiopatol Obes & Nutr CIBE, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Montserrat-Mesquida, Margalida; Rodenas-Munar, Marina; Tur, Josep A.; Bouzas, Cristina] Hlth Res Inst Balear Isl, Palma De Mallorca 07120, Spain; [Gomez, Santiago F.; Segun, Genis] Gasol Fdn Europe, St Boi De Llobregat 08830, Spain; [Gomez, Santiago F.] Univ Lleida, Nursing & Physiotherapy Dept, GREpS, Hlth Educ Res Grp, Lleida 25003, Spain; [Warnberg, Julia; Benavente-Marin, Juan Carlos] Univ Malaga, Inst Biomed Res Malaga IBIMA, Epi Phaen Res Grp, Malaga 29016, Spain; [Medrano, Maria; Labayen, Idoia] Univ Publ Navarra, Inst Sostenibil & Food Chain Innovat IS FOOD, Dept Hlth Sci, ELIKOS Grp, Pamplona 31006, Spain; [Gonzalez-Gross, Marcela; Zapico, Augusto G.] Univ Politecn Madrid, Dept Hlth & Human Performance, ImFINE Res Grp, Madrid 28040, Spain; [Gusi, Narcis; Sanchez-Gomez, Jesus] Univ Extremadura, Fac Sport Sci, Phys Act & Qual Life Res Grp AFYCAV, Caceres 06006, Spain; [Aznar, Susana; Jimenez-Zazo, Fabio] Univ Castilla La Mancha Toledo Campus, Fac Sports Sci, PAFS Res Grp, Toledo 45004, Spain; [Marin-Cascales, Elena] Univ Catolica Murcia, UCAM Res Ctr High Performance Sport, Murcia 30107, Spain; [Marin-Cascales, Elena; Alcaraz, Pedro E.] Univ Catolica Murcia, Fac Sport Sci, Murcia 30107, Spain; [Gonzalez-Valeiro, Miguel A.; Sevilla-Sanchez, Marta] Univ A Coruna, Fac Sports Sci & Phys Educ, La Coruna 15701, Spain; [Serra-Majem, Lluís; Herrera-Ramos, Estefania] Univ Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Res Inst Biomed & Hlth Sci IUIBS, Las Palmas Gran Canaria 35001, Spain; [Serra-Majem, Lluís] Ctr Hosp Univ Insular Materno Infantil CHUIMI, Prevent Med Serv, Canarian Hlth Serv, Las Palmas Gran Canaria 35016, Spain; [Pulgar, Susana] Municipal Sports Fdn Aviles, Reg Unit Sports Med Principado Asturias, Aviles 33402, Spain; [Segu, Marta] FC Barcelona Fdn, Barcelona 08028, Spain; [Schroder, Helmut] Hosp del Mar, Inst Med Res, Cardiovasc Risk & Nutr Res Grp CARIN, Barcelona 08003, Spain; [Segun, Genis] Univ Lleida, Lleida 25003, Spain; [Zapico, Augusto G.] Univ Complutense Madrid, Dept Didact Language Arts & Phys Educ, Madrid 28040, Spain; [Schroder, Helmut] Inst Salud Carlos III, CIBER Epidemiol & Salud Publ CIBERESP, Madrid

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Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition (ASEAN); High Commission against Child Poverty; High Sports Council; Institute of Health Carlos III, Madrid, Spain We thank the staff, pupils, parents, schools, and municipalities for their participation, enthusiasm, and support. PASOS has the institutional support of Spain's Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Health, Consumption, and Social Welfare through the Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition (ASEAN), the High Commission against Child Poverty, the High Sports Council, the General College of Professional Associations of Physical Education and Sports, and the Departments of Education and/or Health and/or Sports of Spain's 17 autonomous regions. The CIBEROBN and the CIBERESP are initiatives of the Institute of Health Carlos III, Madrid, Spain. 53 2

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J Sidiropoulou, M; Gerogianni, G; Kourti, FE; Pappa, D;
Zartaloudi, A; Koutelekos, I; Dousis, E; Margari, N; Mangoulia, P;
Ferentinou, E; Giga, A; Zografakis-Sfakianakis, M; Dafogianni, C
Sidiropoulou, Maria; Gerogianni, Georgia;
Kourti, Freideriki Eleni; Pappa, Despoina; Zartaloudi, Afroditi;
Koutelekos, Ioannis; Dousis, Evangelos; Margari, Nikoletta;
Mangoulia, Polyxeni; Ferentinou, Eftychia; Giga, Anna; Zografakis-
Sfakianakis, Michail; Dafogianni, Chrysoula

Perceptions, Knowledge and Attitudes among Young Adults
about Prevention of HPV Infection and Immunization HEALTHCARE
English Article HPV
vaccine; human papilloma virus; attitudes; cervical cancer;
prevention; knowledge; perception HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS HPV;
CERVICAL-CANCER PREVENTION; FEMALE STUDENTS; VACCINATION COVERAGE;
ADOLESCENTS; AWARENESS; BEHAVIORS; EDUCATION; GREECE; WOMEN

Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV) is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections and is widely known as the main causative agent for cervical cancer. The aim of this study was to investigate the perceptions, knowledge and attitudes of young Greek adults concerning prevention of HPV infection and HPV immunization. Material and Methods: This constitutes a cross-sectional online survey. A convenience sample of young Greek adults (n = 883) residing in Greece, aged 17 to more than 35 years was surveyed from December 2020 to March 2021. Two validated questionnaires were used to collect data. Results: Participants demonstrated moderate knowledge about HPV infection and vaccination, with a mean knowledge score of 53.26 (SD +/- 20.65) and 38.92 (SD +/- 17.58), respectively. Cronbach's alpha value was 0.77 and 0.80. Female participants were better informed than males. Approximately 52.3% of respondents had been vaccinated and 65.5% were willing to get vaccinated in the future. Vaccination rate was significantly associated with gender (OR = 11.99; 99% CI = 6.59-21.84), knowledge about the HPV vaccine (OR = 1.04; 99% CI = 1.03-1.04) and age (OR = 0.07; 99% CI = 0.03-0.15). Reasons for vaccine refusal were insufficient information (36.8%) and fear of side effects (19%). Correlates of positive vaccination intention

were knowledge about HPV (OR = 1.02; 99% CI = 1.01-1.02).
 Conclusions: The findings suggest that the Greek government's continuing HPV promotion efforts and education on the risks of HPV infection among young people are likely to increase vaccination acceptance among this group. [Sidiropoulou, Maria; Dafogianni, Chrysoula] Hellen Open Univ, Sch Social Sci, Patras 26335, Greece; [Gerogianni, Georgia; Pappa, Despoina; Zartaloudi, Afroditi; Koutelekos, Ioannis; Dousis, Evangelos; Margari, Nikoletta; Ferentinou, Eftychia; Giga, Anna; Dafogianni, Chrysoula] Univ West Attica, Dept Nursing, Athens 12243, Greece; [Kourti, Freideriki Eleni] Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Sch Med, Athens 10679, Greece; [Mangoulia, Polyxeni] Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Dept Nursing, Athens 10679, Greece; [Zografakis-Sfakianakis, Michail] Hellen Mediterranean Univ, Dept Nursing, Iraklion 72100, Greece
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ggerogiani@uniwa.gr Koutelekos, Ioannis/AAQ-3723-2021; MARGARI, NIKOLETTA/AAZ-6000-2021; Zartaloudi, Afroditi/ABC-5302-2021; Mangoulia, Polyxeni/AAW-9782-2020; Zografakis Sfakianakis, Michail/ABD-6174-2020; Dousis, Evangelos/AAN-2186-2021; Zartaloudi, Afroditi/AAZ-4043-2021; Gerogianni, Georgia/AAP-6140-2021 Dousis, Evangelos/0000-0003-3882-7110; Zartaloudi, Afroditi/0000-0003-3892-675X; Gerogianni, Georgia/0000-0001-6669-439X; Zografakis-Sfakianakis, Michail/0000-0002-5376-9580; SIDIROPOULOU, MARIA/0000-0002-9301-4190 53

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J Wisitpongpan, P; Suphrom, N; Potup, P; Nuengchamnong, N; Calder, PC; Usuwanthim, K Wisitpongpan, Prapakorn; Suphrom, Nungruthai; Potup, Pachuen; Nuengchamnong, Nitra; Calder, Philip C.; Usuwanthim, Kanchana In Vitro Bioassay-Guided Identification of Anticancer Properties from Moringa oleifera Lam. Leaf against the MDA-MB-231 Cell Line
 PHARMACEUTICALS English Article

Moringa oleifera; triple negative breast cancer; MDA-MB-231; oleamide; 7-octenoic acid; 1-phenyl-2-pentanol; LC-ESI-QTOF-MS/MS ETHANOLIC EXTRACT; OLEAMIDE; LEAVES; MECHANISMS; GLYCOSIDES; APOPTOSIS; NECROSIS; PLANTS; FAMILY

Moringa oleifera Lam. (MO) is a medicinal plant distributed across the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. MO has been used in the traditional treatment of various diseases including cancer. This study aimed to perform bioassay-guided fractionation and identification of bioactive compounds from MO leaf against MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells. MO leaf was sequentially extracted with hexane, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), and ethanol. The most effective extract was subjected to fractionation. MO extract and its derived fractions were continuously screened for anti-cancer activities.

The strongest fraction was selected for re-fractionation and identification of bioactive compounds using LC-ESI-QTOF-MS/MS analysis. The best anticancer activities were related to the fraction no. 7-derived crude EtOAc extract. This fraction significantly reduced cell viability and clonogenic growth and increased cells apoptosis. Moreover, sub-fraction no. 7.7-derived fraction no. 7 was selected for the identification of bioactive compounds. There were 10 candidate compounds tentatively identified by LC-ESI-QTOF-MS. Three of identified compounds (7-octenoic acid, oleamide, and 1-phenyl-2-pentanol) showed anticancer activities by inducing cell cycle arrest and triggering apoptosis through suppressed Bcl-2 expression which subsequently promotes activation of caspase 3, indicators for the apoptosis pathway. This study identified 10 candidate compounds that may have potential in the field of anticancer substances.

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Philip/0000-0002-6038-710X; Usuwanthim, Kanchana/0000-0002-4039-
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Chemistry, Medicinal; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science

Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy
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J Christmann, S Christmann, Stefanie

Under which conditions would a wide support be likely
for a Multilateral Environmental Agreement for pollinator
protection?ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & POLICY English

Article Cost-effective;

Cross-sector; Pollinators; Education; Policymaker SERVICES;
CONSERVATION; LANDSCAPES; ENHANCE The Nagoya Protocol (2010)
demonstrated that Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) are
still achievable. Pollination services are essential for
biodiversity, agriculture, ecosystem services and human wellbeing,

but in jeopardy as The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) confirmed. In 2016, thirteen mostly European countries established the Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators. This group of forerunners increased to twentyone members. Recently, the European Union (EU) decided to join in 2018. What would be necessary to move forward towards a Multilateral Environmental Agreement for pollinator protection during the next three or four Conferences of the Parties (COP) of the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD)? Current approaches for pollinator protection mostly require subsidies or donations, they are not scalable and might limit the number of countries promoting a multilateral agreement. This paper suggests a mix of four strategies and low-cost policy measures across sectors. They would be affordable even for Low Income Countries (LIC), but require addressing certain research gaps to set the stage for policymakers.

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Germany: The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety within the International Climate Change Initiative [17_IV_065_North Africa_A Pollinator Diversity] Germany: The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety within the International Climate Change Initiative This work was supported by Germany: The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety within the International Climate Change Initiative (IKI 2017), 17_IV_065_North Africa_A Pollinator Diversity. 46

15 15 1 13 ELSEVIER SCI LTD OXFORD THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND 1462-9011 1873-6416 ENVIRON SCI POLICY

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5 Environmental Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Environmental Sciences & Ecology HD2LX hybrid, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000452343200001

J Cosma, C; Maia, C; Khan, N; Infantino, M; Del Riccio, M Cosma, Claudia; Maia, Carla; Khan, Nushrat; Infantino, Maria; Del Riccio, Marco Leishmaniasis in Humans and Animals: A One Health Approach for Surveillance, Prevention and Control in a Changing World TROPICAL MEDICINE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE English Article

neglected tropical diseases; vector-borne diseases; sandflies; climate change; urbanisation; migration; globalisation VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS; PHLEBOTOMINE SANDFLIES; CANINE LEISHMANIASIS; EUROPE; INFANTUM; DOGS; INFECTION; DISEASES; CLIMATE; SPREAD Leishmaniasis is classified as a neglected tropical disease (NTD), caused by protozoan parasites of the genus Leishmania, which are transmitted to humans and other animals through the bite of infected female phlebotomine sandflies. There are three forms of the disease: cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) manifested by ulcers and scars; systemic or visceral leishmaniasis (VL), which can lead to life-threatening complications if left untreated; and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis (MCL), which can destroy the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth and throat. Human

leishmaniasis is endemic in many countries across Africa, Asia, Southern Europe, the Middle East, and Central and South America. The interconnection of environmental, animal and human health underlies the spread of the *Leishmania* parasite. Environmental disruptions, such as climate change, deforestation or urbanisation, but also globalisation and migration, significantly affect the distribution and abundance of sand fly vectors and reservoir hosts. Climate change alters the breeding patterns of sandflies and expands their geographic range; deforestation and misuse of large areas disrupt ecosystems, leading to increased human-vector contact; and urbanisation increases the potential for contact between parties, particularly in densely populated areas. Migration of humans and animals, either through natural migration or, for example, the pet trade and breeding, can facilitate the spread of *Leishmania* parasites. In addition, socio-economic factors, including poverty and lack of access to healthcare, increase the burden of leishmaniasis in vulnerable populations. Due to this multitude of reasons, the geographic distribution of sandflies has expanded to higher latitudes and altitudes in recent years, with a consequent increase in disease burden. Indeed, despite ongoing challenges in the surveillance systems, data from the last available year have shown an increase in many cases in both humans and dogs. This perspective explores the interconnected factors influencing the spread of leishmaniasis worldwide and the epidemiology of the disease. In addition, it illustrates the importance of integrated strategies in a One Health approach: surveillance, prevention and control of vectors, animals and humans.

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claudia.cosma@unifi.it DEL RICCIO, MARCO/ABB-3559-2020; Cosma, Claudia/JZD-2175-2024; Khan, Nushrat/JEZ-3760-2023; Maia, Carla/I-6154-2012 Cosma, Claudia/0009-0000-6958-0275; Maia, Carla/0000-0002-2545-7686; Khan, Nushrat/0000-0002-4521-0920

Portuguese Ministry of Education and Science (via Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia, I.P.-FCT); European Commission [101057690, 101136652]; UKRI grants [10038150, 10039289]; GHTM [UID/Multi/04413/2020]; LA-REAL [LA/P/0117/2020] Portuguese Ministry of Education and Science (via Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia, I.P.-FCT); European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); UKRI grants; GHTM; LA-REAL The work of CM was supported by: (i) the Portuguese Ministry of Education and Science (via Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia, I.P.-FCT) through contracts with GHTM (UID/Multi/04413/2020) and LA-REAL (LA/P/0117/2020); (ii) the European Commission grant 101057690 and UKRI grants 10038150 and 10039289 and is catalogued by the CLIMOS Scientific Committee as CLIMOS number 013 (<http://www.climos-project.eu>). The six Horizon Europe projects, BlueAdapt, CATALYSE, CLIMOS, HIGH Horizons,

IDAlert, and TRIGGER, from the Climate Change and Health Cluster; and (iii) the European Commission grant 101136652 and is catalogued by the PLANET4HEALTH Project Coordination Team as PLANET4HEALTH number 002 (<http://www.planet4health.eu>). The five Horizon Europe projects, GO GREEN NEXT, MOSAIC, PLANET4HEALTH, SPRINGS, and TULIP, form the Planetary Health Cluster. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission, the Health and Digital Executive Agency, or UKRI. Neither the European Union nor granting authority nor UKRI can be held responsible. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. For the purposes of Open Access, the authors have applied a CC BY public copyright licence to any Author Accepted Manuscript version arising from this submission. 104 9

9 1 4 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052
BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2414-6366 TROP MED INFECT DIS

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Infectious Diseases; Parasitology; Tropical Medicine

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Infectious Diseases; Parasitology; Tropical Medicine

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J Al Alawi, S; Al Zaabi, O; Heffernan, ME; Arulappan, J; Al
Hasani, N; Al Baluchi, M; Al Mamari, A; Al Saadi, A

Al Alawi, Salma; Al Zaabi, Omar; Heffernan, Margaret
E.; Arulappan, Judie; Al Hasani, Noora; Al Baluchi, Munira; Al
Mamari, Alia; Al Saadi, Amani Knowledge, attitudes

and acceptance toward Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination:

Perspectives of Muslim women and men VACCINE

English Article Cervical

cancer; Human papillomavirus; HPV vaccine; HPV knowledge;

Attitudes; Muslim UNIVERSITY-STUDENTS; YOUNG-WOMEN; MIDDLE-

EAST; ACCEPTABILITY; PREVALENCE; INFECTION; AWARENESS; IMPACT;

VIRUS Objectives: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the

leading risk factor for the development of anogenital cancers.

Most Arab countries lack both HPV education and national HPV

vaccination pro-grams. The objective of this study was to assess

knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance toward HPV vac-cination in

men and women from Oman, a country in the Middle Eastern North

Africa region. Methods: This cross-sectional quantitative study

used convenience sampling to recruit male and female participants,

aged 18 years and above from all 11 governorates of Oman to

complete a validated self-administered questionnaire online in the

Arabic language. The questionnaire comprised five sections, with a

total of 32 questions. The questionnaire, including Arabic and

English versions, was content val-idated and piloted. Results: A

total of 1403 participants, including 952 parents and 369

healthcare providers, completed the survey. The results showed a

lack of knowledge regarding HPV infection and vaccines, including

among healthcare providers. Less than a quarter of the

participants had heard of HPV infection, with digital sources of

information being the most common. Factors such as being a woman

or a healthcare provider or completing higher levels of education

were independently and significantly positively association with

HPV awareness (p < 0.001). The majority of the participants lacked

vaccine safety knowledge, had concerns about the vaccine's side effects, and sought reassurance of its protection against HPV infection (62%, 71.5%, and 84.6%, respectively). Nevertheless, nearly two-thirds of the participants agreed to take the HPV vaccine, with support for both boys and girls being vaccinated. There was almost universal agreement among the participants regarding the need for parental and adolescent HPV educational programs. Conclusion: Omani women and men showed a high level of acceptance and favorable attitude toward HPV vaccination. The study findings support future efforts to implement school and public-level HPV education and a national HPV vaccination program in Oman. (c) 2023 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Al Alawi, Salma; Al Zaabi, Omar; Al Hasani, Noora; Al Baluchi, Munira; Al Mamari, Alia; Al Saadi, Amani] Sultan Qaboos Univ, Coll Nursing, Dept Adult Hlth & Crit Care, POB 66, Muscat 123, Oman; [Heffernan, Margaret E.] RMIT Univ, Coll Business & Law, Sch Management, Level 8, Bldg 80, Room 83, 445 Swanston St, GPO Box 24, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia; [Arulappan, Judie] Sultan Qaboos Univ, Coll Nursing, Dept Maternal & Child Hlth, POB 66, Muscat 123, Oman Sultan Qaboos University; Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT); Sultan Qaboos University Al Zaabi, O (corresponding author), Sultan Qaboos Univ, Coll Nursing, Dept Adult Hlth & Crit Care, POB 66, Muscat 123, Oman.

s128877@student.squ.edu.om; alzaabi@squ.edu.om; margaret.heffernan@rmit.edu.au; judie@squ.edu.om; s128895@student.squ.edu.om; s128885@student.squ.edu.om; s128872@student.squ.edu.om; s128886@student.squ.edu.om ZAABI, OMAR/AAD-4191-2022; Arulappan, Judie/AAT-1038-2020 ARULAPPAN, JUDIE/0000-0003-2788-2755 Sultan Qaboos University, Oman [RC/URG-CON/AHCC/21/01] Sultan Qaboos University, Oman (Sultan Qaboos University) Funding Sources This Work Was Supported by Sultan Qaboos University, Oman (Grant Number: RC/URG-CON/AHCC/21/01) .

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 Immunology; Research & Experimental Medicine D8WM8 36858872
 2025-06-24 WOS:000971477200001

J Nasser, K; Moulton, LH Nasser, K
 Kiumarss; Moulton, Lawrence H. Patterns of Death in
 the First and Second Generation Immigrants from Selected Middle
 Eastern Countries in California JOURNAL OF IMMIGRANT AND
 MINORITY HEALTH English Article
 Migrant studies; Middle East; Ethnic groups;
 Mortality; Proportional odds ratio CANCER-MORTALITY; DISEASE
 MORTALITY; WHITE IMMIGRANTS; FOREIGN-BORN; ALL-CAUSE; MIGRANTS;
 JAPANESE; 1ST-GENERATION; GENERATION; SWEDEN Migrant studies in
 the United States (US) have rarely covered the Middle Eastern
 population (ME), and have never distinguished the first and second
 generations born in the US. This study aims to describe the
 mortality patterns of ME immigrants by origin, acculturation, and
 generation. Death certificates issued from 1997 through 2004 were
 used to calculate, for Middle Eastern immigrants, the proportional
 odds ratios (POR) for major causes of death, with comparison to

non-Hispanic Whites born in the US to US-born parents. First generation immigrants had higher odds for colorectal cancers, diabetes, and diseases of the heart, while their odds for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and suicide were lower. Men had higher odds for all cancers combined, cancers of the lymphatics, and pancreas. Women had lower odds for lung cancer, and dementia, and higher odds for breast cancer. The second generation men had higher odds for all cancers combined, and diseases of the heart, whereas women had lower odds for lung cancer and cerebrovascular accidents. Higher odds for colorectal cancers and lower odds for COPD were noted in both sexes. Some of the observed differences may be based on ethnic characteristics, including genetic makeup, early exposures, and culturally determined values. Time since immigration is associated with convergence of most odds to that of the native population.

[Nasseri, Kiumarss] Calif Canc Registry, Inst Publ Hlth, Santa Barbara, CA USA; [Moulton, Lawrence H.] Johns Hopkins Univ, Bloomberg Sch Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD USA Public Health Institute; Johns Hopkins University; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Nasseri, K (corresponding author), Calif Canc Registry, Inst Publ Hlth, Santa Barbara, CA USA.

qnasseri@west.net Moulton, Lawrence/0000-0001-7041-7387 NCI NIH HHS [CA103457] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 36 38 48 0 12
 SPRINGER NEW YORK ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES 1557-1912 1557-1920 J IMMIGR MINOR HEALTJ. Immigr. Minor. Health APR 2011 13 2
 361 370 10.1007/s10903-009-9270-7
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-009-9270-7> 10
 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Public, Environmental & Occupational Health 733IQ 19621261 2025-06-24
 WOS:000288256800022

J Ozek, NS; Tuna, S; Erson-Bensan, AE; Severcan, F
 Ozek, Nihal Simsek; Tuna, Serkan; Erson-Bensan, A. Elif; Severcan, Feride Characterization of microRNA-125b expression in MCF7 breast cancer cells by ATR-FTIR spectroscopy ANALYST English Article
 TRANSFORM-INFRARED-SPECTROSCOPY; INDUCED LIPID-PEROXIDATION; UNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; IR SPECTROSCOPY; MEMBRANE FLUIDITY; MODEL MEMBRANES; HUMAN TISSUES; ANIMAL-MODEL; LOW-DENSITY; K562 CELLS MicroRNAs (miRNAs), are similar to 22 nucleotides long, non-coding RNAs that control gene expression post-transcriptionally by binding to their target mRNA's 3'UTRs (untranslated regions). Due to their roles in various important regulatory processes and pathways, miRNAs have been implicated in disease mechanisms such as tumorigenesis when their expression is deregulated. To date, a significant number of miRNAs and their target messenger RNAs (mRNAs) have been identified and verified. It is generally accepted that miRNAs can potentially bind to many mRNAs, which brings the requirement of validation of these interactions. While understanding that such individual interactions is crucial to delineate the role of a specific miRNA, we took a holistic approach and analyzed global changes in the cell due to expression of a miRNA in a model cell line system. Our model consisted of MCF7 cells stably transfected

with miR-125b (MCF7-125b) and empty vector (MCF7-EV). MiR-125b is one of the known down-regulated miRNAs in breast cancers. In this study we examined the global structural changes in MCF7 cells lacking and expressing miR-125b by Attenuated Total Reflectance Fourier Transform Infrared (ATR-FTIR) Spectroscopy and investigated the dynamic changes by more sensitive spin-labelling Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) spectroscopy. Our results revealed less RNA, protein, lipid, and glycogen content in MCF7-125b compared to MCF7-EV cells. Membrane fluidity and proliferation rate were shown to be lower in MCF7-125b cells. Based on these changes, MCF7-125b and MCF7-EV cells were discriminated successfully by cluster analysis. Here, we provide a novel means to understand the global effects of miRNAs in cells. Potential applications of this approach are not only limited to research purposes. Such a strategy is also promising to pioneer the development of future diagnostic tools for deregulated miRNA expression in patient samples. [Ozek, Nihal Simsek; Tuna, Serkan; Erson-Bensan, A. Elif; Severcan, Feride] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06530 Ankara, Turkey Middle East Technical University Severcan, F (corresponding author), Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06530 Ankara, Turkey.

feride@metu.edu.tr Ozek, Nihal/AAF-7092-2019; Erson-Bensan, Ayse Elif/L-7229-2018 Tuna, Serkan/0000-0002-0225-4333; Erson-Bensan, Ayse Elif/0000-0001-7398-9313; Severcan, Feride/0000-0002-1717-2517 TUBA-GEBIP; METU TUBA-GEBIP (Turkish Academy of Sciences); METU (Middle East Technical University) We would like to thank Prof. Dr Maral Sunnetcioglu and Dilek (Dogan) Yonar for sharing the ESR Spectroscopy facility (Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey). Part of this work was supported by TUBA-GEBIP (2006) and METU internal funds. 75 98 106

0 35 ROYAL SOC CHEMISTRY CAMBRIDGE THOMAS GRAHAM HOUSE, SCIENCE PARK, MILTON RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 0WF, CAMBS, ENGLAND 0003-2654 1364-5528 ANALYST Analyst 2010 135 12 3094 3102

10.1039/c0an00543f <http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/c0an00543f> 9 Chemistry, Analytical Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Chemistry 680VT 20978686 2025-06-24 WOS:000284265700012

J Taylor, MK; Sullivan, DK; Ellerbeck, EF; Gajewski, BJ; Gibbs, HD Taylor, Matthew K.; Sullivan, Debra K.; Ellerbeck, Edward F.; Gajewski, Byron J.; Gibbs, Heather D.

Nutrition literacy predicts adherence to healthy/unhealthy diet patterns in adults with a nutrition-related chronic condition PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

English Article Nutrition literacy; Diet pattern analysis; Western diet; Mediterranean diet; Principal covariates regression; Principal components analysis

REDUCED RANK REGRESSION; HEALTH LITERACY; PRICE DISCOUNTS; RELIABLE MEASURE; GROCERY STORE; SELF-EFFICACY; FOOD; EDUCATION; NUMERACY; OUTCOMES Objective: To describe the relationship between adherence to distinct dietary patterns and nutrition literacy. Design: We identified distinct dietary patterns using principal covariates regression (PCovR) and principal components analysis (PCA) from the Diet History Questionnaire II. Nutrition literacy was assessed using the Nutrition Literacy Assessment Instrument (NLit). Cross-sectional relationships between dietary pattern adherence and global and domain-specific NLit scores were tested by multiple linear regression. Mean differences in diet

pattern adherence among three predefined nutrition literacy performance categories were tested by ANOVA. Setting: Metropolitan Kansas City, USA. Participants: Adults (n 386) with at least one of four diet-related diseases. Results: Three diet patterns of interest were derived: a PCovR prudent pattern and PCA-derived Western and Mediterranean patterns. After controlling for age, sex, BMI, race, household income, education level and diabetes status, PCovR prudent pattern adherence positively related to global NLit score ($P < 0.001$, $\beta = 0.36$), indicating more intake of prudent diet foods with improved nutrition literacy. Validating the PCovR findings, PCA Western pattern adherence inversely related to global NLit ($P = 0.003$, $\beta = -0.13$) while PCA Mediterranean pattern positively related to global NLit ($P = 0.02$, $\beta = 0.12$). Using predefined cut points, those with poor nutrition literacy consumed more foods associated with the Western diet (fried foods, sugar-sweetened beverages, red meat, processed foods) while those with good nutrition literacy consumed more foods associated with prudent and Mediterranean diets (vegetables, olive oil, nuts). Conclusions: Nutrition literacy predicted adherence to healthy/unhealthy diet patterns. These findings warrant future research to determine if improving nutrition literacy effectively improves eating patterns. [Taylor,

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Taylor, Matthew/0000-0002-4368-2705; Sullivan, Debra/0000-0003-1694-5829; Gibbs, Heather/0000-0001-7383-5496; Ellerbeck, Edward/0000-0002-7774-2729; Gajewski, Byron/0000-0001-7589-8247

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [R03HD081730]; National Institute of Nursing Research [R03NR013236]; Clinical and Translational Science Awards Program grant from the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences [UL1TR000001] Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD)); National Institute of Nursing Research (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)); Clinical and Translational Science Awards Program grant from the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences This research was supported in part by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Principal Investigator H.D.G., award number R03HD081730); the National Institute of Nursing Research (Principal Investigator B.J.G., award number R03NR013236); and by a Clinical and Translational Science Awards Program grant from the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences awarded to the University of Kansas Medical Center for Frontiers: The Heartland Institute for Clinical and Translational Research (grant

number UL1TR000001). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health. The funders had no role in the design, analysis or writing of this article. 55 118

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10.1017/S1368980019001289
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1368980019001289> 13
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Nutrition &
Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social
Science Citation Index (SSCI) Public, Environmental &
Occupational Health; Nutrition & Dietetics IK4HX 31146797
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24 WOS:000476549000003
J Fader, M; Rulli, MC; Carr, J; Dell'Angelo, J; D'Odorico, P;
Gephart, JA; Kummu, M; Magliocca, N; Porkka, M; Prell, C; Puma,
MJ; Ratajczak, Z; Seekell, DA; Suweis, S; Tavoni, A
Fader, Marianela; Rulli, Maria Cristina; Carr, Joel;
Dell'Angelo, Jampel; D'Odorico, Paolo; Gephart, Jessica A.; Kummu,
Matti; Magliocca, Nicholas; Porkka, Miina; Prell, Christina; Puma,
Michael J.; Ratajczak, Zak; Seekell, David A.; Suweis, Samir;
Tavoni, Alessandro Past and present biophysical
redundancy of countries as a buffer to changes in food supply
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS English
Article redundancy; water;
spare land; yield gap; productivity; resilience GLOBAL WATER;
FRESH-WATER; BIODIVERSITY; RESILIENCE; SECURITY; IMPACTSSpatially
diverse trends in population growth, climate change,
industrialization, urbanization and economic development are
expected to change future food supply and demand. These changes
may affect the suitability of land for food production, implying
elevated risks especially for resource-constrained, food-importing
countries. We present the evolution of biophysical redundancy for
agricultural production at country level, from 1992 to 2012.
Biophysical redundancy, defined as unused biotic and abiotic
environmental resources, is represented by the potential food
production of 'spare land', available water resources (i.e., not
already used for human activities), as well as production
increases through yield gap closure on cultivated areas and
potential agricultural areas. In 2012, the biophysical redundancy
of 75 (48) countries, mainly in North Africa, Western Europe, the
Middle East and Asia, was insufficient to produce the caloric
nutritional needs for at least 50% (25%) of their population
during a year. Biophysical redundancy has decreased in the last
two decades in 102 out of 155 countries, 11 of these went from
high to limited redundancy, and nine of these from limited to very
low redundancy. Although the variability of the drivers of change
across different countries is high, improvements in yield and
population growth have a clear impact on the decreases of
redundancy towards the very low redundancy category. We took a
more detailed look at countries classified as 'Low Income
Economies (LIEs)' since they are particularly vulnerable to
domestic or external food supply changes, due to their limited
capacity to offset for food supply decreases with higher
purchasing power on the international market. Currently, nine LIEs
have limited or very low biophysical redundancy. Many of these

showed a decrease in redundancy over the last two decades, which is not always linked with improvements in per capita food availability. [Fader, Marianela] Univ Avignon, Aix Marseille Univ, Inst Mediterranéen Biodivers & Ecol Marine & Cont, CNRS,IRD, Europole Arbois BP 80,Batiment Villemin, F-13545 Aix En Provence 04, France; [Rulli, Maria Cristina] Politecn Milan, Dept Civil & Environm Engn, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, I-20133 Milan, Italy; [Carr, Joel; D'Odorico, Paolo; Gephart, Jessica A.; Ratajczak, Zak] Univ Virginia, Dept Environm Sci, Charlottesville, VA 22904 USA; [Dell'Angelo, Jampel; Magliocca, Nicholas] Univ Maryland, Natl Socioenvironm Synth Ctr, 1 Pk Pl, Annapolis, MD USA; [Kummu, Matti; Porkka, Miina] Aalto Univ, Water & Dev Res Grp, Aalto, Finland; [Prell, Christina] Univ Maryland, Dept Sociol, College Pk, MD 20742 USA; [Puma, Michael J.] Columbia Univ, Ctr Climate Syst Res, New York, NY USA; [Puma, Michael J.] NASA, Goddard Inst Space Studies, New York, NY 10025 USA; [Seekell, David A.] Umea Univ, Dept Ecol & Environm Sci, Umea, Sweden; [Suweis, Samir] Univ Padua, Dept Phys & Astron, Natl Consortium Phys Sci Matter, I-35131 Padua, Italy; [Suweis, Samir] Natl Inst Nucl Phys, I-35131 Padua, Italy; [Tavoni, Alessandro] London Sch Econ, Grantham Res Inst, London WC2A 2AZ, England Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (IRD); Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS); Avignon Universite; Aix-Marseille Universite; Polytechnic University of Milan; University of Virginia; Aalto University; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland College Park; Columbia University; National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA); NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; Goddard Institute for Space Studies; Umea University; University of Padua; Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN); University of London; London School Economics & Political Science Fader, M (corresponding author), Univ Avignon, Aix Marseille Univ, Inst Mediterranéen Biodivers & Ecol Marine & Cont, CNRS,IRD, Europole Arbois BP 80,Batiment Villemin, F-13545 Aix En Provence 04, France. marianela.fader@imbe.fr Dell'Angelo, Jampel/AFQ-5722-2022; D'Odorico, Paolo/HTQ-6744-2023; Fader, Marianela/AAD-5973-2021; Fuentes, José/JZT-9323-2024; Gephart, Jessica/HCH-3165-2022; Suweis, Samir/G-7001-2014; Porkka, Miina/M-6106-2014; Tavoni, Alessandro/AAB-3998-2019; Kummu, Matti/C-4797-2011 Rulli, Maria Cristina/0000-0002-9694-4262; Magliocca, Nicholas/0000-0002-0971-0207; D'Odorico, Paolo/0000-0002-0007-5833; Porkka, Miina/0000-0002-8285-6122; Suweis, Samir/0000-0002-1603-8375; Tavoni, Alessandro/0000-0002-2057-5720; Dell'Angelo, Jampel/0000-0003-1431-5364; Kummu, Matti/0000-0001-5096-0163; Carr, Joel/0000-0002-9164-4156; Ratajczak, Zak/0000-0002-4675-5738 National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC) from the National Science Foundation [DBI-1052875]; Labex OT-Med - French Government "Investissements d'Avenir" program of the French National Research Agency (ANR) through the A*MIDEX project [ANR-11-LABX-0061, ANR-11-IDEX-0001-02]; European Union [603542, LUC4C]; National Science Foundation [DGE-00809128]; Carl Tryggers Foundation for Scientific Research; University of Padova Physics and Astronomy Department Senior Grant [129/2013]; Maa-ja vesiteknikaan tuki ry; Academy of Finland [267463]; Interdisciplinary Global Change Research under NASA - NASA Climate and Earth Observing Program [NNX08AJ75A]; Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy - ESRC; Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment; National Science foundation (DBI) [1402033]; Direct For Biological Sciences; Div Of Biological

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Rasheed, Maha; Haqawi, Wael; Diaz, Mark; Victoria, Ingrid G. G.;
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PALB2 germline
mutations in a large cohort of Middle Eastern breast-ovarian
cancer patients SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Article

English

FANCONI-ANEMIA;

PANEL; GENE The PALB2 gene is a breast cancer (BC) and ovarian
cancer (OC) predisposition gene involved in the homologous
recombination repair pathway. However, the prevalence and
clinicopathological association of PALB2 pathogenic/likely
pathogenic (PV/LPV) variants in Middle East is still not fully
explored. Total 918 BC/OC patients from Saudi Arabia were selected
for PALB2 mutations screening using capture sequencing technology.
Five heterozygous PVs or LPVs were identified in six cases,
accounting for 0.65% (6/918) of entire cohort. Two cases (33.3%)
harbored PVs and four cases (66.7%) carried LPVs. Four PVs/LPVs
(80%) were frameshift along with one novel splicing LPV (c.2835-
2_2835-1delinsTT). One recurrent LPV (c.3425delT: p.L1142fs) was
identified in two cases. All six affected carriers have breast
cancer diagnosis with median age of 39.5 years (range 34-49
years). Only two cases (33%) have documented family history of
cancer. Breast cancer phenotype was invasive ductal unilateral
cancer in all cases with 66.7% of hormone receptor positive and
16% of triple negative tumors. Germline PVs/LPVs in the PALB2 gene
were observed in low frequency of 0.65% in Saudi BC and/or OC. Our
study confirms one recurrent LPV and one novel LPV in Saudi breast
cancer patients. [Siraj, Abdul K. K.; Bu, Rong; Parvathareddy,
Sandeep Kumar; Iqbal, Kaleem; Azam, Saud; Qadri, Zeeshan; Al-
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Arabia. kkuraya@kfshrc.edu.sa Iqbal, Kaleem/GXH-7291-2022;
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tabAnti-HER2 (erbB-2) oncogene effects of phenolic compounds
 directly isolated from commercial Extra-Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO)

BMC CANCER English Article
 MONOUNSATURATED FATTY-ACID; BREAST-CANCER
 CELLS; APIGENIN INDUCES APOPTOSIS; OLEIC-ACID; TRASTUZUMAB
 HERCEPTIN(TM); CAPILLARY-ELECTROPHORESIS; BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES;
 EXPRESSION; ANTIOXIDANT; COMPONENTS Background: The effects of
 the olive oil-rich Mediterranean diet on breast cancer risk might
 be underestimated when HER2 (ERBB2) oncogene-positive and HER2-
 negative breast carcinomas are considered together. We here
 investigated the anti-HER2 effects of phenolic fractions directly
 extracted from Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) in cultured human
 breast cancer cell lines. Methods: Solid phase extraction followed
 by semi-preparative high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
 was used to isolate phenolic fractions from commercial EVOO.
 Analytical capillary electrophoresis coupled to mass spectrometry
 was performed to check for the composition and to confirm the
 identity of the isolated fractions. EVOO polyphenolic fractions
 were tested on their tumoricidal ability against HER2-negative and
 HER2-positive breast cancer in vitro models using MTT, crystal
 violet staining, and Cell Death ELISA assays. The effects of EVOO
 polyphenolic fractions on the expression and activation status of
 HER2 oncoprotein were evaluated using HER2-specific ELISAs and
 immunoblotting procedures, respectively. Results: Among the
 fractions mainly containing the single phenols hydroxytyrosol and
 tyrosol, the polyphenol acid elenolic acid, the lignans (+)-
 pinoresinol and 1-(+)-acetoxypinoresinol, and the secoiridoids
 deacetoxy oleuropein aglycone, ligstroside aglycone, and
 oleuropein aglycone, all the major EVOO polyphenols (i. e.
 secoiridoids and lignans) were found to induce strong tumoricidal
 effects within a micromolar range by selectively triggering high
 levels of apoptotic cell death in HER2-overexpressors. Small
 interfering RNA-induced depletion of HER2 protein and lapatinib-
 induced blockade of HER2 tyrosine kinase activity both
 significantly prevented EVOO polyphenols-induced cytotoxicity.
 EVOO polyphenols drastically depleted HER2 protein and reduced
 HER2 tyrosine autophosphorylation in a dose- and time-dependent
 manner. EVOO polyphenols-induced HER2 downregulation occurred
 regardless the molecular mechanism contributing to HER2
 overexpression (i. e. naturally by gene amplification and
 ectopically driven by a viral promoter). Pre-treatment with the
 proteasome inhibitor MG132 prevented EVOO polyphenols-induced HER2
 depletion. Conclusion: The ability of EVOO-derived polyphenols to

inhibit HER2 activity by promoting the proteasomal degradation of the HER2 protein itself, together with the fact that humans have safely been ingesting secoiridoids and lignans as long as they have been consuming olives and OO, support the notion that the stereochemistry of these phytochemicals might provide an excellent and safe platform for the design of new HER2-targeting agents.

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 albertof@ugr.es; ansegura@ugr.es Villalba, Rocio/G-7217-2015;
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J Hodge, AM; Bassett, JK; Shivappa, N; Hébert, JR; English, DR; Giles, G; Severi, G Hodge, A. M.; Bassett, J. K.; Shivappa, N.; Hebert, J. R.; English, D. R.; Giles, G. G.; Severi, G. Dietary inflammatory index, Mediterranean diet score, and lung cancer: a prospective study CANCER CAUSES & CONTROL English Article

Diet; Inflammation; Lung cancer; Prospective; Smoking; Epidemiology C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; COLORECTAL-CANCER; POOLED ANALYSIS; RISK; ASSOCIATION; MARKERS; METAANALYSIS; CAROTENOIDS; CONSUMPTION; ADHERENCE Purpose To investigate prospectively the associations of Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII) and Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS) with lung cancer. Methods We used data from men and women aged 40-69 years at recruitment in 1990-1994, who were participants in the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study (n = 35,303). A total of 403 incident lung cancer cases were identified over an average 18-year follow-up. Hazard ratios (HR) were estimated using Cox regression, adjusting for smoking status and other risk factors, with age as the time metric. Results An inverse correlation was observed between the DII and MDS ($\rho = -0.45$), consistent with a higher DII being pro-inflammatory and less 'healthy,' while a high MDS reflects a 'healthier' diet. The DII was positively associated with risk of lung cancer in current smokers [HRQ4 (vs) (Q1) = 1.70 (1.02, 2.82); P-trend = 0.008] (p interaction between DII quartiles and smoking status = 0.03). The MDS was inversely associated with lung cancer risk overall [HR7-9 (vs 0-3) = 0.64 (0.45, 0.90); P-trend = 0.005] and for current smokers (HR7-9 vs 0-3 = 0.38 (0.19, 0.75); P-trend = 0.005) (p interaction between MDS categories and smoking status = 0.31). Conclusions The MDS showed an inverse association with lung cancer risk, especially for current smokers. A high DII, indicating a more pro-inflammatory diet, was associated with risk of lung cancer only for current smokers. A healthy diet may reduce the risk of lung cancer, especially in smokers. [Hodge, A. M.; Bassett, J. K.; Giles, G. G.; Severi, G.] Canc Council Victoria, Canc Epidemiol Ctr, 615 St Kilda Rd, Melbourne, Vic 3004, Australia; [Shivappa, N.; Hebert, J. R.] Univ South Carolina, Canc Prevent & Control Program, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Shivappa, N.; Hebert, J. R.] Univ South Carolina, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [English, D. R.; Giles, G. G.] Univ Melbourne, Ctr Biostat & Epidemiol, Level 3, 207 Bouverie St, Melbourne, Vic 3010, Australia; [Severi, G.] Univ Paris 11, Univ Paris Saclay, UVSQ, CESP, INSERM, Villejuif, France; [Severi, G.] Univ Gustave Roussy, F-94805 Villejuif, France; [Severi, G.] Univ Melbourne, Ctr Biostat & Epidemiol, Sch Populat & Global Hlth, Melbourne, Vic, Australia; [Severi, G.] Human Genet Fdn, HuGeF, I-10126 Turin, Italy Cancer Council Victoria; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of Melbourne; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Universite Paris Saclay; UNICANCER; Gustave Roussy; University of Melbourne Hodge, AM (corresponding author), Canc Council Victoria, Canc Epidemiol Ctr, 615 St Kilda Rd, Melbourne, Vic 3004, Australia.

allison.hodge@cancervic.org.au English, Dallas/AAH-5005-2019; Giles, Graham/LCD-5671-2024; Hebert, James/IUO-5628-2023; Shivappa, Nitin/X-2215-2018; Severi, Gianluca/H-3774-2018 Hodge, Allison/0000-0001-5464-2197; Giles, Graham/0000-0003-

4946-9099; Severi, Gianluca/0000-0001-7157-419X; English, Dallas/0000-0001-7828-8188 VicHealth; Cancer Council Victoria; Australian National Health and Medical Research Council [209057, 251553, 1050198]; United States National Institute for Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [R44DK103377] VicHealth; Cancer Council Victoria(Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)Cancer Council Victoria); Australian National Health and Medical Research Council(National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) of Australia); United States National Institute for Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study (MCCS) recruitment was funded by VicHealth and Cancer Council Victoria. The MCCS was further supported by Australian National Health and Medical Research Council Grants 209057, 251553, and 1050198 and by infrastructure provided by Cancer Council Victoria. Cases and their vital status were ascertained through the Victorian Cancer Registry (VCR) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), including the National Death Index and the Australian Cancer Database. Drs. Shivappa and Hebert were supported by Grant Number R44DK103377 from the United States National Institute for Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. 49 100 103 0 18

SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS 0957-5243 1573-7225 CANCER CAUSE CONTROL Cancer Causes Control JUL 2016 27 7 907 917 10.1007/s10552-016-0770-1 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10552-016-0770-1> 11

Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health DS9RQ 27294725 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000381121400008 J Sanchez-Martin, V; Ruzic, D; Tello-Lopez, MJ; Ortiz-Morales, A; Murciano-Calles, J; Soriano, M; Nikolic, K; Garcia-Salcedo, JA Sanchez-Martin, Victoria; Ruzic, Dusan; Tello-Lopez, Maria J.; Ortiz-Morales, Andrea; Murciano-Calles, Javier; Soriano, Miguel; Nikolic, Katarina; Garcia-Salcedo, Jose Antonio The histone deacetylase inhibitor Scriptaid targets G-quadruplexes OPEN BIOLOGY English Article G-quadruplex; histone deacetylase inhibitor; transcription; RNA polymerase I; colorectal cancer CELL-CYCLE ARREST; HDAC INHIBITOR; DNA STRUCTURES; CANCER; IDENTIFICATION; VISUALIZATION; NUCLEOLUS; APOPTOSIS; BINDING; BCL-2 Scriptaid is a chemical compound with anti-tumoural effects due to its role as a histone deacetylase inhibitor. Despite sharing part of the chemical structure with other ligands of G-quadruplexes (G4s), the interaction of Scriptaid with G4s has not been explored before. We synthesized Scriptaid and screened its cytotoxic activity in cellular models of colorectal cancer (CRC). We extensively evaluated its biological activity by cell cycle, immunofluorescence, qRT-PCR and Western blot experiments. To identify the G4 targets of Scriptaid, we conducted a panel of binding assays. Here, we show that Scriptaid induced cytotoxicity, cell cycle arrest and nucleolar stress in CRC cells. Moreover, Scriptaid impaired RNA polymerase I (Pol I) transcription, stabilized G4s and caused DNA damage. Finally, we disclose that these effects were attributable to the binding of Scriptaid to G4s in ribosomal DNA. In conclusion, our work reveals that a primary impact of Scriptaid on human cells is the interaction with G4s. [Sanchez-Martin, Victoria; Tello-

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 J Karaglanı, M; Panagopoulou, M; Baltsavia, I; Apalaki, P;
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 Karaglanı, Makrina; Panagopoulou, Maria;
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 Tissue-Specific Methylation Biosignatures for
 Monitoring Diseases: An In Silico Approach INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
 OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES English Article
 methylation; machine learning; microarrays;
 model; liquid biopsy; diabetes; breast cancer; osteoarthritis
 CELL-FREE DNA; BREAST-CANCER; INSULIN-RESISTANCE; GENE;
 OSTEOARTHRITIS; MUTATIONS; MARKERS; GROWTH; KNEE; RISK Tissue-
 specific gene methylation events are key to the pathogenesis of
 several diseases and can be utilized for diagnosis and monitoring.
 Here, we established an in silico pipeline to analyze high-
 throughput methylome datasets to identify specific methylation
 fingerprints in three pathological entities of major burden, i.e.,
 breast cancer (BrCa), osteoarthritis (OA) and diabetes mellitus
 (DM). Differential methylation analysis was conducted to compare
 tissues/cells related to the pathology and different types of
 healthy tissues, revealing Differentially Methylated Genes (DMGs).
 Highly performing and low feature number biosignatures were built
 with automated machine learning, including: (1) a five-gene
 biosignature discriminating BrCa tissue from healthy tissues (AUC
 0.987 and precision 0.987), (2) three equivalent OA cartilage-
 specific biosignatures containing four genes each (AUC 0.978 and
 precision 0.986) and (3) a four-gene pancreatic beta-cell-specific
 biosignature (AUC 0.984 and precision 0.995). Next, the BrCa
 biosignature was validated using an independent ccfdNA dataset
 showing an AUC and precision of 1.000, verifying the
 biosignature's applicability in liquid biopsy. Functional and
 protein interaction prediction analysis revealed that most DMGs
 identified are involved in pathways known to be related to the
 studied diseases or pointed to new ones. Overall, our data-driven
 approach contributes to the maximum exploitation of high-
 throughput methylome readings, helping to establish specific
 disease profiles to be applied in clinical practice and to
 understand human pathology. [Karaglanı, Makrina; Panagopoulou,
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J Berrada, M; Holl, R; Ndao, T; Bencina, G; Dikhaye, S; Melhouf, A; Chiheb, S; Guelzim, K Berrada, Myriam; Holl, Ryan; Ndao, Tidiane; Bencina, Goran; Dikhaye, Siham; Melhouf, Abdelilah; Chiheb, Soumiya; Guelzim, Khalid

Healthcare resource utilization and costs associated with anogenital warts in Morocco INFECTIOUS AGENTS AND CANCER English Article

Anogenital warts; Genital warts; Condyloma acuminatum; Papillomavirus infections; Epidemiology; North Africa; Health care utilization; Health care costs EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; NORTH-AFRICA; CERVICAL-CANCER; GENITAL WARTS; BURDEN; EPIDEMIOLOGY; IMPACTBackground Human papillomavirus (HPV), primarily genotypes 6 and 11, cause the majority of cases of anogenital warts (AGW). Although benign, AGW are associated with a substantial economic and psychosocial burden. Several vaccines have been developed to prevent HPV. The objective of this study was to describe the epidemiology and healthcare resource utilization of AGW in Morocco, as well as the associated costs of treatment from the public healthcare perspective. Methods This was a descriptive analysis of questionnaire data obtained via a Delphi panel. The panel consisted of 9 physicians practicing in public hospitals in Morocco (4 dermatologists and 5 obstetricians/gynecologists). The questionnaire collected data on physician and practice characteristics, diagnostic tests and procedures, treatments, and follow-up (including recurrence) of patients with AGW. Questionnaire items on which $\geq 70\%$ of respondents agreed were considered as having consensus. Costs

associated with diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up were calculated in Moroccan dirham (MAD) and converted to euros (euro) based on official national price lists for public hospitals and the HCRU estimates from the questionnaire. Results The physician-estimated prevalence of AGW in Morocco was 1.6%-2.6% in women and 2.0%-5.3% in men. A mean (median) of 6.4 (4) patients per month per physician sought medical attention for AGW. Simple observation was the most common diagnostic method for AGW in both men and women, and excision was the most prescribed therapy (75%), requiring a mean of 2 visits. Recurrence occurred in approximately 27% of patients. The cost per case of managing AGW, including recurrence, was estimated at 2182-2872 MAD (euro207-272) for women and 2170-2450 MAD (euro206-233) for men. The total annual cost of medical consultations for AGW in Morocco ranged from 3,271,877 MAD to 4,253,703 MAD (euro310,828-404,102). Conclusions Expert consensus indicates that AGW represent a significant burden to the Moroccan public healthcare system. These data can inform policy makers regarding this vaccine-preventable disease. [Berrada, Myriam; Ndao, Tidiane] MSD, Casablanca, Morocco; [Holl, Ryan] MSD, Kriens, Switzerland; [Bencina, Goran] MSD, Ctr Observat & Real World Evidence, Madrid, Spain; [Dikhaye, Siham] Mohammed VI Univ Hosp Oujda, Dept Dermatol, Oujda, Morocco; [Dikhaye, Siham] Mohammed First Univ Oujda, Fac Med & Pharm, Lab Epidemiol Clin Res & Publ Hlth, Oujda, Morocco; [Melhouf, Abdelilah] Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univ, Fac Med & Pharm Hassan II, Dept Gynecol Obstet, Fes, Morocco; [Chiheb, Soumiya] Univ Hosp Ibn Rochd Casablanca, Dept Dermatol, Casablanca, Morocco; [Guelzim, Khalid] Mil & Training Hosp Mohammed V, Dept Gynecol & Obstet, Rabat, Morocco Merck & Company; Merck & Company Spain; Mohammed First University of Oujda; Mohammed VI University Hospital Center of Oujda; Mohammed First University of Oujda; Mohammed VI University Hospital Center of Oujda; Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University of Fez; Hassan II University of Casablanca; Ibn Rochd University Hospital Center of Casablanca; Mohammed V University in Rabat; Ibn sina University Hospital Center of Rabat Berrada, M (corresponding author), MSD, Casablanca, Morocco.

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González, CA Buckland, Genevieve; Agudo, Antonio; Lujan, Leila; Jakszyn, Paula; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas; Palli, Domenico; Boeing, Heiner; Carneiro, Fatima; Krogh, Vittorio; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Tumino, Rosario; Panico, Salvatore; Nesi, Gabriella; Manjer, Jonas; Regner, Sara; Johansson, Ingegerd; Stenling, Roger; Sanchez, Maria-Jose; Dorronsoro, Miren; Barricarte, Aurelio; Navarro, Carmen; Ramon Quiros, J.; Allen, Naomi E.; Key, Timothy J.; Bingham, Sheila; Kaaks, Rudolf; Overvad, Kim; Jensen, Majken; Olsen, Anja; Tjonneland, Anne; Peeters, Petra H. M.; Numans, Mattijs E.; Ocke, Marga C.; Clavel-Chapelon, Francoise; Morois, Sophie; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Lagiou, Pagona; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios; Lund, Eiliv; Couto, Elisabeth; Boffeta, Paolo; Jenab, Mazda; Riboli, Elio; Romaguera, Dora; Mouw, Traci; Gonzalez, Carlos A.

Adherence to a Mediterranean diet and risk of gastric adenocarcinoma within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) cohort study

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION

English

Article

BREAST-CANCER;

LIFE-STYLE; PATTERN; MORTALITY; SURVIVAL; QUALITY; HEALTH; WOMEN; CONSUMPTION; POPULATION

Background: The Mediterranean dietary pattern is believed to protect against cancer, although evidence from cohort studies that have examined particular cancer sites is limited. Objective: We aimed to explore the association between adherence to a relative Mediterranean diet (rMED) and incident gastric adenocarcinoma (GC) within the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition study. Design: The study included 485,044 subjects (144,577 men) aged 35-70 y from 10 European countries. At recruitment, dietary and lifestyle information was collected. An 18-unit rMED score, incorporating 9 key components of the Mediterranean diet, was used to estimate rMED adherence. The association between rMED and GC with respect to anatomic location (cardia and noncardia) and histologic types (diffuse and intestinal) was investigated. A calibration study in a subsample was used to control for dietary measurement error. Results: After a mean follow-up of 8.9 y, 449 validated incident GC cases were identified and used in the analysis. After stratification by center and age and adjustment for recognized cancer risk factors, high compared with low rMED adherence was associated with a significant reduction in GC risk (hazard ratio: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.47, 0.94). A 1-unit increase in the rMED score was associated with a decreased risk of GC of 5% (95% CI: 0.91, 0.99). There was no evidence of heterogeneity between different anatomic locations or histologic types. The calibrated results showed similar trends (overall hazard ratio for GC: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.89, 0.99). Conclusion: Greater adherence to an rMED is associated with a significant reduction in the risk of incident GC. Am J Clin Nutr 2010;91:381-90. [Buckland, Genevieve; Agudo, Antonio; Lujan, Leila; Jakszyn, Paula; Gonzalez, Carlos A.] Catalan Inst Oncol, Canc Epidemiol Res Programme, Unit Nutr Environm & Canc, Barcelona, Spain; [Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas] Natl Inst Publ Hlth & Environm, NL-3720 BA Bilthoven, Netherlands; [Palli, Domenico] Sci Inst Tuscany, CSPO, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Florence, Italy; [Boeing, Heiner] German Inst Human Nutr, Potsdam, Germany; [Carneiro, Fatima] Univ Porto, Inst Mol Pathol & Immunol, P-4100 Oporto, Portugal; [Carneiro, Fatima] HS Joao, Fac Med, Oporto, Portugal; [Krogh, Vittorio] Natl Inst Tumori, Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Dept Prevent & Predict Med, Milan, Italy; [Sacerdote, Carlotta]

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cagonzalez@iconcologia.net Riboli, Elio/A-4357-2009; Ellervik, Christina/H-2977-2019; Sacerdote, Carlotta/K-3611-2018; Jenab, Mehdi/L-2515-2019; Sánchez, María/HOC-7747-2023; TRICHOPOULOU, ANTONIA/ABF-8727-2021; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Christine/H-3936-2014; Panico, Salvatore/K-6506-2016; Romaguera, Dora/AAB-2852-2020; Trichopoulos, Dimitrios/G-6825-2012; Lujan-Barroso, Leila/AAD-3166-2021; Tjonneland, Anne/AGU-0320-2022; Krogh, Vittorio/AAA-9171-2019; Clavel-Chapelon, Francoise/G-6733-2014; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/D-1087-2011; Regner, Sara/GQO-8869-2022; Jakszyn, Paula/K-1458-2016; Gonzalez, Carlos A/O-4651-2014; Krogh, Vittorio/K-2628-2016; Agudo, Antonio/J-1805-2016; Carneiro, Fatima/J-6432-2013 Navarro, Carmen/0000-0001-8896-7483; Riboli, Elio/0000-0001-6795-6080; Romaguera, Dora/0000-0002-5762-8558; Sacerdote, Carlotta/0000-0002-8008-5096; Olsen, Anja/0000-0003-4788-503X; Panico, Salvatore/0000-0002-5498-8312; Overvad, Kim/0000-0001-6429-7921; SANCHEZ-PEREZ, MARIA JOSE/0000-0003-4817-0757; Regner, Sara/0000-0001-7505-5880; Lund, Eiliv/0000-0002-8071-8711; Lujan-Barroso, Leila/0000-0001-6224-1764; Jensen, Majken Karoline/0000-0003-4729-7545; Jakszyn, Paula/0000-0003-0672-8847; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; Buckland, Genevieve/0000-0003-2060-6598; Jenab, Mazda/0000-0002-0573-1852; Gonzalez, Carlos A/0000-0003-2822-9715; Krogh, Vittorio/0000-0003-0122-8624; Tjonneland, Anne/0000-0003-4385-2097; Agudo, Antonio/0000-0001-9900-5677; Carneiro, Fatima/0000-0002-1964-1006; PALLI, Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437 European Commission [QLG1-CT-200101049, 513943]; ISCIII of the Spanish Ministry of Health [RETICC DR06/0020]; Ligue contre le Cancer (France); Societe 3M (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM); German Cancer Aid; German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Danish Cancer Society; Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health [C03/10]; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro Funding Source: Custom European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); ISCIII of the Spanish Ministry of Health (Spanish Government); Ligue contre le Cancer (France); Societe 3M (France) (3M); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm)); German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe); German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)); Danish Cancer Society (Danish Cancer Society); Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro) Supported by the European Commission FP5 project (QLG1-CT-200101049). The EPIC study was funded by "Europe Against Cancer" Programme of the European Commission (SANCO); ISCIII of the Spanish Ministry of Health (RETICC DR06/0020); Ligue contre le Cancer (France); Societe 3M (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM); German Cancer Aid; German Cancer Research Center; German Federal Ministry of

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J Karagiannis, GS; Bianchi, A; Sanchez, LR; Ambadipudi, K; Cui, MH; Anampa, JM; Asiry, S; Wang, YR; Harney, AS; Pastoriza, JM; Lin, Y; Chen, XM; Jones, JG; Entenberg, D; Haddad, D; Hodges, LJ; Duong, TQ; Sparano, JA; Oktay, MH; Branch, CA; Condeelis, JS
 Karagiannis, George S.; Bianchi, Anthony; Sanchez, Luis Rivera; Ambadipudi, Kamal; Cui, Min-Hui; Anampa, Jesus M.; Asiry, Saeed; Wang, Yarong; Harney, Allison S.; Pastoriza, Jessica M.; Lin, Yu; Chen, Xiaoming; Jones, Joan G.; Entenberg, David; Haddad, Dana; Hodges, Laura J.; Duong, Timothy Q.; Sparano, Joseph A.; Oktay, Maja H.; Branch, Craig A.; Condeelis, John S.

Assessment of MRI to estimate metastatic dissemination risk and prometastatic effects of chemotherapy NPJ BREAST CANCER English
 Article CIRCULATING

TUMOR-CELLS; TIME IMAGING REVEALS; BREAST-CANCER; TIE2-EXPRESSING MONOCYTES; MULTIPHOTON MICROSCOPY; MACROPHAGE REGULATION; MAMMARY-TUMORS; BLOOD-VESSELS; MOUSE MODEL; EXPRESSION Metastatic dissemination in breast cancer is regulated by specialized intravasation sites called "tumor microenvironment of metastasis" (TMEM) doorways, composed of a tumor cell expressing the actin-regulatory protein Mena, a perivascular macrophage, and an endothelial cell, all in stable physical contact. High TMEM doorway number is associated with an increased risk of distant metastasis in human breast cancer and mouse models of breast carcinoma. Here, we developed a novel magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) methodology, called TMEM Activity-MRI, to detect TMEM-associated vascular openings that serve as the portal of entry for cancer cell intravasation and metastatic dissemination. We demonstrate that TMEM Activity-MRI correlates with primary tumor TMEM doorway counts in both breast cancer patients and mouse models, including MMTV-PyMT and patient-derived xenograft models. In addition, TMEM Activity-MRI is reduced in mouse models upon treatment with rebastinib, a specific and potent TMEM doorway inhibitor. TMEM Activity-MRI is an assay that specifically

[illegible]

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J Fokkema, T; de Haas, H Fokkema, Tineke; de Haas, Hein Pre- and Post-Migration Determinants of Socio-Cultural Integration of African Immigrants in Italy and Spain INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION English Article 2ND-GENERATION; UNEMPLOYMENT; EUROPE; TRANSNATIONALISM; PARTICIPATION; ASSIMILATION; NETHERLANDS; DESTINATION; COMMUNITY; MOROCCAN

Using a unique dataset (N=2,014), we examine the pre- and post-migration determinants of socio-cultural integration among first-generation immigrant groups in southern Europe: Moroccan and Senegalese migrants in Spain, and Egyptian and Ghanaian migrants

in Italy. The results of the pooled and immigrant-group specific regression analyses partly highlight the dominance of pre-migration factors. Immigrants who were well-educated and well-informed prior to migrating and who migrate at a young age, achieve higher levels of socio-cultural integration. Going against some hypotheses found in the literature, female gender and North African origin have a positive effect on socio-cultural integration as opposed to male gender and sub-Saharan origin. With regard to post-migration factors, occupational status is the main economic determinant of socio-cultural integration. Interestingly, being employed as such has no significant effect on socio-cultural integration. This suggests that labour market segmentation and discrimination negatively impact upon socio-cultural integration. The results also suggest that policies allowing immigrants to benefit from the human capital they carry across borders and achieve upward socio-economic mobility are likely to enhance their socio-cultural integration. [Fokkema, Tineke] Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demog Inst, Amsterdam, Netherlands; [de Haas, Hein] Univ Oxford, Oxford Martin Sch, Dept Int Dev, Int Migrat Inst, Oxford OX1 2JD, England Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts & Sciences; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI-KNAW); University of Oxford Fokkema, T (corresponding author), Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demog Inst, Amsterdam, Netherlands. European Commission

European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre) The project was funded by the European Commission, executed by Eurostat, and implemented by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in collaboration with researchers of local research institutes in the seven countries in question. 59 77 78 0 66

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J Erfani, M; Mokarram, P; Mokhtari, M; Fallahi, J

Erfani, Mehran; Mokarram, Pooneh; Mokhtari, Maral;

Fallahi, Jafar Identifying a Novel Pathogenic

Mutation in Exon 3 of ARID1A Gene in Colon Cancer MIDDLE EAST

JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article

ARID1A; Colon cancer; Novel mutation

EXPRESSION ARID1A, a bona fide tumor suppressor, is the third most mutated gene in human colorectal cancer. In this paper, we reported the identification of a novel mutation in one of 20 primary human colorectal cancer tumors. Sanger sequencing of the exon 3 of the ARID1A gene revealed a novel heterozygous non-sense mutation of the c.1653C>G. This resulted in the premature termination of the 2285 amino acid protein at the 551st codon. Mutation Taster predicted this novel mutation to be pathogenic. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed the loss of ARID1A protein expression in cancerous tissues harboring ARID1A mutation. As far as we know, this is the first report on the mutation of ARID1A gene in an Iranian patient. This mutation can expand the spectrum of ARID1A gene pathogenic mutations among colorectal cancer patients. [Erfani, Mehran; Mokarram, Pooneh] Shiraz Univ Med

Sci, Sch Med, Dept Biochem, Shiraz, Iran; [Mokhtari, Maral] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Autophagy Res Ctr, Shiraz, Iran; [Mokhtari, Maral] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Dept Pathol, Shiraz, Iran; [Fallahi, Jafar] Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Adv Med Sci & Technol, Mol Med Dept, Shiraz, Iran Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science Mokarram, P (corresponding author), Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Biochem, Shiraz, Iran.mokaram2@gmail.com Erfani, Mehran/AAR-9705-2021; Fallahi, Jafar/ABG-3805-2021; Mokhtari, Maral/I-2348-2015; Mokarram, Pooneh/E-1613-2012 Erfani, Mehran/0000-0001-9593-5383; Fallahi, Jafar/0000-0002-8485-9247 Shiraz University of Medical Sciences [94-9136] Shiraz University of Medical Sciences(Shiraz University of Medical Science) This article was extracted from a part of the PhD dissertation written by Mehran Erfani (grants No, 94-9136) and was funded by Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The authors wish to thank Mr. H. Argasi at the Research Consultation Center (RCC) of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences for his invaluable assistance in editing this manuscript.

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J Oikelome, F; Broward, J; Hongwu, D
Oikelome, Franklin; Broward, Joshua; Hongwu, Dai
Immigrant health care workers from developing countries in
the US: antecedents, consequences and institutional responses
EQUALITY DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION English
Article Immigrants;

Developing countries; Racial discrimination; Health services;
Diversity management; International medical graduates

AFFIRMATIVE-ACTION; LABOR MIGRATION; BRAIN-DRAIN; DIVERSITY;
ACCULTURATION; INCLUSION; PATTERNS; MIGRANTS; POLICIES; DOCTORS

Purpose The aim of this paper is to present a conceptual model on foreign-born health care workers from developing countries working in the US. The model covers their motivations for migration, the consequences in terms of the inequality and exclusion they may experience and the role of institutional responses at micro-, macro- and meso-level of intervention. Design/methodology/approach The paper is based on: (1) in-depth review of key literature studies on the foundation theories of international migration including sociology, economics, anthropology, psychology and human resource management, (2) analysis of theoretical approaches to medical migration across disciplines, (3) analysis of the international and national documentary sources of micro-, macro- and meso-level policies on migration and (4) analysis of evidence on best practices, solutions and aspirational changes across different levels of institutions. Findings (1) Migration of international medical graduates (IMGs) from developing countries to the US can be explained from a micro-, macro- and meso-level of analysis. (2) IMGs who identify as racial/ethnic minorities may experience unfair discrimination differently than their US-born counterparts. (3) Although political/legislative remedies have had some successes, proactive initiatives will be needed alongside

enforcement strategies to achieve equity and inclusion. (4) While diversity management initiatives abound in organizations, those designed for the benefit of IMGs from developing countries are rare. (5) Professional identity groups and some nonprofits may challenge structural inequities, but these have not yet achieved economies of scale. Research limitations/implications Although it is well-documented in the US health care literature how ethnic/racial minorities are unfairly disadvantaged in work and career, the studies are rarely disaggregated according to sub-groups (e.g. non-White IMGs and US-born MGs). The implication is that Black IMG immigrants have been overlooked by the predominant narratives of native-born, Black experiences. In placing the realities of native-born Blacks on the entire Black population in America, data have ignored and undermined the diverse histories, identities and experiences of this heterogeneous group. Practical implications An awareness of the challenges IMGs from developing countries face have implications for managerial decisions regarding recruitment and selection. Besides their medical qualifications, IMGs from developing countries offer employers additional qualities that are critical to success in health care delivery. Considering organizations traditionally favor White immigrants from Northern and Southern Europe, IMGs from developed countries migrate to the US under relatively easier circumstances. It is important to balance the scale in the decision-making process by including an evaluation of migration antecedents in comprehensive selection criteria. Social implications The unfair discrimination faced by IMGs who identify as racial/ethnic minority are multilayered and will affect them in ways that are different compared to their US-born counterparts. In effect, researchers need to make this distinction in research on racial discrimination. Since IMGs are not all uniformly impacted by unfair discrimination, organization-wide audits should be in tune with issues that are of concerns to IMGs who identify as racial/ethnic minorities. Likewise, diversity management strategies should be more inclusive and should not ignore the intersectionality of race/ethnicity, nationality, country of qualification and gender. Originality/value Immigrant health care workers from developing countries are integral to the health care industry in the United States. They make up a significant proportion of all workers in the health care industry in the US. Although the literature is replete with studies on immigrant health care workers as a whole, research has rarely focused on immigrant health care workers from developing countries. The paper makes a valuable contribution in drawing attention to this underappreciated group, given their critical role in the ongoing pandemic and the need for the US health industry to retain their services to remain viable in the future. [Oikelome, Franklin; Broward, Joshua; Hongwu, Dai] Eastern Univ, St Davids, PA 19087 USA

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Salleras, L Nutrition policies in Mediterranean Europe
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Gheorghe, Adrian; Maringe, Camille; Spice, James;
Purushotham, Arnie; Chalkidou, Kalipso; Rachet, Bernard; Sullivan,
Richard; Aggarwal, Ajay Economic impact of
avoidable cancer deaths caused by diagnostic delay during the
COVID-19 pandemic: A national population-based modelling study in
England, UKEUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER English
Article COVID-19; Cancer;
Avoidable deaths; Quality-adjusted life years; Economics;
Productivity; Diagnostic delay Introduction: Delays in
cancer diagnosis arose from the commencement of non pharmaceutical
interventions (NPI) introduced in the UK in March 2020 in response
to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our earlier work predicted this will
lead to approximately 3620 avoidable deaths for four major tumour
types (breast, bowel, lung, and oesophageal cancer) in the next 5
years. Here, using national population-based modelling, we
estimate the health and economic losses resulting from these
avoidable cancer deaths. We also compare these with the impact of
an equivalent number of COVID-19 deaths to understand the welfare
consequences of the different health conditions. Methods: We
estimate health losses using quality-adjusted life years (QALYs)
and lost economic productivity using the human capital (HC)
approach. The analysis uses linked English National Health Service
(NHS) cancer registration and hospital administrative datasets for
patients aged 15-84 years, diagnosed with breast, colorectal, and
oesophageal cancer between 1st Jan to 31st Dec 2010, with follow-

up data until 31st Dec 2014, and diagnosed with lung cancer between 1st Jan to 31st Dec 31 2012, with follow-up data until 31st Dec 2015. Productivity losses are based on the estimation of excess additional deaths due to cancer at 1, 3 and 5 years for the four cancer types, which were derived from a previous analysis using this dataset. A total of 500 random samples drawn from the total number of COVID-19 deaths reported by the Office for National Statistics, stratified by gender, were used to estimate productivity losses for an equivalent number of deaths ($n = 3620$) due to SARS-CoV-2 infection. Results: We collected data for 32,583 patients with breast cancer, 24,975 with colorectal cancer, 6744 with oesophageal cancer, and 29,305 with lung cancer. We estimate that across the four site-specific cancers combined in England alone, additional excess cancer deaths would amount to a loss of 32,700 QALYs (95% CI 31,300-34,100) and productivity losses of 103.8million pound GBP (73.2-132.2) in the next five years. For breast cancer, we estimate a loss of 4100 QALYs (3900-4400) and productivity losses of 23.2 pound m (18.2-28.6); for colorectal cancer, 15,000 QALYs (14,100-16,000) lost and productivity losses of 35.7 pound m (22.4-48.7); for lung cancer 10,900 QALYs (9,900-11,700) lost and productivity losses of 38.3 pound m (14.0-59.9) for lung cancer; and for oesophageal cancer, 2700 QALYs (2300-3,100) lost and productivity losses of 6.6 pound m (-6 to-17.6). In comparison, the equivalent number of COVID-19 deaths caused approximately 21,450 QALYs lost, as well as productivity losses amounting to 76.4 pound m (73.5-79.2). Conclusion: Premature cancer deaths resulting from diagnostic delays during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK will result in significant economic losses. On a per-capita basis, this impact is, in fact, greater than that of deaths directly attributable to COVID-19. These results emphasise the importance of robust evaluation of the trade-offs of the wider health, welfare and economic effects of NPI to support both resource allocation and the prioritisation of time-critical health services directly impacted in a pandemic, such as cancer care. 2021 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). [Gheorghe, Adrian; Chalkidou, Kalipso] Imperial Coll London, Sch Publ Hlth, Ctr Global Infect Dis Anal, London, England; [Maringe, Camille; Rachet, Bernard] London Sch Hyg & Trop Med, Dept Noncommunicable Dis Epidemiol, London, England; [Spice, James; Purushotham, Arnie; Sullivan, Richard] Kings Coll London, Sch Canc & Pharmaceut Sci, London, England; [Spice, James; Purushotham, Arnie; Sullivan, Richard; Aggarwal, Ajay] Guys & St Thomas NHS Fdn Trust, Dept Oncol, London, England; [Sullivan, Richard; Aggarwal, Ajay] Kings Coll London, Inst Canc Policy, London, England; [Aggarwal, Ajay] London Sch Hyg & Trop Med, Dept Hlth Serv Res & Policy, London WC1H 9SH, England Imperial College London; University of London; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine; University of London; King's College London; Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; University of London; King's College London; University of London; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Aggarwal, A (corresponding author), London Sch Hyg & Trop Med, Dept Hlth Serv Res & Policy, London WC1H 9SH, England. ajay.aggarwal@lshtm.ac.uk Aggarwal, Aastha/AAT-1347-2020; Sullivan, Richard/JQV-9587-2023 Spicer, James/0000-0003-3732-8491; Rachet, Bernard/0000-0001-5837-7773; Sullivan, Richard/0000-0002-6435-1825; Purushotham, Arnie/0000-0001-8577-9655; Aggarwal,

Ajay/0000-0001-9645-6659 UK Research and Innovation Economic and Social Research Council GCRF [ES/P010962/1]; Research Councils United Kingdom through the Research for Health in Conflict in the Middle East and North Africa [ES/P010962/1]; United Kingdom Medical Research Council (MRC) [MR/R015600/1]; Cancer Research UK Population Research Committee Funding Scheme: Cancer Research UK Population Research Committee - Programme Award [C7923/A20987, C7923/A29018]; UK Research and Innovation GCRF RESEARCH FOR HEALTH IN CONFLICT (R4HC-MENA) [ES/P010962/1]; National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Advanced Fellowship [NIHR300599]; National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre based at Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; King's College London [IS-BRC-1215-20006]; Cancer Research UK King's Health Partners Centre at King's College London [C604/A25135]; MRC [MC_PC_19012] Funding Source: UKRI UK Research and Innovation Economic and Social Research Council GCRF; Research Councils United Kingdom through the Research for Health in Conflict in the Middle East and North Africa; United Kingdom Medical Research Council (MRC) (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); Cancer Research UK Population Research Committee Funding Scheme: Cancer Research UK Population Research Committee - Programme Award; UK Research and Innovation GCRF RESEARCH FOR HEALTH IN CONFLICT (R4HC-MENA); National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Advanced Fellowship (National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR)); National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre based at Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; King's College London; Cancer Research UK King's Health Partners Centre at King's College London; MRC (UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC))

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J Masci, M; Navigato, T Masci, Maurizio;
Navigato, Teresina Non-dioxin-like PCBs: a survey
on fishery and aquaculture from the Mediterranean area FOOD
ADDITIVES & CONTAMINANTS PART B-SURVEILLANCE English
Article Non-dioxin-like PCBs
(NDL PCBs); human health; fishery; aquaculture; gas
chromatography; mass spectrometry; Mediterranean Sea; tolerable
daily intake (TDI) PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS;
POLYUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; POLYCHLORINATED-BIPHENYLS;
ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES; BREAST-CANCER; EXPOSURE;
POLYCHLOROBIPHENYLS; PRODUCTS; SALMON; BIRTH A sampling campaign
from 21 sites in Italy was conducted: 15 species from fishery and
three species from aquaculture, for a total of 40 determinations,
were considered. A careful sample preparation preceded the
instrumental analysis that was carried out by means of GC-ECD and
GC-MS. Good laboratory practice was achieved by the participation
in proficiency tests, by the use of certified reference materials
and by applying other directives recommended by international
organisations. Concentrations measured in this work were compared
with a TDI proposed by some international bodies: for a person
weighing 70kg one-third of the samples from fishery, when
consumed, lead to exceed this TDI if the average fish daily
consumption per capita is considered. Based on the data obtained
here some hypotheses on environmental spreading and influence of
PCBs on human health are made. Some suggestions about the
preparation of fish for consumption are also given. [Masci,
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in Agricoltura e L'analisi Dell'economia Agraria (CREA) Masci, M
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Masci, Maurizio/0000-0002-2582-6023; Navigato,
Teresina/0000-0002-0188-3197 Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food
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J Sentürk, H; Dedeakayogullari, H; Marion, IU; Özçubukçu, S;
Kesici, MS; Beyge, SÜ; Acar, M; Genel, ME; Akbas, F; Ulukaya, E
Senturk, Hilal; Dedeakayogullari, Huri;
Marion, Ilke U.; Ozcubukcu, Salih; Kesici, Mehmet S.; Beyge, Seyma
Unsal; Acar, Muradiye; Genel, Merve Erkisa; Akbas, Fahri; Ulukaya,
Engin Human estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) targeted
cyclic peptides inhibit cell growth and induce apoptosis in MCF-7
cells TURKISH JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY-TURK BIYOKIMYA DERGISI
English Article

apoptosis; breast cancer; coactivator binding inhibitors; helix-stabilized cyclic peptides; human estrogen receptor alpha

HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; STAPLED PEPTIDES; SELECTIVE INHIBITORS; HELICAL PEPTIDES; BINDING; RESISTANCE; ASSAY Objectives Human estrogen receptor alpha (ER alpha) is considered an important target, especially in the treatment of breast cancer, as it has a vital role in cancer development. ER alpha-targeted therapies generally target the ligand binding domain (LBD) of ER alpha. However, over time, cells develop resistance to this mechanism alternative approaches to inhibit ER alpha activity target ER alpha-DNA or ER alpha-cofactor interactions. Inhibitors of ER alpha-cofactor interactions are designed by targeting the hydrophobic hollow region of the receptor box LXXLL motif. Methods In this context, helix-stabilized cyclic peptides (SPs) designed with in silico approaches were obtained by solid phase peptide synthesis. The effects of SPs on MCF-7 cells were examined with MTT and ATP, and qPCR and flow cytometry were used for further analysis. Results Our results demonstrated that the SPs were effective only in MCF-7 cells expressing ER alpha. In addition, cyclic peptide combinations (SPCs) showed anti-proliferative and toxic effects on MCF-7 cells. The impact of SPCs with the highest inhibitory effect in MCF-7 cells on ER alpha-related genes and markers of apoptosis was revealed. Moreover, the flow cytometry analysis result used to examine apoptotic cells proved the apoptosis of SPCs in MCF-7 cells. Conclusions These findings suggest that our novel SPs, which inhibit coactivator interactions of ER alpha, induce apoptosis of MCF-7 cells. Thus, considering this strong effect of SPs in the inhibition of receptors, it is pointed out that they can be further developed as an alternative to current clinical treatments or as an auxiliary approach in the generating of new targeted peptide-based therapies. [Senturk, Hilal] Bezmialem Vakif Univ, Inst Hlth Sci, Dept Biotechnol, Istanbul, Turkiye; [Dedeakayogullari, Huri; Ulukaya, Engin] Istinye Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biochem, Istanbul, Turkiye; [Marion, Ilke U.; Ozcubukcu, Salih; Kesici, Mehmet S.; Beyge, Seyma Unsal] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, Ankara, Turkiye; [Acar, Muradiye] Istinye Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Genet, Istanbul, Turkiye; [Genel, Merve Erkisa] Istanbul Hlth & Technol Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biol, Istanbul, Turkiye; [Akbas, Fahri] Bezmialem Vakif Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biol, Istanbul, Turkiye Bezmialem Vakif University; Istinye University; Middle East Technical University; Istinye University; Istanbul Health & Technology University; Bezmialem Vakif University Sentürk, H (corresponding author), Bezmialem Vakif Univ, Inst Hlth Sci, Dept Biotechnol, Istanbul, Turkiye. sentr.hilal@gmail.com Akbas, Fahri/AAQ-7015-2020; Unsal Beyge, Seyma/KIA-2259-2024; Kesici, Mehmet/AAX-7275-2021; Bulut, Huri/AAM-1432-2020; Şentürk, Hilal/ABH-7355-2020 SENTURK, HILAL/0000-0002-3908-7778 Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBI-TAK) [223S648]; Health Institutes of Turkey (TUSEB) [12162] Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBI-TAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)); Health Institutes of Turkey (TUSEB) This study was supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBI-TAK) under Grant Number 223S648 and the Health Institutes of Turkey (TUSEB) under Grant Number 12162. 39 0 0 2 8

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J Aguilera-Buenosvinos, I; Berstein, FM; Gonzalez-Gil, EM;
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Laouali, N; Shah, SA; Marques, C; Heath, AK; Tsilidis, KK; Cross,
AJ; Ferrari, P; Castro-Espin, C; Debras, C; Tumino, R; Tjonneland,
A; Halkjaer, J; Drake, I; Ericson, U; Guevara, M; Rodriguez-
Barranco, M; Skeie, G; Braaten, T; Gram, IT; Dahm, CC; Agnoli, C;
Schulze, MB; Huerta, JM; Martinez-Gonzalez, MA; Huybrechts, I;
Atucha, ET Aguilera-Buenosvinos, Inmaculada;
Morales Berstein, Fernanda; Gonzalez-Gil, Esther M.; Dossus,
Laure; Gunter, Marc J.; Biessy, Carine; Masala, Giovanna; Santucci
De Magistris, Maria; Laouali, Nasser; Shah, Sanam; Marques, Chloe;
Heath, Alicia K.; Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.; Cross, Amanda J.;
Ferrari, Pietro; Castro-Espin, Carlota; Debras, Charlotte; Tumino,
Rosario; Tjonneland, Anne; Halkjaer, Jytte; Drake, Isabel;
Ericson, Ulrika; Guevara, Marcela; Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel;
Skeie, Guri; Braaten, Tonje; Gram, Inger Torhild; Dahm, Christina
C.; Agnoli, Claudia; Schulze, Matthias B.; Huerta, Jose Maria;
Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel angel; Huybrechts, Inge; Toledo Atucha,
Estefania Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet and
Obesity-Linked Cancer Risk in EPIC JAMA NETWORK OPEN
English Article

COLORECTAL-CANCER; WEIGHT CHANGE; VALIDITY; PATTERNS;
INFLAMMATION; REPRODUCIBILITY; QUESTIONNAIRE; PARTICIPANTS;
CALIBRATION; VALIDATION Importance Adherence to the
Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet) has been associated with a lower
incidence of cancer and reduced weight gain. These associations
suggest a potential role for the MedDiet in lowering the risk of
obesity-related cancers (ORCs). Obesity is a known risk factor for
various cancers and shows an inverse association with MedDiet
adherence. Objective To examine the association between adherence
to the MedDiet and the risk of ORCs, considering the possible
mediating role of adiposity. Design, Setting, and Participants
This prospective cohort study analyzed data from the European
Prospective Investigation Into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) study,
which enrolled participants aged 35 to 70 years from 1992 to 2000
across 23 centers in 10 countries. The data analysis was conducted
from March 1 to May 31, 2023. Exposures Dietary intake before
baseline was evaluated using country-specific, validated
questionnaires administered at recruitment. Adherence to the
MedDiet was scored on a 9-point scale and categorized as low (0-3
points), medium (4-6 points), or high (7-9 points). Main Outcomes
and Measures The primary outcome was the incidence of ORCs,
classified according to the 2015 International Agency for Research
on Cancer criteria. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards
regression models were used to assess the association between
MedDiet adherence and ORC incidence. Mediation analyses were
conducted to evaluate the role of waist to hip ratio and body mass
index in this association. Results A total of 450 111 participants
were included in the study (mean [SD] age, 51.1 [9.8] years; 70.8%
women) and followed up during a median (IQR) time of 14.9 (4.1)
years. Among participants, 4.9% experienced an ORC (rates, 0.053,
0.049, and 0.043 per person-year in the low, medium, and high

MedDiet adherence groups, respectively). Participants with high adherence to the MedDiet (7-9 points) had a lower risk of ORC compared with those with low adherence (0-3 points) (hazard ratio [HR], 0.94; 95% CI, 0.90-0.98). A similar inverse association was observed for participants with medium adherence (4-6 points vs 0-3 points). However, mediation analyses did not show associations of waist to hip ratio or body mass index between MedDiet adherence and ORC risk. Conclusions and Relevance These findings indicate that higher adherence to the MedDiet is associated with a modest reduction in the risk of ORCs, independent of adiposity measures. Further research is needed to clarify the mechanisms by which the MedDiet may contribute to cancer prevention. [Aguilera-Buenosvinos, Inmaculada; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel angel; Toledo Atucha, Estefania] Univ Navarra, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Pamplona, Spain; [Aguilera-Buenosvinos, Inmaculada; Guevara, Marcela; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel angel; Toledo Atucha, Estefania] Navarra Inst Hlth Res, IdiSNA, Pamplona, Spain; [Morales Berstein, Fernanda] Univ Bristol, Med Res Council Integrat Epidemiol Unit, Bristol, England; [Morales Berstein, Fernanda] Univ Bristol, Bristol Med Sch, Populat Hlth Sci, Bristol, Gloucestershire, England; [Gonzalez-Gil, Esther M.; Dossus, Laure; Gunter, Marc J.; Biessy, Carine; Shah, Sanam; Ferrari, Pietro; Debras, Charlotte; Huybrechts, Inge] WHO, Nutr & Metab Branch, Int Agcy Res Canc IARC, Lyon, France; [Gunter, Marc J.; Heath, Alicia K.; Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.; Cross, Amanda J.] Imperial Coll London, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, London, England; [Masala, Giovanna] Inst Canc Res, Clin Epidemiol Unit, Prevent & Clin Network ISPRO, I-50139 Florence, Italy; [Santucci De Magistris, Maria] Federico II Univ Naples, Naples, Italy; [Laouali, Nasser; Marques, Chloe] Univ Paris Saclay, Versailles St Quentin en Yvelines Univ, Natl Inst Hlth & Med Res Inserm, Clin Epidemiol, C, Ctr Res Epidemiol & Populat Hlth CESP, Team U1018, Villejuif, France; [Laouali, Nasser; Marques, Chloe] Gustave Roussy Canc Inst, Ctr Res Epidemiol & Populat Hlth CESP, INSERM, U1018, Villejuif, France; [Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.] Univ Ioannina, Sch Med, Dept Hyg & Epidemiol, Ioannina, Greece; [Cross, Amanda J.] Imperial Coll London, Dept Surg & Canc, Canc Screening & Prevent Res Grp, London, England; [Castro-Espin, Carlota] Catalan Inst Oncol, Lhospitalet De Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; [Castro-Espin, Carlota] Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Canc Prevent & Palliat Care Program, Nutr & Canc Grp, Epidemiol, Publ Hlth, Lhospitalet De Llobregat 08908, Spain; [Tumino, Rosario] Hyblean Assoc Epidemiol Res AIRE ONLUS, Ragusa, Italy; [Tjonneland, Anne; Halkjaer, Jytte] Danish Canc Inst, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Tjonneland, Anne] Univ Copenhagen, Dept Publ Hlth, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Drake, Isabel] Lund Univ, Dept Clin Sci Malmo, Malmo, Sweden; [Drake, Isabel] Skane Univ Hosp, Malmo, Sweden; [Ericson, Ulrika] Lund Univ, Dept Clin Sci Malmo, Diabet & Cardiovasc Dis Genet Epidemiol, Malmo, Sweden; [Guevara, Marcela] Inst Salud Publ & Laboral Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; [Guevara, Marcela; Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel; Huerta, Jose Maria] Ctr Invest Biomed Red Epidemiol & Salud Publ, Madrid, Spain; [Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel] Escuela Andaluza Salud Publ, Granada, Spain; [Rodriguez-Barranco, Miguel] Inst Invest Biosanit Granada, Granada, Spain; [Skeie, Guri; Braaten, Tonje; Gram, Inger Torhild] Arctic Univ Norway, Dept Community Med, Tromso, Norway; [Dahm, Christina C.] Aarhus Univ, Dept Publ Hlth, Aarhus, Denmark; [Agnoli, Claudia] Ist Nazl Tumori, Fdn Ist Ricovero & Cura

Carattere Sci, Dept Res, Tumor Genom Unit, Milan, Italy; [Schulze, Matthias B.] German Inst Human Nutr, Dept Mol Epidemiol, D-14558 Nuthetal, Germany; [Huerta, Jose Maria] Murcia Reg Hlth Council, Dept Epidemiol, Murcia, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel angel] Harvard Univ, Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel angel; Toledo Atucha, Estefania] Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fisiopatol Obes & Nutr, Madrid, Spain University of Navarra; University of Navarra; University of Bristol; University of Bristol; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Imperial College London; University of Naples Federico II; Universite Paris Saclay; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Universite Paris Saclay; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); UNICANCER; Gustave Roussy; University of Ioannina; Imperial College London; Institut Catala d'Oncologia; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); University of Copenhagen; Lund University; Lund University; Skane University Hospital; Lund University; Public Health Institute of Navarra; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBERESP; Escuela Andaluza de Salud Publica; UiT The Arctic University of Tromso; Aarhus University; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut fur Ernahrungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbruecke (DIfE); Murcia Regional Health Council; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN Aguilera-Buenosvinos, I (corresponding author), Univ Navarra, Navarra Inst Hlth Res, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, Irunlarrea 1, Pamplona 31009, Spain. iaguilerabuenosvinos@gmail.com M, RODRIGUEZ-BARRANCO/H-4541-2012; Gonzalez-Gil, Esther/AAA-8040-2020; LAOUALI, NASSER/AAU-5159-2021; Toledo, Estefania/H-6211-2014; Dossus, Laure/AAW-9097-2021; Tjonneland, Anne/AGU-0320-2022; Guevara, Marcela/B-4473-2015; Morales Bernstein, Fernanda/JHU-2230-2023; Huerta, José María/N-8654-2015; Agnoli, Claudia/K-5916-2016; Gunter, Marc/AAP-8621-2020; Schulze, Matthias B./AAH-6906-2021; Dahm, Christina/G-9787-2014; Heath, Alicia/A AO-4007-2020 Schulze, Matthias B./0000-0002-0830-5277; Dahm, Christina/0000-0003-0481-2893; Marques, Chloe/0000-0003-3203-7310; Tjonneland, Anne/0000-0003-4385-2097; Heath, Alicia/0000-0001-6517-1300 Instituto de Salud Carlos III [FI19/00236]; Wellcome Trust [224982/Z/22/Z]; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College London; Danish Cancer Society (Denmark); Ligue Contre le Cancer (France); Institut Gustave Roussy (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale (France); Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (France); German Cancer Aid (Germany); German Cancer Research Centre (Germany); German Institute of Human Nutrition Potsdam-Rehbruecke (Germany); Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany); Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (Italy); Compagnia di SanPaolo (Italy); National Research Council (Italy); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (the Netherlands); Netherlands Cancer Registry (the Netherlands); LK Research Funds (the Netherlands); Dutch Prevention Funds (the Netherlands); Zorg Onderzoek Nederland (the Netherlands); World Cancer Research Fund (the Netherlands); Statistics Netherlands (the Netherlands); Health Research Fund-Instituto de Salud Carlos III; Regional government of Andalusia (Spain); Regional government of Asturias

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NCD Risk Factor

Collaboration Worldwide trends in blood pressure from 1975 to 2015: a pooled analysis of 1479 population-based measurement studies with 19.1 million participants LANCET

English Article

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-FACTORS; HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEYS; HYPERTENSION PREVALENCE; UNITED-STATES; SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS; GENDER-DIFFERENCES; SECULAR TRENDS; GLOBAL BURDEN; SODIUM-INTAKE; LOW-INCOME Background Raised blood pressure is an important risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and chronic kidney disease. We estimated worldwide trends in mean systolic and mean diastolic blood pressure, and the prevalence of, and number of people with, raised blood pressure, defined as systolic blood pressure of 140 mm Hg or higher or diastolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg or higher. Methods For this analysis, we pooled national, subnational, or community population-based studies that had measured blood pressure in adults aged 18 years and older. We used a Bayesian hierarchical model to estimate trends from 1975 to 2015 in mean systolic and mean diastolic blood pressure, and the prevalence of raised blood pressure for 200 countries. We calculated the contributions of changes in prevalence versus population growth and ageing to the increase in the number of adults with raised blood pressure. Findings We pooled 1479 studies that had measured the blood pressures of 19.1 million adults. Global age-standardised mean systolic blood pressure in 2015 was 127.0 mm Hg (95% credible interval 125.7-128.3) in men and 122.3 mm Hg (121.0-123.6) in women; age-standardised mean diastolic blood pressure was 78.7 mm Hg (77.9-79.5) for men and 76.7 mm Hg (75.9-77.6) for women. Global age-standardised prevalence of raised blood pressure was 24.1% (21.4-27.1) in men and 20.1% (17.8-22.5) in women in 2015. Mean systolic and mean diastolic blood pressure decreased substantially from 1975 to 2015 in high-income western and Asia Pacific countries, moving these countries from having some of the highest worldwide blood pressure in 1975 to the lowest in 2015. Mean blood pressure also decreased in women in central and eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and, more recently, central Asia, Middle East, and north Africa, but the estimated trends in these super-regions had larger uncertainty than in high-income super-regions. By contrast, mean blood pressure might have increased in east and southeast Asia, south Asia, Oceania, and sub-Saharan Africa. In 2015, central and eastern Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, and south Asia had the highest blood pressure levels. Prevalence of raised blood pressure decreased in high-income and some middle-income countries; it remained unchanged elsewhere. The number of adults with raised blood pressure increased from 594 million in 1975 to 1.13 billion in 2015, with the increase largely in low-income and middle-income countries. The global increase in the number of adults with raised blood pressure is a net effect of increase due to population growth and ageing, and decrease due to declining age-specific prevalence. Interpretation During the past four decades, the highest worldwide blood pressure levels have shifted from high-income countries to low-income countries in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa due to opposite trends, while blood pressure has been persistently high in central and eastern Europe. Funding Wellcome Trust. Copyright (C) The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an Open Access article under the CC BY license. [Zhou, Bi; Bentham, James; Bixby, Honor; Bennett, James E.; Taddei, Cristina; Bilano, Ver; Elliott, Paul; Ezzati, Majid; Chan, Queenie; Gunter, Marc;

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J Daskin, D; Gündüz, U Daskin, Demet;
Gunduz, Ufuk Preparation and evaluation of polymer
based microcarriers for all-trans-retinoic acid PHARMACEUTICAL
DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY English Article
All-trans-retinoic acid; poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide); microparticles; polymeric drug carrier;
drug delivery CELL-PROLIFERATION; DELIVERY; DRUG;
NANOPARTICLES; MICROSPHERES; POLY(DL-LACTIDE-CO-GLYCOLIDE);
MICROPARTICLES; EMULSION; SYSTEMS Polymeric biomaterials are being
investigated for the last several years because of their
controllable properties. In this study, it was aimed to prepare
and evaluate the atRA carrying system using Poly(lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA). Microparticles were characterized in terms of
morphology and encapsulation efficiency. Release studies were
performed for the evaluation of drug release rates. Cytotoxicity
tests were implemented on MCF-7 Human breast cancer cell line for
the investigation of drug and polymer toxicity. The microparticles
were found smooth and spherical in shape. However, as the loaded
drug amount increased, the sizes of microparticles also increased
and the size distribution became less uniform. The sizes of atRA-
loaded microparticles ranged between 1-10 μ m. The encapsulation
efficiency of atRetinoic acid (all-trans-Retinoic acid) was

achieved approximately %90. Approximately, 45% of atRA was released from atRA-loaded microparticles by the end of 4-5 days. Cell growth inhibition was observed after 4 days of incubation of cells with PLGA microparticles. [Daskin, Demet; Gunduz, Ufuk] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey

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Middle East Technical University Middle East Technical University(Middle East Technical University) This study was supported by Scientific Research Project funds of Middle East Technical University. 41 2 2 0 23 TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTDABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OR14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 1083-7450 1097-9867 PHARM DEV TECHNOL Pharm. Dev. Technol. SEP-OCT 2013 18 5

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9 Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy 181MG 22428994 2025-06-24 WOS:000321671100005

J Gebreyesus, T; Gottlieb, N; Sultan, Z; Ghebrezghiabher, HM; Tol, W; Winch, PJ; Davidovitch, N; Surkan, PJ

Gebreyesus, Tsega; Gottlieb, Nora; Sultan, Zebib; Ghebrezghiabher, Habtom Mehari; Tol, Wietse; Winch, Peter J.; Davidovitch, Nadav; Surkan, Pamela J. Barriers to

contraceptive careseeking: the experience of Eritrean asylum-seeking women in Israel ETHNICITY & HEALTH

English Article Family planning; contraception; Eritrean women; migration; Israel; Middle East QUALITATIVE RESEARCH; HEALTH-CARE; MIGRATION; PROTECTION; MIGRANTS; ACCESS; RIGHTS Objectives: In recent years, there has been a mass migration of Eritreans (many seeking political asylum) into Israel after precarious irregular movement across international borders. This study qualitatively explores the structural barriers to family planning (i.e. contraceptive services) for Eritrean women in Israel that are rooted in their temporary legal status and the patchwork of family planning services. Design/Methods: From December 2012 to September 2013, we interviewed 25 key informants (NGO workers, researchers, Eritrean community activists, International NGO representatives and Ministry of Health officials) and 12 Eritrean asylum seekers. We also conducted 8 focus groups with Eritrean asylum seekers. Data were analyzed using both inductive and deductive coding. Results: We identified 7 main barriers to accessing family planning services: (1) distance to health facilities; (2) limited healthcare resources; (3) fragmentation of the healthcare system; (4) cost of contraceptive services; (5) low standard of care in private clinics; (6) discrimination; and (7) language barriers. Conclusion: The political, economic and social marginalization of Eritrean asylum-seeking women in Israel creates structural barriers to family planning services. Their marginalization complicates providers' efforts (NGO and governmental) to provide them with comprehensive healthcare, and hinders their ability to control their sexual and reproductive health. Failure to act on this evidence may perpetuate the pattern of unwanted pregnancies and social and economic disparities in this population.

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Surkan, Pamela/0000-0002-0334-5931; Gebreyesus, Tsega/0000-0001-9382-5076; Gottlieb, Nora/0000-0001-9199-2321; Winch, Peter/0000-0001-8569-5507 Institute of International Education's Boren Fellowship Award Institute of International Education's Boren Fellowship Award This work was supported by Institute of International Education's Boren Fellowship Award. 62 14

14 0 10 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 1355-7858 1465-3419 ETHNIC HEALTH

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18 Ethnic Studies; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Ethnic Studies; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health KK8MQ 29284285

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J Olza, J; de Victoria, EM; Aranceta-Bartrina, J; González-Gross, M; Ortega, RM; Serra-Majem, L; Varela-Moreiras, G; Gil, A Olza, Josune; Martinez de Victoria, Emilio; Aranceta-Bartrina, Javier; Gonzalez-Gross, Marcela; Ortega, Rosa M.; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Varela-Moreiras, Gregorio; Gil, Angel

Adequacy of Critical Nutrients Affecting the Quality of the Spanish Diet in the ANIBES Study NUTRIENTS

English Article adequacy of intake; diet quality; diet quality indexes; dietary recommended intakes; nutrients MEDITERRANEAN DIET; GOLDBERG CUTOFF; ADHERENCE; MORTALITY; SURVIVAL; HEALTH; TRENDS; INCOME; SCORE; GREEK Diet is one of the key modifiable behaviors that can help to control and prevent non-communicable chronic diseases. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the overall diet composition of the population through non-invasive and independent indexes or scores as diet quality indexes (DQIs). The primary aim of the present work was to estimate the adequacy of the intake of critical nutrients in the Spanish "Anthropometry, Intake, and Energy Balance Study" (ANIBES) (n = 2285; 9-75 years), considering, as a reference, the European Food Scientific Authority (EFSA) values for nutrients for the European Union. We also assessed the quality of the diet for adults and older adults using four internationally accepted DQIs, namely the Healthy Diet Indicator (HDI), the Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS), the Mediterranean Diet Score-modified (MDS-mod), and the Mediterranean-Diet Quality Index (MED-

DQI), as well as the ANIBES-DQI, stratified by education and income. The ANIBES-DQI was based on compliance with EFSA and Food and Agriculture Organization recommendations for a selected group of nutrients (i.e., total fat, saturated fatty acids (SFAs), simple sugars, fiber, calcium, vitamin C, and vitamin A), with a total range of 0-7. Misreporting was assessed according to the EFSA protocol, which allowed us to assess the DQIs for both the general population and plausible reporters. The majority of the Spanish population had high intakes of SFAs and sugars and low intakes of fiber, folate, and vitamins A and C. In addition, about half of the population had low DQI scores and exhibited low adherence to the Mediterranean diet pattern. Overall, older adults (>65-75 years) showed better DQIs than adults (18-64 years), without major differences between men and women. Moreover, primary education and low income were associated with low MDS and ANIBES-DQI scores. For the ANIBES-DQI, the percentage of the population with low scores was higher in the whole population (69.5%) compared with the plausible energy reporters (49.0%), whereas for medium and high scores the percentages were higher in plausible reporters (41.2% vs. 26.2% and 9.8% vs. 4.3%, respectively). In conclusion, the present study adds support to marked changes in the Mediterranean pattern in Spain, and low education and income levels seem to be associated with a low-quality diet. Additionally, the misreported evaluation in the ANIBES population suggests that this analysis should be routinely included in nutrition surveys to give more precise and accurate data related to nutrient intake and diet quality.

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Aslan, Tugba Nur; Asik, Elif; Guray, N. Tulin; Volkan, Murvet

The potential application of gold-apoferritin nanocages conjugated with 2-amino-2-deoxy-glucose for imaging of breast cancer cells JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY English Article

Apoferitin; In vitro imaging; Gold nanoparticles; X-ray computed tomography GLUCOSE-METABOLISM; PROTEIN CAGES; NANOPARTICLES; FERRITIN; TUMORS; SIZE; MRI; PLATFORMS; COMPLEX; SILVER

Development of biocompatible and multifunctional nanoprobes for tumor targeting, imaging, and therapy still remains a great challenge. Herein, gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) were synthesized in the cavity of horse spleen apoferritin protein (HoSAF) and protein surface was labeled with 2-amino-2-deoxy-glucose (2DG) as a cell surface glucose transport protein specific targeting probe to study the feasibility of its usage as a computer tomography (CT) contrast agent with tumor targeting capability through in vitro experiments. 2DG conjugated and gold-loaded apoferritin (Au-HoSAF-2DG) nanoparticles (NPs) showed selective targeting for human breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7) cells when compared to normal breast (MCF-10A) cells. This AuNP-based imaging agent was found to be non-cytotoxic in a given concentration range with an apoptotic effect upon longer exposure times towards MCF-7 cells, while MCF-10A cells were affected less. This selective cell death would also be useful for further cancer treatments with the ability of X-ray attenuation in in vitro X-ray and computed tomography (CT) imaging. [GRAPHICS] . [Aslan, Tugba Nur] Necmettin Erbakan Univ, Dept Mol Biol & Genet, Fac Sci, TR-42090 Konya, Turkey; [Asik, Elif; Guray, N. Tulin] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Asik, Elif] Baylor Coll Med, Dept Pediat, Houston, TX 77030 USA; [Guray, N. Tulin] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara,

Turkey; [Volkan, Murvet] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Volkan, Murvet] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Micro & Nanotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey Necmettin Erbakan University; Middle East Technical University; Baylor College of Medicine; Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University Volkan, M (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey.; Volkan, M (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Micro & Nanotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey.

murvet@metu.edu.tr Aslan, Tuğba/KCL-6092-2024; Volkan, Murvet/AAU-8639-2021 Volkan, Murvet/0000-0001-5112-9486; ASLAN, TUGBA NUR/0000-0002-5516-3603 Necmettin Erbakan University Research Funding Center (BAP-Project) [191215003] Necmettin Erbakan University Research Funding Center (BAP-Project) This study was funded by Necmettin Erbakan University Research Funding Center (BAP-Project No: 191215003).

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23 SPRINGER NEW YORK ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, SUITE 4600, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES 0949-8257 1432-1327 J BIOL INORG CHEM J. Biol. Inorg. Chem. DEC 2020 25 8
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14 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry, Inorganic & Nuclear Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry OR4LW 33128617
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J Fiorica, C; Mauro, N; Pitarresi, G; Scialabba, C; Palumbo, FS; Giammona, G Fiorica, Calogero; Mauro, Nicolo; Pitarresi, Giovanna; Scialabba, Cinzia; Palumbo, Fabio S.; Giammona, Gaetano Double-Network-Structured Graphene Oxide-Containing Nanogels as Photothermal Agents for the Treatment of Colorectal Cancer BIOMACROMOLECULES
English Article

NANOMEDICINE; HYDROGELS; DELIVERY; THERAPEUTICS; CELLS
Here, we reported the production of hyaluronic acid/polyaspartamide-based double-network nanogels for the potential treatment of colorectal carcinoma. Graphene oxide, thanks to the huge aromatic surface area, allows to easily load high amount of irinotecan (33.0% w/w) and confers to the system hyperthermic properties when irradiated with a near infrared (NIR) laser beam. We demonstrate that the release of antitumor drug is influenced both by the pH of the external medium and the NIR irradiation process. In vitro biological studies, conducted on human colon cancer cells (HCT 116), revealed that nanogels are uptaken by the cancer cells and, in HA-EDA the presence of the antitumor drug, can produce a synergistic hyperthermic/cytotoxic effect. Finally, 3D experiments demonstrate that it is possible to conduct thermal ablation of solid tumors after the intratumoral administration of nanogels. [Fiorica, Calogero; Mauro, Nicolo; Pitarresi, Giovanna; Scialabba, Cinzia; Palumbo, Fabio S.; Giammona, Gaetano] Univ Palermo, Dept Sci & Technol Biol, Chim Farmaceut STEBICEF, Lab Biocompatible Polymers, Via Archirafi 32, I-90123 Palermo, Italy; [Giammona, Gaetano] Mediterranean Ctr Human Adv Biotechnol Med Chab, Viale Delle Sci Ed 18, I-90128 Palermo, Italy University of Palermo Mauro, N (corresponding author), Univ Palermo, Dept Sci & Technol Biol, Chim Farmaceut STEBICEF, Lab Biocompatible Polymers, Via Archirafi 32, I-90123 Palermo, Italy. nicolo.mauro@unipa.it Mauro, Nicolo/0000-0003-0246-3474; SCIALABBA, Cinzia/0000-0002-5209-9319

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 J Seoud, M; Jaafar, I; Ghanem, R; Soubhieh, C; Adra, A;
 Nassar, A; Khalil, A Seoud, Muhieddine; Jaafar,
 Iman; Ghanem, Rayan; Soubhieh, Christiane; Adra, Abdallah; Nassar,
 Anwar; Khalil, Ali Outcomes of Human Papilloma
 Virus Vaccination in a Private Women Health Clinic in Lebanon
 OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY INTERNATIONAL English
 Article EXTENDED
 MIDDLE-EAST; HPV VACCINE; ACCEPTABILITY; INFECTIONS; PREVENTION;
 SEXUALITY; IMPACT Objectives. The study aims to report on the
 feasibility and associated adverse events of HPV-Vaccination
 (HPVV) in a private clinic setting in Lebanon and, when available,
 the results of subsequent cervical cancer screening. Methods.
 Opportunistic HPV vaccination is offered at the Women's Health
 Center of the AUBMC. We retrospectively reviewed the patients'
 demographic data, the incidence of adverse events, and their
 cytological screening. Results. A cohort of healthy women (n =
 1013) aged 26.2 years (12-54 years) were opportunistically
 vaccinated with one of two HPV vaccines; 845 (83.4%) received the
 quadrivalent vaccine (Q4V), and 151 (14.1%) received the bivalent
 vaccine (B2V). The majority (75.8%) received three doses while 16%
 received two doses. Out of these women, 26.3% (267) became
 sexually active postvaccination (NS2), whereas 17% (174) were
 sexually active prior to vaccination (SA) and the rest 57% (572)
 reported no sexual activity (NS1). Among the SA group, 26%
 (46/147) presented with abnormal cytology at time of vaccination.
 As for the NS2 women, 5% (14/267) had subsequently abnormal
 screening within 37 (12-103) months following vaccination.
 Conclusions. In this observational study, we report the successful
 introduction of HPVV with negligible adverse events. The incidence
 of abnormal cervical cytology was low among our patients.
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J Kaliamurthi, S; Selvaraj, G; Kaushik, AC; Gu, KR; Wei, DQ
 Kaliamurthi, Satyavani; Selvaraj,

Gurudeeban; Kaushik, Aman Chandra; Gu, Ke-Ren; Wei, Dong-Qing
 Designing of CD8⁺ and CD8⁺-
overlapped CD4⁺ epitope vaccine by targeting late and
early proteins of human papillomavirus BIOLOGICS-TARGETS &
THERAPY English Article

 human leukocyte antigen; killer cells; overlapped
epitopes; time course simulation T-CELL EPITOPES; MHC CLASS-I;
INVASIVE CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV INFECTION; TYPE-16 E6; WOMEN;
PEPTIDE; PREDICTION; IDENTIFICATION; EXPRESSION Background and
aim: Human papillomavirus (HPV) is an oncogenic agent that causes
over 90% of cases of cervical cancer in the world. Currently
available prophylactic vaccines are type specific and have less
therapeutic efficiency. Therefore, we aimed to predict the
potential species-specific and therapeutic epitopes from the
protein sequences of HPV45 by using different immunoinformatics
tools. Methods: Initially, we determined the antigenic potential
of late (L1 and L2) and early (E1, E2, E4, E5, E6, and E7)
proteins. Then, major histocompatibility complex class I-
restricted CD8(+) T-cell epitopes were selected based on their
immunogenicity. In addition, epitope conservancy, population
coverage (PC), and target receptor-binding affinity of the
immunogenic epitopes were determined. Moreover, we predicted the
possible CD8(+), nested interferon gamma (IFN-gamma)-producing
CD4(+), and linear B-cell epitopes. Further, antigenicity,
allergenicity, immunogenicity, and system biology-based virtual
pathway associated with cervical cancer were predicted to confirm
the therapeutic efficiency of overlapped epitopes. Results:
Twenty-seven immunogenic epitopes were found to exhibit cross-
protection ($\geq 55\%$) against the 15 high-risk HPV strains (16, 18,
31, 33, 35, 39, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68, 69, 73, and 82). The
highest PC was observed in Europe (96.30%), North America
(93.98%), West Indies (90.34%), North Africa (90.14%), and East
Asia (89.47%). Binding affinities of 79 docked complexes observed
as global energy ranged from -10.80 to -86.71 kcal/mol. In
addition, CD8(+) epitope-overlapped segments in CD4(+) and B-cell
epitopes demonstrated that immunogenicity and IFN-gamma-producing
efficiency ranged from 0.0483 to 0.5941 and 0.046 to 18,
respectively. Further, time core simulation revealed the
overlapped epitopes involved in pRb, p53, COX-2, NF-X1, and HPV45
infection signaling pathways. Conclusion: Even though the results
of this study need to be confirmed by further experimental peptide
sensitization studies, the findings on immunogenic and IFN-gamma-
producing CD8(+) and overlapped epitopes provide new insights into
HPV vaccine development. [Kaliamurthi, Satyavani; Selvaraj,
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Food Sci & Engn, Ctr Interdisciplinary Sci Computat Life Sci,
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9415-2012; Kaliampurthi, Satyavani/D-9417-2012; Wei, Dongqing/E-6398-2010 Selvaraj, Gurudeeban/0000-0002-7223-3853; Kaliampurthi, Satyavani/0000-0002-3604-8810; Wei, Dongqing/0000-0003-4200-7502

Ministry of Science and Technology of China [2016YFA0501703, 2013BAB11B02]; Henan Natural Science Grant [162300410060]; State Key Lab on Microbial Metabolism; Joint Research Funds for Medical and Engineering & Scientific Research at Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Henan University of Technology, Henan Province, China [21450003, 21450004] Ministry of Science and Technology of China (Ministry of Science and Technology, China); Henan Natural Science Grant; State Key Lab on Microbial Metabolism; Joint Research Funds for Medical and Engineering & Scientific Research at Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Henan University of Technology, Henan Province, China The authors are grateful for The Key Research Area Grant 2016YFA0501703 from the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, Henan Natural Science Grant 162300410060, grants from the State Key Lab on Microbial Metabolism, and Joint Research Funds for Medical and Engineering & Scientific Research at Shanghai Jiao Tong University awarded to D-QW. The authors GS and SK are grateful for the Postdoctoral Research Grants 21450003 and 21450004 from Henan University of Technology, Henan Province, China. KG was supported by the research grant 2013BAB11B02 from the Ministry of Science and Technology of China. 103 32

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J Roufayel, R Roufayel, Rabi
Regulation of stressed-induced cell death by the Bcl-2
family of apoptotic proteins MOLECULAR MEMBRANE BIOLOGY
English Article

Apoptosis; Bcl-2 family proteins; caspase; cytochrome c;
cancer COLORECTAL-CANCER CELLS; MITOCHONDRIAL-MEMBRANE; BH3-
ONLY PROTEINS; LEUKEMIA-CELLS; CYTOCHROME-C; T-CELLS; B-CELLS;
PUMA; NOXA; P53 Apoptosis is often deregulated in a number of
human diseases. Heat-induced apoptosis is a model system for
studying the consequences of protein misfolding and is mediated by
the Bcl-2 family of proteins. This family consists of both pro-
apoptotic and anti-apoptotic members that control mitochondrial
integrity. The BH3-only pro-apoptotic members are strong inducers
of apoptotic cell death. Protein damaging stress can activate a
process of cellular destruction known as apoptosis. The pro-
apoptotic BH3-only proteins and transcription factors activate
this death pathway by inhibiting the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family
proteins eliminating cancer cells in a short period of time.

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11 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Cell Biology

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J Finan, RR; Chemaitelly, H; Racoubian, E; Aimagambetova, G;
 Almawi, WY Finan, Ramzi R.; Chemaitelly, Hiam;

Racoubian, Eddie; Aimagambetova, Gulzhanat; Almawi, Wassim Y.

Genetic diversity of human papillomavirus (HPV) as
 specified by the detection method, gender, and year of sampling: a
 retrospective cross-sectional study ARCHIVES OF GYNECOLOGY AND
 OBSTETRICS English Article

Cervical cancer; Genetic diversity; Genotypes; Human
 papillomavirus EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; CERVICAL-CANCER; INFECTION;
 PREVALENCE; WOMEN; RISK; CLASSIFICATION; PERFORMANCE; GENOTYPES;
 SMEAR Purpose This study assesses HPV prevalence and genotype
 distribution in Lebanon, and identifies differentials in HPV
 infection, infection with multiple genotypes, and with high-risk
 genotypes, by sex, age, and year of data collection. Methods Study
 participants comprised 1042 female and 160 male participants
 between 2006 and 2018. HPV genotyping was done by PCR and
 hybridization (2006-2013) or real-time PCR (2013 onwards).
 Diversity of HPV genotypes across gender, age groups, and years of
 data collection was tested by applying Shannon Diversity
 Index. Results The overall HPV prevalence was 44.8% among study
 participants, and threefold higher in women than men. Single HPV
 infection was seen in two-third of HPV-positive participants.
 Women were less likely to be infected with multiple HPV strains,
 but more likely to be infected with high-risk or mixed-risk HPV
 genotypes. HPV-16 (11.0%, 9.8%) and HPV-53 (8.5%, 4.9%) were the
 most prevalent high-risk HPV genotypes in women and men,
 respectively, while HPV-18 prevalence was 4.9% in men and 3.1% in
 women, while HPV-59 prevalence was 6.6% in men and 2.1% in women.
 Samples collected post-2011 from women showed twice higher odds of
 HPV infection than those collected earlier and were threefold more
 likely to be infected with multiple HPV strains, and twice more
 likely to be infected with high-risk genotypes compared to those
 tested earlier. Women scored higher on Shannon index indicating
 high diversity in HPV types and frequency, with trend of increased
 diversity over time. While the odds of HPV infection remained
 associated with sex and temporal trend in multivariable analysis,
 odds of having high-risk genotypes was mainly associated with
 infection with multiple HPV strains. Conclusion Our study showed
 high diversity in HPV genotypes and an increasing trend of
 infection with multiple and high-risk genotypes in recent years.
 Findings underscore the need for effective screening/surveillance
 and HPV vaccination programs. [Finan, Ramzi R.] St Joseph

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Gulzhanat; Almawi, Wassim Y.] Nazarbayev Univ, Sch Med, Astana, Kazakhstan; [Almawi, Wassim Y.] Universitede Tunis Manar, Fac Sci Tunis, Campus Univ El Manar, Tunis 2092, Tunisia American University of Beirut; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Cornell University; Weill Cornell Medicine; Nazarbayev University; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Faculte des Sciences de Tunis (FST) Almawi, WY (corresponding author), Nazarbayev Univ, Sch Med, Astana, Kazakhstan.; Almawi, WY (corresponding author), Universitede Tunis Manar, Fac Sci Tunis, Campus Univ El Manar, Tunis 2092, Tunisia.

wassim.almawi@outlook.com Aimagambetova, Gulzhanat/M-2731-2019; Chemaitelly, Hiam/HPG-8629-2023; Almawi, Wassim/FGW-0821-2022 Almawi, Wassim/0000-0003-1633-9757; Aimagambetova, Gulzhanat/0000-0002-2868-4497 52 6

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TIERGARTENSTRASSE 17, D-69121 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY 0932-0067
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J Panagopoulou, M; Karaglanis, M; Tzitzikou, K; Kessari, N; Arvanitidis, K; Amarantidis, K; Drosos, GI; Gerou, S; Papanas, N; Papazoglou, D; Baritaki, S; Constantinidis, TC; Chatzaki, E

Panagopoulou, Maria; Karaglanis, Makrina;

Tzitzikou, Konstantina; Kessari, Nikoleta; Arvanitidis, Konstantinos; Amarantidis, Kyriakos; Drosos, George I.; Gerou, Spyros; Papanas, Nikolaos; Papazoglou, Dimitrios; Baritaki, Stavroula; Constantinidis, Theodoros C.; Chatzaki, Ekaterini

Mitochondrial Fraction of Circulating Cell-Free DNA as an Indicator of Human Pathology INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES English Article

mitochondrial; ccfDNA; prediabetes; breast cancer; diabetes; osteoarthritis; machine learning BIOMARKER

Circulating cell-free DNA (ccfDNA) of mitochondrial origin (ccf-mtDNA) consists of a minor fraction of total ccfDNA in blood or in other biological fluids. Aberrant levels of ccf-mtDNA have been observed in many pathologies. Here, we introduce a simple and effective standardized Taqman probe-based dual-qPCR assay for the simultaneous detection and relative quantification of nuclear and mitochondrial fragments of ccfDNA. Three pathologies of major burden, one malignancy (Breast Cancer, BrCa), one inflammatory (Osteoarthritis, OA) and one metabolic (Type 2 Diabetes, T2D), were studied. Higher levels of ccf-mtDNA were detected both in BrCa and T2D in relation to health, but not in OA. In BrCa, hormonal receptor status was associated with ccf-mtDNA levels. Machine learning analysis of ccf-mtDNA datasets was used to build biosignatures of clinical relevance. (A) a three-feature biosignature discriminating between health and BrCa (AUC: 0.887) and a five-feature biosignature for predicting the overall survival of BrCa patients (Concordance Index: 0.756). (B) a five-feature biosignature stratifying among T2D, prediabetes and health (AUC: 0.772); a five-feature biosignature discriminating between T2D and health (AUC: 0.797); and a four-feature biosignature identifying prediabetes from health (AUC: 0.795). (C) a

biosignature including total plasma ccfDNA with very high performance in discriminating OA from health (AUC: 0.934). Aberrant ccf-mtDNA levels could have diagnostic/prognostic potential in BrCa and Diabetes, while the developed multiparameter biosignatures can add value to their clinical management.

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Democritus University of Thrace; Hellenic Mediterranean University; Democritus University of Thrace; Democritus University of Thrace; University of Crete; Democritus University of Thrace

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Chatzaki, Ekaterini/CAF-7645-2022; Karaglanis, Makrina/JWO-3435-2024; Arvanitidis, Konstantinos/AGI-3526-2022; Panagopoulou, Maria/KUD-6509-2024 Papazoglou, Dimitrios/0000-0003-4846-2178; Arvanitidis, Konstantinos/0000-0003-0639-2474; Constantinidis, Theodoros/0000-0003-3100-0823; Panagopoulou, Maria/0000-0002-7107-4774; Chatzaki, Ekaterini/0000-0002-5832-4257; Tzitzikou, Konstantina/0009-0006-6466-0106; PAPANAS, NIKOLAOS/0000-0002-7320-785X; Karaglanis, Makrina/0000-0002-9853-3571 European Regional Development Fund of the European Union European Regional Development Fund of the European Union (European Union (EU) Marie Curie Actions) No Statement Available 32 4 4 2

4 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 1661-6596 1422-0067 INT J MOL SCI Int. J. Mol. Sci. APR 2024 25 8

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J D'Onofrio, N; Martino, E; Balestrieri, A; Mele, L; Neglia, G; Balestrieri, ML; Campanile, G D'Onofrio, Nunzia; Martino, Elisa; Balestrieri, Anna; Mele, Luigi; Neglia, Gianluca; Balestrieri, Maria Luisa; Campanile, Giuseppe

SIRT3 and Metabolic Reprogramming Mediate the Antiproliferative Effects of Whey in Human Colon Cancer Cells

whey; colon cancer; SIRT3; mitochondria; metabolism ACTIVATED RECEPTOR-GAMMA; COLORECTAL-CANCER; PROTEIN; EXPRESSION; APOPTOSIS Simple Summary: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths and the most frequently diagnosed cancer type. CRC risk can be preventable by modifiable risk factors, including diet. This study provides evidence on the antiproliferative and pro-apoptotic effects of whey from Mediterranean water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) milk in HT-29, HCT 116, LoVo, and SW480 cells. Results showed that whey induced metabolic dysfunctions and modulated the bioenergetic signature of CRC cells by targeting SIRT3 expression. These findings unveil the anti-neoplastic effects of whey and pave the way for the use of this by-product, rich in bioactive nutrients, in the setting of novel prevention strategies to reduce the risk of CRC.

Emerging strategies to improve healthy aging include dietary interventions as a tool to promote health benefits and reduce the incidence of aging-related comorbidities. The health benefits of milk are also linked to its richness in betaines and short-chain acylcarnitines, which act synergistically in conferring anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties. Whey, despite being a dairy by-product, still has a considerable content of bioactive betaines and acylcarnitines. Here, we investigated the anticancer properties of whey from Mediterranean water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) milk by testing its antiproliferative effects in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells HT-29, HCT 116, LoVo and SW480. Results indicated that treatment with whey for 72 h inhibited cell proliferation ($p < 0.001$), induced cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis via caspase-3 activation, and modulated cell metabolism by limiting glucose uptake and interfering with mitochondrial energy metabolism with the highest effects observed in HT-29 and HCT 116 cells. At molecular level, these effects were accompanied by upregulation of sirtuin 3 (SIRT3) ($p < 0.01$) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)- γ expression ($p < 0.001$), and downregulation of lactate dehydrogenase A (LDHA) ($p < 0.01$), sterol regulatory-element binding protein 1 (SREBP1) ($p < 0.05$), and PPAR- α ($p < 0.01$). Transient SIRT3 gene silencing blocked the effects of whey on the LDHA, PPAR- γ , and PPAR- α protein expressions ($p < 0.01$) suggesting that the whey capacity of perturbing the metabolic homeostasis in CRC cell lines is mediated by SIRT3.

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J Kokkinopoulou, A; McGowan, R; Brogan, Y; Armstrong, J;
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 Kokkinopoulou, Anna; McGowan, Rachel; Brogan, Yvonne;
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 Anthony RETRACTED: Associations between Christian
 Orthodox Church Fasting and Adherence to the World Cancer Research
 Fund's Cancer Prevention Recommendations (Retracted Article)
 NUTRIENTS English Article; Retracted
 Publication fasting; cancer
 prevention; vegetarian; plant-based; fibre; Mediterranean diet
 DIET; IRON Objective: Studies regarding the health effects
 of religious fasting have increased in the last decade. The aim of
 this research was to investigate the relationship between
 Christian Orthodox Church (COC) fasting recommendations and cancer
 risk, with a specific focus on fibre, fruit, vegetables, and red
 and processed meat consumption. Methods: In this cross-sectional
 study, participants included 361 individuals from Northern Greece.
 One hundred and seventy-six participants followed the COC fasting
 regime for more than 10 years, and 185 participants did not follow
 any restrictive dietary patterns. Diet was assessed using a 114-
 item food frequency questionnaire. Results: Fasters had a more
 favourable dietary intake compared to non-fasters, with fasters
 having a higher consumption of fruit and vegetables ($p = 0.009$)
 and a significantly lower consumption of total processed meat ($p <$
 0.001) compared to non-fasters. No significant differences were
 observed in the consumption of fibre and red meat consumption
 between the two groups. Conclusions: Following the World Cancer
 Research Fund Cancer Recommendations, fasters are at a potentially
 lowering risk of developing colorectal cancer than non-fasters due
 to their more favourable dietary intake. Furthermore, higher
 consumption of fruit and vegetables with a lower consumption of
 total processed meat contributes to lower the risk of metabolic
 syndrome. Public health strategies based on following the
 structured COC fasting recommendations might hopefully contribute
 to the prevention of metabolic syndrome and colorectal cancer.

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J Pasanisi, P; Gariboldi, M; Verderio, P; Signoroni, S; Mancini, A; Rivoltini, L; Milione, M; Masci, E; Ciniselli, CM; Bruno, E; Macciotta, A; Belfiore, A; Ricci, MT; Gargano, G; Morelli, D; Apolone, G; Vitellaro, M Pasanisi, Patrizia; Gariboldi, Manuela; Verderio, Paolo; Signoroni, Stefano; Mancini, Andrea; Rivoltini, Licia; Milione, Massimo; Masci, Enzo; Ciniselli, Chiara Maura; Bruno, Eleonora; Macciotta, Alessandra; Belfiore, Antonino; Ricci, Maria Teresa; Gargano, Giuliana; Morelli, Daniele; Apolone, Giovanni; Vitellaro, Marco

A Pilot Low-Inflammatory Dietary Intervention to Reduce Inflammation and Improve Quality of Life in Patients With Familial Adenomatous Polyposis: Protocol Description and Preliminary Results INTEGRATIVE CANCER THERAPIES English

Article FAP; hereditary tumors; low-inflammatory diet; biomarkers; microbiota; quality of life; adenomas; prevention C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; METABOLIC SYNDROME; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION; MARKERS; METAANALYSIS; CONSUMPTION; ADHERENCE; PROFILES; RISK Patients with familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) depend on a lifelong endoscopic surveillance programme and prophylactic surgery, and usually suffer nutritional problems. Intestinal inflammation has been linked to both FAP and colorectal cancer. Epidemiological studies show a relationship between diet and inflammation. Preventive dietary recommendations for FAP patients are so far lacking. We have designed a nonrandomized prospective pilot study on FAP patients to assess whether a low-inflammatory diet based on the Mediterranean diet principles and recipes, by interacting with the microbiota, reduces gastrointestinal markers of inflammation and improves quality of life. This report describes the scientific protocol of the study and reports the participants' adherence to the proposed dietary recommendations. Thirty-four FAP patients older than 18 years, bearing the APC pathogenic variant, who underwent prophylactic total colectomy with ileo-rectal anastomosis were eligible into the study. During the 3-month dietary intervention, they reported improvements in their

stefano.signoroni@istitutotumori.mi.it Masci, Enzo/AAC-1746-2020; Ricci, Maria/C-6433-2017; Macciotta, Alessandra/AAB-9927-2019; Signoroni, Stefano/D-6311-2017; Mancini, Andrea/AAB-4435-2021; Gargano, Giuliana/Q-4497-2019; Gariboldi, Manuela/K-4744-2016; Rivoltini, Licia/I-2450-2012; Vitellaro, Marco/B-8278-2017; Pasanisi, Patrizia/F-4908-2017; bruno, eleonora/D-4093-2017; Belfiore, Antonino/K-7657-2016; Apolone, Giovanni/R-9799-2016; verderio, paolo/B-5034-2017; ciniselli, chiara maura/C-4518-2017

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J Almpnidou, V; Markantonatou, V; Mazaris, AD
Almpnidou, Vasiliki; Markantonatou, Vasiliki; Mazaris,
Antonios D. Thermal heterogeneity along the migration
corridors of sea turtles: Implications for climate change ecology
JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MARINE BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

English Article Adaptive
potential; Long-distance migrants; Mismatch; Mobile species;
Phenology; Species response SATELLITE TRACKING; MARINE TURTLES;
MEDITERRANEAN SEA; CARETTA-CARETTA; SHIFTS; CONSERVATION;
DISTANCE; IMPACTS; FUTURE; AREAS Increased temperatures caused by
anthropogenic climate change are becoming a major challenge for
species. In particular, species that migrate over long distances
are affected by altered climatic conditions at the various sites
they frequent and en route. Here, we investigated whether climatic
conditions experienced by sea turtles during their migration would
change in the future. We focused on the post-nesting migrations of
female loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the
Mediterranean region, to explore climatic variability along four
main migration corridors and their surrounding environment. We
also modeled the impact of earlier onset of migration, as a
potential adaptive behavioral response of Mediterranean
loggerheads. We found that over the next 80 years, sea turtles
will be exposed to significant increases in sea surface
temperatures (SSTs) along their key migration corridors and the
surrounding area (mean rate of 0.24 degrees C increase per
decade). The projected increase in SST falls outside the range of
SSTs currently reported within the examined corridors, but falls
below the threshold defined as the upper thermal limit for this
species. A highly variable climatic mosaic was identified within
the distinct segments of the corridors. We found no evidence to
support that phenological shifts might result in turtles being
exposed to climatic conditions that are similar to current levels,
in the future. Our outputs offer the first comprehensive spatial
assessment of climatic patterns along extended areas used for the
migration of sea turtles and highlight the need to quantify the
relationship between altered conditions and species physiological
and energetic status. This regional analysis could provide a
background methodological framework for mapping and assessing
spatiotemporal patterns of climatic variability along migratory
areas of marine megafauna. [Almpnidou, Vasiliki; Markantonatou,
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planning for biodiversity: developing integrated strategies in a
changing planet"; European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) by the
Operational Programme Human Resources Development, Education and
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biodiversity: developing integrated strategies in a changing planet" (MIS 5005001) under the call for proposals "Supporting researchers with emphasis on new researchers" (EDULLL 34). The project is co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Social Fund-ESF) by the Operational Programme Human Resources Development, Education and Lifelong Learning 2014-2020. 75

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J Ellul, P; Zammita, SC; Katsanos, KH; Cesarini, M; Allocca, M; Danese, S; Karatzas, P; Moreno, SC; Kopylov, U; Fiorino, G; Torres, J; Lopez-Sanroman, A; Caruana, M; Zammit, L; Mantzaris, G
Ellul, Pierre; Zammita, Stephania Chectuti;
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Perception of Reproductive Health in Women with Inflammatory
Bowel Disease JOURNAL OF CROHNS & COLITIS English
Article Inflammatory bowel

disease; fertility; pregnancy; medications; cervical screening
EVIDENCE-BASED CONSENSUS; AMERICAN-CANCER-SOCIETY; PREGNANCY
OUTCOMES; CROHNS-DISEASE; PREVENTION; GUIDELINES; MANAGEMENT;
DIAGNOSIS; COHORT As inflammatory bowel diseases [IBD] affect
female patients almost exclusively during their reproductive age,
issues related to fertility, fecundity, pregnancy, delivery, and
lactation are of utmost importance. Lack of education and
misconceptions regarding the effect of disease and/or treatment on
reproductive outcome may lead to voluntary childlessness and/or
development of unwanted cervical pathologies which may impact
tremendously on patients' welfare and quality of life. The aims of
this study were to assess the perspectives of IBD patients on
fertility, pregnancy and its outcomes, and lactation, as well as
their awareness of human papillomavirus [HPV]-related pathologies
and screening for cervical cancer. This prospective study was
performed across nine different Mediterranean IBD centres between
2014 and 2015 and included consecutive female IBD patients between
the ages of 16 and 50 years. All patients responded to a
questionnaire based on ECCO guidelines. A total of 348 IBD female
patients with a mean age of 37.4 (standard deviation [SD] +/- 2.1)
years were recruited; 50% had a diagnosis of ulcerative colitis,
49.4% had Crohn's disease, and 0.6% patients had a diagnosis of
indeterminate colitis [IC]. A significant proportion of patients [
> 60%] were afraid that IBD may lead to a complicated pregnancy
and that the disease itself and/or its medications can cause fetal
harm. Patients had similar concerns that IBD can be transmitted to
their offspring as well as with regard to breastfeeding.
Counselling from health care professionals with regard to
fertility, pregnancy, and lactation was associated positively with
the highest number of pregnancies and inversely with the lowest
number of patients who considered voluntary childlessness [p <

0.0001]. Patients with a higher level of education were more likely to get pregnant [$p = 0.004$]. There was a low uptake of the HPV vaccine. However, there was a reasonably good uptake of cervical cancer screening. Our study demonstrates that women with IBD have misperceptions about fertility, pregnancy, and health maintenance. We also show that education by physicians has a positive influence. We thus conclude that improved multidisciplinary approaches should be used to educate and implement European guidelines for women with IBD. [Ellul, Pierre; Zammita, Stephania Chectuti; Caruana, Mandy; Zammit, Louise] Mater Dei Hosp, Div Gastroenterol, Msida, Malta; [Katsanos, Konstantinos H.] Univ Ioannina, Sch Med Sci, Dept Internal Med, Ioannina, Greece; [Cesarini, Monica] Univ Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimento Med Interna & Specialita Med, Rome, Italy; [Allocca, Mariangela; Danese, Silvio; Fiorino, Gionata] IRCCS Humanitas, IBD Ctr, Milan, Italy; [Karatzas, Pantelis; Mantzaris, Gerassimos] Evangelismos Med Ctr, Dept Gastroenterol, Athens, Greece; [Moreno, Sara Canora; Lopez-Sanroman, Antonio] Hosp Univ Ramon y Cajal, Dept Gastroenterol, Madrid, Spain; [Kopylov, Uri] Sheba Med Ctr, Dept Gastroenterol, Tel Hashomer, Israel; [Torres, Joana] Hosp Beatriz Angelo, Dept Gastroenterol, Loures, Portugal University of Ioannina; Sapienza University Rome; Evangelismos Hospital; Hospital Universitario Ramon y Cajal; Tel Aviv University; Chaim Sheba Medical Center Ellul, P (corresponding author), Mater Dei Hosp, 2nd Floor Brown Block, Msida, Malta.

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J Berendsen, AM; Kang, JH; Feskens, EJM; de Groot, CPGM;
Grodstein, F; Van de Rest, O Berendsen, A. M.;
Kang, J. H.; Feskens, E. J. M.; de Groot, C. P. G. M.; Grodstein,
F.; Van de Rest, O. Association of long-term

adherence to the mind diet with cognitive function and cognitive
decline in American women JOURNAL OF NUTRITION HEALTH & AGING

English Article

Cognition; dietary pattern; MIND; Mediterranean; DASH
ALZHEIMERS-DISEASE; STOP HYPERTENSION; ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL;
PATTERNS; DEMENTIA; ALLELE; CAROTENOIDS; EPSILON-4; MEMORY; RISK

There is increasing attention for dietary patterns as a potential strategy to prevent cognitive decline. We examined the association between adherence to a recently developed Mediterranean-DASH Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay (MIND) diet with cognitive function and cognitive decline, taking into account the interaction between the apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 genotype and the MIND diet. Population-based prospective cohort study. A total of 16,058 older women aged 70 and over from the Nurses' Health Study. Dietary intake was assessed five times between 1984 and 1998 with a 116-item Food Frequency Questionnaire. The MIND score includes ten brain-healthy foods and five unhealthy foods. Cognition was assessed four times by telephone from 1995 to 2001 (baseline) with the Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status (TICS) and by calculating composite scores of verbal memory and global cognition. Linear regression modelling and linear mixed modelling were used to examine the associations of adherence to the MIND diet with average cognitive function and cognitive change over six years, respectively. Greater long-term adherence to the MIND diet was associated with a better verbal memory score (multivariable-adjusted mean differences between extreme MIND quintiles=0.04 (95%CI 0.01-0.07), p-trend=0.006), but not with cognitive decline over 6 years in global cognition, verbal memory or TICS. Long-term adherence to the MIND diet was moderately associated with better verbal memory in later life. Future studies should address this association within populations at greater risk of cognitive decline.

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Diseases (NIDDK) (United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) (United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); National Institute of Aging(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); Cancer Genetic Markers of Susceptibility initiative of the NCI; Gene Environment-Association Studies (GENEVA) project under the NIH Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative; Merck/Rosetta Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA; NIDDK(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)); Colorectal Cancer GWAS Consortium - NCI Participants, staff and investigators of the NHS are gratefully acknowledged. This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health who provided funding for the Nurses' Health Study (NHS) (grant UM1 CA186107). The NHS cognitive assessment was supported by: R01 AG015424 and R01 AG015424. The NHS and the genetic data collection were supported by the following: the National Cancer Institute (NCI, UM1 CA186107, P01CA087969, P01CA049449, R01CA137178), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK, R01DK058845), and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI, R01HL35464), with additional support for the collection and management of cognitive and genetic data. The NHS assessment of cognitive function was supported by R01 AG015424 from the National Institute of Aging. The NHS Breast Cancer GWAS (dbGaP: phs000147.v1.p1) was performed as part of the Cancer Genetic Markers of Susceptibility initiative of the NCI (R01CA40356, U01CA98233). The NHS type 2 diabetes (T2D, dbGaP:phs000091.v2.p1) and open-angle glaucoma (GA, dbGaP:phs000308.v1.p1) GWAS were funded as part of the Gene Environment-Association Studies (GENEVA) project under the NIH Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (T2D: U01HG004399, GA: U01HG004728). Genotyping for the NHS coronary heart disease GWAS was supported by Merck/Rosetta Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA. The NHS kidney stone GWAS (dbGaP:phs000460.v1.p1) was supported by NIDDK (5P01DK070756). The NHS colon cancer GWAS (dbGAP: in progress) was funded as part of the Colorectal Cancer GWAS Consortium funded by the NCI (U01 CA137088, R01CA059045).

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J Tirosh, O; Shpaizer, A; Kanner, J Tirosh,
Oren; Shpaizer, Adi; Kanner, Joseph Lipid
Peroxidation in a Stomach Medium Is Affected by Dietary Oils
(Olive/Fish) and Antioxidants: The Mediterranean versus Western
Diet JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY

English Article stomach
medium; lipid peroxidation; olive oil; fish oil; antioxidants LOW-

DENSITY-LIPOPOTEIN; RED MEAT CONSUMPTION; FATTY-ACIDS; IN-VITRO; DIABETES-MELLITUS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; OXIDATIVE DAMAGE; PROCESSED MEAT; HEART-DISEASE; END-PRODUCTS Red meat is an integral part of the Western diet, and high consumption is associated with an increased risk of chronic diseases. Using a system that simulated the human stomach, red meat was interacted with different oils (olive/fish) and lipid peroxidation was determined by measuring accumulation of malondialdehyde (MDA) and lipid peroxides (LOOH). Olive oil decreased meat lipid peroxidation from 121.7 +/- 3.1 to 48.2 +/- 1.3 μ M and from 327.1 +/- 9.5 to 77.3 +/- 6.0 μ M as assessed by MDA and ROOH, respectively. The inhibitory effect of olive oil was attributed to oleic acid rather than its polyphenol content. In contrast, fish oils from tuna or an omega-3 supplement dramatically increased meat lipid peroxidation from 96.2 +/- 3.6 to 514.2 +/- 6.7 μ M MDA. Vitamin E inhibited meat lipid peroxidation in the presence of olive oil but paradoxically increased peroxidation in the presence of fish oil. The inhibitory properties of oleic acid may play a key role in the health benefits of the Mediterranean diet. [Tirosh, Oren; Shpaizer, Adi; Kanner, Joseph] Hebrew Univ Jerusalem, Fac Agr Food & Environm, Inst Biochem Food Sci & Nutr, IL-76100 Rehovot, Israel

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J Jakobovich, R; Berry, EM; Levita, A; Levin-Zamir, D
Jakobovich, Ronit; Berry, Elliot M.; Levita, Asia; Levin-Zamir, Diane Developing Healthy
Lifestyle Behaviors in Early Age-An Intervention Study in Kindergartens NUTRIENTS English Article
early childhood; parents; healthy nutrition; kindergarten intervention; Mediterranean lifestyle change; mixed-methods; mathematical-logical thinking; health literacy FOOD-CONSUMPTION PATTERNS; BODY-MASS INDEX; PRESCHOOL-CHILDREN; VEGETABLE INTAKE; OBESITY; PREVENTION; FAMILY; IMPACT; FRUIT; DIET Childhood obesity prevention is a leading public health challenge requiring the adoption of healthy lifestyles at an early age. We examined how the kindergarten environment can promote eating sensibly, drinking water and becoming physically active. The effects of an intervention program among 42 Israeli kindergartens (1048 children, aged 4-6) whose teachers participated in a health education training program were compared to 32 kindergartens (842 children) whose teachers did not undergo this training program. An eight-month intervention program focused on knowledge/mathematical/logical/critical thinking, self-regulation/control acquisition, and sensible decision-making abilities. We hypothesized that nutrition and physical-exercise-

oriented intervention programs, combining knowledge/mathematical logical thinking, would positively impact the quality of children's mid-morning snack and water consumption, their ability to express feelings following physical exercise, and the adoption of healthy lifestyles at home. The quality of mid-morning snacks and water consumption were observed in both groups pre- and post-intervention. Qualitative interviews documented children's subjective feelings following physical exercise. A significant improvement ($p < 0.001$) was observed in the mid-morning snacks composition and in water drinking habits in the intervention group; 80% of children offered a physiological explanation regarding energy expenditure processes following intense physical exercise. In conclusion, kindergarten interventions implemented by trained teachers can promote adoption of health behaviors necessary for obesity prevention. [Jakobovich, Ronit] Tel Aviv Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Hlth Promot, IL-6209804 Tel Aviv, Israel; [Berry, Elliot M.] Hebrew Univ Jerusalem, Braun Sch Publ Hlth, Hadassah Med Sch, Dept Human Nutr & Metab, IL-9103102 Jerusalem, Israel; [Levita, Asia] Technion, Fac Sci & Technol Educ, IL-3498838 Haifa, Israel; [Levin-Zamir, Diane] Univ Haifa, Sch Publ Hlth, IL-3498838 Haifa, Israel; [Levin-Zamir, Diane] Univ Haifa, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Hlth Educ & Promot, Clalit Hlth Serv, IL-6209804 Tel Aviv, Israel Tel Aviv University; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Technion Israel Institute of Technology; University of Haifa; Clalit Health Services; University of Haifa

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J Zhang, T; Naudin, S; Hong, HG; Albanes, D; Männistö, S;
Weinstein, SJ; Moore, SC; Stolzenberg-Solomon, RZ

Zhang, Ting; Naudin, Sabine; Hong, Hyokyung G.; Albanes, Demetrius; Mannisto, Satu; Weinstein, Stephanie J.; Moore, Steven C.; Stolzenberg-Solomon, Rachael Z. Dietary Quality and Circulating Lipidomic Profiles in 2 Cohorts of Middle-Aged and Older Male Finnish Smokers and American Populations JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

alternate Mediterranean diet; alternative Healthy Eating Index; fatty acid; Healthy Eating Index; lipidomics; lipid species HEALTHY EATING INDEX; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; RISK; PATTERN; SUPPLEMENTATION; QUESTIONNAIRE; METABOLOMICS; BIOMARKERS; MARKERS; UPDATE Background: Higher dietary quality is associated with lower disease risks and has not been examined extensively with lipidomic profiles. Objectives: Our goal was to examine associations of the Healthy Eating Index (HEI)-2015, Alternate HEI-2010 (AHEI-2010), and alternate Mediterranean Diet Index (aMED) diet quality indices with serum lipidomic profiles. Methods:

We conducted a cross-sectional analysis of HEI-2015, AHEI-2010, and aMED with lipidomic profiles from 2 nested case-control studies within the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial (n = 627) and the Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study (n = 711). We used multivariable linear regression to determine associations of the indices, derived from baseline food-frequency questionnaires (Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial: 1993-2001, Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study: 1985-1988) with serum concentrations of 904 lipid species and 252 fatty acids (FAs) across 15 lipid classes and 28 total FAs, within each cohort and metaanalyzed results using fixed-effect models for lipids significant at Bonferroni-corrected threshold in common in both cohorts. Results: Adherence to HEI-2015, AHEI-2010, or aMED was associated positively with 31, 41, and 54 lipid species and 8, 6, and 10 class-specific FAs and inversely with 2, 8, and 34 lipid species and 1, 3, and 5 class-specific FAs, respectively. Twenty-five lipid species and 5 class-specific FAs were common to all indices, predominantly triacylglycerols, FA22:6 [docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)]-containing species, and DHA. All indices were positively associated with total FA22:6. AHEI-2010 and aMED were inversely associated with total FA18:1 (oleic acid) and total FA17:0 (margaric acid), respectively. The identified lipids were most associated with components of seafood and plant proteins and unsaturated:saturated fat ratio in HEI-2015; eicosapentaenoic acid plus DHA in AHEI-2010; and fish and monounsaturated:saturated fat ratio in aMED. Conclusions: Adherence to HEI-2015, AHEI-2010, and aMED is associated with serum lipidomic profiles, mostly triacylglycerols or FA22:6-containing species, which are related to seafood and plant proteins, eicosapentaenoic acid-DHA, fish, or fat ratio index components. [Zhang, Ting; Naudin, Sabine; Albanes, Demetrius; Weinstein, Stephanie J.; Moore, Steven C.; Stolzenberg-Solomon, Rachael Z.] NIH, NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Biostat Branch, Rockville, MD 20894 USA; [Naudin, Sabine] WHO, Nutr & Metab Branch, Int Agcy Res Canc, Lyon, France; [Hong, Hyokyung G.] NIH, NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Biostat Branch, Rockville, MD USA; [Mannisto, Satu] Finnish Inst Hlth & Welf, Dept Publ Hlth & Welf, Helsinki, Finland National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH National Cancer Institute- Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH National Cancer Institute- Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics

Stolzenberg-Solomon, RZ (corresponding author), NIH, NCI, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Biostat Branch, Rockville, MD 20894 USA. rs221z@nih.gov Weinstein, Stephanie/P-1627-2017; Hong, Hyokyung/ABG-6009-2020; Moore, Steven/D-8760-2016; Solomon, Rachael/Y-9280-2018 Moore, Steven/0000-0002-8169-1661; Hong, Hyokyung/0000-0002-4280-6243; Solomon, Rachael/0000-0003-3698-7006 Intramural Research Program, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics of the United States National Cancer Institute; National Institutes of Health; Department of Health and Human Services; National Cancer Institute [ZIACP010202] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER Intramural Research Program, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics of the United States National Cancer Institute; National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services) National Institutes of

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J Newman, TM; Shively, CA; Register, TC; Appt, SE; Yadav, H;
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M.; Shively, Carol A.; Register, Thomas C.; Appt, Susan E.; Yadav,
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Uberseder, Beth; Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Wilson, Adam S.; Reeves,
Kimberly D.; Chappell, Mark C.; Tooze, Janet A.; Cook, Katherine
L.

Diet, obesity, and the gut microbiome as
determinants modulating metabolic outcomes in a non-human primate
model MICROBIOME English Article

Metagenomic sequencing; Metabolomics; Western and
Mediterranean diet; Body fat composition; *Prevotella copri*;
Eubacterium siraeum; Urinary carnitine metabolites; Uremic toxins

Background: The objective of this study was to
increase understanding of the complex interactions between diet,
obesity, and the gut microbiome of adult female non-human primates
(NHPs). Subjects consumed either a Western (n=15) or Mediterranean
(n=14) diet designed to represent human dietary patterns for 31
months. Body composition was determined using CT, fecal samples
were collected, and shotgun metagenomic sequencing was performed.
Gut microbiome results were grouped by diet and adiposity.

Results: Diet was the main contributor to gut microbiome bacterial
diversity. Adiposity within each diet was associated with subtle
shifts in the proportional abundance of several taxa.

Mediterranean diet-fed NHPs with lower body fat had a greater
proportion of *Lactobacillus animalis* than their body fat
counterparts. Higher body fat Western diet-fed NHPs had more
Ruminococcus champaneliensis and less *Bacteroides* uniformis than
their low body fat counterparts. Western diet-fed NHPs had
significantly higher levels of *Prevotella copri* than Mediterranean
diet NHPs. Western diet-fed subjects were stratified by *P. copri*
abundance (*P. copri*(HIGH) versus *P. copri*(LOW)), which was not
associated with adiposity. Overall, Western diet-fed animals in
the *P. copri*(HIGH) group showed greater proportional abundance of
B. ovatus, *B. faecis*, *P. stercora*, *P. brevis*, and
Faecalibacterium prausnitzii than those in the Western *P.*
copri(LOW) group. Western diet *P. copri*(LOW) subjects had a
greater proportion of *Eubacterium siraeum*. *E. siraeum* negatively
correlated with *P. copri* proportional abundance regardless of
dietary consumption. In the Western diet group, Shannon diversity

was significantly higher in P. copri(LOW) when compared to P. copri(HIGH) subjects. Furthermore, gut E. siraeum abundance positively correlated with HDL plasma cholesterol indicating that those in the P. copri(LOW) population may represent a more metabolically healthy population. Untargeted metabolomics on urine and plasma from Western diet-fed P. copri(HIGH) and P. copri(LOW) subjects suggest early kidney dysfunction in Western diet-fed P. copri(HIGH) subjects. Conclusions: In summary, the data indicate diet to be the major influencer of gut bacterial diversity. However, diet and adiposity must be considered together when analyzing changes in abundance of specific bacterial taxa. Interestingly, P. copri appears to mediate metabolic dysfunction in Western diet-fed NHPs. [Newman, Tiffany M.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Canc Biol, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Shively, Carol A.; Register, Thomas C.; Appt, Susan E.; Uberseder, Beth] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Sect Comparat Med, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Yadav, Hariom] Univ S Florida, Dept Neurosurg & Brain Repair, USF Ctr Microbiome Res, Tampa, FL USA; [Yadav, Hariom; Reeves, Kimberly D.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Internal Med Mol Med, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Colwell, Rita R.; Fanelli, Brian; Dadlani, Manoj; Graubics, Karlis] CosmosID, Rockville, MD USA; [Nguyen, Uyen Thao; Ramamoorthy, Sivapriya] Metabolon, Raleigh, NC USA; [Clear, Kenysha Y. J.; Wilson, Adam S.; Chappell, Mark C.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Surg, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Tooze, Janet A.; Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Comprehens Canc Ctr, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Tooze, Janet A.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Biostat & Data Sci, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA; [Cook, Katherine L.] Wake Forest Sch Med, 575 N Patterson Ave, Suite 340, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; State University System of Florida; University of South Florida; Wake Forest University; Metabolon; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University Cook, KL (corresponding author), Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Canc Biol, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA.; Cook, KL (corresponding author), Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Surg, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA.; Cook, KL (corresponding author), Wake Forest Sch Med, Comprehens Canc Ctr, Winston Salem, NC 27157 USA.; Cook, KL (corresponding author), Wake Forest Sch Med, 575 N Patterson Ave, Suite 340, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA.klcook@wakehealth.edu Chappell, Mark/AAX-9087-2021; Shively, Carol/L-2921-2019; Zhang, Xiangyang/ABC-7380-2022; Yadav, Hariom/I-2455-2018; Register, Thomas/KLY-9188-2024 Register, Thomas/0000-0002-4078-0166; Dadlani, Manoj/0000-0002-8223-7006 Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program Breakthrough Level 2 Award [W81XWH-20-1-0014]; American Cancer Society [RSG-16-204-01-NEC]; Susan G. Komen foundation [CCR18547795]; NIH [HL-087103, HL-122393, HL-146818]; Wake Forest Claude Pepper Older Americans Independence Center [P30 AG21332]; Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant [P30CA012197]

Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program Breakthrough Level 2 Award(United States Department of Defense); American Cancer Society(American Cancer Society); Susan G. Komen foundation(Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Wake Forest Claude Pepper Older Americans Independence Center; Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer

Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant This research was supported by the Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program Breakthrough Level 2 Award W81XWH-20-1-0014 (to K.L.C.), American Cancer Society Research Scholar Grant RSG-16-204-01-NEC (to K.L.C.), Career Catalyst Grant from the Susan G. Komen foundationCCR18547795 (to K.L.C.), and NIH grants HL-087103 (to C.A.S.), HL-122393 (to T.C.R.), and HL-146818 (M.C.C). Wake Forest Claude Pepper Older Americans Independence Center grant P30 AG21332 (to T.C.R.). Shared resource services were provided by the Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center's NCI Cancer Center Support Grant (P30CA012197)

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J Bulló, M; Garcia-Aloy, M; Martínez-González, MA; Corella, D; Fernández-Ballart, JD; Fiol, M; Gómez-Gracia, E; Estruch, R; Ortega-Calvo, M; Francisco, S; Flores-Mateo, G; Serra-Majem, L; Pintó, X; Covas, MI; Ros, E; Lamuela-Raventós, R; Salas-Salvadó, J

Bullo, Monica; Garcia-Aloy, Mar; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Corella, Dolores; Fernandez-Ballart, Joan D.; Fiol, Miquel; Gomez-Gracia, Enrique; Estruch, Ramon; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel; Francisco, Silvia; Flores-Mateo, Gemma; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pinto, Xavier; Covas, Maria-Isabel; Ros, Emilio; Lamuela-Raventós, Rosa; Salas-Salvado, Jordi Association between a healthy lifestyle and general obesity and abdominal obesity in an elderly population at high cardiovascular risk

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE English Article

Health behavior; Lifestyle;

Mediterranean diet; Physical exercise; Smoking; Obesity; Abdominal obesity PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; BODY-FAT DISTRIBUTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; NORFOLK COHORT; ALCOHOL INTAKE; WEIGHT CHANGE; MASS INDEX; WOMEN Background: Diet, smoking and physical activity are important modifiable lifestyle factors that can influence body weight and fat accumulation. We assessed the relationship between lifestyle and obesity risk in a baseline analysis of the PREDIMED study, a randomized dietary primary prevention trial conducted in Spain. Methods: 7000 subjects at high cardiovascular risk were assessed cross-sectionally. A healthy lifestyle pattern (HLP) was determined using a score including: adherence to the Mediterranean diet, moderate alcohol consumption, expending ≥ 200 kcal/day in leisure-time physical activity, and non-smoking. Results: Inverse linear trends were observed between the HLP-score and body-mass-index (BMI) or waist circumference ($p < 0.001$). The BMI and waist circumference of participants with a HLP-score=4 were, respectively, 1.3 kg/m² (95% CI: 0.9 to 1.7) and 4.3 cm (3.1 to 5.4) lower than those of subjects with an HLP The odds ratios of general obesity and abdominal obesity for an HLP score of 4 compared to an HPL score ≤ 1 were 0.50 (0.42 to 0.60) and 0.51 (0.41 to 0.62), respectively Conclusion: A combination of four healthy lifestyle behaviors was associated with a lower prevalence of general obesity and abdominal obesity in Mediterranean elderly subjects at high cardiovascular risk. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All

rights reserved. [Bullo, Monica; Garcia-Aloy, Mar; Fernandez-Ballart, Joan D.; Salas-Salvado, Jordi] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Human Nutr Unit, Hosp Univ Sant Joan Reus, IISPV, E-43201 Reus, Spain; [Fernandez-Ballart, Joan D.] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Prevent Med & Publ Hlth Unit, IISPV, E-43201 Reus, Spain; [Bullo, Monica; Garcia-Aloy, Mar; Corella, Dolores; Fiol, Miquel; Estruch, Ramon; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel; Flores-Mateo, Gemma; Covas, Maria-Isabel; Ros, Emilio; Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa; Salas-Salvado, Jordi] CIBER Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutr CIBERObn, Inst Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; [Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Univ Navarra, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Corella, Dolores] Univ Valencia, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, E-46003 Valencia, Spain; [Fiol, Miquel] Univ Inst Hlth Sci Invest, Palma De Mallorca, Spain; [Gomez-Gracia, Enrique] Univ Malaga, Dept Prevent Med, E-29071 Malaga, Spain; [Estruch, Ramon] Hosp Clin Barcelona, Inst Invest Biomed Augusti Pi Sunyer IDIBAPS, Dept Internal Med, Barcelona, Spain; [Ortega-Calvo, Manuel] Esperanza Macarena Hlth Ctr, Primary Care Div Sevilla, Dept Family Med, Seville, Spain; [Francisco, Silvia] Hosp Txangorritxu, Clin Trial Unit, Vitoria, Spain; [Flores-Mateo, Gemma] IDIAP Jordi Gol, Primary Hlth Care Div & Res, Barcelona, Spain; [Serra-Majem, Lluís] Univ Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Dept Clin Sci, Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Spain; [Pinto, Xavier] Bellvitge Hosp, Internal Med Serv, Lhospitalet De Llobregat, Spain; [Covas, Maria-Isabel] IMIM Inst Recerca Hosp Mar, Cardiovasc Risk & Nutr Res Grp, Barcelona, Spain; [Ros, Emilio] Hosp Clin Barcelona, IDIBAPS, Lipid Clin Endocrinol & Nutr Serv, Barcelona, Spain; [Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa] Sch Pharm, Dept Nutr & Bromatol, Barcelona, Spain Universitat Rovira i Virgili; Institut d'Investigacio Sanitaria Pere Virgili (IISPV); Universitat Rovira i Virgili; Institut d'Investigacio Sanitaria Pere Virgili (IISPV); CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; University of Navarra; University of Valencia; Universidad de Malaga; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); Bellvitge University Hospital; Hospital del Mar Research Institute; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS

Salas-Salvadó, J (corresponding author), Univ Rovira & Virgili, Human Nutr Unit, Fac Med & Healthy Sci, C St Llorenç 21, E-43201 Reus, Spain. Flores-Mateo, Gemma/MSV-5130-2025; Estruch, Ramon/AAZ-3723-2020; Pintó, Xavier/AGI-4297-2022; Serra-Majem, Lluís/I-6708-2019; Fernández Barredo, Juan/JLK-8499-2023; Corella, Dolores/L-9888-2014; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel/AAE-7669-2019; Bullo, Monica/F-2925-2016; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/C-7229-2017; Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa M/F-3986-2016; Garcia-Aloy, Mar/A-9141-2012; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel/D-6960-2015; , MIQUEL FIOI SALA/F-6793-2016 Gomez Gracia, Enrique/0000-0002-1281-5798; Flores-Mateo, Gemma/0000-0001-6901-7327; Bullo, Monica/0000-0002-0218-7046; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A./0000-0002-3917-9808; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/0000-0003-2700-7459; Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa M/0000-0002-1287-4560; Fernandez-Ballart, Joan D./0000-0002-1320-6484; Garcia-Aloy, Mar/0000-0002-1330-6610; Ros, Emilio/0000-0002-2573-1294; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel/0000-0003-2391-0106; Serra-Majem, Lluís/0000-0002-9658-9061; Pinto Sala, Xavier/0000-0002-2216-2444; , MIQUEL FIOI SALA/0000-0002-5370-1391 Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias) [PI051839, PI070240, PI070954, G03/140, RD06/0045]

Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government) We thank all the participants of the PREDIMED study. This project has been funded by the Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias) projects PI051839, PI070240, PI070954, G03/140, RD06/0045 FEDER (Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional). CIBERObn is an initiative of Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain. None of the funding sources played a role in the experimental design, the collection, analysis or interpretation of data, the writing of the report or the decision to submit the paper for publication.

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J Hermansen, AS; Hundebo, PO; Birkelund, GE

Hermansen, Are Skeie; Hundebo, Pal Oskar; Birkelund, Gunn
Elisabeth Spatial Assimilation at a Halt?

Intergenerational Persistence in Neighborhood Contexts among
Immigrant Minorities in Norway INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW
English Article

immigrant assimilation; contextual mobility; neighborhood attainment ETHNIC SEGREGATION; MOBILITY; TRANSMISSION; POVERTY; DISCRIMINATION; COMMUNITIES; INTEGRATION; POPULATION; ATTAINMENT; INEQUALITY Spatial assimilation theory claims that immigrants' acculturation and socioeconomic progress will lead to converging neighborhood attainment relative to non-migrant natives. Recently, it has been argued that equalization of local services and life chances across neighborhoods in egalitarian welfare states may delay spatial assimilation by reducing immigrants' incentives to move out of low-income areas with many (co-ethnic) immigrant neighbors. In this article, we extend this argument to study whether neighborhood equalization also contributes to intergenerational persistence in neighborhood contexts among descendants of immigrants in Norway. Using administrative data, we find that immigrant descendants as adults often remain in neighborhood contexts that resemble their childhood neighborhoods, characterized by relative economic disadvantage and comparatively few ethnic majority residents. Intergenerational persistence in neighborhood contexts is strongest among descendants of immigrants from Pakistan, the Middle East, and Africa. The remaining immigrant-native gaps in spatial economic inequality largely reflect differences in individuals' education and earnings, family background, and childhood neighborhood context, but these factors matter less for ethnic neighborhood segregation. For both economic and ethnic dimensions of neighborhood attainment, childhood neighborhood context is the factor that matters most in accounting for immigrant-native gaps, whereas individual socioeconomic attainment is the least important. Overall, our findings point to a pattern of "uneven assimilation" among immigrant descendants, where spatial assimilation is slow despite rapid socioeconomic

progress across immigrant generations in the egalitarian Norwegian welfare state. [Hermansen, Are Skeie; Birkelund, Gunn Elisabeth] Univ Oslo, Oslo, Norway; [Hermansen, Are Skeie] Stockholm Univ, Stockholm, Sweden; [Hundebo, Pal Oskar] Oslo Metropolitan Univ, Oslo, Norway University of Oslo; Stockholm University; Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet) Hermansen, AS (corresponding author), Univ Oslo, Dept Sociol & Human Geog, Oslo, Norway.; Hermansen, AS (corresponding author), Stockholm Univ, Swedish Inst Social Res, Stockholm, Sweden. a.s.hermansen@sosgeo.uio.no

Hundebo, Pål Oskar/KHX-7715-2024 Hermansen, Are Skeie/0000-0001-8783-0362 NordForsk [95263]; Research Council of Norway [236793, 287016] NordForsk(NordForsk); Research Council of Norway(Research Council of Norway) The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The current study was funded by grants from NordForsk (Grant number 95263) and the Research Council of Norway (Grant Nos. 236793 and 287016). This research used Norwegian administrative data provided by Statistics Norway.

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J Panahi, B; Sepahi, AA; Farzanehpour, M

Panahi, Bahareh; Sepahi, Abbas A.; Farzanehpour, Mahdieh
Frequency and genotyping of human papillomavirus in
patients with DNA tracking technique during 1996-99 ROMANIAN
JOURNAL OF MILITARY MEDICINE English Article

human papillomavirus; frequency;
genotype; DNA tracking technique CERVICAL-CANCER; E-CADHERIN;
MICRORNA; TYPE-16; TRANSFORMATION; EXPRESSION; MOUSE; CELLS;
PAPILLOMATOSIS; PROLIFERATION The prevalence of human
papillomavirus (HPV) infections and their role in cervical cancer
have been well documented in numerous articles, but it seems that
a study in this field in developing countries and the Middle East,
including Iran. It's not done. Therefore, the present study was
designed and performed to investigate the frequency and genotyping
of human papillomavirus in patients by DNA tracking technique.
This study was a population-based study in which the frequency and
genotyping of human papillomavirus in patients by tracking
technique was designed and performed on 534 men and women living
in Tehran by DNA tracking technique. Sequences obtained using the
NCBI site were analyzed at

(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/LaserGene) and Bio edit
software. So that in three low-risk groups including 6 and 11
genotypes, Intermediate risk includes 26-31-33-35-39-40-42-45-49-
51- 52-53 genotypes -55-56-58-59-66-63-83 and High risk includes
16 & 18 genotypes were divided. According to the results, the
prevalence of the papilloma virus in the study population was
21.16%, of which 19.46% were in the high-risk group, 69.89% were
in the intermediate-risk group and 50.43% were in the low-risk
group. According to the results of the present study, although the
prevalence of HPV in the study population is less than in many
countries in the world, it is suggested that conducting

epidemiological studies in the country to extract the true prevalence and plan to prevent and control this disease. [Panahi, Bahareh; Sepahi, Abbas A.] Islamic Azad Univ, Sch Biol Sci, Dept Microbiol, North Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran; [Farzanehpour, Mahdieh] Baqiyatallah Univ Med Sci, Appl Virol Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran Islamic Azad University; Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences (BMSU) Farzanehpour, M (corresponding author), Baqiyatallah Univ Med Sci, Appl Virol Res Ctr, Tehran, Iran.

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Zouheir, Yassine; Daouam, Samira; Hamdi,
Salsabil; Alaoui, Abdelaaziz; Fechtali, Taoufiq

Knowledge of Human Papillomavirus and Acceptability to
Vaccinate in Adolescents and Young Adults of the Moroccan
Population JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC AND ADOLESCENT GYNECOLOGY
English Article

Human papillomavirus vaccine; Adolescents; Knowledge;
Acceptability EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; CERVICAL-CANCER; HPV
VACCINE; SCHOOL-STUDENTS; AWARENESS; WOMEN; INFECTIONS; ATTITUDES;
BURDEN Study Objective: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
is estimated to play an etiologic role in 99.7% of cervical
cancer. Vaccines can prevent up to 70% of the cervical cancer
caused by HPV 16 and 18. The present study was designed to define
the knowledge of HPV and HPV vaccine acceptability among Moroccan
youth. Design, Setting, Participants, Interventions, and Main
Outcome Measures: A nationwide anonymous questionnaire with a
sample of 688 adolescents (12-17 years) and 356 young adults (18-
30 years) was organized, that asked about HPV, origin of cervical
cancer, Papanicolaou (Pap) test, and acceptability of HPV vaccine.
Data were analyzed using univariate and multivariate logistic
regression methods. Results: Overall, a low frequency (213/1044 =
20%) of HPV knowledge was observed among the studied population. A
multivariate model analysis showed that age, educational level,
and knowledge of the Pap test remained significantly associated
factors with HPV knowledge. Additionally, only 27% (282/1044) of
participants were willing to accept HPV vaccination. Highest
acceptability was observed among young adults compared with
adolescents (166/356 = 46.6% vs 116/688 = 16.9%). Sixty-two
percent (103/165) of male participants accepted the HPV vaccine
compared with only 20.4% (179/879) of female participants.
Educational level, type of school, and knowledge of the Pap test
were associated factors with HPV vaccine acceptability in a
multivariate model analysis. Conclusion: The present study showed
a low level of HPV knowledge and HPV vaccine acceptability among
Moroccan youth. Promotion of activities and sensitization are
required to maximize public awareness in the future. This
objective can be achieved with the use of media, active efforts by
health care providers, and introduction of sexual education in

school programs. [Zouheir, Yassine; Hamdi, Salsabil; Fechtali, Taoufiq] Hassan II Univ, Fac Sci & Tech, Lab Neurosci Integrated Dis & Nat Subst, Mohammadia, Morocco; [Alaoui, Abdelaaziz] Cadi Ayyad Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Lab Biotechnol Valorisation & Protection of AgroResources, Marrakech, Morocco Hassan II University of Casablanca; Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech Zouheir, Y (corresponding author), Hassan II Univ, Fac Sci & Tech, Lab Neurosci Integrated Dis & Nat Subst, Mohammadia, Morocco.

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J Hoyt, M; Song, YQ; Gao, SJ; O'Palka, J; Zhang, JJ
Hoyt, Margaret; Song, Yiqing; Gao, Sujuan; O'Palka, Jacquelynn; Zhang, Jianjun Associations between Two
Dietary Quality Scores and Pancreatic Cancer Risk in a US National
Prospective Cohort Study JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN NUTRITION
ASSOCIATION English Article

Pancreatic cancer; nutrition; Healthy Eating Index
2015; Diet Quality Index; revised; prospective cohort study
HEALTHY EATING INDEX; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BREAST-CANCER;
GLYCEMIC LOAD; FRUIT INTAKE; METAANALYSIS; PATTERNS;
REPRODUCIBILITY; CONSUMPTION; MORTALITYObjectiveMost previous
studies investigated the associations between intake of individual
nutrients and risk of disease, which failed to consider the
potential interactions and correlations between various nutrients
contained in food. Although dietary quality scores provide a
comprehensive evaluation of the entire diet, it remains elusive
whether they are associated with the risk of pancreatic
cancer.MethodsDietary intake data collected with the Dietary
Questionnaire (DQX) and Diet History Questionnaire (DHQ) were used
to calculate HEI-2015 and DQI-R scores for participants in the
Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian (PLCO) Cancer Screening
Trial. A high score indicates an increased intake of adequacy
components and a decreased intake of moderation components. This
study included 252 cases of pancreatic cancer documented from
58,477 persons during a median follow-up of 12.2 years in the DQX
cohort and 372 cases of pancreatic cancer ascertained from 101,721
persons during a median follow-up of 8.9 years in the DHQ cohort.
Cox proportional hazards regression analysis was performed to
calculate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for
the associations between the two dietary quality scores and
pancreatic cancer risk.ResultsAfter adjustment for confounders,
HEI-2015 and DQI-R scores were not significantly associated with
pancreatic cancer risk. However, a significantly lower risk was
observed for overweight persons with a higher HEI-2015 score in
the DQX cohort (HR [95% CI] comparing the highest with lowest
tertile: 0.52 [0.32, 0.85], p for trend = 0.009) and those with
higher scores of some individual
components.ConclusionCollectively, overall dietary quality is not

associated with an altered risk of pancreatic cancer in this US population. Previous studies evaluating the roles of individual nutrients in the etiology of pancreatic cancer fails to consider the potential interactions and correlations between various nutrients contained in food. We investigated the associations between overall dietary quality scores (HEI-2015 and DQI-R) and pancreatic cancer risk in a large prospective cohort study. The findings of this study can help inform a novel and practical approach to primary prevention of this deadly disease through dietary modification and intervention. [Hoyt, Margaret; Song, Yiqing; Zhang, Jianjun] Indiana Univ, Richard M Fairbanks Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 1050 Wishard Blvd, RG6120, Indianapolis, IN 46202 USA; [Gao, Sujuan] Indiana Univ, Richard M Fairbanks Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat & Hlth Data Sci, Indianapolis, IN USA; [Gao, Sujuan] Sch Med, Indianapolis, IN USA; [O'Palka, Jacquelynn] Indiana Univ, Sch Hlth & Human Sci, Dept Nutr & Dietet, Indianapolis, IN USA; [Zhang, Jianjun] Indiana Univ, Melvin & Bren Simon Comprehens Canc Ctr, Indianapolis, IN USA Indiana University System; Indiana University Indianapolis; Indiana University System; Indiana University Indianapolis; Indiana University System; Indiana University Indianapolis; Indiana University System; Indiana University Indianapolis Zhang, JJ (corresponding author), Indiana Univ, Richard M Fairbanks Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 1050 Wishard Blvd, RG6120, Indianapolis, IN 46202 USA. JZ21@iu.edu Zhang, Jianjun/KEJ-3941-2024 Hoyt, Margaret/0000-0002-9486-2095 Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial We thank the National Cancer Institute for access to data collected by the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial. The statements contained herein are solely those of the authors and do not represent or imply concurrence or endorsement by the National Cancer Institute.

63 1 1 2 2 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 2769-7061 2769-707X J AM NUTR ASSOC J. Am. Nutr. Assoc. MAY 18 2024 43 4 345 355 10.1080/27697061.2023.2289520 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/27697061.2023.2289520> NOV 2023 11 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics OK604 38096044 2025-06-24 WOS:001126426400001

J Ben-Arye, E; Mahajna, J; Aly, R; Ali-Shtayeh, MS; Bentur, Y; Lev, E; Deng, G; Samuels, N Ben-Arye, Eran; Mahajna, Jamal; Aly, Radi; Ali-Shtayeh, Mohammed Saleem; Bentur, Yedidia; Lev, Efraim; Deng, Gary; Samuels, Noah

Exploring an herbal "wonder cure" for cancer: a multidisciplinary approach JOURNAL OF CANCER RESEARCH AND CLINICAL ONCOLOGY English Article

Integrative medicine; Herbal medicine; Complementary medicine; Quality-of-life (QOL); Drug-herb interactions; Ephedra foeminea ARAB PATIENTS; MEDICINE; ONCOLOGY; COMPLEMENTARY; PERSPECTIVES; ISRAEL; CARE; QUACKERY; EPHEDRA; HEALTH The unmonitored use of herbal medicinal remedies by patients with cancer presents a significant challenge to oncology healthcare professionals. We describe an increasingly popular herbal "wonder drug," Ephedra foeminea (Alanda in Arabic), whose use has spread from the Palestinian patient population throughout the Middle East. We conducted a multicentered and

multidisciplinary collaborative research effort in order to understand the potential benefits and harms of this popular herbal remedy. We conducted an in-depth search of the medical literature, both traditional and modern, for any mention of the clinical use of Alanda for the treatment of cancer. We then tested the remedy, first for toxic ephedra alkaloid components and then for anticancer effects, as well as effects on the cytotoxic activity of chemotherapy agents (cisplatin and carboplatin) on breast cancer cell cultures. We found no mention in the literature, both conventional and traditional, on the use of Alanda for the treatment of cancer. Laboratory testing did not find any toxic components (i.e., ephedra alkaloids) in the preparation. However, in vitro exposure to Alanda led to a reduced cytotoxic effect of chemotherapy on breast cancer cell cultures. The use of an integrative ethnobotanical, laboratory and clinical research-based approach can be extremely helpful when providing nonjudgmental and evidence-based guidance to patients with cancer, especially on the use of traditional herbal medicine. The effectiveness and safety of these products need to be examined by integrative physicians who are dually trained in both complementary medicine and supportive cancer care.

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Mahajna, Jamal/0000-0003-2218-2039; Lev, Efraim/0000-0002-9914-4164; ali-shtayeh, Mohammed Saleem/0000-0001-9795-4238 NCI NIH HHS [P30 CA008748] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational

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J Ferranti, EP; Dunbar, SB; Higgins, M; Dai, J; Ziegler, TR;
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 Erin Poe; Dunbar, Sandra B.; Higgins, Melinda; Dai, Jun; Ziegler,
 Thomas R.; Frediani, Jennifer K.; Reilly, Carolyn; Brigham,
 Kenneth L. Psychosocial factors associated with diet
 quality in a working adult population RESEARCH IN NURSING &
 HEALTH English Article

diet quality; diet patterns; AHEI; DASH; Mediterranean
 diet; psychosocial CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; FAMILY ASSESSMENT
 DEVICE; DASH EATING PLAN; STOP HYPERTENSION; VEGETABLE
 CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; METABOLIC SYNDROME; COLORECTAL-
 CANCER; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; PERCEIVED STRESS The associations
 between specific intra- and inter-personal psychosocial factors
 and dietary patterns were explored in a healthy, working adult
 sample of university and health center employees (N=640) who were
 enrolled in a prospective predictive health study. Participants
 had a mean age of 48 (SD=11) years and were 67% women and 30%
 minority. Baseline psychosocial measures of perceived stress,
 depressive symptoms, social support, and family functioning were
 examined for their relationships with three diet quality
 indices AHEI, DASH, and the Mediterranean. Dietary intake was of
 moderate quality in this high-income, well-educated,
 psychosocially healthy population. Social support was positively
 associated with better diet quality for all three indices ($p < .01$).
 Further research should focus on socio-environmental factors
 associated with diet quality. (c) 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Res
 Nurs Health 36:242256, 2013 [Ferranti, Erin Poe; Dunbar, Sandra
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 Carolyn/0000-0003-1641-1747; Higgins, Melinda/0000-0001-6579-5885;
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J Erdogan, BZ; Umut, MÖ Erdogan, Bayram
Zafer; Umut, Meftune Ozbakir An overview of social
marketing in Türkiye SOCIAL MARKETING QUARTERLY
English Article; Early Access

social marketing; inequality in education; violence against women; T & uuml;rkiye CONTEXT Background of the Country The Republic of T & uuml;rkiye, is a transcontinental country located in East Thrace in south-eastern Europe and on the peninsula of Anatolia in southwestern Asia. With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, which was an immense power in Eurasia and Africa from southeast Europe to western Asia and North Africa, and the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, the Turkish people gained the right to self-government for the first time in centuries. With an amendment to the Constitution of the Republic, T & uuml;rkiye became governed by a new system in which the president has executive powers. T & uuml;rkiye ranked 48th out of 191 countries in the 2022 Human Development Index. Primary social Problems in the Country Unemployment has been a major socio-economic problem in T & uuml;rkiye. Other important social issues include the integration of irregular migrants into social life, education inequality, violence against women, and forest fires. Use of Social Marketing Although they have not been found to be sufficient to solve the fundamental social problems there are projects that have been carried out in T & uuml;rkiye for many years. These projects are corporate social responsibility initiatives that focus on market research to solve a fundamental social problem, in a select target market in a bid to change behavior through effective communication. Academic Stakeholders and Activities The few social marketing projects carried out in T & uuml;rkiye have been funded by marketing academics and have focused primarily on the development of environmentally friendly behaviors. Social marketing courses are included in the curricula of a small number of universities in T & uuml;rkiye. It can be stated that the concept of social marketing in T & uuml;rkiye is not clearly understood by practitioners. However, efforts to develop behavior change for the benefit of society seem to have started with charity and evolved into corporate social responsibility projects. Discussion and Conclusions Despite not being deemed sufficient to solve the fundamental social problems, there are projects that have been ongoing in T & uuml;rkiye for many years. These projects are corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at addressing crucial social issues. Social marketing has

been used in T & uuml;rkiye for four decades but still has not achieved its full potential. Because social marketing is a concept similar to the understanding of the philanthropy that existed in Turkish culture many centuries ago, it can easily be adapted to the Turkish market. It is recommended that the government of T & uuml;rkiye use social marketing to promote behavioral practices that benefit society. [Erdogan, Bayram Zafer] Anadolu Univ, Fac Business, Eskisehir, Turkiye; [Umut, Meftune Ozbakir] Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal Univ, Fac Econ & Adm Sci, Dept Business Adm, TR-14030 Bolu, Turkiye Anadolu University; Abant Izzet Baysal University

Umut, MÖ (corresponding author), Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal Univ, Fac Econ & Adm Sci, Dept Business Adm, TR-14030 Bolu, Turkiye. Erdogan, B./AAX-1338-2020 Erdogan, Bayram Zafer/0000-0002-2147-7356; Ozbakir Umut, Meftune/0000-0001-7619-302X 51 0 0 2 5 SAGE PUBLICATIONS LTD LONDON 1 OLIVERS YARD, 55 CITY ROAD, LONDON EC1Y 1SP, ENGLAND 1524-5004 1539-4093 SOC MARK Q Soc. Mark. Q. 2024 OCT 3 2024

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J Behrouj, H; Mahmoudzadeh, A; Ghavami, S; Mokarram, P
 Behrouj, Hamid; Mahmoudzadeh, Amir; Ghavami, Saeid; Mokarram, Pooneh Autophagy Flux Correlates with Upregulation of AKT-1 in RAS Mutated Colon Cancer Cells

MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English
 Article Colorectal cancer; RAS oncogene; Autophagy; AKT/PKB kinase KINASE; PROLIFERATION; INHIBITION; SURVIVAL; PATHWAY; KRAS Background: The AKT/PKB (protein kinase B) kinase is the main regulator of autophagy in mammalian cells, which consists of three isoforms, including AKT-1, AKT-2, and AKT-3. Rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (RAS), known as the most frequently mutated oncogene in colorectal cancers, is one of the major activators of AKT signaling. However, the relationship between AKT isoforms expression and autophagy level in RAS-driven cancer cells has not been fully investigated. Method: In this experimental in vitro study, RAS mutated colon cancer cell lines (HCT116, SW480, and LS180) and HT29 cells, which are the wild type of RAS, were cultured and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was utilized to determine the mRNA level of AKT-1, AKT-2, and autophagy markers, including microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain-3B (LC3B) and p62/sequestosome-1 (p62). In addition, Western blotting was performed to assess the protein expression of p62 and LC3B lipidation. Results: We found that RAS mutated colon cancer cells up-regulate basal autophagy. Moreover, highly expressed AKT-1 was observed in RAS mutated colon cancer cells. However, no significant differences were found in AKT-2 expression between RAS-driven cells and HT29 cells. Conclusion: Our obtained data suggested that RAS-driven colon cancer cells regulated the autophagy machinery, possibly, through the upregulation of AKT-1 isoform. [Behrouj, Hamid;

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Medical Science; University of Manitoba Mokarram, P (corresponding author), Shiraz Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Biochem, Shiraz, Iran. mokaram2@gmail.com Behrouj, Hamid/AAC-1604-2022; Ghavami, Saeid/Q-8918-2016; Mokarram, Pooneh/E-1613-2012 Mahmoodzadeh, Amir/0000-0002-0523-8152 Shiraz University of Medical Sciences [96-15414]; office of the President and Vice-president for Science and Technology, Iran National Science Foundation (INSF) [96015616]

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences(Shiraz University of Medical Science); office of the President and Vice-president for Science and Technology, Iran National Science Foundation (INSF)

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UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934,
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9 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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J Tomasello, G; Mazzola, M; Leone, A; Sinagra, E; Zummo, G; Farina, F; Damiani, P; Cappello, F; Geagea, AG; Jurjus, A; Assi, TB; Messina, M; Carini, F Tomasello, Giovanni; Mazzola, Margherita; Leone, Angelo; Sinagra, Emanuele; Zummo, Giovanni; Farina, Felicia; Damiani, Provvidenza; Cappello, Francesco; Geagea, Alice Gerges; Jurjus, Abdo; Assi, Tarek Bou; Messina, Massimiliano; Carini, Francesco

Nutrition, oxidative stress and intestinal dysbiosis:

Influence of diet on gut microbiota in inflammatory bowel diseases
BIOMEDICAL PAPERS-OLOMOUC English Article

inflammatory bowel diseases;

colorectal cancer; intestinal dysbiosis; gut microbiota; healthy diet IBD; PATHOGENESIS; HYPOTHESIS; HEALTH Background.

Microbiota refers to the population of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi) that inhabit the entire gastrointestinal tract, more particularly the colon whose role is to maintain the integrity of the intestinal mucosa and control the proliferation of pathogenic bacteria. Alteration in the composition of the gut microbiota is called dysbiosis. Dysbiosis predisposes to inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn disease and indeterminate colitis. Methods. The purpose of this literature review is to elucidate the influence of diet on the composition of the gastrointestinal microbiota in the healthy gut and the role of diet in the development of dysbiosis. Conclusion. The "Western diet", in particular a low - fiber high fat/high carbohydrate diet is one factor that can lead to severe dysbiosis. In contrast, "mediterranean" and vegetarian diets that includes abundant fruits, vegetables, olive oil and oily fish are known for their anti-inflammatory effects and could prevent dysbiosis and subsequent inflammatory bowel disease. [Tomasello, Giovanni; Mazzola, Margherita; Zummo, Giovanni; Farina, Felicia; Cappello, Francesco; Geagea, Alice Gerges; Carini, Francesco] Univ Palermo, Sect Human Anat, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, BIONEC, I-90133 Palermo, Italy; [Tomasello, Giovanni] Univ Palermo, Sch Med &

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margheritamazzola@hotmail.it Sinagra, Emanuele/C-9336-2014; Cappello, Francesco/F-9153-2012 carini, francesco/0000-0001-9442-1671; TOMASELLO, GIOVANNI/0000-0002-3071-822X; , Margherita/0000-0002-5057-4868; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148 25 169 190 4 83
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HNEVOTINSKA 3, OLOMOUC, 00000, CZECH REPUBLIC 1213-8118
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Engineering; Research & Experimental Medicine EI9EO
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J Cailhol, J; Khan, N Cailhol, Johann;
Khan, Nichola Chronic hepatitis and HIV risks
amongst Pakistani migrant men in a French suburb and insights into
health promotion interventions: the ANRS Musafir qualitative study
BMC PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

Migration; Pakistan; Europe; Hepatitis
C; HIV; Risk; Vulnerability; Qualitative study; Health promotion
C VIRUS; PREVALENCE; COMMUNITY; INFECTION; WORKING; ABUSE;
PART Background Seine-Saint-Denis is a deprived departement
(French administrative unit) in the North-East of Paris, France,
hosting the majority of South Asian migrants in France. In recent
years, the number of migrants from Pakistan, which has a high
prevalence of hepatitis C globally, increased. As a corollary,
this study addressed the high proportion of Pakistani patients in
the infectious diseases clinic of a local hospital, diagnosed with
hepatitis C, but also hepatitis B and Human Immunodeficiency Virus
(HIV). It explored genealogies and beliefs about hepatitis and HIV
transmission, including community, sexual and blood risk
behaviours. The aim was to understand the ways these risk factors
reduce or intensify both route and once in France, in order to
devise specific forms of community health intervention. Methods
The study took place at Avicenne University-Hospital in Seine-
Saint-Denis, and its environs, between July and September 2018.
The design of the study was qualitative, combining semi-structured
interviews, a focus group discussion, and ethnographic
observations. The sample of Pakistani participants was selected

from those followed-up for chronic hepatitis C, B, and/or HIV at Avicenne, and who had arrived after 2010 in Seine-Saint-Denis. Results Thirteen semi-structured interviews were conducted, until saturation was reached. All participants were men from rural Punjab province. Most took the Eastern Mediterranean human smuggling route. Findings suggest that vulnerabilities to hepatitis and HIV transmission, originating in Pakistan, are intensified along the migration route and perpetuated in France. Taboo towards sexuality, promiscuity in cohabitation conditions, lack of knowledge about transmission were amongst the factors increasing vulnerabilities. Participants suggested a number of culturally-acceptable health promotion interventions in the community, such as outreach awareness and testing campaigns in workplaces, health promotion and education in mosques, as well as web-based sexual health promotion tools to preserve anonymity. Conclusions Our findings highlight the need to look at specific groups at risk, related to their countries of origin. In-depth understandings of such groups, using interdisciplinary approaches such as were employed here, can allow for culturally adapted, tailored interventions. However, French colour-blind policies do not easily permit such kinds of targeted approach and this limitation requires further debate.

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Cailhol, Johann/AGL-9501-2022 French National Agency for HIV and hepatitis (ANRS) [ECTZ62614] French National Agency for HIV and hepatitis (ANRS) The study was funded by the French National Agency for HIV and hepatitis (ANRS), under grant number ECTZ62614. The funding covered all expenditures related to travel expenses, anthropologist contract, translator and transcriptions costs. Researchers are all independent from the funding agency. The funding agency did not play any role in the study design, data collection, analysis, interpretation and writing of this manuscript.

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Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science

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J Megeressa, M; Siraj, B; Zarina, S; Ahmed, A

Megeressa, Mekdes; Siraj, Bushra; Zarina, Shamshad; Ahmed, Aftab Structural characterization and in vitro lipid binding studies of non-specific lipid transfer protein 1 (nsLTP1) from fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) seeds SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

English Article

LIGAND-BINDING; SUSCEPTIBILITY; EXPRESSION; INHIBITOR;
 PEPTIDE; SYSTEM; MEMBER; RICE Non-specific lipid transfer
 proteins (nsLTPs) are cationic proteins involved in intracellular
 lipid shuttling in growth and reproduction, as well as in defense
 against pathogenic microbes. Even though the primary and spatial
 structures of some nsLTPs from different plants indicate their
 similar features, they exhibit distinct lipid-binding
 specificities signifying their various biological roles that
 dictate further structural study. The present study determined the
 complete amino acid sequence, in silico 3D structure modeling, and
 the antiproliferative activity of nsLTP1 from fennel (*Foeniculum
 vulgare*) seeds. Fennel is a member of the family Umbelliferae
 (Apiaceae) native to southern Europe and the Mediterranean region.
 It is used as a spice medicine and fresh vegetable. Fennel nsLTP1
 was purified using the combination of gel filtration and reverse-
 phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). Its
 homogeneity was determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate
 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and matrix-assisted
 laser desorption/ionization-time of flight (MALDI-TOF) mass
 spectrometry. The purified nsLTP1 was treated with 4-vinyl
 pyridine, and the modified protein was then digested with trypsin.
 The complete amino acid sequence of nsLTP1 established by intact
 protein sequence up to 28 residues, overlapping tryptic peptides,
 and cyanogen bromide (CNBr) peptides. Hence, it is confirmed that
 fennel nsLTP1 is a 9433 Da single polypeptide chain consisting of
 91 amino acids with eight conserved cysteines. Moreover, the 3D
 structure is predicted to have four alpha -helices interlinked by
 three loops and a long C-terminal tail. The lipid-binding property
 of fennel nsLTP1 is examined in vitro using fluorescent 2-p-
 toluidinonaphthalene-6-sulfonate (TNS) and validated using a
 molecular docking study with AutoDock Vina. Both of the binding
 studies confirmed the order of binding efficiency among the four
 studied fatty acids linoleic acid>linolenic acid>Stearic
 acid>Palmitic acid. A preliminary screening of fennel nsLTP1
 suppressed the growth of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells in a
 dose-dependent manner with an IC50 value of 6.98 μ M after 48 h
 treatment. [Megeressa, Mekdes; Ahmed, Aftab] Chapman Univ, Sch
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Chapman University School of Pharmacy Chapman University
 School of Pharmacy We gratefully acknowledge Dr. Cyril
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Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded
 (SCI-EXPANDED) Science & Technology - Other Topics PT8JE

J Dany, M; Chidiac, A; Nassar, AH Dany,
Mohammed; Chidiac, Alissar; Nassar, Anwar H. Human
papillomavirus vaccination: Assessing knowledge, attitudes, and
intentions of college female students in Lebanon, a developing
country VACCINE English Article

HPV vaccination; HPV infection; Student
knowledge; Student attitudes; Student intentions; Developing
country EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; HPV VACCINATION; YOUNG-WOMEN;
AWARENESS; EPIDEMIOLOGY; ADOLESCENTS; INFECTIONS; BURDENHuman
papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a common cause for genital warts
and cervical cancer. Developing countries in the Middle East such
as Lebanon are traditionally considered to be conservative
societies with low incidence of sexually transmitted infections.
However, nowadays, there is an unexpected increase in the
incidence of HPV infections among Middle Eastern females. Thus,
the objective of this study is to assess the behavioral
perceptions of HPV vaccination among female students attending an
academic institution in Lebanon. This cross-sectional study
invited 512 students to complete a self-administered questionnaire
that assessed the knowledge, attitudes, and intentions towards HPV
vaccination. Data analysis included the calculation of knowledge
scores ranging from 0 to 100, attitude scores ranging from most
positive (1) to most negative (5), and intention scores ranging
from lowest intention (0) to highest intention (10). With a
response rate of $n = 215$ (42%), 36.5% never heard of the vaccine
before, and only 16.5% were already HPV vaccinated. The median
knowledge score of $52.7\% \pm 11.71$ reflects poor to moderate
knowledge. Still, the median attitude score of 2.47 ± 0.05 shows
a general positive attitude towards HPV vaccination where most of
the participants agreed that female college students in Lebanon
have a good chance of contracting HPV (62.1%) and that all
gynecologists should recommend the vaccine (76.0%). Students in
graduate programs, health related majors, and those who are
vaccinated had significantly higher knowledge scores compared with
students in undergraduate programs, non-health related majors, and
HPV non-vaccinated students, respectively. Finally, the survey
helped in increasing the intention to obtain HPV vaccine as the
intention score increased significantly from 5.24 ± 0.27 before
the students went through the survey to 6.98 ± 0.22 after the
students completed the survey. Our study highlights the importance
of offering guidance to female college students about HPV and its
vaccination in developing countries where the incidence of
sexually transmitted infections is on the rise. (C) 2015 Elsevier
Ltd. All rights reserved. [Dany, Mohammed; Chidiac, Alissar;
Nassar, Anwar H.] Amer Univ Beirut, Med Ctr, Dept Obstet &
Gynecol, Beirut, Lebanon; [Dany, Mohammed] Med Univ S Carolina,
Coll Med, Charleston, SC 29425 USA American University of
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USA. dany@musc.edu; amc19@aub.edu.lb; an21@aub.edu.lb

Dany, Mohammed/0000-0002-7060-5385 Issam Fares Institute
for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI) Issam Fares
Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI) The
study was funded by the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy
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involved in the process of conducting the study. 21 51

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 1873-2518 VACCINE Vaccine FEB 18 2015 33
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 Immunology; Research & Experimental Medicine CC2PX 25597945
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J Mohammadi, H; Shokrzadeh, M; Akbari-Dafsari, O; Amani, N;
 Modanlou, M; Mohammadpour, A; Jafari-Sabet, M; Ataee, R
 Mohammadi, Hamidreza; Shokrzadeh, Mohammad; Akbari-
 Dafsari, Omid; Amani, Nahid; Modanlou, Mona; Mohammadpour, Abbas;
 Jafari-Sabet, Majid; Ataee, Ramin Evaluation of
 Curcumin Nano-micelle on Proliferation and Apoptosis of HT29 and
 Hct116 Colon Cancer Cell Lines MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER
 English Article
 Colonic neoplasms; Cell proliferation; Apoptosis; Curcumin
 TELOMERASE Background: Curcumin is a natural polyphenolic
 material with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer
 effects. In this study, we attempted to assay antiproliferative
 and apoptotic properties of polymeric micelles of curcumin on two
 colorectal cancer cell lines and normal human fibroblast cells.
 Method: In this experimental study, cancer cells HT29, HCT116 and
 normal human fibroblast cells (HGF) were subjected to
 concentrations of Nanocurcumin (1, 50, 100, 250, and 500 μ g/ml).
 After incubation for 48 hours, cell viability was assessed with
 "MTT" (3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium
 bromide) assay. Annexin V-FITC and Propidium iodide staining were
 done with flow cytometry for evaluation of apoptosis. The results
 were shown as mean $\pm$ standard deviation. Statistical
 significance was assessed utilizing ANOVA and Dunnetts t-test ($P < 0.01$).
 Results: According to MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-
 2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay results, IC50 value of
 Nanocurcumin in HT29, HCT116, and HGF were 70.63, 123.9, and
 168.53 μ g/ml, respectively. We also discovered that Nanocurcumin
 can make indicative apoptosis in cancer cells, which could be
 compared with cisplatin <0.01 . Conclusion: These results revealed
 remarkable antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of polymeric
 Nano-micelles of curcumin in colorectal cancer cell lines.

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 1087-2017; Mohammadi, Hamidreza/G-2002-2017; Mohammadpour,
 Abbas/IVH-8086-2023; Amani, Nahid/GSJ-2916-2022; Jafari-Sabet,
 Majid/B-6314-2011 19 3 3
 0 4 SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE
 HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687
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11 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Oncology ZK5HT

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J Glumac, M; Jazo, Z; Pastar, V; Golemac, A; Culic, VC;
 Bektic, S; Radan, M; Carev, I Glumac, Mateo;
 Jazo, Zvonimir; Pastar, Vlatka; Golemac, Anja; Culic, Vedrana
 Cikes; Bektic, Sanida; Radan, Mila; Carev, Ivana

Chemical Profiling and Bioactivity Assessment of *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) G. Don. Essential Oil: Exploring Pure Compounds and Synergistic Combinations

English

Article

breast cancer cell

lines; MDA-MB-231; human dermal fibroblast; HDF; lung cell lines; BEAS-2B; MTS and MTT assay; *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) G; Don; immortelle; SEM IN-VITRO; ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY; ANTIOXIDANT; ASTERACEAE; APOPTOSIS; TRICHOMES; FLOWERS; GLANDS; LEAVES

Helichrysum italicum (Roth) G. Don., immortelle, is a plant species used in ethnomedicine and the food industry as a spice added to food, beverages, and bakery products. It has been shown to possess various biological activities, such as antioxidant and antibacterial activity, making it useful as a natural preservative. We investigated the phytochemical profile and biological activity of *H. italicum* essential oils from wild-grown plant material collected from natural habitats in the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Using high-resolution scanning electron microscopy (SEM), a visual investigation of plant organs (stem, leaf, and flower) was performed, confirming the presence of essential oil reservoirs on the surface of all examined plant organs. Essential oils were isolated by hydrodistillation in the Clevenger apparatus. The chemical composition of the essential oils was determined using the GC-MS analytical technique. Cytotoxic activity tests were performed in vitro on three cell lines: skin (fibroblast), lung, and breast cancer. Using statistical tools, the synergistic and selective effects of *H. italicum* essential oil on healthy and tumor cells were correlated to chemical composition and cytotoxic activity. The synergistic and antagonistic effects of *H. italicum* essential oil's individual components were simulated by testing pure compounds and their mixture of cytotoxic activity on fibroblasts and breast cancer cells. The results confirm that essential oil's biological activity is much greater than the sum of the effects of its components. The present data are novel contributions to the body of knowledge on the biological activity of this species used in the food industry. [Glumac, Mateo; Jazo, Zvonimir; Radan, Mila; Carev, Ivana] Univ Split, Fac Chem & Technol, Dept Biochem, Rudera Boskovic 35, Split 21000, Croatia; [Glumac, Mateo; Culic, Vedrana Cikes] Univ Split, Sch Med, Soltanska 2, Split 21000, Croatia; [Jazo, Zvonimir] Croatian Vet Inst, Reg Lab Split, Poljicka Cesta 33, Split 21000, Croatia; [Pastar, Vlatka; Golemac, Anja; Carev, Ivana] Mediterranean Inst Life Sci, Mestrovicevo Setaliste 45, Split 21000, Croatia; [Bektic, Sanida] Univ Tuzla, Fac Sci, Univ 4, Tuzla 75000, Bosnia & Herceg; [Carev, Ivana] Univ Split, Fac Sci, Rudera Boskovic 33, Split 21000, Croatia; [Carev, Ivana] NAOS Inst Life Sci, 355, Rue Pierre Simon Laplace, F-13290 Aix En Provence, France University of Split; University of Split; University of Tuzla; University of Split Carev, I

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Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry, Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry N7LW5 37513174 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:001038793000001

J Saechan, V; Settheetham-Ishida, W; Kimura, R; Tiwawech, D; Mitarnun, W; Ishida, T Saechan, Vannarat; Settheetham-Ishida, Wannapa; Kimura, Ryosuke; Tiwawech, Danai; Mitarnun, Winyou; Ishida, Takafumi Epstein-Barr virus strains defined by the latent membrane protein 1 sequence characterize Thai ethnic groups JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY English Article

NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA; JC VIRUS; T-CELL; LMP1; DNA; DELETION; MEMBRANE-PROTEIN-1; EVOLUTION; ALIGNMENT; VARIANTS Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is ubiquitous in the human population and seroepidemiological studies have revealed that more than 90% of adults are infected with the virus in Thailand. It has been suggested that latent membrane protein 1 (LMP1) variants may differ in their tumorigenicity and geographical localization. The distribution of LMP1 variants of EBV in the Thai population was studied. A total of 259 LMP1 sequences from ten Thai ethnic groups (Lahu, Lisu, Shan, Red Karen, White Karen, Hmong, Akha, Mlabri, Moken and Urak Lawoi) were studied using direct PCR sequencing. Nucleotide sequences corresponding to the C terminus of the LMP1, including previously published sequences from central and southern Thais, were used in the phylogenetic analysis. Five strains - the B95-8 prototype, China 1, China 2, Mediterranean (Med) and SEA 2 - were identified in ethnic groups in Thailand. The major strain and the distribution pattern differed by group and location. When the ethnic groups were classified by linguistic group, the prevalence of the SEA 2 strain was significantly different between Austro-

Thais and other linguistic groups ($P=0.0001$), whereas, among Tibeto-Burman linguistic groups, the prevalence of the Med strain was different between matrilineal and patrilineal groups ($P=0.0245$). The distribution of LMP1 strains in ethnic minorities in Thailand is associated with ethnogeographical factors and the social/marriage system. This study thus provides evidence for the importance of interactions between populations in virus diversity.

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36 8 10 0 12 MICROBIOLOGY SOC LONDON
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Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Virology Science
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Awadhi, Mohammad; Iqbal, Jamshaid; Ahmad, Suhail

Cysticercosis, a Potential Public Health Concern in Kuwait:
A New Diagnostic Method to Screen Taenia solium Taeniasis Carriers
in the Expatriate Population MEDICAL PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

English Article

Anti-T; solium taeniasis-specific IgG; ELISA; Taenia solium taeniasis; rES33 antigen PREVALENCE; ANTIGENS; EASTERN; ASSAY Objective: Taenia solium infection is not endemic to Kuwait, but several cases of cysticercosis have been detected in Kuwaiti nationals with no history of travelling to endemic countries. Infected domestic helpers/food handlers from endemic countries who may have escaped detection of infection by microscopy at the time of their arrival in Kuwait have been suspected as the possible source of infection. This study determined the seroprevalence of T. solium among domestic helpers/food handlers by screening their

blood using a sensitive taeniasis-specific anti-rES33 antibody assay. Subjects and Methods: Newly arrived domestic helpers (n = 500) and food handlers (n = 500) from endemic countries were enrolled in the period 2015–2017. *T. solium*-specific rES33 antigen was expressed and purified from human embryonic kidney (HEK)293-6E cells using the pTT5 mammalian expression vector. Stool samples were processed for microscopy, and blood samples were screened to detect anti-*T. solium*taeniasis-specific IgG antibodies by ELISA. Results: All stool samples were negative for *T. solium*parasiteeggs by microscopy. However, 42 individuals (4.2%) tested positive for *T. solium*taeniasis-specific IgG antibodies. Though statistically not significant, the IgG seropositivity was higher in individuals with a lower education level, a low-income background, and a lower frequency of hand-washing. Conclusions: This is the first report from Kuwait and the Middle East on the detection of anti-*T. solium*taeniasis-specific serum IgG antibodies among the high-risk expatriate population. The results emphasize the importance of efficient and sensitive screening of *T. solium* carriers and thus the prevention of infection transmission and development of cysticercosis in the local population. [Al-Awadhi, Mohammad; Iqbal, Jamshaid; Ahmad, Suhail] Kuwait Univ, Dept Microbiol, Fac Med, POB 24823, Safat 13110, Kuwait Kuwait University Iqbal, J (corresponding author), Kuwait Univ, Dept Microbiol, Fac Med, POB 24823, Safat 13110, Kuwait.

iqbal@hsc.edu.kw Al-Awadhi, Dr. Mohammad/KIB-0515-2024; Ahmad, Suhail/AAJ-5456-2021 Ameen Al-Awadhi, Dr. Mohammad/0000-0002-5668-1189 Research Sector grant [YM 06/14]; College of Graduate Studies, Kuwait University Research Sector grant; College of Graduate Studies, Kuwait University(Kuwait University) The study was supported by Research Sector grant YM 06/14 and the College of Graduate Studies, Kuwait University. 23 9 9 0 0 KARGER BASEL ALLSCHWILERSTRASSE 10, CH-4009 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 1011-7571 1423-0151 MED PRIN PRACT Med. Princ. Pract. JUL 2020 29 4 347 353 10.1159/000504625

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000504625> 7 Medicine, General & InternalScience Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine PP6JY 31698357 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000605967900007

J Leone, A; Lecci, RM; Durante, M; Piraino, S Leone, Antonella; Lecci, Raffaella; Durante, Miriana; Piraino, Stefano Extract from the Zooxanthellate Jellyfish *Cotylorhiza tuberculata* Modulates Gap Junction Intercellular Communication in Human Cell Cultures MARINE DRUGS English Article

bioactive compounds; jellyfish extracts; zooxanthellae; gap junction intercellular communications; anticancer and antioxidant activity MARINE NATURAL-PRODUCTS; PERFORMANCE LIQUID-CHROMATOGRAPHY; POLYUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; PELAGIA-NOCTILUCA CNIDARIA; STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS MRSA; CANCER CHEMOPREVENTION; RHOPILEMA-ESCULENTUM; PROTEIN-PURIFICATION; BIOACTIVE PEPTIDES; HEMOLYTIC-ACTIVITY On a global scale, jellyfish populations in coastal marine ecosystems exhibit increasing trends of abundance. High-density outbreaks may directly or indirectly affect human economical and recreational activities, as well as public health. As the interest in biology of marine jellyfish grows, a number of jellyfish metabolites with healthy potential, such as anticancer

or antioxidant activities, is increasingly reported. In this study, the Mediterranean "fried egg jellyfish" *Cotylorhiza tuberculata* (Macri, 1778) has been targeted in the search for putative valuable bioactive compounds. A medusa extract was obtained, fractionated, characterized by HPLC, GC-MS and SDS-PAGE and assayed for its biological activity on breast cancer cells (MCF-7) and human epidermal keratinocytes (HEKa). The composition of the jellyfish extract included photosynthetic pigments, valuable omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids, and polypeptides derived either from jellyfish tissues and their algal symbionts. Extract fractions showed antioxidant activity and the ability to affect cell viability and intercellular communication mediated by gap junctions (GJIC) differentially in MCF-7 and HEKa cells. A significantly higher cytotoxicity and GJIC enhancement in MCF-7 compared to HEKa cells was recorded. A putative action mechanism for the anticancer bioactivity through the modulation of GJIC has been hypothesized and its nutraceutical and pharmaceutical potential was discussed. [Leone, Antonella; Lecci, Raffaella; Durante, Miriana] CNR, ISPA, Inst Sci Food Prod, Unit Lecce, Via Prov Lecce Monteroni, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Leone, Antonella; Lecci, Raffaella; Piraino, Stefano] Natl Interuniv Consortium Marine Sci, CoNISMa, Local Unit Lecce, I-73100 Lecce, Italy; [Piraino, Stefano] Univ Salento, I-73100 Lecce, Italy Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto Scienze delle Produzioni Alimentari (ISPA-CNR); CoNISMa; University of Salento Leone, A (corresponding author), CNR, ISPA, Inst Sci Food Prod, Unit Lecce, Via Prov Lecce Monteroni, I-73100 Lecce, Italy.

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Leone, Antonella/J-4770-2012; Durante, Miriana/AAV-9282-2020; Piraino, Stefano/J-5234-2012 Piraino, Stefano/0000-0002-8752-9390; Durante, Miriana/0000-0002-1779-6426; Leone, Antonella/0000-0002-5610-4031 European Community's Seventh Framework Programme [266445]; ENPI CBCMED programme MED-JELLYRISK-Integrated monitoring of jellyfish outbreaks under anthropogenic and climatic impacts in the Mediterranean Sea coastal zones: Trophic and socio-economic risks [I-A/1.3/098] European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (European Union (EU)); ENPI CBCMED programme MED-JELLYRISK-Integrated monitoring of jellyfish outbreaks under anthropogenic and climatic impacts in the Mediterranean Sea coastal zones: Trophic and socio-economic risks

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under Grant Agreement No. 266445 for the project Vectors of Change in Oceans and Seas Marine Life, Impact on Economic Sectors (VECTORS) and by the ENPI CBCMED programme MED-JELLYRISK-Integrated monitoring of jellyfish outbreaks under anthropogenic and climatic impacts in the Mediterranean Sea coastal zones: Trophic and socio-economic risks (Project registration number I-A/1.3/098). 146 53 62 0 39

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35 Chemistry, Medicinal; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Pharmacology & Pharmacy 151DH 23697954 Green

J Ansari, MB; Shahriari, A; Talaeizadeh, A; Fathizadeh, P
Ansari, Mahshid Bagherzadeh; Shahriari, Ali;
Talaeizadeh, Abdolhossein; Fathizadeh, Payam The
Kinetic Characteristics of Malic Enzyme in Human Breast Tissue
Cancer Cell Lines MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
CANCER English Article

Malic enzyme; Breast cancer; Kinetics; Cancer
metabolism PURIFICATION; GLUTAMINASE; METABOLISM; PATHWAYS;
PROGRAM; LACTATE; GROWTH Background: A high level of
replication is one of the main indicators of tumors. Tumor cells
have to manufacture and transport macromolecules into daughter
cells. One of the required enzymes is malic enzyme, which
generates the NADPH for fatty acid synthesis in order to make cell
membrane and pyruvate, and support the glycolysis pathway to
supply the energy demand. Due to the enormous proliferation of
cancer cells, it is likely that the activity of malic enzyme in
cancer cells is more than normal cells. The aim of this study is
to survey the kinetics of malic enzyme in tumor and normal breast
tissues. Methods: We obtained the tumor and normal breast tissue
specimens directly from the operating room. The assays were
performed with partially purified samples under optimum conditions
for the substrate and co-factor requirements. The velocity of the
enzyme or Michaelis-Menten constant, maximum velocity, and the
amount of inhibitor that reduced the enzyme activity by 50% were
obtained and calculated in all samples. Results: The Michaelis-
Menten constant for malate was lower in tumors compared to normal
samples. In contrast, the maximum velocity for malate in tumors
was higher than normal tissues, whereas the amount of inhibitor
that reduced the enzyme activity by 50% of guanidine hydrochloride
and sodium chloride were both higher in tumors than normal
tissues. Conclusion: The obtained results indicated that the malic
enzyme kinetics had different patterns in tumor tissues in
comparison with normal tissues. A higher affinity of malic enzyme
for pyruvate production in tumors supported high aerobic
glycolysis. Moreover, it could be an approach to connect
glutaminolysis to the glycolysis pathway. Malic enzyme could be a
target to inhibit the glycolysis and glutaminolysis pathways in
tumors. [Ansari, Mahshid Bagherzadeh; Shahriari, Ali] Shahid

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9 Oncology Emerging Sources

Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology IC3UA

2025-06-24 WOS:000470886100001

J Akbulut, O; Lengerli, D; Saatci, O; Duman, E; Seker, UOS;
Isik, A; Akyol, A; Caliskan, B; Banoglu, E; Sahin, O

Akbulut, Ozge; Lengerli, Deniz; Saatci, Ozge; Duman,
Elif; Seker, Urartu O. S.; Isik, Aynur; Akyol, Aytekin; Caliskan,
Burcu; Banoglu, Erden; Sahin, Ozgur A Highly Potent
TACC3 Inhibitor as a Novel Anticancer Drug Candidate MOLECULAR
CANCER THERAPEUTICS English Article

TARGET; CELLS; PROTEIN;

PHOSPHORYLATION; MECHANISMS; CHECKPOINT; CLATHRIN; INVASION;
INSIGHTS TACC3, a transforming acidic coiled-coil (TACC) family
member, is frequently upregulated in a broad spectrum of cancers,
including breast cancer. It plays critical roles in protecting
microtubule stability and centrosome integrity that is often
dysregulated in cancers; therefore, making TACC3 a highly
attractive therapeutic target. Here, we identified a new TACC3-
targeting chemotype, BO-264, through the screening of in-house
compound collection. Direct interaction between BO-264 and TACC3
was validated by using several biochemical methods, including drug
affinity responsive target stability, cellular thermal shift
assay, and isothermal titration calorimetry. BO-264 demonstrated
superior antiproliferative activity to the two currently reported
TACC3 inhibitors, especially in aggressive breast cancer subtypes,
basal and HER2+, via spindle assembly checkpoint-dependent mitotic
arrest, DNA damage, and apoptosis, while the cytotoxicity against
normal breast cells was negligible. Furthermore, BO-264
significantly decreased centrosomal TACC3 during both mitosis and
interphase. BO-264 displayed potent antiproliferative activity
(similar to 90% have less than 1 μ mol/L GI(50) value) in the
NCI-60 cell line panel comprising of nine different cancer
types. Noteworthy, BO-264 significantly inhibited the growth of
cells harboring FGFR3-TACC3 fusion, an oncogenic driver in diverse
malignancies. Importantly, its oral administration significantly
impaired tumor growth in immunocompromised and immunocompetent
breast and colon cancer mouse models, and increased survival
without any major toxicity. Finally, TACC3 expression has been
identified as strong independent prognostic factor in breast
cancer and strongly prognostic in several different cancers.
Overall, we identified a novel and highly potent TACC3 inhibitor
as a novel potential anticancer agent, inducing spindle
abnormalities and mitotic cell death. [Akbulut, Ozge; Saatci,
Ozge; Sahin, Ozgur] Bilkent Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Mol Biol & Genet,
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Discovery & Biomed Sci, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Duman, Elif;
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609D, Columbia, SC 29208 USA. sahin@cop.sc.edu Lengerli,
Deniz/AHA-9329-2022; Banoglu, Erden/W-2131-2017; Çalışkan,

Burcu/AAF-9101-2021; Saatci, Ozge/MAI-4907-2025; Ergul, Elif/AAF-9782-2019; Akbulut Çalışkan, Özge/Q-8134-2018; Akyol, Aytekin/B-6384-2009; Sahin, Ozgur/F-4403-2014; Seker, Urartu/F-4299-2010
Akyol, Aytekin/0000-0002-4075-3475; Sahin, Ozgur/0000-0002-8033-7089; Seker, Urartu/0000-0002-5272-1876; Lengerli, Deniz/0000-0001-9838-8995; Akbulut Caliskan, Ozge/0000-0002-3647-1969; Caliskan, Burcu/0000-0003-2391-5644; Banoglu, Erden/0000-0003-4737-1733; Duman, Elif/0000-0002-8621-5955; ISIK, Aynur/0000-0002-2210-2329 European Molecular Biology Organization Installation Grant [2791] European Molecular Biology Organization Installation Grant We thank the NCI Developmental Therapeutics Program for screening the anticancer activity of BO-264 in NCI-60 human tumor cell lines. We thank Prof. Dr. Mesut Muyan (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey) for providing the pCDNA3.1(thorn) vector. We also thank METABRIC Consortium for providing us with breast cancer data. This study was, in part, supported by European Molecular Biology Organization Installation Grant 2791 (to O. Sahin). 50 23 29 1
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1538-8514 MOL CANCER THER Mol. Cancer Ther. JUN
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J Rapier-Sharman, N; Krapohl, J; Beausoleil, EJ; Gifford, KTL; Hinatsu, BR; Hoffmann, CS; Komer, M; Scott, TM; Pickett, BE
Rapier-Sharman, Naomi; Krapohl, John; Beausoleil, Ethan J.; Gifford, Kennedy T. L.; Hinatsu, Benjamin R.; Hoffmann, Curtis S.; Komer, Makayla; Scott, Tiana M.; Pickett, Brett E.
Preprocessing of Public RNA-Sequencing Datasets to Facilitate Downstream Analyses of Human Diseases DATA
English Article; Data Paper
transcriptomics; RNA-sequencing; autoimmune diseases; cancer; pathogens; bacteria; viruses; data preprocessing
TRANSCRIPTOMICS; WORKFLOW Publicly available RNA-sequencing (RNA-seq) data are a rich resource for elucidating the mechanisms of human disease; however, preprocessing these data requires considerable bioinformatic expertise and computational infrastructure. Analyzing multiple datasets with a consistent computational workflow increases the accuracy of downstream meta-analyses. This collection of datasets represents the human intracellular transcriptional response to disorders and diseases such as acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), B-cell lymphomas, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), colorectal cancer, lupus erythematosus; as well as infection with pathogens including Borrelia burgdorferi, hantavirus, influenza A virus, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), Streptococcus pneumoniae, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), and severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). We calculated the statistically significant differentially expressed genes and Gene Ontology terms for all datasets. In addition, a subset of the datasets also includes results from splice variant analyses, intracellular signaling pathway enrichments as well as read mapping and quantification. All analyses were performed using

well-established algorithms and are provided to facilitate future data mining activities, wet lab studies, and to accelerate collaboration and discovery.

Dataset:<https://zenodo.org/record/4757764>;

DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4757764. Dataset License: CC-BY. [Rapier-

Sharman, Naomi; Krapohl, John; Beausoleil, Ethan J.; Gifford, Kennedy T. L.; Hinatsu, Benjamin R.; Hoffmann, Curtis S.; Komer, Makayla; Scott, Tiana M.; Pickett, Brett E.] Brigham Young Univ, Dept Microbiol & Mol Biol, Provo, UT 84602 USA Brigham Young University Pickett, BE (corresponding author), Brigham Young Univ, Dept Microbiol & Mol Biol, Provo, UT 84602 USA.

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Brett/AAE-3582-2020; Beausoleil, Ethan/GXH-5640-2022 Scott,
Tiana/0000-0002-6209-8301; Rapier-Sharman, Naomi/0000-0003-4759-
7863; Hoffmann, Curtis S./0000-0002-4655-7774; Pickett,
Brett/0000-0001-7930-8160 58 2 2

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Sciences Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Computer
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J Chang, YF; Lin, YY; Wang, HE; Liu, RS; Pang, F; Hwang, JJ
Chang, Ya-Fang; Lin, Yi-Yu; Wang, Hsin-Ell;
Liu, Ren-Shen; Pang, Fei; Hwang, Jeng-Jong

Monitoring of tumor growth and metastasis potential in MDA-MB-435s/tk-luc human breast cancer xenografts NUCLEAR
INSTRUMENTS & METHODS IN PHYSICS RESEARCH SECTION A-ACCELERATORS
SPECTROMETERS DETECTORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT
English Article; Proceedings Paper 1st International
Conference on Molecular Imaging Technology MAY 09-12, 2006
Marseille, FRANCE Univ Mediterranean, CERN, Govt City
Marseilles, Bouches du Rhone, Gen Council Bouches, CISBIO, SCIONIX
MDA-MB-435s; human breast carcinoma; metastasis; HSV1-tk; bioluminescence; whole-body autoradiography HUMAN PROSTATE-CANCER; IN-VIVO; ANIMAL-MODEL; THYMIDINE KINASE; REPORTER GENE; MURINE MODELS; CELL-LINES; MICE; BONE; BIODISTRIBUTION Molecular imaging of reporter gene expression provides a rapid, sensitive and non-invasive monitoring of tumor behaviors. In this study, we reported the establishment of a novel animal model for longitudinal examination of tumor growth kinetics and metastatic spreading in vivo. The highly metastatic human breast carcinoma MDA-MB-435s cell line was engineered to stably express herpes simplex virus type 1 thymidine kinase (HSV-1-tk) and luciferase (luc). Both (131)-FIAU and D-luciferin were used as reporter probes. For orthotopic tumor formation, MDA-MB-435s/tk-luc cells were implanted into the first nipple of 6-week-old female NOD/SCID mice. For metastatic study, cells were injected via the lateral tail vein. Mice-bearing MDA-MB-435s/tk-luc tumors were scanned for tumor growth and metastasis using Xenogen IVIS50 system. Gamma scintigraphy and whole-body autoradiography were also applied to confirm the tumor localization. The results of bioluminescence imaging as well as histopathological finding showed that tumors

could be detected in femur, spine, ovary, lungs, kidney, adrenal gland, lymph nodes and muscle at 16 weeks post i.v. injection, and correlated photons could be quantified. This MDA-MB-435s/tk-luc human breast carcinoma-bearing mouse model combined with multimodalities of molecular imaging may facilitate studies on the molecular mechanisms of cancer invasion and metastasis. (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. Natl Yang Ming Univ, Dept

Radiol Sci, Taipei 112, Taiwan; Natl Yang Ming Univ, Dept Nucl Med, Sch Med, Taipei 112, Taiwan; Vet Gen Hosp, Dept Nucl Med, Taipei, Taiwan; Natl Taiwan Univ, Dept Vet Med, Taipei 10764, Taiwan National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; National Taiwan University

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25 13 13 1 10 ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV

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NUCL INSTRUM METH A Nucl. Instrum.

Methods Phys. Res. Sect. A-Accel. Spectrom. Detect. Assoc. Equip.

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Instruments & Instrumentation; Nuclear Science & Technology; Physics, Nuclear; Physics, Particles & Fields Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S); Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Instruments & Instrumentation; Nuclear Science & Technology; Physics 141SN

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J Rosignoli, P; Fabiani, R; De Bartolomeo, A; Fuccelli, R;

Pelli, MA; Morozzi, G

Rosignoli, Patrizia;

Fabiani, Roberto; De Bartolomeo, Angelo; Fuccelli, Raffaella;

Pelli, Maria Antonietta; Morozzi, Guido

Genotoxic

effect of bile acids on human normal and tumour colon cells and protection by dietary antioxidants and butyrate EUROPEAN

JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

English

Article

bile acids; oxidative DNA damage;

antioxidants; Na-butyrate; normal colonocytes; tumour cell line

NF-KAPPA-B; INDUCED DNA-DAMAGE; EPITHELIAL-CELLS;

COLORECTAL-CANCER; DEOXYCHOLIC-ACID; OXIDATIVE STRESS; INDUCED

APOPTOSIS; GENE-EXPRESSION; COMET ASSAY; FECAL WATER

Background Colorectal cancer is the second cause of death for tumour worldwide. Among the risk factors for this disease the dietary habits seem to have a pivotal role. An elevated intake of fats causes a high release in the gut lumen of bile acids that are positively correlated with colorectal cancer, since they act as detergents and proliferation promoters. Recently, it was evidenced that bile acids can also be able to induce DNA damage. Aim of the study In this study the genotoxicity of deoxycholic acid (DCA) and chenodeoxycholic acid CDCA) has been evaluated in human normal colonocytes derived from 60 colon biopsies and in tumour cells. The involvement of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the oxidative DNA damage was assessed. In addition, the protective effect exerted by both two well-known antioxidants commonly present in the diet, beta-carotene and alpha-tocopherol, and butyrate which is known to be involved in the regulation of several cellular functions, has also been tested. Methods The DNA damage was evaluated by the "comet assay" or single cell gel electrophoresis (SCGE) both in its conventional use and by the Endonuclease III

modified method, which allow to detect the presence of oxidized pyrimidines. Results Bile acids (CDA and CDCA) resulted genotoxic on both normal and tumour human colon cells. The inclusion of the endonuclease III digestion step in the comet assay demonstrated that bile acids induced an oxidative DNA damage. In addition, treatment of colonocytes with bile acids in the presence of the antioxidants (beta-carotene, alpha-tocopherol) and Na-butyrate caused a reduction of DNA damage. Conclusion Our results suggest that bile acids may be involved in the tumour initiation by inducing a DNA oxidative damage, and so add further evidences to the preventive properties of antioxidants present in the Mediterranean diet. [Rosignoli, Patrizia; Fabiani, Roberto; De Bartolomeo, Angelo; Fuccelli, Raffaella; Pelli, Maria Antonietta; Morozzi, Guido] Univ Perugia, Dept Specialita Medicochirurg & Sanita Pubbl, I-06126 Perugia, Italy University of Perugia

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J Luke, C; Nguyen, AM; Priest, K; Roder, D
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Female breast cancers are getting smaller, but socio-demographic differences remain AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

SOUTH-AUSTRALIA; CASE-SURVIVAL

Objective: To investigate trends towards early detection of infiltrating ductal carcinomas, possible effects on patients' prognosis, and characteristics of women still at high risk of late detection. Methods: South Australian Cancer Registry data were analysed to compare breast tumour diameters for the 1980-86 and 1997-2002 diagnostic periods by age. Relative survivals for 1980-86 were compared with corresponding survival estimates for 1997-2000, obtained by weighting diameter-specific survivals for 1980-86 to equate with the diameter distribution for 1997-2002.

Multivariable logistic regression was used to determine socio-demographic predictors of large diameters (greater than or equal to 30 mm) in 1997-2002. Results: The proportion of tumours with diameters smaller than 15 mm increased from 13.0% in 1980-86 to 36.7% in 1997-2002, whereas the proportion with large diameters reduced from 43.0% to 18.6%. Estimated changes in 20-year survivals equated with a 33% reduction in breast-cancer mortality among patients aged 50-69 years at diagnosis. Data for 1997-2002 indicate that early diagnosis is not evenly distributed, with large diameters more common in age ranges outside the 50-69 year target for mammography screening; low socio-economic areas; non-Caucasians; patients born in northern/eastern Europe and potentially Asia/Middle East; and in some country locations.

Conclusions and implications: Increased emphasis on early detection should be directed at sectors of the population where

delays in diagnosis and poorer prognosis are evident. Projected reductions in breast-cancer mortality among patients are indicative of effects of earlier detection on patients' prognosis, but require confirmation with follow-up data. More particularly, parallel studies of effects on population-based mortality are warranted. Epidemiol Branch, Dept Human Serv, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia Luke, C (corresponding author), Epidemiol Branch, Dept Human Serv, POB 6, Rundle Mall, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia.

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5 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
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J Ullah, MF; Ahmad, A; Bhat, SH; Abuduhier, FM; Ajmal, MR;
Mustafa, SK Ullah, Mohammad Fahad; Ahmad, Aamir;
Bhat, Showket H.; Abuduhier, Faisel M.; Ajmal, Mohammad Rehan;
Mustafa, Syed Khalid Cytotoxic and anti-metastatic
action mediates the anti-proliferative activity of *Rhazya stricta*
Decne inducing apoptotic cell death in human cancer cells:
Implication in chemopreventive mechanism EMIRATES JOURNAL OF
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE English Article

Cell biology; Cancer chemoprevention;
Anticancer drugs; Cell signaling; Natural compounds NF-KAPPA-B;
SIGNALING PATHWAYS; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; ANGIOGENESIS; DIETARY;
BREAST; GROWTH; INHIBITION; VEGF; PI3K/AKT/MTOR Cancer is
associated with a high rate of pre-mature mortality worldwide and
serves as a significant impediment to extended life expectancy,
leading to undesirable long-term effects on the quality of life of
the patients. Bioactive chemical products derived from natural
sources have an important place in the well-being of the human
population since ancient times. Compounds derived from natural
sources have dominated the drug discovery programs in the last
five decades and comprise a substantial proportion of current-day
pharmaceutical agents. *Rhazya stricta*, an evergreen shrub, it
belongs to family Apocynaceae of order Gentianales, and the *Rhazya*
stricta is known to have certain medicinal properties, as the
Middle East and South Asian traditional medicine employed this
plant as a cure for different diseases. Herein, the hydro-
methanolic extract of *Rhazya stricta* Decne has been studied for
its effect on spectrum of cancer cells, including LNCaP, C4-2B,
PC-3 prostate cancer cells, MDA-MB-231, MCF-7, SKBR3 breast cancer
cells, A-549 lung cancer cells and BxPC-3, MiaPaCa-2 pancreatic
cancer. Hydro-methanolic extract of *Rhazya stricta* Decne in a
dose-dependent manner, showed progressive inhibition of cell
growth by induction of cell death in the treated human cancer
cells. The IC50 value range for different breast cancer cell lines
was 142-178 μ g/ml; for prostate cancer cell lines, it was 90-
148 μ g/ml; for pancreatic cancer cell lines 116-166 μ g/ml
and for the lung cancer cells, it was reported to be 180 μ
 μ g/ml. The anti-metastatic potential of extract was indicated by
the notable reduction in invasiveness and cell migration.

Moreover, the structurally diverse phytochemical rich extract, also downregulates the signaling of NF-kB and the NF-kB downstream target cytokine VEGF, providing an insight into the anticancer action mechanism. [Ullah, Mohammad Fahad; Bhat, Showket H.; Abuduhier, Faisel M.] Univ Tabuk, Fac Appl Med Sci, Dept Med Lab Technol, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia; [Ahmad, Aamir] Univ Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL USA; [Ahmad, Aamir] Hamad Med Corp, Interim Translat Res Inst, Doha, Qatar; [Bhat, Showket H.] Islamic Univ Sci & Technol, Ctr Vocat Studies, Dept Med, Lab Technol & Mol Diagnost, Awantipora, Jammu & Kashmir, India; [Ajmal, Mohammad Rehan] Univ Tabuk, Fac Sci, Biochem Dept, Phys Biochem Res Lab, Tabuk 71491, Saudi Arabia; [Mustafa, Syed Khalid] Univ Tabuk, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia University of Tabuk; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; Hamad Medical Corporation; University of Tabuk; University of Tabuk Ullah, MF (corresponding author), Univ Tabuk, Fac Appl Med Sci, Dept Med Lab Technol, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia.

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10 Agronomy; Food Science & Technology Science

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J. P. M.; Nilsen, Roy M.; Midttun, Oivind; Hustad, Steinar;
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Adarakis, George; Plada, Maria; Sieri, Sabina; Tumino, Rosario;
Santucci de Magistris, Maria; Ros, Martine M.; Peeters, Petra H.
M.; Luisa Redondo, Maria; Zamora-Ros, Raul; Chirlaque, Maria-
Dolores; Ardanaz, Eva; Sonestedt, Emily; Ericson, Ulrika;
Schneede, Joern; van Guelpen, Bethany; Wark, Petra A.; Gallo,
Valentina; Norat, Teresa; Riboli, Elio; Vollset, Stein Emil

North-south gradients in plasma concentrations of B-
vitamins and other components of one-carbon metabolism in Western
Europe: results from the European Prospective Investigation into
Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) Study BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

English Article

B-

vitamins; Amino acids; One-carbon metabolism; Europe

COLORECTAL-CANCER; MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSAY; ALCOHOL-

CONSUMPTION; TOTAL HOMOCYSTEINE; DIETARY PATTERNS; NUTRIENT INTAKE; DAIRY-PRODUCTS; FOLATE INTAKE; 10 COUNTRIES; ELDERLY-MEN

Different lifestyle patterns across Europe may influence plasma concentrations of B-vitamins and one-carbon metabolites and their relation to chronic disease. Comparison of published data on one-carbon metabolites in Western European regions is difficult due to differences in sampling procedures and analytical methods between studies. The present study aimed, to compare plasma concentrations of one-carbon metabolites in Western European regions with one laboratory performing all biochemical analyses. We performed the present study in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) cohort among 5446 presumptively healthy individuals. Quantile regression was used to compare sex-specific median concentrations between Northern (Denmark and Sweden), Central (France, Germany, The Netherlands and United Kingdom) and Southern (Greece, Spain and Italy) European regions. The lowest folate concentrations were observed in Northern Europe (men, 10.4 nmol/l; women, 10.7 nmol/l) and highest concentrations in Central Europe. Cobalamin concentrations were slightly higher in Northern Europe (men, 330 pmol/l; women, 352 pmol/l) compared with Central and Southern Europe, but did not show a clear north-south gradient. Vitamin B-2 concentrations were highest in Northern Europe (men, 22.2 nmol/l; women, 26.0 nmol/l) and decreased towards Southern Europe (P -trend < 0.001). Vitamin B-6 concentrations were highest in Central Europe in men (77.3 nmol/l) and highest in the North among women (70.4 nmol/l), with decreasing concentrations towards Southern Europe in women (P -trend < 0.001). In men, concentrations of serine, glycine and sarcosine increased from the north to south. In women, sarcosine increased from Northern to Southern Europe. These findings may provide relevant information for the study of regional differences of chronic disease incidence in association with lifestyle.

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5081; Eussen, Simone/0000-0003-0559-6838; Riboli, Elio/0000-0001-6795-6080; Gallo, Valentina/0000-0002-1268-8629; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; Ueland, Per Magne/0000-0002-1903-0571; Ardanaz, Eva/0000-0001-8434-2013; Sieri, Sabina/0000-0001-5201-172X; Van Guelpen, Bethany/0000-0002-9692-101X; Overvad, Kim/0000-0001-6429-7921; Wark, Petra/0000-0003-1020-4640; Nilsen, Roy Miodini/0000-0002-6340-4593 European Commission: Public Health and Consumer Protection Directorate; Research Directorate-General; Ligue contre le Cancer (France); Societe 3M (France); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM); German Cancer Aid; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); German Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Danish Cancer Society; Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health (RTICC) [RD06/0020]; Catalan Institute of Oncology of Spain; Cancer Research UK; Medical Research Council, UK; Stroke Association, UK; British Heart Foundation; Department of Health, UK; Food Standards Agency, UK; Wellcome Trust, UK; Hellenic Health Foundation; Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Greece; Italian Association for Research on Cancer (AIRC); Compagnia San Paolo, Italy; Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports; Dutch Ministry of Health; Dutch Prevention Funds; LK Research Funds; Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland); World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF); Swedish Cancer Society; Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane, Sweden; Norwegian Cancer Society; Foundation to promote research into functional vitamin B12-deficiency, Norway European Commission: Public Health and Consumer Protection Directorate(European Union (EU)European Commission Joint Research Centre); Research Directorate-General; Ligue contre le Cancer (France); Societe 3M (France)(3M); Mutuelle Generale de l'Education Nationale; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM)(Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm)); German Cancer Aid(Deutsche Krebshilfe); German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ)(Helmholtz Association); German Federal Ministry of Education and Research(Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)); Danish Cancer Society(Danish Cancer Society); Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health (RTICC); Catalan Institute of Oncology of Spain; Cancer Research UK(Cancer Research UK); Medical Research Council, UK(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); Stroke Association, UK; British Heart Foundation(British Heart Foundation); Department of Health, UK(National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR)); Food Standards Agency, UK; Wellcome Trust, UK(Wellcome Trust); Hellenic Health Foundation; Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Greece; Italian Association for Research on Cancer (AIRC)(Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); Compagnia San Paolo, Italy(Compagnia di San Paolo); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports; Dutch Ministry of Health; Dutch Prevention Funds; LK Research Funds; Dutch ZON (Zorg Onderzoek Nederland)(Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)); World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF)(World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF)); Swedish Cancer Society(Swedish Cancer Society); Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane, Sweden; Norwegian Cancer Society(Norwegian Cancer Society); Foundation to promote research into functional vitamin B12-deficiency, Norway The work was supported by the European Commission: Public Health and Consumer Protection Directorate 1993-2004; Research Directorate-General

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 all other authors contriuted to and/or provided comments and
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Age at diagnosis for lung, colon, breast and prostate
 cancers: An international comparative study INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
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age at cancer diagnosis; cancer epidemiology;
 international comparison 187 COUNTRIES; PREVALENCE; ANCESTRY;
 BIOLOGY; WOMEN; MEN Differences in the average age at cancer
 diagnosis are observed across countries. We therefore aimed to
 assess international variation in the median age at diagnosis of
 common cancers worldwide, after adjusting for differences in
 population age structure. We used IARC's Cancer Incidence in Five
 Continents (CI5) Volume XI database, comprising cancer diagnoses
 between 2008 and 2012 from population-based cancer registries in
 65 countries. We calculated crude median ages at diagnosis for
 lung, colon, breast and prostate cancers in each country, then
 adjusted for population age differences using indirect
 standardization. We showed that median ages at diagnosis changed

by up to 10 years after standardization, typically increasing in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and decreasing in high-income countries (HICs), given relatively younger and older populations, respectively. After standardization, the range of ages at diagnosis was 12 years for lung cancer (median age 61-Bulgaria vs 73-Bahrain), 12 years for colon cancer (60-the Islamic Republic of Iran vs 72-Peru), 10 years for female breast cancer (49-Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea vs 59-USA and others) and 10 years for prostate cancer (65-USA, Lithuania vs 75-Philippines). Compared to HICs, populations in LMICs were diagnosed with colon cancer at younger ages but with prostate cancer at older ages (both pLMICS-vs-HICs < 0.001). In countries with higher smoking prevalence, lung cancers were diagnosed at younger ages in both women and men (both p(corr) < 0.001). Female breast cancer tended to be diagnosed at younger ages in East Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Our findings suggest that the differences in median ages at cancer diagnosis worldwide likely reflect population-level variation in risk factors and cancer control measures, including screening.

[Zahed, Hana; Feng, Xiaoshuang; Sheikh, Mahdi; Robbins, Hilary A.] Int Agcy Res Canc, Genom Epidemiol Branch, Lyon, France; [Bray, Freddie; Ferlay, Jacques] Int Agcy Res Canc, Canc Surveillance Branch, Lyon, France; [Ginsburg, Ophira] NCI, Ctr Global Hlth, Rockville, MD USA; [Shiels, Meredith S.] NCI, Infect & Immunoepidemiol Branch, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Rockville, MD USA; [Robbins, Hilary A.] Int Agcy Res Canc, Genom Epidemiol Branch, 25 Ave Tony Garnier, F-69366 Lyon 07, France World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH National Cancer Institute- Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics; World Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Robbins, HA (corresponding author), Int Agcy Res Canc, Genom Epidemiol Branch, 25 Ave Tony Garnier, F-69366 Lyon 07, France. robbinsh@iarc.who.int Ferlay, Jacques/ABD-5058-2021; Sheikh, Mahdi/E-9455-2015 Ginsburg, Ophira/0000-0002-1384-2675; Zahed, Hana/0000-0002-5731-8859; Robbins, Hilary/0000-0001-6041-6866; Bray, Freddie/0000-0002-3248-7787; Feng, Xiaoshuang/0000-0002-7933-3996; Sheikh, Mahdi/0000-0003-3972-7824 US National Cancer Institute [LEAP R01 CA262164, R03CA245979, U19 CA203654]; National Cancer Institute; US NCI [U19 CA203654, LEAP R01CA262164, R03 CA245979] US National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); US NCI(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) US National Cancer Institute, Grant/Award Numbers: LEAP R01 CA262164, R03CA245979, U19 CA203654; Intramural Research Program of the National Cancer InstituteHana Zahed, Hilary A Robbins and Xiaoshuang Feng were supportedby the US NCI (INTEGRAL program U19 CA203654, LEAP R01CA262164 and R03 CA245979). This work was funded, in part, bythe Intramural Research Program of the National Cancer Institute

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AUG 2023 13 Oncology Science Citation Index
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J Selmouni, F; Zidouh, A; Nejjar, C; Bekkali, R
Selmouni, F.; Zidouh, A.; Nejjar, C.; Bekkali, R.
Acceptability of the human papilloma virus vaccine
among Moroccan parents: a population-based cross-sectional study
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN HEALTH JOURNAL English
Article CERVICAL-
CANCER; HPV VACCINE; PARTICLE VACCINE; YOUNG-WOMEN; ATTITUDES;
ACCEPTANCE; INFECTION; KNOWLEDGE; EFFICACY; PREDICTORS Data
about the public's awareness and acceptability of the human
papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine are lacking in the Eastern
Mediterranean Region. This study aimed to explore parental
acceptability of HPV vaccination for their daughters in Morocco. A
cross-sectional survey was carried out among mothers and fathers
of girls aged 12-15 years at 12 middle schools from 6 regions of
Morocco. Despite weak knowledge of genital warts and HPV
infection, acceptability of the HPV vaccine was 76.8% (95% CI:
73.3-79.9%) among mothers and 68.9% (95% CI: 65.2-72.5%) among
fathers. Only 8.8% of mothers and 7.0% of fathers were against
administration of the HPV vaccine to their daughters. Predictors
of parents' acceptance of the HPV vaccine were living in
precarious housing/slums and low household income (for mothers)
and living in urban areas (for fathers). These results will be
useful for preparing the introduction of the HPV vaccine in health
ministry programmes. [Selmouni, F.] Univ Complutense Madrid,
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Hlth Rabat, Rabat, Morocco; [Zidouh, A.; Bekkali, R.] Lalla Salma
Fdn, Canc Prevent & Treatment, Rabat, Morocco; [Nejjar, C.] Natl
Sch Publ Hlth, Rabat, Morocco Complutense University of Madrid
Selmouni, F (corresponding author), Univ Complutense Madrid,
Madrid, Spain. faridaselmouni@gmail.com nejjar, chakib/KBB-
6065-2024; Selmouni, Farida/P-6399-2015 Selmouni, Farida/0000-
0002-2662-1126; Nejjar, Chakib/0000-0001-9610-8507 GSK for
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against cancer (EMRA) GSK for the benefit of the Eastern
Mediterranean Regional Alliance of NGOs against cancer (EMRA) This
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REGIONAL OFFICE NASR CITY, CAIRO P. O. BOX 7608, NASR CITY,
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555 563 10.26719/2015.21.8.555
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Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services;
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation
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& Occupational Health CT7DO 26446526 Bronze
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J Bouiba, S; Bendimerad, ME; Rouane-Hacene, O; Boualga, A;
Richir, J Bouiba, Samira; Bendimerad, Mohammed
El Amine; Rouane-Hacene, Omar; Boualga, Ahmed; Richir, Jonathan
Metallic trace element dynamics in *Paracentrotus lividus* from Algeria: Environmental and human health risk
assessment MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN English
Article Metallic trace
elements; *Paracentrotus lividus*; Health risk assessment;
Environmental monitoring; Mediterranean Sea; Atlantic MUSSELS
MYTILUS-GALLOPROVINCIALIS; SOUTHERN ADRIATIC SEA; HEAVY-METALS;
REPRODUCTIVE-CYCLE; POSIDONIA-OCEANICA; HUMAN EXPOSURE;
MEDITERRANEAN SEA; CADMIUM EXPOSURE; BREAST-CANCER; URCHIN This
paper evaluates the dynamic of metallic trace elements (MTEs; Cd,
Pb, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ni and Co) in the sea urchin *Paracentrotus lividus*
collected in five sites: four contaminated and one reference,
along the western coast of Algeria, recontextualizes this
contamination within a wider geographical distribution area
throughout 84 sites among the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic and
focuses on the potential risk on human health for the first time
in Algeria. The Trace Element Pollution Index places Algeria, and
generally the North African coasts, as the region most
contaminated by MTEs. The Trace Element Spatial Variation Index
ranks Pb as an MTE of key environmental concern according to
global spatial variability. The health risk assessment indicates
that Cd and Pb, exceed the maximum limits set by the Commission
Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 on three of the four contaminated
sites. [Bouiba, Samira; Bendimerad, Mohammed El Amine] Abou
Bekr Belkaid Univ, Fac Nat & Life Sci, Dept Ecol & Environm, Lab
Valorizat Human Act Protect Environm & Applica, Tilimsen, Algeria;
[Rouane-Hacene, Omar] Univ Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella, Dept Biol, El
Mnaouer, Oran, Algeria; [Boualga, Ahmed] Univ Oran 1 Ahmed Ben
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Belkaid Bouiba, S (corresponding author), Abou Bekr Belkaid
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jonathan.richir@gmail.com HACENE, Omar/AAJ-9528-2020; Richir,
Jonathan/AAB-1982-2021 126 1 5
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Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
Environmental Sciences & Ecology; Marine & Freshwater
Biology 7Z9RH 36584435 Bronze 2025-06-24
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J Corcoran, C; Perrin, M; Harlap, S; Deutsch, L; Fennig, S;
Manor, O; Nahon, D; Kimhy, D; Malaspina, D; Susser, E
Corcoran, Cheryl; Perrin, Mary; Harlap, Susan;
Deutsch, Lisa; Fennig, Shmuel; Manor, Orly; Nahon, Daniella;
Kimhy, David; Malaspina, Dolores; Susser, Ezra
Incidence of Schizophrenia Among Second-Generation

immigration; risk; Israel; birth cohort; longitudinal
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS; ETHNIC-MINORITIES; INCREASED RATES;
RISK-FACTOR; VITAMIN-D; DISCRIMINATION; SURINAMESE; MIGRATION;
AFRICAN; NETHERLANDS Objective: Increased incidence of
schizophrenia is observed among some immigrant groups in Europe,
with the offspring of immigrants, ie "second-generation"
immigrants particularly vulnerable. Few contemporary studies have
evaluated the risk of schizophrenia among second-generation
immigrants in other parts of the world. Methods: We studied the
incidence of schizophrenia in relation to parental immigrant
status in a population-based cohort of 88 829 offspring born in
Jerusalem in 1964-1976. Parental countries of birth were obtained
from birth certificates and grouped together as (1) Israel, (2)
Other West Asia, (3) North Africa, and (4) Europe and
industrialized countries. Cox proportional hazards methods were
used in adjusting for sex, parents' ages, maternal education,
social class, and birth order. Results: Linkage with Israel's
Psychiatric Registry identified 637 people admitted to psychiatric
care facilities with schizophrenia-related diagnoses, before 1998.
Incidence of schizophrenia was not increased among second-
generation immigrants in this birth cohort, neither overall nor by
specific group. Conclusions: The difference in risk of
schizophrenia among second-generation immigrants in Europe and in
this Israeli birth cohort suggests that the nature of the
immigration experience may be relevant to risk, including reasons
for migration, the nature of entry, and subsequent position in the
host country for immigrants and their offspring. Minority status
may be of importance as, in later studies, immigrants to Israel
from Ethiopia had increased risk of schizophrenia. [Corcoran,
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Epidemiol, New York, NY USA; [Deutsch, Lisa; Manor, Orly] Hebrew
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Kimhy, David/0000-0001-7735-9378; Corcoran, Cheryl/0000-
0002-8902-4353 The National Institute of Mental Health [1R01
MH059114, K23MH066279, 2R01 CA080197, T32] The National
Institute of Mental Health(United States Department of Health &
Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)) The National
Institute of Mental Health (1R01 MH059114 [to D. M.], K23MH066279
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Psychiatry Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED);
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J Liu, YT; Hsieh, MJ; Lin, JT; Chen, GN; Lin, CC; Lo, YS;
Chuang, YC; Hsi, YT; Chen, MK; Chou, MC Liu, Yen-
Tze; Hsieh, Ming-Ju; Lin, Jen-Tsun; Chen, Gene; Lin, Chia-Chieh;
Lo, Yu-Sheng; Chuang, Yi-Ching; Hsi, Yi-Ting; Chen, Mu-Kuan; Chou,
Ming-Chih Erianin induces cell apoptosis through ERK
pathway in human nasopharyngeal carcinoma BIOMEDICINE &
PHARMACOTHERAPY English Article

Erianin; Nasopharyngeal cancer; Apoptosis; ERK
DEATH; AUTOPHAGY Background: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC)
is one of the most common cancers in areas of Southeast Asia, such
as Taiwan, and North Africa. The treatments of NPC, including
radiotherapy and chemotherapy, were effective, but they also
caused some severe side effects. Erianin, a natural product
derived from Dendrobium, was proved to have anti-cancer effect in
hepatoma, melanoma, non-small-cell lung carcinoma, myelogenous
leukemia, breast cancer, and osteosarcoma. Hypothesis/Purpose:
According to previous research, we hypothesized that erianin
inhibits cancer cell growth through apoptotic mechanisms. This
study aimed to determine whether Erianin has an anti-NPC effect
and what mechanisms were involved. Methods and Results: The result
showed that erianin significantly increased activation of
apoptosis in NPC cell lines (NPC-039 and NPC-BM) and arrest the
cell cycle obviously through mitochondrial membrane alternation,
death receptors activation, and caspase-3, -8, -9 activation.
Phosphorylated ERK1/2 was also decreased in erianin-treated NPC
cell with dose-dependent manner, and the result was thought to
promote apoptosis. Furthermore, the increased rate of apoptotic
cells with erianin plus it's inhibitors (U) was also revealed in
this study. Conclusion: In conclusion, this is the first research
to identify the anti-NPC effect of erianin via the apoptosis
mechanism. Erianin was a promising natural agent against
nasopharyngeal carcinoma. [Liu, Yen-Tze; Hsieh, Ming-Ju; Chou,
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Chung Shan Medical University; Changhua Christian Hospital;
Mingdao University; Changhua Christian Hospital; China Medical
University Taiwan; Changhua Christian Hospital; Chung Shan Medical
University; Changhua Christian Hospital; Chung Shan Medical
University; Chung Shan Medical University Hospital Chen, MK; Chou,

MC (corresponding author), Changhua Christian Hosp, Dept Otorhinolaryngol Head & Neck Surg, 500 South Sch St, 135, Changhua 500, Taiwan. 53780@cch.org.tw; graduate@csmu.edu.tw Huang, Chi-Chang/A-3280-2013; Liu, Yen Tze/AAT-8989-2021; Chen, Chin-Chuan/G-3094-2013; Hsieh, Ming-Ju/QGB-3025-2022 Hsieh, Ming-Ju/0000-0001-9726-3234; Liu, Yen-Tze/0000-0002-5922-2295 National Science Council, Taiwan [MOST 106-2314-B-371-006-MY3, MOST 106-2314-B-371-005-MY3, 107-2314-B-371-008-MY3]; Changhua Christian Hospital [107-CCH-HCR-046] National Science Council, Taiwan (Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan); Changhua Christian Hospital This study was supported by grants from National Science Council, Taiwan (MOST 106-2314-B-371-006-MY3; MOST 106-2314-B-371-005-MY3; 107-2314-B-371-008-MY3) and Changhua Christian Hospital (107-CCH-HCR-046). The authors of the manuscript do not have a direct financial relation with the commercial identity mentioned in this paper. 28 44 56

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8 Medicine, Research & Experimental; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Research & Experimental Medicine; Pharmacology & Pharmacy HL5AK 30590314 gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000458737800029

J Bogusz, A; Gornicka, M Bogusz, Angelika; Gornicka, Magdalena Low Diet Quality and Nutritional Knowledge in Women with Endometriosis: A Pilot Study HEALTHCARE English Article

endometriosis; healthy diet; Mediterranean diet; nutritional knowledge; Polish women BREAST-CANCER; RISK; INFLAMMATION; MANAGEMENT Endometriosis is a chronic gynecological disease characterized by ectopic endometrial tissue outside the uterus that can cause chronic pain, dysmenorrhea, fatigue, and infertility. The aim of this study was to assess diet quality and nutritional knowledge of women with endometriosis. A questionnaire was used to collect data on lifestyle, dietary habits and nutritional knowledge from 90 women. More than 80% of women with endometriosis (82.2%) confirmed that diet and lifestyle are related to the progression of endometriosis. After being diagnosed with endometriosis, 77.3% of respondents reported a change in their dietary habits and made various changes to their diet by increasing or eliminating the consumption of certain foods. The majority declared reducing pro-inflammatory products, increasing anti-inflammatory foods, including the consumption of vegetables and fruits, avoiding white/or red/or processed meat, and avoiding sweets. Nevertheless, diet quality as assessed by the pro-healthy diet index (pHDI-10) and the Mediterranean Diet Score (MDS) showed a low intensity of consumption of pro-healthy food (average pHDI-10 value 31.4%; MDS 7.55/14 points, $p = 0.0001$). Women with endometriosis reported lower than recommended consumption of fruits, vegetables, dairy products and whole grains. A higher percentage of healthy controls had a "good" level of nutritional knowledge than women with endometriosis. The results of our study highlight the need to improve diet quality

and nutritional knowledge among women with endometriosis as well as developing targeted dietary recommendations to help improve well-being and reduce the pain symptoms of endometriosis.

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Gornicka, M (corresponding author), Warsaw Univ Life Sci, Inst Human Nutr Sci, Dept Human Nutr, Nowoursynowska St 159C, PL-02776 Warsaw, Poland. angelika_marcinkowska@sggw.edu.pl; magdalena_gornicka@sggw.edu.pl Górnicka, Magdalena/AAA-6820-2019 Bogusz, Angelika/0000-0002-6596-210X; Magdalena, Gornicka/0000-0002-8805-186X 65 4 4

1 4 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2227-9032 HEALTHCARE-BASEL Healthcare MAR 2024 12 6 673

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MG9H4 38540637 Green Published, gold 2025-06-

24 WOS:001192585100001

J Marrone, G; Urciuoli, S; Candi, E; Bernini, R; Vanni, G;

Maschi, C; Guerriero, C; Mancini, M; De Lorenzo, A; Vignolini, P;

Noce, A Marrone, Giulia; Urciuoli, Silvia;

Candi, Eleonora; Bernini, Roberta; Vanni, Gianluca; Maschi,

Claudia; Guerriero, Cristina; Mancini, Mara; De Lorenzo, Antonino;

Vignolini, Pamela; Noce, Annalisa Biological Activities

of Molecules Derived from *Olea europaea* L. Tested In Vitro

LIFE-BASEL English Article

Olea europaea L.; Mediterranean diet;

hydroxytyrosol; oleuropein; chronic degenerative non-communicable

diseases; HEK-293E; chronic kidney disease; IncuCyte VIRGIN

OLIVE OIL; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; OLEUROPEIN;

INHIBITION; EXPRESSION; PHENOLICS Background: Extra virgin olive

oil is a typical food of the Mediterranean area, obtained by

pressing *Olea europaea* L. fruits. Its polyphenols have been

studied for their antioxidant function and protective action

against cancer and chronic kidney disease. In this in vitro study,

we tested titrated extracts from *Olea europaea* L. on a human

embryonic kidney 293 (HEK-293E) cell line, regarding their pro-

apoptotic and antiproliferative capacities, using " IncuCyte (R)

S3 Live-Cell Analysis System". Materials and Methods: We selected

Olea europaea L. active compounds like hydroxytyrosol (HT) and

oleuropein (OLE). These extracts were tested at different

concentrations and characterized by HPLC-DAD-MS for the content in

secondary active metabolites. The real-time observation of cell

behavior was performed by IncuCyte, which can quantitatively

analyze the cell proliferation and death. Results: This study

showed that all the tested extracts can significantly inhibit

cellular growth at 50 μ M but the reduced proliferation is not

related to an increase in cellular apoptosis. Instead, the same

analysis performed by using extracts at 100 μ M reveals that they

can inhibit cellular growth, further inducing cellular apoptosis.

Conclusions: The results on the HEK-293E cells confirmed the

antiproliferative and proapoptotic actions of active compounds

from an *Olea europaea* L. matrix in this cell line. [Marrone,

Giulia; Maschi, Claudia; Guerriero, Cristina; Noce, Annalisa] Univ

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University of Rome Tor Vergata; University of Florence; University of Rome Tor Vergata; Tuscia University; University of Rome Tor Vergata; Policlin Tor Vergata; University of Rome Tor Vergata; University of Rome Tor Vergata; Policlin Tor Vergata

Marrone, G; Noce, A (corresponding author), Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Syst Med, I-00133 Rome, Italy.; Noce, A (corresponding author), Policlin Tor Vergata, UOSD Nephrol & Dialysis, I-00133 Rome, Italy. giulia.marrone@uniroma2.it; silvia.urciuoli@unifi.it; annalisa.noce@uniroma2.it Mancini, Mara/K-3749-2018; Marrone, Giulia/IQR-7760-2023; Vanni, Gianluca/AAJ-9743-2020; Noce, Annalisa/B-5558-2019 vanni, gianluca/0000-0002-3006-5855; VIGNOLINI, PAMELA/0000-0002-9500-7971; NOCE, ANNALISA/0000-0003-1310-3730; De Lorenzo, Antonino/0000-0001-6524-4493; Marrone, Giulia/0000-0002-5854-2086; Mancini, Mara/0000-0001-5173-4854; BERNINI, Roberta/0000-0002-2548-3876; URCIUOLI, SILVIA/0000-0001-8139-3229 AIRC

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J Hirko, KA; Spiegelman, D; Barnett, JB; Cho, E; Willett, WC; Hankinson, SE; Eliassen, AH Hirko, Kelly A.; Spiegelman, Donna; Barnett, Junaidah B.; Cho, Eunyoung; Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Eliassen, A. Heather

Dietary Patterns and Plasma Sex Hormones, Prolactin, and Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin in Premenopausal Women CANCER
EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION English

Article BREAST-CANCER

RISK; SERUM ESTROGEN-LEVELS; FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; HEALTHY EATING INDEX; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; ALCOHOL-CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; REGRESSION-MODELS; STEROID-HORMONES Background: Sex hormones are important for breast cancer, but it is unclear whether dietary patterns influence hormone concentrations. Methods: Dietary pattern adherence scores for the alternate Mediterranean diet (aMED), Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), and Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI) were calculated from semiquantitative food frequency questionnaires administered in 1995 and 1999. Premenopausal plasma

concentrations of sex hormones were measured in samples collected in 1996 to 1999. We used generalized linear models to calculate geometric mean hormone concentrations across quartiles of dietary pattern scores among 1,990 women in the Nurses' Health Study II. Results: We did not observe significant associations between sex hormone concentrations and the DASH pattern and only one suggestive association between follicular estrone concentrations and the aMED pattern [top vs. bottom quartile -4.4%, 95% confidence interval (CI), -10.6% to 2.1%; P-trend = 0.06]. However, women in the top versus bottom quartile of AHEI score had lower concentrations of follicular (-9.1%; 95% CI, -16.1% to -1.4%; P-trend = 0.04) and luteal (-7.5%; 95% CI, -13.6% to -0.9%; P-trend = 0.01) estrone, luteal-free (-9.3%; 95% CI, -16.8% to -1.1%; P-trend = 0.01) and total (-6.7 %; 95% CI, -14.3% to 1.5%; P-trend = 0.04) estradiol, follicular estradiol (-14.2%; 95% CI, -24.6% to -2.4%; P-trend = 0.05), and androstenedione (-7.8%; 95% CI, -15.4% to 0.4%; P-trend = 0.03). Conclusion: Diet quality measured by the AHEI is inversely associated with premenopausal estrogen concentrations. Given that we did not observe similar associations with the aMED or DASH patterns, our findings should be interpreted with caution. Impact: Given the role of estrogens in breast cancer etiology, our findings add to the substantial evidence on the benefits of adhering to a healthy diet. (C) 2016 AACR. [Hirko, Kelly A.] Michigan State Univ, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, E Lansing, MI 48824 USA; [Spiegelman, Donna; Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard Univ, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Sch Med, Channing Div Network Med, Dept Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Spiegelman, Donna; Willett, Walter C.; Hankinson, Susan E.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard Univ, Dept Epidemiol, TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Spiegelman, Donna] Harvard Univ, Dept Biostat, TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Barnett, Junaidah B.; Willett, Walter C.] Harvard Univ, Dept Nutr, TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Barnett, Junaidah B.] Tufts Univ, Human Nutr Res Ctr Aging, Nutr Immunol Lab, Boston, MA 02111 USA; [Barnett, Junaidah B.] Tufts Univ, Friedman Sch Nutr Sci & Policy, Boston, MA 02111 USA; [Cho, Eunyoung] Brown Univ, Warren Alpert Med Sch, Dept Dermatol, Providence, RI 02912 USA; [Cho, Eunyoung] Brown Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Providence, RI 02912 USA; [Hankinson, Susan E.] Univ Massachusetts, Dept Biostat & Epidemiol, Amherst, MA 01003 USA Michigan State University; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); Tufts University; Tufts University; Brown University; Brown University; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Amherst

Hirko, KA (corresponding author), Michigan State Univ, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Coll Human Med, 909 Fee Rd, E Lansing, MI 48824 USA. khirko@epi.msu.edu Spiegelman, Donna/AEN-8263-2022; Hirko, Kelly/AFN-8256-2022; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013; Cho, Eunyoung/AAV-4469-2020 hirko, kelly/0000-0002-0050-655X; Cho, Eunyoung/0000-0001-6594-2582; Eliassen, A Heather/0000-0002-3961-6609 NIH [UM1 CA176726, R01 CA67262, 5R01 CA50385-18 Sup]; [R25 CA098566] NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); This

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J Fini, L; Piazzzi, G; Daoud, Y; Selgrad, M; Maegawa, S; Garcia, M; Fogliano, V; Romano, M; Graziani, G; Vitaglione, P; Carmack, SW; Gasbarrini, A; Genta, RM; Issa, JP; Boland, CR; Ricciardiello, L Fini, Lucia; Piazzzi, Giulia; Daoud, Yahya; Selgrad, Michael; Maegawa, Shinji; Garcia, Melissa; Fogliano, Vincenzo; Romano, Marco; Graziani, Giulia; Vitaglione, Paola; Carmack, Susanne W.; Gasbarrini, Antonio; Genta, Robert M.; Issa, Jean-Pierre; Boland, C. Richard; Ricciardiello, Luigi

Chemoprevention of Intestinal Polyps in

Apc^{Min/+} Mice Fed with Western or Balanced Diets by Drinking Annurca Apple Polyphenol Extract CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH English Article

MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; DNA METHYLATION; GROWTH-FACTOR; PREVENTION; CYCLOOXYGENASE-2; (-)-EPIGALLOCATECHIN-3-GALLATE; EXPRESSION; CELECOXIB; EFFICACY The Western diet (WD) is associated with a higher incidence of colorectal cancer (CRC) than the Mediterranean diet. Polyphenols extracted from Annurca apple showed chemopreventive properties in CRC cells. A multifactorial, four-arm study by using wild-type (wt) and Apc(Min/+) mice was carried out to evaluate the effect on polyp number and growth of APE treatment (60 μ mol/L) ad libitum in drinking water combined with a WD or a balanced diet (BD) for 12 weeks. Compared with APE treatment, we found a significant drop in body weight ($P < 0.0001$), severe rectal bleeding ($P = 0.0076$), presence of extra-intestinal tumors, and poorer activity status ($P = 0.0034$) in water-drinking Apc(Min/+) mice, more remarkably in the WD arm. In the BD and WD groups, APE reduced polyp number (35% and 42%, respectively, $P < 0.001$) and growth (60% and 52%, respectively, $P < 0.0001$) in both colon and small intestine. Increased antioxidant activity was found in wt animals fed both diets and in Apc(Min/+) mice fed WD and drinking APE. Reduced lipid peroxidation was found in Apc(Min/+) mice drinking APE fed both diets and in wt mice fed WD. In normal mucosa, mice drinking water had lower global levels of DNA methylation than mice drinking APE. APE treatment is highly effective in reducing polyps in Apc(Min/+) mice and supports the concept that a mixture of phytochemicals, as they are naturally present in foods, represent a plausible chemopreventive agent for CRC, particularly in populations at high risk for colorectal neoplasia. Cancer Prev Res; 4(6); 907-15. (C) 2011 AACR. [Fini, Lucia; Piazzzi, Giulia; Daoud, Yahya; Selgrad, Michael; Garcia, Melissa; Boland, C. Richard; Ricciardiello, Luigi] Baylor Univ, Med Ctr, Baylor Res

Inst, Dept Internal Med, Waco, TX 76798 USA; [Fini, Lucia; Piazzzi, Giulia; Daoud, Yahya; Selgrad, Michael; Garcia, Melissa; Boland, C. Richard; Ricciardiello, Luigi] Baylor Univ, Med Ctr, Sammons Canc Ctr, Waco, TX 76798 USA; [Fini, Lucia; Gasbarrini, Antonio] Univ Cattolica Sacro Cuore, Dept Internal Med, I-00168 Rome, Italy; [Fini, Lucia] Ist Clin Humanitas, Div Gastroenterol, Rozzano, Italy; [Piazzzi, Giulia; Ricciardiello, Luigi] Univ Bologna, Dept Clin Med, I-40138 Bologna, Italy; [Piazzzi, Giulia; Ricciardiello, Luigi] Univ Bologna, CRBA, I-40138 Bologna, Italy; [Maegawa, Shinji; Issa, Jean-Pierre] Univ Texas MD Anderson Canc Ctr, Dept Leukemia, Houston, TX 77030 USA; [Fogliano, Vincenzo; Graziani, Giulia; Vitaglione, Paola] Univ Naples Federico II, Dept Food Sci, Naples, Italy; [Romano, Marco] Univ Naples 2, Div Gastroenterol, Naples, Italy; [Carmack, Susanne W.; Genta, Robert M.] VAMC, Dept Pathol, Dallas, TX USA Baylor Scott & White Health; Baylor University; Baylor University Medical Center; Baylor University Medical Center; Baylor University; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; IRCCS Policlinico Gemelli; IRCCS Humanitas Research Hospital; University of Bologna; University of Bologna; University of Texas System; UTMD Anderson Cancer Center; University of Naples Federico II; Universita della Campania Vanvitelli Ricciardiello, L (corresponding author), Univ Bologna, Dept Clin Med, Via Massarenti 9, I-40138 Bologna, Italy.

luigi.ricciardiello@unibo.itGraziani, Giulia/AAN-4828-2020; Piazzzi, Giulia/K-6472-2016; Gasbarrini, Antonio/AAB-8487-2019; RICCIARDIELLO, LUIGI/K-7269-2016; Vitaglione, Paola/B-2864-2010; fogliano, vincenzo/A-1419-2009 RICCIARDIELLO, LUIGI/0000-0003-2568-6208; Vitaglione, Paola/0000-0002-6608-5209; Gasbarrini, Antonio/0000-0003-4863-6924; Issa, Jean-Pierre/0000-0003-2258-5030; ROMANO, Marco/0000-0002-3271-349X; fogliano, vincenzo/0000-0001-8786-9355; Piazzzi, Giulia/0000-0002-8025-2202; Gasbarrini, Antonio/0000-0002-6230-1779; Graziani, Giulia/0000-0003-3070-5389

NIH [R01 CA72851]; Sammons Cancer Center; Baylor Research Institute, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, TX

NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Sammons Cancer Center; Baylor Research Institute, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, TX The work was supported by NIH Grant R01 CA72851 and funds from the Sammons Cancer Center and Baylor Research Institute, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, TX.

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9 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 771ZR 21383028 Green Accepted, Green Submitted 2025-06-24 WOS:000291199700016

J AlEssa, HB; Malik, VS; Yuan, CZ; Willett, WC; Huang, TY; Hu, FB; Tobias, DK AlEssa, Hala B.; Malik, Vasanti S.; Yuan, Changzheng; Willett, Walter C.; Huang, Tianyi; Hu, Frank B.; Tobias, Deirdre K. Dietary patterns and cardiometabolic and endocrine plasma biomarkers in US women

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English
Article aHEI; alternate

Mediterranean diet; cardiometabolic biomarkers; DASH; dietary patterns HYPERTENSION DASH DIET; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE;

CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; INSULIN-RESISTANCE;
ADIPONECTIN LEVELS; BREAST-CANCER; C-PEPTIDE; RISK; QUALITY

Background: Healthful dietary patterns have been associated with lower risks of type 2 diabetes and coronary artery disease, but their relations with intermediate markers of cardiometabolic and endocrine health are less established. Objective: We evaluated the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), the alternate Mediterranean diet (aMED), and the Alternate Healthy Eating Index (aHEI) diet-quality scores with cardiometabolic and endocrine plasma biomarkers in US women. Design: The trial was a cross-sectional analysis of 775 healthy women in the Women's Lifestyle Validation Study that was conducted within the NHS (Nurses' Health Study) and NHS II longitudinal cohorts. Multiple linear regression models adjusted for potential confounders were used to estimate associations between quartiles of dietary pattern-adherence scores that were derived from a food-frequency questionnaire and plasma biomarker concentrations that were collected simultaneously.

Results: In multivariable models in which highest and lowest quartiles of dietary pattern scores were compared, 1) DASH was significantly associated with higher concentrations of high-density lipoprotein (9%) and sex-hormone binding globulin (SHBG) (21%), and lower concentrations of leptin (28%), triglycerides (19%), and C-peptide (4%) (all P-trend ≤ 0.04); 2) the aMED was associated with 19% higher SHBG and 16% lower triglycerides (P-trend = 0.02 and 0.003, respectively); and 3) the aHEI was associated with significantly higher concentrations of insulin (16%) and SHBG (19%) and lower concentrations of leptin (18%) (all P-trend ≤ 0.02). Further adjustment for body mass index (BMI) attenuated these associations but remained significant for 1) DASH with leptin and triglycerides and 2) the aMED with triglycerides (all P-trend ≤ 0.03). Conclusions: Adherence to healthful dietary patterns is associated with favorable concentrations of many cardiometabolic and endocrine biomarkers. These relations are mediated in part by BMI. [AlEsa, Hala B.; Malik, Vasanti S.; Yuan, Changzheng; Willett, Walter C.; Hu, Frank B.; Tobias, Deirdre K.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Huang, Tianyi; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Huang, Tianyi; Hu, Frank B.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Channing Div Network Med, Dept Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Tobias, Deirdre K.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Div Prevent Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Tobias, Deirdre K.] Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA 02115 USA Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School

Tobias, DK (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Tobias, DK (corresponding author), Brigham & Womens Hosp, Div Prevent Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Tobias, DK (corresponding author), Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA 02115 USA. dtobias@partners.org Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013; Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Huang, Tianyi/H-2999-2019 NIH [UM1CA186107, R01CA49449, UM1CA176726, R01CA67262, 1U54CA155626, K01DK103720, HL60712]; Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Kuwait

NIH [UM1CA186107, R01CA49449, UM1CA176726, R01CA67262, 1U54CA155626, K01DK103720, HL60712]; Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Kuwait

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics EJ6SK 27974312 Green

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J Rastam, S; Li, FM; Fouad, FM; Al Kamal, HM; Akil, N; Al Moustafa, AE Rastam, Samer; Li, Fu-Min; Fouad, M. Fouad; Al Kamal, Haysam M.; Akil, Nizar; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin Water pipe smoking and human oral cancers

MEDICAL HYPOTHESES English Article
HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; NARGHILE

SMOKING; TOBACCO SMOKING; LUNG-CANCER; HEAD; ASSOCIATION; RISK

While cigarette smoking is recognized as an important risk factor in human oral cancers, the effect of water pipe smoking (WPS) on these cancers is not known. WPS is very common in the young adult population, especially in the Middle East, and has been associated with several respiratory problems. However, to date, there have been no studies examining the association between WPS and the progression of human oral cancers. Currently, the role of WPS in human oral cancers remains uncertain because of the limited number of investigations. This raises the question of whether WPS plays a significant role in the development of human oral carcinomas. In this paper, we propose the hypothesis that human oral normal epithelial cells are vulnerable to persistent WPS; moreover, WPS could play an important role in the initiation of a neoplastic transformation of human normal oral epithelial cells. Therefore, we believe that an international collaboration of epidemiological and clinical studies as well as cellular and molecular biology investigations is necessary to answer this important question. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

[Rastam, Samer; Fouad, M. Fouad; Al Kamal, Haysam M.; Akil, Nizar; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Syrian Soc Canc, Syrian Res Canc Ctr, Aleppo, Syria; [Rastam, Samer; Akil, Nizar; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Aleppo Univ, Dept Anat, Aleppo, Syria; [Rastam, Samer; Akil, Nizar; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Aleppo Univ, Dept Embryol & Pathol, Aleppo, Syria; [Li, Fu-Min] Southeast Univ, Xu Zhou Hosp, Ctr Emergency Med, Xuzhou, Jiang Su, Peoples R China; [Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] McGill Univ, Dept Oncol, Montreal, PQ, Canada; [Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Concordia Univ, Dept Mech & Ind Engrg, Montreal, PQ, Canada University of Aleppo; University of Aleppo; Southeast University - China; McGill University; Concordia University - Canada Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Syrian Soc Canc, Syrian Res Canc Ctr, Aleppo, Syria. ala-eddin.almoustafa@mail.mcgill.ca ; Rastam, M.Samer/N-6365-2017

Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin/0000-0003-4452-3439; Rastam, M.Samer/0000-0002-4004-7773 Canadian Institutes for Health Research; Cancer Research Society Inc. of Canada; National Colorectal Cancer Campaign and the Fonds de la Recherche en Sante du Quebec (FRSQ - Reseau du Cancer) Canadian Institutes for

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J Burrai, GP; Gabrieli, A; Polinas, M; Murgia, C; Becchere,
MP; Demontis, P; Antuofermo, E Burrai,
Giovanni P. P.; Gabrieli, Andrea; Polinas, Marta; Murgia, Claudio;
Becchere, Maria Paola; Demontis, Pierfranco; Antuofermo,
Elisabetta Canine Mammary Tumor Histopathological
Image Classification via Computer-Aided Pathology: An Available
Dataset for Imaging AnalysisANIMALS English

Article breast cancer; canine
mammary tumor (CMTs); CMT dataset; deep learning; machine
learning; histological classification DIGITAL PATHOLOGY; CANCER;
MODEL; DIAGNOSIS; NETWORKS; FUSION Digital pathology (DP) and
computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) are rapidly evolving fields that
have great potential for improving the accuracy and efficiency of
cancer diagnosis, including that of canine mammary tumors (CMTs),
the most common neoplasm in female dogs. The work presents a study
on the development of CAD systems for the automated classification
of CMTs utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract
features from histopathological images of CMTs and classify them
into benign or malignant tumors. The study shows that the proposed
framework can accurately distinguish between benign and malignant
CMTs, with testing accuracies ranging from 0.63 to 0.85. The study
emphasizes how digital pathology and CAD could help veterinarians
and pathologists in accurately diagnosing the tumor type, which is
crucial in determining the optimal course of treatment. Overall,
digital pathology and CAD are promising tools that could improve
the accuracy and efficiency of cancer diagnosis, including that of
canine mammary tumors. Histopathology, the gold-standard technique
in classifying canine mammary tumors (CMTs), is a time-consuming
process, affected by high inter-observer variability. Digital (DP)
and Computer-aided pathology (CAD) are emergent fields that will
improve overall classification accuracy. In this study, the
ability of the CAD systems to distinguish benign from malignant
CMTs has been explored on a dataset-namely CMTD-of 1056
hematoxylin and eosin JPEG images from 20 benign and 24 malignant
CMTs, with three different CAD systems based on the combination of
a convolutional neural network (VGG16, Inception v3,
EfficientNet), which acts as a feature extractor, and a classifier
(support vector machines (SVM) or stochastic gradient boosting

(SGB)), placed on top of the neural net. Based on a human breast cancer dataset (i.e., BreakHis) (accuracy from 0.86 to 0.91), our models were applied to the CMT dataset, showing accuracy from 0.63 to 0.85 across all architectures. The EfficientNet framework coupled with SVM resulted in the best performances with an accuracy from 0.82 to 0.85. The encouraging results obtained by the use of DP and CAD systems in CMTs provide an interesting perspective on the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies in cancer-related research.

[Burrai, Giovanni P. P.; Gabrieli, Andrea; Polinas, Marta; Murgia, Claudio; Antuofermo, Elisabetta] Univ Sassari, Dept Vet Med, Via Vienna 2, I-07100 Sassari, Italy; [Burrai, Giovanni P. P.; Antuofermo, Elisabetta] Univ Sassari, Mediterranean Ctr Dis Control MCDC, Via Vienna 2, I-07100 Sassari, Italy; [Demontis, Pierfranco] Univ Sassari, Dept Chem Phys Math & Nat Sci, Via Vienna 2, I-07100 Sassari, Italy University of Sassari; University of Sassari Polinas, M (corresponding author), Univ Sassari, Dept Vet Med, Via Vienna 2, I-07100 Sassari, Italy. gburrai@uniss.it; mpolinas@uniss.it; claudio97murgia@gmail.com; demontis@uniss.it Burrai, Giovanni/R-5459-2016 Burrai, Giovanni/0000-0001-7696-7478; Polinas, Marta/0000-0003-4364-4802 Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2019, Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2020 Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2019, Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2020 This research was funded by "Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2019, Università degli Studi di Sassari, fondo di Ateneo per la ricerca 2020". 75 5 5 3

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10.3390/ani13091563 <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ani13091563> 13 Agriculture, Dairy & Animal Science;

Veterinary Sciences; ZoologyScience Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Agriculture; Veterinary Sciences; Zoology GLOM9 37174600 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000986934400001

J Nasserri, K; Mills, PK; Allan, M Nasserri, Kiumarss; Mills, Paul K.; Allan, Mark Cancer incidence in the Middle Eastern population of California, 1988-2004 ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION English Article Middle Eastern immigrants; cancer incidence; California; ethnic studies THYROID-CANCER; UNITED-STATES; MIGRANTS; RISKS; IMMIGRANTS; REGISTRY; SWEDEN; NAMES International statistics suggest lower cancer incidence in the Middle East and Middle Eastern (ME) immigrants in Europe, Australia, and Canada, but little is known from the United States. This study compares cancer rates in ME population with other race/ethnic groups in California from 1988 through 2004. ME cases in California cancer registry were identified by surname and ME population was estimated from U.S. Census data. Cancer rates for ME countries was obtained from Globocan. The ME incidence rate ratios for all sites combined in male and female were 0.37 and 0.82, respectively and were statistically significant. ME rates were significantly lower for cancers of the colon, lung, skin melanoma, female breast and prostate, and were significantly higher for cancers of the

stomach, liver, thyroid, leukemia, and male breast. Cancer incidence in ME population in California was 2.4 times higher than rates in home countries. Incidence trends in ME males remained fairly stable but in females shows a slight decline in recent years. Cancer incidence in ME population is lower than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic Black, but is higher than rates for Hispanics and Asians, and ME countries. Improved data quality, chronic infections, acculturation, and access to screening services are some of the factors responsible for the observed patterns.

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qnasser@tccsp.oig NCI NIH HHS [R03 CA103457, CA103457] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 34

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7 Oncology Science Citation Index
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J Kazemi, M; Jarrett, BY; Vanden Brink, H; Lin, AW; Hoeger, KM; Spandorfer, SD; Lujan, ME Kazemi, Maryam; Jarrett, Brittany Y.; Vanden Brink, Heidi; Lin, Annie W.; Hoeger, Kathleen M.; Spandorfer, Steven D.; Lujan, Marla E.

Obesity, Insulin Resistance, and Hyperandrogenism Mediate the Link between Poor Diet Quality and Ovarian Dymorphology in Reproductive-Aged Women NUTRIENTS English

Article Mediterranean Diet; Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension; ovary; fertility; metabolism ANTRAL FOLLICLE COUNTS; HIGH-FAT DIET; NEGATIVE BREAST-CANCER; POLYCYSTIC-OVARY; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; VITAMIN-D; STYLE DIET; MENSTRUAL-CYCLE; GLYCEMIC INDEX; WEIGHT-GAIN The relationship between diet quality and ovarian morphology has biological plausibility yet remains unclear and was therefore evaluated. In a multicenter cross-sectional analysis, four dietary patterns were scored for 111 consecutive reproductive-aged women (18-45 years) using (1) Healthy Eating Index (HEI-2015); (2) alternative HEI-2010; (3) alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED); (4) and Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) indices. Ovarian volume (OV) and follicle number per ovary (FNPO) were evaluated on transvaginal ultrasonography. Relationships between dietary and ovarian morphology indices were evaluated by linear regression and mediation analyses. Associations between aMED and DASH scores and OV/FNPO were completely mediated by obesity, insulin resistance, and hyperandrogenism (All:p< 0.05), unlike direct associations (All:p >= 0.89). Namely, a 1-standard deviation [SD] increase in aMED score was associated with decreases in OV (0.09 SD; 0.4 mL) through reducing waist circumference. Likewise, a 1 SD increase in aMED and DASH score was associated with decreases in OV (0.07 SD; 0.3 mL) by reducing glucose response to a 75 g glucose tolerance test. A 1 SD increase in DASH score was associated with decreased FNPO (0.07 SD; 2 follicles) by reducing free androgen index (All:p< 0.05). Adherence to aMED and DASH eating plans was indirectly associated with significant improvements in ovarian form, providing novel mechanistic insights for future interventions about contributions of diet quality on ovarian function. [Kazemi, Maryam; Jarrett,

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 J Camacho, R; Sepúlveda, C; Neves, D; Piñeros, M; Villanueva,
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 Cancer control capacity in 50 low- and middle-income
 countries GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH English Article
 World Health Organization;
 International Atomic Energy Agency; cancer control; National
 Cancer Control Programme; Plan; low- and middle-income countries
 HEALTH; AFRICA Within the World Health Organization-
 International Atomic Energy Agency (WHO-IAEA) collaboration for
 delivery of technical assistance to its Member States, the

National Cancer Control Programme/Plan (NCCP) Core Capacity Self-Assessment Tool has been used to obtain a simple and quick qualitative overview of national cancer control planning and on-going activities. The NCCP tool was applied in 50 Member States, which were classified as low- and middle-income countries in 2012. Results show that half of these countries reported having officially endorsed an NCCP and 42% were in the process of preparing or updating one. Overall, the most relevant cancer control interventions reported to be partially developed or well established in most countries were related to the cancer prevention, early detection of cervical and breast cancers, as well as diagnosis and treatment of curable cancers. Contrarily, patient's rehabilitation, psychosocial support, human papilloma virus vaccination, breast cancer screening with mammography and control of occupational carcinogens were noted as being in early development phases. The availability of crucial resources to support interventions was perceived to be the highest in upper middle-income countries. These findings highlight specific areas where WHO, IAEA and partners could strengthen collaboration with countries to leverage on-going interventions and improve availability of resources. [Camacho, Rolando; Neves, Diogo; Pineros, Marion; Villanueva, Maria] IAEA, Programme Act Canc Therapy, A-1400 Vienna, Austria; [Sepulveda, Cecilia] World Hlth Org, Canc Control Programme, Geneva, Switzerland; [Dangou, Jean-Marie] World Hlth Org, Reg Off Africa, Brazzaville, Rep Congo; [Fadhil, Ibtihal] World Hlth Org, Reg Off Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt; [Galea, Gauden] World Hlth Org, Reg Off Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark; [Garg, Renu] World Hlth Org, Reg Off South East Asia, New Delhi, India; [Luciani, Silvana] World Hlth Org, Reg Off Amer, Pan Amer Hlth Org, Washington, DC USA

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Prevalence and Socioeconomic Correlates of Adult Obesity in
Europe: The Feel4Diabetes Study INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH English

Article obesity; education;
income security; occupation; socioeconomic factors WEIGHT-GAIN;
UNEMPLOYMENT; INSECURITY; HEALTH; FOOD To effectively tackle
obesity, it is necessary to identify all specific socioeconomic
factors which contribute to its development. We aimed to highlight
the prevalence of adult overweight/obesity in European countries
and investigate the association of various socioeconomic factors
and their accumulative effect on overweight/obesity status. Cross-
sectional data from the Feel4Diabetes study for 24,562 adults
residing in low socioeconomic areas were collected, representing
Belgium, Finland, Greece, Spain, Bulgaria, and Hungary.
Socioeconomic Burden Score (SEBS) was created, accounting for
unemployment, financial insecurity, and education ≤ 12 years.
Data were analyzed using analysis of variance and logistic
regression. In total, 19,063 adults with complete data were
included (34.5% overweight and 15.8% obese). The highest
overweight/obesity rates occurred in Greece (37.5%/17.8%) and
Hungary (35.4%/19.7%). After adjusting for confounders, age of <45
years and female sex were inversely associated with
overweight/obesity, while low educational level (≤ 12 years),
unemployment, and financial insecurity were positively associated.
The increase in SEBS (clustering of socioeconomic disadvantages)
was associated with increased overweight/obesity likelihood. This
association of SEBS scores with overweight/obesity was evident for
males and females across all examined countries, excluding males
in low-income countries (Bulgaria and Hungary), where the highest
SEBS score was inversely associated with overweight/obesity. The
clustering burden of socioeconomic disadvantages on
overweight/obesity was found to be influenced by the countries'
economic state and sex.

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J Daniels, B; Chang, AY; Gatti, R; Das, J Daniels, Benjamin; Chang, Andres Yi; Gatti, Roberta; Das, Jishnu The medical competence of health care providers in sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from 16 127 providers across 11 countries HEALTH AFFAIRS SCHOLAR English Article health care providers; quality of care; medical vignettes; sub-Saharan Africa; health systems; service delivery indicators; SDI QUALITY; VIGNETTES Despite a consensus that quality of care is critically deficient in low-income countries, few nationally representative studies provide comparable measures of quality of care across countries. To address this gap, we used nationally representative data from in-person administrations of clinical vignettes to measure the competence of 16 127 health care providers across 11 sub-Saharan African countries. Rather than large variations across countries, we found that 81% of the variation in competence is within countries and the characteristics of health care providers do not explain most of this variation. Professional qualifications-including cadre and education-are only weakly associated with competence: across our sample, one-third of nurses are more competent than the average doctor in the same country and one-quarter of doctors are less competent than the average nurse. Finally, while younger cohorts do tend to be more competent, perhaps reflecting improvements in medical education, it would take 25 decades of turnover to improve care by 10 percentage points, on average, if we were to rely on such improvements alone.

These patterns necessitate a fundamentally different approach to health care human resource management, calling into question typical staffing policies based on qualifications and seniority rather than directly measured quality. [Daniels, Benjamin; Das, Jishnu] Georgetown Univ, McCourt Sch Publ Policy, Washington, DC 20057 USA; [Chang, Andres Yi] World Bank, Off Chief Economist Human Dev, Washington, DC 20433 USA; [Gatti, Roberta] World Bank, Off Chief Economist Middle East & North Africa, Washington, DC 20433 USA; [Das, Jishnu] Georgetown Univ, Walsh Sch Foreign Serv, Washington, DC 20057 USA; [Das, Jishnu] Ctr Policy Res, New Delhi 110021, India Georgetown University; The World Bank; The World Bank; Georgetown University Das, J (corresponding author), Georgetown Univ, McCourt Sch Publ Policy, Washington, DC 20057 USA.; Das, J (corresponding author), Georgetown Univ, Walsh Sch Foreign Serv, Washington, DC 20057 USA.; Das, J (corresponding author), Ctr Policy Res, New Delhi 110021, India.

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J Notarnicola, M; Tutino, V; De Nunzio, V; Dituri, F; Caruso, MG; Giannelli, G Notarnicola, Maria; Tutino, Valeria; De Nunzio, Valentina; Dituri, Francesco; Caruso, Maria Gabriella; Giannelli, Gianluigi Dietary ω -3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Inhibit Tumor Growth in Transgenic Apc^{Min/+} Mice, Correlating with CB1 Receptor Up-Regulation INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES
 English Article olive oil; omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids; CB1 receptor; colon cancer; transgenic Apc(Min/+) mice COLORECTAL-CANCER; ADIPOSE-TISSUE; WNT/BETA-CATENIN; OLIVE OIL; COLON; ANANDAMIDE; METABOLISM; THERAPY; OBESITY; CELLS Mediterranean diet components, such as olive oil and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (omega-3 PUFAs), can arrest cell growth and promote cell apoptosis. Recently, olive oil has been demonstrated to modulate type-1 cannabinoid (CB1) receptor gene expression in both human colon cancer cells and rat colon. The aim of this study was to investigate a possible link between olive oil and omega-3 PUFAs effects and CB1 receptor expression in both intestinal and adipose tissue of Apc(Min/+) mice. To confirm the role for the CB1 receptor as a negative modulator of cell proliferation in human colon cancer, CB1 receptor gene expression was also detected in tumor tissue and in surrounding normal mucosa of patients with colorectal cancer (CRC). Dietary omega-3 PUFAs significantly inhibited intestinal polyp growth in mice, correlating with CB1 receptor gene and protein expression induction. CB1 receptor gene up-regulation was also detected in adipose tissue, suggesting a close communication between cancer cells and the surrounding environment. Tissue CB1 receptor induction was associated with a concurrent inactivation of the Wnt/beta-catenin pathway. Moreover,

there was a significant reduction in CB1 receptor gene expression levels in cancer tissue compared to normal surrounding mucosa of patients with CRC, confirming that in cancer the "protective" action of the CB1 receptor is lost. [Notarnicola, Maria; Tutino, Valeria; De Nunzio, Valentina; Dituri, Francesco; Caruso, Maria Gabriella; Giannelli, Gianluigi] Natl Inst Gastroenterol S de Bellis, Res Hosp, I-70013 Bari, Italy Giannelli, G (corresponding author), Natl Inst Gastroenterol S de Bellis, Res Hosp, I-70013 Bari, Italy. maria.notarnicola@irccsdebellis.it; valeria.tutino@irccsdebellis.it; valentinadx@hotmail.it; francesco.dituri@irccsdebellis.it; gabriella.caruso@irccsdebellis.it; gianluigi.giannelli@irccsdebellis.it giannelli, gianluigi/A-8169-2012; Dituri, Francesco/K-5819-2016 PO Puglia FESR, Asse I, Linea 1.2. Accordo di Programma Quadro in materia di Ricerca Scientifica PO Puglia FESR, Asse I, Linea 1.2. Accordo di Programma Quadro in materia di Ricerca Scientifica This work was supported by "PO Puglia FESR 2007-2013, Asse I, Linea 1.2. Accordo di Programma Quadro in materia di Ricerca Scientifica. Intervento "Reti di Laboratori Pubblici di Ricerca". Progetto L.A.I.F.F.-RETE DI LABORATORI PER L'INNOVAZIONE NEL CAMPO DEGLI ALIMENTI FUNZIONALI (codice n. 47)". 27 23 24 0

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J Elbouzidi, A; Taibi, M; Laaraj, S; Loukili, E; Haddou, M; El Hachlafi, N; Mrabti, HN; Baraich, A; Bellaouchi, R; Asehraou, A; Bourhia, M; Nafidi, HA; Bin Jordan, YA; Chaabane, K; Addi, M Elbouzidi, Amine; Taibi, Mohamed; Laaraj, Salah; Loukili, El Hassania; Haddou, Mounir; El Hachlafi, Naoufal; Mrabti, Hanae Naceiri; Baraich, Abdellah; Bellaouchi, Reda; Asehraou, Abdeslam; Bourhia, Mohammed; Nafidi, Hiba-Allah; Bin Jordan, Yousef A.; Chaabane, Khalid; Addi, Mohamed

Chemical profiling of volatile compounds of the essential oil of grey-leaved rockrose (*Cistus albidus* L.) and its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal, and anticancer activity in vitro and in silico FRONTIERS IN CHEMISTRY English Article

Cistus albidus L.; essential oil; antioxidant; antimicrobial; anti-inflammatory; anticancer; breast cancer OXIDATIVE STRESS; RISK-FACTORS; EXTRACTS; MECHANISMS; ERGOSTEROL; INHIBITION; CISTACEAE; CARCINOMA; EVOLUTION; EMISSION

Cistus albidus: L., also known as Grey-leaved rockrose and locally addressed as stab or tuzzala lbida, is a plant species with a well-established reputation for its health-promoting properties and traditional use for the treatment of various diseases. This research delves into exploring the essential oil extracted from the aerial components of *Cistus albidus* (referred to as CAEO), aiming to comprehend its properties concerning antioxidation, anti-inflammation, antimicrobial efficacy, and cytotoxicity. Firstly, a comprehensive analysis of CAEO's chemical

composition was performed through Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS). Subsequently, four complementary assays were conducted to assess its antioxidant potential, including DPPH scavenging, beta-carotene bleaching, ABTS scavenging, and total antioxidant capacity assays. The investigation delved into the anti-inflammatory properties via the 5-lipoxygenase assay and the antimicrobial effects of CAEO against various bacterial and fungal strains. Additionally, the research investigated the cytotoxic effects of CAEO on two human breast cancer subtypes, namely, MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231. Chemical analysis revealed camphene as the major compound, comprising 39.21% of the composition, followed by alpha-pinene (19.01%), bornyl acetate (18.32%), tricyclene (6.86%), and melonal (5.44%). Notably, CAEO exhibited robust antioxidant activity, as demonstrated by the low IC₅₀ values in DPPH (153.92 +/- 4.30 μ g/mL) and beta-carotene (95.25 +/- 3.75 μ g/mL) assays, indicating its ability to counteract oxidative damage. The ABTS assay and the total antioxidant capacity assay also confirmed the potent antioxidant potential with IC₅₀ values of 120.51 +/- 3.33 TE μ mol/mL and 458.25 +/- 3.67 μ g AAE/mg, respectively. In terms of anti-inflammatory activity, CAEO displayed a substantial lipoxygenase inhibition at 0.5 mg/mL. Its antimicrobial properties were broad-spectrum, although some resistance was observed in the case of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. CAEO exhibited significant dose-dependent inhibitory effects on tumor cell lines in vitro. Additionally, computational analyses were carried out to appraise the physicochemical characteristics, drug-likeness, and pharmacokinetic properties of CAEO's constituent molecules, while the toxicity was assessed using the Protox II web server.

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2021-2021; Taibi, Mohamed/JEJ-4833-2023; HADDOU, Mounir/KGM-6830-2024; BIN JARDAN, YOUSEF/GYJ-5672-2022; LAARAJ, salah/HZM-5688-2023; ASEHRAOU, Abdeslam/V-8129-2019; ADDI, Mohamed/ABE-1723-2021; ASEHRAOU, Abdeslam/G-1872-2016; Elbouzidi, Amine/ABD-2051-2020

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J Dayioglu, M; Kirdar, MG Dayioglu,
Meltem; Kirdar, Murat Gueray Keeping Kids in School and
Out of Work: Compulsory Schooling and Child Labor in Turkey
JOURNAL OF HUMAN CAPITAL English Article

DEVELOPING-COUNTRIES; CASH
TRANSFERS; EDUCATION; LAWS; CONSEQUENCES; CONSTRAINTS; ENROLLMENT;
RESPONSES; RETURNS; MARKET We examine the effects of a compulsory
schooling reform on child labor in Turkey, which extended the
duration of schooling from 5 to 8 years while substantially
improving the schooling infrastructure. We employ three rounds of
child labor surveys with a very rich set of outcomes. The reform
reduces child labor by 4.6 percentage points (24%) for 12- to 17-
year-olds. For girls, the probability of spending long hours on
household chores also reduces. We find that school enrollment and
child labor are highly substitutable in rural areas but not as
much in urban areas. In addition, the policy effect is stronger
for low-income families. [Dayioglu, Meltem] Middle East Tech
Univ, Ankara, Turkey; [Kirdar, Murat Gueray] Bogazici Univ,
Istanbul, Turkey Middle East Technical University; Bogazici
University Dayioglu, M (corresponding author), Middle East Tech
Univ, Ankara, Turkey. Dayioglu, Meltem/AAZ-6900-2020

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2022 30 Economics Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
Business & Economics 6M4JH Green Submitted
2025-06-24 WOS:000874619900001

J Fakhreldin, M; Elmasry, K Fakhreldin,
Marwa; Elmasry, Karim Improving the performance of
reflex Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) testing in triaging women with
atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS): A
restrospective study in a tertiary hospital in United Arab
Emirates (UAE) VACCINE English Article

Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance; High Risk Human Papilloma Virus; Reflex HPV testing; United Arab Emirates; Cervical screening; Triage of ASCUS EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; CERVICAL-CANCER; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; CYTOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS; NATURAL-HISTORY; PREVALENCE; INFECTION; DNA; MANAGEMENT; ABNORMALITIES

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second commonest cancer in women worldwide. Infection with oncogenic types of human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the most important risk factor for developing cervical cancer. Reflex High risk HPV (HR-HPV) testing is of significant value in the assessment of Papanicolaou (Pap) smear results where ASCUS are identified. **Objective:** To improve the performance of reflex HR-HPV testing in triage of ASCUS and analyze the factors impacting it. **Methodology:** In this study, we generated a database of 9641 women who had cervical smears collected during the study period from the cytopathology record in a large tertiary hospital in UAE. These included 297 smears with ASCUS diagnosis. All cases were retrospectively followed up with a mean duration of 2.44 years. We analyzed data according to the outcome based on several follow-up Pap smear analysis as the reference assessment. **Results:** We detected HR-HPV infection in 17.9% of cases. 9.1% <25, 28.8% 25-34 and 62.1% ≥ 35 years old. HR-HPV prevalence was higher among premenopausal women (20.7%) compared to postmenopausal women (9.5%) (P-value = 0.044). The rate of progression to high grade lesions was also higher (28.7%) in the premenopausal group compared to (12.8%) in the postmenopausal group. Reflex HPV testing had an overall sensitivity of 41.1%, specificity of 88.2%, positive predictive value (PPV) of 62.1%, and negative predictive value (NPV) of 75.9% in detection of cervical lesions. These figures were higher on combining premenopausal status and complaint of abnormal bleeding or discharge/itching (66.7%, 93.3%, 66.8% and 93.3% respectively). **Conclusions:** The sensitivity, specificity and NPV of reflex HPV testing in the triage of ASCUS cases can be more accurate in premenopausal women upon adding age group and presenting complaint as a triage item. This improves the performance of reflex HPV testing and the subsequent selection of high risk patients for colposcopy. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Fakhreldin, Marwa] Corniche Hosp, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Abu Dhabi, U Arab Emirates; [Elmasry, Karim] Mafrag Hosp, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Abu Dhabi, U Arab Emirates

Fakhreldin, M (corresponding author), Corniche Hosp, POB 3788, Abu Dhabi, U Arab Emirates. marwa.maher84@gmail.com

Fakhreldin, Marwa/0000-0003-0253-2927 Graduate Medical Education Committee (GMEC) in Corniche Hospital Graduate Medical Education Committee (GMEC) in Corniche Hospital This study was supported by the Graduate Medical Education Committee (GMEC) in Corniche Hospital.

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8 Immunology; Medicine, Research & Experimental

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

Immunology; Research & Experimental Medicine DD7ML 26747717

2025-06-24 WOS:000370108500017

J Charghadchi, M; Gharari, Z; Sadighian, S; Yazdinezhad, A;

Sharafi, A Charghadchi, Mahta; Gharari, Zahra;

Sadighian, Somayeh; Yazdinezhad, Alireza; Sharafi, Ali
 Green Synthesized Silver Nanostructure Using Rhus coriaria
 Fruit Extract Inhibits the Growth of Malignant MCF-7 Cell Line
 BRAZILIAN ARCHIVES OF BIOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY
 English Article

Cytotoxicity; Green synthesis; Nanostructures; Rhus coriaria; Silver CANCER CELLS; NANOPARTICLES; ANTIBACTERIAL; BIOSYNTHESIS; LEAF; NANOMATERIALS; ANTIOXIDANT; INDICA; PLANT Rhus coriaria, popularly known as sumac, has been used as a spice powder in the Middle East for centuries. It contains a broad range of naturally occurring compounds such as flavonoids, proteins, anthocyanins and volatile oils. It showed a putative importance in treatment of different disorders including cancers. In the current study, R. coriaria fruit extract was used for green synthesis of silver nanostructures (Ag-NSs) and their anticancer activity was tested against human breast cancer cells (MCF-7). The aqueous fruit extract was prepared. The synthesis of Ag-NSs under different conditions was optimized. The optimal reaction medium comprised 1:2 concentration of fruit extract and 3 mM concentration of silver nitrate solution. The green-synthesized Ag-NSs were confirmed by using UV-Visible spectroscopy at a range 300-700 nm, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and zeta potential measurements. The anti proliferative activity of Ag-NSs was confirmed with inhibitory activity on MCF-7 cell line growth. The results showed that the IC50 values at 24 and 48h were 14.27 and 13.4 μ g/ml, respectively. In conclusion the results of this study provide a simple, rapid, non-toxic and eco-friendly protocol for green-synthesis of Ag-NSs, which could be used as an alternative and interesting approach for safe and simple synthesis of Ag nanoparticles for biomedical uses. [Charghadchi, Mahta; Sadighian, Somayeh; Yazdinezhad, Alireza] Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Sch Pharm, Zanzan, Iran; [Gharari, Zahra] Alzahra Univ, Fac Biol Sci, Dept Biotechnol, Tehran, Iran; [Sadighian, Somayeh] Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Sch Pharm, Dept Pharmaceut Biomat, Zanzan, Iran; [Sharafi, Ali] Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Zanzan Pharmaceut Biotechnol Res Ctr, Zanzan, Iran; [Sharafi, Ali] Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Sch Pharm, Dept Pharmaceut Biotechnol, Zanzan, Iran Alzahra University Yazdinezhad, A (corresponding author), Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Sch Pharm, Zanzan, Iran.; Sharafi, A (corresponding author), Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Zanzan Pharmaceut Biotechnol Res Ctr, Zanzan, Iran.; Sharafi, A (corresponding author), Zanzan Univ Med Sci, Sch Pharm, Dept Pharmaceut Biotechnol, Zanzan, Iran.

yazdinezhad@zums.ac.ir; alisharafi@zums.ac.ir Gharari, Zahra/AAJ-1356-2020; sadighian, somayeh/K-7186-2016; Sharafi, Ali/M-5884-2016 Gharari, Zahra/0000-0002-8404-3555; Sharafi, Ali/0000-0002-6012-1424 Zanzan University of Medical Sciences [A-12-307-32] Zanzan University of Medical Sciences (Zanzan University of Medical Sciences Golestan University of Medical Sciences) This research was funded by Zanzan University of Medical Sciences, grant number A-12-307-32. 41 8 8

1 7 INST TECNOLOGIA PARANA CURITIBA-PARANA RUA PROF ALGACYR MUNHOZ MADER 3775-CIC, 81350-010 CURITIBA-PARANA, BRAZIL 1516-8913 1678-4324 BRAZ ARCH BIOL TECHN Braz. Arch. Biol. Technol. 2021 64

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9 Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-

EXPANDED) Life Sciences & Biomedicine - Other Topics YP8LX

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J Iwasaki, K; Zheng, YW; Murata, S; Ito, H; Nakayama, K;
Kurokawa, T; Sano, N; Nowatari, T; Villareal, MO; Nagano, YN;
Isoda, H; Matsui, H; Ohkohchi, N Iwasaki,
Kenichi; Zheng, Yun-Wen; Murata, Soichiro; Ito, Hiromu; Nakayama,
Ken; Kurokawa, Tomohiro; Sano, Naoki; Nowatari, Takeshi;
Villareal, Myra O.; Nagano, Yumiko N.; Isoda, Hiroko; Matsui,
Hirofumi; Ohkohchi, Nobuhiro Anticancer effect of
linalool via cancer-specific hydroxyl radical generation in human
colon cancer WORLD JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

English Article

Colorectal cancer; Linalool; Oxidative stress; Electron spin
resonance; Lipid peroxidation SPIN-RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY;
OXIDATIVE STRESS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; CELLS; IDENTIFICATION;
MITOCHONDRIA; CHEMOTHERAPY; REPERFUSION; ISCHEMIA AIM To
investigate the anticancer mechanisms of the monoterpenoid alcohol
linalool in human colon cancer cells. METHODS The cytotoxic effect
of linalool on the human colon cancer cell lines and a human
fibroblast cell line was examined using the WST-8 assay. The
apoptosis-inducing effect of linalool was measured using the
terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nickend labeling assay
and flow cytometry with Annexin V. Oxidative stress was
investigated by staining for diphenyl-1-pyrenylphosphine, which is
a cellular lipid peroxidation marker, and electron spin resonance
spectroscopy. Sixteen SCID mice xenografted with human cancer
cells were randomized into 3 groups for in vivo analysis: control
and low-dose and high-dose linalool groups. The control group was
administered tap water orally every 3 d. The linalool treatment
groups were administered 100 or 200 μ g/kg linalool solution
orally for the same period. All mice were sacrificed under
anesthesia 21 d after tumor inoculation, and tumors and organs
were collected for immunohistochemistry using an anti-4-
hydroxynonenal antibody. Tumor weights were measured and compared
between groups. RESULTS Linalool induced apoptosis of cancer cells
in vitro, following the cancer-specific induction of oxidative
stress, which was measured based on spontaneous hydroxyl radical
production and delayed lipid peroxidation. Mice in the high-dose
linalool group exhibited a 55% reduction in mean xenograft tumor
weight compared with mice in the control group ($P < 0.05$). In
addition, tumor-specific lipid peroxidation was observed in the in
vivo model. CONCLUSION Linalool exhibited an anticancer effect via
cancer-specific oxidative stress, and this agent has potential for
application in colon cancer therapy. [Iwasaki, Kenichi; Zheng,
Yun-Wen; Murata, Soichiro; Nakayama, Ken; Kurokawa, Tomohiro;
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Tsukuba, Alliance Res North Africa, Fac Life & Environm Sci,
Tsukuba, Ibaraki 3058572, Japan University of Tsukuba; Yokohama
City University; University of Tsukuba; University of Tsukuba
Zheng, YW (corresponding author), Univ Tsukuba, Dept Surg &
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ywzheng@md.tsukuba.ac.jp SANO, NAOKI/IZQ-5087-2023;
 Zheng, Yun-Wen/R-2874-2019; Villareal, Myra/ABA-6671-2021;
 Kurokawa, Tomohiro/AFS-8825-2022 KUROKAWA, TOMOHIRO/0000-0002-
 7932-8724; ZHENG, Yun-Wen/0000-0001-9002-3190; Isoda, Hiroko/0000-
 0002-1399-9541 Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science,
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 [BE2015669]; Novartis Pharma Research Foundation; Japan Science
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 16K15604] Funding Source: KAKEN Ministry of Education, Culture,
 Sports, Science, and Technology of Japan, KAKENHI (Ministry of
 Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan
 (MEXT) Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Grants-in-Aid for
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 Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS); Grants-in-Aid
 for Scientific Research (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,
 Science and Technology, Japan (MEXT) Japan Society for the
 Promotion of Science Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research
 (KAKENHI)) Supported by (in part) Ministry of Education, Culture,
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 and No. 16K15604; The Jiangsu innovative and entrepreneurial
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 (SATREPS) project FY2015 (to Isoda H). 34 73 75 0
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 J Menczer, J; Kogan, L; Schejter, E; Liphshiz, I; Barchana, M
 Menczer, Joseph; Kogan, Liron; Schejter,
 Eduardo; Liphshiz, Irena; Barchana, Micha A
 population-based study of selected demographic characteristics of
 Israeli-Jewish women with cervical squamous cell carcinoma
 ARCHIVES OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS English
 Article Cervical squamous
 cell carcinoma; Israeli-Jewish women; Demographic characteristics
 HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; RISK-FACTORS; YOUNG-WOMEN; CANCER The
 age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) of invasive cervical cancer
 in Israeli-Jewish women is persistently low compared to many other
 countries. The aim of the present study was to assess selected
 demographic characteristics of Israeli-Jewish women with cervical
 squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in an attempt to identify current
 selected risk factors. Included were all histologically confirmed
 SCC patients diagnosed during 2002-2004 according to the Israel
 National Cancer Registry. Demographic and population data were

obtained from the Central Population Registry and from the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics annual abstract reports. The ASR and incidence rate for each demographic category were computed. During the study period, 350 SCC patients (mean age 50.3 years) were diagnosed (ASR of 3.8/100,000). High SCC incidence rates of single women 40+, of married women 30+ years old and of divorced and widowed women in the 40-49 age group were found. The mean number of children was 2.1 (range 0-9). Compared to the population the rate of childless patients in the 50+ age group, that of patients with 1-2 children in the 40-49 age group and that of North-African-born patients was significantly higher. No excess rate was found for multiparity and low socioeconomic status. High incidence rates of SCC were observed for some age groups of single and married women, for women without children or 1-2 children and for North-Africa-born women. Great differences between age groups within each demographic category were observed. [Menczer, Joseph] E Wolfson Med Ctr, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Gynecol Oncol Unit, Holon, Israel; [Kogan, Liron] Hadassah Ein Kerem Univ Med Ctr, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Jerusalem, Israel; [Schejter, Eduardo] Maccabi Hlth Serv, Colposcop Clin, Tel Aviv, Israel; [Liphshiz, Irena; Barchana, Micha] Natl Canc Registry, Jerusalem, Israel Tel Aviv University; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Hadassah University Medical Center Menczer, J (corresponding author), E Wolfson Med Ctr, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Gynecol Oncol Unit, Holon, Israel. joseph12@internet-zahav.net

19 8 8 0 2 SPRINGER HEIDELBERG
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Obstetrics & Gynecology Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Jovanovic, J; Power, RC; de Becdelièvre, C; Goude, G;
Stefanovic, S Jovanovic, Jelena; Power, Robert
C.; de Becdelievre, Camille; Goude, Gwenaelle; Stefanovic, Sofija
Microbotanical evidence for the spread of cereal
use during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in the Southeastern
Europe (Danube Gorges): Data from dental calculus analysis

JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE English
Article Danube Gorges;
Mesolithic-Neolithic transition; Dental calculus analyses; Diet;
Cereals REMAINS; CONSUMPTION; EMERGENCE; ORIGINS; DIET; FOOD
Research increasingly suggests that natural and social
environments shaped the Neolithic expansion of the farming niche
into Europe. The Danube Gorges, on account of its position between
the Mediterranean and more temperate regions and the presence of
archaeological sites with continuous Mesolithic and Neolithic
layers of occupation associated with vast burial grounds is ideal
for studying the modality of Neolithization. Previous dietary
stable isotope (carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur) studies in the
Central Balkan area indicate that many Neolithic humans remained
reliant on foraged aquatic resources in the Gorges. Until now,
there is no unambiguous evidence of cereal consumption in this
region. The possibility that the rich aquatic resources of the
Danube river habitats within Central Balkans influenced diet and

thus delayed uptake of Neolithic cultigens is unanswered. The extensive skeletal record from sites in the Danube Gorges (Central Balkans) with its long temporal sequence, provides the opportunity to reconstruct plant use during Mesolithic and the Neolithic. To assess when cereals and possibly cultivated plants spread to the region, we analysed the microbotanical remains (starch grains and phytoliths) entrapped in the dental calculus of 81 individuals dating from 9100 to 5500 cal BC, recovered from five sites in the Danube Gorges. This study marks the largest study of dental calculus from this period so far conducted. Added to this, we present new radiocarbon dates ($n = 17$), bone collagen stable isotope data ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$; $n = 5$) and data on caries frequency. This dietary study identifies that the growing of crops commenced in the Early Neolithic circa 6000 cal BC and was brought by farming migrants of north-western Anatolian ancestry into the Danube Gorges. Despite bringing a Neolithic agm-pastoral subsistence practices and cultural novelties in the Gorges, these migrants and their descendants adopted some of the local dietary and cultural traditions, suggesting a mosaic pattern of Neolithization. The resulting data provides a better understanding of the tempo and spread of cereal agriculture practices and the role of cereals in the diet of Danube Gorges inhabitants.

[Jovanovic, Jelena; de Becdelievre, Camille; Stefanovic, Sofija] Univ Belgrade, Fac Philosophy, Dept Archaeol, Lab Bioarchaeol, Cika Ljubina 18-20, Belgrade 11000, Serbia; [Jovanovic, Jelena; Power, Robert C.; Stefanovic, Sofija] Univ Novi Sad, BioSense Inst, Grp Bioarchaeol, Bulevar Zorana Dindica 1, Novi Sad 21000, Serbia; [Power, Robert C.] Ludwig Maximilians Univ Munchen, Inst Pre & Protohist Archaeol & Archaeol Roman Pr, Geschwister Scholl Pl 1, D-80539 Munich, Germany; [Power, Robert C.] Max Planck Inst Evolutionary Anthropol, Dept Human Evolut, Deutsch Pl 6, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany; [Goude, Gwenaelle] Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, Minist Culture, LAMPEA, 5 Rue Chateau Horloge, F-13094 Aix En Provence 2, France University of Belgrade; University of Novi Sad; University of Munich; Max Planck Society; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS); Aix-Marseille Universite Jovanovic, J (corresponding author), Univ Belgrade, Fac Philosophy, Dept Archaeol, Lab Bioarchaeol, Cika Ljubina 18-20, Belgrade 11000, Serbia.

jelena.jovanovic@biosense.rs Jovanovic, Jelena/AAV-3836-2020; Gwenaelle, GOUDE/K-2834-2019; Stefanovic, Sofija/AAC-8960-2020; Power, Robert C./I-3862-2019 Power, Robert C./0000-0001-7425-5709; Jovanovic, Jelena/0000-0001-6134-8180 ERC [ERC-640557]; Max Planck Society ERC(European Research Council (ERC)); Max Planck Society(Max Planck Society) This research is funded by the ERC Starting Grant project 'BIRTH: Births, mothers and babies: prehistoric fertility in the Balkans between 10000 and 5000 cal BC (ERC-640557) with the support of the Max Planck Society. 124

17 20 0 16 ACADEMIC PRESS LTD- ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD LONDON 24-28 OVAL RD, LONDON NW1 7DX, ENGLAND 0305-4403 1095-9238 J ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCI J. Archaeol. Sci. JAN 2021 125 105288

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Anthropology; Archaeology; Geosciences, Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI); Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) Anthropology; Archaeology; Geology

J Juan, ME; Lozano-Mena, G; Sánchez-González, M; Planas, JM
Emilia Juan, M.; Lozano-Mena, Gloria;
Sanchez-Gonzalez, Marta; Planas, Joana M. Reduction
of Preneoplastic Lesions Induced by 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine in Rat
Colon by Maslinic Acid, a Pentacyclic Triterpene from *Olea*
europaea L. MOLECULES English Article

aberrant crypt foci; colon cancer; mucin
depleted foci; maslinic acid; dimethylhydrazine MUCIN-DEPLETED
FOCI; ABERRANT CRYPT FOCI; COLORECTAL-CANCER; BIOACTIVE COMPOUND;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OLEANOLIC ACID; AZOXYMETHANE; CARCINOGENESIS;
CHEMOPREVENTION; APOPTOSIS Maslinic acid triggers compelling
antiproliferative and pro-apoptotic effects in different human
cancer cell lines. Hence, the chemopreventive activity was
investigated on early stages of carcinogenesis induced by 1,2-
dimethylhydrazine (DMH) which is a model that mimics human
sporadic colorectal cancer. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were orally
administered either maslinic acid at 5, 10 or 25 mg/kg dissolved
in (2-hydroxypropyl)--cyclodextrin 20% (w/v) or the solvent for 49
days. After one week of treatment, animals received three weekly
intraperitoneal injections of DMH at the dose of 20 mg/kg.
Maslinic acid reduced the preneoplastic biomarkers, aberrant crypt
foci (ACF) and mucin-depleted foci (MDF), already at 5 mg/kg in a
15% and 27%, respectively. The decline was significant at 25 mg/kg
with decreases of 33% and 51%, respectively. Correlation analysis
showed a significant association between the concentrations of
maslinic acid found in the colon and the reduction of ACF ($r =$
0.999, $p = 0.019$) and MDF ($r = 0.997$, $p = 0.049$). The present
findings demonstrate that maslinic acid induced an inhibition of
the initiation stages of carcinogenesis. The assessment of this
pentacyclic triterpene at the colon sheds light for designing
diets with foods rich in maslinic acid to exert a chemopreventive
activity in colorectal cancer. [Emilia Juan, M.; Lozano-Mena,
Gloria; Sanchez-Gonzalez, Marta; Planas, Joana M.] Univ Barcelona,
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Spain; [Emilia Juan, M.; Lozano-Mena, Gloria; Sanchez-Gonzalez,
Marta; Planas, Joana M.] Univ Barcelona, Inst Recerca Nutr &
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de Catalunya [2009SGR471, 2014SGR1221, 2017SGR945]; Ajuts de
Personal Investigador en Formacio (APIF) de la Universitat de
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30939812 Green Published, gold, Green Submitted
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J De Marco, F; Houissa-Kchouk, F; Khelifa, R; Marcante, ML
De Marco, Federico; Houissa-Kchouk, Fatma;
Khelifa, Ridha; Marcante, Maria Luisa High-risk HPV
types in Tunisia. A pilot study reveals an unexpectedly high
prevalence of types 58 and 82 and lack of HPV 18 among female
prostitutes JOURNAL OF MEDICAL VIROLOGY English
Article epidemiology; HPV
epidemiological pockets; mediterranean area; multivalent HPV
vaccine formulation; cervical cancer prevention and screening
HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPES; CERVICAL LESIONS; CANCER; DNA;
CLASSIFICATION; AMPLIFICATION; VACCINATION; INFECTION; PRIMERS
"High-risk" HPVs (HR-HPV) have sharply different prevalences
and there is evidence to suggest this may vary according to
regions. Accurate description of HR-HPV circulation is a key
feature for the rational design of prevention and screening
campaigns. To gain insight into HR-HPV circulation in Tunisia, a
pilot study was carried out on 64 healthy prostitutes working in
the Tunis area. HPV detection and typing were carried out by
MY09/MY11 PCR and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP).
A selected set of samples was also assayed by Gp5+/Gp6+ PCR and
typed by direct sequencing. Out of 64 women, 28 were HPV positive.
HPV-16 and HPV58, both members of the genus Alpha-Papillomavirus,
species 9, accounted for 10 and 7 cases with a prevalence rate of
38% and 27%, respectively. HPV-82, a member of species 5, ranked
third with four cases (similar to 15%). Types 31, 33, 35; all
members of species 9 were each detected once (similar to 4%) while
neither HPV-18 nor related members of species 7 were detected.
Type 72 and 83, both members of species 3, were the only low-risk
types, each detected only once (4% each). Two samples could not be
typed. The prevalence of HPV types appeared sharply different from
that of neighboring areas. Should the existence of epidemiological
pockets be confirmed by larger, more detailed studies, screening
and vaccine campaigns will have to be designed carefully taking
into account the actual epidemiological context of the target
population. Regina Elena Inst Canc Res, Virol Lab, I-00158 Rome,
Italy; Hop Habib Thameur, Unite Diagnost Viral & Mol Tumeurs,
Tunis, Tunisia IRCCS Istituti Fisioterapici Ospitalieri (IFO);
IRCCS Regina Elena; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Habib
Thameur De Marco, F (corresponding author), Regina Elena Inst
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demarco@ifo.it De Marco, Federico/H-5160-2018 De Marco,
Federico/0000-0002-1173-2843 19 21 23

0 3 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-
 5774, NJ USA 0146-6615 1096-9071 J MED VIROL J. Med.
 Virol. JUL 2006 78 7 950 953
 10.1002/jmv.20646
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jmv.20646> 4
 Virology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
 Virology 049GX 16721861 2025-06-24
 WOS:000238005300014
 J Rashdan, O Rashdan, Omar
 Estimating the indirect economic burden of cancer in Jordan:
 a retrospective observational study BMJ OPEN
 English Article health
 economics; health policy; oncology COST; ELASTICITIES;
 DISABILITY; VALUES; CARE Objective The aim of this study is to
 estimate the indirect economic burden of 22 cancer types in Jordan
 using both the human capital approach (HCA) and the value of a
 statistical life year (VSLY) approach. Additionally, this study
 aims to forecast the burden of these cancers for the next 5 years
 while employing time series analysis. Design Retrospective
 observational study with a time series analysis. Participants
 Disability adjusted life years records from the IHME Global Burden
 Disease estimates 2019 data. Primary outcome measure Indirect
 economic burden of cancer in Jordan. Results The mean total
 economic burden for all cancers is estimated to be \$1.82 billion
 using HCA and \$3.13 billion using VSLY approach. The cancers
 contributing most to the total burden are 'tracheal, bronchus and
 lung cancer' (\$359.5 million HCA, \$618.3 million VSLY), followed
 by 'colon and rectum cancer' (\$300.6 million HCA, \$517.1 million
 VSLY) and 'breast cancer' (\$292.4 million HCA, \$502.9 million
 VSLY). The indirect economic burden ranged from 1.4% to 2.1% of
 the gross domestic product (GDP) using the HCA, and from 2.3% to
 3.6% of the GDP using the VSLY approach. The indirect economic
 burden is expected to reach 2.3 and 3.5 billion Intl\$ by the year
 2025 using the HCA and VSLY approach, respectively. Conclusion The
 indirect economic burden of cancer in Jordan amounted to 1.4%-3.6%
 of total GDP, with tracheal, bronchus and lung cancer; colon and
 rectum cancer; and breast cancer contributing to over 50% of the
 total burden. This will help set national cancer spending
 priorities following Jordan's economic modernisation vision with
 regard to maximising health economic outcomes. [Rashdan, Omar]
 Middle East Univ, Fac Pharm, Amman, Jordan Middle East
 University Rashdan, O (corresponding author), Middle East Univ,
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 Omar/ACP-0439-2022 Rashdan, Omar/0000-0002-5192-4823
 47 1 1 0 2 BMJ PUBLISHING GROUP
 LONDON BRITISH MED ASSOC HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON
 WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND 2044-6055 BMJ OPEN BMJ Open
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 e082025 10.1136/bmjopen-2023-082025
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2023-082025>
 11 Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index
 Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine UU6B2
 38830736 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24
 WOS:001250603400010
 J Bray, F; Loos, AH; McCarron, P; Weiderpass, E; Arbyn, M;
 Moller, H; Hakama, M; Parkin, DM Bray, F; Loos,
 AH; McCarron, P; Weiderpass, E; Arbyn, M; Moller, H; Hakama, M;
 Parkin, DM Trends in cervical squamous cell carcinoma

incidence in 13 European countries: Changing risk and the effects
of screening

CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION
English Article

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENCE RATES; BIRTH COHORT PATTERNS; CANCER
MORTALITY; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; AGE-PERIOD; TEMPORAL VARIATION;
UTERINE CERVIX; ADENOCARCINOMA; ENGLAND; INCREASE Despite there
being sufficient evidence for the effectiveness of screening by
cytology in preventing cancer of the cervix uteri, screening
policies vary widely among European countries, and incidence is
increasing in younger women. This study analyzes trends in
squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the cervix uteri in 13 European
countries to evaluate effectiveness of screening against a
background of changing risk. Age-period-cohort models were fitted
and period and cohort effects were estimated; these were
considered as primarily indicative of screening interventions and
changing etiology, respectively. A unique set of estimates was
derived by fixing age slopes to one of several plausible age
curves under the assumption that the relation between age and
cervical cancer incidence is biologically determined. There were
period-specific declines in cervical SCC in several countries,
with the largest decreases seen in northern Europe. A pattern
emerged across Europe of escalating risk in successive generations
born after 1930. In the western European countries, a decrease
followed by a stabilization of risk by cohort was accompanied by
period-specific declines. In southern Europe, stable period, but
increasing cohort trends, were observed. Substantial changes have
occurred in cervical SCC incidence in Europe and well-organized
screening programs have been highly effective in reducing the
incidence of cervical SCC. Screening and changing sexual mores
largely explain the changing period- and cohort-specific patterns,
respectively. The increasing risk in recent cohorts is of obvious
concern particularly in countries where no screening programs are
in place. Further investigation of the effectiveness of
opportunistic screening is warranted as is the observation of
differing risk patterns in young cohorts in countries with
relatively similar societal structures. Int Agcy Res Canc,
Descript Epidemiol Grp, F-69372 Lyon, France; London Sch Hyg &
Trop Med, London WC1, England; Queens Univ Belfast, Belfast,
Antrim, North Ireland; Finnish Canc Registry, FIN-00170 Helsinki,
Finland; Canc Registry Norway, Oslo, Norway; Karolinska Inst,
Stockholm, Sweden; Sci Inst Publ Hlth, Brussels, Belgium; Kings
Coll London, Thames Canc Registry, London WC2R 2LS, England; Univ
Tampere, FIN-33101 Tampere, Finland World Health Organization;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); University of
London; London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine; Queens
University Belfast; Finnish Cancer Registry; University of Oslo;
Karolinska Institutet; University of London; King's College
London; Tampere University Int Agcy Res Canc, Descript Epidemiol
Grp, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, F-69372 Lyon, France.

bray@iarc.fr Møller, Henrik/HKW-7137-2023; Arbyn,
Marc/B-6887-2009; Weiderpass, Elisabete/M-4029-2016 Zhang,
Jinyu/0000-0003-3877-9147; Weiderpass, Elisabete/0000-0003-2237-
0128; Moller, Henrik/0000-0001-8200-5929

65 278 292 0 14 AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH
PHILADELPHIA 615 CHESTNUT ST, 17TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA,
PA 19106-4404 USA 1055-9965 1538-7755 CANCER EPIDEM
BIOMAR Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. MAR 2005 14
3 677 686 10.1158/1055-

9965.EPI-04-0569 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-04-0569>
10 Oncology; Public, Environmental &
Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
EXPANDED) Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
905CS 15767349 Green Published, Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000227545900024

J Alsous, MM; Ali, AA; Al-Azzam, S; Jalil, MHA; Al-Obaidi, HJ;
Al-abbadi, E; Hussain, ZK; Jirjees, FJ Alsous,
Mervat M.; Ali, Ahlam A.; Al-Azzam, Sayer, I; Jalil, Mariam H.
Abdel; Al-Obaidi, Hala J.; Al-abbadi, Esraa, I; Hussain, Zainab
K.; Jirjees, Feras J. Knowledge and awareness about
human papillomavirus infection and its vaccination among women in
Arab communities SCIENTIFIC REPORTS English

Article CERVICAL-
CANCER; HPV VACCINE; MIDDLE-EAST; ATTITUDES Cervical cancer (CC)
is one of the most common types of cancer that affect females
worldwide with hundreds of thousands of women dying annually due
to this disease, mainly in developing countries. Infection with
human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main risk factor for this
cancer. There are no public awareness and national immunization
programs in most Arab countries. This study aimed to investigate
the knowledge and awareness about the HPV vaccine among females in
four Arab countries and their acceptance to receive the vaccine. A
cross-sectional study was conducted in several Arab countries:
Jordan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Iraq.
Respondents that fulfilled the desired criteria and were willing
to participate in the study were asked to fill out the survey.
Knowledge and awareness were assessed using 13 questions. Ethical
approvals were given from the four countries. A total of 3658
individuals participated in the study; however, 2804 responses
were included in the analysis and more than one third of
participants (n = 1007) were aged between 18 and 25 years old.
This study revealed poor awareness and knowledge of the
participants about HPV and its vaccine among all four countries'
participants with relatively better knowledge among participants
from the UAE. Participants who are younger (18-25 years old), have
a postgraduate education, have an education or career related to
the medical field, or had a Pap smear in the last three years tend
to have higher knowledge about the HPV vaccine compared to others.
Poor knowledge and awareness findings in this study were expected,
considering the lack of public education campaigns regarding the
HPV virus coupled with the absence of the HPV vaccination from the
national immunization schedule in three participating countries
(Jordan, Qatar, and Iraq). It is recommended that there is a need
to provide national educational campaigns about the HPV vaccine to
the public in all Arab populations. [Alsous, Mervat M.]
Yarmouk Univ, Fac Pharm, Dept Clin Pharm & Pharm Practice, Irbid,
Jordan; [Ali, Ahlam A.] Queens Univ Belfast, Med Biol Ctr, Sch Med
Dent & Biomed Sci, Belfast, Antrim, North Ireland; [Al-Azzam,
Sayer, I] Jordan Univ Sci & Technol, Fac Pharm, Dept Clin Pharm,
Irbid, Jordan; [Jalil, Mariam H. Abdel] Univ Jordan, Fac Pharm,
Dept Biopharmaceut & Clin Pharm, Amman, Jordan; [Al-Obaidi, Hala
J.] Queens Univ Belfast, Sch Pharm, Clin & Practice Res Grp,
Belfast, Antrim, North Ireland; [Al-abbadi, Esraa, I] Minist Publ
Hlth, Natl Canc Program, Qatar Natl Canc Registry, Doha, Qatar;
[Hussain, Zainab K.] Univ Baghdad, Coll Sci, Dept Biol, Baghdad,
Iraq; [Jirjees, Feras J.] Univ Sharjah, Coll Pharm, Dept Pharm
Practice & Pharmacotherapeut, Sharjah, U Arab Emirates Yarmouk

University; Queens University Belfast; Jordan University of Science & Technology; University of Jordan; Queens University Belfast; University of Baghdad; University of Sharjah Alsous, MM (corresponding author), Yarmouk Univ, Fac Pharm, Dept Clin Pharm & Pharm Practice, Irbid, Jordan. mervat.alsous@yu.edu.jo

Jirjees, Feras/AAQ-6225-2020; Jalil, Mariam/E-4863-2017; khidhair, zainab/AAR-5091-2021; Alsous, Mervat/AAF-2470-2019

khidhair, zainab/0000-0002-4953-2783; Alsous, Mervat/0000-0002-6678-670X; Al-Obaidi, Hala/0000-0001-9227-0857; al-azzam, sayer/0000-0002-3414-7970; Ali, Ahlam/0009-0000-3244-8609

35 42 44 0 11 NATURE

PORTFOLIO BERLIN HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, BERLIN, 14197, GERMANY 2045-2322 SCI REP-UK Sci Rep JAN 12 2021 11 1 786

10.1038/s41598-020-80834-9

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-80834-9> 8

Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Science & Technology - Other Topics QM6XP 33436959 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000621920400134

J Nuzzolese, E; Di Vella, G Nuzzolese, Emilio; Di Vella, Giancarlo Forensic dental investigations and age assessment of asylum seekers

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL JOURNAL English Article forensic odontology; dental age estimation; asylum seekers; human rights Age estimation is useful in forensic investigations to aid in the process of identifying unknown victims as well as living individuals. In many countries age estimation is commonly used to assist immigration authorities in deciding whether refugees or illegal migrants have reached that designated age that separates a juvenile from an adult. This is particularly important for the protection of unaccompanied minors. Italy is a country of great appeal for immigration as people from other Mediterranean countries can easily reach Italian coasts. In Italy, as in other western world countries, unaccompanied asylum seekers deemed to be under 18 face a very different path-through the immigration system. They cannot be deported and are sent through a juvenile system where they have access to education programmes and may be granted a residence permit. The Section of Legal Medicine of the University of Bari was approached by Judges and Immigration Police with the question to assess the age of unaccompanied asylum seekers who claim to be below 18 years of age. The contribution of forensic odontologists for age estimation was recognised and since November 2006 age estimation of asylum seekers in Bari (Italy) relies on clinical and dental examination together with skeletal maturation as seen on radiographs of the left hand and wrist, the pelvis for iliac crests and root development and mineralisation of third molars as seen on an orthopantomogram. Nuzzolese, E (corresponding author), Viale JF Kennedy 77, I-70124 Bari, Italy. emilionu@tin.it DI VELLA, Giancarlo/AAB-6356-2019; Nuzzolese, Emilio/AEC-9385-2022 Nuzzolese, Emilio/0000-0001-9706-1106; DI VELLA, Giancarlo/0000-0001-7096-8269

19 19 22 0 13 F D I WORLD DENTAL PRESS LTD LOWESTOFT 5 BATTERY GREEN RD, LOWESTOFT NR32 1 DE, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND 0020-6539 INT DENT J Int. Dent. J. JUN 2008 58 3 122 126

10.1922/IDJ_1911Nuzzolese05

http://dx.doi.org/10.1922/IDJ_1911Nuzzolese05
5 Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine Science
Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Dentistry, Oral Surgery &
Medicine 317RC 18630106 2025-06-24
WOS:000257036300002
J Hasanzadeh, M; Yousefi, Z; Jafarian, AH; Saeed, S;
Shirinzadeh, L; Davachi, B; Farazestanian, M
Hasanzadeh, Malihe; Yousefi, Zohreh; Jafarian, Amir Hosein;
Saeed, Shohreh; Shirinzadeh, Laya; Davachi, Behrouz;
Farazestanian, Marjaneh Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy
of Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma during Pregnancy: A Case
Report MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English
Article Cervix; Neoadjuvant
chemotherapy; Pregnancy; Squamous cell carcinoma RADICAL
TRACHELECTOMY; PROGNOSTIC-FACTORS; CANCER; VAGINA; MANAGEMENT
Squamous cell carcinoma is one of the common malignancies
among women, especially in the third and fourth decades of life.
Human papillomavirus is the most important cause of squamous cell
carcinoma among women worldwide. Early diagnosis and treatment of
this carcinoma can prevent disease progression. Herein, we present
the case of a pregnant woman with squamous cell carcinoma. A 35-
year-old pregnant woman referred to our clinic for cervical
cerclage. During the procedure, the gynecological surgeon observed
a suspicious lesion. Accordingly, cervical conization was
performed and a squamous cell carcinoma lesion was confirmed by
the pathology reports. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy was initiated for
the patient during pregnancy. Radical hysterectomy and bilateral
lymphadenectomy were conducted toward caesarean section. As the
patient was a young fertile woman, the ovaries were saved.
Although chemotherapy is not a standard treatment for cervical
cancer in pregnancy, but neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by
radical hysterectomy and bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy during
cesarean section was a successful treatment in our patient.
[Hasanzadeh, Malihe; Yousefi, Zohreh; Shirinzadeh, Laya;
Farazestanian, Marjaneh] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Obstet &
Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Jafarian, Amir Hosein] Mashhad
Univ Med Sci, Dept Pathol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Saeed,
Shohreh] Fellowship Gynecol Oncol, Mashhad, Iran; [Davachi,
Behrouz] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Radiol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University
of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences
Farazestanian, M (corresponding author), Mashhad Univ Med
Sci, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran.
farazestanianm@mums.ac.ir jafarian, Amir
Hossein/0000-0003-4004-262X 16 0 0
0 0 SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE
HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687
MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer OCT 2018 9
4 334 338
5 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
Oncology GW2HK 2025-06-24
WOS:000446703700011
J Filipi, K; Tedeschini, A; Paolini, F; Celicu, S; Morici, S;
Kota, M; Bucaj, E; De Marco, F Filipi, Kozeta;
Tedeschini, Alma; Paolini, Francesca; Celicu, Silva; Morici,
Salvatrice; Kota, Majlinda; Bucaj, Elona; De Marco, Federico
Genital Human Papillomavirus Infection and Genotype
Prevalence Among Albanian Women: A Cross-Sectional Study JOURNAL

HPV 81; HPV 53; HPV 56; Mediterranean area; HPV vaccine formulation; cervical cancer prevention and screening GRADE CERVICAL LESIONS; HPV TYPES; DNA; CLASSIFICATION; AMPLIFICATION; CANCER "High risk" HPV types have different geographical distribution and evidence suggests their respective prevalence may vary in different areas and regions. An accurate description of high-risk HPV circulation is a key feature for the rational design of prevention and screening campaigns. A cross-sectional, virological study was conducted on adult Albanian women living either in the Tirana area or in the Duresh prefecture. Clinical and gynecological evaluations were performed according to current standard criteria. HPV detection and typing were carried out by a combined MY09/MY11 and GP5+/GP6+ PCR followed by direct sequencing of generated amplicons. Virological data were obtained from 402 out of 452 patients enrolled between January 2004 and December 2007. Sixty-one patients (15.1% of the cohort) were found to be infected with a genital HPV. As expected, viral prevalence was higher among women younger than 30 years of age (25.2%) in comparison to those aged 30 or older (13.6%). HPV 16 was found to be the most frequent type (41% of cases), followed by HPV 53 (7.2%), HPV 31 (5.8%), and HPV 18 (4.3%). HPV 81 and HPV 84 were the most prevalent low-risk types detected with prevalences of 11.6% and 5.8%, respectively. No differences were noted in any type-specific prevalence between young and mature women. The circulation of HPV types is far more complex than assumed generally. Detailed knowledge of HPV type circulating patterns in specific local geographical areas is essential for appropriate implementation of screening, prevention, and surveillance campaigns. J. Med. Virol. 82:1192-1196, 2010. (C) 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [Paolini, Francesca; Morici, Salvatrice; Bucaj, Elona; De Marco, Federico] Regina Elena Inst Canc Res, Virol Lab, I-00158 Rome, Italy; [Filipi, Kozeta] Inst Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Tirana, Albania; [Tedeschini, Alma] Matern Hosp, Duresh, Albania; [Celicu, Silva] Univ Hosp Ctr Mother Teresa, Oncol Hosp, Tirana, Albania; [Kota, Majlinda] Inst Publ Hlth, Dept Virol, Tirana, Albania; [Bucaj, Elona] Univ Roma La Sapienza, Dept Biochem Sci, I-00185 Rome, Italy IRCCS Istituti Fisioterapici Ospitalieri (IFO); IRCCS Regina Elena; University Hospital Center Mother Teresa (QSUT); Sapienza University Rome De Marco, F (corresponding author), Regina Elena Inst Canc Res, Virol Lab, Via Messi Doro 156, I-00158 Rome, Italy. demarco@ifo.it De Marco, Federico/H-5160-2018; Paolini, Francesca/B-2864-2018 Paolini, Francesca/0000-0002-7384-6248; De Marco, Federico/0000-0002-1173-2843 Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGPCC-Ufficio V; Italian Ministry of Health Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGPCC-Ufficio V; Italian Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health, Italy)

Grant sponsor: The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs DGPCC-Ufficio V (partially supported); Grant sponsor: The Italian Ministry of Health.

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HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA
0146-6615 1096-9071 J MED VIROL J. Med. Virol. JUL
2010 82 7 1192 1196
10.1002/jmv.21803 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jmv.21803

5 Virology Science Citation Index Expanded
(SCI-EXPANDED) Virology 602XW 20513083 Green Submitted
2025-06-24 WOS:000278173400013

J Seresht, LM; Sharifi, N; Najafi, M; Azimi, H; Babapour, N; Yousefi, Z; Beheshtian, N; Nikooiyan, Y Seresht, Leila Mousavi; Sharifi, Noorieh; Najafi, Mona; Azimi, Helena; Babapour, Nooshin; Yousefi, Zohreh; Beheshtian, Nazanin; Nikooiyan, Yasaman Prognostic Value of KI6

Biomarker to Predict Short Term Prognosis of Low Grade Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia in Human Papilloma Virus Negative and Positive Patients MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article

KI-67

biomarker; HPV infection prognosis; Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; Immunohistochemistry HPV TEST; P16/KI-67; CYTOLOGY; KI-67; EXPRESSION; PROTEIN; WOMEN Background: Cervical cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer in developing countries. Although this malignancy is preventable, problems exist with screening this cancer. Numerous studies have researched immunohistochemistry methods, such as the KI-67 biomarker as a proliferation marker, to improve screening for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia as the precancerous phase of cervical cancer. These studies mostly screened cytological samples. In the current study, we sought to analyze the correlation between the KI-67 proliferative biomarker and HPV infection in order to predict short-time prognosis in cervical intraepithelial neoplasia as an alternative or ancillary method to current screening methods. Our assessment was based on histologic samples from a different geographic population. Methods: This descriptive cohort prospective study included 40 patients diagnosed with low grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia based on cervical punch biopsy samples after colposcopy examination. We enrolled patients who referred to the Department of GynecologyOncology of an academic hospital of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences from 2016 to 2017. All low grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia samples were investigated for HR-HPV DNA with the Cobas test and immunostaining for the KI-67 biomarker. After a one-year follow-up, we evaluated the prognosis for all patients based on liquid based cytology and HR-HPV test. Data were analyzed by SPSS version 23.0 and the Mann-Whitney U and Fisher's exact tests. A P-value < 0.05 was considered significant. Results: We observed a significant difference between HR-HPV positive and negative tests in KI-67 expression ($P < 0.001$), but there were no significant differences in reactivity level of cervical epithelium ($P=0.5$) and in KI-67 expressions in metaplastic and non-metaplastic epithelium ($P= 0.88$). After one year, most low grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia cases in group A that had a low staining KI-67 biomarker had evidence of regression. On the contrary, all cases with high grade KI-67 expression didn't persist or progressed necessarily. Conclusion: The KI-67 biomarker is recommended as a complementary screening test, but not an alternative for triage of high-risk patients with low grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. Patients with low grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia/HR-HPV positive cervical samples and low staining KI-67 antigen could be offered a less aggressive follow-up protocol. [Seresht, Leila Mousavi; Azimi, Helena; Babapour, Nooshin; Yousefi, Zohreh; Beheshtian, Nazanin] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Sharifi, Noorieh] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Pathol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Najafi, Mona] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Sociomed, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran; [Nikooiyan, Yasaman] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical

Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences; Mashhad University of Medical Sciences Yousefi, Z (corresponding author), Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Fac Med, Mashhad, Iran.; Yousefi, Z (corresponding author), Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Gynecol Oncol, Mashhad, Iran.

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19 0 0 0 4 SHIRAZ UNIV
MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN
2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle
East J. Cancer JAN 2019 10 1 23
29 7 Oncology Emerging
Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology HILLC
2025-06-24 WOS:000456205900004

J Potestà, M; Gismondi, A; D'Ambrosio, C; Roglia, V; Camoni, L; Marra, M; Canini, A; Arena, S; Scaloni, A; Montesano, C; Minutolo, A Potesta, Marina; Gismondi, Angelo; D'Ambrosio, Chiara; Roglia, Valentina; Camoni, Lorenzo; Marra, Mauro; Canini, Antonella; Arena, Simona; Scaloni, Andrea; Montesano, Carla; Minutolo, Antonella Exposure to Moringa oleifera microRNAs induces proteomic changes linked to tumorigenesis and epithelial-mesenchymal transition in HeLa cells
ADVANCES IN CANCER BIOLOGY-METASTASIS English

Article Plant miRNAs;
Epithelial-mesenchymal transition; Tumorigenesis; Moringa oleifera; Cross -kingdom regulation; Proteomics CERVICAL-CANCER; SERUM-ALBUMIN; DRUG-RESISTANCE; PLANT; MIGRATION; SURVIVAL; GROWTH; ACTB; EMT Cervical cancer (CC) is one of the most frequent cancers in women worldwide. The epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and the extracellular release of TGF-beta are phenomena typically associated with different tumorigenic processes, including tumour cell proliferation and metastatization. Specific human microRNAs (miRNAs; miRs) involved in these tumorigenic processes have been identified, becoming important diagnostic and prognostic markers, and even potential therapeutic targets. In parallel, different studies have also shown that plant miRNAs can mediate a cross-kingdom regulation (CKR) of mammalian genes and modulate host's gene expression under pathological conditions, restoring the regulatory activity of endogenous miRNAs lost in cancer. In our previous studies, the miRNome from Moringa oleifera Lam. (henceforth moringa or mol) has been sequenced, showing the presence of several conserved miRNAs in the plant kingdom, whose ability to differentially regulate proliferation and apoptosis in healthy and cancer cells has been demonstrated. Furthermore, the effects of mol-miR treatment on tumorigenesis and EMT have been proved in liver tumour cells. According to these premises, we here investigated the proteomic profile of CC-derived HeLa cells exposed to a mol-miRNA pool, demonstrating the down-representation of specific factors involved in tumorigenesis. The treatment with plant miRs was able to modulate proteins involved in several biological processes linked to EMT. Furthermore, it reduced the expression of TGF-beta and significantly inhibited cell motility, as observed following Scratch test and cell viability measurements, with a significant increase of apoptotic events. In conclusion, our results suggest and pave the way for the development of new potential therapeutic approaches based on CKR mediated by plant miRNAs for contrasting human cervical cancer, even in the form of adjuvants to classic treatments for limiting their side effects. [Potesta, Marina;

Gismondi, Angelo; Roglia, Valentina; Camoni, Lorenzo; Marra, Mauro; Canini, Antonella; Montesano, Carla] Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Biol, Via Ric Sci 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy; [D'Ambrosio, Chiara; Arena, Simona; Scaloni, Andrea] CNR, Prote Metabol & Mass Spectrometry Lab, Inst Anim Prod Syst Mediterranean Environm, Ple E Fermi 1, I-80055 Naples, Italy; [Minutolo, Antonella] Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Expt Med & Surg, Via Montpellier 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy University of Rome Tor Vergata; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto Per Il Sistema Produzione Animale In Ambiente Mediterraneo (ISPAAM-CNR); University of Rome Tor Vergata Minutolo, A (corresponding author), Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Expt Med & Surg, Via Montpellier 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy. antonella.minutolo@uniroma2.it Camoni, Lorenzo/C-2584-2012; Gismondi, Angelo/N-4264-2015; minutolo, antonella/AAA-1788-2020; ARENA, SIMONA/B-9637-2015; d'ambrosio, chiara/C-2753-2012 ARENA, SIMONA/0000-0002-5326-0645; Potesta, Marina/0000-0002-3806-5999; MARRA, Mauro/0000-0003-2408-2138; d'ambrosio, chiara/0000-0003-2810-9270; Montesano, Carla/0000-0002-9865-6619 University of Rome "Tor Vergata" [CUP: E82F16000610005]; Italian National Research Council; MUR-PON [ARS-01-00783]; Italian Ministry of University and Research - European Union - Next Generation EU [PE00000003] University of Rome "Tor Vergata"; Italian National Research Council (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)); MUR-PON; Italian Ministry of University and Research - European Union - Next Generation EU The present research was funded by. i) the University of Rome "Tor Vergata" through the grant Consol-idate the Foundations 2015 (Progetti finanziati di Ateneo) , project name "Moringa oleifera derived microRNAs regulation of human gene expression: uncovering a secret cross-kingdom sig-naling-MIRAGE", project code CUP: E82F16000610005; ii) the Italian National Research Council for the project NUTRAGE (FOE 2021-2022) ; iii) MUR-PON for the project ARS-01-00783 "Sviluppo di Alimenti Funzionali per l'Innovazione dei Prodotti Alimentari di Tradi-zione Italiana (ALIFUN) ; iv) the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, mission 4, component 2, investment 1.3, call n. 341/2022 of Italian Ministry of University and Research funded by the European Union - Next Generation EU for the project "ON Foods-Research and innovation network on food and nutrition Sustainability, Safety and Security-Working ON Foods", project PE00000003, concession decree n. 1550/2022, CUP D93C22000890001. This manuscript reflects only the authors' views and opinions, neither the Euro-pean Union nor European Commission can be considered responsible for them. 68 0 0 0

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J Al-Awadhi, R; Chehadeh, W; Jaragh, M; Al-Shaheen, A; Sharma, P; Kapila, K Al-Awadhi, Rana; Chehadeh, Wassim; Jaragh, Mohammad; Al-Shaheen, Azza; Sharma, Prem; Kapila, Kusum Distribution of human papillomavirus among women with abnormal cervical cytology in Kuwait DIAGNOSTIC CYTOPATHOLOGY English Article HPV infection; women with abnormal cervical

cytology; PCR based sequencing ATYPICAL GLANDULAR CELLS;
 GENOTYPE DISTRIBUTION; SQUAMOUS-CELLS; PREVALENCE; LESIONS; DNA;
 SMEARS; HPV; AGE; WORLDWIDE This study investigates the
 distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) in women with abnormal
 cervical cytology in Kuwait. Two hundred and ninety-eight (298)
 abnormal ThinPreps were taken from women seeking routine
 gynecological care and screened for HPV DNA by real-time PCR. HPV
 genotyping was determined by PCR-based sequencing. HPV DNA was
 detected in 152 women (51%), and 29 different HPV genotypes were
 detected, comprising 16 high-risk (HR) (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39,
 45, 51, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66, 68, 73, 97), nine low-risk (LR) (6,
 11, 54, 61, 74, 81, 90, 102, 106), and four intermediate-risk (IR)
 (62, 67, 84, 87). HPV16 had the highest prevalence (24.3%),
 followed by HPV11 (13.8%), HPV66 (11.2%), HPV33 (9.9%), HPV53
 (9.2%), HPV81 (9.2%), HPV56 (7.9%) and HPV18 (6.6%). HPV
 prevalence was 86, 67, and 89% in women with invasive cervical
 carcinoma (ICC), high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL),
 and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL),
 respectively. As for age distribution, 69% of all HPVs were found
 in women aged 20-29 years, and the HPV incidence rate decreased with
 increasing age. The proportion of single infections decreased as
 the severity of the cytological diagnosis increased, while the
 proportion of multiple infections increased. This study is the
 first of its type in Kuwait and one of few in the Middle East. The
 findings are consistent with the hypothesis that HPV infection is
 the primary cause of cervical neoplasia. They support HPV vaccine
 research to prevent cervical cancer and efforts to develop HPV DNA
 diagnostic tests. Diagn. Cytopathol. 2013. (c) 2011 Wiley
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J Al-Awadhi, R; Chehadeh, W; Kapila, K Al-
Awadhi, Rana; Chehadeh, Wassim; Kapila, Kusum

Prevalence of Human Papillomavirus Among Women With Normal
Cervical Cytology in Kuwait JOURNAL OF MEDICAL VIROLOGY

English Article

HPV

infection; normal cervical cytology; PCR based sequencing; age
specific distribution GENITAL HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; RISK-FACTORS;
INFECTION; HPV; WORLDWIDE; CANCER; SMEARS; PCR; DNA; ABNORMALITIES

This study was undertaken to determine the prevalence and
type specific distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) in women
with normal cervical cytology in Kuwait. The study is the first of
its type in Kuwait and one of few in the Middle East. The age
specific distribution of HPV types was determined in 3,011

ThinPrep samples taken from women seeking routine gynaecological
care. ThinPrep samples were screened for HPV DNA by real-time PCR.
The type specific distribution of the viruses was determined by
PCR-based sequencing. The results showed that HPV DNA was detected
in 71 women (2.4%), and 21 different HPV genotypes were detected,
comprising eight high-risk (HR) (16, 31, 33, 53, 56, 58, 66, and
73), seven low-risk (LR) (6, 11, 54, 61, 70, 81, and 90), four
intermediate-risk (IR) (67, 82, 83, and 84) and HPV 102 and HPV
106. LR HPV types were found in 71.8% of infected samples, HR
types in 32.3%, and IR types in 7%. With regard to age, 40.8% of
all HPVs were found in women 30-39 years of age, 29.6% in women
40-49 years of age, 19.7% in women over 50 years and 9.9% in women
less than 34 years old. The study shows that the prevalence of HPV
infection in Kuwait is among the lowest in the world and suggests
that HPV vaccine could prevent the development of HPV associated
cervical cancer in 1.39% of young females living in Kuwait.

However, more extensive population-based studies should be
undertaken before implementing HPV vaccination. J. Med. Virol.
83:453-460, 2011. (C) 2011 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [Al-Awadhi, Rana]
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J Probst, V; Rankin, DA; Haddadin, Z; Hamdan, L; Rahman, HK; Yanis, A; Talj, R; Spieker, AJ; Howard, L; Stewart, LS; Guevara, C; Yepsen, E; Faouri, S; Shehabi, A; Williams, J; Chappell, J; Khuri-Bulos, N; Halasa, NB Probst, Varvara; Rankin, Danielle A.; Haddadin, Zaid; Hamdan, Lubna; Rahman, Herdi K.; Yanis, Ahmad; Talj, Rana; Spieker, Andrew J.; Howard, Leigh; Stewart, Laura S.; Guevara, Claudia; Yepsen, Erin; Faouri, Samir; Shehabi, Asem; Williams, John, V; Chappell, James; Khuri-Bulos, Najwa; Halasa, Natasha B.

Adenovirus Infection in Hospitalized Children with Acute Respiratory Infection in Jordan

PEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE JOURNAL

English

Article

adenovirus;

adenovirus types; adenovirus species; acute respiratory illness; viral co-detection COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA; MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY; SYNCYTIAL VIRUS; UNITED-STATES; SURVEILLANCE; IDENTIFICATION; IMMUNOCOMPETENT Background: The most common clinical manifestation of adenovirus (AdV) infection is acute respiratory illness (ARI). Specific AdV species associated with ARI hospitalizations are not well defined in the Middle East. Methods: A viral surveillance study was conducted among children <2 years hospitalized in Amman, Jordan, from March 2010 to March 2013. Nasal and throat respiratory specimens were obtained from enrolled children and tested for viruses using a real-time reverse-transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction. AdV-positive specimens were typed by partial hexon gene sequencing. Demographic and clinical features were compared between AdV detected as single pathogen versus co-detected with other respiratory viruses, and between AdV-B and AdV-C species. Results: AdV was detected in 475/3168 (15%) children hospitalized with ARI; of these, 216 (45%) specimens were successfully typed with AdV-C as the most common species detected (140/216; 65%). Children with AdV-single detection (88/475; 19%) had a higher frequency of fever (71% vs. 56%; $P=0.015$), diarrhea (18% vs. 11%; $p=0.048$), and/or seizures/abnormal movements (14% vs. 5%; $p=0.003$). Children with AdV co-detected with other viruses more likely required oxygen support [adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 1.91 (95% CI: 1.08, 3.39), $P = 0.027$] than those with AdV-single detection. Children with AdV-C had higher odds of co-detections with other viruses compared with those with AdV-B [aOR 4.00 (95% CI: 1.91, 8.44), $P < 0.001$]. Conclusion: Clinical differences were identified between AdV-single and AdV co-detected with other viruses, and between AdV-B and AdV-C. Larger studies with AdV typing are needed to determine additional epidemiological and clinical differences between specific AdV species and types. [Probst, Varvara; Rankin, Danielle A.; Haddadin, Zaid; Hamdan, Lubna; Rahman, Herdi K.; Yanis, Ahmad; Talj, Rana; Howard, Leigh; Stewart, Laura S.; Guevara, Claudia; Yepsen, Erin; Chappell, James; Halasa, Natasha B.] Vanderbilt Univ, Dept Pediat, Med Ctr, 1161 21 Ave South, Nashville, TN 37232 USA; [Rankin, Danielle A.] Vanderbilt Univ, Vanderbilt Epidemiol PhD Program, Sch Med, Nashville, TN 37232 USA; [Spieker, Andrew J.] Vanderbilt Univ, Dept Biostat, Med Ctr, Nashville, TN 37232 USA; [Faouri, Samir] Al Bashir Hosp, Dept Pediat, Amman, Jordan; [Shehabi, Asem; Khuri-Bulos, Najwa] Jordan Univ, Dept Pediat, Amman, Jordan; [Williams, John, V] Univ Pittsburgh, Sch Med, Dept Pediat, Childrens Hosp Pittsburgh, Med Ctr, Pittsburgh, PA USA Vanderbilt University; Vanderbilt

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 Andjus, S; Milasin, J; Herrera, RJ Regueiro,

Maria; Rivera, Luis; Chennakrishnaiah, Shilpa; Popovic, Branka; Andjus, Stefan; Milasin, Jelena; Herrera, Rene J.

Ancestral modal Y-STR haplotype shared among Romani and South Indian populations

GENE

English

Article

Y-STRs; Y-SNPs; Romani; Roma;

Serbia; Phylogenetic analyses

PHYLOGEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS;

MIGRATORY EVENTS; VLAX ROMA; GENE FLOW; CHROMOSOME; RESOLUTION;

ORIGIN; DIFFUSION; HERITAGE; HISTORY

One of the primary

unanswered questions regarding the dispersal of Romani populations

concerns the geographical region and/or the Indian caste/tribe

that gave rise to the proto-Romani group. To shed light on this

matter, 161 Y-chromosomes from Roma, residing in two different

provinces of Serbia, were analyzed. Our results indicate that the

paternal gene pool of both groups is shaped by several strata, the

most prominent of which, H1-M52, comprises almost half of each

collection's patrilineages. The high frequency of M52 chromosomes

in the two Roma populations examined may suggest that they descend

from a single founder that has its origins in the Indian

subcontinent. Moreover, when the Y-STR profiles of haplogroup H

derived individuals in our Roma populations were compared to those

typed in the South Indian emigrants from Malaysia and groups from

Madras, Karnataka (Lingayat and Vokkaliga castes) and tribal

Soligas, sharing of the two most common haplotypes was observed.

These similarities suggest that South India may have been one of

the contributors to the proto-Romanis. European genetic signatures

(i.e., haplogroups E1b1b1a1b-V13, G2a-P15, I-M258, J2-M172 and R1-

M173), on the other hand, were also detected in both groups, but

at varying frequencies. The divergent European genetic signals in

each collection are likely the result of differential gene flow

and/or admixture with the European host populations but may also

be attributed to dissimilar endogamous practices following the

initial founder effect. Our data also support the notion that a

number of haplogroups including G2a-P15, J2a3b-M67(xM92), I-M258

and E1b1b1-M35 were incorporated into the proto-Romani paternal

lineages as migrants moved from northern India through

Southwestern Asia, the Middle East and/or Anatolia into the

Balkans. (c) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [Herrera,

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3-Phosphoinositide-Dependent Kinase 1 Potentiates Upstream Lesions on the Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase Pathway in Breast Carcinoma CANCER RESEARCH English

Article

REGULATING

CELL-MIGRATION; PROTEIN-KINASE; PIK3CA MUTATIONS; PDK1; ACTIVATION; CANCER; PTEN; ONCOGENE; AMPLIFICATION; AKT1 Lesions of ERBB2, PTEN, and PIK3CA activate the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) pathway during cancer development by increasing levels of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-triphosphate (PIP3). 3-Phosphoinositide-dependent kinase 1 (PDK1) is the first node of the PI3K signal output and is required for activation of AKT. PIP3 recruits PDK1 and AKT to the cell membrane through interactions with their pleckstrin homology domains, allowing PDK1 to activate AKT by phosphorylating it at residue threonine-308. We show that total PDK1 protein and mRNA were overexpressed in a majority of human breast cancers and that 21% of tumors had five or more copies of the gene encoding PDK1, PDPK1. We found that increased PDPK1 copy number was associated with upstream pathway lesions (ERBB2 amplification, PTEN loss, or PIK3CA mutation), as well as patient survival. Examination of an independent set of breast cancers and tumor cell lines derived from multiple forms of human cancers also found increased PDK1 protein levels associated with such upstream pathway lesions. In human mammary cells, PDK1 enhanced the ability of upstream lesions to signal to ART, stimulate cell growth and migration, and rendered cells more resistant to PDK1 and PI3K inhibition. After orthotopic transplantation, PDK1 overexpression was not oncogenic but dramatically enhanced the ability of ERBB2 to form tumors. Our studies argue that PDK1 overexpression and increased PDPK1 copy number are common occurrences in cancer that potentiate the oncogenic effect of upstream lesions on the PI3K pathway. Therefore, we conclude that alteration of PDK1 is a critical component of oncogenic PI3K signaling in breast cancer. [Cancer Res 2009;69(15):6299-306] [Saal, Lao H.; Koujak, Susan; Hopkins, Benjamin D.; Kim, Da-In; Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia K.; Yu, Jennifer S.; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Inst Canc Genet, Coll Phys & Surg, New York, NY 10032 USA; [Maurer, Matthew; Xie, Yuli; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Dept Med, New York, NY 10032 USA; [Nandula, Subhadra; Rojtmann, Albert; Matos, Tulio; Yu, Jennifer S.; Cordon-Cardo, Carlos; Murty, Vundavalli V. V. S.; Hibshoosh, Hanina; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Dept Pathol, New York, NY

10032 USA; [Maurer, Matthew; Su, Tao; Wang, Xiaomei; Cordon-Cardo, Carlos; Murty, Vundavalli V. V. S.; Hibshoosh, Hanina; Parsons, Ramon] Columbia Univ, Herbert Irving Comprehensive Canc Ctr, New York, NY 10032 USA; [Ferris, Jennifer S.; Terry, Mary Beth] Columbia Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Mailman Sch Publ Hlth, New York, NY 10032 USA; [Barkley, Christina R.; Wu, Jiaping; Zhao, Jean J.] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Dana Farber Canc Inst, Dept Canc Biol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Barkley, Christina R.] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Dept Surg, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Chin, Y. Rebecca; Toker, Alex] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Beth Israel Deaconess Med Ctr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Dutta, Bhaskar; Mills, Gordon B.] Univ Texas MD Anderson Canc Ctr, Dept Syst Biol, Houston, TX 77030 USA; [Laakso, Mervi] Seinajoki Cent Hosp, Seinajoki, Finland; [Laakso, Mervi; Isola, Jorma] Univ Tampere, Inst Med Technol, FIN-33101 Tampere, Finland; [Laakso, Mervi; Isola, Jorma] Tampere Univ Hosp, Tampere, Finland; [Memeo, Lorenzo] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Pathol Unit, Catania, Italy Columbia University; Columbia University; Columbia University; Columbia University; Columbia University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; University of Texas System; UTMD Anderson Cancer Center; Seinajoki Central Hospital; Tampere University; Tampere University; Tampere University Hospital; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology Parsons, R (corresponding author), Columbia Univ, Inst Canc Genet, Coll Phys & Surg, ICRC407A, 1130 St Nicholas Ave, New York, NY 10032 USA. rep15@columbia.edu Parsons, Ramon/KFT-2922-2024; Mills, Gordon/L-5416-2014; Su, Tao/T-4411-2019; Saal, Lao/A-2919-2011 Saal, Lao/0000-0002-0815-1896; Memeo, Lorenzo/0000-0003-4251-7203; Parsons, Ramon/0000-0002-6656-3514; Terry, Mary Beth/0000-0002-4106-5033; CHIN, Yuet Ming Rebecca/0000-0001-8976-3466 NIH/National Cancer Institute [R01CA082783, R01CA122099, P01CA97403]; Avon Foundation; OctoberWomen Foundation; Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation; AACR-AMGEN, Inc.; American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Cancer Foundation; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Kleberg Center for Molecular Markers; Komen Foundation; NCI [P01CA099031] NIH/National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Avon Foundation; OctoberWomen Foundation(ACEV Foundation); Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation(Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); AACR-AMGEN, Inc.; American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Cancer Foundation; Breast Cancer Research Foundation; Kleberg Center for Molecular Markers; Komen Foundation(Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation); NCI(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) Grant support: NIH/National Cancer Institute grants R01CA082783, R01CA122099, and P01CA97403, Avon Foundation (which funded research and Columbia Breast Macromolecule Bank), OctoberWomen Foundation, Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, AACR-AMGEN, Inc., Fellowship, American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Cancer Foundation Young Investigator Award, and Breast Cancer Research Foundation.

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5472.CAN-09-0820 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-09-0820> 8 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology 480MC 19602588 Green Accepted, Bronze, Green Submitted 2025-06-24

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J Fini, L; Hotchkiss, E; Fogliano, V; Graziani, G; Romano, M; De Vol, EB; Qin, H; Selgrad, M; Boland, CR; Ricciardiello, L Fini, Lucia; Hotchkiss, Erin; Fogliano, Vincenzo; Graziani, Giulia; Romano, Marco; De Vol, Edward B.; Qin, Huanying; Selgrad, Michael; Boland, C. Richard; Ricciardiello, Luigi

Chemopreventive properties of pinorexinol-rich olive oil involve a selective activation of the ATM-p53 cascade in colon cancer cell lines CARCINOGENESIS English

Article COLORECTAL-

CANCER; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS; CYCLE ARREST; P53 NETWORK; APOPTOSIS; PATHWAY; PHOSPHORYLATION; HYDROXYTYROSOL; PREVENTION The Mediterranean diet is rich in extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) and associated with a lower incidence of colorectal cancer. EVOO contains phenolic extracts with potential anticarcinogenic activity. Aim: To assess the anticancer properties of EVOO phenolic extracts using in vitro models. Methods: Phenolic profiles of two different EVOOs (A and B) were determined. RKO and HCT116 (both p53 proficient), SW480 (p53 mutant) and HCT116(p53-/-) (p53 knocked out) cell lines were treated with EVOO extracts and assessed for cell viability. Apoptosis was determined by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay and changes in Bax transcript levels. Cell cycle analysis was determined by flow cytometry and western blots. To confirm the data, analysis of cell viability and cell cycle was performed with purified pinorexinol. Results: Chemical characterization showed that pinorexinol is the main phenol in EVOO-A, and oleocanthal predominates in EVOO-B. Only EVOO-A affected cell viability, which was significantly more pronounced in p53-proficient cells. At a concentration of 200 nM, p53-proficient cells showed increased apoptosis and G(2)/M arrest. In p53-proficient cells, ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM) and its downstream-controlled proteins were upregulated after treatment, with a parallel decrease of cyclin B/cdc2. Identical results on cell viability and cell cycle were obtained with purified pinorexinol, but this required a higher concentration than in EVOO-A. Conclusion: Our results demonstrate that pinorexinol-rich EVOO extracts have potent chemopreventive properties and specifically upregulate the ATM-p53 cascade. This result was achieved at substantially lower concentrations in EVOO than with purified pinorexinol, indicating a possible synergic effect between the various polyphenols in olive oil. [Fini, Lucia; Hotchkiss, Erin; Selgrad, Michael; Boland, C. Richard; Ricciardiello, Luigi] Baylor Univ, Med Ctr, Baylor Res Inst & Sammons Canc Ctr, Dept Internal Med, Dallas, TX 75246 USA; [Fini, Lucia] Catholic Univ, Dept Internal Med, I-00168 Rome, Italy; [Fogliano, Vincenzo; Graziani, Giulia] Univ Naples Federico 2,

Dept Nutr Sci, I-80138 Naples, Italy; [Romano, Marco] Univ Naples 2, Div Gastroenterol, I-80138 Naples, Italy; [De Vol, Edward B.] Baylor Hlth Care Syst, Inst Hlth Care Res & Improvement, Dallas, TX 75206 USA Baylor University Medical Center; Baylor University; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; IRCCS Policlinico Gemelli; University of Naples Federico II; Universita della Campania Vanvitelli; Baylor Health Care System

Ricciardiello, L (corresponding author), Baylor Univ, Med Ctr, Baylor Res Inst & Sammons Canc Ctr, Dept Internal Med, Dallas, TX 75246 USA. luigir@baylorhealth.edu Graziani, Giulia/AAN-4828-2020; DeVol, Edward/KIH-1981-2024; fogliano, vincenzo/A-1419-2009; RICCIARDIELLO, LUIGI/K-7269-2016 ROMANO, Marco/0000-0002-3271-349X; fogliano, vincenzo/0000-0001-8786-9355; Graziani, Giulia/0000-0003-3070-5389; RICCIARDIELLO, LUIGI/0000-0003-2568-6208 NCI NIH HHS [R01 CA072851, R01 CA72851, R01 CA98572] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 38

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J Nappo, M; Berkov, S; Massucco, C; Di Maria, V; Bastida, J; Codina, C; Avila, C; Messina, P; Zupo, V; Zupo, S

Nappo, Michela; Berkov, Strahil; Massucco, Carlotta; Di Maria, Valentina; Bastida, Jaume; Codina, Carles; Avila, Conxita; Messina, Patrizia; Zupo, Valerio; Zupo, Simona

Apoptotic activity of the marine diatom *Cocconeis scutellum* and eicosapentaenoic acid in BT20 cells PHARMACEUTICAL BIOLOGY

English Article

Apoptosis; caspases; polyunsaturated fatty acids SEX REVERSAL; FATTY-ACIDS; CANCER; CRUSTACEA; DEATH Context: The marine diatoms *Cocconeis scutellum* Ehrenberg (Bacillariophyceae) are known to trigger apoptosis in the androgenic gland of the Mediterranean crustacean *Hippolyte inermis* Leach (Decapoda), affecting the shrimp's sex reversal. Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate a possible apoptotic effect of extracts and fractions from these microalgae also on human tissues. Materials and methods: The chemical profile of *C. scutellum* was determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and, afterwards, organic extracts and fractions from the diatoms were used to treat to breast cancer BT20 cells. Double labeling with annexin V-FITC and isotonic propidium iodide (PI) along with flow cytometry analysis enabled the evaluate of cell apoptosis and viability, whereas hypotonic PI staining was used to analyze the cell cycle in BT20 lines. The involvement of specific caspases was studied by Western blotting. Results: Results demonstrated that the diethyl ether extract and, in particular, fraction 3, the richest fraction in eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) from the diethyl ether extract, selectively induced apoptosis (up to 89.2% at 1 μ g/well of fraction 3) and decreased viability in BT20 cells. The apoptotic effect was displayed in a concentration and time-dependent manner, by activating caspases-8 and 3, and arresting the progression of the cell cycle from S to G2-M phase. EPA alone showed similar

apoptotic effects in BT20 cells. Discussion and conclusion: The study demonstrates the apoptotic activity of *C. scutellum* diatoms on breast cancer cells and suggests their potential use as a source of apoptotic compounds. [Nappo, Michela; Berkov, Strahil; Bastida, Jaume; Codina, Carles] Univ Barcelona, Fac Pharm, Dept Nat Prod Plant Biol & Soil Sci, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain; [Nappo, Michela] AgroBioInst, Sofia, Bulgaria; [Massucco, Carlotta; Di Maria, Valentina; Zupo, Simona] Natl Inst Canc Res, SSD Lymphoproliferat Dis, Genoa, Italy; [Avila, Conxita] Univ Barcelona, Fac Biol, Dept Anim Biol Invertebrates, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain; [Messina, Patrizia; Zupo, Valerio] Stn Zool A Dohrn, Benth Ecol Lab, Ischia, Italy University of Barcelona; Agricultural Academy - Bulgaria; University of Genoa; IRCCS AOU San Martino IST; University of Barcelona; Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn Nappo, M (corresponding author), Univ Barcelona, Fac Pharm, Dept Nat Prod Plant Biol & Soil Sci, Av Joan XXIII S-N, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain. mnappo79@libero.it Berkov, Strahil/AFM-1902-2022; , ValerioZupo/A-5887-2011; Avila, Conxita/B-9466-2008; zupo, simona/AAC-2757-2020 Avila, Conxita/0000-0002-5489-8376; BASTIDA, JAUME/0000-0002-0294-5927; zupo, simona/0000-0001-6837-5763; Berkov, Strahil/0000-0002-4210-3070 European Project PHARMAPOX [FP6-2003-NEST-A/STREP 4800] European Project PHARMAPOX

The study was supported by the European Project PHARMAPOX (FP6-2003-NEST-A/STREP 4800). The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper. 19 31 33 1 24 TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTDABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OR14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 1388-0209 1744-5116 PHARM BIOL

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J Dom-Chima, N; Ajang, YA; Dom-Chima, CI; Biswas-Fiss, E;
Aminu, M; Biswas, SB Dom-Chima, Ngozi; Ajang,
Yakubu Abubakar; Dom-Chima, Chinyere Ifeoma; Biswas-Fiss, Esther;
Aminu, Maryam; Biswas, Subhasis B. Human

papillomavirus spectrum of HPV-infected women in Nigeria: an
analysis by next-generation sequencing and type-specific PCR

VIROLOGY JOURNAL English Article

HPV types; Spectrum; Nigeria; Next-generation sequencing; Polymerase chain reaction CERVICAL-CANCER; DNA-REPLICATION; MIDDLE-EAST; RISK; PREVALENCE; IDENTIFICATION; GENOTYPES BackgroundHuman papillomavirus (HPV) infection and cervical cancer are leading health problems and causes of death in many parts of the world. There are similar to 200 HPV types that can infect humans. This study aims to understand the spectrum of HPV infections in Nigerian women with normal or abnormal cytology. MethodsWe screened cervical samples from 90 women with possible HPV infections collected in two regional hospitals in Nigeria. The first screening was done using next-generation DNA sequencing (NGS), identifying multiple HPV types in many samples. Thereafter, type-specific PCR analysis was used to verify the NGS-identified HPV types in each sample. ResultsNGS analysis of the 90 samples from the Nigerian

cohort identified 44 HPV types. The type-specific PCR confirmed 25 HPV types out of the 44 HPV types detected by NGS, and similar to 10 of these types were the most prevalent. The top five prevalent types found in the Nigerian cohort were HPV71 (17%), HPV82 (15%), HPV16 (16%), HPV6 (10%), and HPV20 (7%). Among the PCR-confirmed HPV types, we found 40.98% high-risk HPV types, 27.22% low-risk HPV types, and 31.15% undetermined HPV types. Among these 25 HPV types in Nigeria, only six were included in the current nine-valent HPV vaccine. We also observed strikingly high multiple HPV infections in most patients, with as many as nine HPV types in a few single samples. Conclusions Our NGS-PCR approach of HPV typing in the Nigerian cohort samples unveiled all possible HPV types currently circulating in Nigerian people. We confirmed 25 HPV types using NGS and PCR, with many samples infected with multiple HPV types. However, only six of these types are part of the nine-valent HPV vaccines indicating the need to develop region-specific selective vaccines. [Dom-Chima, Ngozi; Biswas-Fiss, Esther; Biswas, Subhasis B.] Univ Delaware, Coll Hlth Sci, Dept Med & Mol Sci, Newark, DE 19716 USA; [Ajang, Yakubu Abubakar; Aminu, Maryam] Ahmadu Bello Univ, Dept Microbiol, Zaria, Nigeria; [Dom-Chima, Chinyere Ifeoma] Fed Med Ctr, Dept Gynecol, Owerri, Imo, Nigeria

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J Khalil, M; Khalifeh, H; Baldini, F; Serale, N; Parodi, A;

Voci, A; Vergani, L; Daher, A Khalil,

Mohamad; Khalifeh, Hala; Baldini, Francesca; Serale, Nadia;

Parodi, Alessia; Voci, Adriana; Vergani, Laura; Daher, Ahmad

Antitumor Activity of Ethanolic Extract from *Thymra*

Spicata L. aerial Parts: Effects on Cell Viability and

Proliferation, Apoptosis Induction, STAT3, and NF- κ B Signaling

NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

English Article

NITRIC-OXIDE; ESSENTIAL OILS; IN-VITRO; NATURAL POLYPHENOLS; MEDICINAL-PLANTS; CANCER; PRODUCTS; INFLAMMATION; INHIBITION; MODULATION Thyme-like plants including *Thymra spicata* L. are widely used as food and folk medicinal remedies in the Mediterranean area. This study aimed to explore the in vitro antitumor potential of polyphenol-enriched extracts from aerial parts of *T. spicata*. The ethanolic extract significantly inhibited proliferation of different human tumor cell lines, without significant effects on non-neoplastic cells. A deeper

investigation of the molecular mechanism sustaining the in vitro antitumor activity of the extract was carried on the human breast cancer cells MCF-7 in comparison with the normal breast cells MCF-10A. The effects on MCF-7 cells were associated with the following: (i) production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and release of nitric oxide; (ii) apoptosis induction; and (iii) reduction in STAT3 and NF- κ B phosphorylation. The ethanolic extract from *T. spicata* leaves might represent a novel therapeutic tool in combination with conventional chemotherapy to reduce the adverse side effects and drug resistance. [Khalil, Mohamad; Khalifeh, Hala; Daher, Ahmad] Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci, Lab Rammal Rammal ATAC, Beirut, Lebanon; [Khalil, Mohamad; Baldini, Francesca; Serale, Nadia; Voci, Adriana; Vergani, Laura] Univ Genoa, Dept Earth Environm & Life Sci DISTAV, Genoa, Italy; [Parodi, Alessia] Univ Genoa, Ctr Excellence Biomed Res CEBR, Genoa, Italy Lebanese University; University of Genoa; University of Genoa Daher, A (corresponding author), Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci, Hadath Campus, Beirut, Lebanon. ahmad.daher@ul.edu.lb Vergani, Laura/AAS-2711-2020; Serale, Nadia/KLY-5058-2024; Baldini, Francesca/AAQ-3685-2020; Khalil, Mohamad/ISA-5550-2023 KHALIL, MOHAMAD/0000-0002-5943-9531; Khalifeh, Hala/0000-0001-8565-3585; Baldini, Francesca/0000-0002-6284-436X; Serale, Nadia/0000-0002-5552-9361 Lebanese University [4/6693]; University of Genova (FRA)

Lebanese University (Lebanese University); University of Genova (FRA) This research was supported by grants from Lebanese University (4/6693) and University of Genova (FRA 2017 and 2018). 58 16 16 0 10 ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 0163-5581 1532-7914 NUTR CANCER Nutr. Cancer JUN 10 2021 73 7 1193 1206 10.1080/01635581.2020.1792517 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01635581.2020.1792517> JUL 2020 14 Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics SO3SE 32696667 2025-06-24 WOS:000550960700001

J Ben Mrid, R; Bouchmaa, N; Kabach, I; Zouaoui, Z; Chtibi, H; El Maadoudi, M; Kounnoun, A; Cacciola, F; El Majdoub, YO; Mondello, L; Zyad, A; Nhiri, M Ben Mrid, Reda; Bouchmaa, Najat; Kabach, Imad; Zouaoui, Zakia; Chtibi, Houde; El Maadoudi, Mohammed; Kounnoun, Ayoub; Cacciola, Francesco; El Majdoub, Yassine Oulad; Mondello, Luigi; Zyad, Abdelmajid; Nhiri, Mohamed

Dittrichia viscosa L. Leaves: A Valuable Source of Bioactive Compounds with Multiple Pharmacological Effects MOLECULES English Article

phytochemicals; antioxidants; antidiabetic; antibacterial; antiglycation; cytotoxicity ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY; ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE; ESSENTIAL OILS; EXTRACTS; ACID; APOPTOSIS; AMYLASE This work focused on the leaves of *Dittrichia viscosa*, a plant used in Mediterranean folk medicine. Compared to water extract, the methanolic extract had higher antioxidant effects. Moreover, this extract showed potent in vitro inhibitory activity against alpha-amylase and alpha-glucosidase and showed an interesting antiglycation effect. Additionally, the evaluation of the cytotoxic activity of the methanolic extract against two human breast cancer cell lines, MCF-7 and MDA-MB-468, was very promising, with no cytotoxicity towards normal cells (peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs)). The antibacterial effect was also

assessed and showed potent inhibitory activity against *Proteus mirabilis* and *Bacillus subtilis*. On the other hand, *Dittrichia viscosa* leaves were rich in macro-elements containing appropriate micro-elements and high levels of phenolics and flavonoids such as caffeic acid derivatives. Taken together, the results obtained in this study indicate that *Dittrichia viscosa* could constitute a valuable source of bioactive molecules and could be used either on the preventive side or for therapeutic applications without toxicity. [Ben Mrid, Reda; Kabach, Imad; Zouaoui, Zakia; Nhiri, Mohamed] Fac Sci & Technol Tangier, Lab Biochem & Mol Genet, BP 416, Tangier 90000, Morocco; [Ben Mrid, Reda; Bouchmaa, Najat] Mohammed VI Polytech Univ UM6P, Inst Biol Sci ISSB P, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco; [Bouchmaa, Najat; Zyad, Abdelmajid] Sultan Moulay Slimane Univ, Fac Sci & Technol, Team Expt Oncol & Nat Subst Cellular & Mol Immuno, Beni Mellal 23000, Morocco; [Chtibi, Houda] Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univ Fez, Polydisciplinary Fac Taza, Lab Nat Resources & Environm, BP 1223 Taza Gare, Taza 30000, Morocco; [El Maadoudi, Mohammed] Reg Anal Lab & Res ONSSA, Tangier 93000, Morocco; [Kounnoun, Ayoub] Abd Al Malek Essaadi Univ, Fac Sci Tetouan, Dept Biol, Lab Appl Biol & Pathol, Tetouan 93000, Morocco; [Cacciola, Francesco] Univ Messina, Dept Biomed Dent Morphol & Funct Imaging Sci, I-98125 Messina, Italy; [El Majdoub, Yassine Oulad; Mondello, Luigi] Univ Messina, Dept Chem Biol Pharmaceut & Environm Sci, I-98168 Messina, Italy; [Mondello, Luigi] Univ Messina, Chromaleont Srl, Dept Chem Biol Pharmaceut & Environm Sci, I-98168 Messina, Italy; [Mondello, Luigi] Univ Campus Biomed Rome, Dept Sci & Technol Human & Environm, I-00128 Rome, Italy; Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan; Mohammed VI Polytechnic University; Sultan Moulay Slimane University of Beni Mellal; Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University of Fez; Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan; University of Messina; University of Messina; University Campus Bio-Medico - Rome Italy Ben Mrid, R (corresponding author), Fac Sci & Technol Tangier, Lab Biochem & Mol Genet, BP 416, Tangier 90000, Morocco.; Ben Mrid, R (corresponding author), Mohammed VI Polytech Univ UM6P, Inst Biol Sci ISSB P, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco.; Cacciola, F (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Dept Biomed Dent Morphol & Funct Imaging Sci, I-98125 Messina, Italy. reda.benmrid@um6p.ma; najat.bouchmaa@um6p.ma; ikabach@uae.ac.ma; zakia.zouaoui@etu.uae.ac.ma; houda.chtibi@usmba.ac.ma; mohammed.elmaadoudi@onssa.gov.ma; ayoub.kounnoun@uae.ac.ma; cacciola@unime.it; youladelmajdoub@unime.it; lmondello@unime.it; a.zyad@usms.ma; mnhiri@uae.ac.ma CHTIBI, Houda/KEC-2054-2024; Zouaoui, Zakia/KUF-2793-2024; Mondello, Luigi/C-6891-2008; Kounnoun, Ayoub/HTS-2287-2023; Oulad El Majdoub, Yassine/AAD-7778-2022; Zyad, Abdelmajid/AGH-6404-2022 Zyad, Abdelmajid/0000-0002-3997-3649; Mondello, Luigi/0000-0002-8890-675X; Kabach, Imad/0000-0002-7767-2898; Nhiri, Mohamed/0000-0002-5612-7890; Cacciola, Francesco/0000-0003-1296-7633; Ben Mrid, Reda/0000-0001-6342-7405

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Culver, H Park, Hannah Lui; Ziogas, Argyrios;
Feig, Stephen A.; Kirmizi, Roza Lorin; Lee, Christie Jiwon;
Alvarez, Andrea; Lucia, Rachel McFarland; Goodman, Deborah;
Larsen, Kathryn M.; Kelly, Richard; Anton-Culver, Hoda

Factors Associated with Longitudinal Changes in Mammographic
Density in a Multiethnic Breast Screening Cohort of Postmenopausal
Women BREAST JOURNAL English Article

CANCER-RISK; MEDITERRANEAN POPULATION;
CUMULATIVE NUMBER; HORMONE-THERAPY; OOPHORECTOMY; TAMOXIFEN;
HYSTERECTOMY

Background. Breast density is an important risk factor for breast cancer and is known to be associated with characteristics such as age, race, and hormone levels; however, it is unclear what factors contribute to changes in breast density in postmenopausal women over time. Understanding factors associated with density changes may enable a better understanding of breast cancer risk and facilitate potential strategies for prevention. Methods. This study investigated potential associations between personal factors and changes in mammographic density in a cohort of 3,392 postmenopausal women with no personal history of breast cancer between 2011 and 2017. Self-reported information on demographics, breast and reproductive history, and lifestyle factors, including body mass index (BMI), alcohol intake, smoking, and physical activity, was collected by an electronic intake form, and breast imaging reporting and database system (BI-RADS) mammographic density scores were obtained from electronic medical records. Factors associated with a longitudinal increase or decrease in mammographic density were identified using Fisher's exact test and multivariate conditional logistic regression. Results. 7.9% of women exhibited a longitudinal decrease in mammographic density, 6.7% exhibited an increase, and 85.4% exhibited no change. Longitudinal changes in mammographic density were correlated with age, race/ethnicity, and age at menopause in the univariate analysis. In the multivariate analysis, Asian women were more likely to exhibit a longitudinal increase in mammographic density and less likely to exhibit a decrease compared to White women. On the other hand, obese women were less likely to exhibit an increase and more likely to exhibit a decrease compared to normal weight women. Women who underwent menopause at age 55 years or older were less likely to exhibit a decrease in mammographic density compared to women who underwent menopause at a younger age. Besides obesity, lifestyle factors (alcohol intake, smoking, and physical activity) were not associated with longitudinal changes in mammographic density. Conclusions. The associations we observed between Asian race/obesity and longitudinal changes in BI-RADS density in postmenopausal women are paradoxical in that breast cancer risk is lower in Asian women and higher in obese women. However, the association between later age at menopause and a decreased likelihood of decreasing in BI-RADS density over time is consistent with later age at menopause being a risk factor for breast cancer and suggests a potential relationship between greater cumulative lifetime estrogen exposure and relative stability in breast density after menopause. Our findings support the complexity of the relationships between breast density, BMI,

hormone exposure, and breast cancer risk. [Park, Hannah Lui]
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Andrea/KMX-8000-2024 Lee, Christie/0009-0008-9688-1610; Park,
Hannah/0000-0001-9973-1396 This study was supported by the Fong
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Health Radiology Department; Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer
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[P30CA062203] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER This study was
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Endowment; Cancer Center Support Grant; Safeway Foundation,
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Health Radiology Department; Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer
Center Biostatistics Shared Resource; National Cancer
Institute(United States Department of Health & Human
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Oncology; Obstetrics & Gynecology Science Citation Index
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J Cappadone, C; Mandrone, M; Chiocchio, I; Sanna, C;
Malucelli, E; Bassi, V; Picone, G; Poli, F
Cappadone, Concettina; Mandrone, Manuela; Chiocchio, Ilaria;
Sanna, Cinzia; Malucelli, Emil; Bassi, Vincenza; Picone, Giovanna;
Poli, Ferruccio Antitumor Potential and Phytochemical
Profile of Plants from Sardinia (Italy), a Hotspot for
Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Basin PLANTS-BASEL
English Article Sardinian
plants; antitumor activity; cell cycle; apoptosis; NMR profiling;
sesquiterpene lactones BREAST-CANCER RISK; IDENTIFICATION;
ASTERACEAE; DISTRICT; WOMEN Sardinia (Italy), with its wide range
of habitats and high degree of endemism, is an important area for
plant-based drug discovery studies. In this work, the antitumor
activity of 35 samples from Sardinian plants was evaluated on
human osteosarcoma cells U2OS. The results showed that five plants
were strongly antiproliferative: *Arbutus unedo* (AuL), *Cynara*
cardunculus (CyaA), *Centaurea calcitrapa* (CcA), *Smilax aspera*
(SaA), and *Tanacetum audibertii* (TaA), the latter endemic to
Sardinia and Corsica. Thus, their ability to induce cell cycle
arrest and apoptosis was tested. All extracts determined cell
cycle block in G2/M phase. Nevertheless, the p53 expression levels
were increased only by TaA. The effector caspases were activated
mainly by CycA, TaA, and CcA, while AuL and SaA did not induce
apoptosis. The antiproliferative effects were also tested on human
umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC). Except for AuL, all the
extracts were able to reduce significantly cell population,
suggesting a potential antiangiogenic activity. The phytochemical
composition was first explored by H-1 NMR profiling, followed by
further purifications to confirm the structure of the most
abundant metabolites, such as phenolic compounds and sesquiterpene
lactones, which might play a role in the measured bioactivity.
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EMIL/0000-0002-1077-0098; SANNA, CINZIA/0000-0001-9797-2460;
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0002-0541-390X 56 18 18 0 4

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J Charafeddine, MA; Olson, SH; Mukherji, D; Temraz, SN; Abou-
 Alfa, GK; Shamseddine, AI Charafeddine, Maya
 A.; Olson, Sara H.; Mukherji, Deborah; Temraz, Sally N.; Abou-
 Alfa, Ghassan K.; Shamseddine, Ali I. Proportion of
 cancer in a Middle eastern country attributable to established
 risk factors BMC CANCER English Article
 BODY-MASS INDEX; DOSE-RESPONSE
 METAANALYSIS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; HELICOBACTER-
 PYLORI; BLADDER-CANCER; LUNG-CANCER; ASSOCIATION; POPULATION;
 ADHERENCE Background: Providing an estimate of the percentage of
 cancer in Lebanon by 2018 that is due to the exposure to risk
 factors in 2008. Factors include: smoking, body mass index (BMI),
 physical inactivity, dietary factors, alcohol consumption,
 infections, and air pollution in adults. Method: Population
 Attributable Fraction (PAF) was calculated using the proportion of
 the population exposed and relative risks for each risk factor
 from meta-analyses. The PAF estimates the proportion of cases in
 which exposure may have played a causal role. Results: Smoking
 caused most cancer cases, and it will further add a total of 1800
 new cases by 2018. Among many other cancers, lung cancer had the
 largest proportion attributable of around 75%. BMI is expected to
 increase colorectal, liver and gastric cardia carcinoma
 specifically in males. High physical activity has a an average of
 15% protection rate on cancer on colorectal cancer. Minimal
 adherence to Mediterranean diet will affect gastric cancer
 incidence by 7%. Cases of oropharyngeal and esophageal cancer will
 be the result of alcohol consumption mainly in males. H. Pylori
 infection is expected to result in half of the gastric cases by
 2018. The high exposure to air pollution is expected to contribute
 by 13% to lung cancer cases in 2018. Conclusion: The highest
 benefits can be achieved by controlling tobacco smoking.
 Interrelated and small changes in weight, physical activity and
 healthy diet with limited alcohol consumption can protect against
 several GI cancers in the long run. These results can be used to
 determine public health interventions that target important risk
 factors in the general population. [Charafeddine, Maya A.;
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J Safaei, A; Khanlari, M; Momtahn, M; Monabati, A; Robati, M;
 Amooei, S; Valibeigi, B; Azarpira, N Safaei,

Akbar; Khanlari, Mahsa; Momtahn, Moghdeh; Monabati, Ahmad;

Robati, Minoo; Amooei, Sedigheh; Valibeigi, Behnaz; Azarpira,

Negar Prevalence of high-risk human papillomavirus

types 16 and 18 in healthy women with cytologically negative pap

smear in Iran INDIAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

English Article

Human papillomavirus; pap smear; type16 and 18 INVASIVE

CERVICAL-CANCER; GENITAL HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS; AGE-SPECIFIC

PREVALENCE; POOLED ANALYSIS; INFECTION; HPV; CLEARANCE; COHORT;

POPULATION; WORLDWIDE Background: Because human papillomavirus

(HPV) is one of the causal factors in cervical cancer,

understanding the epidemiology of this infection is an important

step towards developing strategies for prevention. Materials and

Methods: We evaluated the prevalence of high-risk human

papillomavirus Types 16 and 18 in cervical samples from 402

healthy women with normal Pap smears by testing with type-specific

primers in the polymerase chain reaction. Participants were seen

at two gynecological clinics affiliated to the Shiraz University

of Medical Sciences in Iran. Result: The prevalence of positive

HPV findings was 5.5%; high-risk HPV human papillomavirus Type 16

prevalence was 2% and no patient harbored HPV-18. The prevalence

of HPV was 4.5% in younger age group and gradually increased to

20% in the 4(th) decade. Conclusion: The prevalence of high-risk

HPV was highest in the youngest women and gradually decreased with

age. Overall, the prevalence of HPV in our population is low.

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Iran. negarazarpira@yahoo.com Safaei, Akbar/T-8716-2019;

Monabati, Ahmad/I-3324-2016; Khanlari, Mahsa/AAY-1664-2020;

Momtahn, Mozdeh/D-5910-2018; Azarpira, Negar/U-4784-2017;

amooei, sedigheh/D-5933-2018Monabati, Ahmad/0000-0002-3378-1937;

Momtahn, Mozdeh/0000-0002-1698-5049; Azarpira, Negar/0000-0002-

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SciencesDezful University of Medical SciencesZahedan University of

Medical SciencesAhvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences

(AJUMS)Arak University of Medical SciencesArdabil University of

Medical SciencesBabol University of Medical SciencesBaqiyatallah

University of Medical Sciences (BMSU) Khoy University of Medical Sciences Kerman University of Medical Sciences Kashan University of Medical Science Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences Mashhad University of Medical Sciences Golestan University of Medical Sciences Gonabad University of Medical Sciences Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences Hamadan University of Medical Sciences) This research was supported by Vice Chancellor of Research, affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. We thank K. Shashok, S. Griffin-Mason and P. Waltl (AuthorAID in the Eastern Mediterranean) for improving the use of English in the manuscript.

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MUMBAI, 400059, INDIA 0377-4929 0974-5130 INDIAN J PATHOL
MICR Indian J. Pathol. Microbiol. OCT-DEC 2010 53 4
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J Barrajon-Catalan, E; Fernández-Arroyo, S; Saura, D; Guillén, E; Fernández-Gutiérrez, A; Segura-Carretero, A; Micol, V

Barrajon-Catalan, Enrique; Fernandez-Arroyo, Salvador; Saura, Domingo; Guillen, Emilio; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-Carretero, Antonio; Micol, Vicente Cistaceae aqueous extracts containing ellagitannins show antioxidant and antimicrobial capacity, and cytotoxic activity against human cancer cells FOOD AND CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY English

Article Cistus; HPLC-DAD-ESI-MS/MS; Antioxidant; Antimicrobial; Antitumor; Ellagitannins CISTUS-LADANIFER L; TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT; ROOPERI CORM EXTRACT; GALLIC ACID; IN-VITRO; PROTEIN PRECIPITATION; MEDICINAL-PLANTS; BREAST-CANCER; VOLATILE COMPOUNDS; POMEGRANATE JUICE

Roots and aerial parts of Cistaceae have been used since ancient times in the Mediterranean cultures for its medicinal properties. In this study, phenolic and tannin content of *C. ladanifer* and *C. populifolius* leaves aqueous extracts were determined and their antioxidant and antimicrobial activity were fully studied by several in vitro assays. Their major compounds were identified and quantitated by high-performance liquid chromatography with diode array detection coupled to electrospray ion-trap mass spectrometry. Cytotoxicity on a panel of human cancer cells was also determined. *C. populifolius* extract was stronger antioxidant than *C. ladanifer* extract in electron transfer reaction based assays but *C. ladanifer* extract was more effective to inhibit peroxy radicals. The major compounds in both extracts were ellagitannins, especially punicalagins derivatives, showing *C. populifolius* a higher content. *C. ladanifer* showed noteworthy antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, whereas *C. populifolius* was effective against *Escherichia coli*, with MICs values of 154 and 123 μ g/mL, respectively. Last, both extracts showed a notorious capacity to inhibit the proliferation of M220 pancreatic cancer cells and MCF7/HER2 and JIMT-1 breast cancer cells. The leaves of these plants suppose a source for water-soluble ellagitannins-enriched polyphenolic extracts with antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. Their cytotoxic activity against several cancer cells may deserve further attention. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Barrajon-Catalan,

Enrique; Saura, Domingo; Micol, Vicente] Miguel Hernandez Univ, IBMC, E-03202 Alicante, Spain; [Fernandez-Arroyo, Salvador; Fernandez-Gutierrez, Alberto; Segura-Carretero, Antonio] Univ Granada, Dept Analyt Chem, Fac Sci, E-18071 Granada, Spain; [Barrajon-Catalan, Enrique; Guillen, Emilio] SL Monovar, R&D Dept ENDEMIC BIOTECH QUIM DEL VINALOPO, Alicante, Spain Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche; University of Granada Micol, V (corresponding author), Miguel Hernandez Univ, IBMC, Ave Univ S-N, E-03202 Alicante, Spain. vmicol@umh.es Micol, Vicente/K-6841-2014; Barrajon-Catalan, Enrique/C-2884-2013; Fernandez-Arroyo, Salvador/M-6955-2015; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/M-8512-2014; segura Carretero, Antonio/B-6867-2014 Barrajon-Catalan, Enrique/0000-0001-8113-0795; Micol, Vicente/0000-0001-8089-0696; Fernandez-Arroyo, Salvador/0000-0003-0147-1712; Fernandez Gutierrez, Alberto/0000-0003-3647-2598; segura Carretero, Antonio/0000-0002-5564-5338 MEC [AGL2007-60778, FTQ-08-03-08076]; IMPIVA (Generalitat Valenciana) [IMIDTD/2006/523, IMIDTA/2008/653]; Endemic Biotech, SL MEC; IMPIVA (Generalitat Valenciana) (Center for Forestry Research & Experimentation (CIEF)); Endemic Biotech, SL This investigation has been supported by Grant AGL2007-60778 and Torres-Quevedo (FTQ-08-03-08076) fellowship to E. Barrajon from MEC, and Grants IMIDTD/2006/523 and IMIDTA/2008/653 from IMPIVA (Generalitat Valenciana). We also thank Quimicas del Vinalopo. S.L. and Endemic Biotech, SL for their financial support and for providing us with the raw materials.

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J Chiumento, A; Hosny, W; Gaber, E; Emadeldin, M; El Barabry, W; Hamoda, HM; Alonge, O Chiumento, Anna; Hosny, Walaa; Gaber, Eman; Emadeldin, Maha; El Barabry, Walaa; Hamoda, Hesham M.; Alonge, Olakunle Exploring the acceptability of a WHO school-based mental health program in Egypt: A qualitative study SSM-MENTAL HEALTH
English Article Child and adolescent; Mental health; Psychosocial; School-based services; Qualitative; Implementation science; Theoretical framework of acceptability EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION; OF-ONSET DISTRIBUTIONS; SELF-EFFICACY; LIFETIME PREVALENCE; LOW-INCOME; CARE; DISORDERS; SERVICES; YOUTH; INTERVENTIONS Mental health interventions should target critical developmental stages, such as childhood and adolescence; and be embedded into cross-sectoral settings including education. The World Health Organization, Eastern Mediterranean Regional office has developed a school-based mental health program (SMHP), encouraging implementation research to inform its scale-up. We contribute to this by exploring stakeholder acceptability of the SMHP as a key assumption underpinning successful program implementation. This qualitative study, conducted January to July 2019 in Al Obour, Egypt, explores stakeholder views of SMHP acceptability, the roles of teachers and school psychologists in supporting child mental health, and

barriers to SMHP implementation and scale-up. Focus group discussions (n = 4) and individual in-depth interviews (n = 7) were conducted with 30 stakeholders (parents, teachers, psychologists, and support centre managers). Data were analysed thematically against the theoretical framework of acceptability. Our results indicate that the SMHP is highly acceptable to teachers, psychologists, parents, and other education professionals. Key findings indicate the SMHP fits with teachers' and school psychologists' values, and highlight the importance of collaboration among these stakeholders for program effectiveness. Program features such as a community-based centre and respect for privacy and confidentiality are recognised to reduce parents' opportunity costs, and influence their affective attitudes, leading to increased engagement. Factors such as teacher burden require additional exploration and strategies to address them as potential impediments to successful SMHP implementation. This qualitative study yields important insights from multiple stakeholders into the acceptability of a school-based mental health intervention, providing support for scale-up of the SMHP in Egypt and the Region. [Chiumento, Anna] Univ Liverpool, Liverpool, England; [Hosny, Walaa; Gaber, Eman] Minist Hlth Cairo, Gen Secretariat Mental Hlth & Addict Treatment, Cairo, Egypt; [Emadeldin, Maha] Beni Suef Univ, Bani Suwayf, Egypt; [El Barabry, Walaa] Ain Shams Univ, Cairo, Egypt; [Hamoda, Hesham M.] Harvard Med Sch, Boston Childrens Hosp, Boston, MA USA; [Alonge, Olakunle] Johns Hopkins Sch Publ Hlth, Washington, DC USA University of Liverpool; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Ministry of Health & Population - Egypt; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Beni Suef University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Ain Shams University; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Boston Children's Hospital; Johns Hopkins University Chiumento, A (corresponding author), Univ Liverpool, Inst Populat Hlth, Dept Primary Care & Mental Hlth, Block B, Waterhouse Bldg, 1-5 Brownlow St, Liverpool L69 3GL, England.

Anna.Chiumento@liverpool.ac.uk Chiumento, Anna/GYU-0450-2022 University of Liverpool ODA Research Seed Fund [2018-19]; US National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) [U19MH109998-01] University of Liverpool ODA Research Seed Fund; US National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)) This study was funded through an award made to AC from the University of Liverpool ODA Research Seed Fund, 2018-19. Funding for investigator time to write this manuscript was provided by the US National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Grant No. U19MH109998-01. The funders had no role in the design, conduct, analysis, or reporting of the study. 64 1 1 0

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J Cicek, E; Circir, A; Oyken, M; Caliskan, OA; Dioken, DN; Ergun, SG; Cetin-Atalay, R; Sapmaz, A; Ovaa, H; Sahin, O; Erson-Bensan, AE

Cicek, Esra; Circir, Ayca; Oyken, Merve; Caliskan, Ozge Akbulut; Dioken, Didem Naz; Ergun, Sezen Guntekin; Cetin-Atalay, Rengul; Sapmaz, Aysegul; Ovaa, Huib; Sahin, Ozgur; Erson-Bensan, Ayse Elif

EGF-SNX3-EGFR axis drives tumor progression and metastasis in triple-negative breast cancers ONCOGENE English Article

GROWTH-FACTOR RECEPTOR; UP-REGULATION; RETROGRADE TRANSPORT; DEGRADATION; RETROMER; EGFR; TRAFFICKING; EXPRESSION; INHIBITOR; EFFICACY Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has critical roles in epithelial cell physiology. Over-expression and over-activation of EGFR have been implicated in diverse cancers, including triple-negative breast cancers (TNBCs), prompting anti-EGFR therapies. Therefore, developing potent therapies and addressing the inevitable drug resistance mechanisms necessitates deciphering of EGFR related networks. Here, we describe Sorting Nexin 3 (SNX3), a member of the recycling retromer complex, as a critical player in the epidermal growth factor (EGF) stimulated EGFR network in TNBCs. We show that SNX3 is an immediate and sustained target of EGF stimulation initially at the protein level and later at the transcriptional level, causing increased SNX3 abundance. Using a proximity labeling approach, we observed increased interaction of SNX3 and EGFR upon EGF stimulation. We also detected colocalization of SNX3 with early endosomes and endocytosed EGF. Moreover, we show that EGFR protein levels are sensitive to SNX3 loss. Transient RNAi models of SNX3 downregulation have a temporary reduction in EGFR levels. In contrast, long-term silencing forces cells to recover and overexpress EGFR mRNA and protein, resulting in increased proliferation, colony formation, migration, invasion in TNBC cells, and increased tumor growth and metastasis in syngeneic models. Consistent with these results, low SNX3 and high EGFR mRNA levels correlate with poor relapse-free survival in breast cancer patients. Overall, our results suggest that SNX3 is a critical player in the EGFR network in TNBCs with implications for other cancers dependent on EGFR activity.

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Duarte, Maria Paula; Solas, Joao; Peniche, Bruno Felicio;
Fernandes, Adelaide; Pinto, Rui; Ferreira, Ricardo Boavida;
Sepodes, Bruno; Figueira, Maria-Eduardo Reduction of
inflammation and colon injury by a Pennyroyal phenolic extract in
experimental inflammatory bowel disease in mice BIOMEDICINE &
PHARMACOTHERAPY English Article
Pennyroyal; Mentha pulegium; Colitis; IBD;
Inflammation; Proliferation COLORECTAL-CANCER; MENTHA-PULEGIUM;
MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASES; ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES; ANTIOXIDANT
CAPACITY; ROSMARINIC ACID; ESSENTIAL OILS; NITRIC-OXIDE; PLANTS;
COLITIS Purpose: Little is known about the pharmacological
effects of the phenolic compounds of Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium).
This Mediterranean aromatic plant, used as a gastronomic spice and
as food preservative by the food industry has been studied mainly
due to its essential oil antibacterial properties, composed
primarily by monoterpenes. With this work, we aimed to evaluate
the effects of a phenolic extract of pennyroyal in the impairment
of inflammatory processes in Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD) and
in the potential inhibition of progression to colorectal cancer
(CRC). Methods: To that purpose, we evaluated the effect of
pennyroyal extract administration in a model of TNBS-induced

colitis in mice and further determined its effect on human colon carcinoma cell proliferation and invasion. Results: The phenolic extract of pennyroyal exhibited antioxidant properties in in vitro assays and administration of the extract in a rat model of carrageenan-induced paw oedema led to significant anti-inflammatory effects. Further results evidenced a beneficial effect of the phenolic extract in the attenuation of experimental colitis and a potential antiproliferative effect on cultured colon cancer cells, effects not previously described, to our knowledge. A reduction in several markers of colon inflammation was observed following administration of the extract to colitis-induced mice, including functional and histological indicators. A successful inhibition of cancer cell invasion and proliferation was also observed in in vitro studies with HT-29 cells. Furthermore, the extract also led to a reduced expression of iNOS/COX-2 in the colon of colitis-induced mice, both being crucial mediators of intestinal inflammation. Conclusions: Taking into consideration the central role of inflammation in the pathophysiology of CRC and the recognised connection between inflammatory events and cancer, these results enlighten the relevance of the phenolic constituents of pennyroyal as important pharmacological sources in the investigation of new treatment options for patients with inflammatory bowel diseases. [Rocha, Joao; Direito, Rosa; Solas, Joao; Peniche, Bruno Felicio; Fernandes, Adelaide; Pinto, Rui; Sepodes, Bruno; Figueira, Maria-Eduardo] Univ Lisbon, Res Inst Med & Pharmaceut Sci iMed UL, Av Prof Gama Pinto, P-1649003 Lisbon, Portugal; [Rocha, Joao; Direito, Rosa; Solas, Joao; Peniche, Bruno Felicio; Fernandes, Adelaide; Pinto, Rui; Sepodes, Bruno; Figueira, Maria-Eduardo] Univ Lisbon, Fac Farm, Av Prof Gama Pinto, P-1649003 Lisbon, Portugal; [Lima, Ana; Mota, Joana; Ferreira, Ricardo Boavida] Univ Lisbon, Inst Super Agron, LEAF, Dis & Stress Biol Grp, P-1349017 Lisbon, Portugal; [Goncalves, Margarida] Univ Nova Lisboa, Fac Ciencias & Tecnol, METrICS, DCTB, Campus Caparica, P-2829516 Caparica, Portugal; [Rocha, Joao; Direito, Rosa; Lima, Ana; Mota, Joana; Goncalves, Margarida; Duarte, Maria Paula; Solas, Joao; Peniche, Bruno Felicio; Fernandes, Adelaide; Pinto, Rui; Ferreira, Ricardo Boavida; Sepodes, Bruno; Figueira, Maria-Eduardo] Inst Politecn Portalegre, VALORIZA, Campus Politecn 10, Portalegre, Portugal; [Duarte, Maria Paula; Solas, Joao] Inst Politecn Lisboa, ESTeSL Lisbon Sch Hlth Technol, Hlth & Technol Res Ctr, Lisbon, Portugal; [Pinto, Rui] Dr Joaquim Chaves Lab Anal Clin, JCS, Miraflores Alges, Portugal

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J Rahmani, R; Bouajila, J; Souchard, JP; Debouba, M
Rahmani, Rami; Bouajila, Jalloul; Souchard, Jean
Pierre; Debouba, Mohamed Investigation of
Phytochemistry and Bioactivity of *Anabasis oropediorum* Maire
Leaves and Stem Organic Extracts CHEMISTRY AFRICA-A JOURNAL OF
THE TUNISIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY English Article

Anabasis oropediorum;
Antioxidant; Chromatography; Bioactivity; PCA CYTOTOXIC
ACTIVITY; ANTIBACTERIAL *Anabasis oropediorum* is a spontaneous
chamaephyte growing in the arid regions of North Africa. The
present work focused on the evaluation of chemical composition
analysis and bioactivity of *A. oropediorum* organ extracts. Stems
and leaves powder were successively extracted with cyclohexane
(CYHA), dichloromethane (DCM), ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and methanol
(MeOH). GC-MS was used to identify the volatile compounds, while
the phenolic compounds were identified and quantified using HPLC-
DAD. The antioxidant capacity was evaluated as the DPPH free
radical scavenging capacity. In addition, the anti-
acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and anti-inflammatory activities (15-
LOX) were determined spectrophotometrically. Additionally, the
cytotoxicity of the extracts was evaluated against human colon
cancer (HCT-116) and human breast cancer (MCF-7) cell lines using
the MTT assay. The highest phenolic (253.3 mg GAE/g dr) and
flavonoids (19.3 mg QE/g dr) contents were recorded in stem
organic extracts. Furthermore, GC-MS analysis revealed the
presence of three classes of volatile compounds (phenolic acids,
flavonoids, and fatty alcohols) in the EtOAc extract. *A.*
oropediorum extracts showed different HPLC-DAD chromatogram
profiles depending on organic solvent polarity and plant organ.
Thus, among the identified molecules, 3',5'-dihydroxyflavone was
the major compound in leaves extracts (35.7 mg/g dr). However,
2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethyl benzoic acid was most accumulated in
stem extracts (18.8 mg/g dr). The *A. oropediorum* stem extracts
exhibited better antioxidant, anti-AChE, and anti-15-LOX
activities, compared to leaves extracts ($p < 0.05$). However, the

leaves extracts showed stronger cytotoxicity against MCF-7 cell line, relative to stem ones. Principal component analysis (PCA) revealed that the chemical composition and the biological activities of *A. oropediorum* were modulated by plant tissue and solvent polarity. [Rahmani, Rami; Debouba, Mohamed] Univ Gabes, Inst Super Biol Appliquee Medenine, Lab Rech Biodivers, Mol & Applicat LR22ES02, Gabes, Tunisia; [Bouajila, Jalloul; Souchard, Jean Pierre] Univ Toulouse, Lab Genie Chim, CNRS,UPS, INPT, Toulouse, France Université de Gabes; Université Federale Toulouse Midi-Pyrenees (ComUE); Université de Toulouse; Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse; Université Toulouse III - Paul Sabatier; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

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J Jomaa, S; Rahmo, A; Alnori, AS; Chatty, ME

Jomaa, Samer; Rahmo, Abdulkader; Alnori, Ahmad Samir;

Chatty, Mohammad Eyad

The Cytotoxic Effect of

Essential Oil of Syrian Citrus limon Peel on Human Colorectal

Carcinoma Cell Line (Lim1863) MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER

English Article

Citrus limon; Essential oils; Cytotoxicity; LIM1863

Background: Essential oils are the volatile fraction of aromatic and medicinal plants created after extraction by steam or water distillation. Species of the genus *Citrus* (Rutaceae) have been widely used in traditional medicine as volatile oils and are currently the subject of numerous research. Citrus essential oil consists of different terpenes that have antitumor activities. This study determines the cytotoxic effect of the essential oils of *Citrus limon* L. peels on a colorectal cancer cell line (LIM1863). Methods: We harvested four samples from four locations in Syria. Essential oils were prepared by hydrodistillation and analyzed by Gas chromatography- mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Various concentrations of essential oils (0.5-48 μ g/ml) were added to cultured cells and incubated for 72 h. Cell viability was evaluated by MTT-based cytotoxicity assay. Results: We noted 18 components that represented 98.81% of the total oil content. The major components were: limonene (61.8%-73.8%), gamma-terpinene (9.4%-10.4%), gamma-pinene (3.7%-6.9%), O-cymene (1%-2.4%), and citral (0.8%-5.4%). The obtained IC₅₀ value range of Citrus limon essential oils was 5.75-7.92 μ g/ml against LIM1863. Conclusion: This study revealed that Syrian Citrus limon essential oil has a cytotoxic effect on the human colorectal carcinoma cell line LIM1863 when studied in vitro. [Jomaa, Samer; Alnori, Ahmad Samir] Damascus Univ, Fac Pharm, Damascus, Syria; [Rahmo,

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Stem cell-like
transcriptional reprogramming mediates metastatic resistance to
mTOR inhibition ONCOGENE English Article

BREAST-CANCER; MAMMARY STEM;
MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; EMBRYONIC STEM; SELF-RENEWAL; EXPRESSION;
GENES; PATHWAY; TARGET; MOUSE Inhibitors of the mechanistic
target of rapamycin (mTOR) are currently used to treat advanced
metastatic breast cancer. However, whether an aggressive phenotype
is sustained through adaptation or resistance to mTOR inhibition
remains unknown. Here, complementary studies in human tumors,
cancer models and cell lines reveal transcriptional reprogramming
that supports metastasis in response to mTOR inhibition. This
cancer feature is driven by EVI1 and SOX9. EVI1 functionally
cooperates with and positively regulates SOX9, and promotes the
transcriptional upregulation of key mTOR pathway components (REHB
and RAPTOR) and of lung metastasis mediators (FSCN1 and SPARC).
The expression of EVI1 and SOX9 is associated with stem cell-like
and metastasis signatures, and their depletion impairs the
metastatic potential of breast cancer cells. These results
establish the mechanistic link between resistance to mTOR
inhibition and cancer metastatic potential, thus enhancing our
understanding of mTOR targeting failure. [Mateo, F.; Aguilar,
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Citrus sinensis and Vitis vinifera Protect Cardiomyocytes
 from Doxorubicin-Induced Oxidative Stress: Evaluation of
 Onconutraceutical Potential of Vegetable Smoothies ANTIOXIDANTS

adjuvant therapy; anthracyclines; antioxidants; apoptosis; cardiotoxicity; functional foods; onconutraceutical; oxidative stress; polyphenols ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY; VAR. MARAVILLA; APOPTOSIS; CELLS; CARDIOTOXICITY; MECHANISMS; TOXICITY; L.; INTERVENTION; POLYPHENOL The interest towards nutraceuticals able to counteract drug side effects is continuously growing in current chemotherapeutic protocols. In the present study, we demonstrated that smoothies containing mixtures of *Citrus sinensis* and *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Aglianico N, two typical fruits of the Mediterranean diet, possess bioactive polyphenols that protect cardiomyocytes against doxorubicin-induced oxidative stress. The polyphenolic extracts isolated from *Citrus sinensis*- and *Vitis vinifera*-based functional smoothies were deeply characterized by Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry methods. Subsequently, the functional smoothies and relative mixtures were tested to verify their ability to affect cellular viability and oxidative stress parameters in embryonic cardiomyocyte cells (H9c2), and human breast adenocarcinoma cell line (MCF-7) exposed to doxorubicin. Interestingly, we found that the mix resulting from *Citrus sinensis* and *Vitis vinifera* association in ratio 1:1 was able to reduce cardiomyocytes damage induced by anthracyclines, without significantly interfering with the pro-apoptotic activity of the drug on breast cancer cells. These results point out the potential use of vegetable smoothies as adjuvants functional foods for chemotherapeutic anticancer protocols. [Pepe, Giacomo; Salviati, Emanuela; Rapa, Shara Francesca; Autore, Giuseppina; Marzocco, Stefania; Campiglia, Pietro] Univ Salerno, Dept Pharm, I-84084 Fisciano, Italy; [Salviati, Emanuela] Univ Salerno, PhD Program Drug Discovery & Dev, I-84084 Fisciano, Italy; [Ostacolo, Carmine] Univ Naples Federico II, Dept Pharm, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Cascioferro, Stella] Univ Palermo, Dipartimento Sci & Tecnol Biol Chim & Farmaceut S, I-90123 Palermo, Italy; [Manfra, Michele] Univ Basilicata, Dept Sci, Viale Ateneo Lucano 10, I-85100 Potenza, Italy; [Campiglia, Pietro] European Biomed Res Inst Salerno, I-84125 Salerno, Italy University of Salerno; University of Salerno; University of Naples Federico II; University of Palermo; Italfarmaco; University of Basilicata Marzocco, S; Campiglia, P (corresponding author), Univ Salerno, Dept Pharm, I-84084 Fisciano, Italy.; Campiglia, P (corresponding author), European Biomed Res Inst Salerno, I-84125 Salerno, Italy.

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4 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2076-3921 ANTIOXIDANTS-BASEL Antioxidants MAY 2020 9 5 378 10.3390/antiox9050378 <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/antiox9050378> 15

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J Garduno-Diaz, SD; Husain, W; Ashkanani, F; Khokhar, S Garduno-Diaz, S. D.; Husain, W.; Ashkanani, F.; Khokhar, S. Meeting challenges related to the dietary assessment of ethnic minority populations JOURNAL OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND DIETETICS English Article

diet; ethnic foods; immigrant foods; nutrient; South Asian FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; SOUTH-ASIANS; PORTION SIZE; EDUCATION LEVEL; CHILDREN; HABITS; ACCULTURATION; PHOTOGRAPHS; RESIDENTS; WOMEN Background: Migrants from the Indian subcontinent comprise the largest minority group in the UK. With the process of migration come alterations in lifestyle and eating habits. The present study aimed to disseminate the valuable information, experiences and challenges faced by researchers who conduct studies with ethnic minority groups in the area of diet and nutritional surveys, with an emphasis on migrant South Asians. Methods: The findings reported are the result of research carried out during 2008-2012, involving 1100 face-to-face dietary recalls conducted in the UK among South Asian children (aged 1.5-11 years; n = 300) and adults (= 30 years; n = 100). Results: Factors to consider when planning and carrying out diet and nutrition survey studies among migrant South Asians were identified and include the employment of culture-specific tools, visual aid reinforcement and the involvement of key community members and translators to facilitate recruitment and data collection. One of the best practices found when working with minority groups was the use of incentives and tangible benefits to reward study participants. It was also found that constant communication and follow-up of the study participants improved the quality of the data and the likelihood of maintaining links with community members for future studies. Conclusions: From the results of in-house studies and a revision of practices reported in earlier literature, two 24-h face-to-face dietary recalls are recommended as the optimal method for the dietary assessment of migrant South Asians. To complement this assessment, ethnic-specific food frequency questionnaires such as that developed and successfully implemented among South Asians in the present study must be employed. [Garduno-Diaz, S. D.] Amer Univ Middle East, Dept Gen Educ, Egaila, Kuwait;

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Identification and expansion of human colon-cancer-initiating cells NATURE English Article

STEM-CELLS; CARCINOEMBRYONIC ANTIGEN; EXPRESSION; MUTATIONS; LEUKEMIA; TUMORS Colon carcinoma is the second most common cause of death from cancer(1). The isolation and characterization of tumorigenic colon cancer cells may help to devise novel diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Although there is increasing evidence that a rare population of undifferentiated cells is responsible for tumour formation and maintenance(2-4), this has not been explored for colorectal cancer. Here, we show that tumorigenic cells in colon cancer are included in the high-density CD133(+) population, which accounts for about 2.5% of the tumour cells. Subcutaneous injection of colon cancer CD133(+) cells readily reproduced the original tumour in immunodeficient mice, whereas CD133(-) cells did not form tumours. Such tumours were serially transplanted for several generations, in each of which we observed progressively faster tumour growth without significant phenotypic alterations. Unlike CD133(-) cells, CD133(+) colon cancer cells grew exponentially for more than one year in vitro as undifferentiated tumour spheres in serum-free medium, maintaining the ability to engraft and reproduce the same morphological and antigenic pattern of the original tumour. We conclude that colorectal cancer is created and propagated by a small number of undifferentiated tumorigenic CD133(+) cells, which should therefore be the target of future therapies. Ist Super Sanita, Dept Hematol & Oncol, I-00161 Rome, Italy; Mediterranean Inst Oncol, I-95029 Catania, Italy; Univ Roma La Sapienza, Sant Andrea Hosp, Dept Lab Med & Pathol, I-00189 Rome, Italy; Univ Palermo, Dept Surg & Oncol Sci, I-90127 Palermo,

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J Zohoncon, TM; Bisseye, C; Djigma, FW; Yonli, AT; Compaore, TR; Sagna, T; Ouermi, D; Ouédraogo, CMR; Pietra, V; Nikiéma, JB; Akpona, SA; Simpore, J Zohoncon, Theodora M.;

Bisseye, Cyrille; Djigma, Florencia W.; Yonli, Albert T.; Compaore, Tegwinde R.; Sagna, Tani; Ouermi, Djeneba; Ouedraogo, Charlemagne M. R.; Pietra, Virginio; Nikiema, Jean-Baptiste; Akpona, Simon A.; Simpore, Jacques Prevalence of

HPV High-Risk Genotypes in Three Cohorts of Women in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF HEMATOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES English Article

The development of cervical cancer is associated with high-risk Human papilloma viruses (HPVHR). In sub-Saharan Africa cervical cancer is the most common cancer among women and the leading cause of death attributed to malignant tumors. This study aims to identify HPV genotypes within the 30'S and 50'S HPV families found in two previous studies from our laboratory, and to determine the prevalence of twelve HPV-HR genotypes in a population of women in Ouagadougou. The twelve HPV-HR genotypes were determined by real-time multiplex PCR, in 180 samples from the general population and among a group of HIV-1 infected women. The most common genotypes found were HPV-35 (29.4%) and HPV-31 (26.1%) of the 30' S family, and HPV-52 (29.4%) and HPV-58 (20.6%) of the 50' S family. Multiple infections of HPV-HR were observed in 78.03% of infected women. The frequencies of HPV genotypes from the 30' S and 50' S families were higher, while the genotypes HPV-16 and 18 were lower among the women in our study.

[Zohoncon, Theodora M.; Bisseye, Cyrille; Djigma, Florencia W.; Yonli, Albert T.; Compaore, Tegwinde R.; Sagna, Tani; Ouermi, Djeneba; Ouedraogo, Charlemagne M. R.; Pietra, Virginio; Nikiema, Jean-Baptiste; Simpore, Jacques] Univ Ouagadougou, Pietro Annigoni Ctr Biomol Res CERBA LABIOGENE, 01 BP 364, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso; [Djigma, Florencia W.; Compaore, Tegwinde R.; Sagna, Tani; Ouermi, Djeneba; Ouedraogo, Charlemagne M. R.; Pietra, Virginio; Simpore, Jacques] St Camille Med Ctr, Ouagadougou 09, Burkina Faso; [Zohoncon, Theodora M.; Akpona, Simon A.] Univ Parakou, Parakou, Benin; [Bisseye, Cyrille] USTM, Dept Biol, Franceville, Gabon University of Parakou

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J Guasch-Ferré, M; Bulló, M; Martínez-González, MA; Ros, E; Corella, D; Estruch, R; Fitó, M; Arós, F; Wärnberg, J; Fiol, M; Lapetra, J; Vinyoles, E; Lamuela-Raventós, RM; Serra-Majem, L; Pintó, X; Ruiz-Gutiérrez, V; Basora, J; Salas-Salvadó, J

Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Bullo, Monica; Angel Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel; Ros, Emilio; Corella, Dolores; Estruch, Ramon; Fito, Montserrat; Aros, Fernando; Waernberg, Julia; Fiol, Miquel; Lapetra, Jose; Vinyoles, Ernest; Maria Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Pinto, Xavier; Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina; Basora, Josep; Salas-Salvado, Jordi

PREDIMED Study Grp
Frequency of nut consumption and mortality risk in the
PREDIMED nutrition intervention trial BMC MEDICINE
English Article Cancer;
Cardiovascular; Mortality; Nuts; PREDIMED study CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CANCER-RISK; METABOLIC SYNDROME;
COLORECTAL-CANCER; HEALTH; WOMEN; QUESTIONNAIRE; PREVENTION; DEATH

Background: Prospective studies in non-Mediterranean populations have consistently related increasing nut consumption to lower coronary heart disease mortality. A small protective effect on all-cause and cancer mortality has also been suggested. To examine the association between frequency of nut consumption and mortality in individuals at high cardiovascular risk from Spain, a Mediterranean country with a relatively high average nut intake per person. Methods: We evaluated 7,216 men and women aged 55 to 80 years randomized to 1 of 3 interventions (Mediterranean diets supplemented with nuts or olive oil and control diet) in the PREDIMED ('PREvencion con DIeta MEDiterranea') study. Nut consumption was assessed at baseline and mortality was ascertained by medical records and linkage to the National Death Index. Multivariable-adjusted Cox regression and multivariable analyses with generalized estimating equation models were used to assess the association between yearly repeated measurements of nut consumption and mortality. Results: During a median follow-up of 4.8 years, 323 total deaths, 81 cardiovascular deaths and 130 cancer deaths occurred. Nut consumption was associated with a significantly reduced risk of all-cause mortality (P for trend < 0.05, all). Compared to non-consumers, subjects consuming nuts > 3

servings/week (32% of the cohort) had a 39% lower mortality risk (hazard ratio (HR) 0.61; 95% CI 0.45 to 0.83). A similar protective effect against cardiovascular and cancer mortality was observed. Participants allocated to the Mediterranean diet with nuts group who consumed nuts > 3 servings/week at baseline had the lowest total mortality risk (HR 0.37; 95% CI 0.22 to 0.66).

Conclusions: Increased frequency of nut consumption was associated with a significantly reduced risk of mortality in a Mediterranean population at high cardiovascular risk. [Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Bullo, Monica; Basora, Josep; Salas-Salvado, Jordi] Univ Rovira & Virgili, Hosp Univ St Joan Reus, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Inst Invest Sanitaria Pere Virgili, Human Nutr Uni, E-43201 Reus, Spain; [Guasch-Ferre, Marta; Bullo, Monica; Ros, Emilio; Estruch, Ramon; Fito, Montserrat; Aros, Fernando; Lapetra, Jose; Basora, Josep; Salas-Salvado, Jordi] Inst Hlth Carlos III, CIBERObn Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fisiopatol Obesida, Madrid, Spain; [Angel Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel] Univ Navarra, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Ros, Emilio] Univ Barcelona, Hosp Clin Barcelona, Lipid Clin, Inst Invest Biomed August Pi Sunyer IDIBAPS, Dept, Barcelona, Spain; [Corella, Dolores] Univ Valencia, Dept Prevent Med, Valencia, Spain; [Estruch, Ramon] Univ Barcelona, Hosp Clin Barcelona, Inst Invest Biomed August Pi Sunyer IDIBAPS, Dept Internal Med, Barcelona, Spain; [Fito, Montserrat] Inst Hosp Mar Invest Med IMIM, Cardiovasc Risk & Nutr Res Grp, Barcelona, Spain; [Aros, Fernando] Univ Hosp Txagorritxu, Dept Cardiol, Vitoria, Spain; [Waernberg, Julia] Univ Malaga, Dept Prevent Med, E-29071 Malaga, Spain; [Fiol, Miquel] Univ Balearic Isl, Inst Hlth Sci, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; [Fiol, Miquel] Hosp Son Espases, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; [Lapetra, Jose] San Pablo Hlth Ctr, Dept Family Med, Primary Care Div Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain; [Vinyoles, Ernest] Inst Invest Biomed August Pi I Sunyer Jordi Gol, Primary Hlth Care Div & Res, Barcelona, Spain; [Maria Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa] Univ Barcelona, INSA, Barcelona, Spain; [Serra-Majem, Lluís] Univ Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Dept Clin Sci, Las Palmas Gran Canaria, Spain; [Pinto, Xavier] Hosp Univ Bellvitge, Lipids & Vasc Risk Unit, Barcelona, Spain; [Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina] CSIC, Inst Grasa, E-41080 Seville, Spain

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Fito Colomer, Montse/C-1822-2012; Bullo, Monica/F-2925-2016; ZAZPE, ITZIAR/B-1970-2017; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/C-7229-2017; , MIQUEL FIOL SALA/F-6793-2016; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel/D-6960-2015; Toledo, Estefania/H-6211-2014 Casas, Rosa/0000-0002-0211-9166; BABIO SANCHEZ, NANCY/0000-0003-3527-5277; Santos Lozano, Jose Manuel/0000-0001-7097-5653; Bautista-Castano, Inmaculada/0000-0001-9257-8739; Diaz-Lopez, Andres/0000-0002-7500-5629; Lamuela-Raventos, Rosa M/0000-0002-1287-4560; Warnberg, Julia/0000-0002-8408-316X; Fito Colomer, Montse/0000-0002-1817-483X; Bullo, Monica/0000-0002-0218-7046; Cabre Vila, Juan Jose/0000-0003-1082-6861; Costa, Bernardo/0000-0003-1985-8376; ZAZPE, ITZIAR/0000-0002-8787-2981; Vinyoles, Ernest/0000-0002-8725-9431; Munoz, Miguel-Angel/0000-0002-4083-3248; Basora, Josep/0000-0003-0278-1149; Guasch-Ferre, Marta/0000-0001-8525-1404; Pinto Sala, Xavier/0000-0002-2216-2444; Domenech, Monica/0000-0001-5447-6686; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A./0000-0002-3917-9808; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/0000-0003-2700-7459; , MIQUEL FIOL SALA/0000-0002-5370-1391; Ortega-Calvo, Manuel/0000-0003-2391-0106; Sanchez Villegas, Almudena/0000-0001-7733-9238; Toledo, Estefania/0000-0002-6263-4434; Serra-Majem, Lluís/0000-0002-9658-9061; Martin Lujan, Francisco M/0000-0003-0359-3588; Ros, Emilio/0000-0002-2573-1294; Fernandez-Ballart, Joan D./0000-0002-1320-6484

Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation; California Walnut Commission; International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation; Spanish Ministry of Health (ISCIII) [PI1001407]; Thematic Network [G03/140, RD06/0045]; FEDER (Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional); Centre Catala de la Nutricio de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans

Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation; California Walnut Commission; International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation; Spanish Ministry of Health (ISCIII) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government); Thematic Network; FEDER (Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional) (European Union (EU)); Centre Catala de la Nutricio de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans

JS-S has received grants from Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation and is a non-paid member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation. ER has received grants from the California Walnut Commission and is a non-paid member of its Scientific Advisory Committee. No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported for any of the other authors. None of the funding sources played a role in the design, collection, analysis, or interpretation of the data or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. We thank all the participants in the PREDIMED study. The funding sources played no role in the experimental design, the collection, analysis or interpretation of data, the writing of the report, or the decision to submit the paper for publication. The IISPV received research funds from the International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation. JS-S is a nonpaid member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation. ER is a nonpaid member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the California Walnut Commission. No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported for the other authors. This study was funded, in part, by the Spanish Ministry of Health (ISCIII), PI1001407, Thematic Network G03/140, RD06/0045, FEDER (Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional), and the Centre Catala de la Nutricio de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans. None of the funding sources played a role in the design, collection, analysis or interpretation of the data or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. CIBERObn is an initiative of ISCIII,

Spain. The IISPV received research funds from the International Nut and Dried Fruit Foundation. The PREDIMED Investigators are listed in the Appendix. 37 116 121 0 60 BMC LONDON CAMPUS, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND 1741-7015 BMC MED BMC Med. JUL 16 2013 11 164 10.1186/1741-7015-11-164 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-11-164> 11 Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine 184AC 23866098 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000321857600001

J Weikart, D; Lin, D; Dhingra, R; Al-Shaar, L; Sturgeon, K Weikart, Daphne; Lin, Dan; Dhingra, Radha; Al-Shaar, Laila; Sturgeon, Kathleen Pre-Diagnosis Diet and Physical Activity and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Mortality among Female Cancer Survivors CANCERS English Article Alternative Mediterranean Diet; metabolic equivalent task; retrospective cohort study; neoplasm; California Teachers Study BREAST-CANCER; CALIFORNIA TEACHERS; WOMEN; PATTERNS; RECURRENCE; EXERCISE; QUALITY; RATES; DEATH; FAT Simple Summary The number of cancer survivors is increasing; however, cancer survivors are at an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and CVD mortality. Therefore, it is pertinent to understand how lifestyle choices such as dietary patterns and physical activity are associated with this risk. Little is known about the relationship of pre-cancer diagnosis diet quality and physical activity (PA) with CVD among cancer survivors. Most studies have focused on post-cancer diagnosis risk factors, without accounting for their status in the pre-diagnosis period or interaction on CVD mortality. We examined pre-cancer diagnosis diet quality and physical activity in relation with CVD mortality risk in female cancer survivors from the California Teachers Study cohort. We hypothesized that higher diet quality scores and higher physical activity levels prior to cancer diagnosis would be associated with lower risk of CVD mortality in female cancer survivors. Sub-optimal diet and physical activity (PA) levels have been associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality. The relationship between pre-cancer diagnosis diet quality and PA level on CVD mortality risk in cancer survivors is unclear. We examined the association between pre-cancer diagnosis diet quality and leisure-time PA and their interaction on CVD mortality in cancer survivors. Diet quality was characterized by the Alternative Mediterranean Diet Index (aMED). Leisure-time PA was converted to a metabolic equivalent of task hours per week (MET-h/wk). During a median of 6.3 years of follow-up of 18,533 female cancer survivors, we identified 915 CVD deaths. aMED score was not associated with CVD mortality. PA level was inversely associated with CVD mortality (HRQ1-Q4 = 0.74; 95% CI: 0.61-0.88; P-trend = 0.0014). Compared to cancer survivors with the lowest pre-diagnosis aMED score and PA level, cancer survivors with higher aMED scores and higher MET-hrs/wk were at a 33% lower risk of CVD mortality (HR = 0.67; 95% CI: 0.52-0.87). Overall, this study shows PA to be a strong predictor of CVD mortality in female cancer survivors. Our observations support the importance of PA throughout the lifecycle in lowering CVD mortality risk. [Weikart, Daphne] Penn State Univ, Dept Food Sci, University Pk, PA 16802 USA; [Lin, Dan; Dhingra, Radha; Al-Shaar, Laila; Sturgeon,

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 Weikart, Daphne/0000-0003-2825-5358 National Cancer Institute
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J Erdem, M; Yalcin, S; Gunduz, U Erdem,
 M.; Yalcin, S.; Gunduz, U. Folic acid-conjugated
 polyethylene glycol-coated magnetic nanoparticles for doxorubicin
 delivery in cancer chemotherapy: Preparation, characterization and
 cytotoxicity on HeLa cell line HUMAN & EXPERIMENTAL TOXICOLOGY
 English Article

Cancer; HeLa cell; magnetic nanoparticles; cytotoxicity
 IRON-OXIDE NANOPARTICLES; DRUG-DELIVERY; FOLATE RECEPTOR;
 BREAST-CANCER; SYSTEM; MRI; TUMORS; PH Conventional chemotherapy
 is the most valid method to cope with cancer; however, it has
 serious drawbacks such as decrease in production of blood cells or
 inflammation of the lining of the digestive tract. These side
 effects occur since generally the drugs used in chemotherapy are
 distributed evenly within the body of the patient and cannot
 distinguish the cancer cells from the healthy ones. In this study,
 folic acid (FA)-conjugated, polyethylene-coated magnetic
 nanoparticles (FA-MNPs), and doxorubicin (Dox)-loaded formulation
 (Dox-FA-MNPs) were prepared. The cytotoxicity of these
 nanoparticles on HeLa and Dox-resistant HeLa cells was
 investigated. Magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs), polyethylene glycol
 (PEG)-coated MNPs (PEG-MNPs), and FA-MNPs were successfully
 synthesized and characterized by several methods. Dox loading of
 FA-MNPs and release profile of Dox from the nanoparticles were
 studied. Cytotoxic effects of FA-MNPs and Dox-FA-MNPs on HeLa
 cells were analyzed. MNPs, PEG-MNPs, and FA-MNPs all had small
 sizes and supermagnetic behavior. High amounts of Dox could be
 loaded onto the nanoparticles (290 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). In 24 h, 15.7% of Dox
 was released from the Dox-FA-MNPs. The release was increased in
 acidic conditions (pH 4.1). Internalization studies showed that
 FA-MNPs and Dox-FA-MNPs were taken up efficiently by HeLa cells.

The investigation of cytotoxicity of the particles indicated that 38-500 μmL^{-1} Dox-FA-MNPs significantly decreased the proliferation of HeLa cells compared to FA-MNPs. Due to their size, magnetic properties, internalization, drug release, and cytotoxicity characteristics, the MNPs prepared in this study may have potential application as a drug delivery system in cancer chemotherapy. [Erdem, M.] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Yalcin, S.] Ahi Evran Univ, Dept Food Engn, TR-40100 Kirsehir, Turkey; [Gunduz, U.] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biotechnol, Ankara, Turkey Middle East Technical University; Kirsehir Ahi Evran University; Middle East Technical University Gunduz, U (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey.; Yalcin, S (corresponding author), Ahi Evran Univ, Dept Food Engn, TR-40100 Kirsehir, Turkey. ankaraserap@yahoo.com; ufukg@metu.edu.tr

Yalçın, Serap/L-3832-2013 METU Research Fund [BAP-07-02-2012-101] METU Research Fund(Middle East Technical University) The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This study is supported by METU Research Fund (grant ID: BAP-07-02-2012-101).

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Toxicology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
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J Sarhan, AL; Modallal, S; Mahamid, FA; Berte, DZ
Sarhan, Adnan Lutfi; Modallal, Shadenaz; Mahamid, Fayed Azez; Berte, Denise Ziya Depression symptoms and associated factors among thalassemia patients in the Palestinian Territories: a cross-sectional study MIDDLE EAST CURRENT PSYCHIATRY-MECPSYCH English Article

Thalassemia; Depression; Palestine
QUALITY-OF-LIFE; INVENTORY-II; ANXIETY; CHILDREN

Background Thalassemia is a condition that causes the human body to destroy red blood cells faster than they can be made. It causes physical symptomology as well as psychological distress. The current study aimed to identify the prevalence of depression symptoms among individuals with moderate to severe thalassemia. A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional design was applied utilizing the Beck Depression Inventory to assess the level of depression in the sample. Results Some significant relationships were demonstrated in the sample: males reporting severe depression symptoms than females by 6.0 times (95% CI 0.07-0.62, p 0.014), and reporting moderate depression symptoms (95% CI 0.00-0.47, p 0.05). Additionally, income was found to be a predictor of level of depression symptoms with low income reported higher incidence of severe depression symptoms than those whose monthly income was > 400\$ by 18.4 times (95% CI 0.38-1.03, p <= 0.001), but not reporting a significant association between moderate depressive symptoms and monthly income (95% CI - 0.12-1.47, P 0.225). A significant association was found between the educational attainment and level of depression symptoms with lower levels of education predicting higher levels of severe depression symptoms (95% CI 0.069-0.89, p 0.022), but no significant association was

reported between moderate depression symptoms and educational attainment (95% CI - 0.49-0.01, p 0.81). Related to disease characteristics a relationship was confirmed between severe depressive symptoms and medication level such as the individual needing tablets or pumps (95% CI 0.189-1.05, p 0.005 and 95% CI 0.52-1.44, p 0.001) respectively. Other disease related variables showed no significant correlation with depressive symptom levels. Additional significant relationships were found in environment whereas increased moderate depressive symptoms were experienced by individuals residing in rural areas as opposed to those living in IDP camps or cities by 4 times (95% CI - 0.30-0.01, p 0.04), but no significant association was found between severe depression and the place of residence. The other independent variables had no significant correlation with severe or moderate depressive symptoms. Conclusion In light of these findings addressing symptoms of depression directly and supporting patients with thalassemia with basic life needs unrelated to their disease maybe mitigating depressive symptoms which may negatively affect recovery. [Sarhan, Adnan Lutfi; Modallal, Shahrenaz; Mahamid, Fayez Azez; Berte, Denise Ziya] An Najah Natl Univ, Dept Biomed Sci, Publ Hlth Div, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, POB 7, Nablus, Palestine; [Modallal, Shahrenaz; Mahamid, Fayez Azez; Berte, Denise Ziya] An Najah Natl Univ, Psychol & Counseling Dept, Nablus, Palestine; [Modallal, Shahrenaz; Mahamid, Fayez Azez; Berte, Denise Ziya] Nationalities Serv Ctr, Philadelphia, PA USA An Najah National University; An Najah National University Sarhan, AL (corresponding author), An Najah Natl Univ, Dept Biomed Sci, Publ Hlth Div, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, POB 7, Nablus, Palestine.

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Palestinian Ministry of Health Palestinian Ministry of Health An Najah National University and Palestinian Ministry of Health are greatly acknowledged for their help and support to do this study. 33 2 2 1 1 SPRINGER NATURE

LONDON CAMPUS, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON, N1 9XW, ENGLAND 2090-5416 MIDDLE EAST CURR PSY Middle East Curr. Psychiatry-MECPsych JAN 7 2022 29 1 2 10.1186/s43045-021-00166-w

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Psychiatry Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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J Jung, S; Smith-Warner, SA; Willett, WC; Wang, ML; Wu, TY; Jensen, M; Hankinson, SE; Eliassen, AH Jung, Seungyoun; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.; Wang, Molin; Wu, Tianying; Jensen, Majken; Hankinson, Susan E.; Eliassen, A. Heather Healthy Dietary Patterns and Oxidative Stress as Measured by Fluorescent Oxidation Products in Nurses' Health Study NUTRIENTS English Article

healthy eating pattern; oxidative stress; fluorescent oxidation products; nutrition; epidemiology LIPID-PEROXIDATION PRODUCTS; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; BREAST-CANCER; FREE-RADICALS; MEDITERRANEAN-STYLE; ANTIOXIDANT STATUS; QUALITY SCORES; BLOOD-PRESSURE; DNA-DAMAGE; LIFE-STYLE Healthy diets may lower oxidative stress and risk of chronic diseases. However, no previous studies examined associations between diet and fluorescent oxidation products (FLOP), a global marker of oxidative stress. We evaluated

associations between healthy eating patterns (Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH), and Alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED)) and FLOP, measured at three excitation/emission wavelengths (FLOP_360, FLOP_320, FLOP_400) from 2021 blood samples collected from 1688 women within the Nurses' Health Study. AHEI, DASH, and aMED scores were significantly positively associated with FLOP_360 and FLOP_320 concentrations (p-trend 0.04), but not associated with FLOP_400. Among specific food groups that contribute to these diet scores, significantly positive associations were observed with legumes and vegetables for FLOP_360, vegetables and fruits for FLOP_320, and legumes and alcohol for FLOP_400. Inverse associations were observed with nuts, sweets or desserts, and olive oil for FLOP_360, nuts for FLOP_320 and sweets or desserts for FLOP_400 (all p-trend 0.05). However, FLOP variation due to diet was small compared to overall FLOP variation. In conclusion, AHEI, DASH, and aMED scores were unexpectedly positively, but weakly, associated with FLOP_360 and FLOP_320. However, these findings should be interpreted cautiously as the determinants of FLOP concentrations are not fully understood. [Jung, Seungyoung; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Jung, Seungyoung; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.; Wang, Molin; Jensen, Majken; Eliassen, A. Heather] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Jung, Seungyoung] Univ Maryland Baltimore Sch Med, Dept Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Jensen, Majken; Hankinson, Susan E.; Eliassen, A. Heather] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Div Network Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Wu, Tianying] Univ Cincinnati, Dept Environm Hlth, Med Ctr, Cincinnati, OH 45219 USA; [Hankinson, Susan E.] Univ Massachusetts, Div Biostat & Epidemiol, Amherst, MA 01003 USA

Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; University System of Ohio; University of Cincinnati; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Amherst Jung, S (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Jung, S (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Jung, S (corresponding author), Univ Maryland Baltimore Sch Med, Dept Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA.

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J Abroudi, M; Dadashizadeh, G; Sam'e, M; Goudarzi, KA;
Gholami, O; Shakiba, A; Mahdian, D Abroudi,
Mina; Dadashizadeh, Ghazaleh; Sam'e, Mohamadreza; Goudarzi, Kazem
Abbaszadeh; Gholami, Omid; Shakiba, Abolfazl; Mahdian, Davood

Antiproliferative Effects of Different Concentrations
of Auraptene on MCF7 Cancer Cell Line MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF
CANCER English Article

Auraptene; Apoptosis; Cytotoxicity; Cancer; MCF7
cells; MTT CITRUS AURAPTENE; APOPTOSIS; PROLIFERATION;
SUPPRESSION; METABOLISM; INHIBITORS; ACTIVATORS; PATHWAYS; AGENTS

Background: Auraptene is a coumarin derivative extracted from citrus species, such as lemon, grapefruit, and orange. To date, auraptene has shown antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, antiapoptotic, and antitumor activities. Among these, antitumor activity has become more important over the recent years, while its underlying mechanism is not fully understood. The current study was conducted to evaluate the antiproliferative effect of auraptene and its mechanisms on MCF7 cell line. Method: This experimental study investigated whether hesperidin affected the proliferation of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. MCF7 cells were cultured in DMEM medium with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 µg/ml streptomycin, and 100 units/ml penicillin. The cells were incubated in order to be treated with different concentrations of auraptene and time points. Subsequently, the amount of cytotoxicity and apoptosis was measured utilizing MTT and PI staining. Results: The MTT assay revealed that auraptene had a significant effect on cell viability and induced apoptosis in MCF7 cells at concentrations of 75, 100, 130, 170, and 200 µM. Conclusion: In this study, through the induction of apoptosis, auraptene prevented the growth and inhibited the proliferation of MCF7 cells at high concentrations in a dose-dependent manner. However, further investigation is needed to reveal the mechanisms of auraptene concerning apoptosis induction. [Abroudi, Mina; Goudarzi, Kazem Abbaszadeh; Gholami, Omid; Shakiba, Abolfazl; Mahdian, Davood] Sabzevar Univ Med Sci, Cellular & Mol Res Ctr, Sabzevar, Iran; [Dadashizadeh, Ghazaleh] McMaster Univ, Fac Hlth Sci, Hamilton, ON, Canada; [Sam'e, Mohamadreza] Sabzevar Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Med, Sabzevar, Iran;

[Gholami, Omid; Mahdian, Davood] Sabzevar Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, Sabzevar, Iran McMaster University Mahdian, D (corresponding author), Sabzevar Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, Cellular & Mol Res Ctr, Sabzevar, Iran.

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25 1 1 0 11 SHIRAZ UNIV MEDICAL SCIENCES SHIRAZ NEMAZEE HOSPITAL, SHIRAZ, 71934, IRAN 2008-6709 2008-6687 MIDDLE EAST J CANCER Middle East J. Cancer JUL 2022 13 3 411 10.30476/mejc.2021.87927.1448 <http://dx.doi.org/10.30476/mejc.2021.87927.1448> 7 Oncology Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Oncology 2U3AY 2025-06-24 WOS:000823032500002

J Kabbage, M; Ben Aissa-Haj, J; Othman, H; Jaballah-Gabteni, A; Laarayedh, S; Elouej, S; Medhioub, M; Kettiti, HT; Khsiba, A; Mahmoudi, M; BelFekih, H; Maaloul, A; Touinsi, H; Hamzaoui, L; Chelbi, E; Abdelhak, S; Boubaker, MS; Azzouz, MM

Kabbage, Maria; Ben Aissa-Haj, Jihenne; Othman, Houcemeddine; Jaballah-Gabteni, Amira; Laarayedh, Sarra; Elouej, Sahar; Medhioub, Mouna; Kettiti, Haifa Tounsi; Khsiba, Amal; Mahmoudi, Moufida; BelFekih, Houda; Maaloul, Afifa; Touinsi, Hassen; Hamzaoui, Lamine; Chelbi, Emna; Abdelhak, Sonia; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Azzouz, Mohamed Mousaddak A Rare MSH2 Variant as a Candidate Marker for Lynch Syndrome II Screening in Tunisia: A Case of Diffuse Gastric Carcinoma GENES

English Article HDGC; CDH1-negative case; lynch syndrome II; genetic screening; target gene sequencing; DNA repair genes; MSH2NONPOLYPOSIS COLORECTAL-CANCER; DNA-MISMATCH-REPAIR; SUSCEPTIBILITY GENE-MUTATIONS; GERMLINE MUTATIONS; CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES; ENDOMETRIAL CANCER; 1ST DESCRIPTION; RISK; CARRIERS; MLH1 Several syndromic forms of digestive cancers are known to predispose to early-onset gastric tumors such as Hereditary Diffuse Gastric Cancer (HDGC) and Lynch Syndrome (LS). LSII is an extracolonic cancer syndrome characterized by a tumor spectrum including gastric cancer (GC). In the current work, our main aim was to identify the mutational spectrum underlying the genetic predisposition to diffuse gastric tumors occurring in a Tunisian family suspected of both HDGC and LS II syndromes. We selected the index case "JI-021", which was a woman diagnosed with a Diffuse Gastric Carcinoma and fulfilling the international guidelines for both HDGC and LSII syndromes. For DNA repair, a custom panel targeting 87 candidate genes recovering the four DNA repair pathways was used. Structural bioinformatics analysis was conducted to predict the effect of the revealed variants on the functional properties of the proteins. DNA repair genes panel screening identified two variants: a rare MSH2 c.728G>A classified as a variant with uncertain significance (VUS) and a novel FANCD2 variant c.1879G>T. The structural prediction model of the MSH2 variant and electrostatic potential calculation showed for the first time that MSH2 c.728G>A is likely pathogenic and is involved in the MSH2-MLH1 complex stability. It appears to affect the MSH2-MLH1 complex as well as DNA-complex stability. The c.1879G>T FANCD2 variant was predicted to destabilize the protein structure. Our results showed that the MSH2 p.R243Q variant is likely pathogenic and is involved in the MSH2-MLH1 complex stability, and molecular modeling analysis highlights a putative

impact on the binding with MLH1 by disrupting the electrostatic potential, suggesting the revision of its status from VUS to likely pathogenic. This variant seems to be a shared variant in the Mediterranean region. These findings emphasize the importance of testing DNA repair genes for patients diagnosed with diffuse GC with suspicion of LSII and colorectal cancer allowing better clinical surveillance for more personalized medicine. [Kabbage, Maria; Ben Aissa-Haj, Jihenne; Jaballah-Gabteni, Amira; Laarayedh, Sarra; Kettiti, Haifa Tounsi; Maaloul, Afifa; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir] Inst Pasteur Tunis, Dept Human & Expt Pathol, Tunis 1002, Tunisia; [Kabbage, Maria; Ben Aissa-Haj, Jihenne; Jaballah-Gabteni, Amira; Laarayedh, Sarra; Medhioub, Mouna; Kettiti, Haifa Tounsi; Khsiba, Amal; Mahmoudi, Moufida; BelFekih, Houda; Hamzaoui, Lamine; Chelbi, Emna; Abdelhak, Sonia; Boubaker, Mohamed Samir; Azzouz, Mohamed Mousaddak] Tunis El Manar Univ, Inst Pasteur Tunis, Lab Biomed Genom & Oncogenet, Tunis 1002, Tunisia; [Othman, Houcemeddine] Univ Witwatersrand, Sydney Brenner Inst Mol Biosci, ZA-2000 Johannesburg, South Africa; [Elouej, Sahar] Aix Marseille Univ, INSERM, Marseille Med Genet, F-13007 Marseille, France; [Medhioub, Mouna; Khsiba, Amal; Mahmoudi, Moufida; Hamzaoui, Lamine; Azzouz, Mohamed Mousaddak] Mohamed Tahar Maamouri Hosp, Gastroenterol Dept, Nabeul 8000, Tunisia; [BelFekih, Houda] Mohamed Tahar Maamouri Hosp, Dept Oncol, Nabeul 8000, Tunisia; [Touinsi, Hassen] Mohamed Tahar Maamouri Hosp, Dept Surg, Nabeul 8000, Tunisia; [Chelbi, Emna] Mohamed Tahar Maamouri Hosp, Dept Pathol, Nabeul 8000, Tunisia Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; University of Witwatersrand; Aix-Marseille Universite; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Mohamed Tahar Maamouri; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Mohamed Tahar Maamouri; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Mohamed Tahar Maamouri; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Hopital Mohamed Tahar Maamouri

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boubaker.samir@yahoo.fr; mm.azzouz@rns.tn khsiba, amal/HZK-8762-2023; Othman, Houcemeddine/AAF-6790-2019; Abdelhak, Sonia/L-2831-2013 khsiba, amal/0000-0001-6102-8830; Abdelhak, Sonia/0000-0001-8466-5525; Jaballah-Gabteni, Amira/0000-0002-1676-5142; BEN AISSA-HAJ, Jihenne/0000-0002-1368-7169; Othman, Houcemeddine/0000-0002-1159-6482 Tunisian Ministry of Public Health; Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research [LR16IPT05]; European Union Tunisian Ministry of Public Health(Ministry of Public Health in Tunisia); Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research(Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia); European Union(European Union (EU)) This work was supported by the

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J Collins, AR; Gedik, CM; Olmedilla, B; Southon, S; Bellizzi, M Collins, AR; Gedik, CM; Olmedilla, B; Southon, S; Bellizzi, M Oxidative DNA damage measured in human lymphocytes: large differences between sexes and between countries, and correlations with heart disease mortality rates FASEB JOURNAL English Article

molecular epidemiology; oxidative DNA damage; coronary heart disease; cancer The 'antioxidant hypothesis' proposes that vitamin C, vitamin E, carotenoids, and other antioxidants occurring in fruit and vegetables afford protection against heart disease and cancer by preventing oxidative damage to lipids and to DNA, respectively. To test elements of this hypothesis, we have measured blood levels of dietary antioxidants, and 8-oxodeoxyguanosine (8-oxo-dG) concentrations in lymphocyte DNA, in healthy men and women from five European countries: France, Ireland, The Netherlands, Spain, and the U.K. Volunteers, aged 25-45, all nonsmokers, gave blood samples before and after a 12-wk carotenoid supplementation regime. Vitamin C was measured in plasma and vitamin E and carotenoids were measured in serum by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). 8-oxo-dG was assayed by HPLC (with coulometric detection) in DNA isolated from lymphocytes from the same blood samples. Mean values were calculated for groups of volunteers at each sampling time according to country, sex, and supplementation (between 9 and 24 individual samples contributing to each mean). We found that 8-oxo-dG levels in lymphocyte DNA vary significantly according to sex and country. A low mean 8-oxo-dG concentration is seen in DNA of women from all five countries, and of men from France and Spain. 8-oxo-dG is significantly higher (up to about threefold) in lymphocyte DNA from men in Ireland and the U.K. Oxidative DNA damage is not significantly affected by carotenoid supplementation; nor is there any association with mean baseline levels of antioxidants, which are generally similar in the five countries. The five countries sampled lie on an axis from northern to southern Europe with a steep gradient: in terms of premature heart disease. There is a strong association between premature coronary heart disease mortality in men and the mean levels of 8-oxo-dG for the five countries ($r = 0.95$, $P < 0.01$). Women have low coronary heart disease mortality rates, which do not correlate with 8-oxo-dG. In terms of cancer deaths, only colorectal cancer in men shows a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.91$, $P < 0.05$), and stomach cancer in women is negatively correlated with DNA oxidation ($r = -0.92$, $P = 0.01$). Rowett Res Inst, DNA Instabil Grp, Bucksburn AB21 9SB, Aberdeen,

Scotland; Clin Puerta Hierro, Serv Nutr, Madrid 28035, Spain; Inst Food Res, Norwich NR4 7UA, Norfolk, England University of Aberdeen; Clinica Veterinaria Puerta de Hierro; Hospital Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda; University of East Anglia; UK Research & Innovation (UKRI); Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC); Quadram Institute Collins, AR (corresponding author), Rowett Res Inst, DNA Instabil Grp, Greenburn Rd, Bucksburn AB21 9SB, Aberdeen, Scotland. Olmedilla-Alonso, Begona/D-1337-2012 Olmedilla-Alonso, Begona/0000-0002-4913-5171 9 140 148 0 8

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J Sarikahya, N; Okkali, GS; Cöven, FO; Zeinal, S; Gucur, G; Caglar, AD; Uyar, E; Gören, AC; Nalbantsoy, A

Sarikahya, Nazli; Okkali, Gaye Sumer; Coven, Furkan Ozan; Zeinal, Sevda; Gucur, Gulce; Caglar, A. Dila; Uyar, Ece; Goren, Ahmet C.; Nalbantsoy, Ayse Antiviral and cytotoxic

activities and chemical profiles of two species of *Abies nordmanniana* from Türkiye TURKISH JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY

English Article *Abies*;

resin; cone; cytotoxicity; antiviral activity; avian coronavirus

ESSENTIAL OILS; ANTIINFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY; LANOSTANE

TRITERPENOID; ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY; ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY;

BRONCHITIS VIRUS; CEDRUS-LIBANI; ALPHA-PINENE; LIMONENE;

CONSTITUENTS *Abies* is an important genus of the family

Pinaceae, with about 50 species found in the highlands of Asia, Europe, North Africa, and North and Central America. The principal aim of the present work was to investigate the chemical content and biological potential of the resin and cone from *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. *bornmulleriana* and *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. *equi-trojani*, respectively. The flavonoid and phenolic contents of the resin and cones were evaluated using liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry (LC-HRMS). Additionally, the essential oil and fatty acid compositions were analyzed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and gas chromatography-flame ionization detector (GC-FID), respectively. Cytotoxicity of the extracts and essential oils were screened against certain cancer cell lines, namely, human prostate adenocarcinoma cell line (PC3), human lung adenocarcinoma cell line (A549), human pancreatic cancer cell line (PANC-1), human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line (HepG2), human breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB231), and normal human lung fibroblast cell line (CCD-34-LU), with MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide] assay. According to the MTT results, hexane extracts of both cone (CH) and resin (RH), ethanol-water (CEW), dichloromethane (CD), and acetone (CA) extracts of the cone mostly inflict cytotoxicity in HepG2 cell line. Antiviral activities of *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. extracts at doses of 5 μ g/g and 10 μ g/g were also evaluated in ovo for their virucidal activity against avian coronavirus. *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. extracts

exhibited concentration -dependent antiviral activity on specific pathogen -free embryonated chicken eggs. Significantly, cone acetone extract (CA), cone ethanol extract (CE), and cone dichloromethane extract (CD) of *Abies nordmanniana* subsp. exhibited strong inhibition of the virus at a concentration of 10 μ g/g. The most potent virucidal activity was observed with ethanol -water extract of conifer form (CEW). According to these results, it was proved that *Abies nordmanniana* species could be a potential, sustainable, and renewable drug source, especially considering the impressive antiviral and significant cytotoxic activity potentials. [Sarikahya, Nazli; Okkali, Gaye Sumer; Gucur, Gulce] Ege Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Izmir, Turkiye; [Coven, Furkan Ozan; Caglar, A. Dila; Uyar, Ece; Nalbantsoy, Ayse] Ege Univ, Fac Engn, Dept Bioengn, Izmir, Turkiye; [Zeinal, Sevdal] Ege Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biotechnol, Izmir, Turkiye; [Goren, Ahmet C.] Gebze Tech Univ, Fac Basic Sci, Dept Chem, Kocaeli, Turkiye Ege University; Ege University; Ege University; Gebze Technical University Sarikahya, N (corresponding author), Ege Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Izmir, Turkiye.

nazli.sarikahya@ege.edu.tr CÖVEN, Furkan/KMX-7674-2024; Sarikahya, Nazli/ABB-6467-2020; Goren, Ahmet C/G-1562-2017 Goren, Ahmet C/0000-0002-5470-130X 65 0 0 14 49 Tubitak Scientific & Technological Research Council Turkey ANKARA ATATURK BULVARI NO 221, KAVAKLIDERE, TR-06100 ANKARA, TURKIYE 1300-0527 TURK J CHEM Turk. J. Chem. 2024 48 3 10.55730/1300-0527.3670

<http://dx.doi.org/10.55730/1300-0527.3670> 21 Chemistry, Multidisciplinary; Engineering, Chemical Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Chemistry; Engineering WV3Q1 39050931 Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:001257612500002

J Akhavantabasi, S; Akman, HB; Sapmaz, A; Keller, J; Petty, EM; Erson, AE Akhavantabasi, Shiva; Akman, Hesna B.; Sapmaz, Aysegul; Keller, Jennifer; Petty, Elizabeth M.; Erson, Ayse E. USP32 is an active, membrane-bound ubiquitin protease overexpressed in breast cancers MAMMALIAN GENOME English Article

HIGH-LEVEL AMPLIFICATION; COPY NUMBER ALTERATIONS; DEUBIQUITINATING ENZYME; EXPRESSION; 17Q23; GENES; GOLGI; LOCALIZATION; ONCOGENES; PROTEINS USP32, on chromosomal band 17q23.1-17q23.2, is a highly conserved but uncharacterized gene that gave rise during evolution to a well-known hominoid-specific proto-oncogene, USP6. We investigated the expression profile of USP32 in human tissues and examined its functions to gain insight into this novel member of the well-conserved ubiquitination system. We detected ubiquitous USP32 expression across tissues and confirmed the predicted deubiquitination function owing to the presence of conserved peptidase signature asparagine, cysteine, histidine, and aspartic acid domains of ubiquitin-specific proteases. A Golgi localization of GFP-fused USP32 was detected by fluorescent protection assay and BODIPY-TR staining. In addition, stable silencing of USP32 caused a significant decrease in the proliferation and migration rate of cells. Based on these and the fact that USP32 maps to 17q23, which is commonly amplified in breast cancers, we analyzed USP32 expression in breast cancer cells. We detected high expression of USP32 in 50% (9 of 18) of breast cancer cell lines and 22% (9 of

41) of primary breast tumors compared to mammary epithelial cells. In summary, we report the preliminary characterization of this novel deubiquitinating enzyme on 17q23 and demonstrate its functional role in the ubiquitin system and its potential involvement in tumorigenesis. [Akhavantabasi, Shiva; Akman, Hesna B.; Sapmaz, Aysegul; Erson, Ayse E.] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey; [Keller, Jennifer; Petty, Elizabeth M.] Univ Michigan, Dept Internal Med & Human Genet, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA Middle East Technical University; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Erson, AE (corresponding author), Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06531 Ankara, Turkey. erson@metu.edu.tr Akman, H./F-8427-2012; Sapmaz, Aysegul/AAM-7618-2021; Erson-Bensan, Ayse Elif/L-7229-2018 Sapmaz, Aysegul/0000-0003-3942-7602; Erson-Bensan, Ayse Elif/0000-0001-7398-9313; Akman, H. Begum/0000-0003-4646-4225

Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) [104S241, 108S408]; METU; OYP (YYU, Van); NIH-NCI [R01 CA72877-01A1] Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)); METU (Middle East Technical University); OYP (YYU, Van) (Yuzuncu Yil University); NIH-NCI (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - US NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This project was funded by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) (104S241, 108S408) and METU internal funds. A. Sapmaz is funded by OYP (YYU, Van). Contributions by J. Keller and E. Petty were supported by NIH-NCI R01 CA72877-01A1. We thank Drs. C. Yakicier and U. Tazebay for sharing resources, T. Acun for technical help, Drs. C. Ozen, P. Ballar, and C. Son for guidance with microscopy, Dr. M. Gursel for flow cytometry, Dr. M. Hochstrasser for constructs/protocols, and Dr. V. Seyrantepe for pEGFP vectors.

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J Martin, OCB; Naud, N; Taché, S; Debrauwer, L; Chevolleau, S; Dupuy, J; Chantelauze, C; Durand, D; Pujos-Guillot, E; Blas-Y-Estrada, F; Urbano, C; Kuhnle, GGC; Santé-Lhoutellier, V; Sayd, T; Viala, D; Blot, A; Meunier, N; Schlich, P; Attaix, D; Guéraud, F; Scislowski, V; Corpet, DE; Pierre, FHF Martin, Oceane C. B.; Naud, Nathalie; Tache, Sylviane; Debrauwer, Laurent; Chevolleau, Sylvie; Dupuy, Jacques; Chantelauze, Celine; Durand, Denis; Pujos-Guillot, Estelle; Blas-Y-Estrada, Florence; Urbano, Christine; Kuhnle, Gunter G. C.; Sante-Lhoutellier, Veronique; Sayd, Thierry; Viala, Didier; Blot, Adeline; Meunier, Nathalie; Schlich, Pascal; Attaix, Didier; Gueraud, Françoise; Scislowski, Valerie; Corpet, Denis E.; Pierre, Fabrice H. F.

Targeting Colon Luminal Lipid Peroxidation Limits Colon Carcinogenesis Associated with Red Meat Consumption CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH English Article
MUCIN-DEPLETED FOCI; COLORECTAL-CANCER; HEME-IRON; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BEEF MEAT; RISK;

BIOMARKERS; RATS; NUTRITION; DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE Red meat is probably carcinogenic to humans (WHO/ IARC class 2A), in part through heme iron-induced lipoperoxidation. Here, we investigated whether red meat promotes carcinogenesis in rodents and modulates associated biomarkers in volunteers, speculating that an antioxidant marinade could suppress these effects via limitation of the heme induced lipid peroxidation. We gave marinated or non-marinated beef with various degrees of cooking to azoxymethane-initiated rats, Min mice, and human volunteers (crossover study). Mucin-depleted foci were scored in rats, adenoma in MM mice. Biomarkers of lipoperoxidation were measured in the feces and urine of rats, mice, and volunteers. The organoleptic properties of marinated meat were tested. Fresh beef increased colon carcinogenesis and lipoperoxidation in rats and mice and lipoperoxidation in humans. Without an adverse organoleptic effect on meat, marinade normalized peroxidation biomarkers in rat and mouse feces, reduced peroxidation in human feces and reduced the number of Mucin-depleted foci in rats and adenoma in female MM mice. This could lead to protective strategies to decrease the colorectal cancer burden associated with red meat consumption. (C) 2018 AACR. [Martin, Oceane C. B.; Naud, Nathalie; Tache, Sylviane; Debrauwer, Laurent; Chevolleau, Sylvie; Dupuy, Jacques; Blas-Y-Estrada, Florence; Gueraud, Francoise; Corpet, Denis E.; Pierre, Fabrice H. F.] Univ Toulouse, INRA UMR1331, TOXALIM Res Ctr Food Toxicol, ENVT, INP Purpan, UPS, Toulouse, France; [Martin, Oceane C. B.; Scislowski, Valerie] ADIV, 10 Rue Jacqueline Auriol, Clermont Ferrand, France; [Chantelauze, Celine; Durand, Denis] INRA, Herbivores UMR1213, St Genes Champanelle, France; [Pujos-Guillot, Estelle; Attaix, Didier] Clermont Univ, Univ Auvergne, Unite Nutr Humaine, Clermont Ferrand, France; [Urbano, Christine] Sensostat, Dijon, France; [Kuhnle, Gunter G. C.] Univ Reading, Dept Food & Nutr Sci, Reading, Berks, England; [Sante-Lhoutellier, Veronique; Sayd, Thierry; Viala, Didier] INRA UR0370, QuaPA, St Genes Champanelle, France; [Blot, Adeline; Meunier, Nathalie; Attaix, Didier] CHU Clermont Ferrand, CRNH Auvergne, Clermont Ferrand, France; [Schlich, Pascal] Univ Bourgogne Franche Comte, Ctr Sci Gout & Alimentat, INRA, CNRS, Dijon, France INRAE; Universite de Toulouse; Universite Toulouse III - Paul Sabatier; Ecole Nationale Veterinaire de Toulouse; INRAE; VetAgro Sup; Universite Clermont Auvergne (UCA); University of Reading; INRAE; Universite Clermont Auvergne (UCA); CHU Clermont Ferrand; INRAE; Institut Agro; AgroSup Dijon; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS); Universite Bourgogne Europe Pierre, FHF (corresponding author), INRA, F-31070 Toulouse, France.

fabrice.pierre@inra.fr Martin, O./AAD-8969-2021; Schlich, Pascal/AAM-1384-2020; Gueraud, Francoise/ITT-5567-2023; Corpet, Denis/B-3544-2008; Sayd, Thierry/JAX-3163-2023; Kuhnle, Gunter/AAG-5264-2019; durand, denis/S-3889-2019; dupuy, jacques/T-4794-2017 NATHALIE, MEUNIER/0000-0003-3477-4904; Martin, Oceane/0000-0003-0783-9119; dupuy, jacques/0000-0002-8144-154X; PUJOS-GUILLOT, Estelle/0000-0002-4693-5712; SAYD, Thierry/0000-0003-1370-8959; Corpet, Denis/0000-0003-2119-0504; Gueraud, Francoise/0000-0001-5455-1244 French National Agency of Research [ANR-10-ALIA-14]; French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA); French Technical Center of Meat (ADIV) French National Agency of Research (Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)); French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA); French Technical Center of Meat (ADIV) We thank

all of the volunteers who generously gave their time for this research. We thank the ADIV workshop staff for the meat preparation. This work was conducted in the framework of the French network for Nutrition And Cancer Research (NACRe network), www.inra.fr/nacre. This work was supported by the French National Agency of Research (ANR-10-ALIA-14, SecuriViande project), the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), and by the French Technical Center of Meat (ADIV).

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12 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Di Francesco, A; Falconi, A; Di Germanio, C; Di Bonaventura, MVM; Costa, A; Caramuta, S; Del Carlo, M; Compagnone, D; Dainese, E; Cifani, C; Maccarrone, M; D'Addario, C Di
Francesco, Andrea; Falconi, Anastasia; Di Germanio, Clara; Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria Micioni; Costa, Antonio; Caramuta, Stefano; Del Carlo, Michele; Compagnone, Dario; Dainese, Enrico; Cifani, Carlo; Maccarrone, Mauro; D'Addario, Claudio

Extravirgin olive oil up-regulates CB1 tumor suppressor gene in human colon cancer cells and in rat colon via epigenetic mechanisms JOURNAL OF NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY

English Article

Endocannabinoid system; Bioactive lipids; Colon; Epigenetics; Olive oil; Phenolic compounds; Hydroxytyrosol
MONOUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; DNA METHYLATION;

ENDOCANNABINOID SYSTEM; COLORECTAL-CANCER; HYDROXYTYROSOL; PREVENTION; EPIGENOME; CHEMOPREVENTION; CANNABINOID; ANANDAMIDE

Extravirgin olive oil (EVOO) represents the typical lipid source of the Mediterranean diet, an eating habit pattern that has been associated with a significant reduction of cancer risk. Diet is the more studied environmental factor in epigenetics, and many evidences suggest dysregulation of epigenetic pathways in cancer. The aim of our study was to investigate the effects of EVOO and its phenolic compounds on endocannabinoid system (ECS) gene expression via epigenetic regulation in both human colon cancer cells (Caco-2) and rats exposed to short- and long-term dietary EVOO. We observed a selective and transient up-regulation of CNR1 gene - encoding for type 1 cannabinoid receptor (CB1) - that was evoked by exposure of Caco-2 cells to EVOO (100 ppm), its phenolic extracts COPE, 50 μ M) or authentic hydroxytyrosol (HT, 50 μ M) for 24 h. None of the other major elements of the ECS (i.e., CB2; GPR55 and TRPV1 receptors; and NAPE-PLD, DAGL, FAAH and MAGL enzymes) was affected at any time point. The stimulatory effect of OPE and HT on CB, expression was inversely correlated to DNA methylation at CNR1 promoter and was associated with reduced proliferation of Caco-2 cells. Interestingly, CNR1 gene was less expressed in Caco-2 cells when compared to normal colon mucosa cells, and again this effect was associated with higher level of DNA methylation at CNR1. Moreover, in agreement with the in vitro studies, we also observed a remarkable (similar to 4-fold) and selective increase in CB1 expression in the colon of rats receiving dietary EVOO supplementation for 10 days. Consistently,

CpG methylation of rat Cnr1 promoter, miR23a and miR-301a, previously shown to be involved in the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer and predicted to target CB1 mRNA, was reduced after EVOO administration down to similar to 50% of controls. Taken together, our findings demonstrating CB1 gene expression modulation by EVOO or its phenolic compounds via epigenetic mechanism, both in vitro and in vivo, may provide a new therapeutic avenue for treatment and/or prevention of colon cancer. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. [Di Francesco, Andrea; Falconi, Anastasia; Del Carlo, Michele; Compagnone, Dario; Dainese, Enrico; D'Addario, Claudio] Univ Teramo, Fac Biosci, Teramo, Italy; [Di Germanio, Clara] Univ Teramo, Fac Vet Med, Teramo, Italy; [Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria Micioni; Cifani, Carlo] Univ Camerino, Sch Pharm, Pharmacol Unit, I-62032 Camerino, MC, Italy; [Costa, Antonio; Maccarrone, Mauro] Univ Rome, Ctr Integrated Res, Campus Biomed, Rome, Italy; [Caramuta, Stefano] Karolinska Inst, Dept Oncol Pathol, Stockholm, Sweden; [Caramuta, Stefano] Karolinska Inst, Dept Mol Med & Surg, Stockholm, Sweden; [Dainese, Enrico; Maccarrone, Mauro] Santa Lucia Fdn IRCCS, European Ctr Brain Res, Rome, Italy; [D'Addario, Claudio] Karolinska Inst, Dept Clin Neurosci, Stockholm, Sweden University of Teramo; University of Teramo; University of Camerino; University Campus Bio-Medico - Rome Italy; Sapienza University Rome; Karolinska Institutet; Karolinska Institutet; IRCCS Santa Lucia; Karolinska Institutet Maccarrone, M (corresponding author), Univ Rome, Ctr Integrated Res, Campus Biomed, Rome, Italy.

m.maccarrone@unicampus.it; cdaddario@unite.it Di Francesco, Andrea/G-8016-2011; Micioni Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria/AAC-5447-2022; Cifani, Carlo/AAC-5456-2022; Del Carlo, Michele/C-4996-2008; Maccarrone, Mauro/JAN-7310-2023; D'Addario, Claudio/A-5970-2010 costa, antonio/0000-0002-9379-9290; Micioni Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria/0000-0002-8044-1206; Compagnone, Dario/0000-0001-7849-8943; Cifani, Carlo/0000-0001-6180-828X; d'addario, claudio/0000-0002-1275-098X; Di Francesco, Andrea/0000-0001-6867-8203 Fondazione TERCAS-Progetto Speciale Assegni di Ricerca; Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Universita e della Ricerca (Futuro in Ricerca) [RBFR12DELS 001] Fondazione TERCAS-Progetto Speciale Assegni di Ricerca; Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Universita e della Ricerca (Futuro in Ricerca) We thank Dr. Rita Florio and Dr. Monica Bari (Tor Vergata University of Rome) for their friendly assistance with preliminary immunochemical assays. Funded by Fondazione TERCAS-Progetto Speciale Assegni di Ricerca 2011-2013 fellowship to A.D.F. and by the Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Universita e della Ricerca (Futuro in Ricerca RBFR12DELS 001 to C.D.A. and C.C.; PRIN 2010-2011 to M.M.). 51 89 92 0 48 ELSEVIER SCIENCE INCNEW YORK 360 PARK AVE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10010-1710 USA 0955-2863 1873-4847 J NUTR BIOCHEM J. Nutr. Biochem. MAR 2015 26 3 250 258

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9 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Nutrition & Dietetics CC1IV 25533906 2025-06-24 WOS:000350095300007

J Buehring, GC; DeLaney, A; Shen, HM; Chu, DL; Razavian, N; Schwartz, DA; Demkovich, ZR; Bates, MN Buehring,

Gertrude C.; DeLaney, Anne; Shen, HuaMin; Chu, David L.; Razavian, Niema; Schwartz, Daniel A.; Demkovich, Zach R.; Bates, Michael N.

Bovine leukemia virus discovered in human blood

BMC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

English Article

Bovine leukemia virus; Human

blood; Zoonotic infection DNA; ANTIBODIES; SELECTION; SEQUENCE; CANCER; CELLS Background Bovine leukemia virus (BLV) infection is widespread in cattle globally and is present in marketed beef and dairy products. Human infection with BLV has been reported in breast and lung cancer tissues and was significantly associated with breast cancer in 3 case-control studies. The purpose of this current research was to determine if BLV is present in human blood cells and if antibodies to BLV are related to blood cell infection. Methods Standard liquid PCR and Sanger DNA sequencing were used to test for BLV in buffy coat cells (leukocytes and platelets) of blood specimens from 95 self-selected female subjects. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for IgG, IgM, and IgA was used to detect antibodies to BLV in the plasma of the corresponding blood samples. Results BLV DNA was detected in the buffy coat cells of blood in 33/95 (38%) of the subjects by PCR and DNA sequencing. IgG antibodies were detected in 30/95 (32%), IgM in 55/95 (58%), and IgA in 30/95 (32%) of the subjects. There was no significant correlation between presence of the antibodies and presence of BLV DNA. Conclusions This first report of BLV in human blood raises the question of whether infection of leukocytes could conceivably lead to leukemia as it does in infected cattle. Also, system wide circulation of infected blood cells could facilitate BLV transit to various internal tissues/organs with potential for their infection and subsequent development of cancer. The most likely route of BLV transmission to humans would be zoonotic, as a foodborne infection. Although eradicated from cattle in some countries, BLV still has a high rate of infection in the Americas, the Middle East, and parts of Europe and Asia. This report of BLV in the blood layer containing human leukocytes/platelets adds important information which could be useful to elucidate possible routes of transmission of BLV to humans and to prevent further human infection. [Buehring,

Gertrude C.; Shen, HuaMin; Bates, Michael N.] Univ Calif Berkeley, Sch Publ Hlth, 16 Barker Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; [DeLaney, Anne] Kaiser Permanente Med Cente, San Rafael, CA USA; [Chu, David L.] Oakland Univ, William Beaumont Sch Med, Oakland, MI USA; [Razavian, Niema] Univ Michigan, Sch Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Schwartz, Daniel A.] Univ Calif Berkeley, Joint Med Program, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; [Schwartz, Daniel A.] Univ Calif San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143 USA; [Demkovich, Zach R.] RTI Int, San Francisco, CA USA University of California System; University of California Berkeley; Oakland University; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of California System; University of California Berkeley; University of California System; University of California San Francisco; Research Triangle Institute Buehring, GC (corresponding author), Univ Calif Berkeley, Sch Publ Hlth, 16 Barker Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA. buehring@berkeley.edu Bates, Michael/ABC-2050-2021; Schwartz, Daniel/V-3286-2019 Razavian, Niema/0000-0001-5746-9860; Demkovich, Zach/0000-0003-4201-8121; , Gertrude/0000-0002-8868-7390; Chu, David/0000-0001-7960-6053 National Cancer Institute (NCI) at the National Institute of Health (NIH) [5R03CA117318-02]

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Infectious Diseases Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Orlich, MJ; Singh, PN; Sabaté, J; Fan, J; Sveen, L; Bennett,
H; Knutsen, SF; Beeson, WL; Jaceldo-Siegl, K; Butler, TL; Herring,
RP; Fraser, GE Orlich, Michael J.; Singh,
Pramil N.; Sabate, Joan; Fan, Jing; Sveen, Lars; Bennett,
Hannelore; Knutsen, Synnove F.; Beeson, W. Lawrence; Jaceldo-
Siegl, Karen; Butler, Terry L.; Herring, R. Patti; Fraser, Gary E.
Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and the Risk of
Colorectal Cancers JAMA INTERNAL MEDICINE English

Article GROWTH-FACTOR-
I; ADVENTIST HEALTH; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; WHITE SUBJECTS; GLYCEMIC
LOAD; MISSING DATA; EPIC-OXFORD; MEAT-EATERS; BODY-WEIGHT;
CONSUMPTION IMPORTANCE Colorectal cancers are a leading cause of
cancer mortality, and their primary prevention by diet is highly
desirable. The relationship of vegetarian dietary patterns to
colorectal cancer risk is not well established. OBJECTIVE To
evaluate the association between vegetarian dietary patterns and
incident colorectal cancers. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS The
Adventist Health Study 2 (AHS-2) is a large, prospective, North
American cohort trial including 96 354 Seventh-Day Adventist men
and women recruited between January 1, 2002, and December 31,
2007. Follow-up varied by state and was indicated by the cancer
registry linkage dates. Of these participants, an analytic sample
of 77 659 remained after exclusions. Analysis was conducted using
Cox proportional hazards regression, controlling for important
demographic and lifestyle confounders. The analysis was conducted
between June 1, 2014, and October 20, 2014. EXPOSURES Diet was
assessed at baseline by a validated quantitative food frequency
questionnaire and categorized into 4 vegetarian dietary patterns
(vegan, lacto-ovo vegetarian, pescovegetarian, and semivegetarian)
and a nonvegetarian dietary pattern. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES
The relationship between dietary patterns and incident cancers of
the colon and rectum; colorectal cancer cases were identified
primarily by state cancer registry linkages. RESULTS During a mean
follow-up of 7.3 years, 380 cases of colon cancer and 110 cases of
rectal cancer were documented. The adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) in
all vegetarians combined vs nonvegetarians were 0.78 (95% CI,
0.64-0.95) for all colorectal cancers, 0.81 (95% CI, 0.65-1.00)
for colon cancer, and 0.71 (95% CI, 0.47-1.06) for rectal cancer.
The adjusted HR for colorectal cancer in vegans was 0.84 (95% CI,
0.59-1.19); in lacto-ovo vegetarians, 0.82 (95% CI, 0.65-1.02); in
pescovegetarians, 0.57 (95% CI, 0.40-0.82); and in
semivegetarians, 0.92 (95% CI, 0.62-1.37) compared with
nonvegetarians. Effect estimates were similar for men and women
and for black and nonblack individuals. CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE
Vegetarian diets are associated with an overall lower incidence of
colorectal cancers. Pescovegetarians in particular have a much

lower risk compared with nonvegetarians. If such associations are causal, they may be important for primary prevention of colorectal cancers. [Orlich, Michael J.; Singh, Pramila N.; Sabate, Joan; Fan, Jing; Svein, Lars; Bennett, Hannelore; Knutsen, Synnove F.; Beeson, W. Lawrence; Jaceldo-Siegl, Karen; Butler, Terry L.; Herring, R. Patti; Fraser, Gary E.] Loma Linda Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Loma Linda, CA 92350 USA; [Orlich, Michael J.; Sabate, Joan; Knutsen, Synnove F.; Jaceldo-Siegl, Karen; Fraser, Gary E.] Loma Linda Univ, Sch Med, Loma Linda, CA 92350 USA Loma Linda University; Loma Linda University Orlich, MJ (corresponding author), Loma Linda Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, 24951 N Circle Dr, NH 2031, Loma Linda, CA 92350 USA. morlich@llu.edu Singh, Pramila/C-5285-2012 Sabate, Joan/0000-0002-9063-9785; Fraser, Gary/0000-0002-5577-3524; Singh, Pramila/0000-0002-9820-2887

National Cancer Institute (NCI) [1U01CA152939]; World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) [2009/93] National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) (World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF)) Project support was obtained from National Cancer Institute (NCI) grant 1U01CA152939 (Dr Fraser) and World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) grant 2009/93 (Dr Fraser).

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J Vieyra, G; Hankinson, SE; Oulhote, Y; Vandenberg, L; Tinker, L; Mason, J; Shadyab, AH; Wallace, R; Arcan, C; Chen, J; Reeves, KW
Vieyra, Gabriela; Hankinson, Susan E.;
Oulhote, Youssef; Vandenberg, Laura; Tinker, Lesley; Mason, JoAnn; Shadyab, Aladdin H.; Wallace, Robert; Arcan, Chrisa; Chen, J. C.; Reeves, Katherine W. Dietary patterns and urinary

phthalate exposure among postmenopausal women of the Women's Health Initiative ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH English
Article Phthalate; DASH;

aMed; DII; Biomarkers; Diet BISPHEENOL-A; INFLAMMATORY INDEX; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; DASH DIET; BEVERAGES; MORTALITY; DISEASE; SCORES; TRIAL; RISK Background: Phthalates are endocrine-disrupting chemicals linked to a higher risk of numerous chronic health outcomes. Diet is a primary source of exposure, but prior studies exploring associations between dietary patterns and phthalate exposure are limited. Objectives: We evaluated the associations between dietary patterns and urinary phthalate biomarkers among a subset of postmenopausal women participating in the Women's Health Initiative (WHI). Methods: We included WHI participants selected for a nested case-control study of phthalates and breast cancer (N = 1240). Dietary intake was measured via self-administered food frequency questionnaires at baseline and year-3. We used these data to calculate scores for alignment with the Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH), alternative Mediterranean (aMed), and Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII) diets. We measured 13 phthalate metabolites and creatinine

in 2-3 urine samples per participant collected over 3-years when all participants were cancer-free. We fit multivariable generalized estimating equation models to estimate the crosssectional associations. Results: DASH and aMed dietary scores were inversely associated with the sum of di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (-6.48%, 95% CI -9.84, -3.00; -5.23%, 95% CI -8.73, -1.60) and DII score was positively associated (9.00%, 95% CI 5.04, 13.11). DASH and aMed scores were also inversely associated with mono benzyl phthalate and mono-3-carboxypropyl phthalate. DII scores were positively associated with mono benzyl phthalate and the sum of di-n-butyl phthalate. Discussion: Higher dietary alignment with DASH and aMed dietary patterns were significantly associated with lower concentrations of certain phthalate biomarkers, while an inflammatory diet pattern was associated with higher phthalate biomarker concentrations. These findings suggest that dietary patterns high in fruits, vegetables, and low-fat foods and low in processed foods may be useful in avoiding exposure to phthalates.

[Vieyra, Gabriela; Hankinson, Susan E.; Oulhote, Youssef; Reeves, Katherine W.] Univ Massachusetts, Dept Biostat & Epidemiol, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; [Vandenberg, Laura] Univ Massachusetts, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; [Tinker, Lesley] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Dept Canc Prevent, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Seattle, WA 98109 USA; [Mason, JoAnn] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Mason, JoAnn] Harvard TH Chan Sch, Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Shadyab, Aladdin H.] Univ Calif San Diego, Herbert Wertheim Sch Publ Hlth & Human Longev Sci, La Jolla, CA USA; [Wallace, Robert] Univ Iowa, Dept Epidemiol & Internal Med, Iowa City, IA USA; [Arcan, Chrisa] Virginia Commonwealth Univ, Dept Family Med & Populat Hlth, Richmond, VA USA; [Chen, J. C.] Univ Southern Calif, Keck Sch Med, Dept Populat & Publ Hlth Sci, Los Angeles, CA USA; [Chen, J. C.] Univ Southern Calif, Keck Sch Med, Dept Neurol, Los Angeles, CA USA University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Amherst; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Amherst; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of California System; University of California San Diego; University of Iowa; Virginia Commonwealth University; University of Southern California; University of Southern California Reeves, KW (corresponding author), Univ Massachusetts, Dept Biostat & Epidemiol, Amherst, MA 01003 USA. gvieyra@umass.edu; kwreeves@umass.edu Arcan, Chrisa/0000-0003-4122-779X; Shadyab, Aladdin/0000-0002-9693-0522; Vieyra, Gabriela/0000-0002-7313-2069; Vandenberg, Laura/0000-0002-6807-9136 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [R01ES024731]; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [75N92021D00001, 75N92021D00002, 75N92021D00003, 75N92021D00004, 75N92021D00005] National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)) This work was supported by the National Institute of Environmental

Health Sciences (R01ES024731) . The Women's Health Initiative program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through contracts 75N92021D00001, 75N92021D00002, 75N92021D00003, 75N92021D00004, 75N92021D00005. 36 6

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J Cowan, S; Dordevic, A; Sinclair, AJ; Truby, H; Sood, S;
Gibson, S Cowan, Stephanie; Dordevic, Aimee;
Sinclair, Andrew J.; Truby, Helen; Sood, Surbhi; Gibson, Simone

Investigating the efficacy and feasibility of
using a whole-of-diet approach to lower circulating levels of C-
reactive protein in postmenopausal women: a mixed methods pilot
study MENOPAUSE-THE JOURNAL OF THE MENOPAUSE SOCIETY

English Article; Proceedings Paper Annual Scientific
Meeting of the Nutrition-Society-of-Australia DEC, 2021

ELECTR NETWORK Cardiovascular disease; Diet;
Inflammation; Obesity; Postmenopausal CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE
PREVENTION; EVIDENCE-BASED GUIDELINES; NUTRITION EDUCATION;
BEHAVIOR-CHANGE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; METABOLIC SYNDROME; PHYSICAL-
ACTIVITY; WEIGHT REGAIN; OBESE ADULTS; OLDER-ADULTS

ObjectiveChronic inflammation is associated with obesity and
is an underlying pathophysiology for cardiovascular disease (CVD)
development in postmenopausal women. This study aims to determine
feasibility and efficacy of an anti-inflammatory dietary
intervention to lower levels of C-reactive protein in weight
stable postmenopausal women with abdominal obesity.MethodsThis
mixed-methods pilot study used a single arm pre-post design.
Thirteen women followed a 4-week anti-inflammatory, dietary
intervention, optimizing consumption of healthy fats, low glycemic
index wholegrains, and dietary antioxidants. Quantitative outcomes
included change in inflammatory and metabolic markers. Focus
groups were undertaken and thematically analyzed to explore
participants lived experience of following the diet.ResultsThere
was no significant change in plasma high-sensitivity C-reactive,
protein. Despite discouraging weight loss, median (Q1-Q3) body
weight decreased by -0.7 (-1.3 to 0 kg, P = 0.02). This was
accompanied by reductions in plasma insulin (0.90 [-0.05 to 2.20]
mmol/L), Homeostatic Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance (0.29
[-0.03 to 0.59]), and low-density lipoprotein:high-density
lipoprotein ratio (0.18 [-0.01 to 0.40]) (P & LE; 0.023 for all).
Thematic analysis revealed that postmenopausal women have a desire
to improve meaningful markers of health status that do not focus
on weight. Women were highly engaged with learning about emerging
and innovative nutrition topics, favoring a detailed and
comprehensive nutrition education style that challenged their
proficient health literacy and cooking skills.ConclusionsWeight-
neutral dietary interventions targeting inflammation can improve

metabolic markers and may be a viable strategy for CVD risk reduction in postmenopausal women. To determine effects on inflammatory status, a fully powered and longer-term randomized controlled trial is required. [Cowan, Stephanie] Monash Univ, Monash Ctr Hlth Res & Implementat, Clayton, Australia; [Dordevic, Aimee; Sinclair, Andrew J.; Sood, Surbhi; Gibson, Simone] Monash Univ, Dept Nutr Dietet & Food, Clayton, Australia; [Sinclair, Andrew J.] Deakin Univ, Fac Hlth, Melbourne, Australia; [Truby, Helen] Univ Queensland, Sch Human Movement & Nutr Sci, Brisbane, Australia; [Cowan, Stephanie] Monash Ctr Hlth Res & Implementat, Level 1,43-51 Kanooka Grove, Clayton, Vic 3168, Australia

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J Demirelma, H; Gelinci, E Demirelma, H.;
Gelinci, E.

DETERMINATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT ON
HUMAN COLON CANCER AND PHENOLIC SUBSTANCE CONTENT OF THE ENDEMIC
SPECIES SIDERITIS OZTURKII AYTAC & AKSOY APPLIED ECOLOGY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH English Article

Sideritis; cytotoxicity; cancer; phenolic;
DLD-1; MTT MOUNTAIN TEA; SCARDICA Sideritis L. species that we
based on in this study are annual or perennial flowering plants
which are widely used as herbal medicine, and also called mountain
tea or shepherd's tea. They are common in the Mediterranean
Region, the Balkans, Iberian Peninsula, Greece, Central Asia and
Anatolia. They are xerophytic shrub or herbs between 8 and 90 cm.
They usually grow on arid cliffs, calcareous slopes, high-altitude
mountainous regions (650-1400 m). Full bloom usually occurs in
July. It is commonly used in Albania, Greece, Kosova, Bulgaria,
Macedonia, Asia, Central Europe and Anatolia as herbal tea and for
therapeutic purposes. It is usually used to aid digestion,
strengthen the immune system, suppress common cold, allergy,
sinusitis and influenza and as therapeutic for pain and mild
anxiety. The methanol extracts obtained from the flower and leaf
parts of the species Sideritis ozturkii Aytac & Aksoy, which is
endemic in Turkey, were applied at different concentrations and
for different times on DLD-1 human colorectal cancer cells
cultured in RPMI-1640 medium. The cytotoxicity measurements were
made through the use of MTT and the cytotoxicity indices were
calculated using an Elisa Reader. As a result of the study, it was
determined that the flower and leaf extracts obtained from the

species *Sideritis ozturkii* exhibit cytotoxic activity on DLD-1 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner. It is believed that the extracts obtained from the species *Sideritis ozturkii* could be beneficial as a natural anti-proliferative agent. [Demirelma, H.; Gelinci, E.] Selcuk Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, TR-42031 Konya, Turkey Selcuk University Demirelma, H (corresponding author), Selcuk Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, TR-42031 Konya, Turkey.

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13 Ecology; Environmental Sciences Science Citation

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J Kountouri, AM; Gioxari, A; Karvela, E; Kaliora, AC; Karvelas, M; Karathanos, VT Kountouri, Aggeliki M.; Gioxari, Aristea; Karvela, Evangelia; Kaliora, Andriana C.; Karvelas, Michalis; Karathanos, Vaios T.

Chemopreventive properties of raisins originating from Greece in colon cancer cells FOOD & FUNCTION English Article CELLULAR

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY; ANTHOCYANIN-RICH EXTRACTS; VITIS-VINIFERA L.; NF-KAPPA-B; ELLAGIC ACID; APOPTOSIS; POLYPHENOLS; GLUTATHIONE; EXPRESSION; PHENOLICS Colorectal cancer is one of the major causes of cancer-related mortality in humans in both developed and developing countries. Dietary patterns influence the risk of colon cancer development, while plant-derived foods have gained great interest, due to the high content of antioxidants. Corinthian raisins (Currants, CR) and Sultanas (S) (*Vitis vinifera* L., Vitaceae) are dried vine fruits produced in Greece with many culinary uses in both the Mediterranean and the Western nutrition. In the present study, we investigated the effects of CR and S on human colon cancer cells. Methanol extracts of CR and S were used at different concentrations. The total polyphenol content and anti-radical activity were measured by Folin-Ciocalteu and DPPH, respectively. Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects on HT29 cell culture were evaluated. All extracts exhibited DPPH scavenging activity in a dose-dependent manner. Both products suppressed cell proliferation, while the levels of glutathione and cyclooxygenase 2 were significantly decreased. A significant reduction in IL-8 levels and NF-kappaB p65 activation was also observed. Both antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects were dependent on the duration of exposure. Results indicate that the methanol extracts of CR and S exhibit anti-radical activity in vitro, as well as cancer preventive efficacy on colon cancer cells, with S having slightly higher activity. The beneficial properties of these unique dried grapes are attributed to their high content of phenolic compounds.

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Evangelia; Kaliora, Andriana C.; Karathanos, Vaios T.] Harokopio Univ, Dept Sci Dietet Nutr, Athens 17671, Greece; [Karvelas, Michalis] Corinthian Raisins Cooperat SKOS ASE, Patras 26005, Greece Harokopio University Athens Kountouri, AM (corresponding author), Harokopio Univ, Dept Sci Dietet Nutr, 70 El Venizelou Str, Athens 17671, Greece.akaliora@hua.gr Kaliora, Andriana/AAM-2912-2021; Gioxari, Aristeia/AAA-1163-2021; KARATHANOS, VAIOS/AAL-9456-2021 Gioxari, Aristeia/0000-0002-4869-6815; KALIORA, ANDRIANA/0000-0003-3843-7331; Karvela, Evangelia/0000-0003-0435-8862 Greek Ministry for Development, Competitiveness and Shipping, Programme for Development (NSRF); Greek State Scholarships Foundation Greek Ministry for Development, Competitiveness and Shipping, Programme for Development (NSRF); Greek State Scholarships Foundation(Greek Ministry of Development-GSRT) Dr Aggeliki Kountouri was granted by the Greek State Scholarships Foundation. A part of this work was funded by Greek Ministry for Development, Competitiveness and Shipping, Programme for Development (NSRF 2007-2013). The authors wish to thank Dr Katia Karalis for her kind donation of HT29 cancer cell line.

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J Qusa, MH; Abdelwahed, KS; Siddique, A; El Sayed, KA
Qusa, Mohammed H.; Abdelwahed, Khaldoun S.;
Siddique, Abu Bakar; El Sayed, Khalid A.
Comparative Gene Signature of (-)-Oleocanthal Formulation
Treatments in Heterogeneous Triple Negative Breast Tumor Models:
Oncological Therapeutic Target Insights NUTRIENTS
English Article (-)-
oleocanthal; extra-virgin olive oil; TNBC; MMTV-PyVT; PDX;
microarray VIRGIN OLIVE OIL; CANCER-CELLS; INHIBITS GROWTH;
EXPRESSION; METASTASIS; RECEPTOR; MYC; AGGRESSIVENESS;
IDENTIFICATION; CHEMOTHERAPY Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC)
heterogeneity and limited therapeutic options confer its
phenotypic aggressiveness. The discovery of anti-TNBC natural
products with valid molecular target(s) and defined
pharmacodynamic profile would facilitate their therapeutic
nutraceutical use by TNBC patients. The extra-virgin olive oil
(EVOO) is a key Mediterranean diet ingredient. S-(-)-Oleocanthal
(OC) leads the bioactive anti-tumor EVOO phenolic ingredients. A
previous study reported the solid dispersion formulated OC with
(+)-xylitol (OC-X) suppressed the in vivo progression and
recurrence of the TNBC MDA-MB-231 cells. This study investigates
the ability of OC-X formulation to suppress the in vivo
heterogeneous BC initiation and progression utilizing advanced
preclinical transgenic MMTV-PyVT and TNBC PDX mouse models.
Furthermore, the clustering of the gene expression profiles in
MMTV-PyVT and PDX mouse tumors treated with OC-X acquired by a
Clarion S microarray analysis identified the distinctly affected
genes. Several affected novel signature genes identified in

response to OC-X treatments and proved overlapped in both mouse and human tumor models, shedding some lights toward understanding the OC anticancer molecular mechanism and assisting in predicting prospective clinical outcomes. This study provides molecular and preclinical evidences of OC-X potential as a nutraceutical suppressing heterogeneous TNBC model and offers preliminary gene-level therapeutic mechanistic insights. [Qusa, Mohammed H.; Abdelwahed, Khaldoun S.; Siddique, Abu Bakar; El Sayed, Khalid A.] Univ Louisiana, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA University of Louisiana System; University of Louisiana Monroe El Sayed, KA (corresponding author), Univ Louisiana, Coll Pharm, Sch Basic Pharmaceut & Toxicol Sci, 1800 Bienville Dr, Monroe, LA 71201 USA.

qusamh@warhawks.ulm.edu; abdelwks@warhawks.ulm.edu; siddique@ulm.edu; elsayed@ulm.edu, Abu Bakar Siddique/W-8476-2019 El Sayed, Khalid/0000-0002-1456-4064; Siddique, Abu Bakar/0000-0001-5424-9475 Louisiana Board of Regents [LEQSF (201720)-RD-B-07]; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health [R41CA247025]; Segue Therapeutics, Shreveport, Louisiana Louisiana Board of Regents; National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Segue Therapeutics, Shreveport, Louisiana This work was supported by the Louisiana Board of Regents (grant number LEQSF (201720)-RD-B-07); the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health under grant number R41CA247025; and the matching fund support from Segue Therapeutics, Shreveport, Louisiana. 88

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics ST4PW 34069906 Green
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J Khattab, OKH; El-Nasr, AAA; Elaasser, MM; Bakry, WS
Khattab, Om Kalthoum H.; El-Nasr, A. A. Abo;
Elaasser, Mahomud M.; Bakry, Wesam S. GCMS Separation
of the Bioactive Fraction Obtained from *Aspergillus flavus*
isolated from El-Qussair Marine Environments EGYPTIAN JOURNAL OF
BOTANY English Article

Anticancer activity; Antimicrobial activity;
Antioxidant activity; GCMS; Marine fungi; Red sea DUE TO
THEIR diversity and chemo-diversity, marine fungi are renowned for
producing structurally distinct secondary metabolites and are
regarded as a viable source of novel treatments. This study aimed
to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of 26 fungal strains
collected from the Mediterranean and Red Seas at Sharm el-sheikh,
Marsa matrouh, Damietta, El-ain el-sobhy, and El-Qusair. Using the
well diffusion method with ethyl acetate, petroleum ether,
methanolic, and chloroformic extracts, the antibacterial activity
of each fungal isolate against pathogenic microbes was assessed.
Our research revealed that marine fungi, particularly those from
El-Qusair, possess potent antibacterial properties. The IC50
values for the cytotoxic activity of natural products extracted
with ethyl acetate and petroleum ether against human
hepatocellular cancer cell lines (HepG2 cells), human colon

carcinoma cell lines (HCT-116 cells), and human breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7 cells) were 62.13, 115.93, and 154.82g/mL, respectively. Using the DPPH free radical scavenging assay in triplicate and average values, the antioxidant activity of the active fraction was determined. Our findings revealed that the ethylacetate extract had the highest percent DPPH scavenging activity compared to petroleum ether extracts. Using GCMS, chromatographic separations of the active ethyl acetate extract were performed to determine the active principles responsible for the activities. [Khattab, Om Kalthoum H.; El-Nasr, A. A. Abo; Bakry, Wesam S.] Helwan Univ, Fac Sci, Microbiol Dept, Helwan, Egypt; [Elaasser, Mahomud M.] Al Azhar Univ, Reg Ctr Mycol & Biotechnol, Cairo, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Helwan University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Al Azhar University

Bakry, WS (corresponding author), Helwan Univ, Fac Sci, Microbiol Dept, Helwan, Egypt. wesam_micro@yahoo.com Elaasser, Mahmoud/CAA-7699-2022 Elaasser, Mahmoud/0000-0003-0862-7628

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16 Plant Sciences Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

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J Bansal, D; Elmi, AA; Skariah, S; Haddad, P; Abu-Raddad, LJ; Al Hamadi, AH; Mohamed-Nady, N; Affifi, NM; Ghedira, R; Hassen, E; Al-Thani, AAJ; Al-Ansari, AAHM; Sultan, AA

Bansal, Devendra; Elmi, Asha A.; Skariah, Sini; Haddad, Pascale; Abu-Raddad, Laith J.; Al Hamadi, Aysha H.; Mohamed-Nady, Nady; Affifi, Nahla M.; Ghedira, Randa; Hassen, Elham; Al-Thani, Asma A. J.; Al-Ansari, Afaf A. H. M.; Sultan, Ali A.

Molecular epidemiology and genotype distribution of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) among Arab women in the state of Qatar

JOURNAL OF TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE English

Article Human Papilloma

virus; Qatar; Genotyping; Prevalence; Arab women; Cytology

INVASIVE CERVICAL-CANCER; EXTENDED MIDDLE-EAST; POLYMERASE-CHAIN-REACTION; INFECTION; RISK; VACCINATION; POPULATION; VARIANTS; SAMPLES; BURDEN Background: Human Papilloma Virus

(HPV) infection is the major cause of cervical cancer worldwide. With limited data available on HPV prevalence in the Arab countries, this study aimed to identify the prevalence and genotypic distribution of HPV in the State of Qatar. Methods: 3008 cervical samples, exclusively of women with Arabic origin residing in Qatar were collected from the Women's Hospital and Primary Health Care Corporation in Doha, State of Qatar. HPV DNA detection was done using GP5+/6+ primers based real time-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay followed by the usage of HPV type specific primers based RT-PCR reactions and Sanger sequencing for genotype identification. Results: Similar prevalence rates of HPV infection was identified in both Qatari and non-Qatari women at 6.2% and 5.9% respectively. HPV prevalence rate of 5.8% and 18.4% was identified in women with normal cytology and in women with abnormal cytology respectively. HPV 81, 11 and 16, in decreasing order were the most commonly identified genotypes. HPV 81 was the

most frequent low-risk genotype among women with both normal (74.0%) and abnormal (33.3%) cytology. HPV 16 (4.6%) was identified as the predominant high-risk HPV genotype among women with normal cytology and HPV 16, HPV 18, and HPV 56 (22.2% each) were the most common identified high-risk genotypes in women with abnormal cytology. Conclusions: The overall HPV prevalence in Arab women in Qatar was identified as 6.1% with an increased HPV prevalence seen in women with abnormal cytology results and no significant trends seen with age. In contrast to Western countries, we report a varied genotypic profile of HPV with a high prevalence of low-risk HPV genotype 81 among the Arab women residing in Qatar.

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Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Hamad Medical Corporation; Qatar Foundation (QF); Qatar Bio Bank; Universite de Monastir; Qatar University; Hamad Medical Corporation Sultan, AA (corresponding author), Cornell Univ, Qatar Fdn Educ City, Weill Cornell Med Coll Qatar, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Doha, Qatar. als2026@qatar-med.cornell.edu Bansal, Devendra/KOC-5640-2024; skariah, sini/AAF-5014-2020; Abu-Raddad, Laith/AAY-1441-2020 Hassen, Elham/0000-0002-4195-0091; Ghedira Chkir, randa/0000-0002-8610-354X; Abu-Raddad, Laith/0000-0003-0790-0506; Bansal, Devendra/0000-0002-1387-4335 Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar; Qatar National Research Fund [NPRP-09-344-3-082] Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar (Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF)); Qatar National Research Fund (Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) This work was supported by Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar; and by a grant from the Qatar National Research Fund (NPRP-09-344-3-082). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Qatar National Research Fund. The authors would like to thank Ms. Darine M. Dimassi, Ms. Reem Al-Olabay, Ms. Jessica Hoarau-Vechot, Ms. Noor Saad Al-Hajri, Ms. Hind Tarek El Saleh, Dr. Issam Al-Bozom and health care staff of cytology laboratory and Gynecology clinic at Hamad Medical Corporation for helping in sample collection.

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J Crawford, B; Steck, SE; Sandler, DP; Nichols, HB; Milne, GL; Park, YMM
Crawford, Brittany; Steck, Susan E.; Sandler, Dale P.; Nichols, Hazel B.; Milne, Ginger L.; Park, Yong-Moon Mark
Association between healthy dietary patterns and markers of oxidative stress in the Sister Study

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

English

Article

Oxidative stress; F-

2-isoprostanes; Diet; Dietary patterns; Menopause CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; QUALITY SCORES; RISK; INFLAMMATION; BIOMARKERS; EXERCISE; OBESITY; F-2-ISOPROSTANES; QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose: We assessed the cross-sectional association between healthy dietary patterns [alternate Mediterranean diet (aMED), Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), alternative Healthy Eating Index (aHEI), and Healthy Eating Index 2015 (HEI-2015)] and urinary biomarkers of oxidative stress. Methods: Between 2003 and 2009, the Sister Study enrolled 50,884 breast cancer-free US women aged 35 to 74 (non-Hispanic White, 83.7%). Data were analyzed for 844 premenopausal and 454 postmenopausal women who had urine samples analyzed for F-2-isoprostanes and non-missing covariate data. Food frequency questionnaire responses were used to calculate dietary pattern scores. Concentrations of 8-iso-prostaglandin F-2 alpha (8-iso-PGF(2 alpha)) and its metabolite (8-iso-PGF(2 alpha)-M) were measured in urine samples by GC/MS for premenopausal women and LC/MS for postmenopausal women.

Multivariable linear regression models were used to estimate associations between aMED, DASH, aHEI, and HEI-2015 and urinary F-2-isoprostanes by menopausal status. Effect modification by sociodemographic, lifestyle, and clinical characteristics was also evaluated. Results: Among premenopausal women, the four dietary indices were inversely associated with 8-iso-PGF(2 alpha) (aMED beta(Q4vsQ1): - 0.17, 95% CI - 0.27, - 0.08; DASH beta(Q4vsQ1): - 0.18, 95% CI - 0.28, - 0.08; aHEI beta(Q4vsQ1): - 0.20, 95% CI - 0.30, - 0.10; HEI-2015 beta(Q4vsQ1): - 0.19, 95% CI - 0.29, - 0.10). In contrast, inverse associations with 8-iso-PGF(2 alpha)-M were found for the continuous aMED, aHEI, and HEI-2015.

Associations between dietary indices and 8-iso-PGF(2 alpha) were generally stronger among younger women, women with lower income, and women with higher BMI. Similar results were observed among postmenopausal women, though only the continuous DASH and aHEI models were statistically significant. Conclusion: Healthy dietary patterns were associated with lower levels of oxidative stress.

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Sciences Steck, SE (corresponding author), Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, 915 Greene St 456, Columbia, SC 29208 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), NIEHS, Epidemiol Branch, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Fay W Boozman Coll Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, 4301 W Markham St, 820, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Winthrop P Rockefeller Canc Inst, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA. stecks@mailbox.sc.edu; ypark@uams.edu Milne, Ginger/D-7648-2014; Park, Yong-Moon/IWD-6389-2023; Sandler, Dale/E-5110-2019; Steck, Susan/G-5736-2013 Steck, Susan/0000-0002-3201-9537; PARK, YONG-MOON ("MARK")/0000-0002-5879-6879 National Institute of General Medical Sciences National Institute of General Medical Sciences(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)) No Statement Available 52 1 1 0 1 SPRINGER HEIDELBERG HEIDELBERG TIERGARTENSTRASSE 17, D-69121 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY 1436-6207 1436-6215 EUR J NUTR Eur. J. Nutr. MAR 2024 63 2 485 499 10.1007/s00394-023-03280-z http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00394-023-03280-z DEC 2023 15 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics LG4T5 38070016 2025-06-24 WOS:001118668700001 J Meringolo, L; Bonesi, M; Sicari, V; Rovito, S; Passalacqua, NG; Loizzo, MR; Tundis, R Meringolo, Luciano; Bonesi, Marco; Sicari, Vincenzo; Rovito, Simone; Passalacqua, Nicodemo Giuseppe; Loizzo, Monica Rosa; Tundis, Rosa Essential Oils and Extracts of *Juniperus macrocarpa* Sm. and *Juniperus oxycedrus* L.: Comparative Phytochemical Composition and Anti-Proliferative and Antioxidant Activities PLANTS-BASEL English Article *Juniperus*; phytochemicals; chemotaxonomy; antioxidant activity; anti-proliferative activity LEAF ESSENTIAL OILS; SUBSP OXYCEDRUS; SSP. OXYCEDRUS; SIBTH.; CUPRESSACEAE; BERRIES; BALL. In this work, we conducted a comparative phytochemical, chemotaxonomic, and biological study of essential oils (EOs) and extracts (ethyl acetate and methanol) obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus macrocarpa* and *J. oxycedrus*. The dominant compounds of *J. macrocarpa* EO, analysed by gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), are oc-pinene, sabinene, manoyl oxide, and germacrene D, whereas oc-pinene, limonene, (Z,E)-farnesol, beta-pinene, and gamma-cadinene are the most representative volatiles of *J. oxycedrus* EOs. A multivariate analysis of EOs, included a selection of literature data comparing our samples to samples of *J. oxycedrus/macrocarpa/deltoides* from the Mediterranean area, was performed. As evident by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analyses, apigenin, (-)-epicatechin, and luteolin were abundant in *J. oxycedrus* extracts, while gallic acid, kaempferol-3-O-glucoside, and protocatechuic acid were the dominant constituents of *J. macrocarpa* extracts. EOs and extracts have been investigated for their potential antioxidant properties and anti-proliferative activity against lung adenocarcinoma (A549), breast cancer (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231), and lung large cell carcinoma (COR-L23) human cell lines. The methanol and ethyl acetate extracts of *J. oxycedrus* exerted the most valuable antioxidant activity and exhibited the most

promising activity against the COR-L23 cell line with an IC50 of 26.0 and 39.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively, lower than that obtained with the positive control (IC50 of 45.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report highlighting the anti-proliferative activity of *J. oxycedrus* and *J. macrocarpa* extracts against this lung cancer cell line. Our results indicate that *J. oxycedrus* may be considered a source of natural compounds with antioxidant and anti-proliferative effects that could be suitable for future applications. [Meringolo, Luciano; Bonesi, Marco; Loizzo, Monica Rosa; Tundis, Rosa] Univ Calabria, Dept Pharm Hlth & Nutr Sci, I-87036 Arcavacata Di Rende, Italy; [Sicari, Vincenzo] Mediterranean Univ Reggio Calabria, Dept Agr Sci, I-89123 Reggio Di Calabria, Italy; [Rovito, Simone; Passalacqua, Nicodemo Giuseppe] Univ Calabria, Museum Nat Hist Calabria, I-87036 Arcavacata Di Rende, Italy; [Rovito, Simone; Passalacqua, Nicodemo Giuseppe] Univ Calabria, Bot Garden, I-87036 Arcavacata Di Rende, Italy University of Calabria; Universita Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria; University of Calabria; University of CalabriaTundis, R (corresponding author), Univ Calabria, Dept Pharm Hlth & Nutr Sci, I-87036 Arcavacata Di Rende, Italy. luciano2793@gmail.com; marco.bonesi@unical.it; vincenzo.sicari@unirc.it; simone.rovito@unical.it; nicodemo.passalacqua@unical.it; rosaloizzo@unical.it; rosa.tundis@unical.it ; Passalacqua, Nicodemo Giuseppe/A-2029-2008 Vincenzo, Sicari/0000-0001-7550-9571; Tundis, Rosa/0000-0002-3713-4403; Passalacqua, Nicodemo Giuseppe/0000-0002-4082-0973; Loizzo, Monica Rosa/0000-0002-6050-9357

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J Kefayat, A; Yuosefzadeh, M; Goli, P; Babayi, A; Rezaei, A;
 Esmaeil, N Kefayat, Amirhosein; Yuosefzadeh,
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 Nafiseh Phycocyanin C a Natural Product with
 Impressive Therapeutic Efficacy for Inhibition of Breast Tumors'
 Growth and Metastasis in Vivo MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER
 English Article

Phycocyanin C; Breast neoplasm; Metastasis MATRIX
 METALLOPROTEINASES; MOLECULAR-MECHANISMS; CANCER CELLS; APOPTOSIS;
 ANTIOXIDANT; COX-2; VITRO; CONSUMPTION; WINE Background: Several
 studies have reported the anticancer effect of phycocyanin C, a
 natural extract isolated from the algae *Arthrospira platensis*.
 However, its therapeutic effects on the growth of breast cancer
 and its metastasis have not been determined yet. Method: In this
 case-control study, we employed phycocyanin C for the treatment of
 4T1 breast tumor as an applicable experimental animal model for
 human mammary cancer and metastasis. BALB/c mice were injected
 subcutaneously (s.c) into the 4th abdominal mammary fat pad with 1
 $\times 10^6$ 4T1 cells. We randomly divided the mice into two groups;
 one group of mice were injected with PBS as the control, and the
 other group was intraperitoneally injected with phycocyanin C (80
 mg/kg daily for 20 days). Tumor growth and metastasis were
 assessed in both groups. Results: Phycocyanin C significantly

inhibited 4T1 breast tumors growth ($P < 0.05$). The mean tumors volumes at the control group were 2.73 times higher than those of the treatment group. In addition, phycocyanin C treatment could significantly inhibit the formation of metastasis colonies at vital organs like spleen, liver, and lung. Moreover, the survival rate of the tumor-bearing mice increased after about 22 days by phycocyanin C treatment in comparison with the control.

Conclusion: This is the first report demonstrating the anticancer effects of phycocyanin C on 4T1 breast tumor in vivo. Overall, our findings provided convincing evidence for the application of phycocyanin C as an anticancer therapeutic agent. [Kefayat, Amirhosein] Isfahan Univ Med Sci, Canc Prevent Res Ctr, Dept Oncol, Esfahan, Iran; [Yuosefzadeh, Mohadeseh; Goli, Parvin; Rezaei, Abbas; Esmaeil, Nafiseh] Isfahan Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Immunol, Esfahan, Iran; [Babayi, Alireza] Payame Noor Isfahan Univ, Dept Biol, Esfahan, Iran Isfahan University of Medical Sciences; Isfahan University of Medical Sciences Esmaeil, N (corresponding author), Isfahan Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Immunol, Esfahan, Iran. nafesm5@gmail.com Rezaei, Abbas/V-7925-2017; Kefayat, Amirhosein/W-6246-2019; Esmaeil, Nafiseh/AAA-3012-2020; Goli, Parvin/AAB-2950-2021 Kefayat, Amirhosein/0000-0002-0616-8870 Isfahan University of Medical Sciences [396520] Isfahan University of Medical Sciences (Shiraz University of Medical Science Isfahan University of Medical Sciences) This work was financially supported by Isfahan University of Medical Sciences (grant no. 396520).

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J Lee, IM; Shiroma, EJ; Lobelo, F; Puska, P; Blair, SN; Katzmarzyk, PT Lee, I-Min; Shiroma, Eric J.; Lobelo, Felipe; Puska, Pekka; Blair, Steven N.; Katzmarzyk, Peter T. Lancet Phys Activity Series Workin Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy LANCET English Article

ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; BREAST-CANCER; METAANALYSIS; RISK; SMOKING; POPULATION; INTENSITY; CHINA

Background Strong evidence shows that physical inactivity increases the risk of many adverse health conditions, including major non-communicable diseases such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and breast and colon cancers, and shortens life expectancy. Because much of the world's population is inactive, this link presents a major public health issue. We aimed to quantify the effect of physical inactivity on these major non-communicable diseases by estimating how much disease could be averted if inactive people were to become active and to estimate gain in life expectancy at the population level. Methods For our analysis of burden of disease, we calculated population attributable fractions (PAFs) associated with physical inactivity using conservative assumptions for each of the major non-communicable diseases, by country, to estimate how much disease

could be averted if physical inactivity were eliminated. We used life-table analysis to estimate gains in life expectancy of the population. Findings Worldwide, we estimate that physical inactivity causes 6% (ranging from 3.2% in southeast Asia to 7.8% in the eastern Mediterranean region) of the burden of disease from coronary heart disease, 7% (3.9-9.6) of type 2 diabetes, 10% (5.6-14.1) of breast cancer, and 10% (5.7-13.8) of colon cancer. Inactivity causes 9% (range 5.1-12.5) of premature mortality, or more than 5.3 million of the 57 million deaths that occurred worldwide in 2008. If inactivity were not eliminated, but decreased instead by 10% or 25%, more than 533 000 and more than 1.3 million deaths, respectively, could be averted every year. We estimated that elimination of physical inactivity would increase the life expectancy of the world's population by 0.68 (range 0.41-0.95) years. Interpretation Physical inactivity has a major health effect worldwide. Decrease in or removal of this unhealthy behaviour could improve health substantially. [Lee, I-Min]

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ilee@rics.bwh.harvard.edu Lobelo, R.L/AAB-2264-2021; Blair, Steven/AFU-2008-2022; Lee, I-Min/ABD-5409-2021; Shiroma, Eric/AAV-5487-2021; Reis, Rodrigo/F-7447-2012; Katzmarzyk, Peter/N-1974-2017; Loos, Ruth/Q-2862-2016; Owen, Neville/K-5986-2012; Parra, Diana/D-7633-2013; Kahlmeier, Sonja/B-8141-2014; Sallis, James F/D-3001-2014; Lambert, Estelle Victoria/G-5738-2017; Wells, Jonathan/A-4604-2009 Reis, Rodrigo/0000-0002-9872-9865; Goenka, Shifalika/0000-0001-6993-2883; Katzmarzyk, Peter/0000-0002-9280-6022; Guthold, Regina/0000-0003-3073-6468; Sarmiento, Olga L/0000-0002-9190-3568; Loos, Ruth/0000-0002-8532-5087; Owen, Neville/0000-0003-2784-4820; Parra, Diana/0000-0002-9797-6231; Kahlmeier, Sonja/0000-0001-6905-9244; Sallis, James F/0000-0003-2555-9452; Lambert, Estelle Victoria/0000-0003-4315-9153; Wells, Jonathan/0000-0003-0411-8025 US National Institutes of Health [CA154647, HL007575]; Louisiana Public Facilities Authority Endowed Chair in Nutrition; MRC [MC_U106188470] Funding Source: UKRI US National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Louisiana Public Facilities Authority Endowed Chair in Nutrition; MRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Medical Research Council UK (MRC)) The findings and

conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. I-ML was supported in part by grant CA154647 from the US National Institutes of Health. EJS was supported in part by grant HL007575 from the US National Institutes of Health. PTK was supported in part by the Louisiana Public Facilities Authority Endowed Chair in Nutrition. We thank Kenneth E Powell, Shane A Norris, and Beverly J Levine for reviewing a previous draft of the report and providing critical input. We thank several people for providing data to calculate the adjustment factor: David Batty, Kennet Harald, Duck-chul Lee, Charles E Matthews, Martin Shipley, Emmanuel Stamatakis, Xuemei Sui, and Nicholas J Wareham. We thank Jacob R Sattelmair and Kathleen Y Wolin for assisting with meta-analyses. 30 5724

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J Sansbury, LB; Wanke, K; Albert, PS; Kahle, L; Schatzkin, A; Lanza, E Sansbury, Leah B.; Wanke, Kay; Albert, Paul S.; Kahle, Lisa; Schatzkin, Arthur; Lanza, Elaine

Polyp Prevention Trial Study Grp The Effect of Strict Adherence to a High-Fiber, High-Fruit and -Vegetable, and Low-Fat Eating Pattern on Adenoma Recurrence AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY English Article

adenoma; colorectal neoplasms; dietary fiber; patient compliance; polyps COLON-CANCER; DIETARY FIBER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; RANDOMIZED TRIAL; RISK; INTERVENTION; PREVENTION Individual differences in dietary intake are thought to account for substantial variation in cancer incidence. However, there has been a consistent lack of effect for low-fat, high-fiber dietary interventions and risk of colorectal cancer. These inconsistencies may reflect the multistage process of cancer as well as the range and timing of dietary change. Another potential reason for the lack of effect is poor dietary adherence among participants in these trials. The authors examined the effect of strict adherence to a low-fat, high-fiber, high-fruit and -vegetable intervention over 4 years among participants (n = 1,905) in the US Polyp Prevention Trial (1991-1998) on colorectal adenoma recurrence. There was a wide range of individual variation in the level of compliance among intervention participants. The most adherent participants, defined as "super compliers" (n = 210), consistently reported that they met or exceeded each of the 3 dietary goals at all 4 annual visits. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to estimate the association between dietary adherence and adenoma recurrence. The authors observed a 35% reduced odds of adenoma recurrence among super compliers compared with controls (odds ratio = 0.65, 95% confidence interval: 0.47, 0.92). Findings suggest that high compliance with a low-fat, high-fiber diet is associated with reduced risk of adenoma recurrence. [Sansbury, Leah B.; Wanke, Kay; Albert, Paul S.; Kahle, Lisa; Schatzkin, Arthur; Lanza, Elaine; Polyp Prevention Trial Study Grp] Div Canc Control &

Populat Sci, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences Sansbury, LB (corresponding author), Div Canc Control & Populat Sci, 6130 Execut Blvd, Room 5106, Mail Stop Code 7324, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA. sansburl@mail.nih.gov Caan, Bette/0000-0002-5803-310X

National Cancer Institute Cancer National Cancer Institute Cancer (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) Author affiliations: Epidemiology and Genetics

Research Program, Division of Cancer Control and Populations Science, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (Leah B. Sansbury); Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (KayWanke); Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (Paul S. Albert); Information Management Services, Inc., Rockville, Maryland (Lisa Kahle); Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (Arthur Schatzkin); and Laboratory of Cancer Prevention, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (Elaine Lanza). The authors gratefully acknowledge the National Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program for their support during the analysis. They also thank Grace Lee for her contributions during preparation of this manuscript and the Polyp Prevention Trial Study Group (refer to the Appendix) for their outstanding contribution to this project. Conflict of interest: none declared.

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Muthupandian, Saravanan; Muzaffar, Muhammad; Myung, Woojae;
Nagarajan, Ahamarshan Jayaraman; Nagel, Gabriele; Naghavi, Pirouz;
Naik, Ganesh R.; Naik, Gurudatta; Naimzada, Mukhammad David;
Nainu, Firzan; Nangia, Vinay; Swamy, Sreenivas Narasimha;
Nascimento, Bruno Ramos; Nascimento, Gustavo G.; Naser, Abdallah
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Oancea, Bogdan; Obamiro, Kehinde O.; Odetokun, Ismail A.; Odogwu,
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Okonji, Osaretin Christabel; Okwute, Patrick Godwin; Olagunju,
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Rahman, Md. Mosfequr; Rahman, Mohammad Hifz Ur; Rahman, Mosiur;
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 2021 Fertility Forecasting Collaborators Global fertility in
 204 countries and territories, 1950-2021, with forecasts to 2100:
 a comprehensive demographic analysis for the Global Burden of
 Disease Study 2021 LANCET English Article

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH;
ECONOMIC-GROWTH; POPULATION; EDUCATION; IMPACT; EMPOWERMENT;
TRANSITION; POLICIES; OUTCOMES; AFRICA Background Accurate
assessments of current and future fertility-including overall
trends and changing population age structures across countries and
regions-are essential to help plan for the profound social,
economic, environmental, and geopolitical challenges that these
changes will bring. Estimates and projections of fertility are
necessary to inform policies involving resource and health-care
needs, labour supply, education, gender equality, and family
planning and support. The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and
Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2021 produced up-to-date and
comprehensive demographic assessments of key fertility indicators
at global, regional, and national levels from 1950 to 2021 and
forecast fertility metrics to 2100 based on a reference scenario
and key policy-dependent alternative scenarios. Methods To
estimate fertility indicators from 1950 to 2021, mixed-effects
regression models and spatiotemporal Gaussian process regression
were used to synthesise data from 8709 country-years of vital and
sample registrations, 1455 surveys and censuses, and 150 other
sources, and to generate age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for
5-year age groups from age 10 years to 54 years. ASFRs were summed
across age groups to produce estimates of total fertility rate
(TFR). Livebirths were calculated by multiplying ASFR and age-
specific female population, then summing across ages 10-54 years.
To forecast future fertility up to 2100, our Institute for Health
Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) forecasting model was based on
projections of completed cohort fertility at age 50 years (CCF50;
the average number of children born over time to females from a
specified birth cohort), which yields more stable and accurate
measures of fertility than directly modelling TFR. CCF50 was
modelled using an ensemble approach in which three sub-models
(with two, three, and four covariates variously consisting of
female educational attainment, contraceptive met need, population
density in habitable areas, and under-5 mortality) were given
equal weights, and analyses were conducted utilising the MR-BRT
(meta-regression-Bayesian, regularised, trimmed) tool. To capture
time-series trends in CCF50 not explained by these covariates, we
used a first-order autoregressive model on the residual term.
CCF50 as a proportion of each 5-year ASFR was predicted using a
linear mixed-effects model with fixed-effects covariates (female
educational attainment and contraceptive met need) and random
intercepts for geographical regions. Projected TFRs were then
computed for each calendar year as the sum of single-year ASFRs
across age groups. The reference forecast is our estimate of the
most likely fertility future given the model, past fertility,
forecasts of covariates, and historical relationships between
covariates and fertility. We additionally produced forecasts for
multiple alternative scenarios in each location: the UN
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education is achieved by
2030; the contraceptive met need SDG is achieved by 2030; pro-
natal policies are enacted to create supportive environments for
those who give birth; and the previous three scenarios combined.
Uncertainty from past data inputs and model estimation was
propagated throughout analyses by taking 1000 draws for past and
present fertility estimates and 500 draws for future forecasts
from the estimated distribution for each metric, with 95%
uncertainty intervals (UIs) given as the 2 center dot 5 and 97

center dot 5 percentiles of the draws. To evaluate the forecasting performance of our model and others, we computed skill values—a metric assessing gain in forecasting accuracy—by comparing predicted versus observed ASFRs from the past 15 years (2007–21). A positive skill metric indicates that the model being evaluated performs better than the baseline model (here, a simplified model holding 2007 values constant in the future), and a negative metric indicates that the evaluated model performs worse than baseline.

Findings During the period from 1950 to 2021, global TFR more than halved, from 4 center dot 84 (95% UI 4 center dot 63–5 center dot 06) to 2 center dot 23 (2 center dot 09–2 center dot 38). Global annual livebirths peaked in 2016 at 142 million (95% UI 137–147), declining to 129 million (121–138) in 2021. Fertility rates declined in all countries and territories since 1950, with TFR remaining above 2 center dot 1—canonically considered replacement-level fertility—in 94 (46 center dot 1%) countries and territories in 2021. This included 44 of 46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, which was the super-region with the largest share of livebirths in 2021 (29 center dot 2% [28 center dot 7–29 center dot 6]). 47 countries and territories in which lowest estimated fertility between 1950 and 2021 was below replacement experienced one or more subsequent years with higher fertility; only three of these locations rebounded above replacement levels. Future fertility rates were projected to continue to decline worldwide, reaching a global TFR of 1 center dot 83 (1 center dot 59–2 center dot 08) in 2050 and 1 center dot 59 (1 center dot 25–1 center dot 96) in 2100 under the reference scenario. The number of countries and territories with fertility rates remaining above replacement was forecast to be 49 (24 center dot 0%) in 2050 and only six (2 center dot 9%) in 2100, with three of these six countries included in the 2021 World Bank-defined low-income group, all located in the GBD super-region of sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion of livebirths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa was forecast to increase to more than half of the world's livebirths in 2100, to 41 center dot 3% (39 center dot 6–43 center dot 1) in 2050 and 54 center dot 3% (47 center dot 1–59 center dot 5) in 2100. The share of livebirths was projected to decline between 2021 and 2100 in most of the six other super-regions—decreasing, for example, in south Asia from 24 center dot 8% (23 center dot 7–25 center dot 8) in 2021 to 16 center dot 7% (14 center dot 3–19 center dot 1) in 2050 and 7 center dot 1% (4 center dot 4–10 center dot 1) in 2100—but was forecast to increase modestly in the north Africa and Middle East and high-income super-regions. Forecast estimates for the alternative combined scenario suggest that meeting SDG targets for education and contraceptive met need, as well as implementing pro-natal policies, would result in global TFRs of 1 center dot 65 (1 center dot 40–1 center dot 92) in 2050 and 1 center dot 62 (1 center dot 35–1 center dot 95) in 2100. The forecasting skill metric values for the IHME model were positive across all age groups, indicating that the model is better than the constant prediction. Interpretation Fertility is declining globally, with rates in more than half of all countries and territories in 2021 below replacement level. Trends since 2000 show considerable heterogeneity in the steepness of declines, and only a small number of countries experienced even a slight fertility rebound after their lowest observed rate, with none reaching replacement level. Additionally, the distribution of livebirths across the globe is shifting, with a greater proportion occurring in the

lowest-income countries. Future fertility rates will continue to decline worldwide and will remain low even under successful implementation of pro-natal policies. These changes will have far-reaching economic and societal consequences due to ageing populations and declining workforces in higher-income countries, combined with an increasing share of livebirths among the already poorest regions of the world. [Bhattacharjee, Natalia V.; Schumacher, Austin E.; Ahlstrom, Austin J.; Antony, Catherine M.; Aravkin, Aleksandr Y.; Bisignano, Catherine; Bliss, Elye; Brauer, Michael; Bryazka, Dana; Burkart, Katrin; Cao, Shujin; Chalek, Julian; Coberly, Kaleb; Comfort, Haley; Dalton, Bronte; Dirac, M. Ashworth; Duprey, Joe; Dwyer-Lindgren, Laura; Estep, Kara; Farmer, Sam; Feigin, Valery L.; Fuller, John E.; Haakenstad, Annie; Hay, Simon I.; Kassebaum, Nicholas J.; Kassel, Molly B.; Kim, Julie Sojin; Kinzel, Kasey E.; Larson, Heidi Jane; Lim, Stephen S.; Lindstedt, Paulina A.; Maass, Kelsey Lynn; May, Erin A.; McKowen, Wensel; McLaughlin, Susan A.; Mestrovic, Tomislav; Mokdad, Ali H.; Nguyen, QuynhAnh P.; Ozten, Yaz; Pease, Spencer A.; Pigott, David M.; Raggi, Cat; Robinson-Oden, Hannah Elizabeth; Saqib, Haaris; Shaw, David H.; Smith, Georgia; Sorensen, Reed J. D.; Verghese, Nicholas Alexander; Vos, Theo; Wang, Denny; Watson, Stefanie; Weaver, Marcia R.; Wells, Katherine M.; Yuan, Chun-Wei; Zhang, Meixin; Murray, Christopher J. L.; Smith, Amanda E.; Vollset, Stein Emil] Univ Washington, Inst Hlth Metr & Evaluat, Seattle, WA 98195 USA; [Ahlstrom, Austin J.; Aravkin, Aleksandr Y.] Univ Washington, Dept Appl Math, Seattle, WA USA; [Aravkin, Aleksandr Y.; Burkart, Katrin; Dirac, M. Ashworth; Dwyer-Lindgren, Laura; Hay, Simon I.; Kassebaum, Nicholas J.; Kim, Julie Sojin; Lim, Stephen S.; Mokdad, Ali H.; Pigott, David M.; Vos, Theo; Weaver, Marcia R.; Murray, Christopher J. L.; Vollset, Stein Emil] Univ Washington, Dept Hlth Metr Sci, Sch Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Chahine, Yaacoub] Univ Washington, Dept Internal Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Chahine, Yaacoub] Univ Washington, Dept Cardiol, Seattle, WA USA; [Dirac, M. Ashworth] Univ Washington, Dept Family Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Kalani, Rizwan] Univ Washington, Dept Neurol, Seattle, WA USA; [Kassebaum, Nicholas J.; Krishnamoorthy, Vijay] Univ Washington, Dept Anesthesiol & Pain Med, Seattle, WA USA; [Morrison, Shane Douglas] Univ Washington, Div Plast & Reconstruct Surg, Seattle, WA USA; [Sorensen, Reed J. D.] Univ Washington, Dept Global Hlth, Seattle, WA USA; [Aali, Amirali; Rahnavard, Niloufar] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Fac Med, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Bardideh, Erfan] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dent Res Ctr, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Ghorbani, Mahsa] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Orthodont Dept, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Morovatdar, Negar] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Clin Res Dev Unit, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Pourali, Ghazaleh] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Metab Syndrome Res Ctr, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Pourali, Ghazaleh] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Int UNESCO Ctr Hlth Related Basic Sci & Human Nut, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Sahebkar, Amirhossein] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Appl Biomed Res Ctr, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Sahebkar, Amirhossein] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Biotechnol Res Ctr, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Zafari, Nima] Mashhad Univ Med Sci, Dept Med Genet, Mashhad, Razavi Khorasan, Iran; [Abate, Yohannes Habtegiorgis] Aleta Wondo Hosp, Dept Clin Governance & Qual Improvement, Aleta Wondo, Ethiopia; [Abbasgholizadeh, Rouzbeh] Univ Calif Los Angeles, Doheny Eye Inst, Pasadena, CA USA; [Abbasian, Mohammadreza] Harvard Univ, Dept Orthoped Surg, Boston, MA USA; [Aly, Safwat] Harvard Univ,

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Lahore; University of Lahore; University of Lahore; University of

Lahore; University of Lahore; Johns Hopkins University; Johns Hopkins Medicine; Johns Hopkins Aramco Healthcare; Indiana University System; Indiana University Bloomington; University of Nigeria; Universidad de la Costa; Universidad de Cartagena; Umm Al-Qura University; Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Boston Children's Hospital; Lingnan University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Isfahan University of Medical Sciences; Isfahan University of Medical Sciences; Isfahan University of Medical Sciences; Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences (BMSU); James Cook University; James Cook University; African Population & Health Research Centre; University of Jos; University of Jos; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Carol Davila University of Medicine & Pharmacy; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; University of Queensland; Royal Brisbane & Women's Hospital; Technical University of Berlin; Bucharest University of Economic Studies; Bucharest University of Economic Studies; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jodhpur; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bhubaneswar; La Trobe University; La Trobe University; Zahedan University of Medical Sciences; Sebelas Maret University; Guilan University of Medical Sciences; Guilan University of Medical Sciences; Guilan University of Medical Sciences; Jamia Millia Islamia; Jamia Hamdard University; Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University (IMSIU); Charles Sturt University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Beni Suef University; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; i3S - Instituto de Investigacao e Inovacao em Saude, Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; University of Ilorin; University of Ilorin; University of Ilorin; Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS); University of Geneva; Dalarna University; Russian Academy of Sciences; Russian Academy of Sciences; Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology; Sultan Qaboos University; Umea University; Umea University; Ministry of Health & Medical Education (MOHME); Ministry of Health & Medical Education (MOHME); University of California System; University of California San Francisco; University of California System; University of California San Francisco; University of California System; University of California San Francisco; Cabrini Health; Jimma University; Jimma University; Jimma University; University of Nigeria; University of Nigeria; Philadelphia

University Jordan; University of Leicester; University of Leicester; Western University (University of Western Ontario); University Western Ontario Hospital; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); October 6 University (O6U); Gomul University; University of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Medicine; Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia; University of Canberra; Nanjing University of Science & Technology; University of Copenhagen; Bispebjerg Hospital; Copenhagen University Hospital; Houston Methodist; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); Flinders University South Australia; Flinders University South Australia; Flinders University South Australia; Flinders University South Australia; Flinders University South Australia; Flinders University South Australia; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; Universidade Anhembi Morumbi; Monash University; Medical University Lodz; Polish Mother's Memorial Hospital - Research Institute; University of Southampton; University of Southampton; Federation University Australia; University of New England; Bangladesh University of Health Sciences (BUHS); Batman University; University of Auckland; University of Eastern Piedmont Amedeo Avogadro; State University System of Florida; University of Florida; State University System of Florida; University of Florida; State University System of Florida; University of Florida; University of the Gambia; Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Universidade de Coimbra; Universidade de Coimbra; Universidade de Coimbra; Imperial College London; Imperial College London; Imperial College London; Imperial College London; Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE); University of Nevada Las Vegas; Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE); University of Nevada Las Vegas; University of Munster; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; Shiraz University of Medical Science; International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR); International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR); State University System of Florida; University of Florida; Universidad El Bosque; Universidad El Bosque; Arba Minch University; Arba Minch University; Arba Minch University; Krishna Vishwa Vidyapeeth; Yale University; Yale University; Yale University; University of West Attica; Universidade de Sao Paulo; Universidade de Sao Paulo; Universidade de Sao Paulo; Corvinus University Budapest; University of the Philippines System; University of the Philippines Manila; Brown University; Brown University; Universidade Catolica Portuguesa; North Dakota State University Fargo; University of Massachusetts System; St. John's National Academy of Health Sciences; Chandigarh University; Chandigarh University; Central University of Punjab; Central University of Punjab; Guru Nanak Dev University; Guru Nanak Dev University; Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research (IPGMER), Kolkata; Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research (IPGMER), Kolkata; Sydney Local Health District; University of Botswana; University of Bergen; University of Bergen; University

of Oslo; University of Witwatersrand; American University of Sharjah; Ministry of Health - Turkey; Universite Ferhat Abbas Setif; Universite Ferhat Abbas Setif; State University System of Florida; University of Florida; University of British Columbia; University of British Columbia; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; IRCCS Policlinico Gemelli; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; IRCCS Policlinico Gemelli; University of Jordan; University of Waterloo; University of Medicine & Pharmacy of Craiova; Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica; Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica; University of Bologna; University of Bologna; University of Bologna; Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna; ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII; Universidad Nacional de Colombia; University of Udine; Sapienza University Rome; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; University of Trieste; Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC); Australian Catholic University; University of Hong Kong; University of Hong Kong; University of Hong Kong; University of Hong Kong; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE); Hallym University; Erasmus University Rotterdam; Erasmus MC; University of Toronto; Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University); Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College Wardha; Dr DY Patil Vidyapeeth Pune; Dr D Y Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre; University of Zambia; Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences - Peking Union Medical College; Peking Union Medical College; Fu Wai Hospital - CAMS; University of Texas System; University of Texas Austin; Southern Medical University - China; Southern Medical University - China; Central Taiwan University Science & Technology; Virginia Commonwealth University; Yonsei University; Yonsei University Health System; Yonsei University; National University of Singapore; National University of Singapore; Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Science; Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Science; Saveetha Dental College & Hospital; Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University); Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College Wardha; Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMCH) Vellore; Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMCH) Vellore; Vietnam National University Hanoi (VNU Hanoi) System; VNU International School (VNU-IS); University of London; University College London; University of London; University College London; University of Pennsylvania; University of Pennsylvania; University of Pennsylvania; University of Milan; University of Sannio; Universidade Nova de Lisboa; University of California System; University of California San Diego; University of Bergen; Haukeland University Hospital; Ahmadu Bello University; Ahmadu Bello University; Ahmadu Bello University; University of Milan; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; Aga Khan University; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Tabriz University of Medical Science; Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; Aristotle

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Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences; University of Lincoln; Coventry University; Coventry University; University of Tehran; IRCCS Fondazione Pascale; Universidade Federal de Sergipe; Morehouse School of Medicine; Emory University; Emory University; Torrens University Australia; Torrens University Australia; Auckland University of Technology; Research Center of Neurology; University of Ottawa; University of Milano-Bicocca; University of Nicosia; Kaiser Permanente; A.T. Still University of Health Sciences; Berlin Institute of Health; Free University of Berlin; Humboldt University of Berlin; Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin; Berlin Institute of Health; Free University of Berlin; Humboldt University of Berlin; Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin; Berlin Institute of Health; Free University of Berlin; Humboldt University of Berlin; Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin; National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine; D. F. Chebotarev Institute of Gerontology of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine; Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology; University of L'Aquila; Murdoch Children's Research Institute; Kobe University; Semmelweis University; Semmelweis University; Semmelweis University; Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania; Salahaddin University; Cihan University-Erbil; Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Nagpur; Federation University Australia; Universidad Autonoma de Chile; Delhi Technological University; State University System of Florida; Florida International University; Curtin University; Curtin University; Curtin University; Islamic Azad University; Islamic Azad University; University of Southern California; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute for Research in Reproductive & Child Health (NIRRH); World Health Organization; Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University; University of Adelaide; University of Siena; University of Siena; University of Birmingham; University of Birmingham; Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences; Urmia University of Medical Sciences; Urmia University of Medical Sciences; Urmia University of Medical Sciences; Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences; University of Oklahoma System; University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; Hokkaido University; Hokkaido University; Universidade de Sao Paulo; Stanford University; Charles University Prague; Anhui Medical University; University of Sulimanyah; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; University of Peradeniya; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); Torrens University Australia; Deakin University; Dublin City University; Macquarie University; Macquarie University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Kufa; Berlin Institute of Health; Robert Koch Institute; Arabian Gulf University; Arabian Gulf University; Capital Medical University; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Western Australia; Perron Institute for Neurological & Translational Science; University of Rajshahi; University of Rajshahi; University of Barcelona; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Al Azhar University; University of Dhaka; University of Dhaka; Murdoch University; Iran University of Medical Sciences; University of New Brunswick; Murdoch University; Shahrekord University Medical Sciences; Shahrekord University

Medical Sciences; Shahrekord University Medical Sciences;
University of Wroclaw; University of Wroclaw; Georgetown
University; Universidad Autonoma de Manizales; London South Bank
University; Taiz University; Taiz University; Nankai University;
University of Tokyo; University of Tokyo; Hanoi Medical
University; Yokohama City University; National Institutes of
Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Human Genome Research Institute
(NHGRI); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; Texas A&M
University System; Texas A&M University College Station;
University of Wollongong; Duy Tan University; Duy Tan University;
Duy Tan University; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Faculte de
Medecine de Tunis (FMT); China Medical University Taiwan; China
Medical University Taiwan; China Medical University Taiwan;
Tsinghua University; Chinese University of Hong Kong; University
of Zakho; Taipei Medical University; Taipei Medical University;
Taipei Medical University; Taipei Medical University; Taipei
Medical University; Asia University Taiwan; City University of New
York (CUNY) System; University of Ibadan; University College
Hospital, Ibadan; University of Ibadan; University College
Hospital, Ibadan; University of Ibadan; University College
Hospital, Ibadan; University of Belgrade; University of Belgrade;
University of Belgrade; University of Kragujevac; Indian Council
of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute for Research
in Tuberculosis (NIRT); University of Asia Pacific (UAP); AIMST
University; The University of Osaka; University of Tsukuba;
University of London; London School of Hygiene & Tropical
Medicine; University of London; London School of Hygiene &
Tropical Medicine; University of London; London School of Hygiene
& Tropical Medicine; Karpagam Academy of Higher Education (KAHE);
Dr DY Patil Vidyapeeth Pune; Dr DY Patil Vidyapeeth Pune;
Universite Paris Saclay; Ministry of Health - Bahrain; Ministry of
Health - Bahrain; University of Texas System; UTMD Anderson Cancer
Center; Riga Stradins University; Shaanxi University of
Technology; University of Puerto Rico; University of Puerto Rico
Medical Sciences Campus; Boston University; Boston University;
Banaras Hindu University (BHU); University of Melbourne;
University of Melbourne; Islamic Azad University; Ruprecht Karls
University Heidelberg; University of Opole; University of Tartu;
University of California System; University of California
Berkeley; University College Cork; King Faisal University;
Maastricht University; University of Ghana; Panjab University;
Panjab University; Panjab University; Panjab University; Hofstra
University; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein College of
Medicine; Majmaah University; University of Oulu; Mayo Clinic;
Mayo Clinic; Mayo Clinic; Swinburne University of Technology;
Arizona State University; Arizona State University-Downtown
Phoenix; Amity University Noida; Amity University Noida; Amity
University Noida; Abu Dhabi University; Mazandaran University of
Medical Sciences; Kerman University of Medical Sciences; Seoul
National University (SNU); Seoul National University (SNU);
Sheffield Hallam University; University System of Ohio; Ohio
University; Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences;
Pasteur Network; Pasteur Institute of Iran; Inland Norway
University of Applied Sciences; Hawassa University; University of
Gondar; University of Gondar; Harvard University; Massachusetts
Institute of Technology (MIT); Broad Institute; Kristiania
University College; Tulane University; Oslo Metropolitan
University (OsloMet); Utrecht University; Utrecht University;

Kharkiv National Medical University; Kharkiv National Medical University; Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE); Duke University; Universite de Montreal; Universite de Montreal; Gazi University; University Ha'il; University of Eastern Finland; University of Eastern Finland Hospital; Kuopio University Hospital; University of Eastern Finland; Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University; Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University; North South University (NSU); McMaster University; McMaster University; National Research & Innovation Agency of Indonesia (BRIN); City St Georges, University of London; City, University of London; University of Indonesia; University of Indonesia; University of Massachusetts System; University of Massachusetts Boston; University of London; London School Economics & Political Science; University of Milan; University of Oxford; University of South Africa; University Brunei Darussalam; University Brunei Darussalam; European University Cyprus; University of Genoa; University of Regensburg; Linkoping University; Uppsala University; Uppsala University; Uppsala University Hospital; Father Muller Medical College; Monash University; Hochiminh City University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Hochiminh City University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Hochiminh City University of Medicine & Pharmacy; Ajou University; Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU); Korea University; Mekelle University; Mekelle University; University Brunei Darussalam; University of Groningen; University of Groningen; University of Groningen; University of Groningen; National Taiwan Normal University; Asbestos Diseases Research Institute; Radboud University Nijmegen; University of Technology Sydney; University of Sydney; Centenary Institute; Peking University; Peking University; Peking University; Sun Yat Sen University; Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut fur Ernahrungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbrücke (DIfE); German Center for Diabetes Research (DZD); University of Zaragoza; National Research Centre for the Working Environment; Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University; Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University; George Emil Palade University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science, & Technology of Targu Mures; Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora; Chinese Center for Disease Control & Prevention; University of West England; Pomeranian Medical University; Pomeranian Medical University; Universidade do Porto; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Ministry of Health & Population - Egypt; Babol University of Medical Sciences; Babol University of Medical Sciences; Taibah University; Dayanand Medical College & Hospital; Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University; University of Queensland; Cedars Sinai Medical Center; Institut Polytechnique de Paris; ENSTA; University of Milan; Golestan University of Medical Sciences; Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México; Pan American Health Organization; Instituto Federal do Ceará (IFCE); Universidad de Concepción; Universidad de Concepción; Bahauddin Zakariya University; Curtin University Malaysia; Monash University; Monash University Malaysia; Shahroud University Medical Sciences; University of Louisville; Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU); Aarhus University; Danish National Environmental Research Institute; Queensland University of Technology (QUT); Queensland Health; Arba Minch University; Kantonsspital St. Gallen; University of Cape Town; University of Cape Town; University of Helsinki; Helsinki University Central Hospital; University of Helsinki; Helsinki University Central

Hospital; University of Helsinki; University of Helsinki;
University North - Croatia; University Kelaniya; University
Kelaniya; University of Colombo; Colombo North Teaching Hospital;
University of Colombo; Colombo North Teaching Hospital; Loyola
University Chicago; Northwestern University; Northwestern
University; Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation (PIRE);
Kyrgyz State Medical Academy; Ministry of Health - Kyrgyzstan;
Federal Ministry of Health - Ethiopia (FMOH); University of the
Sunshine Coast; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Istituto
di Fisiologia Clinica (IFC-CNR); IRCCS Burlo Garofolo; Kurdistan
University of Medical Sciences; King Abdullah University of
Science & Technology; Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz; Universidade Federal
de Pernambuco; Chalmers University of Technology; Tarbiat Modares
University; Wacław Dabrowski Institute of Biotechnology of
Agricultural & Food; University of Patras; University of Thessaly;
University of Thessaly; Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social;
Universidad de Colima; Grigore T Popa University of Medicine &
Pharmacy; Grigore T Popa University of Medicine & Pharmacy;
Regional Institute of Oncology IASI; Regional Institute of
Oncology IASI; Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Science;
Saveetha Dental College & Hospital; Seoul National University
(SNU); Ulm University; University of Alabama System; University of
Alabama Birmingham; University of Alabama System; University of
Alabama Birmingham; University of Alabama System; University of
Alabama Birmingham; University of Alabama System; University of
Alabama Birmingham; Moscow Institute of Physics & Technology;
Moscow Institute of Physics & Technology; Kursk State Medical
University; Universitas Hasanuddin; Suraj Eye Institute; National
University of Singapore; Isra University; University of Central
Punjab; Makerere University; West Virginia University; Sidi
Mohamed Ben Abdellah University of Fez; Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah
University of Fez; Bahir Dar University; University of Yaounde I;
State University System of Florida; University of South Florida;
National Cancer Center - Japan; St. Luke's International Hospital;
International Islamic University, Pakistan; University of Toronto;
Centre for Addiction & Mental Health - Canada; University Hospital
of Heraklion; University of Crete; University of Crete; South
African Medical Research Council; University of Teesside;
University of Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia; Keio University;
University of Bucharest; University of Bucharest; University of
Minnesota System; University of Minnesota Twin Cities; University
of Minnesota System; University of Minnesota Twin Cities;
University of Minnesota System; University of Minnesota Twin
Cities; Ollscoil na Gaillimhe-University of Galway; University of
Lagos; Utah System of Higher Education; University of Utah; Kyung
Hee University; Kyung Hee University; University of the Western
Cape; University of Lagos; University of Lagos; McMaster
University; Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; University of
Rome Tor Vergata; Medical University of Warsaw; Medical University
of Warsaw; University of Port Harcourt; Autonomous University of
Madrid; Universidad de Las Americas - Ecuador; Western Sydney
University; University of Sydney; University of Sydney; Western
Sydney University; University of Kwazulu Natal; HSE University
(National Research University Higher School of Economics); HSE
University (National Research University Higher School of
Economics); Central South University; JSS Academy of Higher
Education & Research; JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research;

University of Tasmania; Menzies Institute for Medical Research; Babes Bolyai University from Cluj; University of Nottingham; University of Nottingham; University of Bern; University of Bern; Yonsei University; Yonsei University Health System; Rutgers University System; Rutgers University New Brunswick; University of Turin; A.O.U. Citta della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; Charotar University of Science & Technology - Charusat; University of Edinburgh; University of Edinburgh; University of Edinburgh; University of Leeds; Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Science; Tribhuvan University; Tribhuvan University; National Research Institute for Biological Sciences; IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi Onlus; Hubei University of Medicine; Hubei University of Medicine; Ateneo de Manila University; University of New South Wales Sydney; Curtin University; Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH); Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein; International Institute for Population Sciences; Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS; University Diego Portales; University of Glasgow; Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS); Assistance Publique Hopitaux Paris (APHP); Universite Paris Cite; Hopital Universitaire Necker-Enfants Malades - APHP; Tomsk Polytechnic University; Russian Academy of Sciences; Tomsk National Research Medical Center; Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk; University of Mississippi; Universidad ICESI; Institute of Liver & Biliary Sciences (ILBS); JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; Cihan University Sulaimaniya; Cihan University Sulaimaniya; State University System of Florida; University of Central Florida; University of California System; University of California Irvine; Cihan University Sulaimaniya; Federation University Australia; Lorestan University of Medical Sciences; Lorestan University of Medical Sciences; IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna; Birjand University of Medical Sciences; Stanford University; McGill University; Agios Pharmaceuticals; Indian Institute of Technology System (IIT System); Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Mandi; Andhra University; Soran University; Khulna University of Engineering & Technology (KUET); University of Chicago; Public Health England; State University of New York (SUNY) System; SUNY Delhi; SUNY Community College; King Abdulaziz University; Masaryk University Brno; Masaryk University Brno; University of Duisburg Essen; Universidad de Antioquia; Chulalongkorn University; Utkal University; Quest International University Perak; Corporacion Colombiana de Investigacion Agropecuaria, AGROSAVIA; Universidade Presidente Antonio Carlos; National Institute of Medical Research; University of Washington; University of Washington Seattle; Institute for Health Metrics & Evaluation; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Multimedia University; Universiteti i Prishtines; Fahrenheit Universities; Medical University Gdansk; Mahsa University; COMSATS University Islamabad (CUI); Deakin University; University of Munich; Universitat Kassel; University of Southern Denmark; Marshall University; University of Freiburg; Bournemouth University; Australian National University; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Columbia University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; KU Leuven; University of Munich; AIMST University; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH

National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI); Alborz University of Medical Sciences; Universidad del Azuay; Yenepoya (Deemed to be University); Universite Libre de Bruxelles; Clemson University; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Al Azhar University; Yenepoya (Deemed to be University); Tufts University; Japan Institute for Health Security (JIHS); National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID); Finnish Institute of Occupational Health; Medical University Sofia; University of Sofia; University of Cambridge; Quaid I Azam University; Cooper Institute; Erasmus University Rotterdam; Erasmus University Rotterdam - Excl Erasmus MC; Instituto Politecnico da Guarda; Universidade da Beira Interior; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bhopal; Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU); Touro University; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; International Medical University Malaysia; Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER) - Bhopal; Kandahar University; Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University; Democritus University of Thrace; Deakin University; Monash University; Monash University Malaysia; Xiamen University; Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); ICMR - National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE); Charles Sturt University; Griffith University; Cornell University; Cornell University; University of Colorado System; University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus; University of Valencia; Islamic Azad University; Islamic Azad University; University of Illinois System; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences; University of Nebraska System; University of Nebraska Medical Center; Khulna University; Chinese Academy of Sciences; University of Texas System; University of Texas Medical Branch Galveston; Alfaisal University; Ariel University; University of Ghana; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Raipur; Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham; Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Kochi; Czech Technical University Prague; Universitas Sam Ratulangi; University of South Australia; Moscow Institute of Physics & Technology; University of Calgary; University of Calgary; Indiana University System; Indiana University Indianapolis; Can Tho University; Dalhousie University; George Mason University; Asian University for Women; University of Victoria; University of Exeter; University of Karachi; University West Indies Mona Jamaica; University West Indies Saint Augustine; University of Bahrain; University of Debrecen; UKK Institute; Tampere University; Bharathiar University; Manonmaniam Sundaranar University; Banasthali Vidyapith; Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HUTECH); University of London; King's College London; Lebanese American University; Xuzhou Medical University; Capital Medical University; Capital Medical University; Rajarata University of Sri Lanka; Rajarata University of Sri Lanka; Xi'an Jiaotong University; Naresuan University; University of Colombo; Medical University of Innsbruck; Michigan State University; Zhejiang University; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Nanjing University; Chinese Academy of Sciences; University of Science & Technology of China, CAS; University of Rochester; George Institute for Global Health; Alberta Health Services (AHS); University of Calgary; Juntendo University; Juntendo University; Semnan University of Medical Sciences; Chinese Center for Disease Control & Prevention; National Center for Chronic & Noncommunicable Disease Control & Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control & Prevention; King Faisal Specialist Hospital &

Research Center; Trinity College Dublin; Trinity College Dublin;
National Center for Neurology & Psychiatry - Japan; Jackson State
University; Universiti Putra Malaysia; Wuhan University; Hodeidah
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Science & Technology; Southern University of Science & Technology;
Yunnan University; Universiti Sains Malaysia Hay, SI
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2021; Ali, Abid/J-6171-2016; Jokar, Mohammad/HII-5381-2022; KHAN,
Ikram/F-2657-2013; Talukder, Ashis/AAW-4512-2021; Cembranel,
Francieli/F-5788-2017; Naohiro, Yonemoto/Y-3761-2019; Hamdy, Prof.
Nadia/AAB-6087-2021; Altaf, Awais/AGN-2642-2022; DAHIRU,
Tukur/ABD-9603-2020; Raeisi Shahraki, hadi/AAL-9981-2020; Hasan,
Syed Shahzad/V-9082-2018; Karajizadeh, Mehrdad/ABI-7818-2020;
Banach, Maciej/A-1271-2009; Ligade, Virendra/ABF-6863-2020;
Sarode, Sachin/I-5048-2014; Aremu, Abdulfatai/ITT-0338-2023;
Oliveira, Glaucia/Y-2515-2019; Alhassan, Robert/KVA-7352-2024;
Khan, Moien/LHA-2927-2024; Meretoja, Atte/G-7381-2014; Akkaif,
Mohammed/AAN-3547-2021; hafsheja, abdollah/AAF-6931-2019; Zyoud,
Samer/AAD-8400-2022; Asgary, Saeed/E-4744-2011; Lozano, Rafael/T-
5352-2018; Mahesh, P/R-1184-2019; Carreras, Giulia/K-1427-2016;
Manla, Yosef/GLT-3140-2022; Aluh, Deborah/G-3850-2019; Boachie,
Micheal/N-5240-2019; keykhaei, mohammad/AAM-4467-2021; Geda,
Yohannes/X-8117-2018; Zandi, Milad/Q-1167-2018; Kuitunen,
Ilari/HTR-6418-2023; Pestell, Richard/JQW-3484-2023; Oguta,
James/AAW-6211-2020; Sadee, Bashdar/ABF-1805-2021; Andrei,
Tudorel/U-6307-2019; Christopher, DJ/R-1479-2019; Aruleba,
Raphael/V-1542-2019; Ahmad, Danish/KBC-2946-2024; al-amer,
rasmieh/ABI-0168-2022; Shool, Sina/GLS-3747-2022; Barone-Adesi,
Francesco/ABG-1580-2020; Malakan Rad, Elaheh/K-3404-2016;
Abubakar, Bilyaminu/AAC-5821-2019; Shastry, Dr Rajesh/T-1598-2019;
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Atout, Maha/ABG-4160-2021; GUPTA, SAPNA/ABG-1042-2021; Sarkar,
Tanmay/AAL-7513-2021; Metanat, Pouya/KZU-0693-2024; Al-Eyadhy,
Ayman/AAQ-1411-2021; Buendia, Jefferson/AAV-9804-2020; Kisa,
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Renjulal/AAI-3013-2021; Barchitta, Martina/A-1362-2015; Ancuceanu,
Robert/AEN-8820-2022; Kumar, Harish/MTA-0374-2025; Habibzadeh,
Farrokh/ABA-5286-2021; Chen, An-Tian/GRN-8901-2022; Watson,
Stephanie/ABE-5488-2020; Arooj, Mahwish/HSE-4956-2023; Michalek,
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Duraismy, Senbagam/K-2475-2019; Shuja, Kanwar Hamza/AAP-8718-
2020; Bai, Ruhai/KVY-2576-2024; Wafa, Hatem/AAP-1792-2020;

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the Paleo diet safe for health and the environment? SCIENCE
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Sustainable diet; Chronic disease;
Relative risk; Carbon footprint; Water footprint GREENHOUSE-GAS
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NUTRITIONAL QUALITY; WATER FOOTPRINT; PATTERN SCORES; ALL-CAUSE

It is no secret that the world is facing the challenge of
transitioning to healthy diets, which link human and planetary
health and the economy. Among the wide variety of diets,
Palaeolithic diet has become so popular in social media. The main
goal of this study is to evaluate the environmental and health
sustainability of the Paleo diet, incorporating the health
dimension to the economic, nutritional, and environmental
indicators. Results were compared with those of the other dietary
patterns in Spain: Mediterranean Diet (MD), Southern European
Atlantic Diet (SEAD) and the Spanish Dietary Guidelines (NAOS). It
was concluded that the Paleo diet is a diet low in carbohydrates
(24.5% of energy intake) and high in protein (29.6% of energy
intake), cholesterol (835 mg.day⁻¹) and polyunsaturated fatty
acids (15.3% of energy intake). The diet quality score was 260, a
result above the recommended. Regarding the health assessment of
the food categories that contribute most to the Paleo diet,
vegetables and fruits were associated with a lower risk of
cardiovascular disease (CVD), type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D),
colorectal cancer (CRCA), obesity and stroke. The opposite result
was observed for red meat. Fish and seafood, as well as poultry,
were associated with a relative risk higher than one for T2D and
obesity, but not for CVD, CRCA or stroke. Based on the economic
assessment, a higher dietary cost was estimated for Paleo diet
(8.6(sic).person⁻¹.day⁻¹). The environmental metrics in terms
of carbon footprint (CF) and water footprint (WF) were estimated
in 5.44 kg CO₂.person⁻¹.day⁻¹ and 3499 L.person⁻¹.day⁻¹
respectively, a worse environmental profile than that of MD, SEAD
and NAOS. Environmental and health sustainability assessments can
help policy makers set targets for improving dietary guidelines at
national level. They are recognized as a very useful tool to guide
citizens towards the most appropriate diet. (C) 2021 Elsevier B.V.
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2-Cinnamamidobenzamides; 2-(3-
Phenylpropiolamido)benzamides; 2-(3-Phenylpropanamido)benzamides;
Antiproliferative activity; Apoptosis TUBULIN; CELLS Several
new benzamides 4a-q were synthesized by stirring in pyridine the
acid chlorides 3a-q with the appropriate anthranilamide
derivatives 2a-g. Some of the synthesized compounds were evaluated
for their in vitro antiproliferative activity against a panel of 5
human cell lines (K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cells,
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Technol, Palermo, Italy; [Carollo, Anna] ISMETT Mediterranean Inst Transplantat & Adv Spec, Serv Farm Clin, Palermo, Italy; [Bai, Ruoli; Hamel, Ernest] NCI, Screening Technol Branch, Dev Therapeut Program, Div Canc Treatment & Diag, Frederick Natl Lab Canc, Frederick, MD 21702 USA IRCCS Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione (ISMETT); IRCCS Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione (ISMETT); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research; NIH Division of Cancer Treatment & Diagnosis Raffa, D (corresponding author), Dipartimento Sci Tecnol Biol Chim & Farmaceut, Via Archirafi 32, I-90123 Palermo, Italy. demetrio.raffa@unipa.it; benedetta.maggio@unipa.it

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red algae; *Jania rubens*; biochemical analysis; antimicrobial; antioxidant; cytotoxic; human colon cancer cells

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Colorectal cancer (CRC) is ranked the second most lethal type of tumor globally. Thus, developing novel anti-cancer therapeutics that are less aggressive and more potent is needed. Recently, natural bioactive molecules are gaining interest as complementary and supportive antineoplastic treatments due to their safety, effectiveness, and low cost. *Jania rubens* (*J. rubens*) is a red coral seaweed abundant in the Mediterranean and bears a significant pharmacological essence. Despite its therapeutic potential, the natural biomolecules extracted from this alga are poorly identified. In this study, the proximal analysis revealed high levels of total ash content (66%), 11.3% proteins, 14.5% carbohydrates, and only 4.5% lipids. The elemental identification showed magnesium and calcium were high among its macro minerals, (24 +/- 0.5 mg/g) and (33 +/- 0.5 mg/g), respectively. The Chlorophyll of *J. rubens* was dominated by other

pigments with (0.82 +/- 0.02 mg/g). A 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay identified effective antioxidant activity in various *J. rubens* extracts. More importantly, a 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) tetrazolium reduction and wound healing assays indicate that organic extracts from *J. rubens* significantly counteract the proliferation of colon cancer cell lines (HCT-116 and HT-29) and inhibit their migratory and metastatic properties in a dose and time-dependent manner. Overall, this study provides insight into the physicochemical properties of red seaweed, *J. rubens*, and identifies its significant antioxidant, cytotoxic, and anti-migratory potential on two colorectal cell lines, HCT-116 and HT-29. [Rifi, Mariam; AlMonla, Reem; Fajloun, Ziad; Kouzayha, Achraf; Mawlawi, Hiba; Dassouki, Zeina] Lebanese Univ, AZM Ctr Res Biotechnol & Its Applicat, Doctoral Sch Sci & Technol, Lab Appl Biotechnol LBA3B, Tripoli 1300, Lebanon; [Radwan, Zeina; El-Sabban, Marwan] Amer Univ Beirut, Fac Med, Dept Anat Cell Biol & Physiol Sci, Beirut 11072020, Lebanon; [Fajloun, Ziad; Dassouki, Zeina] Lebanese Univ, Dept Biol, Fac Sci 3, Campus Michel Slayman Ras Maska, Tripoli 1352, Lebanon; [Sabatier, Jean Marc] Aix Marseille Univ, Inst Neuropsychopathol, INP, CNRS, UMR 7051, F-13385 Marseille, France; [Kouzayha, Achraf] Lebanese Univ, Dept Biochem, Fac Sci 3, Campus Michel Slayman Ras Maska, Tripoli 1352, Lebanon; [Mawlawi, Hiba] Lebanese Univ, Fac Publ Hlth 3, Tripoli 1310, Lebanon Lebanese University; American University of Beirut; Lebanese University; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS); CNRS - Institute of Physics (INP); Aix-Marseille University; Lebanese University; Lebanese University Mawlawi, H; Dassouki, Z (corresponding author), Lebanese Univ, AZM Ctr Res Biotechnol & Its Applicat, Doctoral Sch Sci & Technol, Lab Appl Biotechnol LBA3B, Tripoli 1300, Lebanon.; Dassouki, Z (corresponding author), Lebanese Univ, Dept Biol, Fac Sci 3, Campus Michel Slayman Ras Maska, Tripoli 1352, Lebanon.; Mawlawi, H (corresponding author), Lebanese Univ, Fac Publ Hlth 3, Tripoli 1310, Lebanon.

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J do Amaral, LA; de Almeida, TDF; de Souza, GHO; Baranoski, A; Maris, RS; Junior, FFB; Rafacho, BPM; Monreal, ACD; Kassuya, CAL; Antonioli-Silva, ACMB; dos Santos, EF; Oliveira, RJ

do Amaral, Luane Aparecida; da Silva Fleming de Almeida, Taina; Oliveira de Souza, Gabriel Henrique; Baranoski, Adrivanio; Souza Maris, Rafael; Bittencourt Junior, Felipe Francisco; Murino Rafacho, Bruna Paola; Duenhas Monreal, Antonio Carlos; Leite Kassuya, Candida Aparecida; Milan Brochado

Antoniolli-Silva, Andreia Conceicao; Freitas dos Santos,
Elisvania; Oliveira, Rodrigo Juliano The Use of
Natural Fiber-Rich Food Product Is Safe and Reduces Aberrant Crypt
Foci in a Pre-Clinical ModelNUTRIENTS English

Article chemoprevention; 1;
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dietary fibers COLON CARCINOGENESIS; MICRONUCLEUS ASSAY;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; FUNCTIONAL FOOD;
ANTIMUTAGENS; 1,2-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE; FERMENTATION; MICROBIOTA;
TOXICOLOGY Background: Colorectal cancer is a highly prevalent
disease, requiring effective strategies for prevention and
treatment. The present research aimed to formulate a natural
fiber-rich food product (NFRFP) and to evaluate its safety,
toxicogenetics, and effects on aberrant crypt foci induced by 1,2-
dimethyl-hydrazine in a preclinical model. Methods: A total of 78
male Wistar rats were distributed in six experimental groups:
negative control, positive control (1,2-Dimethylhydrazine-40
mg/Kg), and four groups fed with 10% NFRFP: NFRFP, pre-treatment
protocol, simultaneous treatment, and post-treatment protocol.
Results: The NFRFP was shown to be a good source of fibers and did
not change biometric, biochemical, hematological, and inflammatory
parameters, and did not induce signs of toxicity and
genotoxicity/carcinogenicity. NFRFP exhibited a chemopreventive
effect, in all protocols, with damage reduction (% DR) of 75% in
the comet test. NFRFP reduced the incidence of aberrant crypt
outbreaks by 49.36% in the post-treatment protocol. Conclusions:
The results suggest the applicability of NFRFP in the human diet
due to potential production at an industrial scale and easy
technological application in different products, since it could be
incorporated in food without altering or causing small changes in
final product sensory characteristics. [do Amaral, Luane
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J Mousa, M; Al-Jefout, M; Alsafar, H; Becker, CM; Zondervan, KT; Rahmioglu, N Mousa, Mira; Al-Jefout, Moamar; Alsafar, Habiba; Becker, Christian M.; Zondervan, Krina T.; Rahmioglu, Nilufer Impact of Endometriosis in Women of Arab Ancestry on: Health-Related Quality of Life, Work Productivity, and Diagnostic Delay FRONTIERS IN GLOBAL WOMENS HEALTH English Article

quality of life; endometriosis; global health; women's health; Middle East; Arab women; diagnostic delay; work productivity and activity impairment CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN; SURVEY SF-36; PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS; ESHRE GUIDELINE; BREAST-CANCER; RATING-SCALE; NUMERIC PAIN; ADOLESCENTS; ASSOCIATION; SYMPTOMS Introduction Endometriosis has a negative effect on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), wellbeing and daily functioning. Endometriosis is an under-researched condition within non-western populations. Cultural representations are needed to understand the relative roles of societal norms, traditional factors, and religious sensitivities on the impact of endometriosis on HRQoL in various populations. In particular, there is a lack of emphasis placed in understanding the association of HRQoL on endometriosis in Arab women. Method In this prospective case-control study, 2,610 Arab ancestry women in the United Arab Emirates were recruited to investigate the impact of endometriosis on HRQoL, diagnostic delay, psychological co-morbidities, work productivity, and physical activity. Participants completed the following standardized, validated questionnaires: Short Form-36 version 2 questionnaire, the World Endometriosis Research Foundation EPHeCt minimum clinical questionnaire version, and Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaire. Translations to the Arabic language, validated using the forward-backward translation method, of the questionnaires were utilized. Results HRQoL scores were significantly impaired in women with endometriosis, as demonstrated in the Physical Composite Scores and Mental Composite Scores in the symptomatic control group ($p = 0.001$; $p = 0.003$, respectively) and the asymptomatic control group ($p < 0.001$; $p < 0.001$, respectively). Susceptibility and severity of multiple pain syndromes and infertility in women with endometriosis was the main indicator of lower HRQoL. Anxiety ($p = 0.007$) and depression ($p = 0.005$) were significantly associated with endometriosis, in comparison to symptomatic controls. The average diagnostic delay was 11.61 years, however single women experience 15.81 years of diagnosis delay, with approximately 18% ($n = 15$) of the single women experiencing more than a 20-year delay in diagnosis. The intensity of physical activity was not associated with endometriosis, when compared to symptomatic ($p = 0.405$) or asymptomatic controls ($p = 0.144$). Conclusion For the first time, we provide evidence from a combined hospital, clinic, and population-based study that Arab women with endometriosis experience significant impacts on HRQoL, substantial diagnostic delay after the onset of symptoms, significant association to psychological disorders (anxiety and depression), and a negative impact on work productivity. Future research must focus on understanding the personal and culturally centered beliefs of Arab women to ensure a positive HRQoL trajectory by improving diagnosis and management strategies. [Mousa, Mira; Becker, Christian M.; Zondervan, Krina T.; Rahmioglu, Nilufer] Univ Oxford, Endometriosis CaRe Ctr, Nuffield Dept Womens & Reprod Hlth,

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J Stein, DJ; Lim, CCW; Roest, AM; de Jonge, P; Aguilar-Gaxiola, S; Al-Hamzawi, A; Alonso, J; Benjet, C; Bromet, EJ; Bruffaerts, R; de Girolamo, G; Florescu, S; Gureje, O; Haro, JM; Harris, MG; He, YL; Hinkov, H; Horiguchi, I; Hu, CY; Karam, A; Karam, EG; Lee, S; Lepine, JP; Navarro-Mateu, F; Pennell, BE; Piazza, M; Posada-Villa, J; ten Have, M; Torres, Y; Viana, MC; Wojtyniak, B; Xavier, M; Kessler, RC; Scott, KM

Stein, Dan J.; Lim, Carmen C. W.; Roest, Annelieke M.; de Jonge, Peter; Aguilar-Gaxiola, Sergio; Al-Hamzawi, Ali; Alonso, Jordi; Benjet, Corina; Bromet, Evelyn J.; Bruffaerts, Ronny; de Girolamo, Giovanni; Florescu, Silvia; Gureje, Oye; Maria Haro, Josep; Harris, Meredith G.; He, Yanling; Hinkov, Hristo; Horiguchi, Itsuko; Hu, Chiyi; Karam, Aimee; Karam, Elie G.; Lee, Sing; Lepine, Jean-Pierre; Navarro-Mateu, Fernando; Pennell, Beth- Ellen; Piazza, Marina; Posada-Villa, Jose; ten Have, Margreet; Torres, Yolanda; Viana, Maria Carmen; Wojtyniak, Bogdan; Xavier, Miguel; Kessler, Ronald C.; Scott, Kate M. WHO World

Mental Hlth Survey Colla The cross-national epidemiology of social anxiety disorder: Data from the World Mental Health Survey Initiative BMC MEDICINE English Article

Social anxiety disorder; Social phobia; Cross-national epidemiology; World Mental Health Survey Initiative PHOBIA; VERSION; FEARS Background: There is evidence that social anxiety disorder (SAD) is a prevalent and disabling disorder. However, most of the available data on the epidemiology

of this condition originate from high income countries in the West. The World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative provides an opportunity to investigate the prevalence, course, impairment, socio-demographic correlates, comorbidity, and treatment of this condition across a range of high, middle, and low income countries in different geographic regions of the world, and to address the question of whether differences in SAD merely reflect differences in threshold for diagnosis. Methods: Data from 28 community surveys in the WMH Survey Initiative, with 142,405 respondents, were analyzed. We assessed the 30-day, 12-month, and lifetime prevalence of SAD, age of onset, and severity of role impairment associated with SAD, across countries. In addition, we investigated socio-demographic correlates of SAD, comorbidity of SAD with other mental disorders, and treatment of SAD in the combined sample. Cross-tabulations were used to calculate prevalence, impairment, comorbidity, and treatment. Survival analysis was used to estimate age of onset, and logistic regression and survival analyses were used to examine socio-demographic correlates. Results: SAD 30-day, 12-month, and lifetime prevalence estimates are 1.3, 2.4, and 4.0% across all countries. SAD prevalence rates are lowest in low/lower-middle income countries and in the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions, and highest in high income countries and in the Americas and the Western Pacific regions. Age of onset is early across the globe, and persistence is highest in upper-middle income countries, Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean. There are some differences in domains of severe role impairment by country income level and geographic region, but there are no significant differences across different income level and geographic region in the proportion of respondents with any severe role impairment. Also, across countries SAD is associated with specific socio-demographic features (younger age, female gender, unmarried status, lower education, and lower income) and with similar patterns of comorbidity. Treatment rates for those with any impairment are lowest in low/lower-middle income countries and highest in high income countries. Conclusions: While differences in SAD prevalence across countries are apparent, we found a number of consistent patterns across the globe, including early age of onset, persistence, impairment in multiple domains, as well as characteristic socio-demographic correlates and associated psychiatric comorbidities. In addition, while there are some differences in the patterns of impairment associated with SAD across the globe, key similarities suggest that the threshold for diagnosis is similar regardless of country income levels or geographic location. Taken together, these cross-national data emphasize the international clinical and public health significance of SAD. [Stein, Dan J.] Univ Cape Town, Dept Psychiat & Mental Hlth, Cape Town, South Africa; [Lim, Carmen C. W.; Scott, Kate M.] Univ Otago, Dept Psychol Med, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand; [Lim, Carmen C. W.] Univ Queensland, Queensland Brain Inst, St Lucia, Qld, Australia; [Lim, Carmen C. W.] Pk Ctr Mental Hlth, Queensland Ctr Mental Hlth Res, Wacol, Qld, Australia; [Roest, Annelieke M.; de Jonge, Peter] Univ Groningen, Univ Med Ctr Groningen, Interdisciplinary Ctr Psychopathol & Emot Regula, Groningen, Netherlands; [de Jonge, Peter] Univ Groningen, Dept Dev Psychol, Groningen, Netherlands; [Aguilar-Gaxiola, Sergio] UC Davis Hlth Syst, Ctr Reducing Hlth Dispar, Sacramento, CA USA; [Al-Hamzawi, Ali] Al Qadisiya Univ, Coll Med, Diwaniya Governorat,

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organizations, agencies, or governments. A complete list of all within-country and cross-national WMH publications can be found at <http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/wmh/.r> The 2007 Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. The Sao Paulo Megacity Mental Health Survey is supported by the State of Sao Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) Thematic Project Grant 03/00204-3. The Bulgarian Epidemiological Study of common mental disorders EPIBUL is supported by the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Public Health Protection. The Chinese World Mental Health Survey Initiative is supported by the Pfizer Foundation. The Shenzhen Mental Health Survey is supported by the Shenzhen Bureau of Health and the Shenzhen Bureau of Science, Technology, and Information. The Colombian National Study of Mental Health (NSMH) is supported by the Ministry of Social Protection. The Mental Health Study Medellin-Colombia was carried out and supported jointly by the Center for Excellence on Research in Mental Health (CES University) and the Secretary of Health of Medellin. The ESEMeD project is funded by the European Commission (Contracts QLG5-1999-01042; SANCO 2004123, and EAHC 20081308), (the Piedmont Region, Italy), Fondo de Investigacion Sanitaria, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain (FIS 00/0028), Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Spain (SAF 2000-158-CE), Departament de Salut, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain, Instituto de Salud Carlos III (CIBER CB06/02/0046, RETICS RD06/0011 REM-TAP), and other local agencies and by an unrestricted educational grant from GlaxoSmithKline. Implementation of the Iraq Mental Health Survey (IMHS) and data entry were carried out by the staff of the Iraqi MOH and MOP with direct support from the Iraqi IMHS team with funding from both the Japanese and European Funds through the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF). The World Mental Health Japan (WMHJ) Survey is supported by the Grant for Research on Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases and Mental Health (H13-SHOGAI-023, H14-TOKUBETSU-026, H16-KOKORO-013) from the Japan Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs Of the Nation (L.E.B.A.N.O.N.r) is supported by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the WHO (Lebanon), National Institute of Health/Fogarty International Center (R03 TW006481-01), anonymous private donations to IDRAAC, Lebanon, and unrestricted grants from Algorithm, AstraZeneca, Benta, Bella Pharma, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmithKline, Lundbeck, Novartis, OmniPharma, Pfizer, Phenicia, Servier, and UPO. The Mexican National Comorbidity Survey (MNCS) is supported by The National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente (INPRFMDIES 4280) and by the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACyT-G30544-H), with supplemental support from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Corina Benjet has received funding from the (Mexican) National Council of Science and Technology (grant CB-2010-01-155221). Te Rau Hinengaro: The New Zealand Mental Health Survey (NZMHS) is supported by the New Zealand Ministry of Health, Alcohol Advisory Council, and the Health Research Council. The Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (NSMHW) is supported by the WHO (Geneva), the WHO (Nigeria), and the Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja, Nigeria. The Northern Ireland Study of Mental Health was funded by the Health & Social Care Research & Development Division of the Public Health Agency. The Peruvian World Mental Health Study was funded by the National Institute of Health of the Ministry of Health of Peru.r

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 (Port.) Tutin and Its Biological Activity PHARMACEUTICALS
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CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY; APIACEAE New and detailed data are presented on the phytochemical composition of the volatile and non-volatile organic compounds of the Mediterranean endemic species *Portenschlagiella ramosissima* (Port.) Tutin. Both the essential oil and hydrosol were obtained from the air-dried plant by hydrodistillation and analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. The volatile compounds from the fresh and air-dried plants and from the hydrosol were isolated for the first time by headspace solid-phase microextraction using two fibres of different polarity. The benzene derivative group was the predominant group in all samples, with myristicin being the most abundant component of all. The non-volatile compounds of the methanol extract were analyzed by ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography-high-resolution mass spectrometry with electrospray ionisation, and three flavonoid glycosides, one anthocyanidin glycoside, and lipid derivatives were detected. Both the chemical composition and biological activities of this plant have been described in a very limited number of publications, making it an interesting source for further study. The antiphytoviral activity of the essential oil and hydrosol showed that both extracts significantly reduced the number of lesions on the leaves of local host plants infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Moderate antiproliferative activity of the methanol extract was detected in three cancer cell lines, cervical cancer cell line, human colon cancer cell line and human osteosarcoma cell line, using the MTS-based cell proliferation assay. Based on the results, we highlight this plant as a new source of bioactive compounds and natural phytotherapeutic agent that deserves further investigation.

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Consortium Hlth & Ageing Network C Quantification of the smoking-associated cancer risk with rate advancement periods: meta-analysis of individual participant data from cohorts of the CHANCES consortium BMC MEDICINE English

Article Smoking; Cancer; Incidence; Mortality; Cohort; Meta-analysis CIGARETTE-SMOKING; PROSTATE-CANCER; BREAST-CANCER; EPIDEMIOLOGIC EVIDENCE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; PANCREATIC-CANCER; QUITTING SMOKING; TOBACCO; IMPACT Background: Smoking is the most important individual risk factor for many cancer sites but its association with breast and prostate cancer is not entirely clear. Rate advancement periods (RAPs) may enhance communication of smoking related risk to the general population. Thus, we estimated RAPs for the association of smoking exposure (smoking status, time since smoking cessation, smoking intensity, and duration) with total and site-specific (lung, breast, colorectal, prostate, gastric, head and neck, and pancreatic) cancer incidence and mortality. Methods: This is a meta-analysis of 19 population-based prospective cohort studies with individual participant data for 897,021 European and American adults. For each cohort we calculated hazard ratios (HRs) for the association of smoking exposure with cancer outcomes using Cox regression adjusted for a common set of the most important potential confounding variables. RAPs (in years) were calculated as the ratio of the logarithms of the HRs for a given smoking exposure variable and age. Meta-analyses were employed to summarize cohort-specific HRs and RAPs. Results: Overall, 140,205 subjects had a first incident cancer, and 53,164 died from cancer, during an average follow-up of 12 years. Current smoking advanced the overall risk of developing and dying from cancer by eight and ten years, respectively, compared with never smokers. The greatest advancements in cancer risk and mortality were seen for lung cancer and the least for breast cancer. Smoking cessation was statistically significantly associated with delays in the risk of cancer development and mortality compared with continued smoking. Conclusions: This investigation shows that smoking, even among older adults, considerably advances, and cessation delays, the risk of developing and dying from cancer. These findings may be helpful in more effectively communicating the harmful effects of smoking and the beneficial effect of smoking cessation. [Ordonez-Mena, Jose Manuel; Schoettker, Ben; Brenner, Hermann] Heidelberg Univ, Network Aging Res, Heidelberg, Germany; [Ordonez-Mena, Jose Manuel; Schoettker, Ben; Mons, Ute; Brenner, Hermann] German Canc Res Ctr, Div Clin Epidemiol & Aging Res, Neuenheimer Feld 581, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany; [Jenab, Mazda; Freisling, Heinz] Int Agcy Res Canc, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, F-69372 Lyon, France; [Bueno-de-Mesquita, Bas] Natl Inst Publ Hlth & Environm RIVM, Dept Chron Dis, Bilthoven, Netherlands; [Bueno-de-Mesquita, Bas] Univ Med Ctr, Dept Gastroenterol & Hepatol, Utrecht, Netherlands; [Bueno-de-Mesquita, Bas] Univ London Imperial Coll Sci Technol &

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 German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) Brenner, H (corresponding
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Germany.; Brenner, H (corresponding author), German Canc Res Ctr, German Canc Consortium DKTK, Heidelberg, Germany.; Brenner, H (corresponding author), German Canc Res Ctr, Div Prevent Oncol, Heidelberg, Germany. h.brenner@dkfz.de Katsoulis, M/AFS-8320-2022; Mons, Ute/MBH-3748-2025; Orfanos, Philippos/AAL-2606-2021; TRICHOPOULOU, ANTONIA/ABF-8727-2021; Söderberg, Stefan/AAG-3881-2019; Tjonneland, Anne/AGU-0320-2022; Kruger, Salome/R-2476-2019; Orsini, Nicola/A-3602-2012; Tamosiunas, Abdonas/AAD-4274-2021; Malyutina, Sofia/J-1651-2018; Jenab, Mehdi/L-2515-2019; Boffetta, Paolo/AAI-7767-2021; Brenner, Hermann/ABE-6383-2020; Schottker, Ben/F-8183-2014; Hakansson, Niclas/L-7913-2013; Bobak, Martin/K-2489-2013; Ordonez-Mena, Jose Manuel/I-6787-2017; Freedman, Neal/B-9741-2015 Mons, Ute/0000-0003-1764-6783; Tjonneland, Anne/0000-0003-4385-2097; Soderberg, Stefan/0000-0001-9225-1306; Brenner, Hermann/0000-0002-6129-1572; Schottker, Ben/0000-0002-1217-4521; Hakansson, Niclas/0000-0001-7673-5554; Jenab, Mazda/0000-0002-0573-1852; Bobak, Martin/0000-0002-2633-6851; Orfanos, Philippos/0000-0002-9949-3137; Katsoulis, Michail/0000-0002-1756-9530; Malyutina, Sofia/0000-0001-6539-0466; de Groot, Lisette/0000-0003-2778-2789; Freisling, Heinz/0000-0001-8648-4998; Kuulasmaa, Kari/0000-0003-2165-1411; Orsini, Nicola/0000-0002-2210-5634; Kontto, Jukka/0000-0003-3899-9852; Nilsson, Lena Maria/0000-0002-2354-7258; Ordonez-Mena, Jose Manuel/0000-0002-8965-104X; Freedman, Neal/0000-0003-0074-1098

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Foundation; Baden-Wurttemberg state Ministry of Science, Research and Arts (Stuttgart, Germany); Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin, Germany) (Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)); Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin, Germany); Hellenic Health Foundation; European Commission (DG SANCO) (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS); National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM); Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR); Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZONMW); World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) (World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF)); Statistics Netherlands; Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health RTICC 'Red Tematica de Investigacion Cooperativa en Cancer; Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia (Principality of Asturias); Navarra, Institute de Salud Carlos III, Redes de Investigacion Cooperativa; Swedish Cancer Society (Swedish Cancer Society); Swedish Scientific Council; Regional Government of Skane; Danish Cancer Society (Danish Cancer Society); Wellcome Trust (Wellcome Trust); US National Institute on Ageing (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); Mac Arthur Foundation; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM), Merck; Sharp & Dohme-Chibret Laboratory; Department of Health and Social Services; Personal Safety for Northern Ireland; European Union (European Union (EU)); Intramural Program of the National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Erasmus Medical Center; Erasmus University Rotterdam; Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)); Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development); Research Institute for Diseases in the Elderly; Netherlands Genomics Initiative; Ministry of 'Education Culture, and Science (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (MEXT)); Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Sports; European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); Municipality of Rotterdam; EU (European Union (EU)); Norwegian Research Council (Research Council of Norway); Vasterbotten county Council; Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (Swedish Research Council for Health Working Life & Welfare (Forte)) This work was supported by the FP7 framework program of DG-RESEARCH the European Commission (Grant no. 242244). The CHANCES project (www.chancesfp7.eu) is coordinated by the Hellenic Health Foundation, Greece. The Cohort of Swedish Men (CORM) and the Swedish Mammography Cohort (SMC) were supported by research grants from the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish Cancer Foundation. The ESTHER study was funded by the Baden-Wurttemberg state Ministry of Science, Research and Arts (Stuttgart, Germany), the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin, Germany), and the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin, Germany). The EPIC Greece study was funded by the Hellenic Health Foundation. The EPIC Netherlands study was funded by European Commission (DG SANCO), Dutch Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (VWS), The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), the Netherlands Cancer Registry (NKR), the

Netherlands Organizaton for Health Research and Development (ZONMW), the World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) and Statistics Netherlands. The EPIC Spain study was supported by Health Research Fund (FIS) of the Spanish Ministry of Health RTICC 'Red Tematica de Investigacion Cooperativa en Cancer (Grant numbers: Rd06/0070/0091 and Rd12/0036/0018), Regional Governments of Andalucia, Asturias, Basque Country, Murcia (project 6236) and Navarra, Institute de Salud Carlos III, Redes de Investigacion Cooperativa (RD06/0020). The EPIC Sweden study was funded by the Swedish Cancer Society, the Swedish Scientific Council and the Regional Government of Skane. The EPIC Denmark study was funded by the Danish Cancer Society. The HAPIEE study was funded by the Wellcome Trust (064947 and 081081), the US National Institute on Ageing (R01 AG23522), and a grant from Mac Arthur Foundation. MORGAM PRIME was supported by grants from the Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM), Merck, Sharp & Dohme-Chibret Laboratory and the Department of Health and Social Services and Personal Safety for Northern Ireland. In addition to the FP7 ftmding for CHANCES, the MORGAM project received funding from the European Union FP7 projects ENGAGE (HEALTH-F4-2007-201413) and BiomarCaRE (278913). This supported central coordination, workshops and part of the activities of the MORGAM Data Center at THL in Helsinki, Finland. MORGAM Participating Centers are funded by regional and national governments, research councils, charities, and other local Socities. The National Institutes of Health (NIH)-AARP cohort was funded by the Intramural Program of the National Cancer Institute. The Rotterdam Study (RS) is supported by the Erasmus Medical Center and Erasmus University Rotterdam; the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research; the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development; the Research Institute for Diseases in the Elderly; the Netherlands Genomics Initiative; the Ministry of 'Education Culture, and Science; the Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Sports; the European Commission; and the Municipality of Rotterdam. The SENECA study was funded as a Concerted Action within the EURONUT programme of the EU. The TROMSO Study was funded by the Norwegian Research Council and peformed by the University of Tromso in cooperation the National Health Screening Service. The Vasterbotten Intervention Program (VIP) was supported by grants from the Vasterbotten county Council, the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, and the Swedish Research Council. The study's funders had no influence on the design of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, writing, review, approval or submission of the manuscript.

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Qatouseha, Luay; Mansoor, Kenza; Alsabaaa, Zein Husam; Abadleha,
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Design, Synthesis, Characterization, and Biological
Evaluation of Indole-2-Carboxamide Derivatives as Potent Anti-
Cancer Agents JORDAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY English
Article Synthesis; cancer;

indole-2-carboxamide derivatives; NMR; cell lines; organic
chemistry INDOLE ALKALOIDS; DISCOVERY Cancer disease often
spreads and causes premature death. Chemotherapy using
heterocyclic compounds, like indoles, promises to be an effective
option for cancer treatment. Simple procedures were introduced to
prepare seven 1H-indole-2-carboxamide derivatives.
Characterization was performed using spectroscopic techniques such
as infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and
elemental analysis. The prepared compounds were evaluated
biologically against human prostate cancer cell line (PC3), human,
invasive breast ductal carcinoma (MCF-7), and breast cancer cell
line-231 (MDA) alongside normal dermal fibroblasts. All compounds
showed a moderate potency in PC3 having 23 to >50 μ g/mL half
maximal inhibitory concentration. The activity of the compounds
was based on the presence of N-H in the indole system, amide, and
phenyl groups at the specified positions. The synthesized
compounds exhibited no inhibitory activity against the MDA cancer
cell line. [Aljabra, Ghofran; Abu-Qatouseha, Luay; Mansoor, K,
Kenza; Alsabaa, Zein Husam; Abadleh, Mohammed; Al-Sheikh,
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Aljabr, Ghofran; Sweidan, Kamal; Abu-Qatouseh, Luay;
Mansoor, Kenza; Alsabaa, Zein Husam; Abadleh, Mohammed; Omari,
Khaled W.; Al-Sheikh, Ahmed; Mallah, Eyad Design,
Synthesis, Characterization, and Biological Evaluation of Indole-
2-Carboxamide Derivatives as Potent Anti-Cancer Agents JORDAN
JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY English Article

Synthesis; cancer; indole-2-carboxamide
derivatives; NMR; cell lines; organic chemistry INDOLE
ALKALOIDS; DISCOVERY Cancer disease often spreads and causes
premature death. Chemotherapy using heterocyclic compounds, like
indoles, promises to be an effective option for cancer treatment.
Simple procedures were introduced to prepare seven 1H-indole-2-
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resonance spectroscopy, and elemental analysis. The prepared
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cancer cell line (PC3), human, invasive breast ductal carcinoma (MCF-7), and breast cancer cell line-231 (MDA) alongside normal dermal fibroblasts. All compounds showed a moderate potency in PC3 having 23 to >50 μ g/mL half maximal inhibitory concentration. The activity of the compounds was based on the presence of N-H in the indole system, amide, and phenyl groups at the specified positions. The synthesized compounds exhibited no inhibitory activity against the MDA cancer cell line. [Aljabr, Ghofran; Abu-Qatouseh, Luay; Mansoor, Kenza; Alsabaa, Zein Husam; Abadleh, Mohammed; Al-Sheikh, Ahmed; Mallah, Eyad] Univ Petra, Fac Pharm & Med Sci, Amman, Jordan; [Sweidan, Kamal] Univ Jordan, Dept Chem, Amman, Jordan; [Omari, Khaled W.] Amer Univ Middle East, Coll Engn & Technol, Egaila 54200, Kuwait Petra University; University of Jordan; American University of the Middle East Mallah, E (corresponding author), Univ Petra, Fac Pharm & Med Sci, Amman, Jordan. fatueafi@ju.edu.jo Sweidan, Kamal/C-7171-2015; Omari, Khaled/JOZ-7569-2023 35 0

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J Raychaudhuri, S; Bajaj, A; Agarwal, C; Pujani, M; Singh, K; Chauhan, V; Gupta, E Raychaudhuri, Sujata; Bajaj, Akanksha; Agarwal, Charu; Pujani, Mukta; Singh, Kanika; Chauhan, Varsha; Gupta, Ekta Immunohistochemistry-Based Molecular Subtyping of Breast Carcinoma in Industrial Population in India, Haryana: A Correlation with Clinicopathological Parameters MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF CANCER English Article Breast; Immunohistochemistry; Molecular subtyping; Industrial population CANCER SUBTYPES; PROGESTERONE-RECEPTOR; HORMONE-RECEPTOR; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR; EXPRESSION; RECURRENCE; SURVIVAL; FEATURES; HER2; AGE Background: Breast carcinoma is the most prevalent malignancy in females globally and also the leading cause of cancer-related mortality. The immunohistochemistry (IHC)-based molecular subtyping has put newer insights into the biological behaviour and clinical management of breast carcinoma. We conducted the present study to correlate the four IHC-based molecular subtypes: Luminal A, Luminal B, Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 positive, and triple negative breast carcinoma with various clinicopathological parameters amongst the industrial population of Haryana. Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 92 cases of invasive breast carcinoma, who underwent modified radical mastectomy over a period of 2.5 years with the prior approval of Institutional Ethical Committee at ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad. We performed routine histopathological examination along with IHC (Estrogen receptor, Progesterone receptor and Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2) study. The correlation of the four molecular subtypes with various clinicopathological parameters were also studied. We analysed the data using SPSS software. Results: The mean age of the patients in this study was 47 years with a maximum number of cases in the 3rd and 4th decade of their life. The most common

subtype was luminal B (40.9%) with the maximum number of cases presenting in stage II (53.26%) and with grade II (51.1%). Triple-negative breast cancer was found to be associated with brisk mitosis, lymphovascular invasion (66.67%), necrosis (77.78%), and ductal carcinoma in situ (66.67%). These findings were clinically significant. ($P < 0.05$) Conclusion: The early age of presentation of breast carcinoma in the industrial population would warrant the need to focus on various molecular subtypes and

clinicopathological parameters that may have different prognostic implications in this population. [Raychaudhuri, Sujata; Bajaj, Akanksha; Pujani, Mukta; Singh, Kanika; Chauhan, Varsha] ESIC Med Coll, Dept Pathol, Faridabad, Haryana, India; [Agarwal, Charu] Alfalah Med Coll, Dept Pathol, Faridabad, Haryana, India; [Gupta, Ekta] ESIC Med Coll, Dept Community Med, Faridabad, Haryana, India

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J Crawford, B; Steck, SE; Sandler, DP; Merchant, AT; Woo, JMP;
Park, YMM Crawford, Brittany; Steck, Susan E.;

Sandler, Dale P.; Merchant, Anwar T.; Woo, Jennifer M. P.; Park,
Yong-Moon Mark Dietary patterns, socioeconomic

disparities, and risk of type 2 diabetes in the Sister Study

DIABETES RESEARCH AND CLINICAL PRACTICE English

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HEART-DISEASE; HEALTHY EATING INDEX; MEDITERRANEAN DIET;

ADHERENCE; QUALITY; QUESTIONNAIRE; MORTALITY; MELLITUS; VALIDITY;
STROKE Aims: We investigated the role of socioeconomic

disparities in the association between diet and risk of type 2
diabetes (T2D). Methods: We used prospective data from 40,243

Sister Study participants aged 35 to 74 years who were enrolled in
2003-2009. Scores for healthy eating indices (alternate

Mediterranean diet, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension,
alternative Healthy Eating Index, and Healthy Eating Index 2015

(HEI-2015)) were calculated using data from a 110-item food
frequency questionnaire completed at enrollment. Incident T2D was

defined based on self-reported physician's diagnosis or use of
anti-diabetic medications. Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios

(aHRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using Cox
proportional hazards models. Results: We observed inverse

associations between all four dietary indices and incident T2D
after multivariable adjustment. These associations were most

pronounced among women with higher educational attainment, higher
income, and lower area deprivation index (ADI) (e.g., for the HEI-

2015: low ADI, aHR_{Q4vsQ1}: 0.44, 95% CI: 0.35, 0.56 vs high ADI,
aHR_{Q4vsQ1}: 0.75, 95% CI: 0.63, 0.90; pinteraction:

0.0007). Conclusions: Weaker associations among women with lower

socioeconomic status and higher neighborhood deprivation suggests
that other factors play a larger role in T2D incidence than diet

quality among individuals with low SES. [Crawford, Brittany; Steck, Susan E.; Merchant, Anwar T.] Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Sandler, Dale P.; Woo, Jennifer M. P.; Park, Yong-Moon Mark] NIEHS, Epidemiol Branch, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA; [Park, Yong-Moon Mark] Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Fay W Boozman Coll Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA; [Park, Yong-Moon Mark] Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Winthrop P Rockefeller Canc Inst, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); University of Arkansas System; University of Arkansas Medical Sciences; University of Arkansas System; University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Steck, SE (corresponding author), Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Columbia, SC 29208 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), NIEHS, Epidemiol Branch, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Fay W Boozman Coll Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA.; Park, YMM (corresponding author), Univ Arkansas Med Sci, Winthrop P Rockefeller Canc Inst, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA.

stecks@mailbox.sc.edu; ypark@uams.edu Sandler, Dale/E-5110-2019; Merchant, Anwar/B-5233-2009; Woo, Jennifer/JYO-4043-2024; Park, Yong-Moon/IWD-6389-2023; Steck, Susan/G-5736-2013 Woo, Jennifer/0000-0001-8455-3996; Steck, Susan/0000-0002-3201-9537; PARK, YONG-MOON ("MARK")/0000-0002-5879-6879; Sandler, Dale/0000-0002-6776-0018 NIH-NIGMS [T32-GM081740]; Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [Z01-ES044005]; Arkansas Breast Cancer Research Program NIH-NIGMS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)); Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)); Arkansas Breast Cancer Research ProgramBC is supported by grant number T32-GM081740 from NIH-NIGMS. The contents of this publication are solely the responsibility of the au-thors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the NIGMS or NIH. This work was supported, in part, by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [Z01-ES044005] . This work was also partially supported by a grant from the Arkansas Breast Cancer Research Program.

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J Elmi, AA; Bansal, D; Acharya, A; Skariah, S; Dargham, SR; Abu-Raddad, LJ; Mohamed-Nady, N; Amuna, P; Al-Thani, AAJ; Sultan, AA
Elmi, Asha A.; Bansal, Devendra; Acharya, Anushree; Skariah, Sini; Dargham, Soha R.; Abu-Raddad, Laith J.; Mohamed-Nady, Nady; Amuna, Paul; Al-Thani, Asma A. J.; Sultan, Ali A.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infection: Molecular Epidemiology, Genotyping, Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors among Arab Women in Qatar PLOS ONE English

Article

EXTENDED

MIDDLE-EAST; CANCER; PREVALENCE; ANTIBODIES; BURDEN Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infections are known to cause cervical cancer worldwide, however, limited information is currently available on prevalence, types distribution and risk factors for HPV infection in the Arab countries. We conducted a cross-sectional observational study exclusively of women of Arabic origin residing in Qatar (n = 406) who were selected from the Women's Hospital at Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) and Health Centers of the Primary Health Care Corporation in Doha, Qatar over the period March 2013 to August 2014. Socio-demographic, behavioral and clinical data were collected. Four hundred and six cervical smears and 292 blood samples were included in the study. HPV typing was done using HPV type-specific primers-based real-time PCR, and Sanger sequencing. HPV IgG and IgM were quantified using ELISA assays. The prevalence of HPV infection amongst Qatari and non-Qatari Arab women were 9.8% and 6.1%, respectively and 7.6% and 16.7% in women with normal and abnormal cytology, respectively. HPV 81 was the most commonly found genotype in women with normal cytology (34.5%), whereas HPV 81, 16 and 59 in women with abnormal cytology (25.0% each). All the HPV DNA positive women were seronegative and HPV-IgG prevalence was higher in Qatari women than in non-Qatari Arab women. None of the studied factors had any significant association with HPV-DNA positivity or HPV-IgG seropositivity. The overall identified HPV DNA prevalence and HPV seroprevalence among Arab women in Qatar were on the low side compared to global levels.

[Elmi, Asha A.; Bansal, Devendra; Acharya, Anushree; Skariah, Sini; Sultan, Ali A.] Cornell Univ, Qatar Fdn Educ City, Weill Cornell Med Qatar, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Doha, Qatar; [Dargham, Soha R.; Abu-Raddad, Laith J.] Cornell Univ, Qatar Fdn Educ City, Weill Cornell Med Qatar, Infect Dis Epidemiol Grp, Doha, Qatar; [Mohamed-Nady, Nady] Cornell Univ, Qatar Fdn Educ City, Weill Cornell Med Qatar, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Doha, Qatar; [Amuna, Paul] Primary Hlth Care Corp, Doha, Qatar; [Al-Thani, Asma A. J.] Univ Qatar, Dept Hlth Sci, Program Biomed Sci, Doha, Qatar; [Mohamed-Nady, Nady] Sidra Med & Res Ctr, Dept Gynecol, Doha, Qatar Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Qatar Foundation (QF); Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar; Hamad Medical Corporation; Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC); Qatar University; Sidra Medical & Research Center Bansal, D; Sultan, AA (corresponding author), Cornell Univ, Qatar Fdn Educ City, Weill Cornell Med Qatar, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Doha, Qatar.

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Abu-Raddad, Laith/AAF-1441-2020; skariah, sini/AAF-5014-2020; Bansal, Devendra/KOC-5640-2024 Dargham, Soha/0000-0003-2695-6564; Bansal, Devendra/0000-0002-1387-4335; Skariah, Sini/0000-0002-9125-1889 Weill Cornell Medicine - Qatar; NPRP grant from the Qatar National Research Fund (a member of Qatar Foundation) [09-344-3-082] Weill Cornell Medicine - Qatar(Qatar

National Research Fund (QNRF)); NPRP grant from the Qatar National Research Fund (a member of Qatar Foundation) (Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) This work was supported by Weill Cornell Medicine - Qatar and publication was made possible by NPRP grant # 09-344-3-082 from the Qatar National Research Fund (a member of Qatar Foundation). Dr. Ali A Sultan received the grant. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. 36

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A; Lombardi, M; Lotti, T; Mariotti, A; Marsili, F; Micali, G;
Parodi, A; Peris, K; Peserico, A; Quaglino, P; Santini, M;
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Cusano, Francesco; Fracchiolla, Claudio; Gaddoni, Giuseppe;
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Mara; Lotti, Torello; Mariotti, Antonio; Marsili, Franco; Micali,
Giuseppe; Parodi, Aurora; Peris, Ketty; Peserico, Andrea;
Quaglino, Pietro; Santini, Marcello; Schiavon, Sergio; Tonino,
Camillo; Trevisan, Giusto; Tribuzi, Paola; Valentini, Paolo; Vena,
Gino A.; Virgili, Annarosa Italian Euromelanoma Day
Screening Campaign (2005-2007) and the planning of melanoma
screening strategies EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION
English Article

melanoma prevention strategy; melanoma risk factors;
melanoma screening campaign; skin cancer; self-surveillance
SKIN-CANCER; MALIGNANT-MELANOMA; CUTANEOUS MELANOMA;
AMERICAN-ACADEMY; TRENDS; MORTALITY; EPIDEMIOLOGY; CLINICS; TIME;
AGE Although no study has definitively shown that unfocused
screening of skin cancer is effective, many campaigns have been
organized with the aim of increasing awareness on melanoma risk
factors. The objective of this study was to analyse the results of
the Skin Cancer Screening Day in Italy during the period 2005-
2007, to determine the priorities for melanoma control plans in a
Mediterranean country. A total of 5002 patients were screened by
dermatologists in 31 cities. Individuals who considered themselves
to have many naevi and those with a family history of melanoma
showed a higher number of common and atypical naevi. Ten
melanomas, 20 basal cell carcinomas and two squamous cell
carcinomas were histopathologically confirmed. Our observations
provide the following suggestions for melanoma prevention
strategies: (a) an unfocused campaign is suitable to inform the

public about the importance of self-examination of the skin, but is not useful to identify a larger number of melanomas; and (b) melanoma screening campaigns should focus on a selected population, which meets rigorous risk criteria to maintain higher cost-effectiveness. The financial support to effective melanoma screening programmes could be increased, especially in southern populations where lower levels of self-surveillance and socioeconomic conditions represent risk factors for late identification of melanoma. European Journal of Cancer Prevention 21:89-95 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. [Seidenari, Stefania; Benati, Elisa; Ponti, Giovanni; Borsari, Stefania; Ferrari, Chiara] Univ Modena & Reggio Emilia, Dept Dermatol, I-41100 Modena, Italy; [Albertini, Giuseppe] Hosp S Maria Nuova, Dept Dermatol, Reggio Emilia, Italy; [Altomare, Gianfranco] Univ Milan, Dept Dermatol, Milan, Italy; [Valentini, Paolo] Hosp Fatebenefratelli & Oftalm, Dermatol Sect, Milan, Italy; [Arcangeli, Fabio] Hosp M Bufalini, Dept Dermatol, Cesena, Italy; [Aste, Nicola] Univ Cagliari, Dept Dermatol, Cagliari, Italy; [Bernengo, Maria Grazia; Quaglino, Pietro] Univ Turin, Dept Biomed Sci, Turin, Italy; [Bernengo, Maria Grazia; Quaglino, Pietro] Univ Turin, Dept Human Oncol, Sect Clin & Oncol Dermatol, Turin, Italy; [Bongiorno, Maria Rita] Univ Palermo, Dept Dermatol, Palermo, Italy; [Borroni, Giovanni] Univ Pavia, Dept Dermatol, I-27100 Pavia, Italy; [Chimenti, Sergio] Univ Tor Vergata, Dept Dermatol, Rome, Italy; [Cusano, Francesco] Hosp G Rummo, Unit Dermatol, Benevento, Italy; [Girolomoni, Giampiero] Univ Verona, Dept Med, I-37100 Verona, Italy; [Girolomoni, Giampiero] Univ Verona, Dept Surg Sci, Sect Dermatol & Venereol, I-37100 Verona, Italy; [Gaddoni, Giuseppe] Hosp Infermi, Dept Dermatol, Faenza, Italy; [Guarneri, Biagio] Univ Messina, Inst Dermatol, Messina, Italy; [Lanzoni, Anna] Univ Bologna, Dept Dermatol, I-40138 Bologna, Italy; [Lombardi, Mara; Santini, Marcello] Univ Parma, Dermatol Sect, I-43100 Parma, Italy; [Lotti, Torello] Univ Florence, Dept Dermatol, Florence, Italy; [Mariotti, Antonio] Hosp Popoli, Unit Dermatol, AUSL Pescara, Pescara, Italy; [Marsili, Franco] AUSL, Dermatol Sect, Lucca, Italy; [Micali, Giuseppe] Univ Catania, Dept Dermatol, Catania, Italy; [Parodi, Aurora] Univ Genoa, Dermatol Sect, Dept Endocrinol Sci, Genoa, Italy; [Parodi, Aurora] Univ Genoa, Dermatol Sect, Dept Metab Sci, Genoa, Italy; [Peris, Ketty] Univ Aquila, Dept Dermatol, I-67100 Laquila, Italy; [Peserico, Andrea] Univ Padua, Unit Dermatol, Padua, Italy; [Schiavon, Sergio] AUSL, Dermatol Sect, Venice, Italy; [Tonino, Camillo] Hosp SM Goretti, Dept Oncol G Porfiri, Latina, Italy; [Trevisan, Giusto] Univ Trieste, Hosp Ospedali Riuniti, Inst Dermatol, Trieste, Italy; [Tribuzi, Paola] Hosp Belcolle, Dermatol Sect, AUSL, Viterbo, Italy; [Vena, Gino A.] Univ Bari, Dept Dermatol, Bari, Italy; [Virgili, Annarosa] Univ Ferrara, Dept Clin & Expt Med, Dermatol Sect, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia; University of Milan; University of Cagliari; University of Turin; University of Turin; University of Palermo; University of Pavia; University of Rome Tor Vergata; University of Verona; University of Verona; University of Messina; University of Bologna; University of Parma; University of Florence; University of Catania; University of Genoa; University of Genoa; University of L'Aquila; University of Padua; University of Trieste; Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro; University of Ferrara Ponti, G (corresponding author), Univ Modena & Reggio Emilia, Dept Dermatol, Via Pozzo 71, I-41100 Modena, Italy.

giovanni.ponti@unimore.it Micali, Giuseppe/K-6848-2016;
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J Malagoli, C; Malavolti, M; Agnoli, C; Crespi, CM;
Fiorentini, C; Farnetani, F; Longo, C; Ricci, C; Albertini, G;
Lanzoni, A; Veneziano, L; Virgili, A; Pagliarello, C; Santini, M;
Fanti, PA; Dika, E; Sieri, S; Krogh, V; Pellacani, G; Vinceti, M

Malagoli, Carlotta; Malavolti, Marcella;

Agnoli, Claudia; Crespi, Catherine M.; Fiorentini, Chiara;
Farnetani, Francesca; Longo, Caterina; Ricci, Cinzia; Albertini,
Giuseppe; Lanzoni, Anna; Veneziano, Leonardo; Virgili, Annarosa;
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Dika, Emi; Sieri, Sabina; Krogh, Vittorio; Pellacani, Giovanni;
Vinceti, Marco

Diet Quality and Risk of Melanoma in
an Italian Population JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English

Article diet; diet quality;
dietary patterns; melanoma; case-control study; epidemiology

CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; HEALTHY EATING INDEX; MEDITERRANEAN
DIET; CUTANEOUS MELANOMA; MALIGNANT-MELANOMA; STOP HYPERTENSION;
COLORECTAL-CANCER; VITAMIN-C; PATTERNS; METAANALYSIS

Background: Some results from laboratory and epidemiologic
studies suggest that diet may influence the risk of melanoma, but
convincing evidence for a role of single nutrients or food items
is lacking. Diet quality, which considers the combined effect of
multiple food items, may be superior for examining this relation.
Objective: We sought to assess whether diet quality, evaluated
with the use of 4 different dietary indexes, is associated with
melanoma risk. Methods: In this population-based case-control
study, we analyzed the relation between 4 diet quality indexes,
the Healthy Eating Index 2010 (HEI-2010), Dietary Approaches to
Stop Hypertension (DASH) index, Greek Mediterranean Index (GMI),
and Italian Mediterranean Index (IMI), and melanoma risk in a
northern Italian community, with the use of data from 380 cases
and 719 matched controls who completed a semiquantitative food
frequency questionnaire. Results: In the overall sample, we found
an inverse association between disease risk and the HEI-2010 and
DASH index, but not the Mediterranean indexes, adjusting for
potential confounders (skin phototype, body mass index, energy

intake, sunburn history, skin sun reaction, and education). However, in sex stratified analyses, the association appeared only in women (P-trend: 0.10 and 0.04 for the HEI-2010 and DASH index, respectively). The inverse relations were stronger in women younger than age 50 y than in older women, for whom the GMI and IMI scores also showed an inverse association with disease risk (P-trend: 0.05 and 0.02, respectively). Conclusions: These results suggest that diet quality may play a role in cutaneous melanoma etiology among women. [Malagoli, Carlotta; Malavolti, Marcella; Vinceti, Marco] Univ Modena & Reggio Emilia, Dept Diagnost Clin & Publ Hlth Med, Ctr Environm Genet & Nutrit Epidemiol, Modena, Italy; [Agnoli, Claudia; Sieri, Sabina; Krogh, Vittorio] Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Epidemiol & Prevent Unit, Milan, Italy; [Crespi, Catherine M.] Univ Calif Los Angeles, Dept Biostat, Fielding Sch Publ Hlth, Los Angeles, CA USA; [Fiorentini, Chiara; Farnetani, Francesca; Longo, Caterina; Pellacani, Giovanni] Univ Modena & Reggio Emilia, Dermatol Unit, Modena, Italy; [Ricci, Cinzia; Albertini, Giuseppe] Santa Maria Nuova Hosp, Dermatol Unit, Reggio Emilia, Italy; [Lanzoni, Anna; Veneziano, Leonardo] Bellaria Hosp, Dermatol Unit, Bologna, Italy; [Virgili, Annarosa] Univ Ferrara, Dermatol Unit, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy; [Pagliarello, Calogero; Santini, Marcello] Univ Parma, Dermatol Unit, I-43100 Parma, Italy; [Fanti, Pier Alessandro; Dika, Emi] Univ Bologna, Dermatol Unit, Bologna, Italy

Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; University of California System; University of California Los Angeles; Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia; IRCCS Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova; AUSL di Bologna; University of Ferrara; University of Parma; University of Bologna

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Krogh, Vittorio/AAA-9171-2019; Dika, Emi/J-2638-2012; Agnoli, Claudia/K-5916-2016; Pellacani, Giovanni/E-8573-2011; Longo, Caterina/A-8046-2012; Krogh, Vittorio/K-2628-2016; Sieri, Sabina/K-4667-2016; Vinceti, Marco/O-2509-2015 Dika, Emi/0000-0003-3186-2861; Agnoli, Claudia/0000-0003-4472-1179; Pellacani, Giovanni/0000-0002-7222-2951; Crespi, Catherine/0000-0002-6150-2181; farnetani, francesca/0000-0001-7088-9077; Longo, Caterina/0000-0002-8218-3896; Krogh, Vittorio/0000-0003-0122-8624; Veneziano, Leonardo/0000-0002-4056-2652; pagliarello, calogero/0000-0001-7169-4829; Sieri, Sabina/0000-0001-5201-172X; Vinceti, Marco/0000-0002-0551-2473 Italian League against Cancer - LILT, Reggio Emilia Section; Modena Policlinico Hospital - Modena Local Health Unit; US NIH [CA16042]; National Cancer Institute [P30CA016042] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER Italian League against Cancer - LILT, Reggio Emilia Section; Modena Policlinico Hospital - Modena Local Health Unit; US NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The study was supported by Italian League against Cancer - LILT, Reggio Emilia Section (to MV), and Modena Policlinico Hospital - Modena Local Health Unit (to GP and MV), and by the US NIH [to CMC (grant CA16042)].

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J Ben Mabrouk, H; Nejia, S; Maram, M; Naziha, M; Soufia, CE
Ben Mabrouk, Hazem; Nejia, Sayari; Maram,
Morjen; Naziha, Marrakchi; Soufia, Chabchoub-Ellouze

A New Protein Extract Inhibitor from Hypobranchial Purple Gland of Hexaplex trunculus, a Mediterranean Mollusk, Impairs the Motility of Human Glioblastoma U87 and the HeLa Cell Line of Cervical Carcinoma Cells NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL English Article

BREAST-CANCER; RISK The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of hypobranchial gland protein extracts (HGPEs) of Hexaplex trunculus on the viability, cell adhesion, and migration of human U87 glioblastoma cells and the HeLa cell line obtained from epithelial cervical carcinoma cells. Analysis of the HGPE on polyacrylamide gel (12%) shows a variety of proteins whose molecular weights vary between 12 and 100 kDa. Chromatographic analysis shows 16 peaks obtained at various retention times. Cytotoxic effect was observed after 24hours of incubation at the concentrations 20, 40, and 60g/ml in a dose-dependent manner. Concentrations giving 50% inhibition (IC50) are 22g/ml for U87 and 15g/ml for HeLa cells. Our results show inhibition of U87 and HeLa cancer cell adhesion at concentrations of 10 and 20 mu g/ml, respectively. High-pressure liquid chromatography fractions did not show antiadhesive effect on both cancer cell lines. The presence of HGPEs completely blocked the migration of the two cancer cell lines at 10 mu g/ml. This inhibition is dose-dependent. IC50 is about 2.5g/ml for both cancer cells. The HGPE of Hexaplex trunculus may have the potential to serve as a model for future anticancer drug development with probably a synergistic activity of the proteins of this extract. [Ben Mabrouk, Hazem; Nejia, Sayari; Maram, Morjen; Naziha, Marrakchi; Soufia, Chabchoub-Ellouze] Tunis El Manar Univ, Pasteur Inst Tunis, Lab Venoms & Therapeut Biomol, Tunis, Tunisia; [Soufia, Chabchoub-Ellouze] Tunis El Manar Univ, Higher Inst Med Biotechnol Tunis, Lab Biophys & Med Technol, Tunis, Tunisia Pasteur Network; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar; Institut Pasteur Tunis; Universite de Tunis-El-Manar Soufia, CE (corresponding author), Tunis El Manar Univ, Pasteur Inst Tunis, Lab Venoms & Therapeut Biomol, Tunis, Tunisia. soufiaellouzchabchoub@yahoo.fr

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Nove, Andrea; Ten Hoope-Bender, Petra; Boyce, Martin;
Bar-Zeev, Sarah; de Bernis, Luc; Lal, Geeta; Matthews, Zoe;
Mekuria, Million; Homer, Caroline S. E. The State of
the World's Midwifery 2021 report: findings to drive global policy
and practice HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH English
Article Midwives; Midwifery;
Human resources for health; Health workforce; Sexual;
reproductive; maternal; newborn and adolescent health The
third global State of the World's Midwifery report (SoWMy 2021)
provides an updated evidence base on the sexual, reproductive,
maternal, newborn and adolescent health (SRMNAH) workforce. For
the first time, SoWMy includes high-income countries (HICs) as
well as low- and middle-income countries. This paper describes the
similarities and differences between regions and income groups,
and discusses the policy implications of these variations. SoWMy
2021 estimates a global shortage of 900,000 midwives, which is
particularly acute in low-income countries (LICs) and in Africa.
The shortage is projected to improve only slightly by 2030 unless
additional investments are made. The evidence suggests that these
investments would yield important returns, including: more
positive birth experiences, improved health outcomes, and
inclusive and equitable economic growth. Most HICs have sufficient
SRMNAH workers to meet the need for essential interventions, and
their education and regulatory environments tend to be strong.
Upper-middle-income countries also tend to have strong policy
environments. LICs and lower-middle-income countries tend to have
a broader scope of practice for midwives, and many also have
midwives in leadership positions within national government. Key
regional variations include: major midwife shortages in Africa and
South-East Asia but more promising signs of growth in South-East
Asia than in Africa; a strong focus in Africa on professional
midwives (rather than associate professionals: the norm in many
South-East Asian countries); heavy reliance on medical doctors
rather than midwives in the Americas and Eastern Mediterranean
regions and parts of the Western Pacific; and a strong educational
and regulatory environment in Europe but a lack of midwife leaders
at national level. SoWMy 2021 provides stakeholders with the
latest data and information to inform their efforts to build back
better and fairer after COVID-19. This paper provides a number of
policy responses to SoWMy 2021 that are tailored to different
contexts, and suggests a variety of issues to consider in these
contexts. These suggestions are supported by the inclusion of all
countries in the report, because it is clear which countries have
strong SRMNAH workforces and enabling environments and can be
viewed as exemplars within regions and income groups. [Nove,
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& Services; Business & Economics XD8YQ 34838039 Green
Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000722987900001
J Baddal, B; Oktay, MN; Bostanci, A; Yenen, MC
Baddal, Buket; Oktay, Makbule Naz; Bostanci, Aysegul; Yenen, Mufit Cemal
Prevalence and genotype screening of human papillomavirus among women attending a private hospital in Northern Cyprus: an 11-year retrospective study BMC WOMENS HEALTH
English Article

Human papillomavirus; High-risk HPV; Cervical cancer; Genotyping; Real-time PCR; Cyprus RISK; INFECTION; HPV

Background Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted pathogen both in men and women. Accumulating epidemiological evidence supports a strong association between HPV infection and cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, anus, and penis. Currently, data on the HPV prevalence and genotyping is lacking in Northern Cyprus, a region in which HPV vaccination is not freely accessible via the national immunization program. The aim of this study was to evaluate the HPV type-specific prevalence in women with and without cytological abnormalities living in Northern Cyprus. Methods A total of 885 women who presented to the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic between January 2011 and December 2022 were included in the study. Samples were collected for cytology. Cervical specimens were investigated for the presence of HPV-DNA and genotyping of HPV was performed using real-time polymerase chain reaction (rtPCR). Cytological examination was interpreted according to the Bethesda system. Results Among all patients, overall high-risk HPV DNA prevalence was 44.3%. HPV-16 and HPV-18 positivity was found in 10.4% and 3.7% of women respectively, while other high-risk HPV (OHR-HPV) was the most frequent type of HPV (30.2%). The highest frequency of HPV infection was observed in the 30-55 age group (51.0%), followed by the < 30 age group (45.7%). Co-infection with two or more HPV types was observed in 17.0% of all positive samples, in which the prevalence of HPV-16 + HPV-18 was 2.3%, HPV-16 + OHR-HPV and HPV-18 + OHR-HPV was 12.0% and 5.1%, respectively. Among the screened patients, 37.5% had abnormal and 62.5% had normal cytology results. HR-HPV positivity was 65.7% and 34.0% in patients with abnormal and normal cytology. The highest incidence of HRC-HPV was OHR-HPV types (44.7%) in positive cytology cases. Among women with a cytology result of ASCUS, L-SIL, H-SIL and unspecified dysplasia, 52.1%, 67.6%, 97.5% and 75.6% were respectively infected with HR-HPV. Conclusion The present study provides the latest epidemiological data related to HPV

prevalence and genotype distribution among women living in Northern Cyprus. Considering the unavailability of free vaccination in the community, it is imperative to implement local HPV screening programs and provide guidelines on HPV prevention and measures during early school education. [Baddal, Buket; Bostanci, Aysegul] Near East Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Microbiol & Clin Microbiol, TR-99138 Nicosia, Northern Cyprus, Turkiye; [Oktay, Makbule Naz] Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Fac Arts & Sci, Dept Mol Biol & Genet, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, Turkiye; [Bostanci, Aysegul] Near East Univ Hosp, Mol Microbiol Lab, TR-99138 Nicosia, Northern Cyprus, Turkiye; [Yenen, Mufit Cemal] Univ Kyrenia Hosp, Dept Gynecol & Obstet, Kyrenia, Northern Cyprus, Turkiye Near East University; Eastern Mediterranean University; Near East University Baddal, B (corresponding author), Near East Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Microbiol & Clin Microbiol, TR-99138 Nicosia, Northern Cyprus, Turkiye.

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J Kunter, I; Kandemis, E; Alotaibi, H; Canda, T; Bagriyanik, EE Kunter, Imge; Kandemis, Emine; Alotaibi, Hani; Canda, Tulay; Erdal Bagriyanik, Esra

Alteration in the subcellular location of the inhibitor of growth protein p33(ING1b) in estrogen receptor alpha positive breast carcinoma cells TURKISH JOURNAL OF BIOLOGY

English Article

p33(ING1b); estrogen receptor alpha; invasive breast carcinoma TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR P33(ING1B); NUCLEAR EXPRESSION; GENE FAMILY; DNA-DAMAGE; CANCER; TRANSCRIPTION; SENESCENCE; SHIFT ING1 has regulatory roles in the expression of genes associated with proliferation, apoptosis, and senescence. p33(ING1b) is the most widely expressed isoform of the gene. Downregulation of its nuclear expression is involved in differentiation and pathogenesis in invasive breast carcinoma. Yet the mechanism(s) by which p33 nuclear targeting is regulated remains unknown. In this study, we analyzed human invasive breast carcinoma tissue samples by immunostaining with p33 and correlating p33 location with the presence of ERa. Our findings show the expression of p33 protein in ER alpha-positive tumor samples was in the nucleus alone, while the expression was mainly in the cytoplasm in ERa-negative tumor samples. Examination of the localization of p33 in the nucleus and/or cytoplasm in several different cell lines demonstrated 17 beta-estradiol (E2) treatment causes dramatic compartmental shift in p33 protein from the cytoplasm to the nucleus in ER alpha-positive MDA-66 cells. No significant differences in ER alpha-negative MDA-MB-231 cells in the same conditions were observed. We show for the first time nuclear localization of p33 is regulated by estradiol induction in ER alpha-positive breast cancer cells.

These results suggest compartmental shift in p33 by ER signaling may be an important molecular event in the differentiation and pathogenesis of invasive breast cancer. [Kunter, Imge] Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Fac Pharm, Via Mersin 10, Famagusta, North Cyprus, Turkey; [Kandemis, Emine; Erdal Bagriyanik, Esra] Dokuz Eylul Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biol & Genet, Izmir, Turkey; [Alotaibi, Hani] Bilkent Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Mol Biol & Genet, Ankara, Turkey; [Alotaibi, Hani] Dokuz Eylul Univ, Adv Biomed Res Ctr, Izmir, Turkey; [Canda, Tulay] Dokuz Eylul Univ, Fac Med, Dept Pathol, Izmir, Turkey Eastern Mediterranean University; Dokuz Eylul University; Ihsan Dogramaci Bilkent University; Dokuz Eylul University; Dokuz Eylul University Bagriyanik, EE (corresponding author), Dokuz Eylul Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Biol & Genet, Izmir, Turkey. esra.erdal@deu.edu.tr kandemis, emine/K-1646-2015; Alotaibi, Hani/R-3158-2016; Erdal, Esra/AAE-1339-2019; Erdal, Esra/T-9057-2018 Erdal, Esra/0000-0001-7264-0574; Kunter, Imge/0000-0001-5706-306X 21 0

1 0 6 Tubitak Scientific & Technological Research Council Turkey ANKARA ATATURK BULVARI NO 221, KAVAKLIDERE, TR-06100 ANKARA, TURKIYE 1300-0152 1303-6092 TURK J BIOL Turk. J. Biol. 2017 41 1 105 112 10.3906/biy-1602-95 <http://dx.doi.org/10.3906/biy-1602-95> 8

Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Life Sciences & Biomedicine - Other Topics EL3SP Bronze 2025-06-24 WOS:000394539800012

J Haftenberger, M; Schuit, AJ; Tormo, N; Boeing, H; Wareham, N; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB; Kumle, M; Hjartaker, A; Chirlaque, MD; Ardanaz, E; Andren, C; Lindahl, B; Peeters, PHM; Allen, NE; Overvad, K; Tjonneland, A; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Linseisen, J; Bergmann, MM; Trichopoulou, A; Lagiou, P; Salvini, S; Panico, S; Riboli, E; Ferrari, P; Slimani, N Haftenberger, M; Schuit, AJ; Tormo, N; Boeing, H; Wareham, N; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB; Kumle, M; Hjartaker, A; Chirlaque, MD; Ardanaz, E; Andren, C; Lindahl, B; Peeters, PHM; Allen, NE; Overvad, K; Tjonneland, A; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Linseisen, J; Bergmann, MM; Trichopoulou, A; Lagiou, P; Salvini, S; Panico, S; Riboli, E; Ferrari, P; Slimani, N

Physical activity of subjects aged 50-64 years involved in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION English

Article EPIC study; physical activity; activity patterns; recreational activity; home activity Europe BREAST-CANCER; PROSTATE-CANCER; RISK Objective: To describe physical activity of participants in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). Design: A cross-sectional analysis of baseline data of a European prospective cohort study. Subjects: This analysis was restricted to participants in the age group 50-64 years, which was represented in all EPIC centres. It involved 236 386 participants from 25 centres in nine countries. In each EPIC centre, physical activity was assessed by standardised and validated questions. Frequency distribution of type of professional activity and participation in non-professional activities, and age-adjusted means, medians and percentiles of time dedicated to non-professional activities are presented for men and women from each centre. Results: Professional activity was most frequently classified as sedentary or standing in all centres. There was a wide variation regarding participation in different types of non-

professional activities and time dedicated to these activities across EPIC centres. Over 80% of all EPIC participants engaged in walking, while less than 50% of the subjects participated in sport. Total time dedicated to recreational activities was highest among the Dutch participants and lowest among men from Malmo (Sweden) and women from Naples (Italy). In all centres, total time dedicated to recreational activity in the summer was higher than in the winter. Women from southern Europe spent the most time on housekeeping. Conclusions: There is a considerable variation of physical activity across EPIC centres. This variation was especially evident for recreational activities in both men and women.

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TRICHOPOULOU, ANTONIA/ABF-8727-2021; Panico, Salvatore/K-6506-2016; Chirlaque, Maria-Dolores/KCL-3322-2024; Clavel-Chapelon, Françoise/G-6733-2014; Riboli, Elio/A-4357-2009; Hjartaker, Anette/D-6220-2011; Tjonneland, Anne/AGU-0320-2022; Schuit, Albertine/I-3148-2018; Linseisen, Jakob/B-5353-2014

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J Weglage, J; Wolters, F; Hehr, L; Lichtenberger, J; Wulz, C;
Hempel, F; Baier, A; Quack, T; Köhler, K; Longerich, T; Schramm,
G; Irungbam, K; Mueller, H; von Buelow, V; Tschuschner, A;
Odenthal, M; Drebber, U; El Arousy, M; Ramalho, LNZ; Bankov, K;
Wild, P; Pons-Kühnemann, J; Tschammer, J; Grevelding, CG; Roeb, E;
Roderfeld, M

Weglage, Jakob; Wolters,
Friederike; Hehr, Laura; Lichtenberger, Jakob; Wulz, Celina;
Hempel, Felix; Baier, Anne; Quack, Thomas; Koehler, Kernt;
Longerich, Thomas; Schramm, Gabriele; Irungbam, Karuna; Mueller,
Heike; von Buelow, Verena; Tschuschner, Annette; Odenthal,
Margarete; Drebber, Uta; El Arousy, Maha; Ramalho, Leandra N. Z.;
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Schistosoma mansoni eggs induce Wnt/ β -catenin
signaling and activate the protooncogene c-Jun in human and
hamster colon SCIENTIFIC REPORTS English

Article

COLORECTAL-

CANCER; HEPATIC-FIBROSIS; CYCLIN D1; INFECTION; HOMEOSTASIS;
EXPRESSION; PROGNOSIS; HELMINTHS; COLITIS Schistosomiasis
(bilharzia) is a neglected tropical disease caused by parasitic
flatworms of the genus *Schistosoma*, with considerable morbidity in
parts of the Middle East, South America, Southeast Asia, in sub-
Saharan Africa, and particularly also in Europe. The WHO describes
an increasing global health burden with more than 290 million
people threatened by the disease and a potential to spread into
regions with temperate climates like Corsica, France. The aim of
our study was to investigate the influence of *S. mansoni* infection
on colorectal carcinogenic signaling pathways in vivo and in
vitro. *S. mansoni* infection, soluble egg antigens (SEA) and the
Interleukin-4-inducing principle from *S. mansoni* eggs induce
Wnt/ β -catenin signaling and the protooncogene c-Jun as well as
downstream factor Cyclin D1 and markers for DNA-damage, such as
Parp1 and gamma H2a.x in enterocytes. The presence of these
characteristic hallmarks of colorectal carcinogenesis was
confirmed in colon biopsies from *S. mansoni*-infected patients
demonstrating the clinical relevance of our findings. For the
first time it was shown that *S. mansoni* SEA may be involved in the
induction of colorectal carcinoma-associated signaling pathways.

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Roderfeld, M (corresponding author), Justus Liebig Univ, Dept Gastroenterol, Gaffkystr 11, D-35392 Giessen, Germany. martin.roderfeld@innere.med.uni-giessen.de , Martin/AHD-5202-2022; Ramalho, Leandra/A-3983-2010; Roeb, Elke/HKM-7329-2023; Hempel, Felix/MFK-2152-2025 Bankov, Katrin/0009-0005-4033-4966; Hempel, Felix/0000-0002-2733-4313; Irungbam, Karuna/0000-0003-1859-3433; Wild, Peter Johannes/0000-0002-1017-3744 German Research Foundation [RO3714/4-1]; GILEAD; LOEWE-Zentrum DRUID-Flex-Funds; University Hospital Giessen and Marburg (UKGM); Projekt DEAL German Research Foundation (German Research Foundation (DFG)); GILEAD (Gilead Sciences); LOEWE-Zentrum DRUID-Flex-Funds; University Hospital Giessen and Marburg (UKGM); Projekt DEAL Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. This work was supported by grants from the German Research Foundation (RO3714/4-1), GILEAD (support program Infectiology 2017), LOEWE-Zentrum DRUID-Flex-Funds, and the University Hospital Giessen and Marburg (UKGM). 61 14 14 0 12 NATURE PORTFOLIO BERLIN HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, BERLIN, 14197, GERMANY 2045-2322 SCI REP-UK Sci Rep DEC 23 2020 10 1 22373 10.1038/s41598-020-79450-4

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NCD Risk Factor Collaboration Worldwide trends in hypertension prevalence and progress in treatment and control from 1990 to 2019: a pooled analysis of 1201 population-representative studies with 104 million participants LANCET English Article

BLOOD-PRESSURE; SYSTEMATIC

ANALYSIS; INCOME COUNTRIES; MIDDLE-INCOME; ADULTS; PREVENTION; GUIDELINES; MANAGEMENT; ADHERENCE; DIAGNOSIS Background Hypertension can be detected at the primary health-care level and low-cost treatments can effectively control hypertension. We aimed to measure the prevalence of hypertension and progress in its detection, treatment, and control from 1990 to 2019 for 200 countries and territories. Methods We used data from 1990 to 2019 on people aged 30-79 years from population-representative studies with measurement of blood pressure and data on blood pressure treatment. We defined hypertension as having systolic blood pressure 140 mm Hg or greater, diastolic blood pressure 90 mm Hg or greater, or taking medication for hypertension. We applied a

Bayesian hierarchical model to estimate the prevalence of hypertension and the proportion of people with hypertension who had a previous diagnosis (detection), who were taking medication for hypertension (treatment), and whose hypertension was controlled to below 140/90 mm Hg (control). The model allowed for trends over time to be non-linear and to vary by age. Findings The number of people aged 30-79 years with hypertension doubled from 1990 to 2019, from 331 (95% credible interval 306-359) million women and 317 (292-344) million men in 1990 to 626 (584-668) million women and 652 (604-698) million men in 2019, despite stable global age-standardised prevalence. In 2019, age-standardised hypertension prevalence was lowest in Canada and Peru for both men and women; in Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and some countries in western Europe including Switzerland, Spain, and the UK for women; and in several low-income and middle-income countries such as Eritrea, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Solomon Islands for men. Hypertension prevalence surpassed 50% for women in two countries and men in nine countries, in central and eastern Europe, central Asia, Oceania, and Latin America. Globally, 59% (55-62) of women and 49% (46-52) of men with hypertension reported a previous diagnosis of hypertension in 2019, and 47% (43-51) of women and 38% (35-41) of men were treated. Control rates among people with hypertension in 2019 were 23% (20-27) for women and 18% (16-21) for men. In 2019, treatment and control rates were highest in South Korea, Canada, and Iceland (treatment >70%; control >50%), followed by the USA, Costa Rica, Germany, Portugal, and Taiwan. Treatment rates were less than 25% for women and less than 20% for men in Nepal, Indonesia, and some countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania. Control rates were below 10% for women and men in these countries and for men in some countries in north Africa, central and south Asia, and eastern Europe. Treatment and control rates have improved in most countries since 1990, but we found little change in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania. Improvements were largest in high-income countries, central Europe, and some upper-middle-income and recently high-income countries including Costa Rica, Taiwan, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Brazil, Chile, Turkey, and Iran. Interpretation Improvements in the detection, treatment, and control of hypertension have varied substantially across countries, with some middle-income countries now outperforming most high-income nations. The dual approach of reducing hypertension prevalence through primary prevention and enhancing its treatment and control is achievable not only in high-income countries but also in low-income and middle-income settings. Copyright (C) 2021 World Health Organization; licensee Elsevier. [Zhou, Bin; Carrillo-Larco, Rodrigo M.; Stevens, Gretchen A.; Gregg, Edward W.; Bennett, James E.; Solomon, Bethlehem; Singleton, Rosie K.; Sophiea, Marisa K.; Iurilli, Maria L. C.; Lhoste, Victor P. F.; Woodward, Mark; Elliott, Paul] Imperial Coll London, London, England; [Danaei, Goodarz] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Boston, MA USA; [Riley, Leanne M.; Cowan, Melanie J.; Savin, Stefan] WHO, Geneva, Switzerland; [Paciorek, Christopher J.] Univ Calif Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; [Woodward, Mark] Univ New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; [Balanova, Yulia] Natl Med Res Ctr Therapy & Prevent Med, Moscow, Russia; [Cifkova, Renata] Charles Univ Prague, Prague, Czech Republic; [Cifkova, Renata] Thomayer Hosp, Prague, Czech Republic; [Damasceno, Albertino] Eduardo Mondlane Univ, Maputo, Mozambique; [Farzadfar, Farshad] Noncommunicable Dis

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to the presence of Cau with IC50 values of 6.1 and 7.7 μ M. Increasing the duration of contact between Cau and the cells from 75 min to 29.5 hr did not improve the cytotoxic efficacy of this compound. When Cau was pre-incubated in the culture medium for from 7 to 83 min before being exposed to CAL 27 cells (head and neck cancer origin), there was a constant loss of cytostatic action of Cau as a function of Cau pre-incubation time. As the bovine serum albumin concentration increased in the culture medium, the concentration-response curves showed a constant shift towards the right, indicating a loss of cytostatic activity of Cau. In the presence of Cau, cells in culture clearly exhibited an early and marked shift into S phase followed by a blockade into the premitotic G2 M phase. Possible targets for CAU remain to be identified. Cau needs to be tested on tumor bearing animals to confirm this promising antiproliferative activity. CTR ANTOINE LACASSAGNE, DEPT ONCOPHARMACOL, F-06050 NICE, FRANCE; INSERM, U303, VILLEFRANCHE MER, FRANCE; UNIV NICE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS, NICE, FRANCE; HOP LOUIS PASTEUR, F-06002 NICE, FRANCE; UNIV TRENT, FAC SCI, IST CHEM, I-38050 TRENT, ITALY UNICANCER; Centre Antoine Lacassagne; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); Universite Cote d'Azur; CHU Nice; University of Trento Lemée, Rodolphe/G-3228-2011

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6 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology TT158 8572617 2025-06-24

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J Sidahmed, E; Sen, A; Ren, JW; Patel, A; Turgeon, DK; Ruffin, MT; Brenner, DE; Djuric, Z Sidahmed, ElKhansa; Sen, Ananda; Ren, Jianwei; Patel, Arsh; Turgeon, D. Kim; Ruffin, Mack T.; Brenner, Dean E.; Djuric, Zora Colonic Saturated Fatty Acid Concentrations and Expression of COX-1, but not Diet, Predict Prostaglandin E2 in Normal Human Colon Tissue

NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

English Article

COLORECTAL-CANCER; 15-HYDROXYPROSTAGLANDIN DEHYDROGENASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; E SYNTHASE; FISH-OIL; INTERVENTION; PREVENTION; MICE; CYCLOOXYGENASE-1; EICOSANOIDS Prostaglandin E-2 (PGE(2)) in the colon is a pro-inflammatory mediator that is associated with increased risk of colon cancer. In this study, expression of genes in the PGE(2) pathway were quantified in colon biopsies from a trial of a Mediterranean versus a Healthy Eating diet in 113 individuals at high risk for colon cancer. Colon biopsies were obtained before and after 6months of intervention. Quantitative, real-time PCR was used to measure mRNA expression of prostaglandin H synthases (PTGS1 and 2), prostaglandin E synthases (PTGES1 and 3), prostaglandin dehydrogenase (HPGD), and PGE(2) receptors (PTGER2, PTGER4). The most highly expressed genes were HPGD and PTGS1. In multivariate linear regression models of baseline data, both colon saturated fatty acid concentrations and PTGS1 expression were significant, positive predictors of colon PGE(2) concentrations after controlling for nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use, gender, age, and smoking status. The effects of dietary intervention on gene expression were minimal

with small increases in expression noted for PTGES3 in both arms and in PTGER4 in the Mediterranean arm. These results indicate that short-term dietary change had little effect on enzymes in the prostaglandin pathway in the colon and other factors, such as differences in fatty acid metabolism, might be more influential.

[Sidahmed, ElKhansa; Sen, Ananda; Ren, Jianwei; Patel, Arsh; Ruffin, Mack T.; Djuric, Zora] Univ Michigan, Dept Family Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Sidahmed, ElKhansa; Djuric, Zora] Univ Michigan, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Sidahmed, ElKhansa] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA; [Sen, Ananda] Univ Michigan, Dept Biostat, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA; [Turgeon, D. Kim; Brenner, Dean E.] Univ Michigan, Dept Internal Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA

University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Djuric, Z (corresponding author), Univ Michigan, 1500 E Med Ctr Dr, Room 4306 Canc Ctr, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA. zoralon@umich.edu Anand, Amit/D-4232-2013; Patel, Arsh/Y-7625-2019; Djuric, Zora/H-5147-2013 Patel, Arsh/0000-0001-5945-0477; Turgeon, D. Kim/0000-0003-1010-819X; Djuric, Zora/0000-0002-8886-8853 NIH [R01 CA120381, P50 CA130810, UL1RR024986, 5P60 DK20572]; Cancer Center Support Grant [P30 CA046592]; Kutsche Family Endowed Chair; Clinical Translational Science Award; Michigan Diabetes Research Center, NIH [P30 DK089503]; National Cancer Institute [P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [P30DK020572, P30DK089503] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Cancer Center Support Grant; Kutsche Family Endowed Chair; Clinical Translational Science Award; Michigan Diabetes Research Center, NIH; National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) The study was supported by NIH grants R01 CA120381, P50 CA130810 (GI SPORE), Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA046592, and the Kutsche Family Endowed Chair (Dean Brenner). The study used core resources supported by a Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH grant UL1RR024986 (the Michigan Clinical Research Unit), by the Michigan Diabetes Research Center, NIH grant 5P60 DK20572 (Chemistry Laboratory), and the Michigan Nutrition and Obesity Research Center, NIH grant P30 DK089503.

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10 Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics DX2TP 27548026 Green Accepted 2025-06-24
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J Sharma, D; Malik, A; Guy, CS; Karki, R; Vogel, P; Kanneganti, TD Sharma, Deepika; Malik, Ankit; Guy, Clifford S.; Karki, Rajendra; Vogel, Peter; Kanneganti, Thirumala-Devi Pyrin Inflammasome Regulates Tight Junction Integrity to Restrict Colitis and Tumorigenesis

GASTROENTEROLOGY English Article

Colon Cancer; Colitis-associated Cancer; Tumor Suppressor; Mouse Model FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER; BOWEL-DISEASE; ULCERATIVE-COLITIS; IFN-GAMMA; ATTENUATES COLITIS; BARRIER FUNCTION; CROHNS-DISEASE; STEM-CELLS; COLON; GENE

BACKGROUND & AIMS: Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) increase risk for colorectal cancer. Mutations in the Mediterranean fever gene (MEFV or pyrin) are associated with hereditary autoinflammatory disease and severe IBD. Expression of MEFV, a sensor protein that initiates assembly of the inflammasome complex, is increased in colon biopsies from patients with IBD. We investigated the role of pyrin in intestinal homeostasis in mice. METHODS: Mefv(-/-) mice and C57/BL6 mice (controls) were given azoxymethane followed by multiple rounds of dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) to induce colitis and tumorigenesis. In some experiments, Mefv(-/-) mice were given injections of recombinant interleukin 18 (rIL18) or saline (control) during DSS administration. Colon tissues were collected at different time points during colitis development and analyzed by histology, immunohistochemistry, immunoblots, or ELISAs (to measure cytokines). Spleen and mesenteric lymph node were collected, processed, and analyzed by flow cytometry. Colon epithelial permeability was measured in mice with colitis by gavage of fluorescent dextran and quantification of serum levels. RESULTS: MEFV was expressed in colons of control mice and expression increased during chronic and acute inflammation; high levels were detected in colon tumor and adjacent non-tumor tissues. Mefv(-/-) mice developed more severe colitis than control mice, with a greater extent of epithelial hyperplasia and a larger tumor burden. Levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL6) and chemokines were significantly higher in colons of Mefv-/- mice than control mice following colitis induction, whereas the level IL18, which depends on the inflammasome for maturation and release, was significantly lower in colons of Mefv-/- mice. Mefv-/- mice had increased epithelial permeability following administration of DSS than control mice, and loss of the tight junction proteins occludin and claudin-2 from intercellular junctions. STAT3 was activated (phosphorylated) in inflamed colon tissues from Mefv-/-, which also had increased expression of stem cell markers (OLFM4, BMI1, and MSI1) compared with colons from control mice. Administration of rIL18 to Mefv-/- mice reduced epithelial permeability, intestinal inflammation, the severity of colitis, and colon tumorigenesis. CONCLUSIONS: In studies with DSS-induced colitis, we found that pyrin (MEFV) is required for inflammasome activation and IL18 maturation, which promote intestinal barrier integrity and prevent colon inflammation and tumorigenesis. Strategies to increase activity of MEFV or IL18 might be developed for the treatment of IBD and prevention of colitis-associated tumorigenesis. [Sharma, Deepika; Malik, Ankit; Guy, Clifford S.; Karki, Rajendra; Kanneganti, Thirumala-Devi] St Jude Childrens Res Hosp, Dept Immunol, MS 351,262 Danny Thomas Pl, Memphis, TN 38105 USA; [Vogel, Peter] St Jude Childrens Res Hosp, Anim Resources Ctr, 332 N Lauderdale St, Memphis, TN 38105 USA; [Vogel, Peter] St

Jude Childrens Res Hosp, Vet Pathol Core, 332 N Lauderdale St, Memphis, TN 38105 USA St Jude Children's Research Hospital; St Jude Children's Research Hospital; St Jude Children's Research Hospital Kanneganti, TD (corresponding author), St Jude Childrens Res Hosp, Dept Immunol, MS 351,262 Danny Thomas Pl, Memphis, TN 38105 USA. Thirumala-Devi.Kanneganti@StJude.org
 Malik, Ankit/I-1817-2019; Karki, Rajendra/H-6647-2019; Kanneganti, Thirumala-Devi/M-9435-2018; Vogel, Peter/N-2490-2018
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 J Lall, N; Chrysargyris, A; Lambrechts, I; Fibrich, B; Van Staden, AB; Twilley, D; de Canha, MN; Oosthuizen, CB; Bodiba, D; Tzortzakakis, N Lall, Namrita; Chrysargyris, Antonios; Lambrechts, Isa; Fibrich, Bianca; Van Staden, Analike Blom; Twilley, Danielle; de Canha, Marco Nuno; Oosthuizen, Carel Basson; Bodiba, Dikonketso; Tzortzakakis, Nikolaos
 Sideritis Perfoliata (Subsp. Perfoliata) Nutritive Value and Its Potential Medicinal Properties ANTIOXIDANTS
 English Article Sideritis perfoliata; wrinkles; Cutibacterium acnes; antimycobacterial; melanin inhibition; antioxidant capacity ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOSITION; B16 MELANOMA-CELLS; ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES; CHEMICAL-COMPOSITION; ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES; BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES; TYROSINASE; IDENTIFICATION; ANTIBACTERIAL; INHIBITORS Sideritis perfoliata L. subsp. perfoliata is an endemic species of the Eastern Mediterranean region with several uses in traditional medicine. The present study aims to explore the unknown properties of S. perfoliata investigating the nutritional content as well as the antioxidant, anticancer, antituberculosis, antiwrinkle, anti-acne, hyper/hypo-pigmentation and antibacterial activities. Mineral content, nutritional value, the composition and antioxidant properties of the essential oil, the antityrosinase, the antibacterial activity and anti-elastase potential of the extract, were evaluated. The antiproliferative activity of S. perfoliata against cervical cancer (HeLa), human melanoma (UCT-Mel-1), human hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) and human epidermoid carcinoma (A431) was investigated. Cytotoxic effects on normal human keratinocyte (HaCat) and kidney epithelial (Vero) cell lines were also determined. Sideritis perfoliata exhibited high nutritional value of proteins and minerals (K, P, Mg, Fe, Zn, Cu). The most abundant components of the essential oil were found

to be alpha-pinene, beta-phelladrene, valeranone, beta-pinene and sabinene. The ethanolic extract of *S. perfoliata* displayed moderate antioxidant potential and antibacterial activity against *Prevotella intermedia*. Noteworthy elastase and moderate anticancer potential against the human liver cancer cell line (HepG2) was observed with IC50 values of 57.18 $\pm$ 3.22 μ g/mL and 64.27 $\pm$ 2.04 μ g/mL respectively. The noteworthy in vitro activity of *S. perfoliata* could be due to the presence of flavonoids and phenols in the leaves, having high nutritional value. *Sideritis perfoliata* could potentially be useful to reduce the appearance of wrinkles and for the treatment of liver cancer. The moderate antibacterial, antioxidant and elastase activity of the plant can be linked to the traditional use of *S. perfoliata* for the treatment of wounds and inflammation.

[Lall, Namrita; Lambrechts, Isa; Fibrich, Bianca; Van Staden, Analike Blom; Twilley, Danielle; de Canha, Marco Nuno; Oosthuizen, Carel Basson; Bodiba, Dikonketso] Univ Pretoria, Dept Plant & Soil Sci, ZA-0002 Pretoria, South Africa; [Lall, Namrita] Univ Missouri, Sch Nat Resources, Columbia, MO 65211 USA; [Lall, Namrita] JSS Acad Higher Educ & Res, Coll Pharm, Mysuru 570015, Karnataka, India; [Chrysargyris, Antonios; Tzortzakakis, Nikolaos] Cyprus Univ Technol, Dept Agr Sci Biotechnol & Food Sci, CY-3036 Lemesos, Cyprus University of Pretoria; University of Missouri System; University of Missouri Columbia; JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research; JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru; Cyprus University of Technology Lall, N (corresponding author), Univ Pretoria, Dept Plant & Soil Sci, ZA-0002 Pretoria, South Africa.; Lall, N (corresponding author), Univ Missouri, Sch Nat Resources, Columbia, MO 65211 USA.; Lall, N (corresponding author), JSS Acad Higher Educ & Res, Coll Pharm, Mysuru 570015, Karnataka, India.; Tzortzakakis, N (corresponding author), Cyprus Univ Technol, Dept Agr Sci Biotechnol & Food Sci, CY-3036 Lemesos, Cyprus. namrita.lall@up.ac.za;

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 J Vuko, E; Dunkic, V; Maravic, A; Ruscic, M; Nazlic, M; Radan, M; Ljubenkovic, I; Soldo, B; Fredotovic, Z
 Vuko, Elma; Dunkic, Valerija; Maravic, Ana; Ruscic, Mirko; Nazlic, Marija; Radan, Mila; Ljubenkovic, Ivica; Soldo, Barbara; Fredotovic, Zeljana Not Only a Weed Plant-Biological Activities of Essential Oil and Hydrosol of *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter PLANTS-BASEL English Article
Dittrichia viscosa; essential oil; hydrosol; GSH; antimicrobial; antiproliferative; antiphytoviral activity INULA-VISCOSA; ANTIPHYTOVIRAL ACTIVITY; PROTOCATECHUIC ACID; ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY; CHEMICAL-COMPOSITION; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; CANCER-CELLS; HUMAN BREAST; IN-VITRO; APOPTOSIS With the increasing interest in obtaining biologically active compounds from natural sources, *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter (Asteraceae) came into our focus as a readily available and aromatic wild shrub widely distributed in the Mediterranean region. This work provides a phytochemical profile of *D. viscosa* in terms of parallel chemical composition in the lipophilic fraction (essential oil) and the water fraction (hydrosol). GC-MS analysis identified 1,8-cineole, caryophyllene oxide, alpha-terpenyl acetate, and alpha-muurolol as the major components of the essential oil, while in the hydrosol p-menth-1-en-9-ol, 1,8-cineole, linalool, cis-sabinene hydrate, and alpha-muurolol were the major volatile components. 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid was found to be the predominant compound in the hydrosol composition by HPLC analysis. The antimicrobial potential of both extracts was evaluated against thirteen opportunistic pathogens associated with common skin and wound infections and emerging food spoilage microorganisms. The antimicrobial activity of the essential oil suggests that the volatiles of *D. viscosa* could be used as novel antimicrobial agents. The antiproliferative results of *D. viscosa* volatiles are also new findings, which showed promising activity against three cancer cell lines: HeLa (cervical cancer cell line), HCT116 (human colon cancer cell line), and U2OS (human osteosarcoma cell line). The decrease in GSH level observed in hydrosol-treated HeLa cells suggests oxidative stress as a possible mechanism of the antiproliferative effect of hydrosol on tumor cells. The presented results are also the first report of significant antiphytoviral activity of hydrosol against tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) infection. Based on the results, *D. viscosa* might have the potential to be used in crop protection, as a natural disinfectant and natural anticancer agent. [Vuko, Elma; Dunkic, Valerija; Maravic, Ana; Ruscic, Mirko; Nazlic, Marija; Fredotovic, Zeljana] Univ Split, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, R Boskovica 33, Split 21000, Croatia; [Radan, Mila] Univ Split, Fac Chem & Technol, Dept Biochem, R Boskovica 33, Split 21000, Croatia; [Ljubenkovic, Ivica; Soldo, Barbara] Univ Split, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, R Boskovica 33, Split 21000, Croatia University of Split; University of Split; University of Split Fredotovic, Z (corresponding author), Univ Split, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, R Boskovica 33, Split 21000, Croatia. elma@pmfst.hr; dunkic@pmfst.hr; amaravic@pmfst.hr; mrus@pmfst.hr; mnazlic@pmfst.hr; mradan@ktf-split.hr; iljubenk@pmfst.hr; barbara@pmfst.hr; zfredotov@pmfst.hr Vuko, Elma/D-6995-2017; Soldo, Barbara/D-6271-2017; Fredotović, Željana/D-5724-2017;

Ruščić, Mirko/D-5707-2017; Ljubenkovic, Ivica/D-5131-2017; Dunkic, Valerija/D-8145-2017; Maravic, Ana/D-4953-2017; Nazlic, Marija/C-8495-2018; Radan, Mila/D-8790-2017 Soldo, Barbara/0000-0001-7360-046X; Fredotovic, Zeljana/0000-0001-6897-2445; Ljubenkovic, Ivica/0000-0002-8947-3255; Dunkic, Valerija/0000-0001-9372-7337; Ruscic, Mirko/0000-0002-7144-1386; Vuko, Elma/0000-0002-8372-0622; Maravic, Ana/0000-0001-5235-6656; Nazlic, Marija/0000-0002-4976-5392; Radan, Mila/0000-0001-7932-5817 80
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 J Kouka, P; Tsakiri, G; Tzortzi, D; Dimopoulou, S; Sarikaki, G; Stathopoulos, P; Veskokoukis, AS; Halabalaki, M; Skaltsounis, AL; Kouretas, D Kouka, Paraskevi; Tsakiri, Grigoria; Tzortzi, Dimitra; Dimopoulou, Sofia; Sarikaki, Georgia; Stathopoulos, Panagiotis; Veskokoukis, Aristidis S.; Halabalaki, Maria; Skaltsounis, Alexios-Leandros; Kouretas, Demetrios
 The Polyphenolic Composition of Extracts Derived from Different Greek Extra Virgin Olive Oils Is Correlated with Their Antioxidant Potency OXIDATIVE MEDICINE AND CELLULAR LONGEVITY
 English Article
 Olive oil possesses a predominant role in the diet of countries around the Mediterranean basin, whereas it is a known constituent of several sectors of human culture. The polyphenolic composition of olive oil seems to be a key factor in its beneficial biological properties. Based on the above, the aim of this study was to correlate the polyphenolic composition of five extracts derived from a Greek olive oil variety with their antioxidant potency and antimutagenic activities in vitro with chemical-based techniques and cell culture-based assays. According to the results obtained, the polyphenol samples with higher concentration of hydroxytyrosol (HT) were more potent in antioxidant and antimutagenic activity in vitro, as indicated by their ability to scavenge ABTS(center dot+)radical and to protect the strand of plasmid DNA from free radical-induced breaking compared to the corresponding samples with higher levels of tyrosol (T) and its derivatives. However, this observation was not evident in the cell culture model (i.e., the HeLa cervical cancer cell line) to which the tested extracts were administered. Specifically, the T-rich extracts more effectively increased endogenous GSH levels measured by flow cytometry than did the HT-rich compounds. Also, olive oil compounds contributed variously to the expression of genes implicated in the cell antioxidant machinery, as indicated by quantitative PCR. Therefore, the relationship between structure and function in redox regulation is complex and merits the combination of tests. Given that factors like the production and storage regimen of the plants are major determinants of the composition of the generated extracts, we propose that specific conditions should be adopted in order to achieve their maximum biological activity. These results followed by others in the same direction could provide a solid basis for the production of functional foods enriched in olive oil extracts with potential antioxidant action in vivo. [Kouka, Paraskevi;

Tsakiri, Grigoria; Tzortzi, Dimitra; Dimopoulou, Sofia; Veskoukis, Aristidis S.; Kouretas, Demetrios] Univ Thessaly, Dept Biochem & Biotechnol, Larisa 41500, Greece; [Sarikaki, Georgia; Stathopoulos, Panagiotis; Halabalaki, Maria; Skaltsounis, Alexios-Leandros] Univ Athens, Fac Pharm, Dept Pharmacognosy & Nat Prod Chem, Athens 15771, Greece University of Thessaly; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens Kouretas, D (corresponding author), Univ Thessaly, Dept Biochem & Biotechnol, Larisa 41500, Greece. dkouret@uth.gr skaltsounis, alexios/AAE-9617-2019; Halabalaki, Maria/AAD-2127-2020; KOURETAS, DEMETRIOS/ABE-8519-2020

Sarikaki, Georgia/0009-0004-9044-5245 Hellenic General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT); Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI) [5547]; EU Olive-Net project [Horizon2020-MSCA-RISE-2016-734899] Hellenic General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) (Greek Ministry of Development-GSRT); Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI); EU Olive-Net project The study was funded by the Hellenic General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) and the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI) (grant number 5547). We also thank the EU Olive-Net project (Horizon2020-MSCA-RISE-2016-734899) for the financial support and collaboration opportunities.

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Biology	HS2EV 31015888	Green Submitted, Green Published				
	2025-06-24	WOS:000463674800001				

J Smith, JS; Robinson, NJ Smith, JS; Robinson, NJ Age-specific prevalence of infection with herpes simplex virus types 2 and 1: A global review JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES English Article; Proceedings Paper Symposium on Extending the Boundaries of Herpesvirus Infections - Recognizing the Role of Valacyclovir NOV, 2000 MALTA SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED-DISEASES; HUMAN-IMMUNODEFICIENCY-VIRUS; HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE-16; LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS; GENITAL-ULCER-DISEASE; FEMALE SEX WORKERS; RISK-FACTORS; PREGNANT-WOMEN; HIV-INFECTION; CERVICAL-CANCER

Information on age- and sex-specific prevalence of herpes simplex virus (HSV) types 2 and 1 infections is essential to optimize genital herpes control strategies, which increase in importance because accumulating data indicate that HSV-2 infection may increase acquisition and transmission of human immunodeficiency virus. This review summarizes data from peer-reviewed publications of type-specific HSV seroepidemiologic surveys. HSV-2 prevalence is, in general, highest in Africa and the Americas, lower in western and southern Europe than in northern Europe and North America, and lowest in Asia. HSV-2 and -1 prevalence, overall and by age, varies markedly by country, region within country, and population subgroup. Age-specific HSV-2 prevalence is usually higher in women than men and in populations with higher risk sexual behavior. HSV-2 prevalence has increased in the United States but national data from other countries are unavailable. HSV-1 infection is acquired during childhood and adolescence and is markedly more widespread than HSV-2 infection. Further studies are needed in many geographic areas. Int Agcy

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GlaxoSmithKline Res & Dev Ltd, Greenford, Middx, EnglandWorld
Health Organization; International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC); GlaxoSmithKline; Glaxosmithkline United Kingdom Int Agcy
Res Canc, Unit Field & Intervent Studies, 150 Cours Albert Thomas,
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Jamie/0009-0005-2064-8925 152 609 707

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Microbiology 598YU 12353183 Bronze 2025-06-
24 WOS:000178305700002

J Saal, LH; Gruvberger-Saal, SK; Persson, C; Loevgren, K;
Jumppanen, M; Staaf, J; Jönsson, G; Pires, MM; Maurer, M; Holm, K;
Koujak, S; Subramaniam, S; Vallon-Christersson, J; Olsson, H; Su,
T; Memeo, L; Ludwig, T; Ethier, SP; Krogh, M; Szabolcs, M; Murty,
VV; Isola, J; Hibshoosh, H; Parsons, R; Borg, A

Saal, Lao H.; Gruvberger-Saal, Sofia K.; Persson, Camilla;
Loevgren, Kristina; Jumppanen, Mervi; Staaf, Johan; Jonsson,
Goeran; Pires, Maira M.; Maurer, Matthew; Holm, Karolina; Koujak,
Susan; Subramaniam, Shivakumar; Vallon-Christersson, Johan;
Olsson, Hakan; Su, Tao; Memeo, Lorenzo; Ludwig, Thomas; Ethier,
Stephen P.; Krogh, Morten; Szabolcs, Matthias; Murty, Vundavalli
V. V. S.; Isola, Jorma; Hibshoosh, Hanina; Parsons, Ramon; Borg,
Ake

Recurrent gross mutations of the PTEN tumor
suppressor gene in breast cancers with deficient DSB repair

NATURE GENETICS English Article

CELL-LINES; PROSTATE-CANCER; BRCA1;
INSTABILITY; PHENOTYPE; CARCINOMA; PATTERNS; SUBTYPES; MICE

Basal-like breast cancer (BBC) is a subtype of breast cancer
with poor prognosis(1 - 3). Inherited mutations of BRCA1, a cancer
susceptibility gene involved in double-strand DNA break (DSB)
repair, lead to breast cancers that are nearly always of the BBC
subtype(3 - 5); however, the precise molecular lesions and
oncogenic consequences of BRCA1 dysfunction are poorly understood.
Here we show that heterozygous inactivation of the tumor
suppressor gene Pten leads to the formation of basal-like mammary
tumors in mice, and that loss of PTEN expression is significantly
associated with the BBC subtype in human sporadic and BRCA1-
associated hereditary breast cancers. In addition, we identify
frequent gross PTEN mutations, involving intragenic chromosome
breaks, inversions, deletions and micro copy number aberrations,
specifically in BRCA1-deficient tumors. These data provide an
example of a specific and recurrent oncogenic consequence of
BRCA1-dependent dysfunction in DNA repair and provide insight into
the pathogenesis of BBC with therapeutic implications. These
findings also argue that obtaining an accurate census of genes
mutated in cancer will require a systematic examination for gross
gene rearrangements, particularly in tumors with deficient DSB
repair. [Saal, Lao H.] Columbia Univ, Coll Phys & Surg, New
York, NY 10032 USA; [Persson, Camilla; Loevgren, Kristina; Staaf,
Johan; Jonsson, Goeran; Holm, Karolina; Vallon-Christersson,
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Parsons, R (corresponding author), Columbia Univ, Inst Canc Genet, New York, NY 10032 USA. rep15@columbia.edu Jönsson, Göran/D-1212-2014; Parsons, Ramon/KFT-2922-2024; Su, Tao/T-4411-2019; Ludwig, Thomas/Q-6484-2016; SUBRAMANIAM, SHIVAKUMAR/HCI-4231-2022; Saal, Lao/A-2919-2011 Saal, Lao/0000-0002-0815-1896; Staaf, Johan/0000-0001-5254-5115; Olsson, Hakan/0000-0002-8794-9635; Parsons, Ramon/0000-0002-6656-3514; Memeo, Lorenzo/0000-0003-4251-7203; Vallon-Christersson, Johan/0000-0002-2195-0385

NCI NIH HHS [P01 CA097403, CA097403, CA082783, R01 CA082783] Funding Source: Medline; NIGMS NIH HHS [5T32 GM07367-29, T32 GM007367] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); NIGMS NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)) 30 286 333 0 17

NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP NEW YORK 75 VARICK ST, 9TH FLR, NEW YORK, NY 10013-1917 USA 1061-4036 1546-1718 NAT GENET Nature Genet. JAN 2008 40 1

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Genetics & Heredity Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Genetics & Heredity 247YN 18066063 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000252118600025

J Gajate, C; An, F; Mollinedo, F Gajate, C; An, F; Mollinedo, F Rapid and selective apoptosis in human leukemic cells induced by aplidine through a fas/CD95-and mitochondrial-mediated mechanism CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH

English Article

ANTIPROLIFERATIVE AGENT DIDEMNIN; ETHER PHOSPHOLIPID ET-18-OCH3; CYTOCHROME-C RELEASE; TERMINAL KINASE JNK; HUMAN HEPATOCYTES; PROTEIN-KINASE; CLINICAL-TRIAL; CANCER-CELLS; TUMOR-CELLS; INDUCTION Aplidine is a promising antitumor agent derived from the Mediterranean tunicate *Aplidium albicans*. We have found that Aplidine at nM concentrations (10-100 nM) induced apoptosis

in human leukemic cell lines and primary leukemic cell cultures from leukemic patients. Inhibition of the Fas (CD95)/Fas ligand (CD95L) signaling pathway with an antagonistic anti-Fas antibody partially inhibited Aplidine-induced apoptosis. L929 cells were resistant to Aplidine action but underwent apoptosis after transfection with human Fas cDNA. Aplidine induced a rapid and sustained c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase activation, and pretreatment with curcumin or SP600125 inhibited Aplidine-induced c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase activation and apoptosis. However, inhibition of extracellular signal-regulated kinase and p38 kinase signaling pathways did not affect Aplidine-induced apoptosis. Aplidine induced caspase-3 activation, and caspase inhibition prevented Aplidine-induced apoptosis. Aplidine failed to induce apoptosis in MCF-7 breast cancer cells, defective in caspase-3, additionally implicating caspase-3 in its proapoptotic action. Aplidine also triggered an early release of cytochrome c from mitochondria, and overexpression of bcl-2 by gene transfer abrogated mitochondrial cytochrome c release and apoptosis. Aplidine rapidly induced cleavage of Bid, a mediator that connects the Fas/CD95 cell death receptor to the mitochondrial apoptosis pathway. Primary cultures of normal human cells, including hepatocytes and resting peripheral blood lymphocytes, were spared or weakly affected after Aplidine treatment. Nevertheless, mitogen (phytohemagglutinin/interleukin-2)-activated T lymphocytes resulted sensitively to the apoptotic action of Aplidine. Thus, Aplidine is an extremely potent and rapid apoptotic inducer on leukemic cells that triggers Fas/CD95- and mitochondrial-mediated apoptotic signaling routes, and shows a rather selective apoptotic action on cancer cells and activated T cells. Univ Salamanca, Ctr Invest Canc, Inst Biol Mol & Celular Canc, CSIC, E-37007 Salamanca, Spain Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); CSIC-USAL - Instituto de Biologia Molecular y Celular del Cancer de Salamanca (IBMCC); University of Salamanca; CSIC - Centro de Investigacion del Cancer (CIC) Univ Salamanca, Ctr Invest Canc, Inst Biol Mol & Celular Canc, CSIC, Campus Miguel de Unamuno, E-37007 Salamanca, Spain. fmollin@usal.es

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 PA 19106-4404 USA 1078-0432 1557-3265 CLIN CANCER RES
 Clin. Cancer Res. APR 2003 9 4
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J Khandelwal, S; Avodé, G; Baingana, F; Conde, B; Cruz, M;
 Deva, P; Dumas, M; Gulbinat, W; Lopez, C; Mayeya, J; Mubbashar,
 MH; Mohit, A; Ndeti, D; Puras, D; Saeed, K; Schilder, K;
 Silberberg, D; Tomov, T; Townsend, C; Iemmi, V; Jenkins, R
 Khandelwal, Sudhir; Avode, Gilbert; Baingana,
 Florence; Conde, Bernado; Cruz, Marcelo; Deva, Parameshvara;
 Dumas, Michel; Gulbinat, Walter; Lopez, Carmen; Mayeya, John;
 Mubbashar, Malik H.; Mohit, Ahmad; Ndeti, David; Puras, Dainius;
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Mental and neurological health research priorities setting
 in developing countries SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHIATRIC
 EPIDEMIOLOGY English Article

Health research; Developing countries; The combined matrix approach LOW-INCOME A multi-region consultation process designed to generate locally produced regional and global research priorities on mental and neurological health in low- and middle-income countries. Between 2003 and 2005, priority setting exercises on MNH research, using the systematic combined approach matrix (CAM) were held in the six regions of the developing world. One regional meeting per region was convened, and a global meeting was organized before and after the regional exercises. During regional meetings, regional agendas were created listing both research priorities and local problems in MNH. During global meetings, a global research agenda was established and four crucial areas of research priorities were identified: awareness and advocacy, enhancement of research capacity, training for service delivery, and development of evidence based policy. The combined matrix approach enabled the development of regional and global MNH research agendas, derived from bottom up consultations within and between low- and middle-income countries. Collaboration between regions with similar priorities was instituted. Such research agendas are designed to assist policy-makers and donors in the allocation of scarce resources, but they require regular review to reflect changing needs. [Khandelwal, Sudhir] All India Inst Med Sci, Dept Psychiat, New Delhi, India; [Avode, Gilbert] Univ Abomey Calavi, Dept Neurol, Cotonou 01, Benin; [Baingana, Florence] Makerere Univ, Publ Mental Hlth Inst Publ Hlth, Kampala, Uganda; [Conde, Bernado] Univ Santo Tomas, Dept Psychiat Med Arts Bldg, Manila, Philippines; [Deva, Parameshvara] SSB Hosp, Dept Psychiat, Kuala Belait, Brunei; [Dumas, Michel] Univ Limoges, Inst Trop Neurol, Dept Neurol, Fac Med, F-87025 Limoges, France; [Gulbinat, Walter] Global Network Res Mental & Neurol Hlth, D-72805 Lichtenstein, Germany; [Lopez, Carmen] Minist Hlth Santiago, Adolescence Programme, Santiago, Chile; [Mayeya, John] Cent Board Hlth, Lusaka, Zambia; [Mubbashar, Malik H.] Univ Hlth Sci, Punjab 54600, Lahore, Pakistan; [Mohit, Ahmad] World Hlth Org Eastern Mediterranean Reg Off, Nasr City 11371, Cairo, Egypt; [Ndeti, David] Univ Nairobi, Dept Psychiat, Nairobi, Kenya; [Puras, Dainius] Vilnius State Univ, Dept Psychiat, LT-01513 Vilnius, Lithuania; [Saeed, Khalid] Eastern Mediterranean Reg Off, Nasr City 11371, Cairo, Egypt; [Schilder, Klaas] GGzE, NL-5626 Eindhoven, Netherlands; [Silberberg, Donald] Univ Penn, Mahoney Inst Neurol Sci, Emeritus Dept Neurol, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; [Tomov, Toma] New Bulgarian Univ, Inst Human Relat, Dept Psychiat, Sofia 1618, Bulgaria; [Townsend, Clare] Queensland Ctr Schizophrenia Res, Policy & Econ Grp, Wacol, Qld 4076, Australia; [Iemmi, Valentina] Univ London London Sch Econ & Polit Sci, London WC2A 2AE, England; [Cruz, Marcelo] Neurol PanAndean Corp Res & Dev Ave, Quito, Ecuador; [Jenkins, Rachel] Kings Coll London, Inst Psychiat, World Hlth Org Collaborating Ctr, Hlth Serv & Populat Res Dept, De Crespigny Pk, London SE5 8AF, England All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; University of Abomey Calavi; Makerere University; University of Santo Tomas; Universite de Limoges; World Health Organization; University of Nairobi; Vilnius University; University of Pennsylvania; New Bulgarian University; University of London; London School Economics & Political Science; University of London; King's College London; World Health Organization Jenkins, R (corresponding author), Kings Coll London, Inst Psychiat, World Hlth Org Collaborating Ctr, Hlth Serv & Populat Res Dept, De

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 Jenkins, Rachel/H-2953-2019; Jenkins, Rachel/E-4287-2010
 Iemmi, Valentina/0000-0003-3301-0689; Jenkins, Rachel/0000-
 0002-2958-0331 Global Network for MNH Research Global Network
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 D-69121 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY 0933-7954 1433-9285 SOC PSYCH
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J Galasso, S; Pacifico, S; Kretschmer, N; Pan, SP; Marcianci,
 S; Piccolella, S; Monaco, P; Bauer, R Galasso,
 Silvia; Pacifico, Severina; Kretschmer, Nadine; Pan, San-Po;
 Marcianci, Sabina; Piccolella, Simona; Monaco, Pietro; Bauer,
 Rudolf Influence of seasonal variation on Thymus
 longicaulis C. Presl chemical composition and its antioxidant and
 anti-inflammatory properties PHYTOCHEMISTRY English
 Article Thymus longicaulis C.

Presl.; LC-MSn analysis; Phenophase influence; Antioxidant
 activity; Anti-inflammatory activity ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY;
 MASS-SPECTROMETRY; ESSENTIAL OIL; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; ROSMARINIC
 ACID; ARTEMISIA-ANNUA; GROWING WILD; L.; CONSTITUENTS; CAPACITY

Thymus longicaulis C. Presl. (Lamiaceae) is a small aromatic
 perennial herb typical of the Illyric-Mediterranean flora,
 traditionally used as remedy for cold, flu, cough, nephritis and
 abdominal pain. In order to carry out a thorough chemical and
 biological screening of the plant and to explore phenophases
 influence on its polyphenol content, samples of the plant were
 collected at different phases during its life cycle (July/October
 2012 and January/April 2013). Each sample, previously extracted
 using a hydroalcoholic solution, was phytochemically analyzed for
 its metabolic constitution applying LC-DAD-ESI-MS/MS techniques.
 Although identified metabolites were differently concentrated at
 the various collection times, T. longicaulis leaf extracts were
 mainly constituted by low molecular weight phenols, and
 flavonoids. Rosmarinic acid was found as the main metabolite in
 Oct12 sample. Chemopreventive efficacy of the investigated
 extracts, by means of their anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic and
 antioxidant activities, was assessed. To this purpose, each
 extract underwent an extensive screening towards five human cell
 lines: CCRF-CEM (leukemia); U251 (glioblastoma); MDA-MB-231
 (breast cancer); HCT-116 (colon cancer) and MRC-5 (lung
 fibroblasts) through XTT (2,3bis(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulphophenyl)-
 5-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]-2H tetrazolium hydroxide) test. The
 ability of the extracts to counteract cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)
 expression was also evaluated by COX-2 expression assay in human
 THP-1 monocyte-derived macrophages. COX-2 inhibition could
 represent a valuable anticancer strategy as it is associated with
 carcinogenesis and over-expressed in a variety of human
 malignancies. Oct12 extract, which was particularly rich in
 rosmarinic acid and methylapigenin, exhibited a strong antioxidant
 and anti-inflammatory effectiveness. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All
 rights reserved. [Galasso, Silvia; Pacifico, Severina; Marcianci,

Sabina; Piccolella, Simona; Monaco, Pietro] Univ Naples 2, Dept Environm Biol & Pharmaceut Sci & Technol, I-81100 Caserta, Italy; [Kretschmer, Nadine; Pan, San-Po; Bauer, Rudolf] Karl Franzens Univ Graz, Dept Pharmacognosy, Inst Pharmaceut Sci, A-8010 Graz, Austria Universita della Campania Vanvitelli; University of Graz Pacifico, S (corresponding author), Univ Naples 2, Dept Environm Biol & Pharmaceut Sci & Technol, Via Vivaldi 43, I-81100 Caserta, Italy. severina.pacifico@unina2.it Bauer, Rudolf/F-8468-2010 Pacifico, Severina/0000-0002-3804-9809; PICCOLELLA, Simona/0000-0003-3150-7886; Bauer, Rudolf/0000-0002-0057-5547; Kretschmer, Nadine/0000-0001-9823-6166; Marciano, Sabina/0000-0002-0899-0454

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11 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Plant Sciences
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J Karaca, S; Cesuroglu, T; Karaca, M; Erge, S; Polimanti, R
Karaca, Sefayet; Cesuroglu, Tomris; Karaca, Mehmet; Erge, Sema; Polimanti, Renato Genetic
diversity of disease-associated loci in Turkish population
JOURNAL OF HUMAN GENETICS English Article

BREAST-CANCER; FREQUENCY;
SELECTION; GENOME; RARE; POLYMORPHISMS; TUBERCULOSIS; VARIANTS;
EUROPE; MTHFR Many consortia and international projects have investigated the human genetic variation of a large number of ethno-geographic groups. However, populations with peculiar genetic features, such as the Turkish population, are still absent in publically available datasets. To explore the genetic predisposition to health-related traits of the Turkish population, we analyzed 34 genes associated with different health-related traits (for example, lipid metabolism, cardio-vascular diseases, hormone metabolism, cellular detoxification, aging and energy metabolism). We observed relevant differences between the Turkish population and populations with non-European ancestries (that is, Africa and East Asia) in some of the investigated genes (that is, AGT, APOE, CYP1B1, GNB3, IL10, IL6, LIPC and PON1). As most complex traits are highly polygenic, we developed polygenic scores associated with different health-related traits to explore the genetic diversity of the Turkish population with respect to other human groups. This approach showed significant differences between the Turkish population and populations with non-European ancestries, as well as between Turkish and Northern European individuals. This last finding is in agreement with the genetic structure of European and Middle East populations, and may also agree with epidemiological evidences about the health disparities of Turkish communities in Northern European countries. [Karaca, Sefayet] Aksaray Univ, Sch Hlth Sci, TR-68000 Aksaray, Turkey; [Karaca, Sefayet; Cesuroglu, Tomris; Erge, Sema] GENAR Inst Publ Hlth & Genom Res, Ankara, Turkey; [Cesuroglu, Tomris] Maastricht Univ, Dept Social Med, NL-6200 MD Maastricht, Netherlands; [Karaca, Mehmet] Aksaray Univ, Fac Sci & Arts, Dept Biol, TR-68000 Aksaray, Turkey; [Erge, Sema] Zirve Univ, Fac Hlth Sci, Dept Nutr

& Dietet, Gaziantep, Turkey; [Polimanti, Renato] Yale Univ, Sch Med, Dept Psychiat, West Haven, CT 06516 USA Aksaray University; Maastricht University; Aksaray University; Zirve University; Yale University Karaca, S (corresponding author), Aksaray Univ, Sch Hlth Sci, TR-68000 Aksaray, Turkey. skaraca@aksaray.edu.tr

Karaca, Mehmet/C-4074-2019; Polimanti, Renato/B-7577-2013; Cesuroglu, Tomris/AAL-9046-2020; Cesuroglu, Tomris/A-5098-2012

Cesuroglu, Tomris/0000-0002-2500-7132; Polimanti, Renato/0000-0003-0745-6046 GENAR Institute for Public Health and Genomics Research GENAR Institute for Public Health and Genomics Research

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Laboratories for their contributions. This research was funded through a grant from the GENAR Institute for Public Health and Genomics Research.

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J Fadhlouli-Zid, K; Martinez-Cruz, B; Khodjet-el-khil, H; Mendizabal, I; Benammar-Elgaaied, A; Comas, D

Fadhlouli-Zid, Karima; Martinez-Cruz, Begona; Khodjet-el-khil, Houssein; Mendizabal, Isabel; Benammar-Elgaaied, Amel; Comas, David Genetic Structure of Tunisian Ethnic Groups Revealed by Paternal Lineages AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY English Article

Tunisia; Berbers; Andalusians; binary markers; SNP; STR; Y-chromosome haplogroups; Y-chromosome phylogeography; human population genetics HUMAN Y-CHROMOSOME; HIGH-RESOLUTION ANALYSIS; NORTH-AFRICA; IBERIAN PENINSULA; STR HAPLOTYPES; NORTHWESTERN AFRICA; MEDITERRANEAN AREA; HUMAN-POPULATIONS; SOUTHERN TUNISIA; MIGRATORY EVENTS Tunisia has experienced a variety of human migrations that have modeled the myriad cultural groups inhabiting the area. Both Arabic and Berber-speaking populations live in Tunisia. Berbers are commonly considered as in situ descendants of peoples who settled roughly in Palaeolithic times, and posterior demographic events such as the arrival of the Neolithic, the Arab migrations, and the expulsion of the "Moors" from Spain, had a strong cultural influence. Nonetheless, the genetic structure and the population relationships of the ethnic groups living in Tunisia have been poorly assessed. In order to gain insight into the paternal genetic landscape and population structure, more than 40 Y-chromosome single nucleotide polymorphisms and 17 short tandem repeats were analyzed in five Tunisian ethnic groups (three Berber-speaking isolates, one Andalusian, and one Cosmopolitan Arab). The most common lineage was the North African haplogroup E-M81 (71%), being fixed in two Berber samples (Chenini-Douiret and Jradou), suggesting isolation and genetic drift. Differential levels of paternal gene flow from the Near East were detected in

the Tunisian samples (J-M267 lineage over 30%); however, no major sub-Saharan African or European influence was found. This result contrasts with the high amount of sub-Saharan and Eurasian maternal lineages previously described in Tunisia. Overall, our results reveal a certain genetic inter-population diversity, especially among Berber groups, and sexual asymmetry, paternal lineages being mostly of autochthonous origin. In addition, Andalusians, who are supposed to be migrants from southern Spain, do not exhibit any substantial contribution of European lineages, suggesting a North African origin for this ethnic group. *Am J Phys Anthropol* 146:271-280, 2011. (C) 2011 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

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Mendizabal, Isabel/0000-0002-9018-3474; Martinez Cruz, Begona/0000-0003-1268-6620; Khodjet-el-khil, Houssein/0000-0003-1020-8094; Fadhlaoui, karima/0000-0002-8980-9716; Comas, David/0000-0002-5075-0956 Direcció General de Investigació, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, Spain [CGL2010-14944/BOS]; Tunisian Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research; Programa de Cooperación Interuniversitaria e Investigación Científica (AECI), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación, Spain [A/5180/06, A/8394/07, B/018514/08]; Direcció General de Recerca, Generalitat de Catalunya [2009SGR1101] Direcció General de Investigació, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, Spain (Spanish Government); Tunisian Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research (Tunisian Ministry of Education & Research Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia); Programa de Cooperación Interuniversitaria e Investigación Científica (AECI), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación, Spain (German Research Foundation (DFG)); Direcció General de Recerca, Generalitat de Catalunya (Generalitat de Catalunya) Grant sponsor: Direcció General de Investigació, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, Spain; Grant number: CGL2010-14944/BOS. Grant sponsor: Tunisian Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research; Programa de Cooperación Interuniversitaria e Investigación Científica (AECI), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación, Spain; Grant numbers: A/5180/06, A/8394/07, and B/018514/08. Grant sponsor: Direcció General de Recerca, Generalitat de Catalunya; Grant number: 2009SGR1101. 72

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Anthropology; Evolutionary Biology Science Citation
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J Akgöllü, E; Demirkazik, M; Bilgin, R
Akgollu, Ersin; Demirkazik, Mehtap; Bilgin, Ramazan
The effect of HLA-DP gene polymorphisms in Plasmodium
Vivax-induced malaria susceptibility NUCLEOSIDES NUCLEOTIDES &
NUCLEIC ACIDS English Article
Plasmodium vivax; HLA polymorphisms; malaria
GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION; CHRONIC HEPATITIS-B; CLASS-II;
MOLECULAR ANALYSIS; DENDRITIC CELLS; VIRUS INFECTION; CERVICAL-
CANCER; RISK; VARIANTS; CLEARANCE Plasmodium vivax is the second
most common Plasmodium parasite causing clinically serious
symptoms and death from malaria. It is an important cause of
morbidity and mortality, especially in Asia, the Middle East, and
South America. Human leukocyte antigen molecules are responsible
for presenting foreign antigens to T cells. Polymorphisms in HLA
genes affect antigen presentation. HLA alleles involved in the
presentation of P. vivax antigens affect the antibody response.
The present study aimed to reveal the relationship of rs3077 and
rs9277535 polymorphisms in HLA-DP genes with malaria caused by P.
vivax for the first time in the worldwide. In the present
research, rs3077 and rs9277535 polymorphisms were investigated in
a case-control study of 124 patients with P. vivax-induced malaria
and 211 healthy persons by using a real-time polymerase chain
reaction (RT-PCR). The results showed that the G alleles of rs3077
and rs9277535 polymorphisms were detected as protective alleles,
while the A alleles of both polymorphisms increase the risk of
susceptibility to malaria disease. The results of the present
study showed that both polymorphisms have a major effect on the
susceptibility to malaria caused by P. vivax. We recommend that
this study should be conducted in a different population with a
larger sample size to confirm our results. [Akgollu, Ersin] Agri
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WALNUT STREET, STE 850, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106 USA 1525-7770
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2023 13 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Science Citation
Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
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J Adhami, VM; Khan, N; Mukhtar, H Adhami,
Vaqar Mustafa; Khan, Naghma; Mukhtar, Hasan Cancer
Chemoprevention by Pomegranate: Laboratory and Clinical Evidence
NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
English Article; Proceedings Paper 1st International
Congress on Nutrition and Cancer MAY 19-23, 2008 Antalya, TURKEY
HUMAN EPIDERMAL-KERATINOCYTES; GRANATUM
FRUIT EXTRACTS; HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; PROSTATE-CANCER; PUNICA-

GRANATUM; ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES; ELLAGIC ACID; IN-VITRO; SEED OIL; KAPPA-B Pomegranate fruit from the tree Punica granatum has been dubbed as the "nature's power fruit." Dating back to Biblical times, the tree itself is attributed to possess extraordinary medicinal properties. The geographical distribution of the tree, being native to the Middle East and some Asian countries, is generally attributed to a lack of interest in its medicinal properties by many western scientists. However, the unique biochemical composition of the pomegranate fruit being rich in antioxidant tannins and flavonoids has recently drawn attention of many investigators to study its exceptional healing qualities. Recent research has shown that pomegranate extracts selectively inhibit the growth of breast, prostate, colon and lung cancer cells in culture. In preclinical animal studies, oral consumption of pomegranate extract inhibited growth of lung, skin, colon and prostate tumors. An initial phase II clinical trial of pomegranate juice in patients with prostate cancer reported significant prolongation of prostate specific antigen doubling time. This review focuses on recent investigations into the effects of pomegranate fruit on cancer. [Adhami, Vaqar Mustafa; Khan, Naghma; Mukhtar, Hasan] Univ Wisconsin, Dept Dermatol, Madison, WI 53706 USA University of Wisconsin System; University of Wisconsin Madison Mukhtar, H (corresponding author), Univ Wisconsin, Dept Dermatol, 1300 Univ Ave, Med Sci Ctr, Room B-25, Madison, WI 53706 USA. hmukhtar@wisc.edu Adhami, Vaqar/AAY-2837-2020

NCI NIH HHS [R01 CA101039, R01 CA120451, R01 CA 78809, R01 CA 120451, R01 CA 101039, R01 CA078809] Funding Source: Medline; NIDDK NIH HHS [P50 DK065303-01, P50 DK065303] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); NIDDK NIH HHS (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) 30 115 131 0 23

ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD ABINGDON 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND 0163-5581 1532-7914 NUTR CANCER Nutr. Cancer 2009 61 6 811 815 10.1080/01635580903285064

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01635580903285064> 5 Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S) Oncology; Nutrition & Dietetics 529YZ 20155621 Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000272556800010 J Warburton, A; Vasieva, O; Quinn, P; Stewart, JP; Quinn, JP Warburton, Alix; Vasieva, Olga; Quinn, Peter; Stewart, James P.; Quinn, John P.

Statistical analysis of human microarray data shows that dietary intervention with n-3 fatty acids, flavonoids and resveratrol enriches for immune response and disease pathways

BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article Flavonoids; Functional foods; Genome-wide association studies; n-3 Fatty acids; Resveratrol CELL-CYCLE ARREST; JUICE POWDER CONCENTRATE; GENE-EXPRESSION PROFILES; DOUBLE-BLIND; ENCAPSULATED FRUIT; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; HUMAN HEALTH; IN-VITRO; SUPPLEMENTATION; NUTRITION n-3 Fatty acids, flavonoids and resveratrol are well publicised for their beneficial effects on human health and wellbeing. Identifying

common, underlying biological mechanisms targeted by these functional foods would therefore be informative for the public health sector for advising on nutritional health and disease, food and drug product development and consumer interest. The aim of this study was to explore the potential effects of gene expression changes associated with n-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA, flavonoids and resveratrol on modifying biological systems and disease pathways. To test this, publicly available human microarray data for significant gene expression changes associated with dietary intervention with EPA/DHA, flavonoids and resveratrol was subjected to pathway analysis and significance testing for overlap with signals from genome-wide association studies (GWAS) for common non-communicable diseases and biological functions. There was an enrichment of genes implicated in immune responses and disease pathways which was common to all of the treatment conditions tested. Analysis of biological functions and disease pathways indicated anti-tumorigenic properties for EPA/DHA. In line with this, significance testing of the intersection of genes associated with these functional foods and GWAS hits for common biological functions (ageing and cognition) and non-communicable diseases (breast cancer, CVD, diabetes, neurodegeneration and psychiatric disorders) identified significant overlap between the EPA/DHA and breast cancer gene sets. Dietary intervention with EPA/DHA, flavonoids and resveratrol can target important biological and disease pathways suggesting a potentially important role for these bioactive compounds in the prevention and treatment of dietary-related diseases. [Warburton, Alix; Quinn, John P.] Univ Liverpool, Inst Translat Med, Dept Mol & Clin Pharmacol, Physiol Bldg, Crown St, Liverpool L69 3BX, Merseyside, England; [Vasieva, Olga] Univ Liverpool, Inst Integrat Biol, Crown St, Liverpool L69 7ZB, Merseyside, England; [Quinn, Peter; Stewart, James P.] Univ Liverpool, Inst Infect & Global Hlth, Dept Infect Biol, Liverpool Sci Pk IC2, 146 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool L3 5RF, Merseyside, England University of Liverpool; University of Liverpool; University of Liverpool Quinn, JP (corresponding author), Univ Liverpool, Inst Translat Med, Dept Mol & Clin Pharmacol, Physiol Bldg, Crown St, Liverpool L69 3BX, Merseyside, England.

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0 18 CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS CAMBRIDGE EDINBURGH BLDG,
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239 249

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11

Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics FX2XG 29345217 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000425928600001

J Grassi, L; Fujisawa, D; Odyio, P; Asuzu, C; Ashley, L;
Bultz, B; Travado, L; Fielding, R Grassi, Luigi;
Fujisawa, Daisuke; Odyio, Philip; Asuzu, Chioma; Ashley, Laura;
Bultz, Barry; Travado, Luzia; Fielding, Richard IPOS
Federation Psycho-oncology Disparities in psychosocial cancer
care: a report from the International Federation of Psycho-
oncology Societies PSYCHO-ONCOLOGY English
Article cancer; disparities;
Federation Psycho-oncology Societies; oncology; psycho-oncology;

psychosocial care BREAST-CANCER; COUNTRIES; SURVIVAL;
 DISTRESS; HEALTH; TRAJECTORIES; NEEDS; WOMEN BackgroundThe aim of
 the study was to understand the characteristics of the
 International Federation of Psycho-oncology Societies (FPOS) and
 possible disparities in providing psychosocial care in countries
 where psycho-oncology societies exist. MethodA survey was
 conducted among 29 leaders of 28 countries represented within the
 FPOS by using a questionnaire covering (i) characteristics of the
 society; (ii) characteristics of the national health care system;
 (iii) level of implementation of psycho-oncology; and (iv) main
 problems of psycho-oncology in the country. ResultsTwenty-six
 (90%) FPOS returned the questionnaires. One-third reported to have
 links with and support from their government, while almost all had
 links with other scientific societies. The FPOS varied in their
 composition of members' professions. Psychosocial care provision
 was covered by state-funded health services in a minority of
 countries. Disparities between countries arose from different
 causes and were problematic in some parts of the world (eg, Africa
 and SE Asia). Elsewhere (eg, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe),
 austerity policies were reportedly responsible for resource
 shortages with negative consequences on psychosocial cancer care.
 Half of FPOS rated themselves to be integrated into mainstream
 provision of care, although lack of funding was the most common
 complain. ConclusionsThe development and implementation of psycho-
 oncology is fragmented and undeveloped, particularly in some parts
 of the world. More effort is needed at national level by strong
 coalitions with oncology societies, better national research
 initiatives, cancer plans, and patient advocacy, as well as by
 stronger partnership with international organizations (eg, World
 Health Organization and Union for International Cancer Control).

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 & Training, Sch Publ Hlth, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Peoples R China
 University of Ferrara; Keio University; Keio University;
 Daystar University; University of Ibadan; Leeds Beckett
 University; Tom Baker Cancer Clinic; University of Calgary;
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 Kong Grassi, L (corresponding author), Univ Ferrara, Inst
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 Chioma/I-2625-2019; Fujisawa, Daisuke/AAR-5808-2021; Bulotiene,
 Giedre/GPX-5152-2022 Travado, Luzia/0000-0003-3509-3035; Ashley,
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Promotion of Science Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research
(KAKENHI)) 32 40 40 1 16 WILEY HOBOKEN
111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 1057-9249
1099-1611 PSYCHO-ONCOLOGY Psycho-Oncol. OCT 2016
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10.1002/pon.4228 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pon.4228>
10 Oncology; Psychology; Psychology,
Multidisciplinary; Social Sciences, Biomedical Science
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Index (SSCI) Oncology; Psychology; Biomedical Social Sciences
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J Salah, EM; Issa, MY; Mohamed, TA; Hegazy, MEF; Tadros, SH;
Fathallah, N Salah, Eman Mohamed; Issa, Marwa
Y.; Mohamed, Tarik A.; Hegazy, Mohamed-Elamir F.; Tadros, Soad H.;
Fathallah, Noha Chemical composition and antifungal
activity of *Teucrium Leucocladum* Boiss. essential oils growing in
Egypt using two different techniques FUTURE JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES English Article
Essential oil; GC/MS; *Candida*
albicans; Cytotoxic activity; Molecular docking N-
MYRISTOYLTRANSFERASE; ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY; ALPHA-BISABOLOL;
CANCER Background *Teucrium Leucocladum* Boiss. (TL) (family
Lamiaceae), indigenous to Sinai, Egypt, and Mediterranean region,
is considered a rich source of essential oils (EOs). This study
aimed to extract the aerial parts essential oils utilizing hydro-
distillation (HD) and microwave-assisted extraction (MAE), and
analyze the volatile constituents by Gas Chromatography-Mass
Spectrometry (GC/MS). The antifungal and cytotoxic potentials
against *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*) and non-small cell lung
adenocarcinoma A549, triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cell
lines, respectively, were likewise estimated. Subsequently, the
three main compounds were docked into the crystal structure of
Candida albicans N-myristoyltransferase (NMT) with myristoyl-CoA
and peptidic inhibitor (PDB 1IYK), and predictions of human
absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) were
performed to assess the drug-likeness of the compounds. Results
The chemical profile consisted of monoterpene hydrocarbons,
oxygenated monoterpenes, sesquiterpene hydrocarbons, and
oxygenated sesquiterpenes. The MAE oil sample (TLM) yield was
found to be double that of the HD oil sample (TLH). TLM afforded
an inhibitory diameter (13 mm) comparable to the ketoconazole (20
mm), TLM 100 mg/mL showed the strongest antifungal potential
against *C. albicans*. The cytotoxic assay revealed moderate
activity against A549 and MDA-MB-231. In silico studies using
molecular docking were processed on the major components in which
nerolidol had the best-fitting energy to inhibit *C. albicans* (-
7.21 kcal/mol), while ADME results established a promising first
step for the potential drug bioavailability. Conclusion In this
research, essential oil acquired from the aerial parts proved to
contain monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes, which are classes of
compounds known for their versatile usage in medicine. In vivo
studies on *Teucrium Leucocladum* Boiss. active metabolites against
clinical strains of fungi need to be further studied, as do the
effects of combining the active compounds with antifungal agents
to combat antimicrobial resistance. [Salah, Eman Mohamed;

Fathallah, Noha] Future Univ Egypt, Fac Pharm, Pharmacognosy & Med Plants Dept, 90th St, Cairo 11835, Egypt; [Issa, Marwa Y.; Tadros, Soad H.] Cairo Univ, Fac Pharm, Pharmacognosy Dept, Kasr El Ainy St, Cairo 11562, Egypt; [Mohamed, Tarik A.; Hegazy, Mohamed-Elamir F.] Natl Res Ctr, Chem Med Plants Dept, 33 El Bohouth St, Dokki 12622, Giza, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Future University in Egypt; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Cairo University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); National Research Centre (NRC) Issa, MY (corresponding author), Cairo Univ, Fac Pharm, Pharmacognosy Dept, Kasr El Ainy St, Cairo 11562, Egypt.

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Pharmacology & Pharmacy Emerging Sources Citation Index
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J Bayraç, AT; Akça, OE; Eyidogan, FI; Öktem, HA
Bayrac, Abdullah Tahir; Akca, Oya Ercan; Eyidogan, Fusun Inci; Oktem, Huseyin Avni Target-specific delivery of doxorubicin to human glioblastoma cell line via ssDNA aptamer JOURNAL OF BIOSCIENCES English Article

A-172; aptamer; doxorubicin; glioblastoma; GMT-3; XTT DRUG-DELIVERY; CANCER-CELLS; NANOPARTICLES; CHEMOTHERAPY; MULTIFORME; THERAPY; NANOCARRIERS; PLATFORM; PEPTIDE; SYSTEMS Targeted drug delivery approaches have been implementing significant therapeutic gain for cancer treatment since last decades. Aptamers are one of the mostly used and highly selective targeting agents for cancer cells. Herein, we address a nano-sized targeted drug delivery approach adorned with A-172 glioblastoma cell-line-specific single stranded DNA (ssDNA) aptamer in which the chemotherapeutic agent Doxorubicin (DOX) had been conjugated. DNA aptamer, GMT-3, was previously selected for specific recognition of glioblastoma and represented many advantageous characteristics for drug targeting purposes. Flow cytometry analysis proved the binding efficiency of the specific aptamer to tumour cell lines. Cell-type-specific toxicity of GMT-3:DOX complex was showed by XTT assay and terminated cytotoxic effects were screened for both target cell and a control breast cancer cell line. The result of this contribution demonstrated the potential utility of GMT-3 aptamer-mediated therapeutic drug transportation in the treatment of gliomas specifically. It was concluded that aptamer-mediated drug delivery can be applied successfully for clinical use. [Bayrac, Abdullah Tahir]

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Akca, Oya/AAJ-6996-2020; Bayrac, Abdullah Tahir/C-4377-2013
Akca, Oya/0000-0002-7228-8731; Bayrac, Abdullah Tahir/0000-
0002-8049-7867 47 15 15 0 27
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1 97 104 10.1007/s12038-
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8 Biology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-
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J Kravitz, ES; Carroll, RJ Kravitz, Eli
S.; Carroll, Raymond J. Re-evaluating composite
scores: Adaptive Lasso variable selection for non-linear models
STAT English Article
adaptive lasso; composite scores; least squares
approximation; non-linear regression; nutritional epidemiology
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; RISK In nutrition, epidemiology, and
other public health fields, composite scores are a common tool
used to assess a health behaviour. These composite scores compare
an individual's health behaviour to an idealized standard and
provide a number, often between 0 and 100, to indicate their
compliance to a health behaviour. Crucially, this measure of
health behaviour is applied across populations (gender, smoking
status, etc.) and health outcomes (colon cancer, breast cancer,
etc.) to create a single interpretable score. One such composite
score is the 2005 Healthy Eating Index that breaks diet into 12
components and evaluates nutritional intake by adherence to these
components. We provide a general method that can be used to
reassess the importance of these 12 components using flexible non-
linear models, across populations and diseases, based on an
asymptotic least squares approximation. We establish oracle
properties of this variable selection technique in our context,
which is different from the usual one population and one disease
context. Although our methods are motivated by the Healthy Eating
Index, they are broad enough to be applied to any composite score
and a broad range of non-linear models. [Kravitz, Eli S.; Carroll,
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Eli/IQR-8386-2023; Carroll, Raymond/H-3161-2013 Carroll,
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ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National
Cancer Institute (NCI)) National Cancer Institute, Grant/Award
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Statistics & Probability Science Citation Index Expanded

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J Calamak, S; Ermis, M; Sun, H; Islam, S; Sikora, M; Nguyen,
M; Hasirci, V; Steinmetz, LM; Demirci, U

Calamak, Semih; Ermis, Menekse; Sun, Han; Islam, Saiful;
Sikora, Michael; Nguyen, Michelle; Hasirci, Vasif; Steinmetz, Lars
M.; Demirci, Utkan A Circulating Bioreactor
Reprograms Cancer Cells Toward a More Mesenchymal Niche ADVANCED
BIOSYSTEMS English Article

bioreactors; circulating tumor cells; epithelial to
mesenchymal transition; fluidics; programming; shear force

ADAPTIVE-RESPONSE GENE; TUMOR-CELLS; SHEAR-FLOW; TGF-BETA;
IN-VIVO; ADHESION; MIGRATION; INVASION; MATRIX; CD44 Cancer is
a complex and heterogeneous disease, and cancer cells dynamically
interact with the mechanical microenvironment such as hydrostatic
pressure, fluid shear, and interstitial flow. These factors play
an essential role in cell fate and circulating tumor cell
heterogeneity, and can influence the cellular phenotype. In this
study, a peristaltic continuous flow reactor is designed and
applied to HCT-116 colorectal carcinoma cells to mimic the fluid
dynamics of circulation. With this intervention, a CD44/CD24-cell
subpopulation emerges, and 100 genes are significantly regulated.
The expression of cells at 4 h in the flow reactor is very similar
to TGF-ss treatment, which is an inducer of epithelial-mesenchymal
transition. ATF3 and SERPINE1 are significantly upregulated in
these groups, suggesting that the mesenchymal transition is
induced through this signaling pathway. This flow reactor model is
satisfactory on its own to reprogram colorectal cancer cells
toward a more mesenchymal niche mimicking circulation of the
blood. [Calamak, Semih; Ermis, Menekse; Demirci, Utkan]

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Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Canary Center Research Seed Awards S.C., M.E., and H.S. contributed equally to this work. Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institutes of Health under award number U54CA199075 and Canary Center Research Seed Awards. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

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11 Materials Science, Biomaterials Science Citation

Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Materials Science KN1SJ

32293132 2025-06-24 WOS:000506961500001

J Gupta, I; Ghabreau, L; Al-Thawadi, H; Yasmeen, A; Vranic, S; Al Moustafa, AE; Malki, MI Gupta, Ishita;

Ghabreau, Lina; Al-Thawadi, Hamda; Yasmeen, Amber; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin; Malki, Mohammed I. Co-

incidence of Human Papillomaviruses and Epstein-Barr Virus Is Associated With High to Intermediate Tumor Grade in Human Head and Neck Cancer in Syria FRONTIERS IN ONCOLOGY English

Article head and neck

cancers; human papillomaviruses; Epstein-Barr virus; tumor grade; Syrian population EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; RISK HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES; NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA; BREAST-CANCER; HPV-DNA; EXPRESSION; EBV; LATENT; WOMEN; SENSITIVITY High-risk human papillomaviruses (high-risk HPVs) have been recently reported to be co-present with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in different types of human cancers including head and neck (HN), where they can cooperate in the initiation and/or progression of this cancer. Accordingly, we herein explored the prevalence of high-risk HPVs and EBV in 80 HN cancer tissues from the Syrian population using polymerase chain reaction, immunohistochemistry, and tissue microarray methodologies. We report that high-risk HPVs and EBV are present in 35/80 (43.7%) and 41/80 (51.2%) of our samples, respectively, and the most frequent HPV types are 33, 16, 18, 45, 52, 58, 35, 51, and 31, in this order. More significantly, our data reveal that 25/80 (31.2%) of cancer cases are positive for high-risk HPVs as well as EBV, and their co-presence is associated with high/intermediate-grade squamous cell carcinomas. These data confirm the co-presence of high-risk HPVs and EBV in HN cancers in the Syrian population of the Middle East and demonstrate that their co-incidence is linked to a more aggressive cancer phenotype. Thus, future studies are required to confirm these data and elucidate the exact role of high-risk and EBV cooperation in human HN carcinogenesis. [Gupta, Ishita; Al-Thawadi, Hamda; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin; Malki, Mohammed I.] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, Doha, Qatar; [Gupta, Ishita; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar; [Ghabreau, Lina] Univ Aleppo, Pathol Dept, Fac Med, Aleppo, Syria; [Ghabreau, Lina] Syrian Res Canc Ctr Syrian Soc Canc, Aleppo, Syria; [Yasmeen, Amber] Sir Mortimer B Davis Jewish Hosp, Lady Davis Inst Med Res, Segal Canc Ctr, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Qatar University; Qatar University; University of Aleppo; Lady Davis Institute; Jewish General Hospital - Montreal Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU

Hlth, Doha, Qatar.; Al Moustafa, AE (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, Doha, Qatar. aalmoustafa@qu.edu.qa
 Malki, Mohammed Imad/AFV-6020-2022; Vranic, Semir/J-4113-2012 Vranic, Semir/0000-0001-9743-7265; Ghabreau, Lina/0009-0000-5769-3459; Gupta, Ishita/0000-0002-8627-3186 Qatar University [QUHI-CMED-19/20-1, GCC-2017-002 QU/KU] Qatar University(Qatar UniversityQatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) This work was supported by Qatar University grants #QUHI-CMED-19/20-1 and GCC-2017-002 QU/KU. 59 17 17 0 0 FRONTIERS MEDIA SA LAUSANNE AVENUE DU TRIBUNAL FEDERAL 34, LAUSANNE, CH-1015, SWITZERLAND2234-943X FRONT ONCOLFront. Oncol. AUG 20 2020 10 1016

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 Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
 Oncology NJ6WO 32974123 Green Published, gold
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J Muyan, M; G  p  r, G; Yasar, P; Ayaz, G; User, SD; Kazan, HH; Huang, YF Muyan, Mesut; Gupur, Gizem; Yasar, Pelin; Ayaz, Gamze; User, Sirma Damla; Kazan, Hasan Huseyin; Huang, Yanfang Modulation of Estrogen Response Element-Driven Gene Expressions and Cellular Proliferation with Polar Directions by Designer Transcription Regulators PLOS ONE English Article

HUMAN-BREAST-CANCER; ZINC-FINGER PROTEINS; RECEPTOR-ALPHA; ER-ALPHA; ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS; REPRESSION; ESTRADIOL; BINDING; DOMAIN; CELLS Estrogen receptor α (ER α), as a ligand-dependent transcription factor, mediates 17 β -estradiol (E2) effects. ER α is a modular protein containing a DNA binding domain (DBD) and transcription activation domains (AD) located at the amino- and carboxyl-termini. The interaction of the E2-activated ER α dimer with estrogen response elements (EREs) of genes constitutes the initial step in the ERE-dependent signaling pathway necessary for alterations of cellular features. We previously constructed monomeric transcription activators, or monotransactivators, assembled from an engineered ERE-binding module (EBM) using the ER α -DBD and constitutively active ADs from other transcription factors. Monotransactivators modulated cell proliferation by activating and repressing ERE-driven gene expressions that simulate responses observed with E2-ER α . We reasoned here that integration of potent heterologous repression domains (RDs) into EBM could generate monotransrepressors that alter ERE-bearing gene expressions and cellular proliferation in directions opposite to those observed with E2-ER α or monotransactivators. Consistent with this, monotransrepressors suppressed reporter gene expressions that emulate the ERE-dependent signaling pathway. Moreover, a model monotransrepressor regulated DNA synthesis, cell cycle progression and proliferation of recombinant adenovirus infected ER-negative cells through decreasing as well as increasing gene expressions with polar directions compared with E2-ER α or monotransactivator. Our results indicate that an 'activator' or a 'repressor' possesses both transcription activating/enhancing and repressing/decreasing abilities within a chromatin context. Offering a protein engineering platform to alter signal pathway-specific gene expressions and cell growth, our approach could also be used for the development of tools for epigenetic modifications and for clinical interventions wherein multigenic de-regulations are an

issue. [Muyan, Mesut; Gupur, Gizem; Yasar, Pelin; Ayaz, Gamze; User, Sirma Damla; Kazan, Hasan Huseyin] Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Muyan, Mesut; Huang, Yanfang] Univ Rochester, Dept Biochem & Biophys, Rochester, NY 14619 USA Middle East Technical University; University of Rochester Muyan, M (corresponding author), Middle E Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey.mmuyan@metu.edu.tr

Ayaz, Gamze/CAI-8918-2022; Gupur, Gizem/KZU-2327-2024; Kazan, Hasan/HSR-9265-2023; Muyan, Mesut/AAZ-4888-2020 Yasar, Pelin/0000-0003-3027-9842; Muyan, Mesut/0000-0003-3058-6228

Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu [TUBITAK-KBAG 212T031]; Middle East Technical University [METU-BAP-08-11-2012-125] Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu(Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)); Middle East Technical University(Middle East Technical University)

This work was supported by Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu, TUBITAK-KBAG 212T031, and Middle East Technical University, METU-BAP-08-11-2012-125. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. 58 12 14 1 7

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19 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Science & Technology - Other Topics CP5MR 26295471 Green Published, gold, Green Submitted 2025-06-24 WOS:000359926900108

J Ronzani, G; Giaretta, R; Morello, M Ronzani, G.; Giaretta, R.; Morello, M.

Evaluation of oxidative stress and antioxidative action of green tea catechins in patients treated with tamoxifen: a randomized open-label, crossover study MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION AND METABOLISM English Article

Oxidative stress; D-Roms test; BAP test; Green tea catechins; Tamoxifen; Breast cancer The relation between oxidative stress and tamoxifen is not completely clear, since some studies attribute a possible antioxidant action, while others describe several pro-oxidative effects. The aim of this study was to evaluate oxidative stress in patients treated with tamoxifen and the effect of administration of green tea catechins on this parameter. Tests aimed at evaluating the derivatives of reactive oxygen metabolites (d-Roms test) and the antioxidant reserve (BAP test) were adopted to estimate oxidative stress. Subjects treated with tamoxifen received Categ [Sofar] (green tea extract with 200 mg of catechins, 2 tablets twice a day for 3 weeks), according to a crossover design. High or very high antioxidant stress levels were found in all the 46 patients treated with tamoxifen, while in a control group of 18 patients treated with aromatase inhibitors or who had no longer been treated with tamoxifen for 1 year or more, high or very high oxidative stress levels were found in 66.7% of cases ($p < 0.0001$). The antioxidant reserve was low in 52% of patients treated with tamoxifen versus 40% of the patients in the control group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($p = n. s.$). The levels of oxidative stress and antioxidant reserve did not change significantly in a subgroup where the patients took Categ for 3

weeks followed by 3 weeks washout (group A), while there was a statistical significant reduction in the levels of oxidative stress ($p < 0.05$) and an increase in the antioxidant reserve ($p < 0.01$) in the subgroup where 3 weeks of no treatment were followed by 3 weeks of treatment with Categ (group B). In conclusion, our study confirms a pro-oxidant effect of tamoxifen. The supplementation with green tea catechins gave discordant results. A high number of variables might intervene in the delicate oxidative-reductive equilibrium of human beings and, despite progress achieved in the last few years, there are several aspects concerning the oxidative-reductive equilibrium that still have to be explained. [Ronzani, G.; Morello, M.] ULSS Local Natl Hlth Unit 5 Ovest Vicentino, Dietet & Clin Nutr Unit, Via Ca Rotte 9, I-36075 Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy; [Giaretta, R.]

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Sofar S.p.A. Milan, Italy Sofar S.p.A. Milan, Italy

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132 10.1007/s12349-010-0020-0
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Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) General & Internal
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J Busby, C; Hamdan, M; Ariabi, E Busby,
Chris; Hamdan, Malak; Ariabi, Entesar Cancer, Infant
Mortality and Birth Sex-Ratio in Fallujah, Iraq 2005-2009

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC
HEALTH English Article

Fallujah; Iraq; cancer; leukemia; depleted uranium;
gulf war SURVIVORS There have been anecdotal reports of
increases in birth defects and cancer in Fallujah, Iraq blamed on
the use of novel weapons (possibly including depleted uranium) in
heavy fighting which occurred in that town between US led forces
and local elements in 2004. In Jan/Feb 2010 the authors organised
a team of researchers who visited 711 houses in Fallujah, Iraq and
obtained responses to a questionnaire in Arabic on cancer, birth
defects and infant mortality. The total population in the
resulting sample was 4,843 persons with and overall response rate
was better than 60%. Relative Risks for cancer were age-
standardised and compared to rates in the Middle East Cancer
Registry (MECC, Garbiah Egypt) for 1999 and rates in Jordan 1996-
2001. Between Jan 2005 and the survey end date there were 62 cases
of cancer malignancy reported (RR = 4.22; CI: 2.8, 6.6; $p < 0.00000001$) including 16 cases of childhood cancer 0-14 (RR =
12.6; CI: 4.9, 32; $p < 0.00000001$). Highest risks were found in
all-leukaemia in the age groups 0-34 (20 cases RR = 38.5; CI:
19.2, 77; $p < 0.00000001$), all lymphoma 0-34 (8 cases, RR = 9.24;
CI: 4.12, 20.8; $p < 0.00000001$), female breast cancer 0-44 (12
cases RR = 9.7; CI: 3.6, 25.6; $p < 0.00000001$) and brain tumours
all ages (4 cases, RR = 7.4; CI: 2.4, 23.1; $P < 0.004$). Infant
mortality was based on the mean birth rate over the 4 year period

2006–2009 with 1/6th added for cases reported in January and February 2010. There were 34 deaths in the age group 0–1 in this period giving a rate of 80 deaths per 1,000 births. This may be compared with a rate of 19.8 in Egypt (RR = 4.2 $p < 0.00001$) 17 in Jordan in 2008 and 9.7 in Kuwait in 2008. The mean birth sex-ratio in the recent 5-year cohort was anomalous. Normally the sex ratio in human populations is a constant with 1,050 boys born to 1,000 girls. This is disturbed if there is a genetic damage stress. The ratio of boys to 1,000 girls in the 0–4, 5–9, 10–14 and 15–19 age cohorts in the Fallujah sample were 860, 1,182, 1,108 and 1,010 respectively suggesting genetic damage to the 0–4 group ($p < 0.01$). Whilst the results seem to qualitatively support the existence of serious mutation-related health effects in Fallujah, owing to the structural problems associated with surveys of this kind, care should be exercised in interpreting the findings quantitatively. [Busby, Chris] Univ Ulster, Dept Mol Biosci, Coleraine BT52 1SA, Londonderry, North Ireland Ulster University Busby, C (corresponding author), Univ Ulster, Dept Mol Biosci, Cromore Rd, Coleraine BT52 1SA, Londonderry, North Ireland. christo@greenaudit.org; malakhamdan@hotmail.com; intisar_alobady@yahoo.com Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust One of us (CB) acknowledges core support for Green Audit from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust during the work on this report which was otherwise privately funded. We thank also Abdulmunaem Almula and Eva Ehrstedt and the members of the team in Fallujah who obtained the results and to all of those individuals who answered the questionnaires. None of us have any conflicts of interest.

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Occupational Health 631LB 20717542 Green Published, gold
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J Mansour, R; Amarin, JZ; Al-Ani, A; Mansour, A; Al-Hussaini,
M Mansour, Razan; Amarin, Justin Z.; Al-Ani,
Abdallah; Mansour, Asem; Al-Hussaini, Maysa

Palestinian Patients with Cancer at King Hussein Cancer
Center FRONTIERS IN ONCOLOGY English Article

Cancer care facilities; Gaza
Strip; Oncology service; Palestinians; West Bank BREAST-CANCER;
HEALTH-CARE; CHALLENGES; BURDEN BackgroundThe Palestinian
Ministry of Health (MoH) routinely refers Palestinian patients
with cancer to King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC), the largest
cancer center in the Middle East. AimsWe aimed to describe the
characteristics of Palestinian patients with cancer. MethodsWe
performed a retrospective chart review of all Palestinian patients
with cancer who were treated at KHCC during 2018 and 2019, of
which demographic and clinical characteristics were presented.
ResultsWe initially started with 521 cases, out of which 41 (7.9%)
cases were excluded due to misdiagnosis as malignant on pathology
review. We included 480 patients with a confirmed diagnosed of
cancer. Most patients were adults (88.8%) with a mean age of 50.0

+/- 15.0 years ranging from 19 to 87 years. The most common cancer sites in adult men, who comprised 46.9% of the cohort were the hematolymphoid system (23.5%), followed by the digestive system (17.5%), and lung and pleura (11.5%). In women (53.1%), the most common cancer sites were the breast (46.0%), followed by the digestive system (15.0%), and the hematolymphoid system (10.2%). Children and adolescents accounted for 11.3% of the total cases, among which the hematolymphoid system was the most common cancer site (50%), followed by the brain (14.8%). About 36.0% of all patients presented with advanced-stage disease (i.e., distant metastasis). Conclusion The most common cancer sites in our cohort are generally similar to data from the Palestinian territories. Many patients presented with advanced-stage disease, which signals the need for awareness campaigns and screening programs. Benign tumors are misdiagnosed in many patients as cancer. The limited resources and facilities including human resources remain important challenges to the proper and timely diagnosis and management of cancer among Palestinians living in the Palestinian Territories.

[Mansour, Razan; Amarin, Justin Z.; Al-Ani, Abdallah] King Hussein Canc Ctr, Off Sci Affairs & Res, Amman, Jordan; [Al-Hussaini, Maysa] King Hussein Canc Ctr, Dept Pathol & Lab Med, Amman, Jordan; [Mansour, Asem] King Hussein Canc Ctr, Dept Radiol, Amman, Jordan King Hussein Cancer Center; King Hussein Cancer Center; King Hussein Cancer Center Mansour, A (corresponding author), King Hussein Canc Ctr, Dept Radiol, Amman, Jordan. amansour@khcc.jo Al-Ani, Abdallah/AAN-1281-2021; Hamdan-Mansour, Ayman/C-1257-2015; Amarin, Justin/G-7481-2017

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27 3 3 0 1 FRONTIERS MEDIA SA LAUSANNE
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J Knappskog, S; Gansmo, LB; Dibirova, K; Metspalu, A;
Cybulski, C; Peterlongo, P; Aaltonen, L; Vatten, L; Romundstad, P;
Hveem, K; Devilee, P; Evans, GD; Lin, DX; Van Camp, G;
Manolopoulos, VG; Osorio, A; Milani, L; Ozcelik, T; Zalloua, P;
Mouzaya, F; Bliznetz, E; Balanovska, E; Pocheshkova, E; Kucinskas,
V; Atramentova, L; Nymadawa, P; Titov, K; Lavryashina, M; Yusupov,
Y; Bogdanova, N; Koshel, S; Zamora, J; Wedge, DC; Charlesworth, D;
Dörk, T; Balanovsky, O; Lonning, PE

Knappskog, Stian; Gansmo, Liv B.; Dibirova, Khadizha;
Metspalu, Andres; Cybulski, Cezary; Peterlongo, Paolo; Aaltonen,
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Peter; Evans, Gareth D.; Lin, Dongxin; Van Camp, Guy;
Manolopoulos, Vangelis G.; Osorio, Ana; Milani, Lili; Ozcelik,
Tayfun; Zalloua, Pierre; Mouzaya, Francis; Bliznetz, Elena;
Balanovska, Elena; Pocheshkova, Elvira; Kucinskas, Vaidutis;
Atramentova, Lubov; Nymadawa, Pagbajabyn; Titov, Konstantin;
Lavryashina, Maria; Yusupov, Yuldash; Bogdanova, Natalia; Koshel,
Sergey; Zamora, Jorge; Wedge, David C.; Charlesworth, Deborah;
Doerk, Thilo; Balanovsky, Oleg; Lonning, Per E.

Population distribution and ancestry of the cancer
protective MDM2 SNP285 (rs117039649) ONCOTARGET

English	Article	MDM2;
SNP285; SNP309; polymorphism; promoter SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM; ACCELERATES TUMOR-FORMATION; BREAST-CANCER; PROMOTER POLYMORPHISM; EMBRYONIC LETHALITY; MDM2-DEFICIENT MICE; OVARIAN-CANCER; SNP309; RISK; SUSCEPTIBILITY	The MDM2 promoter SNP285C is located on the SNP309G allele. While SNP309G enhances Sp1 transcription factor binding and MDM2 transcription, SNP285C antagonizes Sp1 binding and reduces the risk of breast-, ovary-and endometrial cancer. Assessing SNP285 and 309 genotypes across 25 different ethnic populations (>10.000 individuals), the incidence of SNP285C was 6-8% across European populations except for Finns (1.2%) and Saami (0.3%). The incidence decreased towards the Middle-East and Eastern Russia, and SNP285C was absent among Han Chinese, Mongolians and African Americans. Interhaplotype variation analyses estimated SNP285C to have originated about 14,700 years ago (95% CI: 8,300 - 33,300). Both this estimate and the geographical distribution suggest SNP285C to have arisen after the separation between Caucasians and modern day East Asians (17,000 - 40,000 years ago). We observed a strong inverse correlation ($r = -0.805$; $p < 0.001$) between the percentage of SNP309G alleles harboring SNP285C and the MAF for SNP309G itself across different populations suggesting selection and environmental adaptation with respect to MDM2 expression in recent human evolution. In conclusion, we found SNP285C to be a pan-Caucasian variant. Ethnic variation regarding distribution of SNP285C needs to be taken into account when assessing the impact of MDM2 SNPs on cancer risk.	
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0002-8494-5081; Aaltonen, Lauri/0000-0001-6839-4286; Van Camp, Guy/0000-0001-5105-9000; Peterlongo, Paolo/0000-0001-6951-6855; Knappskog, Stian/0000-0002-4153-1655; Bogdanova, Natalia/0000-0002-9736-4593; Dork, Thilo/0000-0002-9458-0282 Bergen Medical Research Foundation; Norwegian Cancer Society; LITGEN project [VP1-3.1-SMM-07-K-01-013]; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro Funding Source: Custom Bergen Medical Research Foundation; Norwegian Cancer Society(Norwegian Cancer Society); LITGEN project; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro(Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro) Most of this work was performed in the Mohn Cancer Research Laboratory. The authors thank Beryl Leirvaag and Peter Schurmann for technical assistance. This work was supported by grants from the Bergen Medical Research Foundation and the Norwegian Cancer Society. The Lithuanian part was supported by the LITGEN project (VP1-3.1-SMM-07-K-01-013). The authors acknowledge the cohort of Norway (CONOR) study for providing samples for the initial screening of SNPs in healthy individuals.

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Hirsh-Yechezkel, G; Chetrit, A; Lubin, F;
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Modan, B Population attributes affecting the
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Article ovarian cancer; BRCA
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MUTATION; ASHKENAZI JEWS; HIGH-FREQUENCY; FAMILIES; RISK

Objective. The objective was to evaluate the prevalence of
BRCA1/2 mutations in selected categories of ovarian cancer
patients in Israel. Methods. Blood samples and specimens of
ovarian tumors were obtained in the course of a national case
control study of women with ovarian cancer in Israel. Eight
hundred ninety-six patients with epithelial ovarian cancer, 40
cases with nonepithelial ovarian cancer, and 68 with primary
peritoneal cancer were tested for the BRCA mutations. Analysis of
the three common BRCA mutations in Israel (185delAG, 5382insC in
BRCA1, and 6174delT in BRCA2) was done using a multiplex
polymerase chain reaction assay. A multivariate logistic
regression model was used to assess the association of mutation
carrier status and other factors (age, origin, family history, and
clinical variables). Results. Of the 779 invasive epithelial
ovarian cancer cases, 29.4% were mutation carriers. The prevalence
of the mutations was higher among women below age 60 and in more
advanced cases. The prevalence was low in mucinous tumors. There
was almost a twofold excess of mutations among women with positive
family history (45.7%), but still 26.5% of the family history
negative cases were carriers. As expected, we found a higher rate
of mutation carriers among the Ashkenazi group (34.2%) and 55%

among Ashkenazi women with positive family history. No subjects born in North Africa were mutation positive. Conclusion. BRCA mutations are strongly associated with ovarian cancer and they are present in variable rates in distinct age, ethnic, and histopathologic categories. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved. Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Gertner Inst Epidemiol & Hlth Policy Res, Canc Epidemiol Unit, IL-52621 Tel Hashomer, Israel; Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Oncogenet Unit, Tel Hashomer, Israel; Hadassah Univ Hosp, Oncol Unit, IL-91120 Jerusalem, Israel; Rambam Med Ctr, Genet Unit, Haifa, Israel; Rabin Med Ctr, Oncol Unit, Petah Tiqwa, Israel; Natl Canc Inst, Lab Populat Genet, Bethesda, MD USA; Tel Aviv Univ, Sackler Sch Med, Stanley Steyer Inst Canc Res, IL-69978 Tel Aviv, Israel Chaim Sheba Medical Center; Tel Aviv University; Chaim Sheba Medical Center; Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Hadassah University Hospital; Rambam Health Care Campus; Rabin Medical Center; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); Tel Aviv University; Sackler Faculty of Medicine Hirsh-Yechezkel, G (corresponding author), Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Gertner Inst Epidemiol & Hlth Policy Res, Canc Epidemiol Unit, IL-52621 Tel Hashomer, Israel.

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J Asik, E; Akpınar, Y; Güray, T; İscan, M; Demircigil, GÇ; Volkan, M Asik, Elif; Akpınar, Yeliz; Guray, Tulin; İscan, Mesude; Demircigil, Gonca Cakmak; Volkan, Murvet Cellular uptake, genotoxicity and cytotoxicity of cobalt ferrite magnetic nanoparticles in human breast cells TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH English Article

IRON-OXIDE NANOPARTICLES; BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS; GOLD NANOPARTICLES; HIGHLY EFFICIENT; CANCER-CELLS; TOXICITY; SYSTEMS; DESIGN; AGENT; FATE Magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) have been increasingly used for many years as MRI agents and for gene delivery and hyperthermia therapy, although there have been conflicting results on their safety. In this study, cobalt ferrite magnetic nanoparticles (CoFe-MNPs) were prepared by the co-precipitation method and their surfaces were modified with silica by the sol-gel method. The particle and hydrodynamic sizes, morphology and crystal structure of the bare and silica-coated CoFe-MNPs were evaluated by transmission electron microscopy (TEM), dynamic light scattering (DLS), X-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRD) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). The size of the bare CoFe-MNPs was in the range 8-20 nm and they were homogeneously coated with 3-4 nm silica shells. The bare and silica-coated CoFe-MNPs were agglomerated at physiological pH. However, the sizes of the agglomerates were below 200 nm both in water and complete medium.

The cytotoxic and genotoxic potentials of the bare and silica-coated CoFe-MNPs were evaluated in a metastatic breast cancer cell line, MDA-MB-231, as well as a noncancerous mammary epithelial cell line, MCF-10A, by using XTT cytotoxicity, single-cell gel electrophoresis (comet), and cytokinesis-blocked (CB) micronucleus (CBMN) assays. Characterization studies with TEM, inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and Prussian blue staining indicated that the CoFe-MNPs were internalized into the cells by energy-dependent endocytosis. The highest amount of uptake was observed in the cancer cells and the uptake of the silica-coated CoFe-MNPs was higher than that of the bare ones in both cell lines. The bare CoFe-MNPs showed higher levels of both cytotoxicity and genotoxicity than the silica-coated CoFe-MNPs. Moreover, the cancer cells seemed to be more susceptible to the CoFe-MNPs' toxicity compared to the noncancerous cells. There was a concentration and time-dependent increase in DNA damage and the micronucleus (MN) frequency, which was statistically significant starting with the lowest concentration of bare CoFe-MNPs ($p < 0.05$), while no significance was observed below the concentration of 250 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for the silica-coated MNPs. Also, the extent of both DNA damage and MN frequency was much higher in the cancer cells compared to the noncancerous cells. According to our results, the silica coating ameliorated both the cytotoxicity and genotoxicity as well the internalization of the CoFe-MNPs. [Asik, Elif; Guray, Tulin; Iscan, Mesude; Volkan, Murvet] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biotechnol, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Akpinar, Yeliz; Volkan, Murvet] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Chem, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Guray, Tulin; Iscan, Mesude] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkey; [Demircigil, Gonca Cakmak] Gazi Univ, Dept Toxicol, Fac Pharm, TR-06330 Ankara, Turkey Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University; Middle East Technical University; Gazi University Demircigil, GÇ (corresponding author), Gazi Univ, Dept Toxicol, Fac Pharm, TR-06330 Ankara, Turkey. goncacad@gmail.com akpinar, yeliz/LBH-8586-2024; Asik, Elif/AAE-1841-2020; Volkan, Murvet/AAU-8639-2021; Guray, N.Tulin/AAZ-6727-2020; ÇAKMAK, GONCA/HZL-0948-2023

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42 ROYAL SOC CHEMISTRY CAMBRIDGE THOMAS GRAHAM HOUSE, SCIENCE PARK, MILTON RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 0WF, CAMBS, ENGLAND 2045-452X 2045-4538 TOXICOL RES-UK Toxicol. Res. 2016 5 6 1649 1662

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Circulating cell-free DNA (ccfDNA) is a liquid biopsy biomaterial attracting significant attention for the implementation of precision medicine diagnostics. Deeper knowledge related to its structure and biology would enable the development of such applications. In this study, we employed Raman spectroscopy to unravel the biomolecular profile of human ccfDNA in health and disease. We established reference Raman spectra of ccfDNA samples from healthy males and females with different conditions, including cancer and diabetes, extracting information about their chemical composition. Comparative observations showed a distinct spectral pattern in ccfDNA from breast cancer patients taking neoadjuvant therapy. Raman analysis of ccfDNA from healthy, prediabetic, and diabetic males uncovered some differences in their biomolecular fingerprints. We also studied ccfDNA released from human benign and cancer cell lines and compared it to their respective gDNA, confirming it mirrors its cellular origin. Overall, we explored for the first time Raman spectroscopy in the study of ccfDNA and provided spectra of samples from different sources. Our findings introduce Raman spectroscopy as a new approach to implementing liquid biopsy diagnostics worthy of further elaboration. [Papadakis, Vassilis M.; Cheimonidi, Christina; Apalaki, Paraskevi; Stratigi, Kalliopi] Fdn Res & Technol, Inst Mol Biol & Biotechnol, Iraklion 70013, Greece; [Papadakis, Vassilis M.] Univ West Attica, Dept Ind Design & Prod Engn, Athens 12244, Greece; [Papadakis, Vassilis M.; Cheimonidi, Christina; Panagopoulou, Maria; Karaglan, Makrina; Chatzaki, Ekaterini] Hellenic Mediterranean Univ, Univ Res & Innovat Ctr, Inst Agrifood & Life Sci, Iraklion 71410, Greece; [Panagopoulou, Maria; Karaglan, Makrina; Theodosiou, Theodosios; Chatzaki, Ekaterini] Democritus Univ Thrace, Med Sch, Lab Pharmacol, Alexandroupolis 68100, Greece; [Katsara, Klytaimnistra; Kenanakis, George] Fdn Res & Technol Hellas, Inst Elect Struct & Laser, N Plastira 100, Iraklion 70013, Greece; [Katsara, Klytaimnistra] Hellenic Mediterranean Univ Hellas, Dept Agr, Iraklion 71410, Greece; [Constantinidis, Theodoros C.] Democritus Univ Thrace, Med Sch, Lab Hyg & Environm Protect, Alexandroupolis 68100, Greece

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Dolores; Ramirez-Sabio, Judith B.; Coltell, Oscar; Ortega-Azorin, Carolina; Estruch, Ramon; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Salas-Salvado, Jordi; Sorli, Jose V.; Castaner, Olga; Aros, Fernando; Garcia-Corte, Francisco J.; Serra-Majem, Lluís; Gomez-Gracia, Enrique; Fiol, Miquel; Pinto, Xavier; Saez, Guillermo T.; Toledo, Estefania; Basora, Josep; Fito, Montserrat; Cofan, Montserrat; Ros, Emilio; Ordovas, Jose M.

Effects of the

Ser326Cys Polymorphism in the DNA Repair OGG1 Gene on Cancer, Cardiovascular, and All-Cause Mortality in the PREDIMED Study: Modulation by Diet JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS English Article

Cancer; Cardiovascular; Mortality; Nutrigenetics; Vegetables BASE-EXCISION-REPAIR; SQUAMOUS-CELL CARCINOMA; OXIDATIVELY DAMAGED DNA; MITOCHONDRIAL-DNA; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; RISK-FACTORS; LUNG-CANCER; PATHWAY GENES; KNOCKOUT MICE; BREAST-CANCER Background Oxidatively induced DNA damage, an important factor in cancer etiology, is repaired by oxyguanine glycosylase 1 (OGG1). The lower repair capacity genotype (homozygote Cys326Cys) in the OGG1-rs1052133 (Ser326Cys) polymorphism has been associated with cancer risk. However, no information is available in relation to cancer mortality, other causes of death, and modulation by diet. Objective Our aim was to evaluate the association of the OGG1-rs1052133 with total, cancer, and cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality and to analyze its modulation by the Mediterranean diet, focusing especially on total vegetable intake as one of the main characteristics of this diet. Design Secondary analysis in the PREDIMED (Prevencion con Dieta Mediterranea) trial is a randomized, controlled trial conducted in Spain from 2003 to 2010. Participants/setting Study participants (n = 7,170) were at high risk for CVD and were aged 55 to 80 years. Intervention Participants were randomly allocated to two groups with a Mediterranean diet intervention or a control diet. Vegetable intake was measured at baseline. Main outcome measures Main outcomes were all-cause, cancer, and CVD mortality after a median follow-up of 4.8 years. Statistical analyses Multivariable-adjusted Cox regression models were fitted. Results Three hundred

eighteen deaths were detected (cancer, $n = 127$; CVD, $n = 81$; and other, $n = 110$). Cys326Cys individuals (prevalence 4.2%) presented higher total mortality rates than Ser326-carriers ($P = 0.009$). The multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio for Cys326Cys vs Ser326-carriers was 1.69 (95% CI 1.09 to 2.62; $P = 0.018$). This association was greater for CVD mortality ($P = 0.001$). No relationship was detected for cancer mortality in the whole population (hazard ratio 1.07; 95% CI 0.47 to 2.45; $P = 0.867$), but a significant age interaction ($P = 0.048$) was observed, as Cys326Cys was associated with cancer mortality in participants <66.5 years ($P = 0.029$). Recessive effects limited our ability to investigate Cys326Cys x diet interactions for cancer mortality. No statistically significant interactions for total or CVD mortality were found for the Mediterranean diet intervention. However, significant protective interactions for CVD mortality were found for vegetable intake (hazard ratio interaction per standard deviation 0.42; 95% CI 0.18 to 0.98; $P = 0.046$).

Conclusions In this population, the Cys326Cys-OGG1 genotype was associated with all-cause mortality, mainly CVD instead of cancer mortality. Additional studies are needed to provide further evidence on its dietary modulation.

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Castaner Nino, Olga/0000-0003-3169-997X; Basora, Josep/0000-0003-0278-1149; Gomez Gracia, Enrique/0000-0002-1281-5798; Fito Colomer, Montse/0000-0002-1817-483X; Ramirez-Sabio, Judith Begona/0000-0002-4554-6360; Cofan, Montserrat/0000-0002-1895-5644; Corella, Dolores/0000-0002-2366-4104; Coltell, Oscar/0000-0002-4518-8495; Pinto Sala, Xavier/0000-0002-2216-2444; Salas-Salvado, Jordi/0000-0003-2700-7459; Saez, Guillermo/0000-0002-8164-4048; Sorli, Jose V/0000-0002-0130-2006; , MIQUEL FIOL SALA/0000-0002-5370-1391 Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III); Ministerio de Economia y Competitividad-Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional [CIBER 06/03, CNIC-06/2007, PI06-1326, PI07-0954, PI11/02505, SAF2009-12304, AGL2010-22319-C03-03, PI13/00728, PRX14/00527, SAF2016-80532-R, PRX17/00500, PI13/01848]; University Jaume I [P1-1B2013-54, COGRUP/2016/06]; Fundacio La Marato de TV3 [538/U/2016]; Conselleria de Educacion, Investigacion, Cultura y Deporte de la Generalitat Valenciana [GV2016-141]; US Department of Agriculture Research Service [53-K06-5-10, 58-1950-9-001]

Spanish Ministry of Health (Instituto de Salud Carlos III) (Instituto de Salud Carlos III Spanish Government); Ministerio de Economia y Competitividad-Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo

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Sen, Ananda; Ren, Jianwei; Ruffin, Mack T.; Turgeon, Danielle K.; Brenner, Dean E.; Sidahmed, Elkhansa; Rapai, Mary E.; Cornellier, Maria L.; Djuric, Zora Relationships between Serum and Colon Concentrations of Carotenoids and Fatty Acids in Randomized Dietary Intervention Trial CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH English Article

POLYP PREVENTION TRIAL; COLORECTAL-CANCER RISK; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BETA-CAROTENE; PLASMA CAROTENOIDS; ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL; EPITHELIAL-CELLS; HIGH-FRUIT; HIGH-FIBER; VITAMIN-A Little is known about the effect of preventive diets on colonic nutrient concentrations. This study randomized 120 persons at increased risk of colon cancer to a Mediterranean versus a Healthy Eating diet for six months. The former targeted increases in whole grains, fruits, vegetables, monounsaturated, and n3 fats. The Healthy Eating diet was based on Healthy People 2010 recommendations. At baseline, dietary fat and carotenoid intakes were poorly associated (Spearman $\rho < 0.4$) with serum and colon concentrations. Strong associations were observed between serum and colon measurements of beta-cryptoxanthin ($\rho = 0.58$; $P < 0.001$), alpha-carotene ($\rho = 0.48$; $P < 0.001$), and beta-carotene ($\rho = 0.45$; $P < 0.001$). After six months, the Healthy Eating intervention increased serum lutein, beta-, and alpha-carotene significantly ($P < 0.05$). In the Mediterranean arm, the significant increases were in serum lutein, beta-cryptoxanthin, beta-carotene, monounsaturated, and n3 fats. A significant group-by-time interaction ($P = 0.03$) was obtained for monounsaturated fats. Colonic increases in carotenoids and n3 fats were significant only in Healthy Eating arm, whereas the group-by-time interaction was significant for beta-carotene ($P = 0.02$) and alpha-carotene ($P = 0.03$). Changes in colon concentrations were

not significantly associated with reported dietary changes. Changes in colon and serum concentrations were strongly associated for beta-cryptoxanthin ($\rho = 0.56$; $P < 0.001$) and alpha-carotene ($\rho = 0.40$; $P < 0.001$). The associations between colonic and serum concentrations suggest the potential use of using serum concentration as a target in dietary interventions aimed at reducing colon cancer risk. (C) 2013 AACR. [Sen, Ananda; Ren, Jianwei; Ruffin, Mack T.; Rapai, Mary E.; Cornellier, Maria L.; Djuric, Zora] Univ Michigan, Dept Family Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA; [Turgeon, Danielle K.; Brenner, Dean E.] Univ Michigan, Dept Internal Med, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA; [Brenner, Dean E.] Univ Michigan, Dept Pharmacol, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA; [Sidahmed, Elkhansa; Djuric, Zora] Univ Michigan, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA; [Sen, Ananda] Univ Michigan, Dept Biostat, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan; University of Michigan System; University of Michigan Sen, A (corresponding author), Univ Michigan, Dept Family Med, Med Ctr, 1018 Fuller St, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA. anandas@med.umich.edu

Anand, Amit/D-4232-2013; Djuric, Zora/H-5147-2013 Ruffin, Mack/0000-0001-8336-478X; Turgeon, D. Kim/0000-0003-1010-819X; Djuric, Zora/0000-0002-8886-8853 NIH [R01 CA120381, P30 CA130810, 5P60 DK20572]; Cancer Center Support Grant [P30 CA046592]; Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH [UL1RR024986]; Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center; National Cancer Institute [P30CA046592] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [P30DK020572] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Cancer Center Support Grant; Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH; Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center; National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) This study was supported by NIH grants R01 CA120381 and P30 CA130810 and Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA046592. The study used core resources supported by a Clinical Translational Science Award, NIH grant UL1RR024986 (the Michigan Clinical Research Unit), and by the Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center funded by NIH grant 5P60 DK20572 (Chemistry Laboratory).

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Alberta; Lagreca, Elena; Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo; Botti,

Gerardo; Netti, Paolo A.; Maurea, Nicola Nano-Encapsulation of Coenzyme Q10 in Secondary and Tertiary Nano-Emulsions for Enhanced Cardioprotection and Hepatoprotection in Human Cardiomyocytes and Hepatocytes During Exposure to Anthracyclines and Trastuzumab INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NANOMEDICINE English Article

cardio-oncology; nano-medicine; Coenzyme Q(10); doxorubicin; trastuzumab; inflammation FACTOR-KAPPA-B; BREAST-CANCER; HEART-FAILURE; CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS; ADJUVANT TRASTUZUMAB; FATTY-ACIDS; CARDIOTOXICITY; THERAPY; DOXORUBICIN; DIAGNOSIS Introduction: CoenzymeQ(10) (CoQ(10)) is a well-known antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agent with cardioprotective properties. However, clinical trials based on its oral administration have failed to provide significant effect on cardiac functionality. The main limitation of CoQ(10) is based on its very low oral bioavailability and instability that limit dramatically its effects as a cardioprotective agent. Herein, we loaded CoQ(10) in high bioavailable nano-emulsions (NEs) coated with chitosan or chitosan and hyaluronic acid in order to improve its performance. Methods: We tested cardioprotective and hepatoprotective effects of CoQ(10)-loaded nanocarriers against Doxorubicin and Trastuzumab toxicities in cardiomyocytes and liver cells through analysis of cell viability, lipid peroxidation, expression of leukotrienes, p65/NF-kB and pro-inflammatory cytokines involved in anticancer-induced cardio and hepatotoxicity. Results: Nano-carriers showed high stability and loading ability and increased cell viability both in hepatocytes and cardiomyocytes during anticancer treatments. We observed that these effects are mediated by the inhibition of lipid peroxidation and reduction of the inflammation. CoQ(10)-loaded nano-emulsions showed also strong anti-inflammatory effects reducing leukotriene B4 and p65/NF-kappa B expression and Interleukin 1 beta and 6 production during anticancer treatments. Discussion: Anthracyclines and Human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER2) inhibitors have shown significant anticancer effects in clinical practice but their use is characterized by cardiotoxicity and hepatotoxicity. Nano-carriers loaded with CoQ(10) showed cardio and hepatoprotective properties mediated by reduction of oxidative damages and pro-inflammatory mediators. These results set the stage for preclinical studies of cardio and hepatoprotection in HER2+ breast cancer-bearing mice treated with Doxorubicin and Trastuzumab. [Quagliariello, Vincenzo; Maurea, Nicola] Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Div Cardiol, Naples, Italy; [Vecchione, Raffaele; De Capua, Alberta; Lagrec, Elena; Netti, Paolo A.] Ist Italiano Tecnol, Ctr Adv Biomat Hlth Care CABHC, Largo Barsanti & Matteucci 53, Naples, Italy; [Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo] Multidisciplinary Studies Oncol & Mediterranean D, Piazza Nicola Amore, Naples, Italy; [Botti, Gerardo] Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Sci Direct, Naples, Italy IRCCS Fondazione Pascale Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia - IIT; IRCCS Fondazione Pascale Quagliariello, V (corresponding author), Ist Nazl Tumori IRCCS Fdn G Pascale, Div Cardiol, Naples, Italy. quagliariello.enzo@gmail.comQuagliariello, Vincenzo/GLT-0763-2022; Maurea, Nicola/AAC-2341-2022; Lagrec, Elena/AAT-5054-2020 Italian Ministry of Health Italian Ministry of Health(Ministry of Health, Italy) This work was funded by the "Ricerca Corrente" grant from the Italian Ministry of Health.

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M; Neuhouser, ML; Hatsu, IE; Snetselaar, L; Datta, M; Kroenke, CH;
Sarto, GE; Thomson, CA Lopez-Pentecost, Melissa;
Crane, Tracy E.; Garcia, David O.; Kohler, Lindsay N.; Wertheim,
Betsy C.; Hebert, James R.; Steck, Susan E.; Shivappa, Nitin;
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patterns and acculturation in cancer risk and mortality among
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pattern; Acculturation; Cancer; Hispanic women; Mexican diet

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CANCER; BREAST-CANCER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; QUALITY INDEXES;
UNITED-STATES; EATING INDEX; ASSOCIATION; METAANALYSIS Aim To
investigate the association between dietary patterns and total and
obesity-related cancer risk as well as to examine if acculturation
modifies this relationship. Subjects and methods Dietary intake of
postmenopausal Hispanic women (N = 5,482) enrolled in the Women's
Health Initiative was estimated from a Food Frequency
Questionnaire and used to calculate dietary pattern scores:
Healthy Eating Index-2015 (HEI-2015), Mexican Diet (MexD) score,
alternate Mediterranean Diet Score (aMED), and the energy adjusted
Dietary Inflammatory Index (E-DII (TM)). Associations were
evaluated using Cox proportional hazard regression models. Results
Six hundred thirty-one cancers and 396 obesity-related cancers
were diagnosed over a mean follow-up of 12 years. Across dietary
scores, there were no significant associations with cancer risk or
mortality. Trend analysis suggested a potentially lower risk for
total cancer mortality related to the highest MexD score (HR 0.68,
95% CI 0.45-1.04, P-trend = 0.03) and lower risk for obesity-
related cancer mortality related to the highest score category for
MexD (HR 0.65, 95% CI 0.37-1.16, P-trend = 0.02) and aMED (HR 0.87,
95% CI 0.45-1.67, P-trend = 0.04). Further analysis suggested less
acculturated women with higher MexD scores had a 56% lower risk
for any cancer (HR 0.44, 95% CI 0.22-0.88, P-trend = 0.03) and 83%
lower risk for cancer mortality (HR 0.17, 95% CI 0.04-0.76, P-trend
= 0.01) compared to more acculturated Hispanic women. Conclusions
Dietary patterns were not associated with cancer risk and
mortality in postmenopausal Hispanic women. Less acculturated,
Spanish-preferred speakers who report consuming a more traditional
Mexican diet may experience a lower risk of cancer and cancer
mortality. [Lopez-Pentecost, Melissa] Univ Arizona, Coll Med,
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85714 USA; [Garcia, David O.; Kohler, Lindsay N.; Thomson, Cynthia A.] Univ Arizona, Mel & Enid Zuckerman Coll Publ Hlth, Dept Hlth Promot Sci, Tucson, AZ 85714 USA; [Hebert, James R.; Steck, Susan E.; Shivappa, Nitin] Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Hebert, James R.; Steck, Susan E.; Shivappa, Nitin] Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Canc Prevent & Control Program, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Hebert, James R.; Shivappa, Nitin] Connecting Hlth Innovat LLC, Columbia, SC USA; [Santiago-Torres, Margarita; Neuhaus, Marian L.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Canc Prevent Program, Seattle, WA USA; [Hatsu, Irene E.] Ohio State Univ, Coll Educ & Human Ecol, Dept Human Sci, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Snetselaar, Linda] Univ Iowa, Dept Epidemiol, Iowa City, IA USA; [Datta, Mridul] Iowa State Univ, Dept Food Sci & Human Nutr, Ames, IA USA; [Kroenke, Candyce H.] Kaiser Permanente Northern Calif, Div Res, Oakland, CA USA; [Sarto, Gloria E.] Univ Wisconsin, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Sch Med & Publ Hlth, Madison, WI 53706 USA University of Arizona; University of Arizona; University of Arizona; University of Arizona; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; Connecting Health Innovations LLC; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; University of Iowa; Iowa State University; Kaiser Permanente; University of Wisconsin System; University of Wisconsin Madison Lopez-Pentecost, M (corresponding author), Univ Arizona, Coll Med, Clin Translat Sci, 3950 S Country Club Rd 300, Tucson, AZ 85714 USA.

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Heba; Wang, Qi; Kawano, Yoshiaki; Arafat, Tawfiq; Bohler, Torsten;
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Everolimus (RAD001) sensitizes prostate cancer cells to
docetaxel by down-regulation of HIF-1 α and sphingosine kinase 1
ONCOTARGET English Article

MAMMALIAN TARGET; BREAST-CANCER; UP-
REGULATION; DOUBLE-BLIND; MTOR; INHIBITION; EXPRESSION; RAPAMYCIN;
PHOSPHORYLATION; CHEMOTHERAPY Resistance to docetaxel is a key
problem in current prostate cancer management. Sphingosine kinase
1 (SK1) and phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt/mammalian target
of rapamycin (mTOR) pathways have been implicated in prostate
cancer chemoresistance. Here we investigated whether their
combined targeting may re-sensitize prostate cancer cells to
docetaxel. In hormone-insensitive PC-3 and DU145 prostate cancer
cells the mTOR inhibitor everolimus (RAD001) alone did not lead to
significant cell death, however, it strongly sensitized cells to
low levels (5 nM) of docetaxel. We show that mTOR inhibition has
led to a decrease in hypoxia-inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF-1
alpha) protein levels and SK1 mRNA. HIF-1 alpha accumulation
induced by CoCl2 has led to a partial chemoresistance to
RAD001/docetaxel combination. SK1 overexpression has completely
protected prostate cancer cells from RAD001/docetaxel effects.
Using gene knockdown and CoCl2 treatment we showed that SK1 mRNA
expression is downstream of HIF-1 alpha. In a human xenograft
model in nude mice single RAD001 and docetaxel therapies induced
23% and 15% reduction in prostate tumor volume, respectively,
while their combination led to a 58% reduction. RAD001 alone or in
combination with docetaxel has suppressed intratumoral mTOR and
SK1 signaling, however as evidenced by tumor size, it required
docetaxel for clinical efficacy. Combination therapy was well
tolerated and had similar levels of toxicity to docetaxel alone.
Overall, our data demonstrate a new mechanism of docetaxel
sensitization in prostate cancer. This provides a mechanistic
basis for further clinical application of RAD001/docetaxel
combination in prostate cancer therapy. [Alshaker, Heba; Wang, Qi;
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1927; winkler, mathias/0000-0002-2553-5816 Prostate UK; Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Petra, Amman, Jordan; Daniel Turnberg UK/Middle East Travel Fellowship from the Academy of Medical Sciences Prostate UK; Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Petra, Amman, Jordan; Daniel Turnberg UK/Middle East Travel Fellowship from the Academy of Medical Sciences This work was funded by Prostate UK (DP and CC) and the Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Petra, Amman, Jordan (HA). The study was also supported by the Daniel Turnberg UK/Middle East Travel Fellowship from the Academy of Medical Sciences (HA).

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J Somi, MH; Dolatkah, R; Sepahi, S; Belalzadeh, M; Sharbafi, J; Abdollahi, L; Nahvijou, A; Nemati, S; Malekzadeh, R; Zendehtdel, K
Somi, Mohammad Hossein; Dolatkah, Roya;

Sepahi, Sepideh; Belalzadeh, Mina; Sharbafi, Jabraeil; Abdollahi, Leila; Nahvijou, Azin; Nemati, Saeed; Malekzadeh, Reza; Zendehtdel, Kazem

Cancer incidence in the East Azerbaijan province of Iran in 2015-2016: results of a population-based cancer

registry BMC PUBLIC HEALTH English Article

Cancer; Registry; Population-based; Iran; Incidence HUMAN PAPILLOMA-VIRUS; EMERGING RISK-FACTOR; ESOPHAGEAL CANCER; GASTRIC-CANCER; COLORECTAL-CANCER; OPIUM USE; MORTALITY; EPIDEMIOLOGY; METAANALYSIS; GOLESTAN

Background Few countries in the Middle East have a population-based cancer registry, despite a clear need for accurate cancer statistics in this region. We therefore established a registry in the East Azerbaijan province, the sixth largest province in northwestern Iran. Methods We actively collected data from 20 counties, 62 cities, and 44 districts for the period between 20(th) March 2015 and 19(th) March 2016 (one Iranian solar year). The CanReg5 software was then used to estimate age-standardized incidence rates (ASRs) per 100,000 for all cancers and different cancer types. Results Data for 11,536 patients were identified, but we only analyzed data for 6655 cases after removing duplicates and non-residents. The ASR for all cancers, except non-melanoma skin cancer, was 167.1 per 100,000 males and 125.7 per 100,000 females. The most common cancers in men were stomach (ASR 29.7), colorectal (ASR 18.2), bladder (ASR 17.6), prostate (ASR 17.3), and lung (ASR 15.4) cancers; in women, they were breast (ASR 31.1), colorectal (ASR 13.7), stomach (13.3), thyroid (ASR 7.8), and esophageal (ASR 7.1) cancers. Both the death certificate rate (19.5%) and the microscopic verification rate (65%) indicated that the data for the cancer registry were of reasonable quality. Conclusion The results of the East Azerbaijan Population-based Cancer Registry show a high incidence of cancer in this province, especially gastrointestinal cancers. [Somi, Mohammad Hossein] Tabriz Univ Med Sci, Liver & Gastrointestinal Dis Res Ctr, Tabriz, Iran; [Dolatkah, Roya] Tabriz Univ Med Sci, Hematol & Oncol Res Ctr, Tabriz, Iran; [Sepahi, Sepideh;

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Somi, Mohammad/B-1875-2009; Nahvijou, Azin/AAL-4117-2020; Dolatkhah, Roya/L-8810-2017; mansournia, Mohammad/AFA-8899-2022; Nahvijou, Azin/O-5612-2017 Nahvijou, Azin/0000-0003-1973-7638; Zendehtdel, Kazem/0000-0002-0269-4945; Dolatkhah, Roya/0000-0002-6897-7120 Tabriz University of Medical Sciences [IR.TBZMED.REC.1395.1333] Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (Tabriz University of Medical Sciences) This research project was supported and funded by Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (Grant Number: IR.TBZMED.REC.1395.1333).

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Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science
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J Durairaju, P; Venkatesh, G; Pradhiksha, A; Vennila, P; Mary, YS; Hussein-Al-Ali, SH; Abudoleh, SM

Durairaju, P.; Venkatesh, G.; Pradhiksha, A.; Vennila, P.; Mary, Y. Sheena; Hussein-Al-Ali, Samer Hasan; Abudoleh, Suha Mujahed
Synthesis, antiproliferative, antibacterial activity of acridone derivatives: Experimental and theoretical calculations JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

English Article Acridine derivatives; Ultraviolet-visible; Quantum chemical calculations; Docking; Antimicrobial activity OVARIAN-CANCER; MOLECULAR DOCKING; BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES; GROWTH A new ethyl 5-(2-(9-oxoacridin-10(9H)-yl)acetamido) thiophene-2-carboxylate (EATPC) and ethyl 2-(2-(9oxoacridin-10(9H)-yl)acetamido)thiazole-5-carboxylate (EATZC) acridone derivatives were successfully synthesized and described using NMR, UV-Vis and FTIR spectroscopy approaches. The theoretical calculations were computed using Gaussian 09 W software employing DFT/TD-DFT/B3LYP methods with a basis set of 6-311+G (d,p). The calculated and observed spectroscopy results are compared and discussed, demonstrating the reliability of the developed structure of compounds. The natural bond orbital, molecular electrostatic potential, physicochemical descriptors and HOMO-LUMO energies were all calculated and thoroughly discussed in the present study. EATPC and EATZC were tested for antiproliferative capabilities against human breast cancer (MCF-7) cell lines by employing the MTT assay. Furthermore,

molecular docking analyses were performed to determine the compound's most active binding sites to the target protein. The molecules EATPC and EATZC are docked with the 4E28 protein, yielding free binding energy energies of -7.8 and -7.9 kcal/mol. This study is unique in that it is the first in-depth report on the comprehensive biological and theoretical evaluation of these title compounds. [Durairaju, P.; Vennila, P.] Thiruvalluvar Govt Arts Coll, Dept Chem, Rasipuram 637401, India; [Venkatesh, G.; Pradhiksha, A.] Muthayammal Mem Coll Arts & Sci, Dept Chem, Namakkal 637408, India; [Mary, Y. Sheena] Univ Kerala, FMN Coll Autonomous, Dept Phys, Kollam, Kerala, India; [Hussein-Al-Ali, Samer Hasan] Isra Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Amman 11622, Jordan; [Abudoleh, Suha Mujahed] Middle East Univ, Fac Pharm, Dept Basic Pharmaceut Sci, Amman 11831, Jordan University of Kerala; Isra University; Middle East University Venkatesh, G (corresponding author), Muthayammal Mem Coll Arts & Sci, Dept Chem, Namakkal 637408, India. venkateshindhuja@gmail.com

Hussein-Al-Ali, Samer/AAJ-2861-2020; Mary, Y.Sheena/AAM-7181-2021 60 5 5 2 2

ELSEVIER AMSTERDAM RADARWEG 29, 1043 NX AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS 0022-2860 1872-8014 J MOL STRUCT J. Mol. Struct. NOV 15 2024 1316

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2024 13 Chemistry, Physical Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Chemistry Q7B3D 2025-06-

24 WOS:001386181100001

J Schmandke, H

Schmandke, H

D-Limonene in citrus fruit with anticarcinogenic action

ERNAHRUNGS-UMSCHAU

German Article

D-Limonene; citrus fruit;

anticarcinogenic action

PERILLYL ALCOHOL; INHIBITION;

MONOTERPENE; METABOLITES; CANCER D-limonene, a monoterpene, is a main component of the volatile oils of citrus-fruit peels. At temperatures not exceeding 50 degreesC limonene, if protected against light, is not susceptible to oxidation. High levels of limonene are contained in fresh Mediterranean-style lemonade (prepared from whole lemons) (up to 1 g/l) and in commercial citrus juices (up to 85 mg/l). Limonene is completely absorbed and extensively metabolized. About 24 h after intake, 70 % of the limonene ingested are renally excreted. As soon as 4 h after intake, only traces of limonene and its major metabolites perillilic acid, dihydroperillilic acid and limonene-1,2-diol, as well as traces of the methyl esters of these acids and of limonene-8,9-diol and iso-perillilic acid are still present in the plasma. Maximum concentrations of limonene and its metabolites have been found in fatty, mammary and liver tissue. In the tumor tissue of patients with breast cancer, limonene levels were six times as high as those in the plasma. Major urinary metabolites are glycine and glucuronyl conjugates of the perillilic acid isomers, dihydroperillilic acid, limonene-6-ol (carveol), perillylalcohol and traces of limonene-8,9-diol (uroterpenol). In vivo, limonene has preventive and therapeutic effects on chemically induced tumors of different rat and mouse tissues. At the same time isoprenylation of cell growth associated 21-26 kDa proteins and of the corresponding protein prenyltransferases are inhibited. This also applies to the 3-hydroxy-3-methyl glutaryl CoA reductase resulting in a decrease of farnesyl and geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate pools.

Besides, the carcinogen-metabolizing liver enzymes glutathione-S transferase and uridin diphosphoglucuronosyl transferase are activated. In- vitro experiments in human cancer cells have shown that the limonene metabolites perillyl alcohol, perillic acid and limonene-1,2-diol, and not limonene itself, are most effective in inhibiting 21-26 kDa protein isoprenylation. In preclinical studies in patients with advanced cancer the maximum tolerable oral dose applied for several month was 13.8 g limonene per day. In some cases tumor growth was inhibited.

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264 + 4 Nutrition &
Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)

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J Link, EK; Tscherne, A; Sutter, G; Smith, ER; Gurwith, M;
Chen, RT; Volz, A Link, Ellen K.; Tscherne,
Alina; Sutter, Gerd; Smith, Emily R.; Gurwith, Marc; Chen, Robert
T.; Volz, Asisa ex-V3SWG; BRAVATO A Brighton
collaboration standardized template with key considerations for a
benefit/risk assessment for a viral vector vaccine based on a non-
replicating modified vaccinia virus Ankara viral vector VACCINE
English Article

Vaccine; Virus; Safety; Benefit/risk; Modified vaccinia
virus Ankara RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS; COLORECTAL-
CANCER PATIENTS; ANTIGEN 5T4 TROVAX; T-CELL RESPONSES; SMALLPOX
VACCINE; PHASE-I; RECOMBINANT VECTOR; SPIKE PROTEIN; MERS-COV;
THERAPEUTIC VACCINATION The Brighton Collaboration Benefit-
Risk Assessment of Vaccines by Technology (BRAVATO) was formed to
evaluate the safety and other key features of new platform
technology vaccines. This manuscript provides an overview of
Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA)-vectored vaccines and reviews
molecular and biological key features of this platform. In
particular, this review aims to provide fundamental information
about the promising candidate vaccine MVA-MERS-S which has been
evaluated successfully in different preclinical animal models and
has undergone clinical testing including a phase Ib study
involving more than 170 participants. Infectious diseases continue
to be a major cause of human death worldwide. In this context,
emerging zoonotic infectious diseases pose a particular challenge
for public health systems. In the last two decades, three
different respiratory coronaviruses, including the Middle East
respiratory syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) have emerged. For many
years, safe and efficacious vaccines have been a major tool to
combat infectious diseases. Here, we report on a promising
candidate vaccine (MVA-MERS-S) against MERS-CoV based on MVA. Upon
application, MVA-MERS-S has been well tolerated and immunogenic,
inducing both, cellular and humoral immune responses in different
animal models and humans. We demonstrate that the MVA vector
platform, with the example of MVA-MERS-S, is a viable and
effective tool for producing safe, immunogenic, and efficient
vaccines against emerging infectious diseases. [Link, Ellen
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LMU Munich, Dept Vet Sci, Div Virol, Oberschleissheim, Germany;

[Volz, Asisa] Univ Vet Med Hannover, Inst Virol, Div Virol, Hannover, Germany; [Smith, Emily R.; Gurwith, Marc; Chen, Robert T.] Brighton Collaborat, Decatur, GA 30030 USA University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover Smith, ER (corresponding author), Brighton Collaborat, Decatur, GA 30030 USA. bc-coordinator@taskforce.org Tscherne, Alina/0000-0001-6066-8246 CEPI CEPI The LMU Munich would like to acknowledge CEPI for the generous and steadfast funding of this vaccine program. We would also like to thank the additional BRAVATO members and participants for their support and helpful comments. 201

0 0 3 3 ELSEVIER SCI LTD London 125
London Wall, London, ENGLAND 0264-410X 1873-2518 VACCINE
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J Li Volsi, A; de Aberasturi, DJ; Henriksen-Lacey, M;
Giammona, G; Licciardi, M; Liz-Marzán, LM Li
Volsi, Anna; de Aberasturi, Dorleta Jimenez; Henriksen-Lacey,
Malou; Giammona, Gaetano; Licciardi, Mariano; Liz-Marzan, Luis M.

Inulin coated plasmonic gold nanoparticles as a
tumor-selective tool for cancer therapy JOURNAL OF MATERIALS
CHEMISTRY B English Article
DELIVERY-SYSTEMS; PHASE-TRANSFER; DOXORUBICIN;
SPIONS; CELLS; DRUG Polymer coated gold nanospheres are
proposed as a tumor selective carrier for the anticancer drug
doxorubicin. Thiolated polyethyleneglycol (PEG-SH) and an inulin-
amino derivative based copolymer (INU-EDA) were used as
stabilizing and coating materials for 40 nm gold nanospheres. The
resulting polymer coated gold nanospheres (Au@PEG-INU) showed
excellent physicochemical stability and potential stealth like
behavior. The system was loaded with doxorubicin (Au@PEG-INU/Doxo)
and its cytotoxicity profile was evaluated on human cervical
cancer cells (HeLa) and lung cancer cells (A549), as compared to
Au@PEG-INU and doxorubicin alone. Cytotoxicity assays showed that
the system is able to drastically reduce cell viability upon
incubation for 3 days. This result was supported by the ability of
Au@PEG-INU/Doxo to be internalized by cancer cells and to release
doxorubicin, as assessed by fluorescence microscopy. Finally, a
cancer/non cancer cell co-culture model was used to display the
advantageous therapeutic effects of the proposed system with
respect to doxorubicin alone, thereby demonstrating the ability of
Au@PEG-INU/Doxo to preferentially accumulate in tumor cells due to
their enhanced metabolism, and to selectively kill target cells.

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Henriksen-Lacey, Malou/F-7821-2014; Jimenez de Aberasturi, Dorleta/G-8365-2015; biomaGUNE, CIC/J-9136-2014; Liz-Marzan, Luis M./B-8910-2011 Henriksen-Lacey, Malou/0000-0003-3544-5846; Jimenez de Aberasturi, Dorleta/0000-0001-5009-3557; biomaGUNE, CIC/0000-0001-7690-0660; LICCIARDI, Mariano/0000-0003-4539-9337; Liz-Marzan, Luis M./0000-0002-6647-1353 European Commission [310445-2]; European Research Council (ERC) [267867]; MIUR; University of Palermo European Commission (European Union (EU) European Commission Joint Research Centre); European Research Council (ERC) (European Research Council (ERC)); MIUR (Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR)); University of Palermo Funding is acknowledged from the European Commission (Grant #310445-2 SAVVY) and the European Research Council (ERC Advanced Grant #267867 Plasmaquo). A.L.V., G.G. and M.L. thank the MIUR and the University of Palermo for funding. 23 48

50 0 35 ROYAL SOC CHEMISTRY CAMBRIDGE THOMAS GRAHAM HOUSE, SCIENCE PARK, MILTON RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 0WF, CAMBS, ENGLAND 2050-750X 2050-7518 J MATER CHEM B J. Mat. Chem. B 2016 4 6 1150 1155

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Materials Science, Biomaterials Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Materials Science DDOKK 28261481 Green Published, hybrid 2025-06-24 WOS:000369608700016

J McIntosh, G; Roupas, P; Royle, P McIntosh, Graeme; Roupas, Peter; Royle, Peter Cheese, omega-3 fatty acids, conjugated linoleic acid and human health

AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF DAIRY TECHNOLOGY English

Article; Proceedings Paper 7th Dairy Science World Series Conference (DSWS) JUL 24-25, 2006 Sydney, AUSTRALIA

CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; DAIRY-PRODUCTS;

MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BLOOD-PRESSURE; GLUCOSE-TOLERANCE; FERMENTED MILK; BREAST-CANCER; FATTY-ACIDS; RISK; CONSUMPTION There is increasing evidence to support the contribution that cheese can make to an optimal healthy diet. Recent epidemiological studies have shown that communities living on a 'Mediterranean diet' have a significantly lower risk of death from cardiovascular disease and cancers. A significant component of that diet is of dairy origin, mainly as cheeses and/or yogurts. Components in dairy products that could be delivering health benefits include components of cheese fats: omega 3 fatty acids and conjugated linoleic acid (CLA). Significantly increased amounts of omega 3 long chain fatty acids (omega 3 LCFAs) in Greek eggs and dairy products over similar American products have been observed. We

review here some of the evidence regarding the potential contribution of w3 fatty acids and CLA in dairy fat to disease prevention. Food Sci Australia, Werribee, Vic 3030, Australia; CSIRO, Human Nutr, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) McIntosh, G (corresponding author), 9A Serpentine Rd, Belair, SA 5052, Australia. mcintoshs@iprimus.cam.au Roupas, Peter/H-2718-2013 51 6 10 0 11 DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSOC AUSTRALIA NORTH MELBOURNE PO BOX 351, 1FL4, 484 WILLIAM ST, NORTH MELBOURNE, VIC 3051, AUSTRALIA 0004-9433 AUST J DAIRY TECHNOL Aust. J. Dairy Technol. JUL 2006 61 2 142 146 5 Agriculture, Dairy & Animal Science; Food Science & Technology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S) Agriculture; Food Science & Technology 075BS 2025-06-24 WOS:000239857800017 J Siopis, G; Moschonis, G; Reppas, K; Iotova, V; Bazdarska, Y; Chakurova, N; Rurik, I; Radó, AS; Cardon, G; De Craemer, M; Wikström, K; Valve, P; Moreno, LA; De Miguel-Etayo, P; Makrilakis, K; Liatis, S; Manios, Y Siopis, George; Moschonis, George; Reppas, Kyriakos; Iotova, Violeta; Bazdarska, Yuliya; Chakurova, Nevena; Rurik, Imre; Rado, Anette Si; Cardon, Greet; De Craemer, Marieke; Wikstrom, Katja; Valve, Paivi; Moreno, Luis; De Miguel-Etayo, Pilar; Makrilakis, Konstantinos; Liatis, Stavros; Manios, Yannis Feel4Diabet-Study Grp The Emerging Prevalence of Obesity within Families in Europe and its Associations with Family Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Lifestyle Factors; A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Baseline Data from the Feel4Diabetes Study NUTRIENTS English Article BMI; community intervention; lifestyle intervention; overweight prevention; school; SES; socio-economic risk factors; T2D; T2DM; weight SCREEN TIME; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; DIETARY HABITS; ADOLESCENTS; CHILDREN; OVERWEIGHT The Feel4Diabetes study is a type 2 diabetes prevention program that recruited 12,193 children [age: 8.20 (+/- 1.01) years] and their parents from six European countries. The current work used pre-intervention data collected from 9576 children-parents pairs, to develop a novel family obesity variable and to examine its associations with family sociodemographic and lifestyle characteristics. Family obesity, defined as the presence of obesity in at least two family members, had a prevalence of 6.6%. Countries under austerity measures (Greece and Spain) displayed higher prevalence (7.6%), compared to low-income (Bulgaria and Hungary: 7%) and high-income countries (Belgium and Finland: 4.5%). Family obesity odds were significantly lower when mothers (OR: 0.42 [95% CI: 0.32, 0.55]) or fathers (0.72 [95% CI: 0.57, 0.92]) had higher education, mothers were fully (0.67 [95% CI: 0.56, 0.81]) or partially employed (0.60 [95% CI: 0.45, 0.81]), families consumed breakfast more often (0.94 [95% CI: 0.91 0.96]), more portions of vegetables (0.90 [95% CI: 0.86, 0.95]), fruits (0.96 [95% CI: 0.92, 0.99]) and wholegrain cereals (0.72 [95% CI: 0.62, 0.83]), and for more physically active families (0.96 [95% CI: 0.93, 0.98]). Family obesity odds increased when mothers were older (1.50 [95% CI: 1.18, 1.91]), with the consumption of savoury snacks (1.11 [95% CI: 1.05, 1.17]), and increased screen time (1.05 [95% CI: 1.01,

1.09])). Clinicians should familiarise themselves with the risk factors for family obesity and choose interventions that target the whole family. Future research should explore the causal basis of the reported associations to facilitate devising tailored family-based interventions for obesity prevention. [Siopis, George; Moschonis, George] La Trobe Univ, Sch Allied Hlth Human Serv & Sport, Dept Food Nutr & Dietet, Melbourne, VIC 3086, Australia; [Siopis, George] Deakin Univ, Inst Phys Act & Nutr, Geelong, VIC 3220, Australia; [Reppas, Kyriakos; Manios, Yannis] Harokopio Univ, Sch Hlth Sci & Educ, Dept Nutr & Dietet, Athens 17671, Greece; [Iotova, Violeta; Bazdarska, Yuliya; Chakurova, Nevena] Med Univ Sofia, Dept Endocrinol, Sofia 1431, Bulgaria; [Rurik, Imre] Semmelweis Univ, Dept Family Med, H-1085 Budapest, Hungary; [Rurik, Imre; Rado, Anette Si] Hungarian Soc Nutr, H-1088 Budapest, Hungary; [Rado, Anette Si] Univ Debrecen, Fac Hlth Sci, Dept Nursing & Midwives, H-4400 Debrecen, Hungary; [Cardon, Greet] Univ Ghent, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Dept Movement & Sports Sci, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; [De Craemer, Marieke] Dept Rehabil Sci, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; [De Craemer, Marieke] Univ Ghent, Res Fdn Flanders, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; [Wikstrom, Katja; Valve, Paivi] Finnish Inst Hlth & Welf, Dept Publ Hlth & Welf, Helsinki 00271, Finland; [Moreno, Luis; De Miguel-Etayo, Pilar] Univ Zaragoza, Inst Agroalimentario Aragon IA2, Inst Invest Sanitaria Aragon IIS Aragon, Growth Exercise Nutr & Dev GENUUD Res Grp, Zaragoza 50009, Spain; [Moreno, Luis; De Miguel-Etayo, Pilar] Inst Salud Carlos III, Ctr Invest Biomed Red Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutr, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Makrilakis, Konstantinos; Liatis, Stavros] Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Laiko Gen Hosp, Athens Med Sch, Dept Propaedeut Med 1, Athens 11527, Greece; [Manios, Yannis] Hellen Mediterranean Univ, Inst Agri Food & Life Sci, Res Ctr, Iraklion 71410, Greece La Trobe University; Deakin University; Harokopio University Athens; Medical University Sofia; Semmelweis University; University of Debrecen; Ghent University; Ghent University; University of Zaragoza; Instituto de Salud Carlos III; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Laiko General Hospital; Hellenic Mediterranean University Manios, Y (corresponding author), Harokopio Univ, Sch Hlth Sci & Educ, Dept Nutr & Dietet, Athens 17671, Greece.; Manios, Y (corresponding author), Hellen Mediterranean Univ, Inst Agri Food & Life Sci, Res Ctr, Iraklion 71410, Greece.manios@hua.gr Moschonis, George/AAM-9616-2021; Siopis, George/AAL-4874-2020; Iotova, Violeta/AAG-2387-2021; Manios, Yannis/AAM-8953-2021; Makrilakis, Konstantinos/AAG-4487-2020; Moreno, Luis/S-1780-2019; Bazdarska, Yuliya/LKL-7219-2024; De Craemer, Marieke/P-6072-2016; Cardon, Greet/AEK-0110-2022; De Miguel-Etayo, Pilar/B-5258-2014 Cardon, Greet/0000-0003-4983-6557; Moreno Aznar, Luis A./0000-0003-0454-653X; Makrilakis, Konstantinos/0000-0002-4160-0577; Manios, Yannis/0000-0001-6486-114X; Moschonis, George/0000-0003-3009-6675; RURIK, Imre/0000-0003-2818-8714; De Miguel-Etayo, Pilar/0000-0001-6173-5850 European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under grant agreement [643708] European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under grant agreement The Feel4Diabetes study has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under grant agreement no. 643708. The content of this article reflects only the authors' views, and the European Community is not liable for any use that may be made of the information

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 Mariano; Paolino, Donatella; Mauro, Nicolo; Cosco, Donato;
 Giammona, Gaetano; Fresta, Massimo; Cavallaro, Gennara; Celia,
 Christian Cationic Supramolecular Vesicular
 Aggregates for Pulmonary Tissue Selective Delivery in Anticancer
 Therapy CHEMMEDCHEM English Article; Proceedings
 Paper 23rd National Meeting of the Medicinal-Chemistry-Division of
 the Italian-Chemical-Society (DCF-SCI) 2015 Salerno, ITALY
 Italian Chem Soc, Med Chem Div antitumor agents;
 liposomes; nanoparticles; supramolecular chemistry; vesicular
 aggregates IN-VITRO; INTRACELLULAR TRAFFICKING; PHARMACOKINETIC
 FEATURES; LOADED LIPOSOMES; CELLULAR UPTAKE; GENE DELIVERY;
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 biopharmaceutical properties of supramolecular vesicular
 aggregates (SVAs) were characterized with regard to their
 physicochemical features and compared with cationic liposomes
 (CLs). Neutral and cationic SVAs were synthesized using two
 different copolymers of poly(aspartyl hydrazide) by thin-layer
 evaporation and extrusion techniques. Both copolymers were self-
 assembled in pre-formulated liposomes and formed neutral and
 cationic SVAs. Gemcitabine hydrochloride (GEM) was used as an
 anticancer drug and loaded by a pH gradient remote loading
 procedure, which significantly increased drug loading inside the
 SVAs. The resulting average size of the SVAs was 100nm. The
 anticancer activity of GEM-loaded neutral and cationic SVAs was
 tested in human alveolar basal epithelial (A549) and colorectal
 cancer (CaCo-2) cells. GEM-loaded cationic SVAs increased the
 anticancer activity in A549 and CaCo-2 cells relative to free
 drug, neutral SVAs, and CLs. In vivo biodistribution in Wistar rats
 showed that cationic SVAs accumulate at higher concentrations in
 lung tissue than neutral SVAs and CLs. Cationic SVAs may therefore
 serve as an innovative future therapy for pulmonary carcinoma.
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Celia, C (corresponding author), Univ Chieti Pescara G
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Donatella/M-5838-2019; Cosco, Donato/B-5550-2012; Fresta,
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Gennara/0000-0003-0585-6564; Mauro, Nicolo/0000-0003-0246-3474

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J Ben Salah, G; Fendri-Kriaa, N; Kamoun, H; Kallabi, F;
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Ben Salah, Ghada; Fendri-Kriaa, Nourhene; Kamoun,
Hassen; Kallabi, Fakhri; Mkaouar-Rebai, Emna; Fourati, Amine;
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An interethnic
variability and a functional prediction of DNA repair gene
polymorphisms: the example of XRCC3 (p.Thr241>Met) and XPD
(p.Lys751>Gln) in a healthy Tunisian population MOLECULAR
BIOLOGY REPORTS English Article

DNA repair; Polymorphism; Genotyping; Ethnic
variability; Functional prediction; Tunisian population BREAST-
CANCER RISK; LUNG-CANCER; HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; ADDUCTS; RAD51; CELLS; METAANALYSIS; ASSOCIATION;
INSTABILITY Genetic polymorphisms in DNA repair genes might
influence the repair activities of the enzymes predisposing
individuals to cancer risk. Owing to the presence of these genetic
variants, interethnic differences in DNA repair capacity have been
observed in various populations. The present study was undertaken
to determine the allele and genotype frequencies of two common
non-synonymous SNPs, XRCC3 p.Thr241 > Met (C > T, rs861539) and
XPD p.Lys751 > Gln (T > G, rs13181) in a healthy Tunisian
population and to compare them with HapMap
(<http://www.hapmap.org/>) populations. Also, we predicted their
eventual functional effect based on bioinformatics tools. The
genotypes of 154 healthy and unrelated individuals were determined
by PCR-RFLP procedure. Our findings showed a close relatedness
with Caucasians from European ancestry which might be explained by
the strategic geographic location of Tunisia in the Mediterranean,
thus allowing exchanges with Europeans countries. The in silico
predictions showed that p.Thr241 > Met substitution in XRCC3
protein was predicted as possibly damaging, indicating that it is
likely to have functional consequences as well. To the best of our
knowledge, this is the first study in this regard in Tunisia. So,
these data could provide baseline database and help us to explore
the relationship of XRCC3 and XPD polymorphisms with both cancer

risk and DNA repair variability in our population. [Ben Salah, Ghada; Fendri-Kriaa, Nourhene; Kamoun, Hassen; Kallabi, Fakhri; Mkaouar-Rebai, Emna; Fakhfakh, Faiza] Univ Sfax, Fac Med, Lab Human Mol Genet, Sfax 3029, Tunisia; [Fourati, Amine] Chem Tunisian Grp, Res Unit, Sfax, Tunisia; [Ayadi, Hammadi] Univ Sfax, Ctr Biotechnol, Sfax 3029, Tunisia Universite de Sfax; Centre de Biotechnologie de Sfax; Universite de Sfax; Centre de Biotechnologie de Borj Cedria Ben Salah, G (corresponding author), Univ Sfax, Fac Med, Lab Human Mol Genet, Av Magida Boulila, Sfax 3029, Tunisia.ghada.bsalah@gmail.com MKAOUAR-REBAI, Emna/AAE-6650-2019; Ben Salah, Ghada/GQH-9533-2022 kamoun, hassen/0000-0002-1798-3862; Mkaouar-Rebai, Emna/0000-0003-3095-510X; Ben Salah, Ghada/0000-0002-5886-1968 Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Tunisia; Chemical Tunisian Group Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Tunisia(Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research of Tunisia); Chemical Tunisian Group We would like to thank the volunteers, for their cooperation. We were additionally grateful to Pr. Jamil JAOUA, Founder and Former Head on the English Department at the Sfax Faculty of Science, for proofreading this paper. This work was supported by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Tunisia and Chemical Tunisian Group.

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J Ali, N; Sree, MFA; Uyguroglu, R; Allam, AMMA
Ali, N.; Sree, Mohamed Fathy Abo; Uyguroglu, R.; Allam, A.
M. M. A. Stage II cancer diagnosis using printed

antenna implemented on hemispherical model for human breast
JOURNAL OF INSTRUMENTATION English Article

Antennas; Microwave Antennas
TUMOR DETECTION; TISSUES; ARRAY; BODY In this paper
electromagnetic properties of a female human breast are used for
cancer diagnosis. Deviation of the malignant cells' properties
from those of healthy cells' directly affect the performance of an
antenna placed on the breast. Return loss, gain and directivity of
an antenna designed on an FR4 substrate were used as parameters
for studying the effects of normal and cancerous tissue. A
hemispherical shaped breast model is presented covering the
breast, skin, fat and part of the connected lymph nodes. Tumors in
breast and lymph nodes with different sizes and numbers were used
to illustrate the second stage of cancer diagnosis. The antenna
was designed and fabricated, and return loss measurements were
taken using a network analyzer. Separate measurements were taken
in free space and when placed on a healthy human breast. The
return loss was simulated using CST Microwave Studio for antenna
implemented on normal breast models and it is in good agreement
with those of the measured results. The presented work has shown
to be a preliminary model way for breast cancer diagnosis thereby
reducing the need for invasive surgical operations. [Ali, N.;
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J Obón-Santacana, M; Moratalla-Navarro, F; Guinó, E; Carreras-Torres, R; Díez-Obrero, V; Bars-Cortina, D; Ibáñez-Sanz, G; Rodríguez-Alonso, L; Mata, A; García-Rodríguez, A; Devall, M; Casey, G; Li, L; Moreno, V Obon-Santacana,

Mireia; Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran; Guino, Elisabet; Carreras-Torres, Robert; Díez-Obrero, Virginia; Bars-Cortina, David; Ibanez-Sanz, Gemma; Rodríguez-Alonso, Lorena; Mata, Alfredo; Garcia-Rodríguez, Ana; Devall, Matthew; Casey, Graham; Li, Li; Moreno, Victor Diet Impacts on Gene Expression in

Healthy Colon Tissue: Insights from the BarcUVa-Seq Study

NUTRIENTS English Article

diet; dietary patterns; gene expression; tissue; colon; nutrigenomics BLOOD MONONUCLEAR-CELLS; FATTY-ACIDS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; OXIDATIVE STRESS; CANCER; RISK; ASSOCIATIONS; INFLAMMATION; NUTRITION; ADHERENCE (1) Introduction: The global rise of gastrointestinal diseases, including colorectal cancer and inflammatory bowel diseases, highlights the need to understand their causes. Diet is a common risk factor and a crucial regulator of gene expression, with alterations observed in both conditions. This study aims to elucidate the specific biological mechanisms through which diet influences the risk of bowel diseases. (2) Methods: We analyzed data from 436 participants from the BarcUVa-Seq population-based cross-sectional study utilizing gene expression profiles (RNA-Seq) from frozen colonic mucosal biopsies and dietary information from a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire. Dietary variables were evaluated based on two dietary patterns and as individual variables. Differential expression gene (DEG) analysis was performed for each dietary factor using edgeR. Protein-protein interaction (PPI) analysis was conducted with STRINGdb v11 for food groups with more than 10 statistically significant DEGs, followed by Reactome-based enrichment analysis for the resulting networks. (3) Results: Our findings reveal that food intake, specifically the consumption of blue fish, alcohol, and potatoes, significantly influences gene expression in the colon of individuals without tumor pathology, particularly in pathways related to DNA repair, immune system function, and protein glycosylation. (4) Discussion: These results demonstrate how these dietary components may influence human metabolic processes and affect the risk of bowel diseases. [Obon-Santacana, Mireia; Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran; Guino, Elisabet; Díez-Obrero, Virginia;

Bars-Cortina, David; Moreno, Victor] Catalan Inst Oncol ICO, Oncol Data Analyt Program ODAP, Unit Biomarkers & Susceptibil UBS, Barcelona 08908, Spain; [Obon-Santacana, Mireia; Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran; Guino, Elisabet; Díez-Obrero, Virginia; Bars-Cortina, David; Ibanez-Sanz, Gemma; Moreno, Victor] Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Oncobell Program, Barcelona 08908, Spain; [Obon-Santacana, Mireia; Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran; Guino, Elisabet; Moreno, Victor] Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth CIBERE, Madrid 28029, Spain; [Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran; Díez-Obrero, Virginia; Moreno, Victor] Univ Barcelona, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Dept Clin Sci, Barcelona 08907, Spain; [Carreras-Torres, Robert] Hosp Univ Girona Dr Josep Trueta, Girona Biomed Res Inst IDIBGI, Dept Gastroenterol, Digest Dis & Microbiota Grp, Hosp Universitari Girona Dr, Girona 17190, Spain; [Ibanez-Sanz, Gemma; Rodriguez-Alonso, Lorena] Bellvitge Univ Hosp, Gastroenterol Dept, Barcelona 08907, Spain; [Mata, Alfredo] Moises Broggi Hosp, Digest Syst Serv, Sant Joan Despi 08970, Spain; [Garcia-Rodriguez, Ana] Viladecans Hosp, Digest Syst Serv, Endoscopy Unit, IDIBELL, Viladecans 08840, Barcelona, Spain; [Devall, Matthew; Li, Li] Univ Virginia, Dept Family Med, Charlottesville, VA 22903 USA; [Casey, Graham] Univ Virginia, Dept Genome Sci, Charlottesville, VA 22903 USA Institut Catala d'Oncologia; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); University of Barcelona; Universitat de Girona; Girona University Hospital Dr. Josep Trueta; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Girona (IDIBGI); University of Barcelona; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); Bellvitge University Hospital; Institut d'Investigacio Biomedica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); University of Virginia; University of Virginia Obón-Santacana, M; Moreno, V (corresponding author), Catalan Inst Oncol ICO, Oncol Data Analyt Program ODAP, Unit Biomarkers & Susceptibil UBS, Barcelona 08908, Spain.; Obón-Santacana, M; Moreno, V (corresponding author), Bellvitge Biomed Res Inst IDIBELL, Oncobell Program, Barcelona 08908, Spain.; Obón-Santacana, M; Moreno, V (corresponding author), Consortium Biomed Res Epidemiol & Publ Hlth CIBERE, Madrid 28029, Spain.; Moreno, V (corresponding author), Univ Barcelona, Fac Med & Hlth Sci, Dept Clin Sci, Barcelona 08907, Spain. mireiaobon@iconcologia.net; v.moreno@iconcolgia.net Devall, Matthew/GPG-1785-2022; Ibáñez-Sanz, Gemma/JMB-9038-2023; Bars-Cortina, David/C-7515-2018; Díez-Obrero, Virginia/S-2446-2017; Moratalla, Ferran/KDM-9372-2024; Obón-Santacana, Mireia/KCL-5091-2024; Moreno, Victor/GNN-0449-2022; Carreras-Torres, Robert/E-3887-2019 Li, Li/0000-0003-1802-9517; Carreras-Torres, Robert/0000-0002-2925-734X; Moratalla-Navarro, Ferran/0000-0001-7858-5713; Obon-Santacana, Mireia/0000-0003-4646-3513; Ibanez Sanz, Gemma/0000-0001-6071-7343; Devall, Matthew/0000-0001-5943-4397 National Institutes of Health [R01CA273198, R01 CA204279, R01 CA143237, R01 CA201407]; Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII), "Programa FORTALECE del Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion" [FORT23/00032]; FEDER funds-a way to build Europe [PI17-00092, PI20-01439]; Spanish Association Against Cancer (AECC) Scientific Foundation [GCTRA18022MORE]; Consortium for Biomedical Research in Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP) action Genrisk; DISCERN [HORIZON-MISS-2021-CANCER-02-03 101096888]; Instituto de Salud Carlos III Sara Borrell [CD21/00094]; Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie [796216]; Instituto de Salud Carlos III through the Miguel Servet Program [CP21/00058];

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 SWITZERLAND 2072-6643 NUTRIENTS Nutrients SEP 2024
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16 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation
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J Vukic, MD; Obradovic, AD; Vukovic, NL; Kacaniova, M;
 Djurdjevic, PM; Djelic, GT; Matic, MM Vukic,
 Milena D.; Obradovic, Ana D.; Vukovic, Nenad L.; Kacaniova,
 Miroslava; Djurdjevic, Predrag M.; Djelic, Gorica T.; Matic, Milos
 M. Chemical Composition, Antitumor Potential, and
 Impact on Redox Homeostasis of the Essential Oils of Orlaya
 grandiflora from Two Climate LocalitiesMOLECULES

English Article Orlaya
 grandiflora; essential oils; chemical composition; cancer cell
 lines; antitumor potential; redox homeostasis; cell migration

OXIDATIVE STRESS; REACTIVE OXYGEN; GROWING WILD; NITRIC-
 OXIDE; APIACEAE; GROWTH; SYSTEM; CELLS It is well known that
 abiotic components can affect biosynthetic pathways in the
 production of certain volatile compounds. The aim of this study
 was to compare the chemical composition of essential oils obtained
 from Orlaya grandiflora (L.) Hoffm. collected from two localities
 in Serbia (continental climate, OG1) and Montenegro (Mediterranean
 climate, OG2) and to assess their antitumor potential on the human
 colon cancer HCT-116 and breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cell lines. EOs
 obtained by hydrodistillation were analyzed using GC-MS and GC-FID
 methods. The results indicate considerable differences in the

chemical compositions of the two samples. Although in both samples the main class of volatiles observed was sesquiterpenes (47.5% for OG1 and 70.1% for OG2), the OG1 sample was characterized by a high amount of monoterpene hydrocarbons (29.3%), and sesquiterpene germacrene D (29.5%) as the most abundant compound. On the other hand, the OG2 sample contained a high quantity of oxygenated sesquiterpenes (20.6%), and beta-elemene (22.7%) was the major constituent. The possible antitumor mechanisms of these EOs in the HCT-116 and MDA-MB-231 cell lines were examined by means of cell viability, apoptosis, redox potential, and migratory capacity. The antiviability potential appeared to be dose dependent, since the results showed that both EOs decreased the viability of the tested cells. Stronger antitumor effects were shown in MDA-MB-231 cells after short-term treatment, especially at the highest applied concentration, where the percentage of viability was reduced by over 40%. All tested concentrations of EOs exhibited proapoptotic activity and elevated activity of caspase-3 in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The results also showed decreased concentrations of superoxide anion radical in the treated cells, which indicates their significant antioxidative role. Long-term treatments showed mild recovery effects on cell viability in both cell lines, probably caused by the balancing of redox homeostasis. Elevated levels of nitrites indicate high levels of nitric oxide (NO) production and suggest its higher bioavailability due to the antioxidative environment. The tested EOs also induced a drop in migratory capacity, especially after short-time treatments. Taken together, these results suggest considerable antitumor activity of both EOs, which could have potential therapeutic applications.

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Vukovic, NL (corresponding author), Univ Kragujevac, Fac Sci, Dept Chem, Radoja Domanovica 12, Kragujevac 34000, Serbia. nenad.vukovic@pmf.kg.ac.rs Vukovic, Nenad/G-1767-2019; Kacaniova, Miroslava/AAD-5933-2019; Vukic, Milena/AFJ-8737-2022

Vukovic, Nenad/0000-0003-4382-9743; Vukic, Milena/0000-0001-7222-7245; Kacaniova, Miroslava/0000-0002-4460-0222; Delic, Gorica/0000-0003-3713-710X; Obradovic, Ana/0000-0002-6372-1062 [APVV-20-0058] This research was funded by the grant APVV-20-0058 "The potential of the essential oils from aromatic plants for medical use and food preservation". 49 0

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J Coccia, A; Bastianelli, D; Mosca, L; Monticolo, R; Panuccio, I; Carbone, A; Calogero, A; Lendaro, E Coccia, Andrea; Bastianelli, Daniela; Mosca, Luciana; Monticolo, Roberto; Panuccio, Isabella; Carbone, Antonio; Calogero, Antonella; Lendaro, Eugenio Extra Virgin Olive Oil Phenols Suppress Migration and Invasion of T24 Human Bladder Cancer Cells Through Modulation of Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL English Article

MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; PROSTATE-CANCER; MESSENGER-RNA; IN-VITRO; EXPRESSION; MMP-2; METASTASIS; CARCINOMA; GROWTH The consumption of extra virgin olive oil (EVOO), a common dietary habit of the Mediterranean people, seems to be related to a lower incidence of certain types of cancer including bladder neoplasm. Metastases are the major cause of bladder cancer-related deaths and targeting cell motility has been proposed as a therapeutic strategy to prevent cancer spread. This study aimed to investigate the potential antimetastatic effect of total phenols extracted from EVOO against the human transitional bladder carcinoma cell line T24. We also aimed at verifying that EVOO extract exerts cytotoxic effect on tumor cells without affecting normal urothelial fibroblasts. Our results show that EVOO extract can significantly inhibit the proliferation and motility of T24 bladder cells in a dose-dependent manner. In the same experimental conditions fibroblast proliferation and motility were not significantly modified. Furthermore the enzymatic activity of MMP-2 was inhibited at nontoxic EVOO extract doses only in T24 cells. The qRT-PCR revealed a decrease of the MMP-2 expression and a simultaneous increase of the tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases expression. Our results may support the epidemiological evidences that link olive oil consumption to health benefits and may represent a starting point for the development of new anticancer strategies. [Coccia, Andrea; Bastianelli, Daniela; Monticolo, Roberto; Panuccio, Isabella; Calogero, Antonella; Lendaro, Eugenio] Sapienza Univ Rome, Dept Med Surg Sci & Biotechnol, I-04100 Latina, Italy; [Mosca, Luciana] Univ Roma La Sapienza, Dept Biochem Sci, I-00185 Rome, Italy; [Carbone, Antonio] Sapienza Univ Rome, Urol Unit, Dept Med Surg Sci & Biotechnol, I-04100 Latina, Italy; Sapienza University Rome; Sapienza University Rome Coccia, A (corresponding author), Sapienza Univ Rome, Dept Med Surg Sci & Biotechnol, Corso Repubblica 79, I-04100 Latina, Italy.

andrea.coccia@uniroma1.it Mosca, Luciana/K-8101-2015; calogero, antonella/U-5418-2019; Carbone, Antonio/F-1718-2011

Coccia, Andrea/0000-0002-3403-1492; Carbone, Antonio/0000-0003-1725-1933 "Lega Italiana per la Lotta contro i Tumori" section of Latina; Fondazione Roma; Settore delle Attività Produttive Servizio Agricoltura, Provincia di Latina "Lega Italiana per la Lotta contro i Tumori" section of Latina; Fondazione Roma (Fondazione Roma); Settore delle Attività Produttive Servizio Agricoltura, Provincia di Latina This work was supported by "Lega Italiana per la Lotta contro i Tumori" section of Latina, "Fondazione Roma" and "Settore delle Attività Produttive Servizio Agricoltura, Provincia di Latina." The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest. The authors

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J Campanella, C; Rappa, F; Sciumè, C; Marino Gammazza, A;
Barone, R; Bucchieri, F; David, S; Curcurù, G; Caruso Bavisotto,
C; Pitruzzella, A; Geraci, G; Modica, G; Farina, F; Zummo, G;
Fais, S; De Macario, EC; Macario, AJL; Cappello, F

Campanella, Claudia; Rappa, Francesca; Sciume, Carmelo;
Marino Gammazza, Antonella; Barone, Rosario; Bucchieri, Fabio;
David, Sabrina; Curcuro, Giuseppe; Caruso Bavisotto, Celeste;
Pitruzzella, Alessandro; Geraci, Girolamo; Modica, Giuseppe;
Farina, Felicia; Zummo, Giovanni; Fais, Stefano; de Macario,
Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.; Cappello, Francesco

Heat shock protein 60 levels in tissue and circulating
exosomes in human large bowel cancer before and after ablative
surgery CANCER English Article

heat shock protein 60 (Hsp60); colon
adenocarcinoma; exosomes; plasma cell membrane; natural killer
cells; macrophages; theranostics HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; HSP60; APOPTOSIS; RELEASE; CELLS; CHAPERONOPATHIES;
IDENTIFICATION; CHAPERONES; EXPRESSION BACKGROUNDHeat shock
protein 60 (Hsp60) is a chaperonin involved in tumorigenesis, but
its participation in tumor development and progression is not well
understood and its value as a tumor biomarker has not been fully
elucidated. In the current study, the authors presented evidence
supporting the theory that Hsp60 has potential as a biomarker as
well as a therapeutic target in patients with large bowel cancer.
METHODSThe authors studied a population of 97 subjects, including
patients and controls. Immunomorphology, Western blot analysis,
and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction were
performed on tissue specimens. Exosomes were isolated from blood
and characterized by electron microscopy, biochemical tests, and
Western blot analysis. RESULTSHsp60 was found to be increased in
cancerous tissue, in which it was localized in the tumor cell
plasma membrane, and in the interstitium associated with cells of
the immune system, in which it was associated with exosomes
liberated by tumor cells and, as such, circulated in the blood. An
interesting finding was that these parameters returned to normal
shortly after tumor removal. CONCLUSIONSThe data from the current
study suggested that Hsp60 is a good candidate for theranostics
applied to patients with large bowel carcinoma and encourage
similar research among patients with other tumors in which Hsp60
has been implicated. Cancer 2015;121:3230-3239. (c) 2015 American
Cancer Society. Heat shock protein 60 is a chaperonin involved in
tumorigenesis but its participation in tumor development and
progression is not well understood and its value as a tumor
biomarker has not been fully elucidated. In the current study, the
authors present evidence supporting the theory that heat shock

protein 60 has potential as a biomarker as well as a therapeutic target in patients with colon cancer. [Campanella, Claudia; Marino Gammazza, Antonella; Barone, Rosario; Bucchieri, Fabio; David, Sabrina; Caruso Bavisotto, Celeste; Pitruzzella, Alessandro; Farina, Felicia; Zummo, Giovanni; Cappello, Francesco] Univ Palermo, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, Palermo, Italy; [Campanella, Claudia; Rappa, Francesca; Marino Gammazza, Antonella; Barone, Rosario; Bucchieri, Fabio; Caruso Bavisotto, Celeste; Pitruzzella, Alessandro; Macario, Alberto J. L.; Cappello, Francesco] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol, Palermo, Italy; [Rappa, Francesca] Univ Palermo, Dept Legal Sci Soc & Sports, Palermo, Italy; [Sciume, Carmelo; Geraci, Girolamo; Modica, Giuseppe] Univ Palermo, Dept Surg Oncol, Palermo, Italy; [Curcuro, Giuseppe] Univ Palermo, Dept Chem Management Informat & Mech Engr, Palermo, Italy; [Fais, Stefano] Natl Inst Hlth, Dept Therapeut Res & Med Evaluat, Rome, Italy; [de Macario, Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.] Univ Maryland, Sch Med, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Baltimore, MD 21201 USA; [de Macario, Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.] Inst Marine & Environm Technol, Baltimore, MD USA University of Palermo; University of Palermo; University of Palermo; Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS); University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore; University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science; Institute of Marine & Environmental Technology Cappello, F (corresponding author), Univ Palermo, Dept Expt Biomed & Clin Neurosci, Palermo, Italy. francapp@hotmail.com

Barone, Rosario/ABD-8488-2020; Bavisotto, Celeste/R-5018-2019; Gammazza, Antonella/AAV-3123-2020; Francesca, Rappa/ADW-8431-2022; Bucchieri, Fabio/F-8877-2012; Cappello, Francesco/F-9153-2012; fais, stefano/J-8638-2016 BUCCHIERI, Fabio/0000-0002-0209-8668; barone, rosario/0000-0002-8240-1240; Geraci, Girolamo/0000-0002-8239-9830; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148; DAVID, Sabrina/0000-0003-4106-6826; fais, stefano/0000-0001-9060-2766; Marino Gammazza, Antonella/0000-0002-1683-3803; PITRUZZELLA, Alessandro/0000-0002-4618-4963; rappa, francesca/0000-0001-6610-5268; Caruso Bavisotto, Celeste/0000-0001-8260-8471 Euro-Mediterranean Institute of Science and Technology; University of Palermo; European Union COST Action [BM1202]; Italian National Operational Programme for Research and Competitiveness [PONa3_00210]; Italian National Operational Programme for Research and Competitiveness (European Regional Development Fund) Euro-Mediterranean Institute of Science and Technology; University of Palermo; European Union COST Action; Italian National Operational Programme for Research and Competitiveness; Italian National Operational Programme for Research and Competitiveness (European Regional Development Fund)

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USA 0008-543X 1097-0142 CANCER-AM CANCER SOC Cancer
SEP 15 2015 121 18 3230 3239
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Oncology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
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J Liu, XT; Hu, Z; Qu, JY; Li, J; Gong, K; Wang, L; Jiang, J;
Li, XN; He, RZ; Duan, LL; Luo, WH; Xia, CL; Luo, DX

Liu, Xiangting; Hu, Zheng; Qu, Jiayao; Li, Jia; Gong,
Ke; Wang, Li; Jiang, Jing; Li, Xiangning; He, Rongzhang; Duan,
Lili; Luo, Weihao; Xia, Chenglai; Luo, Dixian

AKR1B10 confers resistance to radiotherapy via FFA/TLR4/NF-
κB axis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES English Article

nasopharyngeal carcinoma; AKR1B10;
radiotherapy resistance; FFA/TLR4/NF-kappa B axis NF-KAPPA-B;
BREAST-CANCER; ALPHA; ACTIVATION; PHOSPHORYLATION; CELLS;
RADIORESISTANCE; REDUCTASE; PROTEIN; EXPRESSION Nasopharyngeal
carcinoma (NPC) is one kind of human head and neck cancers with
high incidence in Southern China, Southeast Asia and North Africa.
In spite of great innovations in radiation and chemotherapy
treatments, the 5-year survival rate is not satisfactory. One of
the main reasons is resistance to radiotherapy which leads to
therapy failure and recurrence of NPC. The mechanism underlying
remains to be fully elucidated. Aldo-keto reductase B10 (AKR1B10)
plays a role in the formation and development of carcinomas.
However, its role in resistance to radiotherapy of NPC is not
clear. In this research, the relationships between AKR1B10
expression and the treatment effect of NPC patients, NPC cell
survival, cell apoptosis, and DNA damage repair, as well as the
effect and mechanism of AKR1B10 expression on NPC radioresistance
were explored. A total of 58 paraffin tissues of NPC patients
received radiotherapy were collected including 30 patients with
radiosensitivity and 28 patients with radioresistance. The
relationships between AKR1B10 expression and the treatment effect
as well as clinical characteristics were analyzed by immuno-
histochemical experiments, and the roles of AKR1B10 in cell
survival, apoptosis and DNA damage repair were detected using the
AKR1B10 overexpressed cell models. Furthermore the mechanism of
AKR1B10 in NPC radioresistance was explored. Finally, the
radioresistance effect of AKR1B10 expression was evaluated by the
tumor xenograft model of nude mice and the method of radiotherapy.
The results showed AKR1B10 expression level was correlated with
radiotherapy resistance, and AKR1B10 overexpression promoted
proliferation of NPC cells, reduced apoptosis and decreased
cellular DNA damage after radiotherapy. The probable molecular
mechanism is that AKR1B10 expression activated FFA/TLR4/NF-kappa B
axis in NPC cells. This was validated by using the TLR4 inhibitor
TAK242 to treat NPC cells with AKR1B10 expression, which reduced
the phosphorylation of NF-kappa B. This study suggests that
AKR1B10 can induce radiotherapy resistance and promote cell
survival via FFA/TLR4/NF-kappa B axis in NPC, which may provide a
novel target to fight against radiotherapy resistance of NPC.

[Liu, Xiangting; Hu, Zheng; Qu, Jiayao; Li, Jia; Gong, Ke;

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Hu, Zheng/0000-0002-4078-5450 Hunan Province Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars [2018JJ1021]; Key R&D Program of Hunan Province [2017SK2172]; Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province [2017JJ2003, 2017JJ2004, 2019JJ50022]; Hunan Province Technological Innovation Guiding Plan, Clinical Medical Technology Innovation Guidance Project [2017SK51101]; Health Department project of the Hunan Province [B20180378, B20180266, B2019001, C2019003]; Education Department project of Hunan Province [18C0066]; Science and Technique Foundation of Chenzhou [jsyf2017021, jsyf2017023, zdyf201837, zdyf201840] Hunan Province Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars; Key R&D Program of Hunan Province; Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province(Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province); Hunan Province Technological Innovation Guiding Plan, Clinical Medical Technology Innovation Guidance Project; Health Department project of the Hunan Province; Education Department project of Hunan Province; Science and Technique Foundation of Chenzhou This work was supported by the Hunan Province Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars (No.2018JJ1021); the Key R&D Program of Hunan Province (2017SK2172); the Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province (No.2017JJ2003, 2017JJ2004, 2019JJ50022); the Hunan Province Technological Innovation Guiding Plan, Clinical Medical Technology Innovation Guidance Project (2017SK51101); the Health Department project of the Hunan Province (No.B2017182, B20180378, B20180266, B2019001, C2019003); the Education Department project of Hunan Province (No.18C0066); and the Science and Technique Foundation of Chenzhou (jsyf2017021, jsyf2017023, zdyf201837, zdyf201840).

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J La Vecchia, C; Tavani, A La Vecchia, C;
Tavani, A Fruit and vegetables, and human cancer
EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION English
Article; Proceedings Paper Joint International Symposium on
Micronutrients and Human Cancer Risks-Prospects for Prevention
MAY 21-24, 1997 AARHUS, DENMARK diet; fruit;
neoplasms; risk factors; vegetables ATTRIBUTABLE RISKS;
COLORECTAL-CANCER; UNITED-STATES; NORTHERN; DIET; EPIDEMIOLOGY;
CONSUMPTION; MORTALITY; DIVERSITY; BREAST A large body of
evidence indicates that high intakes of fruit and vegetables are
associated with a reduced risk of cancer at several sites. The
association is generally most marked for epithelial cancers,
apparently stronger for those of the digestive and respiratory
tracts, and somewhat weaker for hormone-related cancers. The
relationship between frequency of consumption of vegetables and
fruit and cancer risk was analysed using data from a series of
case-control studies conducted in northern Italy since 1983. The
relative risks (RRs) for most common neoplasms ranged from 0.2 to
0.5 for the highest compared with the lowest tertile of vegetable
intake. Protective effects were highest for epithelial neoplasms,
but were also observed for hormone-related neoplasms. Fruit was
related to reduced RRs for cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx,
oesophagus, stomach, larynx, as well as of the urinary tract.
There was a specific and consistent pattern of protection by
tomatoes, a typical Mediterranean food, with RRs between 0.4 and
0.7, most notably for gastrointestinal neoplasms. No significant
association was observed between fruit and vegetable consumption
and non-epithelial lymphoid neoplasms. For digestive tract cancer,
population attributable risks for low intake of fresh vegetables
and fruit ranged from 15 to 40% of all cases in this Mediterranean
population. Combined with tobacco and alcohol, the population
attributable risks exceeded 85% for men and 55% for women for
upper digestive and respiratory tract neoplasms. Thus, from a
public health viewpoint, epidemiological evidence indicates that a
substantial reduction in epithelial cancer risk can be obtained by
increasing fruit and vegetable consumption. (C) 1998 Rapid Science
Ltd. Ist Ric Farmacol Mario Negri, I-20157 Milan, Italy; Univ
Milan, Ist Stat Med & Biometria, I-20122 Milan, Italy Istituto
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Carlo/Z-1710-2019 La Vecchia, Carlo/0000-0003-1441-897X
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Jazo, Zvonimir; Glumac, Mateo; Pastar,
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Chemical Composition and Biological Activity of *Salvia officinalis* L. Essential Oil PLANTS-BASEL English
Article breast cancer cell

lines; cell viability; human dermal fibroblast; lung cell lines;
MTS assay; *Salvia officinalis* L.; SEM ANTICANCER ACTIVITY;
GLANDULAR HAIRS; DIVERSITY; APOPTOSIS; TRICHOMES; PLANTS; YIELDS

In our study, we investigated the chemical composition and cytotoxic activity of essential oils isolated from Dalmatian sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) collected along the Adriatic coast of Croatia. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to examine the morphology of the stem and leaf surfaces. Essential oil excretory glands were detected on both the leaves and stem surfaces. The essential oils were isolated by hydrodistillation, and their chemical composition was determined by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Sage essential oils were mixtures of terpene compounds, among which the most common were: alpha- and beta-thujone, camphor, and 1,8-cineol. Cytotoxic activity was tested using MTS assay on multiple cell lines: normal and immortalized fibroblasts (HF77FA and HDF-Tert), immortalized lung line (BEAS-2B), and breast adenocarcinoma (MDA-MB-231). The growth of treated cells was determined relative to control conditions without treatment. The immortalized lung line was the least resistant to the activity of the essential oils, whereas immortalized fibroblasts were the most resistant. Statistical analysis has connected the cytotoxic effect and chemical composition of the studied essential oils. To the best of our knowledge, this work is the first testing of the cytotoxic activity of *S. officinalis* EO's on the BEAS-2B, HF77FA, and HDF-Tert cell lines. The presented data on essential oil chemical composition and cytotoxic effect on 4 types of human cells supports pharmacotherapeutic potential this plant is known to have. [Jazo, Zvonimir; Glumac, Mateo; Radan, Mila; Carev, Ivana] Univ Split, Fac Chem & Technol, Dept Biochem, Rudera Boskovic 35, Split 21000, Croatia; [Jazo, Zvonimir] Croatian Vet Inst, Reg Lab Split, Poljicka Cesta 33, Split 21000, Croatia; [Glumac, Mateo] Univ Split, Sch Med, Soltanska 2, Split 21000, Croatia; [Pastar, Vlatka; Carev, Ivana] Mediterranean Inst Life Sci, Mestrovicevo Setaliste 45, Split 21000, Croatia; [Bektic, Sanida] Univ Tuzla, Fac Sci, Univ 4, Tuzla 75000, Bosnia & Herceg; [Carev, Ivana] NAOS Inst Life Sci, 355 Rue Pierre Simon Laplace, F-13290 Aix En Provence, France University of Split; University of Split; University of Tuzla Carev, I (corresponding author), Univ Split, Fac Chem & Technol, Dept Biochem, Rudera Boskovic 35, Split 21000, Croatia.; Carev, I (corresponding author), Mediterranean Inst Life Sci, Mestrovicevo Setaliste 45, Split 21000, Croatia.; Carev, I (corresponding author), NAOS Inst Life Sci, 355 Rue Pierre Simon Laplace, F-13290 Aix En Provence, France. zvonimir.jazo@gmail.com; mateo.glumac@mefst.hr; sanida.osmanovic@untz.ba; ivana.carev@medils.hr Radan, Mila/D-8790-2017; Carev, Ivana/R-1947-2019; Carev, Ivana/H-3072-2017

Carev, Ivana/0000-0002-3032-3156; Glumac, Mateo/0000-0001-5597-7431; Jazo, Zvonimir/0000-0001-6824-0594 Croatian Science Foundation [IP-2014-09-6897]; University of Split, Student Council's project "Biochemistry of Essential Oils" Croatian Science Foundation; University of Split, Student Council's project

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J Pitts, SBJ; Keyserling, TC; Johnston, LF; Evenson, KR; McGuirt, JT; Gizlice, Z; Whitt, OR; Ammerman, AS
Pitts, Stephanie B. Jilcott; Keyserling, Thomas C.; Johnston, Larry F.; Evenson, Kelly R.; McGuirt, Jared T.; Gizlice, Ziya; Whitt, Olivia R.; Ammerman, Alice S. Examining the Association between Intervention-Related Changes in Diet, Physical Activity, and Weight as Moderated by the Food and Physical Activity Environments among Rural, Southern Adults

JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS
English Article Diet;
Physical activity; Food environment; Built environment; Lifestyle intervention CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE RISK; LOW-INCOME WOMEN; NORTH-CAROLINA; LIFE-STYLE; NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT; RANDOMIZED-TRIAL; FARMERS MARKETS; OBESITY; WALKING; VALIDATION

Background Few studies have been conducted in rural areas assessing the influence of community-level environmental factors on residents' success improving lifestyle behaviors. Objective Our aim was to examine whether 6-month changes in diet, physical activity, and weight. were moderated by the food and physical activity environment in a rural adult population receiving an intervention designed to improve diet and physical activity. Design We examined associations between self-reported and objectively measured changes in diet, physical activity, and weight, and perceived and objectively measured food and physical activity environments. Participants were followed for 6 months. Participants/setting Participants were enrolled in the Heart Healthy Lenoir Project, a lifestyle intervention study conducted in Lenoir County, located in rural southeastern North Carolina. Sample sizes ranged from 132 to 249, depending on the availability of the data. Intervention Participants received four counseling sessions that focused on healthy eating (adapted Mediterranean diet pattern) and increasing physical activity. Potential moderating factors Density of and distance to food and physical activity venues, modified food environment index, Walk Score, crime, and perceived nutrition and physical activity neighborhood barriers were the potential mediating factors. Outcome measures Diet quality, physical activity, and weight loss were the outcomes measured. Statistical analyses Statistical analyses included correlation and linear regression and controlling for potential confounders (baseline values of the dependent variables, age, race, education, and sex). Results In adjusted analysis, there was an inverse association between weight change and the food environment, suggesting that participants who lived in a less-healthy food environment lost more weight during the 6-month intervention period ($P=0.01$). Also, there was a positive association between self-reported physical activity and distance

to private gyms ($P=0.04$) and an inverse association between private gym density and pedometer-measured steps ($P=0.03$), indicating that those who lived farther from gyms and in areas with lower density of gyms had greater increases in physical activity and steps, respectively. Contrary to our hypotheses, results indicated that those living in less favorable food and physical activity environments had greater improvements in diet, physical activity, and weight, compared to those living in more favorable environments. Additional research should be undertaken to address these paradoxical findings and, if confirmed, to better understand them. [Pitts, Stephanie B. Jilcott] East Carolina Univ, Dept Publ Hlth, Lakeside Annex 8,600 Moyer Blvd, MS 660, Greenville, NC 27834 USA; [Keyserling, Thomas C.] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, Sch Med, Dept Med, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Keyserling, Thomas C.; Evenson, Kelly R.; Ammerman, Alice S.] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, UNC Ctr Hlth Promot & Dis Prevent, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Johnston, Larry F.; Gizlice, Ziya] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, Biostat Support Unit, UNC Ctr Hlth Promot & Dis Prevent, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Evenson, Kelly R.] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, Dept Epidemiol, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [McGuirt, Jared T.] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, Dept Hlth Behav, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Whitt, Olivia R.] Univ South Carolina Columbia, Hlth Promot Educ & Behav Program, Columbia, SC USA; [Whitt, Olivia R.] East Carolina Univ, Dept Publ Hlth, Greenville, NC 27834 USA; [Ammerman, Alice S.] Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill, Dept Nutr, Chapel Hill, NC USA

University of North Carolina; East Carolina University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina School of Medicine; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina School of Medicine; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina School of Medicine; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina School of Medicine; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of North Carolina; East Carolina University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina School of Medicine Pitts, SBJ (corresponding author), East Carolina Univ, Dept Publ Hlth, Lakeside Annex 8,600 Moyer Blvd, MS 660, Greenville, NC 27834 USA.

jilcotts@ecu.edu Evenson, Kelly/ABU-8365-2022 Evenson, Kelly/0000-0002-3720-5830 National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute [5P50 HL105184]; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC); East Carolina University National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC); East Carolina University This study was funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, grant number: 5P50 HL105184, with participating institutions including the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) and East Carolina University. Other support was provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cooperative agreement no.

U48/DP001944 to the UNC Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (a CDC Prevention Research Center). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or CDC. 41 15

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J Penley, MJ; Byrd, DA; Bostick, RM Penley,
McKenna J.; Byrd, Doratha A.; Bostick, Roberd M.

Associations of Evolutionary-Concordance Diet and Lifestyle Pattern Scores with Incident, Sporadic Colorectal Adenoma in a Pooled Case-Control Study NUTRITION AND CANCER-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL English Article

RESEARCH FUND/AMERICAN INSTITUTE; CANCER PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLON-CANCER; REDUCED RISK; OXIDATIVE BALANCE; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; ADHERENCE; INDEX; GUIDELINES Differences in diet and lifestyle relative to those of our Paleolithic-era ancestors may explain current high incidences of chronic diseases, including colorectal cancer (CRC), in Westernized countries. Previously reported evolutionary-concordance diet and lifestyle pattern scores, reflecting closeness of diet and lifestyle patterns to those of Paleolithic-era humans, were associated with lower CRC incidence. Separate and joint associations of the scores with colorectal adenoma among men and women are unknown. To address this, we pooled data from three case-control studies of incident, sporadic colorectal adenomas (n = 771 cases, 1,990 controls), used participants' responses to food frequency and lifestyle questionnaires to calculate evolutionary-concordance diet and lifestyle pattern scores, and estimated the scores' associations with adenomas using multivariable unconditional logistic regression. The multivariable-adjusted odds ratios comparing those in the highest relative to the lowest diet and lifestyle score quintiles were 0.84 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.62, 1.12; P-trend:0.03) and 0.41 (95% CI 0.29, 0.59; P-trend:<0.0001), respectively. The inverse associations were stronger for high-risk adenomas, and among those with both high relative to those with both low diet and lifestyle scores. These results suggest that more evolutionary-concordant diet and lifestyle patterns, separately and jointly, may be associated with lower risk for incident, sporadic colorectal adenoma. Supplemental data for this article is available online at

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01635581.2021.2002919> . [Penley, McKenna J.; Byrd, Doratha A.; Bostick, Roberd M.] Emory Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, 1518 Clifton Rd NE 1518-002-3BB, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; [Bostick, Roberd M.] Emory Univ, Winship Canc Inst, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA Emory University; Rollins School Public Health; Emory University Bostick, RM (corresponding author), Emory Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, 1518 Clifton Rd NE 1518-002-3BB, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA.

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J El Akil, S; Elouilamine, E; Ighid, N; Izaabel, E
El Akil, Soumaya; Elouilamine, Ezohra; Ighid, Nassima;
Izaabel, El Hassan Explore the distribution of
(rs35742686, rs3892097 and rs1065852) genetic polymorphisms of
cytochrome P4502D6 gene in the Moroccan population EGYPTIAN
JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HUMAN GENETICS English Article

Polymorphism; Moroccan
population; PCA DRUG-METABOLIZING-ENZYMES; BREAST-CANCER
PATIENTS; CYP2D6 GENE; MOLECULAR DIVERSITY; HIGH-FREQUENCY;
ALLELE; PHARMACOGENETICS; TAMOXIFEN; CYP2C19; GENOTYPES
Background The CYP2D6 gene encodes a crucial enzyme involved
in the metabolic pathways of many commonly used drugs. It is a
highly polymorphic gene inducing an interethnic and
interindividual variability in disease susceptibility and
treatment response. The aim of this study is to evaluate the
frequency of the three CYP2D6 most investigated alleles (CYP2D6*3,
CYP2D6*4, and CYP2D6*10 alleles) in Morocco compared to other
populations. This study enrolled 321 healthy Moroccan subjects.
CYP2D6 genotypes and allele frequencies were assessed using a
restriction fragment length polymorphism-polymerase chain reaction
genotyping method. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and
dendrogram were conducted to evaluate genetic proximity between
Moroccans and other populations depending on CYP2D6 allele
frequencies. Results According to the current study, the results
observed the homozygous wild type of the three studied SNPs were
predominant among the Moroccan population, while 1.4% of Moroccans
carried the CYP2D6*4 allele responsible for a Poor Metabolizer
phenotype and associated with low enzyme activity which may induce
a treatment failure. The PCA and cluster dendrogram tools revealed
genetic proximity between Moroccans and Mediterranean, European
and African populations, versus a distancing from Asian
populations. Conclusion The distribution of CYP2D6 polymorphisms
within Morocco follows the patterns generally found among the
Mediterranean, European and African populations. Furthermore,
these results will help to lay a basis for clinical studies, aimed
to introduce and optimize a personalized therapy in the Moroccan
population. [El Akil, Soumaya; Elouilamine, Ezohra; Ighid,
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 J López-Ozuna, VM; Gupta, I; Kiow, RLC; Matanes, E;
 Kheraldine, H; Yasmeen, A; Khalil, A; Vranic, S; Al Moustafa, AE;
 Al Farsi, HF Lopez-Ozuna, Vanessa M.; Gupta,
 Ishita; Kiow, Ryan Liu Chen; Matanes, Emad; Kheraldine, Hadeel;
 Yasmeen, Amber; Khalil, Ashraf; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-
 Eddin; Al Farsi, Halema F. Water-Pipe Smoking
 Exposure Deregulates a Set of Genes Associated with Human Head and
 Neck Cancer Development and Prognosis TOXICS
 English Article smoke;
 water pipe; head and neck cancers; gene dysregulation; oral
 epithelial cells EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; SQUAMOUS-CELL
 CARCINOMA; CHEMOKINE RECEPTOR CCR4; TOLL-LIKE RECEPTOR-3;
 CIGARETTE-SMOKING; BREAST-CANCER; MALIGNANT-TRANSFORMATION;
 TOBACCO SMOKING; POOR-PROGNOSIS; IFN-GAMMA Water-pipe smoking
 (WPS) is becoming the most popular form of tobacco use among the
 youth, especially in the Middle East, replacing cigarettes rapidly
 and becoming a major risk of tobacco addiction worldwide. Smoke
 from WPS contains similar toxins as those present in cigarette
 smoke and is linked directly with different types of cancers
 including lung and head and neck (HN) carcinomas. However, the
 underlying molecular pathways and/or target genes responsible for
 the carcinogenic process are still unknown. In this study, human
 normal oral epithelial (HNOE) cells, NanoString PanCancer Pathways
 panel of 770 gene transcripts and quantitative real-time
 polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) analysis were applied to
 discover differentially expressed genes (DEG) modulated by WPS. In
 silico analysis was performed to analyze the impact of these genes
 in HN cancer patient's biology and outcome. We found that WPS can
 induce the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT: hallmark of
 cancer progression) of HNOE cells. More significantly, our
 analysis of NanoString revealed 23 genes deregulated under the
 effect of WPS, responsible for the modulation of cell cycle,
 proliferation, migration/invasion, apoptosis, signal transduction,
 and inflammatory response. Further analysis was performed using
 qRT-PCR of HNOE WPS-exposed and unexposed cells supported the
 reliability of our NanoString data. Moreover, we demonstrate those
 DEG to be upregulated in cancer compared with normal tissue. Using
 the Kaplan-Meier analysis, we observed a significant association
 between WPS-deregulated genes and relapse-free survival/overall
 survival in HN cancer patients. Our findings imply that WPS can
 modulate EMT as well as a set of genes that are directly involved
 in human HN carcinogenesis, thereby affecting HN cancer patients'

survival. [Lopez-Ozuna, Vanessa M.; Kiow, Ryan Liu Chen; Matanes, Emad; Yasmeen, Amber] McGill Univ, Segal Canc Ctr, Lady Davis Inst Med Res, JGH, Montreal, PQ H3T 1E2, Canada; [Gupta, Ishita; Kheraldine, Hadeel; Vranic, Semir; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin; Al Farsi, Halema F.] Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar; [Gupta, Ishita; Kheraldine, Hadeel; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin] Qatar Univ, Biomed Res Ctr, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar; [Khalil, Ashraf] Qatar Univ, Coll Pharm, QU Hlth, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar

McGill University; Lady Davis Institute; Qatar University; Qatar University; Qatar University Al Farsi, HF (corresponding author), Qatar Univ, Coll Med, QU Hlth, POB 2713, Doha, Qatar. vanessa.lopez2@mail.mcgill.ca; ishugupta28@gmail.com; ryan.kiow@gmail.com; emad.matanes@gmail.com; hk1805332@student.qu.edu.qa; amber.yasmeen@mail.mcgill.ca; akhalil@qu.edu.qa; svranic@qu.edu.qa; aalmoustafa@qu.edu.qa; halfarsi@qu.edu.qa ; Vranic, Semir/J-4113-2012 Kheraldine, Hadeel/0000-0002-9498-9387; Matanes, Emad/0000-0002-6990-9592; Gupta, Ishita/0000-0002-8627-3186; Al Moustafa, Ala-Eddin/0000-0003-4452-3439; Vranic, Semir/0000-0001-9743-7265 Qatar University [QUCP-CMED-2019-1, QUCG-CMED-20/21-2, QUHI-CMED-19/20-1] Qatar University(Qatar UniversityQatar National Research Fund (QNRF)) This work is supported by Qatar University, grant numbers: QUCP-CMED-2019-1, QUCG-CMED-20/21-2 & QUHI-CMED-19/20-1. 115 4 5 0

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J Tofanelli, S; Brisighelli, F; Anagnostou, P; Busby, GBJ; Ferri, G; Thomas, MG; Taglioli, L; Rudan, I; Zemunik, T; Hayward, C; Bolnick, D; Romano, V; Cali, F; Luiselli, D; Shepherd, GB; Tusa, S; Facella, A; Capelli, C Tofanelli, Sergio; Brisighelli, Francesca; Anagnostou, Paolo; Busby, George B. J.; Ferri, Gianmarco; Thomas, Mark G.; Taglioli, Luca; Rudan, Igor; Zemunik, Tatijana; Hayward, Caroline; Bolnick, Deborah; Romano, Valentino; Cali, Francesco; Luiselli, Donata; Shepherd, Gillian B.; Tusa, Sebastiano; Facella, Antonino; Capelli, Cristian

The Greeks in the West: genetic signatures of the Hellenic colonisation in southern Italy and Sicily EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN GENETICS English Article

Y-CHROMOSOME; POPULATION; ADMIXTURE; LINEAGES; MUTATIONS; DIVERSITY; MODELS; PAIR; TIME; WAVE Greek colonisation of South Italy and Sicily (Magna Graecia) was a defining event in European cultural history, although the demographic processes and genetic impacts involved have not been systematically investigated. Here, we combine high-resolution surveys of the variability at the uni-parentally inherited Y chromosome and mitochondrial DNA in selected samples of putative source and recipient populations with forward-in-time simulations of alternative demographic models to detect signatures of that impact. Using a subset of haplotypes chosen to represent historical sources, we recover a clear signature of Greek ancestry in East Sicily compatible with the settlement from Euboea during

the Archaic Period (eighth to fifth century BCE). We inferred moderate sex-bias in the numbers of individuals involved in the colonisation: a few thousand breeding men and a few hundred breeding women were the estimated number of migrants. Last, we demonstrate that studies aimed at quantifying Hellenic genetic flow by the proportion of specific lineages surviving in present-day populations may be misleading. [Tofanelli, Sergio; Taglioli, Luca] Univ Pisa, Dipartimento Biol, Pisa, Italy; [Brisighelli, Francesca; Busby, George B. J.; Capelli, Cristian] Univ Oxford, Dept Zool, S Parks Rd, Oxford OX1 3PS, England; [Brisighelli, Francesca] Univ Cattolica Sacro Cuore, Sez Med Legale, Ist Sanita Pubbl, Rome, Italy; [Anagnostou, Paolo] Univ Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimento Biol Ambientale, Rome, Italy; [Anagnostou, Paolo] Ist Italiano Antropol, Rome, Italy; [Busby, George B. J.] Wellcome Trust Ctr Human Genet, Oxford, England; [Ferri, Gianmarco] Univ Modena & Reggio Emilia, UO Struttura Complessa Med Legale, Med Legale, Dipartimento Ad Attivita Integrata, Lab Anat Patol, Modena, Italy; [Thomas, Mark G.] UCL, Dept Genet Evolut & Environm, London, England; [Rudan, Igor] Univ Edinburgh, Sch Med, Ctr Populat Hlth Sci, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, Midlothian, Scotland; [Zemunik, Tatijana] Univ Split, Sch Med, Dept Med Biol, Split, Croatia; [Hayward, Caroline; Bolnick, Deborah] Univ Edinburgh, Western Gen Hosp, IGMM, MRC Human Genet Unit, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; [Romano, Valentino; Cali, Francesco] Univ Palermo, Dipartimento Fis & Chim, Palermo, Italy; [Romano, Valentino] IRCCS Assoc Oasi Maria SS, Lab Genet Mol, Troina, Italy; [Luiselli, Donata] Univ Bologna, Dipartimento Sci Biol Geol & Ambientali, Lab Antropol Mol, Bologna, Italy; [Shepherd, Gillian B.] La Trobe Univ, AD Trendall Res Ctr Ancient Mediterranean Studies, Melbourne, Vic, Australia; [Tusa, Sebastiano] Soprintendenza Mare, Palermo, Italy; [Facella, Antonino] Soprintendenza Beni Archeol Calabria, Reggio Di Calabria, Italy University of Pisa; University of Oxford; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; IRCCS Policlinico Gemelli; Sapienza University Rome; University of Oxford; Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics; Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia; University of London; University College London; University of Edinburgh; University of Split; University of Edinburgh; University of Palermo; IRCCS - Oasi Research Institute; University of Bologna; La Trobe University Capelli, C (corresponding author), Univ Oxford, Dept Zool, S Parks Rd, Oxford OX1 3PS, England. cristian.capelli@zoo.ox.ac.uk Rudan, Igor/JOJ-5671-2023; Zemunik, Tatijana/D-8584-2017; Hayward, Caroline/JMA-9049-2023; Tofanelli, Sergio/C-8228-2009; Cali, Francesco/D-9178-2017; Thomas, Mark/A-2219-2012; Busby, George/K-9024-2014; Rudan, Igor/I-1467-2012; Scavuzzo, Cataldo/D-5048-2017 Cali, Francesco/0000-0001-8667-8223; Luiselli, Donata/0000-0003-2105-2478; Thomas, Mark/0000-0002-2452-981X; Busby, George/0000-0003-4148-6222; Rudan, Igor/0000-0001-6993-6884; Zemunik, Tatijana/0000-0001-8120-2891; Scavuzzo, Cataldo/0000-0002-3905-4191; Capelli, Cristian/0000-0001-9348-9084; TOFANELLI, Sergio/0000-0002-7399-9308; Anagnostou, Paolo/0000-0003-0768-4612; Romano, Valentino/0000-0003-3238-5702; Brisighelli, Francesca/0000-0001-5469-4413; Ferri, Gianmarco/0009-0006-2159-9245 British Academy [BARDA-47870]; Medical Research Council (UK); European Commission [LSHG-CT-2006-018947]; Republic of Croatia Ministry of Science, Education and Sports [108-1080315-0302]; MRC [MC_PC_U127561128] Funding Source: UKRI British

Academy(British Academy); Medical Research Council (UK)(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); European Commission(European Union (EU)European Commission Joint Research Centre); Republic of Croatia Ministry of Science, Education and Sports(Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, Republic of Croatia); MRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)) This project was funded by the British Academy (BARDA-47870; CC). The authors would like to acknowledge all the participants who offered their biological samples for analyses. We thank Giacomo De Leo and Anna Flugy (the Università di Palermo) and the staff of the Servizio di Medicina Trasmfusionale dell'Ospedale Muscatello di Augusta, AVIS Comunale di Santa Croce camerina, UOC Medicina Trasmfusionale, Ospedale di Lentini, Unita Operativa Complessa di Medicina Trasmfusionale, Azienda Ospedaliera Umberto I and Siracusa for assistance in sample collection. ST is grateful to Domenico Accorinti and Domitilla Campanile for their suggestions. The Croatian collection was funded by grants from the Medical Research Council (UK), European Commission Framework 6 project EUROSPAN (Contract No LSHG-CT-2006-018947) and Republic of Croatia Ministry of Science, Education and Sports research grants to IR (108-1080315-0302).

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J Cariello, M; Contursi, A; Gadaleta, RM; Piccinin, E; De Santis, S; Piglionica, M; Spaziante, AF; Sabbà, C; Villani, G; Moschetta, A Cariello, Marica; Contursi, Annalisa; Gadaleta, Raffaella Maria; Piccinin, Elena; De Santis, Stefania; Piglionica, Marilidia; Spaziante, Ada Fiorenza; Sabba, Carlo; Villani, Gaetano; Moschetta, Antonio Extra-Virgin Olive Oil from Apulian Cultivars and Intestinal Inflammation NUTRIENTS English Article

olive oil; inflammatory bowel disease; intestinal inflammation; animal experimentation; mouse model

LONG-TERM INTAKE; BOWEL-DISEASE; CYTOKINE PRODUCTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; POLYPHENOLS; RISK; COLITIS; CELLS; CARCINOGENESIS Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a multifactorial intestinal disorder characterized by chronic intestinal inflammation. The etiology of IBD is still unclear, although genetic, environmental and host factors have been associated to the disease. Extra-virgin olive oil (EVO) is a central component of the Mediterranean diet and it decreases chronic inflammation by interfering with arachidonic acid and NF-kappa B signaling pathways. Specifically, the different components of EVO are able to confer advantages in terms of health in their site of action. For instance, oleic acid displays a protective effect in liver dysfunction and gut inflammation, whereas phenolic compounds protect colon cells against oxidative damage and improve the symptoms of chronic inflammation in IBD. Given the biological properties of EVO, we investigated whether its administration is

able to confer protection in a mouse model of dextrane sodium sulfate (DSS)-induced colitis. Four EVO cultivars from the Apulian Region of Italy, namely Ogliarola (Cima di Bitonto), Coratina, Peranzana and Cima di Mola, respectively, were used. Administration of EVO resulted in reduced body weight loss in our colitis model. Furthermore, mice treated with Ogliarola, Coratina and Cima di Mola EVO displayed a reduction of rectal bleeding and IL-1 beta, TGF beta, IL-6 gene expression levels. Furthermore, Ogliarola, Coratina and Peranzana EVO administration ameliorated intestinal permeability and histopathological features of inflammation. Our data further validate the well-known positive effects of EVO supplementation in promoting human health and suggest the bona fide contribution of EVO in preventing onset and reducing progression of intestinal inflammation. [Cariello, Marica; Gadaleta, Raffaella Maria; Piccinin, Elena; Piglionica, Marilidia; Sabba, Carlo; Moschetta, Antonio] Univ Bari Aldo Moro, Dept Interdisciplinary Med, Clin Med Cesare Frugoni, Bari 70124, Italy; [Contursi, Annalisa] Univ G d'Annunzio, Sch Med, Dept Neurosci Imaging & Clin Sci, Chieti 66100, Italy; [Contursi, Annalisa] Univ G d'Annunzio, Sch Med, Ctr Res Aging & Translat Med, Chieti 66100, Italy; [De Santis, Stefania] Univ Bari Aldo Moro, Dept Pharm Drug Sci, Bari 70126, Italy; [Spaziante, Ada Fiorenza; Sabba, Carlo; Villani, Gaetano] Univ Bari Aldo Moro, Dept Basic Med Sci Neurosci & Sense Organs, Bari 70124, Italy; [Moschetta, Antonio] Natl Inst Biostruct & Biosyst, Rome 00136, Italy; [Moschetta, Antonio] IRCCS Ist Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Bari 70124, Italy

Universita degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro; G d'Annunzio University of Chieti-Pescara; G d'Annunzio University of Chieti-Pescara; Universita degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro; Universita degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro; IRCCS Istituto Tumori Bari Giovanni Paolo II Moschetta, A (corresponding author), Univ Bari Aldo Moro, Dept Interdisciplinary Med, Clin Med Cesare Frugoni, Bari 70124, Italy.; Moschetta, A (corresponding author), Natl Inst Biostruct & Biosyst, Rome 00136, Italy.; Moschetta, A (corresponding author), IRCCS Ist Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Bari 70124, Italy. maricacariello@gmail.com; annalisa.contursi@virgilio.it; r.gadaleta80@gmail.com; elena.piccinin@gmail.com; stefania.desantis@uniba.it; marilidia.piglionica@gmail.com; ada.spaziante@virgilio.it; carlo.sabba@uniba.it; gaetano.villani@uniba.it; antonio.moschetta@uniba.it Moschetta, Antonio/K-6211-2016; Cariello, Marica/K-4064-2018; Piccinin, Elena/K-3795-2018 De Santis, Stefania/0000-0001-6877-2208; Piccinin, Elena/0000-0002-6514-2689; Moschetta, Antonio/0000-0003-2123-6074 AIRC IG 2019 [23239]; MIUR PRIN 2017 [2017J3E2W2_002]; HDHL-INTIMIC the joint Programming Initiative "A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life" - "Identification of the molecular interplay between dietary fatty acids and gut microbiota in non alcoholic fatty liver disease (FATMAL)"; [PON01_01958 PIVOLIO] AIRC IG 2019(Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro); MIUR PRIN 2017(Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR)); HDHL-INTIMIC the joint Programming Initiative "A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life" - "Identification of the molecular interplay between dietary fatty acids and gut microbiota in non alcoholic fatty liver disease (FATMAL)"; Antonio Moschetta is funded by AIRC IG 2019(ID. 23239); MIUR PRIN 2017 (ID. 2017J3E2W2_002); HDHL-INTIMIC the joint Programming Initiative "A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life" - "Identification of the molecular interplay between dietary fatty

acids and gut microbiota in non alcoholic fatty liver disease (FATMAL)". Gaetano Villani is funded by PON01_01958 PIVOLIO "Processi innovativi per la valorizzazione dell'olio extravergine di oliva nelle province di Bari e Foggia". 49 48 49
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 13 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics LL8VE 32295122 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000531831300204

J García-Calzón, S; Zalba, G; Ruiz-Canela, M; Shivappa, N; Hébert, JR; Martínez, JA; Fitó, M; Gómez-Gracia, E; Martínez-González, MA; Marti, A García-Calzon, Sonia; Zalba, Guillermo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Fito, Montserrat; Gomez-Gracia, Enrique; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Marti, Amelia
 Dietary inflammatory index and telomere length in subjects with a high cardiovascular disease risk from the PREDIMED-NAVARRA study: cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses over 5 y
 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article aging; diet; inflammation; telomeres; cardiovascular disease FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; POPULATION; ASSOCIATION; PATTERNS; STRESS; FISH Background: Dietary factors can affect telomere length (TL), a biomarker of aging, through oxidation and inflammation-related mechanisms. A Dietary Inflammatory Index (DIE) could help to understand the effect of the inflammatory potential of the diet on telomere shortening. Objective: This study aimed to determine the association of the DIE with TL and to examine whether diet-associated inflammation could modify the telomere attrition rate after a 5-y follow-up of a Mediterranean dietary intervention. Design: This was a prospective study of 520 participants at high cardiovascular disease risk (mean +/- SD age: 67.0 +/- 6.0 y, 45% males) from the PREDIMED-NAVARRA (PREvencion con Meta MEDiterranea-NAVARRA) trial. Leukocyte TL was measured by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction at baseline and after 5y of follow-up. The DII was calculated from self-reported data by using a validated 137-item food-frequency questionnaire. Results: Longer telomeres at baseline were found in participants who had a more anti-inflammatory diet (lowest DII score) (P-trend = 0.012). Longitudinal analyses further showed that a greater anti-inflammatory potential of the diet (i.e., a decrease in the DII) could significantly slow down the rate of telomere shortening. Moreover, the multivariable-adjusted OR for short telomeres (z score <= 20th percentile) was 1.80 (95% CI: 1.03, 3.17) in a comparison between the highest (proinflammatory) and the lowest (anti-inflammatory) DII tertiles. Similarly, a greater DII (greatest proinflammatory values) after a 5-y follow-up was associated with almost a 2-fold higher risk of accelerated telomere attrition compared with the highest decrease in DII (greatest anti-inflammatory values) during this period (P-trend = 0.025). Conclusions: This study showed both cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between the inflammatory potential of the diet and telomere shortening in subjects with a high cardiovascular disease risk. Our findings are consistent with, but

do not show, a beneficial effect of adherence to an anti-inflammatory diet on aging and health by slowing down telomere shortening. These results suggest that diet might play a key role as a determinant of TL through proinflammatory or anti-inflammatory mechanisms. [Garcia-Calzon, Sonia; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Marti, Amelia] Univ Navarra, Dept Nutr Food Sci & Physiol, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Zalba, Guillermo] Univ Navarra, Dept Biochem & Genet, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.] Univ Navarra, Dept Prevent Med & Publ Hlth, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Alfredo Martinez, J.] Univ Navarra, Ctr Nutr Res, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain; [Garcia-Calzon, Sonia; Zalba, Guillermo; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Marti, Amelia] Navarra Inst Hlth Res, Pamplona, Spain; [Ruiz-Canela, Miguel; Alfredo Martinez, J.; Fito, Montserrat; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel A.; Marti, Amelia] Inst Hlth Carlos III, Ctr Biomed Res Physiopathol Obes & Nutr CIBEROBN, Madrid, Spain; [Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Univ S Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Canc Prevent & Control Program, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Univ S Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Fito, Montserrat] Regicor Study Grp, Cardiovasc Risk & Nutr Res Grp, Barcelona, Spain; [Gomez-Gracia, Enrique] Univ Malaga, Dept Prevent Med, E-29071 Malaga, Spain University of Navarra; University of Navarra; University of Navarra; University of Navarra; CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; Universidad de Malaga Marti, A (corresponding author), Univ Navarra, Dept Nutr Food Sci & Physiol, E-31080 Pamplona, Spain. amarti@unav.es ZALBA, GUILLERMO/AAB-6231-2019; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel/JYP-1794-2024; Hebert, James/IUO-5628-2023; Martinez-Gonzalez, Miguel/AAE-7669-2019; Shivappa, Nitin/X-2215-2018; García Calzón, Sonia/AAA-6385-2020; Fito Colomer, Montse/C-1822-2012; Marti del Moral, Amelia/H-1192-2017; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel/I-7738-2016 Fito Colomer, Montse/0000-0002-1817-483X; Marti del Moral, Amelia/0000-0001-9832-7981; ZALBA, GUILLERMO/0000-0003-4616-1523; Garcia-Calzon, Sonia/0000-0002-1249-4795; Gomez Gracia, Enrique/0000-0002-1281-5798; Ruiz-Canela, Miguel/0000-0002-7684-2787 Linea Especial, Nutricion, Obesidad y Salud of the University of Navarra [LE/97]; Spanish Government [FIS-ISCIII: PI050976, PI070240, PI081943, PI1002293, RTIC 06/0045, CNIC/06, SAF-2010-20367, CIBERobn]; Government of Navarra [PI41/2005, PI79/2006, PI36/2008, PI54/2009, IDISNA]; US National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [R44DK103377] Linea Especial, Nutricion, Obesidad y Salud of the University of Navarra; Spanish Government (Spanish Government); Government of Navarra; US National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) Research relating to this work was supported by grants from Linea Especial, Nutricion, Obesidad y Salud of the University of Navarra (LE/97), the Spanish Government (FIS-ISCIII: PI050976, PI070240, PI081943, PI1002293, RTIC 06/0045, CIBERobn, and CNIC/06, SAF-2010-20367), and the Government of Navarra (PI41/2005, PI79/2006, PI36/2008, PI54/2009, and IDISNA). JRH and NS were supported by grant no. R44DK103377 from the US National

Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. The supplemental foods used in the study were donated by Patrimonio Comunal Olivarero and Hojiblanca, the California Walnut Commission, Borges S. A., and La Morella Nuts. 51 104
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 J Alharbi, RM; Gomah, NH; Ragab, WSM; Awad, NS; Abdein, MA
 Alharbi, Reem M.; Gomah, Nanis H.; Ragab, Wafik
 S. M.; Awad, Nabil S.; Abdein, Mohamed A.

Antiproliferative Activity of Antioxidants-Rich Extracts from *Olea europaea* L. Leaves and Oil Against Six Cancerous Human Cell Lines INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FRUIT SCIENCE

English Article *Olea europaea*; cell lines; colon cancer; lung cancer; anti-proliferation; gene expression; oil extract; chemical analysis
 MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BH3-ONLY PROTEINS; BH3 MIMETICS; OLIVE OIL; PLANT; ANTICANCER; APOPTOSIS; OLEUROPEIN; THERAPY; DISEASE

The present work aims to study the cytotoxic effect of the methanolic extract of leaves and oil of three olive cultivars: Manzanillo, Picual and Koroniki. Against six cancer cell lines, namely MCF-7 and MDA (breast cancer), HepG2 (liver cancer), PC3 (prostate cancer), Caco-2 (colon cancer), and A549 (lung cancer) using the MTT method. The results obtained showed that Manzanillo leaf methanolic extract (LMME) and Manzanillo oil (OMME) gave the highest cytotoxicity with the lowest IC50 against Caco2 and A549 cell lines. To explain this result, the mechanism of action was studied at the chemical, cellular and molecular levels. The chemical composition analysis of LMME and OMME was performed by GC-MAS. Furthermore, phytochemical analysis was performed. In addition to cell cycle analysis and apoptosis induction, the gene expression of three apoptotic genes was measured. The total phenolic contents (TPC) and total flavonoid contents (TFC) of (LMME) were greater than that of (OMME). Both LMME and OMME had arrested cell cycle at G1 phase for each of Caco2 and A549 cells. LMME and OMME induce up regulation of Casp3 and BAX genes and down regulation of Bcl-2 gene. These results indicated that, LMME and OMME had anti-proliferation effect against Caco2 and A549 cells through induction of apoptosis pathway. Further detailed studies are needed to examine the effect of each fraction of whole extract. [Alharbi, Reem M.; Gomah, Nanis H.; Ragab, Wafik S. M.] Univ Hafr Al Batin, Coll Sci, Dept Biol, Hafar al Batin, Saudi Arabia; [Gomah, Nanis H.] Univ Assiut, Coll Agr, Dept Dairy Sci & Technol, Assiut, Egypt; [Ragab, Wafik S. M.] Univ Assiut, Coll Agr, Dept Food Sci & Technol, Assiut, Egypt; [Awad, Nabil S.] Misr Univ Sci & Technol, Coll Biotechnol, Giza, Egypt; [Awad, Nabil S.] Aswan Univ, Fac Agr & Nat Resources, Dept Genet, Aswan, Egypt; [Abdein, Mohamed A.] El Nada Misr Sci Res & Dev Projects, Seeds Dev Dept, Mansoura 35511, Egypt Hafr Albatin University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Assiut University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Assiut University; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Misr University for Science & Technology; Egyptian

Knowledge Bank (EKB); Aswan University Abdein, MA (corresponding author), El Nada Misr Sci Res & Dev Projects, Seeds Dev Dept, Mansoura 35511, Egypt. abdeingene@yahoo.com Awad, Nabil/GLS-3858-2022; ABDEIN, MOHAMED/B-8844-2019 ABDEIN, MOHAMED/0000-0001-8922-6089 Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Hafr Al Batin [0059-1443-5]; Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Hafr Al Batin Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Hafr Al Batin; Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Hafr Al Batin The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Hafr Al Batin for funding this work through the research group project No. (0059-1443-5).

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J George, SM; Ballard-Barbash, R; Manson, JE; Reedy, J;
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George, Stephanie M.; Ballard-Barbash,
Rachel; Manson, JoAnn E.; Reedy, Jill; Shikany, James M.; Subar,
Amy F.; Tinker, Lesley F.; Vitolins, Mara; Neuhouser, Marian L.
Comparing Indices of Diet Quality With Chronic
Disease Mortality Risk in Postmenopausal Women in the Women's
Health Initiative Observational Study: Evidence to Inform National
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PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; EATING INDEX; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; PROCESSED
MEAT; ALL-CAUSE; BIOMARKERS; PATTERNS; SURVIVAL Poor diet
quality is thought to be a leading risk factor for years of life
lost. We examined how scores on 4 commonly used diet quality
indices-the Healthy Eating Index 2010 (HEI), the Alternative
Healthy Eating Index 2010 (AHEI), the Alternate Mediterranean Diet
(aMED), and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH)-are
related to the risks of death from all causes, cardiovascular
disease (CVD), and cancer among postmenopausal women. Our
prospective cohort study included 63,805 participants in the
Women's Health Initiative Observational Study (from 1993-2010) who
completed a food frequency questionnaire at enrollment. Cox
proportional hazards models were fit using person-years as the
underlying time metric. We estimated multivariate hazard ratios
and 95% confidence intervals for death associated with increasing
quintiles of diet quality index scores. During 12.9 years of
follow-up, 5,692 deaths occurred, including 1,483 from CVD and
2,384 from cancer. Across indices and after adjustment for
multiple covariates, having better diet quality (as assessed by
HEI, AHEI, aMED, and DASH scores) was associated with
statistically significant 18%-26% lower all-cause and CVD
mortality risk. Higher HEI, aMED, and DASH (but not AHEI) scores
were associated with a statistically significant 20%-23% lower
risk of cancer death. These results suggest that postmenopausal
women consuming a diet in line with a priori diet quality indices
have a lower risk of death from chronic disease. [George,

Stephanie M.; Ballard-Barbash, Rachel; Reedy, Jill; Subar, Amy F.] NCI, Appl Res Program, Div Canc Control & Populat Sci, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Manson, JoAnn E.] Harvard Univ, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Sch Med, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA; [Shikany, James M.] Univ Alabama Birmingham, Sch Med, Div Prevent Med, Birmingham, AL USA; [Tinker, Lesley F.; Neuhouser, Marian L.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Vitolins, Mara] Wake Forest Sch Med, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Winston Salem, NC USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Wake Forest University George, SM (corresponding author), 9609 Med Ctr Dr, Room 3E408, MSC 9762, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA. stephanie.george@nih.gov Manson, JoAnn/JOZ-3576-2023

Applied Research Program of the National Cancer Institute; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN2682011 00003C, HHSN26820110004C, HHSN271201100004C] Applied Research Program of the National Cancer Institute; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA NIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)) This study was supported by the Applied Research Program of the National Cancer Institute. The Women's Health Initiative is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (grants HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN2682011 00003C, HHSN26820110004C, and HHSN271201100004C). 52 201 228

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Thymosin β 4 targeting impairs tumorigenic activity of colon cancer stem cells FASEB JOURNAL English

Article actin cytoskeleton; cell cycle; tumor growth; target therapy INTEGRIN-LINKED KINASE; THERAPEUTIC TARGET; EXPRESSION; OVEREXPRESSION; METASTASIS; GENE; SURVIVAL; BETA(4); CYTOSKELETON; CARCINOMA

Thymosin beta 4 (T beta 4) is an actin-binding peptide overexpressed in several tumors, including colon carcinomas. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of T beta 4 in promoting the tumorigenic properties of colorectal cancer stem cells (CR-CSCs), which are responsible for tumor initiation and growth. We first found that CR-CSCs from different patients have higher T beta 4 levels than normal epithelial cells. Then, we used a lentiviral strategy to down-regulate T beta 4 expression in CR-

CSCs and analyzed the effects of such modulation on proliferation, survival, and tumorigenic activity of CR-CSCs. Empty vector-transduced CR-CSCs were used as a control. Targeting of the T beta 4 produced CR-CSCs with a lower capacity to grow and migrate in culture and, interestingly, reduced tumor size and aggressiveness of CR-CSC-based xenografts in mice. Moreover, such loss in tumorigenic activity was accompanied by a significant increase of phosphatase and tensin homologue (PTEN) and a concomitant reduction of the integrin-linked kinase (ILK) expression, which resulted in a decreased activation of protein kinase B (Akt). Accordingly, exogenous expression of an active form of Akt rescued all the protumoral features lost after T beta 4 targeting in CR-CSCs. In conclusion, T beta 4 may have important implications for therapeutic intervention for treatment of human colon carcinoma.-

Ricci-Vitiani, L., Mollinari, C., di Martino, S., Biffoni, M., Pillozzi, E., Pagliuca, A., Chiara de Stefano, M., Circo, R., Merlo, D., De Maria, R., Garaci, E. Thymosin beta 4 targeting impairs tumorigenic activity of colon cancer stem cells. *FASEB J.* 24, 4291-4301 (2010). www.fasebj.org [Ricci-Vitiani, Lucia; di Martino, Simona; Biffoni, Mauro; Pagliuca, Alfredo; De Maria, Ruggero] Ist Super Sanita, Dept Hematol Oncol & Mol Med, I-00161 Rome, Italy; [Mollinari, Cristiana; de Stefano, Maria Chiara; Merlo, Daniela] Ist Super Sanita, Dept Cell Biol & Neurosci, I-00161 Rome, Italy; [Mollinari, Cristiana] CNR, Dept Neurobiol & Mol Med, Rome, Italy; [Pillozzi, Emanuela] Univ Roma La Sapienza, Dept Lab Med & Pathol, St Andrea Hosp, Rome, Italy; [De Maria, Ruggero] Mediterranean Inst Oncol, Catania, Italy; [Merlo, Daniela] IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana, Rome, Italy; [Garaci, Enrico] Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Expt Med & Biochem Sci, I-00133 Rome, Italy Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS); Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS); Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Sapienza University Rome; Azienda Ospedaliera Sant'Andrea; Mediterranean Institute of Oncology; IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana; University of Rome Tor Vergata De Maria, R (corresponding author), Ist Super Sanita, Dept Hematol Oncol & Mol Med, Viale Regina Elena 299, I-00161 Rome, Italy. demaria@iss.it; garaci@tiscali.it PILOZZI, Emanuela/AAC-1854-2022; Pagliuca, Alfredo/AAI-3689-2020; De Maria, Ruggero/S-6385-2019; Merlo, Daniela/K-7986-2016; de Stefano, Maria/N-6492-2017; GARACI, ENRICO/AAB-3349-2021; Biffoni, Mauro/J-8318-2016; Ricci Vitiani, Lucia/J-8320-2016; di martino, Simona/K-9304-2016; MOLLINARI, CRISTIANA/K-4131-2016 Merlo, Daniela/0000-0003-4240-5762; Biffoni, Mauro/0000-0002-1304-9060; pagliuca, alfredo/0000-0002-8703-2077; Ricci Vitiani, Lucia/0000-0001-7336-5615; De Maria, Ruggero/0000-0003-2255-0583; di martino, Simona/0000-0003-4533-3776; MOLLINARI, CRISTIANA/0000-0001-8112-5427 Italian Ministry of Health; Italian Ministry for University and Research [FIRB_RBIP06ZJ78]; Italian Association for Cancer Research (AIRC) Italian Ministry of Health(Ministry of Health, Italy); Italian Ministry for University and Research(Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR)); Italian Association for Cancer Research (AIRC)(Fondazione AIRC per la ricerca sul cancro) The authors thank the Italian Ministry of Health, the Italian Ministry for University and Research (FIRB_RBIP06ZJ78) and the Italian Association for Cancer Research (AIRC) for supporting the colon CSC research. The authors thank Dr. Enrico Duranti for technical assistance.

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ASSAY; RISK; MICE Walnuts (Juglans regia L.) are relevant
components of the Mediterranean diet providing important
macronutrients, micronutrients and other bioactive constituents
including unsaturated fatty acids, proteins, fiber, vitamins,
minerals, phytosterols and polyphenols. Although the walnut
beneficial effects in human health are widely recognized by a lot
of epidemiologic studies very little is known regarding its effect
on damaged DNA. The aim of the present study was to investigate
the effect of Juglans regia L. ethanolic extract from kernel on
the induction of DNA strand breaks by thiol/Fe³⁺/O₂ mixed
function oxidase, tert-butyl hydroperoxide or UVC radiations in
acellular and cellular models. Plasmid DNA cleavage and fast Halo
assay were used to monitor oxidative damage to DNA. Both
approaches showed protection of oxidatively injured DNA. These
results agree with a lot of scientific proofs which recommend
walnut as dietary adjunct in health promotion and prevention as
well as in treatment of lifestyle-related oxidative diseases.
[Calcabrini, Cinzia; De Bellis, Roberta; Mancini, Umberto;
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Bo. 30 21 24 0 31 SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN
GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS 0921-9668
1573-9104 PLANT FOOD HUM NUTR Plant Food Hum. Nutr.
JUN 2017 72 2 192 197
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Plant Sciences; Chemistry, Applied; Food Science &
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J Bavisotto, CC; Gammazza, AM; Campanella, C; Bucchieri, F;
Cappello, F Bavisotto, Celeste Caruso; Gammazza,
Antonella Marino; Campanella, Claudia; Bucchieri, Fabio; Cappello,

Cancer; Molecular chaperones; Heat shock proteins; Extracellular vesicles; Liquid biopsy CELL-DERIVED EXOSOMES; MOLECULAR CHAPERONES; BREAST-CANCER; MULTIVESICULAR BODIES; MEDIATED ENDOCYTOSIS; ACTIVATED PLATELETS; PROSTATE-CANCER; VESICLES; MEMBRANE; RELEASE In cancer, human cells lose the ability to properly control the series of events that occur constantly during cell growth and division, including protein expression, stability, and dynamics. Heat shock proteins (Hsps) are key molecules in these events, constitutively expressed at high levels and could furthermore be induced by the response to cancer-induced stress. In tumor cells, Hsps have been shown to be implicated in the regulation of apoptosis, immune responses, angiogenesis and metastasis; in some cases, they can be overexpressed and dys-regulated, representing important cancer hallmarks. In the past few years, it has been demonstrated that Hsps can be released by tumor cells through several secreting pathways, including the extracellular vesicles (EVs), thus modulating the tumor microenvironment as well as long-distance intercellular communication and metastati-zation. In this review, we discuss the role of extracellular Hsps in cancer, with a particular interest in Hsps in EVs. We would also like to highlight the importance of fully understanding of the role of extracellular Hsps released by EVs and encourage further research in this field the use of Hsps as early cancer biomarkers and therapeutic targets. [Bavisotto, Celeste Caruso; Gammazza, Antonella Marino; Campanella, Claudia; Bucchieri, Fabio; Cappello, Francesco] Univ Palermo, Inst Anat & Histol, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost BIND, Palermo, Italy; [Bavisotto, Celeste Caruso; Cappello, Francesco] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol IEMEST, Palermo, Italy; [Cappello, Francesco] Univ Palermo, Inst Human Anat & Histol, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost BIND, I-90141 Palermo, Italy University of Palermo; University of Palermo

Cappello, F (corresponding author), Univ Palermo, Inst Human Anat & Histol, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost BIND, I-90141 Palermo, Italy. francesco.cappello@unipa.it Bavisotto, Celeste/R-5018-2019; Bucchieri, Fabio/F-8877-2012; Gammazza, Antonella/AAV-3123-2020; Cappello, Francesco/F-9153-2012 BUCCHIERI, Fabio/0000-0002-0209-8668; Cappello, Francesco/0000-0001-9288-1148; Caruso Bavisotto, Celeste/0000-0001-8260-8471 Euro-Mediterranean Institute of Science and Technology; project "GeSeTon", Management of an integrated multicentric service of diagnostics and customized therapy in oncology" - Ministry of Economic Development Euro-Mediterranean Institute of Science and Technology; project "GeSeTon", Management of an integrated multicentric service of diagnostics and customized therapy in oncology" - Ministry of Economic Development Celeste Caruso Bavisotto and Francesco Cappello were partially supported by the Euro-Mediterranean Institute of Science and Tech-nology. Fabio Bucchieri and Francesco Cappello kindly acknowledge support from the project "GeSeTon", Management of an integrated multicentric service of diagnostics and customized therapy in oncology" funded by Ministry of Economic Development by E.U. indirect funds (PON-GRANDI PROGETTI R & S, 2014/2020). 172 20 20 0

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24 WOS:000901973600005
J Tang, FY; Cho, HJ; Pai, MH; Chen, YH
Tang, Feng-Yao; Cho, Hsin-Ju; Pai, Man-Hui; Chen, Ye-Hsin
Concomitant supplementation of lycopene and
eicosapentaenoic acid inhibits the proliferation of human colon
cancer cells JOURNAL OF NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY
English Article Lycopene;
Eicosapentaenoic acid; Akt; mTOR; Proliferation; Colon cancer
cells POLYUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; BREAST-CANCER; PPAR-GAMMA;
TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATION; CARCINOMA-CELLS; BETA-CAROTENE; N-3;
PATHWAY; GROWTH; APOPTOSIS Several studies indicated that people
who live in the Mediterranean region have very low rates of
chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer. It is
well known that Mediterranean-style diet is rich in vegetables,
tomato, fruit, fish and olive oil. These important dietary
components may contribute to lower risk of cancer. Lycopene, a
major component in tomato, exhibited potential anticarcinogenic
activity Previous studies showed that consumption of fish
containing eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) correlated with reduced
risk of cancer. However, the combined effects of lycopene and EPA
on the proliferation of human colon cancer have not been studied
well yet. Thus, we investigated the anticancer properties and
therapeutic potential of lycopene and EPA in human colon cancer
HT-29 cells. In this study, we determined the combined effects of
lycopene and EPA on the proliferation of human colon cancer HT-29
cells. We demonstrated that low concentration of lycopene and EPA
could synergistically inhibit the proliferation of colon cancer
cells. The inhibitory mechanism was associated with suppression of
phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt signaling pathway. Furthermore,
treatment of lycopene and EPA also synergistically blocked the
activation of downstream mTOR molecule. Immunocytochemical
staining results revealed that lycopene and EPA could also up-
regulate the expression of apoptotic proteins such as Bax and Fas
ligand to suppress cell survival. In conclusion, our novel
findings suggest that lycopene and EPA synergistically inhibited
the growth of human colon cancer HT-29 cells even at low
concentration. The inhibitory effects of lycopene and EPA on cell
proliferation of human colon cancer HT-29 cells were, in part,
associated with the down-regulation of the PI-3K/Akt/mTOR
signaling pathway. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
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J Kim, J; Zhang, Y; Kim, H; Zhang, YW; Zhang, XH; Giovannucci,
E Kim, Jihye; Zhang, Yin; Kim, Hanseul;
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Comparative Study of Healthy Dietary Patterns for Incident and
Fatal Digestive System Cancer AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY English Article

dietary pattern; digestive system cancer;
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DIABETES-PREVENTION DIET; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; CHRONIC
LIVER-DISEASE; HIGH-QUALITY DIETS; PANCREATIC-CANCER;
HEPATOCELLULAR-CARCINOMA; COLORECTAL-CANCER; REDUCED RISK; WEIGHT-
GAIN; INDEX INTRODUCTION: We examined multiple dietary patterns in
relation to total digestive system cancer (DSC) incidence and
death. METHODS: A total of 213,038 health professionals from the
Health Professionals Follow-up Study (1986-2016), the Nurses'
Health Study (1986-2018), and the Nurses' Health Study II (1991-
2017) with no cancer diagnosis at baseline were analyzed. DSC
incidence and death were estimated using time-varying Cox
proportional hazards regression models. RESULTS: During up to 32
years of follow-up, 5,724 DSC cases accrued. Adherence to 8
healthy diet patterns was associated with a 7%-13% lower risk of
DSC, particularly for digestive tract cancers. An inverse
association with gastrointestinal tract cancer was also shown for
all pattern scores except Alternate Mediterranean Diet and the
healthful Plant-based Diet Index, with hazard ratios between 0.84
and 0.89. Inverse associations were shown for the reversed
empirical dietary index for hyperinsulinemia (hazard ratio for
90th vs 10th percentile 0.64, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.47-
0.87) and the empirical dietary index associated with lower
inflammation (rEDIP) (0.53, 95% CI 0.39-0.72) for stomach cancer,
and for the rEDIP (0.58, 95% CI 0.37-0.92) for small intestine
cancer. Among accessory cancers, the Alternate Healthy Eating
Index-2010, alternate Mediterranean diet, and diabetes risk
reduction diet were associated with a 43%-51% lower risk of liver
cancer. The reversed empirical dietary index for hyperinsulinemia,
rEDIP, and the Alternate Healthy Eating Index-2010 were inversely
associated with the risk of fatal DSC. DISCUSSION: Adherence to
healthy diets was associated with a lower risk of incident and
fatal DSC, although the magnitude of the association varied
slightly among the patterns. [Kim, Jihye] Kyung Hee Univ, Coll Life

Sci, Dept Genet & Biotechnol, Yongin, South Korea; [Kim, Jihye; Zhang, Yin; Zhang, Yiwen; Zhang, Xuehong; Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Kim, Hanseul] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Clin & Translat Epidemiol Unit, Boston, MA USA; [Kim, Hanseul; Zhang, Xuehong] Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA USA; [Kim, Hanseul] Massachusetts Gen Hosp, Div Gastroenterol, Boston, MA USA; [Kim, Hanseul] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat, Boston, MA USA; [Zhang, Xuehong] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Div Network Med, Boston, MA USA; [Giovannucci, Edward] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA Kyung Hee University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Kim, J (corresponding author), Kyung Hee Univ, Coll Life Sci, Dept Genet & Biotechnol, Yongin, South Korea.; Kim, J (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.

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Giovannucci, Edward/ADE-8028-2022; Zhang, Xuehong/E-6219-2012; Zhang, Yiwen/GWM-7219-2022; Kim, Jihye/AAI-7341-2020 Kim, Jihye/0000-0002-3280-7381; Zhang, Yiwen/0000-0002-1193-2263 We would like to acknowledge the contribution to this study from central cancer registries supported through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR); National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program; Arkansas, California, Colorado We would like to acknowledge the contribution to this study from central cancer registries supported through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program(United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Arkansas, California, Colorado We would like to acknowledge the contribution to this study from central cancer registries supported through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program. Central registries may also be supported by state agencies, universities, and cancer centers. Participating central cancer registries include the following: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota,

Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island,
Seattle SEER Registry, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,
Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. 57 5 5 4

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Ates, Sebahat; Tasdelen-Ogulmen, Deniz; Isik, Mehmet Emirhan

The Attitudes of Parents Working in the Health
Sector About Their Children to be Vaccinated for Human Papilloma
Virus MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF INFECTION MICROBES AND
ANTIMICROBIALS English Article

Human papilloma virus; vaccination; healthcare
workers ADOLESCENTS Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV)
is the most common viral infection of the urogenital system in men
and women. Despite the high protection rate of HPV vaccine,
vaccination rates in our country remain below the optimal level.
The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of parents
working in the health sector towards having their children
vaccinated against HPV. Materials and Methods: The universe of the
research was formed by all employees of Istanbul Kosuyolu High
Specialization Training and Research Hospital. The questionnaire
consisting of 21 questions was applied to a total of 151 people by
face to face method. Results: One hundred and fifty one employees
working in Kosuyolu High Specialization Training and Research
Hospital were included in the study. Of the employees, 68.9% of
whom were women, 18 (11.9%) stated that they had HPV vaccine. Only
two employees responded positively to the question of whether
their children had HPV vaccine; 27 of them (17.9%) were found to
be thinking of having their children vaccinated against HPV in the
future. When employees were asked why they did not want ttheir
children to be vaccinated against HPV, most (33.8%) stated that
the vaccine was expensive, while 17.2% thought that the vaccine
was not protective. Conclusion: Diseases caused by HPV, especially
cervical cancer, can be prevented by vaccination. It is thought
that this disease can be prevented by vaccination as well as
sexual health education and the use of condoms. However, there may
be a negative attitude towards vaccination among healthcare
professionals. In terms of public health, it is thought that
increasing education on this issue will positively affect both
employees and the public. [Ates, Sebahat] Maltepe Univ, Sch
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Turkey. emirhan82@gmail.com Ates, Sebahat/LKK-3662-2024;
IŞIK, MEHMET/AAF-5652-2021 ISIK, Mehmet Emirhan/0000-0002-0699-
8890 20 1 1 1 7 GALENOS

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 7 Infectious Diseases Emerging Sources Citation
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 J Hassan, SB; Lindhagen, E; Göransson, H; Fryknäs, M;
 Isaksson, A; Gali-Muhtasib, H; Larsson, R
 Hassan, Saadia Bashir; Lindhagen, Elin; Goransson, Hanna;
 Fryknas, Marten; Isaksson, Anders; Gali-Muhtasib, Hala; Larsson,
 Rolf Gene expression signature-based chemical genomics
 and activity pattern in a panel of tumour cell lines propose
 linalyl acetate as a protein kinase/NF- κ B inhibitor GENE
 THERAPY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY English Article
 Linalyl acetate; NF-kappa B;
 Connectivity Map HISTONE DEACETYLASE INHIBITORS; EAST
 MEDITERRANEAN SAGE; MULTIPLE-MYELOMA CELLS; NECROSIS-FACTOR-ALPHA;
 P38 MAP KINASE; IN-VITRO; DRUG-RESISTANCE; ANTIINFLAMMATORY
 ACTIVITY; CARDIAC-GLYCOSIDES; SALVIA-LIBANOTICA The essential
 oil of Lebanese sage, *Salvia libanotica*, was reported to have
 anti-tumour activity; however, the mechanism of action has not
 been identified yet. In this study, 14- cancer cell lines
 including drug-sensitive and resistant lung, leukaemia, and colon,
 as well as primary human tumours of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
 (CLL) and primary normal mononuclear cells (PBMcs) were used to
 characterize the anti-tumour activity and mechanism of action of
 linalyl acetate, a component of the Lebanese sage essential oil.
 Drug activity and gene expression data sets were utilized to
 identify drugs with similar activity patterns and genes involved
 in drug sensitivity/resistance. In addition, the Connectivity Map,
 a gene expression signature-based screening approach, assisted in
 predicting further the molecular action of linalyl acetate. Small
 cell lung carcinoma and colorectal cancer cell lines were the most
 sensitive to the drug and greater tumour selectivity was observed
 against chronic lymphocytic leukaemia cells compared to normal
 mononuclear cells. Only limited effect of some of the classical
 mechanisms of multi-drug resistance on the activity of Linalyl
 acetate was noted which makes it potentially interesting for drug-
 resistant patients. There was high similarity between the
 activity-pattern/gene expression profile of linalyl acetate and
 that of protein kinase/NF-kappa B inhibitors. Validating this,
 linalyl acetate was found to strongly inhibit Janus kinase, JAK3,
 and p38 alpha kinases in a cell-free assay as well as the NF-kappa
 B translocation in a dose-dependent manner. Taken together, our
 results show that the NF-kappa B inhibitor, linalyl acetate, may
 represent a new therapeutic compound in the management of
 inflammation and cancer. [Hassan, Saadia Bashir; Lindhagen,
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ATHENS GREGORIOU AFXENTIOU 7, ALIMOS, ATHENS, 17455, GREECE 1529-9120 GENE THER MOL BIOL Gene Ther. Mol. Biol. 2008 12B 359 369 11 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Medicine, Research & Experimental Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Research & Experimental Medicine 439JM 2025-06-24 WOS:000265623400018

S Manna, C; Della Ragione, F; Cucciolla, V; Borriello, A; D'Angelo, S; Galletti, P; Zappia, V Zappia, V; DellaRagione, F; Barbarisi, A; Russo, GL; DelloIacovo, R Manna, C; Della Ragione, F; Cucciolla, V; Borriello, A; D'Angelo, S; Galletti, P; Zappia, V Biological effects of hydroxytyrosol, a polyphenol from olive oil endowed with antioxidant activity ADVANCES IN NUTRITION AND CANCER 2 Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology English Article; Proceedings Paper 2nd International Symposium on Nutrition and Cancer OCT 20-23, 1998 NATL TUMOR INST FDN PASCALE, NAPLES, ITALY 2nd Univ Naples, Inst Biochem Macromolec, Regi Govt, Natl Res Council, Inst Food Sci & Technol, Natl Tumor Inst Fdn Pascale, 2nd Univ Naples, Italian Inst Philosoph Stud, Italian Hlth Minist, Local Govt NATL TUMOR INST FDN PASCALE LOW-DENSITY-LIPOPROTEIN; HYDROLYZABLE PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; BREAST-CANCER RISK; FATTY-ACIDS; INDUCED CYTOTOXICITY; GENERATION; HEMOGLOBIN; OXIDATION; CELLS; CHEMOPREVENTION A number of epidemiological studies indicate that dietary factors may influence the development of some types of cancer and degenerative pathologies, including cardiovascular diseases and cataract. In this respect, it is well documented that daily consumption of fruits and vegetables is associated with a lowered risk of these diseases.(1) Polyphenols are bioactive substances that are widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom(2,3): and therefore are present in high concentrations in typical components of the Mediterranean diet, such as fruit, vegetables, red wine, and olive oil. The aim of this article is to overview the most recent data on the nutritional value of the phenolic fraction of virgin olive oil in the ongoing studies on its beneficial effects on human health. Univ Naples 2, Sch Med, Inst Biochem Macromol, I-80138 Naples, Italy Universita della Campania Vanvitelli Manna, C (corresponding author), Univ Naples 2, Sch Med, Inst Biochem Macromol, Via Constantinopoli 16, I-80138 Naples, Italy. Borriello, Adriana/K-3464-2018; D'Angelo, Stefania/AAI-2594-2019 BORRIELLO, Adriana/0000-0002-9026-8048; Della Ragione, Fulvio/0000-0002-0592-4283 57 76 82 0 5 KLUWER ACADEMIC/PLENUM PUBL NEW YORK 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA 0065-2598 0-306-46306-7ADV EXP MED BIOL Adv.Exp.Med.Biol. 1999 472 115 130 16 Oncology; Medicine, Research & Experimental; Nutrition & Dietetics Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S); Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Research & Experimental Medicine; Nutrition &

J Park, SY; Kang, M; Shvetsov, YB; Setiawan, VW; Boushey, CJ; Haiman, CA; Wilkens, LR; Le Marchand, L Park, Song-Yi; Kang, Minji; Shvetsov, Yurii B.; Setiawan, Veronica Wendy; Boushey, Carol J.; Haiman, Christopher A.; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Le Marchand, Loic Diet quality and all-cause and cancer-specific mortality in cancer survivors and non-cancer individuals: the Multiethnic Cohort Study EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

Cancer survivors; Cohort; Diet quality; Mortality; Multiethnic population STOP HYPERTENSION SCORE; HEALTHY EATING INDEX; BREAST-CANCER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; RISK; METAANALYSIS; PATTERNS; NUTRITION; OUTCOMES Purpose We examined post-diagnostic diet quality in relation to all-cause and cancer-specific mortality among adults diagnosed with invasive cancer between cohort entry (45-75 years) and their 10-year follow-up, in comparison with those without invasive cancer during that period, in the Multiethnic Cohort. Methods Data were from 70,045 African Americans, Native Hawaiians, Japanese Americans, Latinos, and Whites (6370 with cancer, 63,675 without cancer). Diet quality was measured by the Healthy Eating Index (HEI)-2015, the Alternative HEI-2010 (AHEI-2010), the alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED), and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) scores, using a food frequency questionnaire. Multivariable Cox models estimated the association of the dietary indexes at 10-year follow-up and changes since baseline with subsequent mortality. Results Post-diagnostic scores from all four indexes were associated with lower mortality: for the highest vs. lowest quartiles, hazard ratio (HR) for all-cause mortality was 0.74 (95% CI 0.67-0.82) for HEI-2015, 0.82 (0.74-0.92) for AHEI-2010, 0.74 (0.66-0.84) for aMED, and 0.82 (0.74-0.91) for DASH. The corresponding HRs for cancer mortality were 0.84 (0.71-1.00), 0.85 (0.71-1.00), 0.71 (0.59-0.85), and 0.84 (0.71-1.00). Compared to stable scores over 10 years (< 0.5 SD change), HR for all-cause mortality was 0.87 (0.79-0.97) for ≥ 1 SD increase in HEI-2015 and was 1.22 to 1.29 for ≥ 1 SD decrease in scores across the four indexes. These HRs were similar to those for participants without cancer. Conclusion Post-diagnostic high-quality diet was related to lower all-cause and cancer mortality among adult cancer survivors, with risk reduction comparable to that among participants without cancer.

[Park, Song-Yi; Kang, Minji; Shvetsov, Yurii B.; Boushey, Carol J.; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Le Marchand, Loic] Univ Hawaii, Canc Ctr, Canc Epidemiol Program, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; [Kang, Minji] Seoul Natl Univ, Coll Human Ecol, Dept Food & Nutr, BK21 FOUR Educ & Res Team Sustainable Food & Nutr, Seoul, South Korea; [Setiawan, Veronica Wendy; Haiman, Christopher A.] Univ Southern Calif, Keck Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med, Los Angeles, CA USA; [Setiawan, Veronica Wendy; Haiman, Christopher A.] Univ Southern Calif, Norris Comprehensive Canc Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90007 USA Cancer Research Center of Hawaii; University of Hawaii System; Seoul National University (SNU); University of Southern California; University of Southern California Park, SY (corresponding author), Univ Hawaii, Canc Ctr, Canc Epidemiol Program, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA. spark@cc.hawaii.edu Haiman, Christopher/HGC-5586-2022; Shvetsov, Yurii/ABA-3196-2020 Park, Song-Yi/0000-0001-7734-5320 National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health [R03 CA223890, U01 CA164973] National Cancer Institute

at the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health (R03 CA223890, U01 CA164973).

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J Kang, MJ; Wilkens, LR; Wirth, MD; Shivappa, N; Hébert, JR; Haiman, CA; Le Marchand, L; Park, SY Kang, Minji; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Wirth, Michael D.; Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.; Haiman, Christopher A.; Le Marchand, Loic; Park, Song-Yi Diet Quality and Risk of Bladder Cancer in the Multiethnic Cohort StudyNUTRIENTS English

Article bladder cancer; diet quality; multiethnic population; cohort study COLORECTAL-CANCER; ADHERENCE; INDEXES; HAWAII; FIBER This study analyzed the overall quality of the diet using predefined indices, including the Healthy Eating Index-2015 (HEI-2015), the Alternative Healthy Eating Index-2010 (AHEI-2010), the alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMED) score, the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) score, and the Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII (R)), to explore their association with the risk of bladder cancer in the Multiethnic Cohort Study. Data were taken from 186,979 African American, Japanese American, Latino, Native Hawaiian, and non-Hispanic White participants aged 45-75 years, with 1152 incident cases of invasive bladder cancer during a mean follow-up period of 19.2 +/- 6.6 years. Cox models were used to calculate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) with comprehensive adjustment for smoking. Comparing the highest vs. lowest diet quality score quintile, HRs (95% CIs) in men was 1.08 (0.86-1.36) for HEI-2015, 1.05 (0.84-1.30) for AHEI-2010, 1.01 (0.80-1.27) for aMED, 1.13 (0.90-1.41) for DASH, and 0.96 (0.76-1.21) for DII (R), whereas the corresponding HRs for women were 0.75 (0.53-1.07), 0.64 (0.45-0.92), 0.60 (0.40-0.88), 0.66 (0.46-0.95), and 0.63 (0.43-0.90) with all p values for trend <0.05. The inverse association found in women did not vary by smoking status or race and ethnicity. Our findings suggest that adopting high-quality diets may reduce the risk of invasive bladder cancer among women in a multiethnic population. [Kang, Minji] Duksung Womens Univ, Dept Food & Nutr, Seoul 01369, South Korea; [Wilkens, Lynne R.; Le Marchand, Loic; Park, Song-Yi] Univ Hawaii Canc Ctr, Populat Sci Pacific Program, Honolulu, HI 96813 USA; [Wirth, Michael D.] Univ South Carolina, Coll Nursing, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Wirth, Michael D.; Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Univ South Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Canc Prevent & Control Program, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Connecting Hlth Innovat LLC, Dept Nutr, Columbia, SC 29201 USA; [Haiman, Christopher A.] Univ Southern Calif, Keck Sch Med, Dept Populat & Publ Hlth Sci, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA; [Haiman, Christopher A.] Univ Southern Calif, Norris Comprehens Canc Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA Duksung Women's University; Cancer Research Center of Hawaii; University of South

Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; University of South Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; Connecting Health Innovations LLC; University of Southern California; University of Southern California Kang, M (corresponding author), Duksung Womens Univ, Dept Food & Nutr, Seoul 01369, South Korea. mjkgang@duksung.ac.kr; lynne@cc.hawaii.edu; wirthm@mailbox.sc.edu; shivappa@mailbox.sc.edu; jhebert@mailbox.sc.edu; christopher.haiman@med.usc.edu; loic@cc.hawaii.edu; spark@cc.hawaii.edu Haiman, Christopher/HGC-5586-2022; Shivappa, Nitin/X-2215-2018; Hebert, James/IUO-5628-2023; Wirth, Michael/C-6330-2013 Park, Song-Yi/0000-0001-7734-5320; Le Marchand, Loic/0000-0001-5013-980X; Wilkens, Lynne/0000-0001-8408-4536 National Cancer Institute [R03 CA223890, U01 CA164973]

National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This research was supported by the National Cancer Institute grants R03 CA223890 and U01 CA164973. 33 0 0 1 2 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 2072-6643

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J Aydin, OA; Gunduz, A; Sargin, F; Mete, B; Karaosmanoglu, HK; Sevgi, DY; Yemisen, M; Durdu, B; Dokmetas, I; Tabak, F

Aydin, Ozlem Altuntas; Gunduz, Alper; Sargin, Fatma; Mete, Bilgul; Karaosmanoglu, Hayat Kumbasar; Sevgi, Dilek Yildiz; Yemisen, Mucahit; Durdu, Bulent; Dokmetas, Ilyas; Tabak, Fehmi

ACTHIV-IST Action Against HIV Ista Prevalence and mortality of cancer among people living with HIV and AIDS patients: a large cohort study in Turkey EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN HEALTH JOURNAL English Article

human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS; cancer; prevalence; mortality ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY; INFECTED PATIENTS; HIV/AIDS PATIENTS; IMMUNODEFICIENCY; RISK; MALIGNANCIES; ISTANBUL; CARE; MANAGEMENT; DISEASE Background: Cancer is responsible for elevated human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related mortality but there are insufficient data about cancer in HIV-positive patients in Turkey. Aims: We aimed to investigate the prevalence and mortality of cancer among people living with HIV and AIDS patients in Istanbul, Turkey. Methods: Between January 1998 and December 2016, people living with HIV and AIDS patients were enrolled in this study by the ACTHIV-IST Study Group, which consists of 5 centres to follow-up HIV-positive patients in Istanbul. The cancer diagnoses included AIDS-defining cancers (ADCs) and non AIDS-defining cancers (NADCs). Results: Among 1872 patients, 37 (1.9%) were diagnosed with concurrent cancer. Eleven patients were diagnosed during follow-up; the prevalence of cancer among people living with HP/and AIDS patients was 2.6%. Among 48 cancer patients, 35 patients had ADCs, and 32 of them were diagnosed at their first hospital admission. There were 1007 late presenters and 39 of them had cancer (29 were ADCs). The most prevalent NADCs were gastrointestinal, genitourinary, and pulmonary cancers. NADCs were mostly diagnosed during follow-up of patients. The mortality of this group was significantly higher

than that of patients with ADCs (53.9% vs 22.9%). Conclusions: These results indicate the importance of cancer screening at diagnosis and during follow-up of HIV infection. A detailed physical examination contributes to diagnosis of the most prevalent ADCs (Kaposi's sarcoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), especially in late presenters. For NADCs, individual risk factors should be considered. [Aydin, Ozlem Altuntas; Karaosmanoglu, Hayat Kumbasar] Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Bakirkoy Dr Sadi Konuk Training & Res Hosp, Istanbul, Turkey; [Gunduz, Alper; Sevgi, Dilek Yildiz; Dokmetas, Ilyas] Univ Hlth Sci, Sisli Etfal Hamidiye Training & Res Hosp, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Istanbul, Turkey; [Sargin, Fatma] Istanbul Medeniyet Univ, Gortepe Training & Res Hosp, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Istanbul, Turkey; [Mete, Bilgul; Tabak, Fehmi] Istanbul Univ, Cerrahpasa Med Sch, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Istanbul, Turkey; [Yemisen, Mucahit] Medistate Hosp, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Istanbul, Turkey; [Durdu, Bulent] Bezmialem Valdf Univ, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Fac Med, Istanbul, Turkey University of Health Sciences Turkey; Bakirkoy Dr. Sadi Konuk Research & Training Hospital; Istanbul Sisli Hamidiye Etfal Training & Research Hospital; University of Health Sciences Turkey; Istanbul Medeniyet University; Istanbul University; Istanbul University - Cerrahpasa; Medistate Hospital

Aydin, OA (corresponding author), Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Infect Dis & Clin Microbiol, Bakirkoy Dr Sadi Konuk Training & Res Hosp, Istanbul, Turkey. ozlemaa@gmail.com Kumbasar Karaosmanoglu, Hayat/AGN-5626-2022; Mete, Bilgöl/A-6118-2019; Gunduz, Alper/HKO-5851-2023; Altuntas Aydin, Ozlem/ABO-9246-2022; Yemisen, Mucahit/KJL-7630-2024; Durdu, Bulent/I-7851-2016; Yildiz Sevgi, Dilek/GQA-5328-2022 Yemisen, Mucahit/0000-0002-6974-2585; Altuntas Aydin, Ozlem/0000-0001-8035-1385; Yildiz Sevgi, Dilek/0000-0002-6047-4879 32 4 4

0 8 WHO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGIONAL OFFICE NASR CITY, CAIRO. O. BOX 7608, NASR CITY, CAIRO, EGYPT1020-3397 1687-1634 E MEDITERR HEALTH J East Mediterr. Health J. MAR 2020 26 3 276 282 10.26719/emhj.19.030 http://dx.doi.org/10.26719/emhj.19.030 7 Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Health Care Sciences & Services; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health KX4CO 32281636 gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000521828100005

J Ugrakli, S; Ozdemir, M; Gulseren, YD; Findik, S Ugrakli, Selin; Ozdemir, Mehmet; Gulseren, Yasemin Derya; Findik, Siddika Prevalence and Genotype Distribution of High-risk Human Papilloma Virus Types Compared with Cervical CytologyMEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF INFECTION MICROBES AND ANTIMICROBIALS English Article HPV; screening; vaccine; cancer CANCER; WOMEN; INFECTION Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV) is a well-known causative pathogen of cervical cancer. The distribution of HPV prevalence and genotypes differ between regions. This study aimed to detect the prevalence of high-risk HPV (hrHPV) and genotype distribution among patients with cervical cytology. Materials and Methods: A total of 1,571 women aged 17-91 years who presented to the department of Gynecology and Obstetrics Outpatient Clinic of our hospital, between January 1, 2017, and

July 30, 2019, were included. Samples were collected for cytology and transported to the Medical Microbiology Laboratory for HPV deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) test. Cervical specimens were investigated for the presence of hrHPV and genotyping of HPV using a commercial kit (Nuclear Laser Medicine S.r.l., Milano, Italy) by real-time polymerase chain reaction. Simultaneously, cytological examination was performed using conventional (Papanicolaou) method and interpreted according to the Bethesda system. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Results: Of the 1,571 women with a mean age of 39.98 (+/- 10.17) years, HPV DNA was negative in 972 (61.9%) patients, while 599 (38.1%) patients were positive for hrHPV. No significant difference was found between age groups in terms of HPV positivity (p=0.18). The most common hrHPV types detected were HPV16 (28.5%), HPV68 (18.7%), HPV51 (15.5%), HPV39 (15.4%), and HPV31 (13.4%), in descending order. Single HPV infections were found in 61.4% (368/599), while infections with multiple HPV genotypes were detected in 38.6% (231/599) of all cases. Conclusion: This study indicated that HPV infection is more prevalent than expected among women living in the central part of Turkey. Additionally, the high prevalence of non-vaccinable genotypes should be considered a regional difference, and the use of this knowledge for guidance in the selection and development prophylactic vaccines may lead to successful broader prevention. [Ugrakli, Selin] Konya Directorate Publ Hlth, Publ Hlth Lab, Dept Microbiol, Konya, Turkey; [Ozdemir, Mehmet] Necmettin Erbakan Univ, Dept Med Microbiol, Div Med Virol, Meram Fac Med, Konya, Turkey; [Gulseren, Yasemin Derya] Minist Hlth, Div Med Virol, Balikesir Ataturk City Hosp, Clin Med Microbiol, Balikesir, Turkey; [Findik, Siddika] Necmettin Erbakan Univ, Dept Pathol, Meram Fac Med, Konya, Turkey Necmettin Erbakan University; Ministry of Health - Turkey;

Necmettin Erbakan UniversityUgrakli, S (corresponding author), Konya Directorate Publ Hlth, Publ Hlth Lab, Dept Microbiol, Konya, Turkey. dr.selinyumakci@gmail.com Özdemir, Mehmet/B-9092-2011 33 0 0 1 11

GALENOS YAYINCILIK FINDIKZADE MOLLA GURANI MAHALLESI KACAMAK SOKAK NO 21, FINDIKZADE, ISTANBUL 34093, TURKEY 2147-673X MEDITERR J INFECT M Mediterr. J. Infect.

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J Lindner, C; Mora, M; Farzam, P; Squarcia, M; Johansson, J; Weigel, UM; Halperin, I; Hanzu, FA; Durduran, T

Lindner, Claus; Mora, Mireia; Farzam, Parisa; Squarcia, Mattia; Johansson, Johannes; Weigel, Udo M.; Halperin, Irene; Hanzu, Felicia A.; Durduran, Turgut Diffuse Optical

Characterization of the Healthy Human Thyroid Tissue and Two Pathological Case Studies PLOS ONE English

Article FLOW DOPPLER

SONOGRAPHY; BLOOD-FLOW; CORRELATION SPECTROSCOPY; FEMALE BREAST; SCATTERING; BENIGN; DIFFERENTIATION; FLUORESCENCE; MANAGEMENT; DIAGNOSIS The in vivo optical and hemodynamic properties of the healthy (n = 22) and pathological (n = 2) human thyroid tissue were measured non-invasively using a custom time-resolved

spectroscopy (TRS) and diffuse correlation spectroscopy (DCS) system. Medical ultrasound was used to guide the placement of the hand-held hybrid optical probe. TRS measured the absorption and reduced scattering coefficients ($\mu(a)$, $\mu(s)'$) at three wavelengths (690, 785 and 830 nm) to derive total hemoglobin concentration (THC) and oxygen saturation (StO_2). DCS measured the microvascular blood flow index (BFI). Their dependencies on physiological and clinical parameters and positions along the thyroid were investigated and compared to the surrounding sternocleidomastoid muscle. The THC in the thyroid ranged from 131.9 μM to 144.8 μM , showing a 25-44% increase compared to the surrounding sternocleidomastoid muscle tissue. The blood flow was significantly higher in the thyroid ($BFI_{thyroid} = 16.0 \times 10^{-9}$ cm^2/s) compared to the muscle ($BFI_{muscle} = 7.8 \times 10^{-9}$ cm^2/s), while StO_2 showed a small (StO_2 , muscle = 63.8% to StO_2 , thyroid = 68.4%), yet significant difference. Two case studies with thyroid nodules underwent the same measurement protocol prior to thyroidectomy. Their THC and BFI reached values around 226.5 μM and 62.8×10^{-9} cm^2/s respectively showing a clear contrast to the nodule-free thyroid tissue as well as the general population. The initial characterization of the healthy and pathologic human thyroid tissue lays the ground work for the future investigation on the use of diffuse optics in thyroid cancer screening.

[Lindner, Claus; Farzam, Parisa; Johansson, Johannes; Weigel, Udo M.; Durduran, Turgut] Barcelona Inst Sci & Technol, ICFO Inst Ciències Foton, Barcelona, Spain; [Mora, Mireia; Halperin, Irene; Hanzu, Felicia A.] Hosp Clin Barcelona, Dept Endocrinol & Nutr, Barcelona, Spain; [Mora, Mireia; Halperin, Irene; Hanzu, Felicia A.] IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain; [Squarcia, Mattia] Hosp Clin Barcelona, Dept Radiol, Barcelona, Spain; [Weigel, Udo M.] Hemophoton SL, Mediterranean Technol Pk, Barcelona, Spain; [Durduran, Turgut] ICREA, Barcelona, Spain

Barcelona Institute of Science & Technology; Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya; Institut de Ciències Fotoniques (ICFO); University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; IDIBAPS; University of Barcelona; Hospital Clinic de Barcelona; ICREA Lindner, C (corresponding author), Barcelona Inst Sci & Technol, ICFO Inst Ciències Foton, Barcelona, Spain. claus.lindner@icfo.es Lindner, Claus/MFI-1971-2025; Mora, Mireia/R-6696-2018; Durduran, Turgut/N-7768-2015; Lindner, Claus/G-4601-2015 Halperin Rabinovich, Irene/0000-0003-3151-5990; Mora, Mireia/0000-0002-5887-5016; Durduran, Turgut/0000-0001-5838-1027; Johansson, Johannes/0000-0003-4910-0291; Lindner, Claus/0000-0002-9878-037X; Hanzu, Felicia Alexandra/0000-0002-2399-4023 Fundacio CELLEX Barcelona; Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (PHOTOSTROKE); "Severo Ochoa" Programme for Centres of Excellence in RD [SEV-2015-0522]; Obra social "la Caixa" Foundation (LlumMedBcn); Marie Curie IEF (FP7 MOBODICT); LASERLAB-EUROPE III (BIOPTICAL); ICREA Funding Source: Custom Fundacio CELLEX Barcelona(Foundation CELLEXSpanish Government); Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (PHOTOSTROKE); "Severo Ochoa" Programme for Centres of Excellence in RD; Obra social "la Caixa" Foundation (LlumMedBcn); Marie Curie IEF (FP7 MOBODICT)(Marie Curie ActionsEuropean Union (EU)); LASERLAB-EUROPE III (BIOPTICAL); ICREA(ICREA) This study acknowledges support from Fundacio CELLEX Barcelona, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (PHOTOSTROKE), the "Severo Ochoa" Programme for Centres of Excellence in R&D (SEV-2015-0522), the

Obra social "la Caixa" Foundation (LlumMedBcn), Marie Curie IEF (FP7 MOBODICT) and LASERLAB-EUROPE III (BIOPTICAL). Hemophotonics S.L. provided support in the form of salaries for author UW, but did not have any additional role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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Grossi, BL; Ashanna, B; Dusmatova, S; Thompson, T; Dawodu, DO;
Brim, H; Ashktorab, H Challa, Suryanarayana
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Lakshmi G.; Shayegh, Nader; Nair, Vaisakh K.; Littleton, Megan;
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Barclay; Dusmatova, Shahnoza; Thompson, Trae; Dawodu, Dideolu O.;
Brim, Hassan; Ashktorab, Hassan Predictors of
mortality in hospitalized African American COVID-19 patients with
cancer TRANSLATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH English

Article African Americans;
predictors; mortality; coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19);
cancers Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
manifest differently depending on patients' background and pre-
existing conditions. It remains unclear how African Americans with
cancer have been affected in comparison to those without. In this
study, we aim to identify demographic, clinical, and laboratory
markers associated with mortality in COVID-19 patients with
cancer. Methods: We reviewed all COVID-19 hospitalized patients'
records from Dec. 2019 to Oct. 2021 at Howard University Hospital.
Patients having a history of, or active, cancer were reviewed.
Clinical, treatment, lab test values, and pathological data were
extracted. Univariable and multivariable analyses were conducted
on the entire cohort as well as on cases and controls separately,
using SPSS software. Results: Out of 512 COVID-19 infected
patients, 49 had cancer, either active or history of cancer
(cases) and 463 COVID-19 were cancer-free (controls), allowing for
comparison. African American race was predominant in both cases
and controls, 83.7% and 66.7% respectively. Cancer patients were
older than non-cancer patients (mean age: 70.6 vs. 56.3 years) and
had an increased length of hospital stay (mean 13.9 vs. 9.4 days).
Mortality is significantly higher among cancer patients (n=10,
20.4%, P=0.03) compared to non-cancer COVID-19 patients (n=41,
8.9%). Among cancer patients, breast cancer was more prevalent in
females and prostate cancer in males (54% and 52%, respectively).
A comparison of patients with active vs. previous cancer showed no
significant difference in the clinical outcome, death vs.
discharge (P=0.34). A higher reduction in albumin level in cancer
cases, from the time of admission to day 5, was significantly
associated with death during the hospital stay compared to those

discharged (n=24, 49.0%, $P<0.001$). In and albumin (n=40, 8.6%, $P=0.02$) have shown an association with increased mortality. Conclusions: Albumin level has an inverse relationship with clinical outcomes among all COVID-19 infected cancer patients. Reduction in albumin level during the hospital stay, particularly in COVID-19 cancer patients should be considered as a predictor of mortality. Further research with a large cohort size is needed to verify and identify other predictors of outcomes in COVID-19 patients with cancer. [Challa, Suryanarayana Reddy; Singh, Gagan Paul; Chirumamilla, Lakshmi G.; Shayegh, Nader; Nair, Vaisakh K.; Littleton, Megan; Byer, Danae T.; Morrison, Nicole A.; Grossi, Brittany L.; Ashanna, Barclay; Dusmatova, Shahnoza; Thompson, Trae; Dawodu, Dideolu O.; Ashktorab, Hassan] Howard Univ, Dept Med, 2041 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20060 USA; [Challa, Suryanarayana Reddy; Singh, Gagan Paul; Chirumamilla, Lakshmi G.; Shayegh, Nader; Nair, Vaisakh K.; Littleton, Megan; Byer, Danae T.; Morrison, Nicole A.; Grossi, Brittany L.; Ashanna, Barclay; Dusmatova, Shahnoza; Thompson, Trae; Dawodu, Dideolu O.; Ashktorab, Hassan] Howard Univ, Coll Med, Canc Ctr, 2041 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20060 USA; [Oskrochi, Gholamreza] Amer Univ Middle East, Coll Engn & Technol, Egalia, Kuwait; [Brim, Hassan] Howard Univ, Dept Pathol, Washington, DC USA Howard University; Howard University; American University of the Middle East; Howard University Ashktorab, H (corresponding author), Howard Univ, Dept Med, 2041 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20060 USA.; Ashktorab, H (corresponding author), Howard Univ, Coll Med, Canc Ctr, 2041 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20060 USA. hashktorab@howard.edu
 Ashktorab, hassan/AAJ-2908-2020 NCI [1R01CA258519-01]; National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities of the National Institutes of Health [G12MD007597] NCI(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities of the National Institutes of Health Funding: This project was supported by the NCI, 1R01CA258519-01 and National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number G12MD007597. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. 19 0 0
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 J Kiecolt-Glaser, JK; Fagundes, CP; Andridge, R; Peng, J; Malarkey, WB; Habash, D; Belury, MA Kiecolt-Glaser, J. K.; Fagundes, C. P.; Andridge, R.; Peng, J.; Malarkey, W. B.; Habash, D.; Belury, M. A. Depression, daily stressors and inflammatory responses to high-fat meals: when stress overrides healthier food choicesMOLECULAR PSYCHIATRY
 English Article
 INTERCELLULAR-ADHESION MOLECULE-1; MEDITERRANEAN DIETARY PATTERN; TYPE-2 DIABETES-MELLITUS; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MIDDLE-AGED MEN; DORSOLATERAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-

GROUP LONDON MACMILLAN BUILDING, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW,
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J Fung, TT; Pan, A; Hou, T; Mozaffarian, D; Rexrode, KM;
Willett, WC; Hu, FB Fung, Teresa T.; Pan, An;
Hou, Tao; Mozaffarian, Dariush; Rexrode, Kathryn M.; Willett,
Walter C.; Hu, Frank B. Food quality score and the
risk of coronary artery disease: a prospective analysis in 3
cohorts AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION

English Article

cardiovascular; diet quality; coronary heart disease;
nutrition; diet MEDITERRANEAN DIET SCORE; ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY;
CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; HEART-DISEASE; FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE;
POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN; COLORECTAL-CANCER; NO ASSOCIATION; STYLE
DIET; ADHERENCE Background: Currently, there are few diet quality
assessment tools that are predictive of coronary artery disease
(CAD) risk that do not require nutrient analysis and substantial
time to administer in clinical settings. Objective: To inform the
development of such a tool, we prospectively examined the
association between a food-based diet quality score and risk of
CAD in 3 separate large US cohort studies. Design: Between 1984
and 2012, 71,415 women (aged 43-63 y in 1984), 42,945 men (aged
40-75 y in 1986), and 93,131 younger women (aged 27-44 y in 1991)
without a history of cardiovascular disease were followed up to 28
y. Diet was assessed ≤ 7 times by using repeated food-frequency
questionnaires. We computed the Food Quality Score (FQS) for each
individual based on food groups previously associated with less
weight gain. A higher score represented a healthier diet. The FQS
and CAD association was modeled with the Cox proportional hazard
model, controlling for potential confounders. We also compared the
magnitude of association with CAD for the FQS and other diet
quality scores. Results: We ascertained 6817 incident total CAD
events, with 4588 cases of nonfatal myocardial infarction and 2131
fatal CAD events. Comparing top to bottom deciles, pooled RRs of
the FQS were 0.61 (95% CI: 0.54, 0.69; P-trend < 0.001) for total
CAD. These associations were independent of established
cardiovascular disease risk factors including body weight,
physical activity, and smoking. The magnitude of the RR for 1 SD
of the FQS and CAD was generally similar to established diet
scores that require detailed nutrient analysis, including the
Alternate Healthy Eating Index-2010, the Dietary Approaches to
Stop Hypertension score, and the alternate Mediterranean diet
score. Conclusion: A higher food-based diet quality score was
associated with lower risk of CAD and was comparable with
established diet scores. [Fung, Teresa T.] Simmons Coll, Dept
Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Fung, Teresa T.; Willett, Walter C.;
Hu, Frank B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA
USA; [Hou, Tao; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept
Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Pan, An] Huazhong Univ Sci & Technol,
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Publ Hlth, Tongji Med Coll, Wuhan, Peoples R China; [Mozaffarian,

Dariusz] Tufts Univ, Friedman Sch Nutr Sci & Policy, Boston, MA 02111 USA; [Rexrode, Kathryn M.] Harvard Med Sch, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Div Prevent Med, Boston, MA USA; [Willett, Walter C.; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard Med Sch, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Channing Div Network Med, Dept Med, Boston, MA USA Simmons University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Huazhong University of Science & Technology; Tufts University; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard Medical School Fung, TT (corresponding author), Simmons Coll, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Fung, TT (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA USA. fung@simmons.edu Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Rexrode, Kathryn/I-1177-2018; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013; Pan, An/C-5572-2011 Pan, An/0000-0002-1089-7945; Rexrode, Kathryn/0000-0003-3387-8429; Fung, Teresa/0000-0002-0159-482X NIH [UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA167552, HL60712, P01 CA87969, P01 CA055075, RO1 HL034594, HL088521, RO1 HL35464, RO1 CA176726] NIH (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) Supported by research grants UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA167552, HL60712, P01 CA87969, P01 CA055075, RO1 HL034594, HL088521, RO1 HL35464, and RO1 CA176726 from the NIH. 48

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J Ashktorab, H; Brim, H; Al-Riyami, M; Date, A; Al-Mawaly, K; Kashoub, M; Al-Mjeni, R; Smoot, DT; AL-Moundhri, M; Al-Hashemi, S; Ganguly, SS; Raeburn, S Ashktorab, Hassan; Brim, Hassan; Al-Riyami, Marwa; Date, Anand; Al-Mawaly, Kamla; Kashoub, Masoud; Al-Mjeni, Rayhaneh; Smoot, Duane T.; AL-Moundhri, Mansoor; Al-Hashemi, Suleiman; Ganguly, Shyam S.; Raeburn, Sandy

Sporadic colon cancer: Mismatch repair immunohistochemistry and microsatellite instability in omani subjects DIGESTIVE DISEASES AND SCIENCES English Article MSI; p16; MSP; CRC; Oman UNSTABLE COLORECTAL-CANCER; HMLH1 PROMOTER; CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES; AFRICAN-AMERICANS; DNA METHYLATION; CELL-LINES; HYPERMETHYLATION; 5-FLUOROURACIL; CARCINOMA; MUTATION

Background Colorectal carcinoma (CRC) is the most common gastrointestinal malignancy in the world, and there are suggestions of a particularly high incidence in the Middle East, including those of African origin. Defects in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) systems are involved in the carcinogenesis of both sporadic and inherited human cancers. We assessed colonic cancers in an attempt to identify tumors with DNA MMR deficiency and microsatellite instability (MSI). Additionally, we tested the ability of cell cycle regulator p16 that effects cell proliferation and can be abrogated by hypermethylation of the promoter region. Methods We reviewed the charts of 756 patients who were referred to the Oman major colonoscopy unit of the Sultan

Qaboos University Hospital and Royal Hospital from the years 2000 to 2004. Colon cancer tissue was assayed using immunohistochemistry for expression of hMLH1 and hMSH2, and a panel of five pairs of microsatellite primers (NR21, NR22, NR24, BAT25, and BAT26) for MSI-H analysis and additional dinucleotide markers (D17S250, D5S346, and D2S123) used for MSI-L. The expression status of MMR genes and MSI was correlated with cancer stage, location, and histology. A total of 49 tumors were analyzed for histopathology, MSI, and hMLH1/hMSH2 protein expression analysis. The methylation status of the p16 promoter was determined by methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Results The mean age for the carcinomas was 52.2 years and 53% of the patients were male. The majority of the tumors were left-sided. The information currently available indicates that there is an incidence of 4.7% colon cancer (49/1036) and 12.1% (126/1290) colon adenoma among the cases who underwent colonoscopy at these centers. The rate of MSI-H was 12.2% (n = 6), which appears to be the same as previously reported in literature. Eight of 49 tumors (16.3%) were MMR defective by IHC. Defects in the mismatch repair genes hMLH1 and hMSH2 were found in four (66.7%) and two (33.3%) of CRCs MSI-H cases, respectively. Defects in hMLH1 expression in tumors were commonly associated with moderate differentiation. The p16 promoter was methylated in 4% of tumors. Conclusion This is the first genetic study of CRC in this region of the world to demonstrate the incidence of MSI, p16 methylation, and hMLH1 and MSH2 expression in the Omani population. In addition, a relatively high frequency of CRC in younger age groups was noted, which is an important observation. The left-sided preponderance of MMR defective tumors was mostly associated with hMLH1, and with possible loss of hMSH2 expression, an observation that differs from studies on other populations. In conclusion, although the overall rate of CRC is unknown in this region, the frequency of MSI in CRC in this region appears to be the same as in Caucasians in the USA. [Ashktorab, Hassan] Howard Univ, Coll Med, Dept Med, Washington, DC 20060 USA; Howard Univ, Coll Med, Ctr Canc, Washington, DC 20060 USA; [Smoot, Duane T.] Howard Univ, Dept Pathol, Washington, DC 20060 USA; [Al-Riyami, Marwa; Date, Anand; Al-Mawaly, Kamla; Kashoub, Masoud; Al-Mjeni, Rayhaneh; AL-Moundhri, Mansoor; Al-Hashemi, Suleiman; Ganguly, Shyam S.; Raeburn, Sandy] Sultan Qaboos Univ, Coll Med, Muscat, Oman

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to patient materials and records, and provision of the laboratory facility. Authors' contributions: HA, SR, and MA designed the project; HB, KA, RA, and MA performed the MSI, IHC, and validation experiments; SSG performed the statistical analysis and consensus sequence matching; AD and MA performed the pathology section of the study for the stage of the tumor end microdissection; HA, DTS, and MK reviewed and contributed to the discussion of the genetic data. All authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript and have read and approved its revised and final drafts. 38

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J Sotos-Prieto, M; Mattei, J; Cook, NR; Hu, FB; Willett, WC;
Chiuve, SE; Rimm, EB; Sesso, HD Sotos-Prieto,
Mercedes; Mattei, Josiemer; Cook, Nancy R.; Hu, Frank B.; Willett,
Walter C.; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Rimm, Eric B.; Sesso, Howard D.

Association Between a 20-Year Cardiovascular
Disease Risk Score Based on Modifiable Lifestyles and Total and
Cause-Specific Mortality Among US Men and Women JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION English Article

cohort study; lifestyle; mortality;
prevention; risk score CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; PRIMARY PREVENTION;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; BLOOD-PRESSURE; YOUNG-
ADULTS; STROKE; REPRODUCIBILITY; ADHERENCE; VALIDITY

Background-The previously validated Healthy Heart Score effectively predicted the 20-year risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD). We examine whether the Healthy Heart Score may extend to an association with total and cause-specific mortality. Methods and results-The prospective cohort study investigated 58 319 women (mean age 50.2 years) in the Nurses' Health Study (1984-2010) and 29 854 in men (mean age 52.7 years) in the Health Professionals' Follow-up Study (1986-2010) free of cancer and CVD at baseline. The Healthy Heart Score included baseline current smoking; high body mass index; low physical activity; no or excessive alcohol intake; low intake of fruits and vegetables, cereal fiber, or nuts; and high intake of sugar-sweetened beverages or red/processed meats. There were 19 122 total deaths. Compared with participants in the first quintile of the Healthy Heart Score (lowest CVD risk), participants in the fifth quintile (highest CVD risk) had a pooled hazard ratio of 2.26 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.53-3.33) for total mortality; 2.85 (95% CI, 1.92-4.23) for CVD mortality, and 2.14 (95% CI, 1.56-2.95) for cancer mortality. Participants in the fifth versus the first quintile also had significantly greater risk of death due to coronary heart disease (3.37; 95% CI, 2.16-5.25), stroke (1.75; 95% CI, 1.02-2.99), lung cancer (6.04; 95% CI, 2.78-13.13), breast cancer (1.45; 95% CI, 1.14-1.86), and colon cancer (1.51; 95% CI, 1.18-1.93). Conclusions-The Healthy Heart Score, composed of 9 self-reported, modifiable lifestyle predictors of CVD, is a potentially useful tool for the counseling of healthy lifestyles that was strongly associated with greater risk of all-cause, CVD, and cancer mortality. [Sotos-Prieto, Mercedes] Ohio Univ, Sch

Appl Hlth Sci & Wellness, Athens, OH 45701 USA; [Sotos-Prieto, Mercedes; Mattei, Josiemer; Hu, Frank B.; Willett, Walter C.; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Rimm, Eric B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Sotos-Prieto, Mercedes] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Environm Hlth, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Cook, Nancy R.; Hu, Frank B.; Willett, Walter C.; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Rimm, Eric B.; Sesso, Howard D.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Hu, Frank B.; Willett, Walter C.; Rimm, Eric B.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Channing Div Network Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Cook, Nancy R.; Chiuve, Stephanie E.; Sesso, Howard D.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Div Prevent Med, 75 Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA; Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA USA University System of Ohio; Ohio University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School Sotos-Prieto, M; Sesso, HD (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Sotos-Prieto, M; Sesso, HD (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Environm Hlth, 665 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Sotos-Prieto, M; Sesso, HD (corresponding author), Ohio Univ, Dept Food & Nutr Sci, Athens, OH 45701 USA. msotosp@hsph.harvard.edu; hsesso@bwh.harvard.edu Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Cook, Nancy/AGV-1570-2022; PRIETO, MERCEDES/F-9180-2013; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013 Sotos-Prieto, Mercedes/0000-0001-9127-2586; Chiuve, Stephanie/0000-0002-3524-8917 National Institutes of Health [UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA167552, HL60712, P01 CA87969, P01 CA55075, R01 HL034594, R01 HL088521, R01 HL35464] National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA) The study was supported by research grants UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA167552, HL60712, P01 CA87969, P01 CA55075, R01 HL034594, R01 HL088521, and R01 HL35464 from the National Institutes of Health. 35 13 13 0 11 WILEY HOBOKEN 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 2047-9980 J AM HEART ASSOC J. Am. Heart Assoc. NOV 6 2018 7 21 e010052 10.1161/JAHA.118.010052 http://dx.doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.118.010052 11 Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Cardiovascular System & Cardiology HD8QN 30373451 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000452823800040 J Aboomar, NM; Essam, O; Hassan, A; Bassiouny, AR; Arafa, RK Aboomar, Nourhan M.; Essam, Omar; Hassan, Afnan; Bassiouny, Ahmad R.; Arafa, Reem K. Exploring a repurposed candidate with dual hIDO1/hTDO2 inhibitory potential for anticancer efficacy identified through pharmacophore-based virtual screening and in vitro evaluation SCIENTIFIC REPORTS English Article Human Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (hIDO1); Human Tryptophan 2,3-Dioxygenase 2 (hTDO2); Dual inhibitors; Cell cycle arrest; Pitavastatin; Drug repurposing INDOLEAMINE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE; CANCER; PITAVASTATIN; DERIVATIVES; DISCOVERY;

BINDING; STAT3; TDO; IDO Discovering effective anti-cancer agents poses a formidable challenge given the limited efficacy of current therapeutic modalities against various cancer types due to intrinsic resistance mechanisms. Cancer immunochemotherapy is an alternative strategy for breast cancer treatment and overcoming cancer resistance. Human Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (hIDO1) and human Tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase 2 (hTDO2) play pivotal roles in tryptophan metabolism, leading to the generation of kynurenine and other bioactive metabolites. This process facilitates the de novo synthesis of Nicotinamide Dinucleotide (NAD), promoting cancer resistance. This study identified a new dual hIDO1/hTDO2 inhibitor using a drug repurposing strategy of FDA-approved drugs. Herein, we delineate the development of a ligand-based pharmacophore model based on a training set of 12 compounds with reported hIDO1/hTDO2 inhibitory activity. We conducted a pharmacophore search followed by high-throughput virtual screening of 2568 FDA-approved drugs against both enzymes, resulting in ten hits, four of them with high potential of dual inhibitory activity. For further in silico and in vitro biological investigation, the anti-hypercholesterolemic drug Pitavastatin deemed the drug of choice in this study. Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations demonstrated that Pitavastatin forms stable complexes with both hIDO1 and hTDO2 receptors, providing a structural basis for its potential therapeutic efficacy. At nanomolar (nM) concentration, it exhibited remarkable in vitro enzyme inhibitory activity against both examined enzymes. Additionally, Pitavastatin demonstrated potent cytotoxic activity against BT-549, MCF-7, and HepG2 cell lines (IC₅₀ = 16.82, 9.52, and 1.84 μ M, respectively). Its anticancer activity was primarily due to the induction of G1/S phase arrest as discovered through cell cycle analysis of HepG2 cancer cells. Ultimately, treating HepG2 cancer cells with Pitavastatin affected significant activation of caspase-3 accompanied by down-regulation of cellular apoptotic biomarkers such as IDO, TDO, STAT3, P21, P27, IL-6, and AhR. [Aboomar, Nourhan M.; Essam, Omar; Hassan, Afnan; Arafa, Reem K.] Zewail City Sci & Technol, Drug Design & Discovery Lab, Ahmed Zewail Rd, Giza 12578, Egypt; [Aboomar, Nourhan M.; Essam, Omar; Hassan, Afnan; Arafa, Reem K.] Univ Sci & Technol, Biomed Sci Program, Zewail City Sci & Technol, Cairo 12578, Egypt; [Hassan, Afnan] Alexandria Univ, Euro Mediterranean Master Neurosci & Biotechnol Pr, Alexandria 21511, Egypt; [Bassiouny, Ahmad R.] Alexandria Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biochem, Alexandria 21511, Egypt Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Zewail City of Science & Technology; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Zewail City of Science & Technology; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Alexandria University Arafa, RK (corresponding author), Zewail City Sci & Technol, Drug Design & Discovery Lab, Ahmed Zewail Rd, Giza 12578, Egypt.; Arafa, RK (corresponding author), Univ Sci & Technol, Biomed Sci Program, Zewail City Sci & Technol, Cairo 12578, Egypt.

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Aboomar, Nourhan M./0009-0006-8544-7777 Academy of Scientific Research and Technology [2022/2023]; ASRT Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research & Technology (ASRT)); ASRT(Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research & Technology (ASRT)) NMA and OE wish to acknowledge ASRT for partial funding of this project through the Bedayaty project-funding scheme 2022/2023.

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 S Newmark, HL Bradlow, HL; Fishman, J; Osborne, MP
 Newmark, HL Squalene, olive oil, and cancer risk -
 Review and hypothesis CANCER PREVENTION: NOVEL NUTRIENT AND
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 Irving Weinstein Fdn DIETARY-FAT; BREAST-CANCER;
 MAMMARY TUMORIGENESIS; MEVALONATE PATHWAY; COLON-CANCER; RAS;
 CARCINOGENESIS; PROTEIN; TUMORS; RATS Epidemiologic studies of
 breast and pancreatic cancer in several Mediterranean populations
 have demonstrated that increased dietary intake of olive oil is
 associated with a small decreased risk, or no increased risk, of
 cancer, despite a high overall lipid intake. Experimental animal
 models in high dietary fat and cancer also indicate that olive oil
 either has no effect, or a protective effect, on the prevention of
 a variety of chemically induced tumors. As a working hypothesis,
 it is proposed that the high squalene content of olive oil, as
 compared to other human foods, is a major factor in the cancer-
 risk reducing effect of olive oil. Experiments in animal models
 suggest a tumor-inhibiting role for squalene. A mechanism is
 proposed for the tumor-inhibitory activity of squalene based on
 its known strong inhibitory activity of HMG-COA reductase
 catalytic activity in vivo, thus reducing farnesyl pyrophosphate
 (FPP) availability for "prenylation" of ras oncogene, which
 relocates this oncogene to cell membranes and is required for the
 signal-transducing function of ras. Reduction of mutated ras
 oncogene activation may be useful in breast and Colon Cancer and
 may be particularly applicable to pancreatic cancers that are
 strongly associated with ras oncogenes. Rutgers State Univ, Coll
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J Franco-Martínez, L; Gelemanovic, A; Horvatic, A; Contreras-Aguilar, MD; Dabrowski, R; Mrljak, V; Cerón, JJ; Martínez-Subiela, S; Tvarijonaviciute, A Franco-Martínez, Lorena; Gelemanovic, Andrea; Horvatic, Anita; Dolores Contreras-Aguilar, Maria; Dabrowski, Roman; Mrljak, Vladimir; Joaquin Ceron, Jose; Martínez-Subiela, Silvia; Tvarijonaviciute, Asta

Changes in Serum and Salivary Proteins in Canine Mammary Tumors ANIMALS English Article

biomarker; cancer; canine mammary tumors; dog; proteomics; saliva; serum C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; HUMAN TISSUE KALLIKREINS; PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS; S100A4 P9KA; BREAST; DOGS; OVARIAN; BIOMARKERS; METASTASIS; EXPRESSION Simple Summary The present study describes for the first time the differences in the serum and saliva proteomes between healthy bitches and bitches with mammary tumors using a high-throughput proteomic approach. More than 1000 proteins were identified and 35 in serum and 49 in saliva were significantly modulated. Additionally, their related pathways were discussed in order to improve understanding of the pathophysiology of the disease and one protein, serum albumin, was further validated. The results of the present study could be a source of potential biomarkers for canine mammary tumors in saliva and serum and increase the knowledge on the pathophysiology of the disease. Abstract The aim of this study was to evaluate changes in serum and saliva proteomes in canine mammary tumors (CMT) using a high-throughput quantitative proteomic analysis in order to potentially discover possible biomarkers of this disease. Proteomes of paired serum and saliva samples from healthy controls (HC group, n = 5) and bitches with CMT (CMT group, n = 5) were analysed using a Tandem Mass Tags-based approach. Twenty-five dogs were used to validate serum albumin as a candidate biomarker in an independent sample set. The proteomic analysis quantified 379 and 730 proteins in serum and saliva, respectively. Of those, 35 proteins in serum and 49 in saliva were differentially represented. The verification of albumin in serum was in concordance with the proteomic data, showing lower levels in CMT when compared to the HC group. Some of the modulated proteins found in the present study such as haptoglobin or S100A4 have been related to CMT or human breast cancer previously, while others such as kallikrein-1 and immunoglobulin gamma-heavy chains A and D are described here for the first time. Our results indicate that saliva and serum proteomes can reflect physiopathological changes that occur in CMT in dogs and can be a potential source of biomarkers of the disease. [Franco-Martínez, Lorena; Dolores Contreras-Aguilar, Maria; Joaquin Ceron, Jose; Martínez-Subiela, Silvia; Tvarijonaviciute, Asta] Univ Murcia, Interdisciplinary Lab Clin Pathol, Interlab UMU, Murcia 30100, Spain; [Gelemanovic, Andrea] Mediterranean Inst Life Sci MedILS, Split 21000, Croatia; [Horvatic, Anita; Mrljak, Vladimir] Univ Zagreb, Fac Vet Med, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb 10000, Croatia; [Dabrowski, Roman] Univ Life Sci Lublin, Dept & Clin Anim Reprod, Fac Vet Med, 30 Gleboka St, PL-20612 Lublin, Poland University of Murcia; University of Zagreb; University of Life Sciences in Lublin Martínez-Subiela, S (corresponding author), Univ Murcia, Interdisciplinary Lab Clin Pathol, Interlab UMU, Murcia 30100, Spain.

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 silviam@um.es; asta@um.es Dabrowski, Roman/ABG-1955-2020;
 Horvatic, Anita/M-8933-2019; Contreras-Aguilar, María/AAG-6239-
 2019; Gelemanović, Andrea/AAV-7338-2021; Gelemanovic, Andrea/F-
 7218-2017; Tvariionaviciute, Asta/U-4303-2017; Martinez-Subiela,
 Silvia/H-5719-2015; Ceron, Jose/H-9043-2015 Dabrowski,
 Roman/0000-0003-0521-1563; Gelemanovic, Andrea/0000-0001-9195-
 646X; Tvariionaviciute, Asta/0000-0002-5323-5001; Martinez-
 Subiela, Silvia/0000-0002-1524-1558; Franco Martinez, Lorena/0000-
 0003-3375-4274; Ceron, Jose/0000-0002-8654-1793; Horvatic,
 Anita/0000-0001-9625-1450; Contreras-Aguilar, Maria Dolores/0000-
 0003-2898-0410 University of Murcia, Spain; "Ministerio de
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 J Akkulak, M; Evin, E; Durukan, O; Celebioglu, HU; Adali, O
 Akkulak, Merve; Evin, Emre; Durukan, Ozlem;
 Celebioglu, Hasan Ufuk; Adali, Orhan Modulation of
 Caco-2 Colon Cancer Cell Viability and CYP2W1 Gene Expression by
 Hesperidin-treated Lactacaseibacillus rhamnosus GG (LGG) Cell-free
 Supernatants ANTI-CANCER AGENTS IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY
 English Article
 Colon cancer; hesperidin; Lactacaseibacillus rhamnosus GG;
 cell-free supernatant; probiotics; CYP2W1 CYTOCHROME-P450
 ENZYMES; COLORECTAL-CANCER; GUT MICROBIOTA; ANTIOXIDANT;
 INHIBITORS; BACTERIA; TUMORSBackground and Objective: Ensuring
 colon homeostasis is of significant influence on colon cancer and
 delicate balance is maintained by a healthy human gut microbiota.
 Probiotics can modulate the diversity of the gut microbiome and
 prevent colon cancer. Metabolites/byproducts generated by
 microbial metabolism significantly impact the healthy colonic

environment. Hesperidin is a polyphenolic plant compound well known for its anticancer properties. However, low bioavailability of hesperidin after digestion impedes its effectiveness. CYP2W1 is a newly discovered oncofetal gene with an unknown function. CYP2W1 gene expression peaks during embryonic development and is suddenly silenced immediately after birth. Only in the case of some types of cancer, particularly colorectal and hepatocellular carcinomas, this gene is reactivated and its expression is correlated with the severity of the disease. This study aimed to investigate the effects of hesperidin-treated *Lactocaseibacillus rhamnosus* GG (LGG) cell-free supernatants on CaCo2 colon cancer cell viability and CYP2W1 gene expression. Methods: Alamar Blue cell viability assay was used to investigate the cytotoxic effect of cell-free supernatant of LGG grown in the presence of hesperidin on CaCo2 cells. To observe the effect of cell-free supernatants of LGG on the expression of CYP2W1 gene, qRT-PCR was performed. Results: Five times diluted hesperidin treated cell-free supernatant (CFS) concentration considerably reduced CaCo2 colon cancer cell viability. Furthermore, CYP2W1 gene expression was similarly reduced following CFS treatments and nearly silenced under probiotic bacteria CFS treatment. Conclusion: The CYP2W1 gene expression was strongly reduced by cell-free supernatants derived from LGG culture, with or without hesperidin. This suggests that the suppression may be due to bacterial byproducts rather than hesperidin. Therefore, the CYP2W1 gene in the case of deregulation of these metabolites may cause CYP2W1-related colon cancer cell proliferation. [Akkulak, Merve; Evin, Emre; Durukan, Ozlem; Adali, Orhan] Middle East Tech Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkiye; [Celebioglu, Hasan Ufuk] Bartın Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biotechnol, TR-74100 Bartın, Turkiye Middle East Technical University; Bartın University Adali, O (corresponding author), Middle East Tech Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol Sci, TR-06800 Ankara, Turkiye. bioorhan@metu.edu.tr Akkulak, Merve/AAZ-7025-2020; Celebioglu, Hasan/H-3004-2015 Akkulak, Merve/0000-0003-2834-7682; Celebioglu, Hasan Ufuk/0000-0001-7207-2730; DURUKAN, Ozlem/0000-0002-5714-7762; ADALI, ORHAN/0000-0001-8484-1146

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J Harmon, BE; Boushey, CJ; Shvetsov, YB; Ettienne, R; Reedy, J; Wilkens, LR; Le Marchand, L; Henderson, BE; Kolonel, LN

Harmon, Brook E.; Boushey, Carol J.; Shvetsov, Yurii B.; Ettienne, Reynolette; Reedy, Jill; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Le Marchand, Loic; Henderson, Brian E.; Kolonel, Laurence N.

Associations of key diet-quality indexes with mortality in the Multiethnic Cohort: the Dietary Patterns Methods Project AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION

English Article dietary

indexes; epidemiology; multiethnic; risk factors; survival

CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASE; GUIDELINES-FOR-AMERICANS; ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; COLORECTAL-CANCER; ELDERLY-PEOPLE; BLOOD-PRESSURE; UNITED-STATES

Background: Healthy dietary patterns have been linked positively with health and longevity. However, prospective studies in diverse populations in the United States addressing dietary patterns and mortality are limited. Objective: We assessed the ability of the following 4 diet-quality indexes [the Healthy Eating Index-2010 (HEI-2010), the Alternative HEI-2010 (AHEI-2010), the alternate Mediterranean diet score (aMED), and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH)] to predict the reduction in risk of mortality from all causes, cardiovascular disease (CVD), and cancer. Design: White, African American, Native Hawaiian, Japanese American, and Latino adults (n = 215,782) from the Multiethnic Cohort completed a quantitative food-frequency questionnaire. Scores for each dietary index were computed and divided into quintiles for men and women. Mortality was documented over 13-18 y of follow-up. HRs and 95% CIs were computed by using adjusted Cox models. Results: High HEI-2010, AHEI-2010, aMED, and DASH scores were all inversely associated with risk of mortality from all causes, CVD, and cancer in both men and women (P-trend < 0.0001 for all models). For men, the HEI-2010 was consistently associated with a reduction in risk of mortality for all causes (HR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.71, 0.79), CVD (HR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.69, 0.81), and cancer (HR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.70, 0.83) when lowest and highest quintiles were compared. In women, the AHEI and aMED showed large reductions for all-cause mortality (HR: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.74, 0.82), the AHEI showed large reductions for CVD (HR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.69, 0.83), and the aMED showed large reductions for cancer (HR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.76, 0.92). Conclusion: These results, in a US multiethnic population, suggest that consuming a dietary pattern that achieves a high diet-quality index score is associated with lower risk of mortality from all causes, CVD, and cancer in adult men and women. [Harmon, Brook E.; Boushey, Carol J.; Shvetsov, Yurii B.; Ettienne, Reynolette; Wilkens, Lynne R.; Le Marchand, Loic; Kolonel, Laurence N.] Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Program Epidemiol, Honolulu, HI 96813 USA; [Reedy, Jill] NCI, Div Canc Control & Populat Sci, NIH, Dept Hlth & Human Serv, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Henderson, Brian E.] Univ So Calif, Los Angeles, CA USA Cancer Research Center of Hawaii; University of Hawaii System; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences; University of Southern California Boushey, CJ (corresponding author), Univ Hawaii, Ctr Canc, Program Epidemiol, 701 Ilalo St, Room 525, Honolulu, HI 96813 USA.

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National Cancer Institute (NCI) [HHSN261201200423P]; NIH/NCI [P30 CA071789, 4R37 CA 54281]; [R25 CA 90956] National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); NIH/NCI (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); Supported by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) (HHSN261201200423P) and in part by the NIH/NCI (P30 CA071789). The Multiethnic Cohort Study is supported by the NIH/NCI (4R37 CA 54281). BE Harmon and RE were recipients of the postdoctoral fellowship R25 CA 90956.

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J Linseisen, J; Kesse, E; Slimani, N; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB;
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Stattin, P; Welch, AA; Spencer, EA; Overvad, K; Tjonneland, A;
Clavel-Chapelon, F; Miller, AB; Klipstein-Grobusch, K; Lagiou, P;
Kalapothaki, V; Masala, G; Giurdanella, MC; Norat, T; Riboli, E

Linseisen, J; Kesse, E; Slimani, N; Bueno-
de-Mesquita, HB; Ocké, MC; Skeie, G; Kumle, M; Iraeta, MD; Gómez,
PM; Janzon, L; Stattin, P; Welch, AA; Spencer, EA; Overvad, K;
Tjonneland, A; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Miller, AB; Klipstein-Grobusch,
K; Lagiou, P; Kalapothaki, V; Masala, G; Giurdanella, MC; Norat,
T; Riboli, E

Meat consumption in the European
Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)
cohorts:: results 24-hour dietary recalls PUBLIC HEALTH
NUTRITION English Article

EPIC study; diet; meat; processed meat; 24-hour
dietary recall; Europe COLORECTAL-CANCER; RED MEAT; FOOD;
NUTRIENTS; TRENDS; HABITS; RISK; COUNTRIES; INTERVIEW; AUSTRALIA

Objective: To evaluate meat intake patterns in the European
Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)
cohorts. Design and setting: 24-Hour dietary recalls were assessed
within the framework of a prospective cohort study in 27 centres
across 10 European countries by means of standardised computer-
assisted interviews. Subjects: In total, 22 924 women and 13 031
men aged 35-74 years. Results: Mean total meat intake was lowest
in the 'health-conscious' cohort in the UK (15 and 21 g day⁻¹) in
women and men, respectively) and highest in the north of Spain,
especially in San Sebastian (124 and 234 g day⁻¹), respectively).
In the southern Spanish centres and in Naples (Italy), meat
consumption was distinctly lower than in the north of these
countries. Central and northern European centres/countries showed
rather similar meat consumption patterns, except for the British
and French cohorts. Differences in the intake of meat sub-groups
(e.g. red meat, processed meat) across EPIC were even higher than
found for total meat intake. With a few exceptions, the
Mediterranean EPIC centres revealed a higher proportion of
beef/veal and poultry and less pork or processed meat than
observed in central or northern European centres. The highest
sausage consumption was observed for the German EPIC participants,
followed by the Norwegians, Swedish, Danish and Dutch.
Conclusions: The results demonstrate distinct differences in meat
consumption patterns between EPIC centres across Europe. This is
an important prerequisite for obtaining further insight into the
relationship between meat intake and the development of chronic
diseases. Tech Univ Munich, Unit Human Nutr & Canc Prevent, D-
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J Speeckaert, R; Brochez, L; Lambert, J; van Geel, N;
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Delanghe, JR Speeckaert, R.; Brochez, L.;
Lambert, J.; van Geel, N.; Speeckaert, M. M.; Claeys, L.;
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The haptoglobin phenotype influences the risk of cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma in kidney transplant patients JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY

English Article

HUMAN-PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION; PREMALIGNANT SKIN-LESIONS;

EPIDERMODYSPLASIA-VERrucIFORMIS; CERVICAL-CANCER; FREE HEMOGLOBIN;
RECIPIENTS; POLYMORPHISM; INDIVIDUALS; ASSOCIATION; MULTICENTER

Background Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the most frequent skin cancer after organ transplantation. Currently, the pre-identification of transplant patients at increased risk for non-melanoma skin cancer remains difficult. Objective To investigate the Hp polymorphism as a marker for the identification of a subset of patients with an increased susceptibility to develop SCC/Bowen's disease. Methods Haptoglobin phenotyping was performed with haemoglobin-supplemented starch gel electrophoresis in 300 kidney transplant patients. High-performance gel permeation chromatography was used in case of low serum haptoglobin concentration. Results Cox regression analysis (adjusted for age, gender and Mediterranean origin) showed a significant association of the Hp 1-1 phenotype with a higher risk of SCC/Bowen's disease ($P = 0.035$) and multiple primary SCCs ($P = 0.002$). No significant difference between the Hp phenotypes was found for the development of Bowen's disease and SCCs in the first 10 years following renal transplantation. However, after a follow-up of >10 years, a significant association between the Hp 1-1 phenotype and the occurrence of Bowen's disease and SCC was reported ($P = 0.002$ and $P = 0.001$ respectively). Conclusions This study shows an increased risk for the development of (multiple) SCCs in kidney transplant patients with the Hp 1-1 phenotype. This finding points to the role of Hp 1-1 phenotype as an important predictor in identifying a subset of patients with an increased need for preventive measures and is in agreement with the decreased anti-inflammatory capacity of this phenotype. [Speeckaert, M. M.; Claeys, L.; Delanghe, J. R.] Univ Hosp, Dept Clin Chem, Ghent, Belgium; [Speeckaert, R.; Brochez, L.; Lambert, J.; van Geel, N.] Univ Hosp, Dept Dermatol, Ghent, Belgium; [Langlois, M.; Van Laer, C.] Acad Hosp St Jan, Dept Clin Chem, Brugge, Belgium; [Peeters, P.] Univ Hosp, Dept Nephrol, Ghent, Belgium Ghent University; Ghent University Hospital; Ghent University; Ghent University Hospital; Ghent University; Ghent University Hospital Delanghe, JR (corresponding author), Univ Hosp, Dept Clin Chem, Ghent, Belgium.

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2023; Lambert, Jo/AAG-4880-2021 Lambert, Jo/0000-0001-5303-9310
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J Nikolovski, D; Jeremic, M; Paunovic, J; Vucevic, D;
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Pantic, I Nikolovski, Dubravka; Jeremic, Marta;
Paunovic, Jovana; Vucevic, Danijela; Radosavljevic, Tatjana;
Radojevic-Skodric, Sanja; Rakocovic, Rastko; Nesic, Dejan; Pantic,
Igor

APPLICATION OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN
CONTEMPORARY EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY AND CELL BIOLOGY RESEARCH
REVIEWS ON ADVANCED MATERIALS SCIENCE English
Article DRUG-DELIVERY;
OXIDATIVE STRESS; BREAST-CANCER; SILVER NANOPARTICLES; DAMAGE;
RATS; SYSTEM; MRI Recent findings have suggested that iron

oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) have some exceptional chemical characteristics which make them useful in both experimental physiology and cell biology research. These nanoparticles might be applied as drug delivery systems for anti-cancer and other medications. Also, IONPs might be a valuable part of many novel bioassays in various fundamental medical fields. In recent years, several studies have indicated that IONPs may have certain cytotoxic and genotoxic potential in living systems. During in vitro conditions, IONPs might induce generation of reactive oxygen species and cause oxidative stress in some cell populations. The toxicity of IONPs is not yet fully understood, and additional research is needed to confirm if IONPs have detrimental effects on human health. This short article focuses on the recent developments and trends in the fields of nanomedicine and nanobiology regarding iron oxide nanomaterials and their application in fundamental medical disciplines such as experimental physiology. We discuss our previously published works on structural effects of IONPs and other metallic nanoparticles on cell nucleus in in vitro conditions. We also describe our recent findings regarding the impact of IONPs on certain biophysical properties of subcellular components. [Nikolovski, Dubravka] Inst Publ Hlth Pancevo, Pasterova 2, RS-26000 Pancevo, Serbia; [Jeremic, Marta; Nesic, Dejan; Pantic, Igor] Univ Belgrade, Fac Med, Inst Med Physiol, Visegradska 26-2, RS-11129 Belgrade, Serbia; [Paunovic, Jovana; Vucevic, Danijela; Radosavljevic, Tatjana] Univ Belgrade, Fac Med, Inst Pathol Physiol, Dr Subotica 9, RS-11129 Belgrade, Serbia; [Radojevic-Skodric, Sanja] Univ Belgrade, Fac Med, Inst Pathol, Dr Subotica 1, Belgrade 11000, Serbia; [Rakocevic, Rastko] Rutgers State Univ, Rutgers New Jersey Med Sch, Newark, NJ USA; [Pantic, Igor] Univ Haifa, 199 Abba Hushi Blvd Mt Carmel, IL-3498838 Haifa, Israel University of Belgrade; University of Belgrade; University of Belgrade; Rutgers University System; Rutgers University Newark; Rutgers University New Brunswick; Rutgers University Biomedical & Health Sciences; University of Haifa Pantic, I (corresponding author), Univ Belgrade, Fac Med, Inst Med Physiol, Visegradska 26-2, RS-11129 Belgrade, Serbia.; Pantic, I (corresponding author), Univ Haifa, 199 Abba Hushi Blvd Mt Carmel, IL-3498838 Haifa, Israel.

igorpantic@gmail.com Radosavljević, Tatjana/AAE-2792-2020; Pantic, Igor/K-8881-2012; Paunović, Jovana/ABB-2464-2020; Pantic, Igor/N-7525-2017; Rakocevic, Rastko/GNH-4181-2022 Radosavljevic, Tatjana/0000-0002-1701-3313; Nesic, Dejan/0000-0002-7794-3520; Pantic, Igor/0000-0001-6589-8964; Paunovic, Jovana/0000-0003-2232-6485; Rakocevic, Rastko/0000-0003-2507-8245 Mediterranean Society for Metabolic Syndrome, Diabetes and Hypertension in Pregnancy DEGU [92018]; Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Serbia [175059, 41027, 175015] Mediterranean Society for Metabolic Syndrome, Diabetes and Hypertension in Pregnancy DEGU; Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Serbia The authors are grateful to the project 92018 of the Mediterranean Society for Metabolic Syndrome, Diabetes and Hypertension in Pregnancy DEGU (Dr Igor Pantic, principal author of this manuscript, is the Head of the project), as well as to the projects of The Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Serbia (projects 175059, 41027 and 175015). Prof. Igor Pantic is also grateful to NSF Center for Advanced Knowledge Enablement, Miami, FL, USA (I. Pantic is an external research associate).

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Olive fruit extracts inhibit proliferation and induce
apoptosis in HT-29 human colon cancer cells JOURNAL OF NUTRITION
English Article
MITOCHONDRIAL SUPEROXIDE ANIONS; PENTACYCLIC
TRITERPENE ACIDS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; OIL; MELANOMA; LIPIDS; RISK;
DIET Olives and their derivatives represent an important
component of the Mediterranean diet that has been considered to be
protective against cancer. We investigated the effect on cell
proliferation and apoptosis in HT-29 cells of an extract from the
skin of olives composed of pentacyclic triterpenes with the main
components maslinic acid (73.25%) and oleanolic acid (25.75%).
Studies of the dose-dependent effects showed antiproliferative
activity at an EC50 value of 73.96 +/- 3.19 mu mol/L of maslinic
acid and 26.56 +/- 2.55 mu mol/L of oleanolic acid without
displaying necrosis. Apoptosis was confirmed by the microscopic
observation of changes in membrane permeability in 40.9 +/- 3.9%
and detection of DNA fragmentation in 24.5 +/- 1.5% of HT-29 cells
incubated for 24 h with olive fruit extract containing 150 and
55.5 mu mol/L of maslinic and oleanolic acids, respectively.
Caspase-3 was activated in a dose-dependent manner after
incubation for 24 h. The extract containing 200 mu mol/L maslinic
acid and 74 mu mol/L oleanolic acid increased caspase-3-like
activity to 6-fold that of control cells. Programmed cell death
was induced by the intrinsic pathway, as evidenced by the
production of superoxide anions in the mitochondria of cells
treated with olive fruit extracts containing 150 and 55.5 mu mol/L
of maslinic and oleanolic acids, respectively. Our results report
for the first time, to our knowledge, the inhibition of cell
proliferation without cytotoxicity and the restoration of
apoptosis in colon cancer cells by maslinic and oleanolic acids
present in olive fruit extracts. Univ Barcelona, Fac Farm, Dept
Fisiol, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain; Tech Univ Munich, Dept Food &
Nutr, Mol Nutr Unit, D-8050 Freising Weihestephane, Germany; CSIC,
Inst Grasa, E-41080 Seville, Spain University of Barcelona;
Technical University of Munich; Consejo Superior de
Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); CSIC - Instituto de la Grasa
(IG) Juan, ME (corresponding author), Univ Barcelona, Fac Farm,
Dept Fisiol, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain. mejuan@ub.edu Daniel,
Hannelore/B-8982-2009; Juan, M. Emilia/L-9458-2014; Planas, Joana
M./M-3446-2014 Juan, M. Emilia/0000-0002-8756-2051; Planas,
Joana M./0000-0001-7799-5884 24 101 106
3 25 OXFORD UNIV PRESS OXFORD GREAT CLARENDON
ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND 0022-3166 1541-6100 J NUTR
J. Nutr. OCT 2006 136 10 2553
2557 10.1093/jn/136.10.2553

J Celik, G; Akca, H; Sen, A Celik, Gurbet;
Akca, Hakan; Sen, Alaattin Investigation of aromatase
inhibition by several dietary vegetables in human non-small cell
lung cancer cell lines TURKISH JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY-TURK
BIYOKIMYA DERGISI English Article

Aromatase; Aromatase Inhibitors; Non-small
cell lung cancer; Laurus nobilis; Mentha piperita; Crocus sativus
and Allium porrum EPIDERMAL-GROWTH-FACTOR; ESTROGEN-RECEPTOR-
BETA; BREAST-CANCER; HUMAN AROMATASE; EXPRESSION; GENISTEIN;
THERAPY; ALPHA; PHYTOESTROGENS; RESVERATROL Objective: In this
study we have investigated the effect of extracts obtained from
well-known vegetable diets consumed commonly in Mediterranean and
Aegean regions of Turkey on the expression of aromatase at
protein, mRNA and activity levels in human non-small cell lung
cancer cells-PC-3 and PC-14 cell lines. Method: For this purpose,
cytotoxicity was determined by using crystal violet stain. In vivo
and in vitro aromatase activity was determined fluourometrically.
The expression of aromatase in protein and mRNA levels was
detected by Western blotting using anti-hCYP19 and reverse
transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction using suitable primers,
respectively. Result: Extracts obtained from Laurus nobilis,
Mentha piperita, Crocus sativus reduced aromatase activity 32%,
44%, 36% and 42%, 32%, 56% in PC-14 and PC-3 cell lines,
respectively, no significant changes were observed in protein and
mRNA levels. Whereas extract obtained from Allium porrum decreased
aromatase activity and mRNA level only in PC-14 cell lines by 52%
and 2,5-fold, respectively, without significant influence on
aromatase protein level. Conclusion: The results obtained in this
study have shown that Laurus nobilis, Mentha piperita, Crocus
sativus and Allium porrum do contain effective aromatase
inhibitors. Therefore, further studies investigating the content
of these vegetables are necessary to understand the potential role
and mechanism of action of these foods in reducing the risk of
non-small cell lung carcinomas. [Celik, Gurbet; Sen, Alaattin]
Pamukkale Univ, Dept Biol, TR-20070 Denizli, Turkey; [Akca, Hakan]
Pamukkale Univ, Sch Med, TR-20070 Denizli, Turkey Pamukkale
University; Pamukkale University Sen, A (corresponding author),
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Denizli, Turkey. sena@pau.edu.tr Akca, H/ABI-5179-2020; ÇELİK
TURGUT, Gurbet/KUD-3956-2024; SEN, Alaattin/H-3463-2011 SEN,
Alaattin/0000-0002-8444-376X; Celik Turgut, Gurbet/0000-0002-2306-
6972 TUBITAK [109T022] TUBITAK(Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik
Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK)) This work was supported by a grant
from TUBITAK (109T022). Preliminary results reported here were
presented at the 9th International ISSX Meeting in Istanbul,
Turkey on September 4-8, 2010. 36 5 5 0 12

TURKISH BIOCHEM SOC ANKARA HIRFANLI SOKAK BANU, APT
9-3 GAZIOSMANPASA, ANKARA, 06700, TURKEY 0250-4685
TURK J BIOCHEM Turk. J. Biochem. 2013 38 2
207 217

10.5505/tjb.2013.62634

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11

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Science Citation Index

Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
201ZM 2025-06-24 WOS:000323181600013

J Salvini, S; Sera, F; Caruso, D; Giovannelli, L; Visioli, F;
Saieva, C; Masala, G; Ceroti, M; Giovacchini, V; Pitozzi, V;
Galli, C; Romani, A; Mulinacci, N; Bortolomeazzi, R; Dolara, P;
Palli, D Salvini, S; Sera, F; Caruso, D;
Giovannelli, L; Visioli, F; Saieva, C; Masala, G; Ceroti, M;
Giovacchini, V; Pitozzi, V; Galli, C; Romani, A; Mulinacci, N;
Bortolomeazzi, R; Dolara, P; Palli, D Daily
consumption of a high-phenol extra-virgin olive oil reduces
oxidative DNA damage in postmenopausal women BRITISH JOURNAL OF
NUTRITION English Article
extra-virgin olive oil; phenols; hydroxytyrosol;
oxidative DNA damage; cancerDENSITY-LIPOPROTEIN OXIDATION; BREAST-
CANCER RISK; ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY; FOOD GROUPS; IN-VITRO; HUMANS;
DIET; HYDROXYTYROSOL; EXCRETION; CELLS Extra-virgin olive oils
(EVOO), high in phenolic compounds with antioxidant properties,
could be partly responsible for the lower mortality and incidence
of cancer and CVD in the Mediterranean region. The present study
aims to measure oxidative DNA damage in healthy human subjects
consuming olive oils with different concentrations of natural
phenols. A randomised cross-over trial of high-phenol EVOO (high-
EVOO; 592 mg total phenols/kg) v. low-phenol EVOO (low-EVOO; 147
mg/kg) was conducted in ten postmenopausal women in Florence.
Subjects were asked to substitute all types of fat and oils
habitually consumed with the study oil (50 g/d) for 8 weeks in
each period. Oxidative DNA damage was measured by the comet assay
in peripheral blood lymphocytes, collected at each visit during
the study period. Urine samples over 24 h were collected to
measure the excretion of the olive oil phenols. The average of the
four measurements of oxidative DNA damage during treatment with
high-EVOO was 30 % lower than the average during the low-EVOO
treatment (P=0.02). Urinary excretion of hydroxytyrosol and its
metabolite homovanillyl alcohol were significantly increased in
subjects consuming high-EVOO. Despite the small sample size, the
present study showed a reduction of DNA damage by consumption of
an EVOO rich in phenols, particularly hydroxytyrosol. Sci Inst
Tuscany, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, CSPO, Florence, Italy; Univ
Milan, Dept Pharmacol Sci, Milan, Italy; Univ Florence, Dept
Preclin & Clin Pharmacol, Florence, Italy; Univ Florence, Dept
Pharmaceut Sci, Florence, Italy; Univ Udine, Dept Food Sci, I-
33100 Udine, Italy University of Milan; University of
Florence; University of Florence; University of Udine Salvini,
S (corresponding author), Sci Inst Tuscany, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol
Unit, CSPO, Florence, Italy.s.salvini@cspo.it MULINACCI,
NADIA/AAC-2576-2020; Giovannelli, Lisa/H-3766-2012; caruso,
donatella/A-3332-2014; Sera, Francesco/C-8176-2011; Masala,
Giovanna/AAC-5474-2022; Saieva, Calogero/AAC-2611-2019; Visioli,
Francesco/J-9356-2013 Masala, Giovanna/0000-0002-5758-9069;
saieva, calogero/0000-0002-0117-1608; Visioli, Francesco/0000-
0002-1756-1723; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X; PALLI,
Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437; Giovannelli, Lisa/0000-0002-4027-
4693; Sera, Francesco/0000-0002-8890-6848

57 132 139 0 4 CABI PUBLISHING WALLINGFORDC/O
PUBLISHING DIVISION, NOSWORTHY WAY, WALLINGFORD OX10 8DE, OXON,
ENGLAND 0007-1145 BRIT J NUTRBr. J. Nutr. APR
2006 95 4 742 751
10.1079/BJN20051674 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/BJN20051674>

10 Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation
Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics 027AY
16571154 Green Submitted, Bronze 2025-06-
24 WOS:000236386600010
J Di Meo, F; Esposito, R; Cuciniello, R; Favale, G; Arenga, M;
Ruocco, N; Nuzzo, G; Fontana, A; Filosa, S; Crispi, S; Costantini,
M Di Meo, Francesco; Esposito, Roberta;
Cuciniello, Rossana; Favale, Gregorio; Arenga, Mario; Ruocco,
Nadia; Nuzzo, Genoveffa; Fontana, Angelo; Filosa, Stefania;
Crispi, Stefania; Costantini, Maria Organic extract
of Geodia cydonium induces cell cycle block in human mesothelioma
cells ONCOLOGY LETTERS English Article
Geodia cydonium extract; mesothelioma;
antiproliferative effect; cell cycle block; solid-phase extraction
HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; IN-VITRO; MARINE;
SPONGE; APOPTOSIS; ARREST; EXPRESSION; INHIBITORS; INDUCTION The
serious side effects caused by chemotherapeutics and the
development of cancer chemoresistance represent the most
significant limitations in the treatment of cancer. Some
alternative approaches have been developed in recent years, which
are based on natural compounds, and have allowed important
advances in cancer therapeutics. During the last 50 years, sponges
have been considered a promising source of natural products from
the marine environment, representing ~30% of all marine natural
products. Among sponges, the Mediterranean species Geodia cydonium
represents a potential source of these type of products with
considerable biotechnological interest as pharmaceutical agents.
The present study demonstrated the antiproliferative effect of an
organic G. cydonium extract (GEOCYDO) against three human
mesothelioma cell lines, MSTO-211H (MSTO), NCI-H2452 (NCI) and
Ist-Mes2 (Mes2), which differ in their sensitivity (MSTO and NCI)
and resistance (Mes2) to standard combined treatment with
cisplatin and piroxicam. To this aim, the activity of the extract
was evaluated by analyzing its effects on cell viability, cancer
properties and cell cycle progression by means of colony formation
assay, cell cycle analysis and protein expression analysis. The
results revealed, in mesothelioma, this extract was able to reduce
self-renewal, cell migration and it could induce cell cycle arrest
in G(0)/G(1) stage, thus blocking cell proliferation. In
conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, the present results
indicated for the first time that GEOCYDO can contain active
compounds able to affect cell proliferation in mesothelioma,
suggesting that it could be considered as a potential novel drug
source for cancer treatment. [Di Meo, Francesco; Cuciniello,
Rossana; Favale, Gregorio; Arenga, Mario; Filosa, Stefania;
Crispi, Stefania] CNR, Inst Biosci & BioResources UOS Naples, Dept
Biol Agr & Food Sci, I-80131 Naples, Italy; [Esposito, Roberta;
Ruocco, Nadia; Crispi, Stefania; Costantini, Maria] Zool Stn Anton
Dohrn, Dept Ecosustainable Marine Biotechnol, I-80121 Naples,
Italy; [Cuciniello, Rossana; Filosa, Stefania] Sci Inst Res
Hospitalizat & Healthcare IRCCS Neuro, I-86077 Pozzilli, Italy;
[Nuzzo, Genoveffa; Fontana, Angelo] CNR, Inst Biomol Chem, Dept
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CNR, Inst Biosci & BioResources UOS Naples, Dept Biol Agr & Food
Sci, Via Pietro Castellino 111, I-80131 Naples, Italy;
[Costantini, Maria] Zool Stn Anton Dohrn, Dept Ecosustainable
Marine Biotechnol, Via Acton 55, I-80121 Naples, Italy Consiglio
Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn;

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR); Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn Crispi, S (corresponding author), CNR, Inst Biosci & BioResources UOS Naples, Dept Biol Agr & Food Sci, Via Pietro Castellino 111, I-80131 Naples, Italy.; Costantini, M (corresponding author), Zool Stn Anton Dohrn, Dept Ecosustainable Marine Biotechnol, Via Acton 55, I-80121 Naples, Italy. stefania.crispi@ibbr.cnr.it; maria.costantini@szn.it Costantini, Maria/AGH-4080-2022; Favale, Gregorio/KIJ-2885-2024; Esposito, Roberta/AAS-8869-2020; Nuzzo, Genoveffa/NLO-3891-2025; Ruocco, Nadia/HGA-2143-2022; Filosa, Stefania/A-4609-2014; Fontana, Angelo/C-3354-2012 Cuciniello, Rossana/0000-0001-5768-4528; Filosa, Stefania/0000-0003-2896-3362; Esposito, Roberta/0000-0003-0204-9839; Fontana, Angelo/0000-0002-5453-461X CNR project NUTR-AGE [FOE-2019, DSB. AD004.271]; MIUR project PON 'Dottorati Innovativi con caratterizzazione industriale' 2017-2018; PhD (PhD in Biology, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship - Photosynthesis 2.0 project of the Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn; PhD (PhD in Biology XXXVI cycle, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship - CNR/IRCCS Neuromed; research grant 'Antitumor Drugs and Vaccines from the Sea (ADViSE)' project [PG/2018/0494374] CNR project NUTR-AGE; MIUR project PON 'Dottorati Innovativi con caratterizzazione industriale' 2017-2018; PhD (PhD in Biology, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship - Photosynthesis 2.0 project of the Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn; PhD (PhD in Biology XXXVI cycle, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship - CNR/IRCCS Neuromed; research grant 'Antitumor Drugs and Vaccines from the Sea (ADViSE)' project This research was partially funded by CNR project NUTR-AGE (grant nos. FOE-2019 and DSB. AD004.271). Francesco Di Meo's PhD fellowship in Biology is supported by MIUR project PON 'Dottorati Innovativi con caratterizzazione industriale' 2017-2018. Roberta Esposito was supported by a PhD (PhD in Biology, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship funded by the Photosynthesis 2.0 project of the Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn. Rossana Cuciniello was supported by a PhD (PhD in Biology XXXVI cycle, University of Naples Federico II) fellowship funded by CNR/IRCCS Neuromed. Nadia Ruocco was supported by a research grant 'Antitumor Drugs and Vaccines from the Sea (ADViSE)' project (PG/2018/0494374). 45 1

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ONCOL LETT Oncol. Lett. AUG 2022 24 2
286 10.3892/ol.2022.13406
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3892/ol.2022.13406> 11
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Oncology 3A4NN 35814825 Green Published, gold
2025-06-24 WOS:000827238700001

J Herskovitz, I; Greenwald, C; Rothschild, BM; Latimer, B;
Dutour, O; Jellema, LM; Wish-Baratz, S
Herskovitz, I; Greenwald, C; Rothschild, BM; Latimer, B;
Dutour, O; Jellema, LM; Wish-Baratz, S Hyperostosis
frontalis interna: An anthropological perspective AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY English Article
hyperostosis frontalis interna;
estrogen; skeletal populations BREAST-CANCER; ESTROGEN
Hyperostosis frontalis interna (HFI) is manifested by the
accretion of bone on the inner table of the frontal bone. Despite
the vast literature on HFI, ambiguity exists as to its etiology,

osteogenesis, demography, and history. This stimulated the present broad-scale study of HFI which included the evaluation of 1,706 early 20th century skulls (1,007 males and 699 females) from the Hamann-Todd and Terry human osteological collections, as well as 2,019 pre-19th century East-Mediterranean, Amerindian, and Central European skulls. In addition, 72 cadavers were dissected for gross inspection and histology. Special attention was paid to the relationship of the brain and meninges to endocranial lesions. HFI is an independent condition, not a symptom of a more generalized syndrome as suggested in the past. It can appear in a variety of forms but each is the result of the same process and probably of the same etiology. Investigators' previous failure to recognize the mild stages of HFI (types A and B) as an early form of the general HFI process led to erroneous statistics and interpretations of observations. HFI should also be considered a phenomenon separate from HCI, hyperostosis cranialis diffusa (HCD), and other endostoses, even when it appears in association with them. To avoid ambiguity and facilitate the description of cranial hyperostoses, uniform nomenclature (HFI, HCD) has been recommended. HFI is rarely seen in historic populations, regardless of geographical origin. It is most commonly found among females and is believed to be associated with prolonged estrogen stimulation. While its magnitude of manifestation and frequency are much higher in females, HFI is not a purely female phenomenon. Males with hormonal disturbances such as atrophic testis were found to manifest HFI type D. HFI is associated with age insofar as it is much less frequent in females under 40 years of age. Although advanced cases of HFI (types C and D) have been observed in individuals as young as 40 years of age, it is more frequently found after age 60. The frequency of HFI type D will not increase from age 60. Type-predicted analysis by cohort reveals significant ethnic differences. Changes in African American (AA) females appear earlier in life and progress more rapidly than in European American (EA) females. Analysis of radiographs shows a discrepancy between the anatomic prevalence of HFI and its radiological recognition, which is very poor for mild cases. This apparently resulted in the misconceptions that HFI is entirely an old-age phenomenon, and that it is exclusively female. Histological analysis shows that the inner table along with the closely attached dural layer play a major role in the osteogenesis of HFI. Contrary to previous models, no evidence for diploe or ectocranial plate involvement was found. Cadaver study suggests that the predilection for the frontal area may be related to an altered blood supply and/or vascular stretching. (C) 1999 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Tel Aviv Univ, Sackler Fac Med, Dept Anat & Anthropol, IL-69978 Tel Aviv, Israel; Cleveland Museum Nat Hist, Cleveland, OH 44106 USA; NE Ohio Univ, Coll Med, Youngstown, OH 44512 USA; Case Western Reserve Univ, Sch Med, Dept Anat, Cleveland, OH 44106 USA; Univ Mediterranee, Fac Med Marseille, F-13385 Marseille, France; Arthrit Ctr NE Ohio, Youngstown, OH 44512 USA Tel Aviv University; Sackler Faculty of Medicine; Cleveland Museum of Natural History; University System of Ohio; Northeast Ohio Medical University (NEOMED); University System of Ohio; Case Western Reserve University; Aix-Marseille Universite HersHKovitz, I (corresponding author), Tel Aviv Univ, Sackler Fac Med, Dept Anat & Anthropol, IL-69978 Tel Aviv, Israel. HersHKovitz, Israel/ABH-4511-2020; Dutour, Olivier/AAG-2237-2020; WISH-BARATZ, SUSANNE/HJH-8346-2023 DUTOUR, Olivier/0000-0001-8134-788X;

Hershkovitz, Israel/0000-0001-5841-6090 36
123 141 0 11 WILEY-LISS NEW YORK DIV JOHN WILEY
& SONS INC, 605 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012 USA 0002-9483
AM J PHYS ANTHROPOL Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.
JUL 1999 109 3 303 325
10.1002/(SICI)1096-8644(199907)109:3<303::AID-
AJPA3>3.3.CO;2-9 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1096-8644\(199907\)109:3<303::AID-AJPA3>3.3.CO;2-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1096-8644(199907)109:3<303::AID-AJPA3>3.3.CO;2-9) 23
Anthropology; Evolutionary Biology Science Citation
Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index
(SSCI) Anthropology; Evolutionary Biology 212QR 10407462
2025-06-24 WOS:000081228200003
J Haywood, R; Andrady, C; Kassouf, N; Sheppard, N
Haywood, Rachel; Andrady, Carima; Kassouf, Nick;
Sheppard, Nick Intensity-dependent Direct Solar
Radiation- and UVA-induced Radical Damage to Human Skin and DNA,
Lipids and Proteins PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND PHOTOBIOLOGY
English Article VIVO
HUMAN SKIN; ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES; HYDROGEN-PEROXIDE; SINGLET
OXYGEN; BREAST-CANCER; VITAMIN-C; IRRADIATION; ULTRAVIOLET;
MELANIN; SUPEROXIDE Skin can be exposed to high-intensity UV-
radiation in hot countries and during sunbed use; however, the
free-radical damage at these intensities is unknown. We used
electron spin resonance spectroscopy to measure free-radical
generation in ex vivo human skin/substitutes +/- the spin-trap 5,5
dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) exposed to solar-irradiation
equivalent to Mediterranean sunlight. Skin-substitutes, model DNA-
photosensitizer systems, lipids and proteins were also irradiated
with low-intensity UVA/visible light. Without DMPO a broad singlet
was detected (using both irradiations) in skin/substitutes, nail-
keratin, tendon-collagen, phospholipid and DNA + melanin or
riboflavin. In addition to lipid-derived (tentatively tert-
alkoxyl/acyl-) and protein radicals detected with DMPO at lower
intensities, isotropic carbon-, additional oxygen- and hydrogen-
adducts were detected in solar-irradiated skin/substitutes at
higher intensities. Carbon-adducts were detected in UVA-irradiated
human skin cells, DNA + melanin or riboflavin and soybean-
phospholipid. Anisotropic protein-adducts, comparable to adducts
in solar-irradiated tendon-collagen, were absent in UVA-irradiated
skin fibroblasts suggesting the trapping of extracellular collagen
radicals. Absence of hydrogen-adducts in fibroblasts implies
formation in the extracellular compartment. We conclude damage at
high intensities is part cellular (carbon- and oxygen-radicals)
and part extracellular (protein- and hydrogen/H+ + e(-)), and skin
substitutes are suitable for sunscreen testing. While UVA
absorption and lipid-oxidation is direct, DNA and protein-
oxidation require photosensitisation. [Haywood, Rachel; Andrady,
Carima; Kassouf, Nick; Sheppard, Nick] Mt Vernon Hosp, RAFT Inst,
Northwood HA6 2RN, Middx, England Haywood, R (corresponding
author), Mt Vernon Hosp, RAFT Inst, Northwood HA6 2RN, Middx,
England. haywoodr@raft.ac.uk Kassouf, Nick/GVR-7186-2022
Kassouf, Nick/0000-0003-0519-1929 Restoration of Appearance
and Function Trust (RAFT) [299811] Restoration of Appearance
and Function Trust (RAFT) This work was funded by the
Restoration of Appearance and Function Trust (RAFT, Registered
Charity No 299811). The contributions of Dr. Yukio Mizuta to the
interpretation of some of the skin spin-trapping data are
gratefully acknowledged. The authors also would like to thank Dr.

Chris Kay for helpful discussions with respect to the
photochemistry of riboflavin. 47 28 33 2 29
WILEY-BLACKWELL MALDEN COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN ST,
MALDEN 02148, MA USA 0031-8655 PHOTOCHEM PHOTOBIOLOG
Photochem. Photobiol. JAN-FEB 2011 87 1
117 130 10.1111/j.1751-1097.2010.00850.x
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-1097.2010.00850.x>

14 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Biophysics Science
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Biology; Biophysics 705IM 21143235 2025-06-
24 WOS:000286122100015

J Sahariah, SA; Potdar, RD; Gandhi, M; Kehoe, SH; Brown, N;
Sane, H; Coakley, PJ; Marley-Zagar, E; Chopra, H; Shivshankaran,
D; Cox, VA; Jackson, AA; Margetts, BM; Fall, CHD

Sahariah, Sirazul A.; Potdar, Ramesh D.; Gandhi, Meera;
Kehoe, Sarah H.; Brown, Nick; Sane, Harshad; Coakley, Patsy J.;
Marley-Zagar, Ella; Chopra, Harsha; Shivshankaran, Devi; Cox,
Vanessa A.; Jackson, Alan A.; Margetts, Barrie M.; Fall, Caroline
H. D.

A Daily Snack Containing Leafy Green Vegetables,
Fruit, and Milk before and during Pregnancy Prevents Gestational
Diabetes in a Randomized, Controlled Trial in Mumbai, India

JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

randomized controlled trial; food-
based supplement; leafy green vegetables; fruit; milk;
micronutrients; pregnancy; gestational diabetes; India

MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSAY; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; MELLITUS; RISK;
VITAMIN-B-12; METAANALYSIS; WOMEN; INTERVENTIONS; HOMOCYSTEINE;
OVERWEIGHT Background: Prospective observational studies suggest
that maternal diets rich in leafy green vegetables and fruit may
help prevent gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). Objective: Our
objective was to test whether increasing women's dietary intake of
leafy green vegetables, fruit, and milk before conception and
throughout pregnancy reduced their risk of GDM. Methods: Project
SARAS ("excellent") (2006-2012) was a nonblinded, individually
randomized, controlled trial in women living in slums in the city
of Mumbai, India. The interventions included a daily snack made
from leafy green vegetables, fruit, and milk for the treatment
group or low-micronutrient vegetables (e.g., potato and onion) for
the control group, in addition to the usual diet. Results for the
primary outcome, birth weight, have been reported. Women were
invited to take an oral-glucose-tolerance test (OGTT) at 28-32 wk
gestation to screen for GDM (WHO 1999 criteria). The prevalence of
GDM was compared between the intervention and control groups, and
Kernel density analysis was used to compare distributions of 120-
min plasma glucose concentrations between groups. Results: Of 6513
women randomly assigned, 2291 became pregnant; of these, 2028
reached a gestation of 28 wk, 1008 (50%) attended for an OGTT, and
100 (9.9%) had GDM. In an intention-to-treat analysis, the
prevalence of GDM was reduced in the treatment group (7.3%
compared with 12.4% in controls; OR: 0.56; 95% CI: 0.36, 0.86; P =
0.008). The reduction in GDM remained significant after adjusting
for prepregnancy adiposity and fat or weight gain during
pregnancy. Kernel density analysis showed that this was explained
by the fact that fewer women in the treatment group had a 2-h
glucose concentration in the range 7.5-10.0 mmol/L. Conclusions:
In low-income settings, in which women have a low intake of
micronutrient-rich foods, improving dietary micronutrient quality
by increasing intake of leafy green vegetables, fruit, and/or milk

may have an important protective effect against the development of GDM. This trial was registered at www.controlled-trials.com as ISRCTN62811278. [Sahariah, Sirazul A.; Potdar, Ramesh D.; Gandhi, Meera; Sane, Harshad; Chopra, Harsha; Shivshankaran, Devi] Ctr Study Social Change, Bombay, Maharashtra, India; [Kehoe, Sarah H.; Brown, Nick; Coakley, Patsy J.; Marley-Zagar, Ella; Cox, Vanessa A.; Fall, Caroline H. D.] Univ Southampton, MRC Lifecourse Epidemiol Unit, Southampton, Hants, England; [Jackson, Alan A.] Univ Southampton, NIHR Southampton Biomed Res Ctr, Southampton, Hants, England; [Margetts, Barrie M.] Univ Southampton, Fac Med, Publ Hlth Nutr, Southampton, Hants, England University of Southampton; University of Southampton; University of Southampton Fall, CHD (corresponding author), Univ Southampton, MRC Lifecourse Epidemiol Unit, Southampton, Hants, England.

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Global Nutrition Council; Micronutrient Initiative; Nestle Nutrition Institute; NIH; USDA; Almond Board of California; California Walnut Commission; Harvest Plus; Nestle Foundation; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Kaiser Permanente; Wellcome Trust; Medical Research Council (United Kingdom); Department for International Development, (United Kingdom); Parthenon Trust (Switzerland); ICICI Bank Social Initiatives Group (Mumbai, India); MRC [MR/M005186/1, MC_UU_12011/3, MC_UP_A620_1016] Funding Source: UKRI Global Nutrition Council; Micronutrient Initiative; Nestle Nutrition Institute(Nestle SA); NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); USDA(United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)); Almond Board of California; California Walnut Commission; Harvest Plus; Nestle Foundation(Nestle SA); Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation(Bill & Melinda Gates FoundationBill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grand Challenges Explorations InitiativeCGIAR); Kaiser Permanente; Wellcome Trust(Wellcome Trust); Medical Research Council (United Kingdom)(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC)); Department for International Development, (United Kingdom); Parthenon Trust (Switzerland); ICICI Bank Social Initiatives Group (Mumbai, India); MRC(UK Research & Innovation (UKRI)Medical Research Council UK (MRC))

Published in a supplement to The Journal of Nutrition. Do we need preconception nutrition interventions to improve birth outcomes beyond the prevention of neural tube defects? Current knowledge and future directions was presented at the Scientific Sessions and Annual Meeting of the ASN held in Boston, MA, 28 March-1 April 2015. The conference was organized by the ASN, and was sponsored by the Global Nutrition Council (of ASN), with support from the Micronutrient Initiative, an international not-for-profit organization based out of Ottawa, Canada. The Supplement Coordinators for this supplement were Usha Ramakrishnan and Janet C King. Supplement Coordinator Disclosures: Usha Ramakrishnan received research grants from the Micronutrient Initiative to support the project in Vietnam; and has received honorarium and travel reimbursements for presenting at conferences supported by the Nestle Nutrition Institute. Janet C King has received grant support from NIH, USDA, Almond Board of California, California Walnut Commission, Harvest Plus, Nestle Foundation, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; has served on the advisory board for Con-Agra, ILSI-North American, Alliance for Potato Research and Education; and has received financial

support/honorarium from Kaiser Permanente. Publication costs for this supplement were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This publication must therefore be hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 USC section 1734 solely to indicate this fact. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and are not attributable to the sponsors or the publisher, Editor, or Editorial Board of The Journal of Nutrition. The trial was funded by the Wellcome Trust, the Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), the Department for International Development, (United Kingdom) the Parthenon Trust (Switzerland), and ICICI Bank Social Initiatives Group (Mumbai, India). This is an open access article distributed under the CC-BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>). 46

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J Velázquez, E; Silva, LR; Peix, A
 Velazquez, Encarna; Silva, Luis R.; Peix, Alvaro
 Legumes: A Healthy and Ecological Source of Flavonoids
 CURRENT NUTRITION & FOOD SCIENCE English
 Article BONE-MINERAL

DENSITY; BREAST-CANCER RISK; ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI; EQUOL-PRODUCING BACTERIUM; FOENUM-GRACECUM FENUGREEK; PIGEONPEA CAJANUS-CAJAN; MENOPAUSAL HOT FLUSHES; NOD GENE-EXPRESSION; SOY-ISOFLAVONES; RHIZOBIUM-LEGUMINOSARUM The Leguminosae are the third largest flowering plant family and includes more than 19,000 species, a small part of them considered edible for man and animals. Grain legumes such as soybean, chickpea, pea, lentil, common bean, faba bean or peanut are the main protein source together with cereals in many developing countries. They also form part of the Mediterranean diet and some of them are consumed after microbial fermentation as probiotics. Legumes may be produced in a sustainable way for their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen in symbiosis with a group of bacteria called rhizobia. In the development of this symbiosis, legume flavonoids play a fundamental role, being excreted by the plant in response to nodulation factors produced by the bacteria. Isoflavones, which are molecules mainly found in legumes, may have beneficial effects on human health, and their use can be of help in the fight against many diseases, including several types of cancer and cardiovascular disorders. In this paper we review the diversity of legumes consumed by the man, the fundamentals of their ecological production and the role of legume flavonoids both in plant-bacteria interactions and human health. [Velazquez, Encarna] Univ Salamanca, Fac Farm, Dept Microbiol & Genet, Salamanca, Spain; [Silva, Luis R.] Univ Porto, Fac Pharm, Requite Dept Pharmacognosy, Oporto, Portugal; [Peix, Alvaro] IRNASA, CSIC, Dept Desarrollo Sostenible Sistemas Agroforest &, Salamanca, Spain

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J Vann, KR; Sedgeman, CA; Gopas, J; Golan-Goldhirsh, A;
Osheroff, N Vann, Kendra R.; Sedgeman, Carl A.;
Gopas, Jacob; Golan-Goldhirsh, Avi; Osheroff, Neil
Effects of Olive Metabolites on DNA Cleavage Mediated by
Human Type II Topoisomerases BIOCHEMISTRY English
Article MARKET PLANT-
PRODUCTS; TERMINAL PROTEIN GATE; CELL-CYCLE ARREST; COLORECTAL-
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POISON Several naturally occurring dietary polyphenols with
chemo-preventive or anticancer properties are topoisomerase II
poisons. To identify additional phytochemicals that enhance
topoisomerase II-mediated DNA cleavage, a library of 341
Mediterranean plant extracts was screened for activity against
human topoisomerase α . An extract from *Phillyrea latifolia* L., a
member of the olive tree family, displayed high activity against
the human enzyme. On the basis of previous metabolomics studies,
we identified several polyphenols (hydroxytyrosol, oleuropein,
verbascoside, tyrosol, and caffeic acid) as potential candidates
for topoisomerase II poisons. Of these, hydroxytyrosol,
oleuropein, and verbascoside enhanced topoisomerase II-mediated
DNA cleavage. The potency of these olive metabolites increased 10-
100-fold in the presence of an oxidant. Hydroxytyrosol,
oleuropein, and verbascoside displayed hallmark characteristics of
covalent topoisomerase II poisons. (1) The activity of the
metabolites was abrogated by a reducing agent. (2) Compounds
inhibited topoisomerase II activity when they were incubated with
the enzyme prior to the addition of DNA. (3) Compounds were unable
to poison a topoisomerase II α construct that lacked the N-
terminal domain. Because hydroxytyrosol, oleuropein, and
verbascoside are broadly distributed across the olive family,
extracts from the leaves, bark, and fruit of 11 olive tree species
were tested for activity against human topoisomerase II α .
Several of the extracts enhanced enzyme-mediated DNA cleavage.
Finally, a commercial olive leaf supplement and extra virgin olive
oils pressed from a variety of *Olea europaea* subspecies enhanced
DNA cleavage mediated by topoisomerase II α . Thus, olive
metabolites appear to act as topoisomerase II poisons in complex
formulations intended for human dietary consumption. [Vann,
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neil.osheroff@vanderbilt.edu Gopas, Jacob/0000-0001-9289-8898; Vann, Kendra R./0000-0002-6366-6112 National Institutes of Health [GM033944, R25-GM062459, T32-GM08320]; ICA in Israel; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; Richard H. Holzer Foundation National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); ICA in Israel; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft(German Research Foundation (DFG)); Richard H. Holzer FoundationThis research was supported by Grant GM033944 (N.O.) from the National Institutes of Health and funding from ICA in Israel, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, and the Richard H. Holzer Foundation (A.G.-G. and J.G.). K.R.V. was a trainee under Grants R25-GM062459 and T32-GM08320 from the National Institutes of Health. She also was supported in part by an Administrative Research Supplement to Grant GM033944 to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research.

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J Carreño, J; Rivas, A; Granada, A; Lopez-Espinosa, MJ;
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Mariscal, Miguel; Olea, Nicolas; Olea-Serrano, Fatima
Exposure of young men to organochlorine pesticides in
Southern Spain ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH English
Article endocrine disruptors;
male; pesticides; reproductive health; serum ELECTRON-CAPTURE
DETECTION; ADIPOSE-TISSUE; BREAST-CANCER; POLYCHLORINATED-
BIPHENYLS; HUMAN SERUM; ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS; INADVERTENT
EXPOSURE; ANDROGENIC ACTIVITY; GAS-CHROMATOGRAPHY; LONG-ISLAND

It has been hypothesized that endocrine disruptors and especially synthetic estrogenic environmental contaminants (xenoestrogens) are etiologic factors in the global decrease of sperm counts and other problems of the male reproductive tract, including cryptorchidism, hypospadias, and testicular cancer. This possibility has prompted research into the current and historical incidence of these diseases. The largest area of intensive greenhouse agriculture in Europe is near the Mediterranean coast of Southern Spain, where this activity has greatly expanded since the 1960s. We determined and compared levels of 14 organochlorine pesticides in the blood of 220 young males in Southern Spain.

Aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, lindane, methoxychlor, endosulfans, and DDT and its metabolites were identified. Detectable, p'-DDE were found in 96% of serum samples. Among the remaining DDTs, o,p'-DDD was the most prevalent, concentrations of p. detected in 65% of serum samples. Detectable concentrations of endosulfan I or II or their metabolites endosulfan-diol, or -sulfate were found in all samples; endosulfan-diol was the most frequently detected metabolite (92%) followed by sulfate. Results indicate that men of reproductive age in Southern Spain have been and are exposed to organochlorine pesticides. Because many of these chemicals have estrogenic and anti-androgenic activity, further research is warranted to interpret the male reproductive health consequences of this exposure. (c) 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. Univ Granada, Dept Nutr & Food Sci, Fac Farm, Sch Pharm, E-18071 Granada, Spain; Univ Granada, Hosp Clin, Lab Med Invest, E-18071 Granada, Spain University of Granada; University of Granada

Olea-Serrano, F (corresponding author), Univ Granada, Dept Nutr & Food Sci, Fac Farm, Sch Pharm, Campus Cartuja, E-18071 Granada, Spain. folea@ugr.es Olea-Serrano, Fatima/I-4584-2017; Mariscal, Miguel/N-6543-2019; Mariscal-Arcas, Miguel/K-4150-2017; Olea, Nicolas/H-3198-2014; Rivas, Ana/D-7841-2018; Lopez-Espinosa, Maria-Jose/ABH-7031-2020 Mariscal-Arcas, Miguel/0000-0001-9852-4950; Olea Serrano, Fatima/0000-0002-4832-6240; Olea, Nicolas/0000-0002-8938-3743; Rivas, Ana/0000-0002-2143-0750; Lopez-Espinosa, Maria-Jose/0000-0003-1202-8740

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7 Environmental Sciences; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Environmental Sciences & Ecology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health 128YX 16889768
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J Wirfält, E; McTaggart, A; Pala, V; Gullberg, B; Frasca, G; Panico, S; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB; Peeters, PHM; Engeset, D; Skeie, G; Chirlaque, MD; Amiano, P; Lundin, E; Mulligan, A; Spencer, EA; Overvad, K; Tjonneland, A; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Linseisen, J; Nöthlings, U; Polychronopoulos, E; Georga, K; Charrondière, UR; Slimani, N Wirfält, E; McTaggart, A; Pala, V; Gullberg, B; Frasca, G; Panico, S; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB; Peeters, PHM; Engeset, D; Skeie, G; Chirlaque, MD; Amiano, P; Lundin, E; Mulligan, A; Spencer, EA; Overvad, K; Tjonneland, A; Clavel-Chapelon, F; Linseisen, J; Nöthlings, U; Polychronopoulos, E; Georga, K; Charrondière, UR; Slimani, N Food sources of carbohydrates in a European cohort of adults PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION English Article

foods; carbohydrates; descriptive epidemiology; EPIC study; cancer; 24-hour dietary recall; Europe DIABETES-MELLITUS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; DIETARY FIBER; VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION; RESISTANT STARCH; GLYCEMIC LOAD; FECAL BULK; RISK; FRUIT; NUTRITION Objective: To describe the average consumption of carbohydrate-providing food groups among study centres of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). Methods: Of the 27 redefined EPIC study centres, 19 contributed subjects of both genders and eight centres female

participants only (men, n = 13 031; women, n = 22 924, after exclusion of subjects under 35 and over 74 years of age from the original 36 900 total). Dietary data were obtained using the 24-hour recall methodology using the EPIC-SOFF software. The major sources of dietary carbohydrate were identified, and 16 food groups were examined. Results: The 10-food groups contributing most carbohydrate were bread; fruit; milk and milk products; sweet buns, cakes and pies; potato; sugar and jam; pasta and rice; vegetables and legumes; crispbread; and fruit and vegetable juices. Consumption of fruits as well as vegetables and legumes was higher in southern compared with northern centres, while soft drinks consumption was higher in the north. Italian centres had high pasta and rice consumption, but breakfast cereal, potato, and sweet buns, cakes and pies were higher in northern centres. In Sweden, lower bread consumption was balanced with a higher consumption of crispbread, and with sweet buns' cakes and pies. Overall, men consumed higher-amounts of vegetables and legumes, bread, soft drinks, potatoes, pasta and rice, breakfast cereal and sugar and jam than women, but fruit consumption appeared more frequent in women. Conclusion: The study supports the established idea that carbohydrate-rich foods chosen in northern Europe are different from those in the Mediterranean region. When comparing and interpreting diet-disease relationships across populations, researchers need to consider all types of foods. Lund Univ, Dept Med, SE-20502 Malmo, Sweden; Univ Cambridge, Sch Clin Med, Dept Publ Hlth & Primary Care, Cambridge CB2 1TN, England; Natl Canc Inst, Dept Epidemiol, I-20133 Milan, Italy; Lund Univ, Dept Community Med, Malmo, Sweden; Civile MP Arezzo Hosp, Canc Registry, Ragusa, Italy; Univ Naples Federico II, Dept Clin & Expt Med, Naples, Italy; Natl Inst Publ Hlth & Environm, Ctr Chron Dis Epidemiol, NL-3720 BA Bilthoven, Netherlands; Univ Utrecht, Julius Ctr Gen Practice & Patient Oriented Res, NL-3508 TC Utrecht, Netherlands; Univ Tromso, Inst Community Med, N-9001 Tromso, Norway; Reg Hlth Council, Dept Epidemiol, Murcia, Spain; Dept Hlth Basque Govt, Publ Hlth Div Gipuzkoa, San Sebastian, Spain; Umea Univ, Dept Publ Hlth & Clin Med, S-90187 Umea, Sweden; Univ Oxford, Canc Res UK, Epidemiol Unit, Oxford OX1 2JD, England; Aarhus Univ, Dept Epidemiol & Social Med, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; Danish Canc Soc, Inst Canc Epidemiol, Copenhagen, Denmark; Inst Gustave Roussy, INSERM, E3N EPIC Grp, F-94805 Villejuif, France; German Canc Res Ctr, Div Clin Epidemiol, D-6900 Heidelberg, Germany; German Inst Human Nutr, Dept Epidemiol, Potsdam, Germany; Natl Sch Publ Hlth, Athens, Greece; Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg & Epidemiol, GR-10679 Athens, Greece; Int Agcy Res Canc, F-69372 Lyon, France Lund University; University of Cambridge; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; Lund University; Civile M.P. Arezzo Hospital; University of Naples Federico II; Netherlands National Institute for Public Health & the Environment; Utrecht University; UiT The Arctic University of Tromso; Murcia Regional Health Council; Basque Government; Umea University; Cancer Research UK; University of Oxford; Aarhus University; Danish Cancer Society; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); UNICANCER; Gustave Roussy; Helmholtz Association; German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ); Leibniz Association; Deutsches Institut fur Ernahrungsforschung Potsdam-Rehbrucke (DIfE); National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Athens Medical School; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; World Health Organization; International Agency for

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J de Pablo, MA; Puertollano, MA; de Cienfuegos, GA
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Olive oil and immune system functions: potential
involvement in immunonutrition GRASAS Y ACEITES
English Article olive
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infection; immune resistancePOLYUNSATURATED FATTY-ACIDS; DIETARY-
LIPID MANIPULATION; LISTERIA-MONOCYTOGENES INFECTION; HOST
NATURAL-RESISTANCE; KILLER-CELL ACTIVITY; BREAST-CANCER RISK;
FISH-OIL; RHEUMATOID-ARTHRITIS; LYMPHOCYTE FUNCTIONS; MEMBRANE
FLUIDITY Olive oil plays a crucial role as a main component of
the Mediterranean diet, which has shown important benefits for the
human health. According to the current knowledge, the
administration of diets containing olive oil exerts some
beneficial effects on the immune system functions due likely to
the action of oleic acid rather than other substances contained in
this fat. In the last few years, epidemiological, clinical and
experimental studies have evidenced the potential of certain
dietary lipids (containing polyunsaturated or monounsaturated
fatty acids) as modulators of immune system functions due to their
ability to suppress several functions of immune system in both
humans and animals. As a result, these fats have been applied in
the reduction of symptoms from diseases characterized by an
overactivation of the immune system (autoimmune diseases) or in
the reduction of cancer risk. Here, we review several relevant
experimental and clinical data associated with the beneficial
effects of olive oil upon the health, the mechanisms of action and
the immune function susceptible of being be altered by the
administration of dietary lipids and particularly of olive oil. In
addition, we will also discuss the detrimental effects on the
immune system functions caused by the administration of certain
dietary lipids attributed mainly to a reduction of host natural
resistance against infectious microorganisms as well as the
involvement of olive oil diets in the regulation of immune
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J Villar, VH; Vögler, O; Barceló, F; Gómez-Florit, M;

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Hugo Villar, Victor;

Voegler, Oliver; Barcelo, Francisca; Gomez-Florit, Manuel;

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Javier; Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina; Alemany, Regina

Oleanolic and maslinic acid sensitize soft tissue sarcoma

cells to doxorubicin by inhibiting the multidrug resistance

protein MRP-1, but not P-glycoprotein JOURNAL OF NUTRITIONAL

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Triterpenes; Doxorubicin; MRP-1; Drug resistance;

Soft tissue sarcomas COLON-CANCER CELLS; PENTACYCLIC TRITERPENE

ACIDS; NATURAL TRITERPENE; ANTITUMOR-ACTIVITY; BREAST-CANCER;

OLEA-EUROPAEA; OLIVE OIL; APOPTOSIS; CHEMOTHERAPY; EXPRESSION The

pentacyclic triterpenes oleanolic acid (OLA) and maslinic acid

(MLA) are natural compounds present in many plants and dietary

products consumed in the Mediterranean diet (e.g., pomace and

virgin olive oils). Several nutraceutical activities have been

attributed to OLA and MLA, whose antitumoral effects have been

extensively evaluated in human adenocarcinomas, but little is

known regarding their effectiveness in soft tissue sarcomas (STS).

We assessed efficacy and molecular mechanisms involved in the

antiproliferative effects of OLA and MIA as single agents or in

combination with doxorubicin (DXR) in human synovial sarcoma SW982

and leiomyosarcoma SK-UT-1 cells. As single compound, MLA (10-100

mu M) was more potent than OLA, inhibiting the growth of SW982 and

SK-UT-1 cells by 70.3 +/- 1.11% and 68.8 +/- 1.52% at 80 mu M,

respectively. Importantly, OLA (80 mu M) or MLA (30 mu M) enhanced

the antitumoral effect of DXR (0.5-10 mu M) by up to 23-fold. On

the molecular level, efflux activity of the multidrug resistance

protein MRP-1, but not of the P-glycoprotein, was inhibited. Most

probably as a consequence, DXR accumulated in these cells. Kinetic

studies showed that OLA behaved as a competitive inhibitor of

substrate-mediated MRP-1 transport, whereas MLA acted as a non-

competitive one. Moreover, none of both triterpenes induced a

compensatory increase in MRP-1 expression. In summary, OLA or MLA

sensitized cellular models of STS to DXR and selectively inhibited

MRP-1 activity, but not its expression, leading to a higher

antitumoral effect possibly relevant for clinical treatment. (C)

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Martin-Broto, Javier] Univ Hosp Son Espases, Dept Oncol, Palma De Mallorca, Spain; [Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina] CSIC, Inst Grasa, E-41080 Seville, Spain; [Ruiz-Gutierrez, Valentina; Alemany, Regina] ISCIII, CIBERobn, CIBER Fisiopatol Obesidad & Nutr CB06 03, Madrid, Spain Universitat de les Illes Balears; IUNICS; Universitat de les Illes Balears; IUNICS; Hospital Universitari Son Espases; Hospital Universitari Son Espases; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC); CSIC - Instituto de la Grasa (IG); CIBER - Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red; CIBEROBN; Instituto de Salud Carlos III Alemany, R (corresponding author), Univ Balearic Isl, Dept Biol, Inst Univ Invest Ciencias Salut IUNICS, Carretera Valldemossa, Km 7-5, E-07122 Palma De Mallorca, Spain. regina.alemany@uib.es Villar, Victor/GQA-6295-2022; Alemany, Regina/A-2314-2011; Obrador, Antònia/AAE-6480-2021; Vögler, Oliver/D-7658-2011; Martín-Broto, Javier/AAI-2313-2019; Barcelo, Francisca/K-5288-2014; Gomez-Florit, Manuel/I-9408-2014 VILLAR, VICTOR H./0000-0003-2837-5018; Barcelo, Francisca/0000-0002-9158-099X; Obrador, Antonia/0000-0002-4630-2077; Alemany, Regina/0000-0003-2180-1213; Martin-Broto, Javier/0000-0001-7350-6916; Gomez-Florit, Manuel/0000-0001-7758-1251 "Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (Junta de Baleares)"; Institute of Health Carlos III through the subprogram "CIBERobn (Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de la Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion)"; "Govern de les Illes Balears, Conselleria d'Educacio, Cultura i Universitats" under European Social Fund "Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (Junta de Baleares)"; Institute of Health Carlos III through the subprogram "CIBERobn (Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de la Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion)"; "Govern de les Illes Balears, Conselleria d'Educacio, Cultura i Universitats" under European Social Fund Research was supported by the "Asociacion Espanola Contra el Cancer (Junta de Baleares)" and the Institute of Health Carlos III through the subprogram "CIBERobn (Centro de Investigacion Biomedica en Red de la Fisiopatologia de la Obesidad y Nutricion)". V.H.V. was supported by a predoctoral fellowship from "Govern de les Illes Balears, Conselleria d'Educacio, Cultura i Universitats" under a program of joint financing with the European Social Fund. 43 24 26 0 28 ELSEVIER SCIENCE INC NEW YORK 360 PARK AVE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10010-1710 USA 0955-2863 1873-4847 J NUTR BIOCHEM J. Nutr. Biochem. APR 2014 25 4 429 438 10.1016/j.jnutbio.2013.12.003 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jnutbio.2013.12.003 10 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Nutrition & Dietetics AD8JU 24491315 2025-06-24 WOS:000333513100008 J Berendsen, AAM; Kang, JH; van de Rest, O; Feskens, EJM; de Groot, LCPGM; Grodstein, F Berendsen, Agnes A. M.; Kang, Jae H.; van de Rest, Ondine; Feskens, Edith J. M.; de Groot, Lisette C. P. G. M.; Grodstein, Francine The Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension Diet, Cognitive Function, and Cognitive Decline in American Older Women JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION English Article Cognition; aging; DASH diet; cohort; epidemiology CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; HIGH BLOOD-PRESSURE; ALZHEIMERS-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PATTERNS;

DEMENTIA; RISK; ALLELE; ADHERENCE; DASH

Objectives: To examine the association between long-term adherence to the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet with cognitive function and decline in older American women. **Design:** Prospective cohort study. **Setting:** The Nurses' Health Study, a cohort of registered nurses residing in 11 US states. **Participants:** A total of 16,144 women from the Nurses' Health Study, aged ≥ 70 years, who underwent cognitive testing a total of 4 times by telephone from 1995 to 2001 (baseline), with multiple dietary assessments between 1984 and the first cognitive examination. DASH adherence for each individual was based on scoring of intakes of 9 nutrient or food components. **Measurements:** Long-term DASH adherence was calculated as the average DASH adherence score from up to 5 repeated measures of diet. Primary outcomes were cognitive function calculated as the average scores of the 4 repeated measures, as well as cognitive change of the Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status score and composite scores of global cognition and verbal memory. **Results:** Greater adherence to long-term DASH score was associated with better average cognitive function, irrespective of apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 allele status [multivariable-adjusted differences in mean z-scores between extreme DASH quintiles = 0.04 (95% confidence interval, CI 0.01-0.07), P trend = .009 for global cognition; 0.04 (95% CI 0.01-0.07), P trend = .002 for verbal memory and 0.16 (95% CI 0.03 -0.29), and P trend = .03 for Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status, P interaction >0.24]. These differences were equivalent to being 1 year younger in age. Adherence to the DASH score was not associated with change in cognitive function over 6 years. **Conclusions:** Our findings in the largest cohort on dietary patterns and cognitive function to date indicate that long-term adherence to the DASH diet is important to maintain cognitive function at older ages. (C) 2016 AMDA - The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine.

[Berendsen, Agnes A. M.; van de Rest, Ondine; Feskens, Edith J. M.; de Groot, Lisette C. P. G. M.] Wageningen Univ, Div Human Nutr, POB 17, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, Netherlands; [Kang, Jae H.; Grodstein, Francine] Harvard Med Sch, Brigham & Womens Hosp, Channing Div Network Med, Dept Med, Boston, MA USA; [Grodstein, Francine] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA Wageningen University & Research; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Berendsen, AAM (corresponding author), Wageningen Univ, Div Human Nutr, POB 17, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, Netherlands. Agnes.Berendsen@wur.nl Feskens, Edith/ABI-1446-2020 de Groot, Lisette/0000-0003-2778-2789 National Institutes of Health [P01 CA87969]; National Cancer Institute (NCI) [UM1 CA186107, P01CA087969, P01CA049449, R01CA137178]; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) [R01DK058845]; National Institute of Aging [R01AG015424, R29AG013482]; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) [R01HL35464]; Gene Environment-Association Studies (GENEVA) project under the NIH Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative [T2D: U01HG004399, GA: U01HG004728]; Merck/Rosetta Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA; NIDDK [5P01DK070756]; Colorectal Cancer GWAS Consortium; NCI [U01 CA137088, R01CA059045] National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); National Cancer Institute (NCI) (United States Department of Health & Human

ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)); National Institute of Aging(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute on Aging (NIA)); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); Gene Environment-Association Studies (GENEVA) project under the NIH Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative; Merck/Rosetta Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA; NIDDK(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)); Colorectal Cancer GWAS Consortium; NCI(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health who provided funding for the Nurses' Health Study (NHS) (grant P01 CA87969). The NHS, the cognitive function data and the genetic data collection were supported by the following: the National Cancer Institute (NCI, UM1 CA186107, P01CA087969, P01CA049449, R01CA137178), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK, R01DK058845), National Institute of Aging (R01AG015424, R29AG013482) and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI, R01HL35464), with additional support for the collection and management of genetic data. The NHS Breast Cancer GWAS (dbGaP: phs000147.v1.p1) was performed as part of the Cancer Genetic Markers of Susceptibility initiative of the NCI (R01CA40356, U01CA98233). The NHS type 2 diabetes (T2D, dbGaP:phs000091.v2.p1) and open-angle glaucoma (GA, dbGaP:phs000308.v1.p1) GWAS were funded as part of the Gene Environment-Association Studies (GENEVA) project under the NIH Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (T2D: U01HG004399, GA: U01HG004728). Genotyping for the NHS coronary heart disease GWAS was supported by Merck/Rosetta Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA. The NHS kidney stone GWAS (dbGaP: phs000460.v1.p1) was supported by NIDDK (5P01DK070756). The NHS colon cancer GWAS (dbGAP: in progress) was funded as part of the Colorectal Cancer GWAS Consortium funded by the NCI (U01 CA137088, R01CA059045).

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6 Geriatrics & Gerontology Science Citation Index
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J Yue, YY; Yuan, CZ; Wang, DD; Wang, ML; Song, MY; Shan, ZL;
Hu, F; Rosner, B; Smith-Warner, SA; Willett, WC
Yue, Yiyang; Yuan, Changzheng; Wang, Dong D.; Wang, Molin;
Song, Mingyang; Shan, Zhilei; Hu, Frank; Rosner, Bernard; Smith-
Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.

Reproducibility and validity of diet quality scores derived
from food-frequency questionnaires AMERICAN JOURNAL OF

dietary assessment; diet quality scores;
food frequency questionnaire; diet record; validation study

PLANT-BASED DIETS; TOTAL-ENERGY-INTAKE; BREAST-CANCER;
MEASUREMENT ERROR; PATTERN INDEXES; RISK; VALIDATION; BIOMARKERS;
INFLAMMATION; TOCOPHEROL Background: Diet quality scores (DQs) are frequently used to study diet-disease relations but the validity of these scores derived from FFQs has rarely been evaluated. Objectives: To evaluate the validity and reproducibility of 6 commonly used DQs derived from the FFQ, including the Alternate Healthy Eating Index-2010, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension Trial score, alternative Mediterranean diet score, and 3 plant-based diet indices (overall, healthful, and unhealthful). Methods: This analysis included 1394 participants from the Men's Lifestyle Validation Study (N = 652) and the Women's Lifestyle Validation Study (N = 742). Participants completed a 152-item FM at the beginning of the study and 1 y later, as well as completed 2 weighed 7-d dietary records (7DDRs) and donated 2 blood samples 6 mo apart between FFQ assessments. The reproducibility of the FFQs was evaluated by rank intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs). The validity was assessed by comparing FFQ-derived DQs with those from the average of two 7DDRs using Spearman rank correlation coefficients deattenuated for random measurement error in the 7DDRs ($r(s)$). Furthermore, we calculated the correlations between DQs and plasma biomarkers of diet, including fatty acids, folate, carotenoids, retinol, and α - and γ -tocopherol. Results: Six FFQ-derived DQs demonstrated moderate to high reproducibility (energy-adjusted ICCs: 0.61–0.84) and validity (energy-adjusted, deattenuated $r(s)$ = 0.56–0.80) in both men and women. We consistently observed expected correlations between FFQ-derived DQs with plasma fatty acids, including long-chain n-3 (omega-3) and trans fatty acids, most carotenoids, and gamma-tocopherol ($r(s)$ > 0.2). Conclusions: Our study demonstrates the validity of the FFQ to evaluate overall diet quality using 6 commonly used DQs. In addition, these DQs have qualitatively demonstrated biological relevance, as indicated by their correlations with circulating biomarkers. [Yue, Yiyang; Yuan, Changzheng; Wang, Dong D.; Song, Mingyang; Shan, Zhilei; Hu, Frank; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Yuan, Changzheng] Zhejiang Univ, Dept Big Data & Hlth Sci, Sch Publ Hlth, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China; [Yuan, Changzheng; Wang, Molin; Hu, Frank; Rosner, Bernard; Willett, Walter C.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Channing Div Network Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Yuan, Changzheng; Wang, Molin; Hu, Frank; Rosner, Bernard; Willett, Walter C.] Harvard Med Sch, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Wang, Dong D.; Rosner, Bernard] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Biostat, Boston, MA USA; [Wang, Molin; Song, Mingyang; Hu, Frank; Smith-Warner, Stephanie A.; Willett, Walter C.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Zhejiang University; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Willett, WC (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Willett, WC (corresponding author), Brigham & Womens Hosp,

Channing Div Network Med, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Willett, WC (corresponding author), Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA 02115 USA. wwillet@hsph.harvard.edu

Song, Mingyang/M-6701-2013; Shan, Zhilei/S-5189-2019; Hu, Frank/C-1919-2013; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013 Willett, Walter/0000-0003-1458-7597; yue, yiyang/0000-0002-6018-2980 NIH [UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA176726, P01 CA055075-18S1, U01CA152904, U01CA167552]; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [R00DK119412] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER

NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) The Men's Lifestyle Validation Study and Women's Lifestyle Validation Study are supported by the NIH (grants UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA176726, P01 CA055075-18S1, U01CA152904, and U01CA167552). 58 44 46 1 17

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J de Souza, RJ; Swain, JF; Appel, LJ; Sacks, FM

de Souza, Russell J.; Swain, Janis F.; Appel, Lawrence J.; Sacks, Frank M. Alternatives for macronutrient intake and chronic disease: a comparison of the OmniHeart diets with popular diets and with dietary recommendations AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION English Article

LOW-CARBOHYDRATE-DIET;

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-FACTORS; LOW-FAT DIET; INCIDENT KIDNEY-STONES; HIGH-PROTEIN DIETS; LIFE-STYLE CHANGES; WEIGHT-LOSS; BLOOD-PRESSURE; MONOUNSATURATED FAT; COLORECTAL-CANCER Background: Enhancements to current dietary advice to prevent chronic disease are of great clinical and public health importance. The OmniHeart Trial compared 3 diets designed to reduce cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk - one high in carbohydrate and 2 that replaced carbohydrate with either unsaturated fat or protein. The lower carbohydrate diets improved the CVD risk factors. Several popular diets claiming health benefits emphasize carbohydrate, fat, or protein or various combined approaches. Objective: The objective of this study was to compare the macronutrient contents of the OmniHeart trial diets to those of several popular diets and to evaluate each diet for consistency with national health guidelines. Design: The macronutrient contents of 7-d menu plans from the OmniHeart Study, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), Zone, Atkins, Mediterranean, South Beach, and Ornish diets were evaluated for consistency with the US Food and Nutrition Board's Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDRs) and with the dietary recommendations of several health organizations. Results: The OmniHeart diets fulfilled the major AMDRs, but, of the popular diets, only the Zone diet did. The OnmiHeart diets were generally consistent with national guidelines to prevent cancer, diabetes, and heart disease, whereas most popular diets had limitations for fulfilling one or more guidelines.

Conclusions: Although the OnmiHeart protein and unsaturated fat diets were superior to the carbohydrate diet in improving CVD risk, all 3 study diets were consistent with national guidelines to reduce chronic disease risk, which suggests that the guidelines might now be fine-tuned to optimize disease prevention. Popular diets vary in their nutritional adequacy and consistency with guidelines for risk reduction. [de Souza, Russell J.; Sacks, Frank M.] Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02215 USA; [de Souza, Russell J.; Swain, Janis F.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Gen Clin Res Ctr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Appel, Lawrence J.] Johns Hopkins Med Inst, Welch Ctr Prevent Epidemiol & Clin Res, Baltimore, MD 21205 USA; [Sacks, Frank M.] Harvard Univ, Sch Med, Boston, MA 02215 USA; [Sacks, Frank M.] Brigham & Womens Hosp, Dept Med, Channing Lab, Boston, MA USA Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital; Johns Hopkins University; Johns Hopkins Medicine; Harvard University; Harvard Medical School; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Brigham & Women's Hospital

Sacks, FM (corresponding author), Harvard Univ, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Bldg 2,3rd Floor,655 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02215 USA. fsacks@hsph.harvard.edu de Souza, Russell/ABB-7735-2021; Appel, Larry/GLT-2608-2022 de Souza, Russell/0000-0001-8945-513X NCRR NIH HHS [M01 RR002635, RR02635] Funding Source: Medline; NHLBI NIH HHS [K23 HL068712, HL67098, R01 HL067098, HL68712] Funding Source: Medline; NIDDK NIH HHS [DK63214, P30 DK040561, K24 DK063214] Funding Source: Medline NCRR NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)); NHLBI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); NIDDK NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK))

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11 Nutrition & Dietetics Science
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J Rogers, CJ; Petersen, K; Kris-Etherton, PM
Rogers, Connie J.; Petersen, Kristina; Kris-Etherton, Penny
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Commonwealth System of Higher Education (PCSHE); Pennsylvania State University; Penn State Behrend; Pennsylvania State University - University Park Kris-Etherton, PM (corresponding author), Penn State Univ, Dept Nutr Sci, Chandlee Lab 319, University Pk, PA 16802 USA. pmk3@psu.edu Petersen, Kristina/F-8391-2016 Rogers, Connie J/0000-0003-4072-2721

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J Olea, N; Olea-Serrano, F; Lardelli-Claret, P; Rivas, A;
Barba-Navarro, A Olea, N; Olea-Serrano, F;
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Inadvertent exposure to xenoestrogens in children
TOXICOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH English
Article cryptorchidism;

endocrine-disrupting chemicals; intensive agriculture; pesticides;
xenoestrogens BREAST-CANCER; TESTICULAR CANCER; BISPHENOL-A;
PESTICIDES; CHEMICALS; ESTROGENS; RISK; QUALITY; SEMEN;
ENVIRONMENT This article reviews previous studies and presents new
data on pesticide exposure in order to provide some indications of
the extent and significance of childhood exposure to
xenoestrogens, including pesticides, epoxy resins, and
polycarbonates. After more than four decades of pesticide use,
little is known about their adverse effects on health. There is a
need to address the potential risks associated with the current
contamination of water, soils, and foods in many agricultural
areas. In southeastern Spain, along the Mediterranean coast,
extensive areas alongside residential zones are devoted to
intensive farming in plastic greenhouses, with the use of large
amounts of pesticides. Human tissue samples have been investigated
for pesticide residues. Samples of fat from children living in
farm areas contained a total of 14 pesticides, including lindane,
HCH, heptachlor, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, endosulfan, o,p'-DDE
and o,p'-DDD, among others. Of the 113 samples studied, 43 were
positive for one or more pesticides, some of which have estrogenic
activity. The number of new substances that mimic the action of
endogenous estrogens is increasing rapidly. These endocrine-
disrupting chemicals are not restricted to pesticides. Several
different compounds used in the food industry, in plasticizers.
and in dental restorations are also estrogenic. The few studies
that have investigated their effects in humans all indicate that
concerns are warranted. If there is indeed an association between
exposure to substances with hormone-disruptive activity and
certain disorders of sexual maturation, the incidence of such
disorders should be greater in areas where exposure to agents with
this activity is high. We used a spatial ecological design to
search for variations in orchidopexy rates and to analyze
relationships between these differences and geographical
variations in exposure to pesticides. Our results are compatible
with a hypothetical association between exposure to hormone-
disruptive chemicals and the induction of cryptorchidism. Several
methodological limitations in the study design make it necessary

to evaluate the results with caution. In conclusion, a closer scrutiny is required to determine whether epoxy resins and polycarbonates contribute, together with estrogenic pesticides, to the exposure of human consumers, especially children, to xenoestrogens. Univ Granada, Sch Med, Lab Med Invest, E-18071 Granada, Spain; Univ Granada, Sch Pharm, Dept Nutr & Food Sci, Granada, Spain; Univ Granada, Sch Pharm, Dept Publ Hlth, Granada, Spain; Univ Murcia, Sch Sci, Dept Agr Chem, Murcia, Spain

University of Granada; University of Granada; University of Granada; University of Murcia Univ Granada, Sch Med, Lab Med Invest, E-18071 Granada, Spain. nolea@goliat.ugr.es Olea-Serrano, Fatima/I-4584-2017; Rivas, Ana/D-7841-2018; Olea, Nicolas/H-3198-2014 Rivas, Ana/0000-0002-2143-0750; Olea Serrano, Fatima/0000-0002-4832-6240; Olea, Nicolas/0000-0002-8938-3743

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J Saleh, NAM; Abd El-bary, RBED; Mpingirika, EZ; Essa, HL; El-Sayed, MMH; Sherbetjian, MS; Elfandi, HF; Wahed, MAA; Arafeh, R; Amleh, A Saleh, Naela Adel Mohammed; Abd El-bary, Rowan Bahaa El-din; Mpingirika, Eric Zadok; Essa, Hanaa L.; El-Sayed, Mayyada M. H.; Sherbetjian, Mirna Sarkis; Elfandi, Hanin Fadel; Wahed, Muhammad Adel Abdel; Arafeh, Rami; Amleh, Asma

Evaluating the Potential Anticancer Properties of Salvia triloba in Human-Osteosarcoma U2OS Cell Line and Ovarian Adenocarcinoma SKOV3 Cell Line APPLIED SCIENCES-BASEL

English Article Salvia

triloba; osteosarcoma; ovarian cancer; U2OS; SKOV3; RUNX2; FTIR; TLC-UV fractionation; Chou-Talalay method; drug combination; anticancer EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION; LEYDEN CRYSTAL PROTEIN; BREAST-CANCER; PHYTOCHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS; ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY; BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES; HEMOLYTIC-ACTIVITY; GENE-EXPRESSION; OIL COMPOSITION; N-CADHERIN Salvia triloba (S. triloba) is an herb inherently linked to traditional medicine systems in the Eastern Mediterranean region. There is minimal experimental evidence however, regarding the anticancer effects of S. triloba in both osteosarcoma and ovarian cancer. In this study, we investigated the effects of crude (macerated) S. triloba ethanol and acetone leaf extracts on viability, migratory ability, and the expression of genes regulating these activities in U2OS and SKOV3 cells using MTT assay, scratch-wound healing/trans-well migration assay, and RT-qPCR respectively. MTT assay results indicated that the acetone extract significantly reduced both U2OS and SKOV3 cell viability with half-maximal inhibitory concentrations (IC50) of 54.51 +/- 1.10 mu g/mL and 75.96 +/- 1.0237 mu g/mL respectively; these concentrations further displayed negligible hemolytic activity. The combination of acetone extract (19 mu g/mL) and paclitaxel (0.787 mu g/mL) displayed synergy and reduced SKOV3 cell viability by over 90%. Additionally, the trans-well migration assay illustrated that the acetone extract (IC50) inhibited both U2OS and SKOV3 cell

migration by more than 50%. Moreover, *S. triloba* acetone extract significantly downregulated the steady-state mRNA expression of key genes involved in driving select cancer hallmarks. Four fractions were generated from the acetone extract by thin layer chromatography (TLC), and the obtained retention factors (R_f) (ranging from 0.2 to 0.8) suggested a mixture of high and moderately polar compounds whose bioactivities require further investigation. In addition, FTIR measurements of the extract revealed peaks corresponding to OH, aliphatic CH, and ester groups suggesting the presence of phenolic compounds, terpenes, and polysaccharides. Altogether, these results suggest that *S. triloba* possesses potential therapeutic compounds that inhibit cell proliferation and migration, and modulate several genes involved in osteosarcoma and ovarian carcinoma progression. [Saleh, Naela Adel Mohammed; Abd El-bary, Rowan Bahaa El-din; Mpingirika, Eric Zadok; Amleh, Asma] Amer Univ Cairo, Biotechnol Program, New Cairo 11835, Egypt; [Essa, Hanaa L.; El-Sayed, Mayyada M. H.] Amer Univ Cairo, Dept Chem, New Cairo 11835, Egypt; [Essa, Hanaa L.] Agr Res Ctr, Pesticides Phytotoxic Dept, CAPL, Giza 12627, Egypt; [Sherbetjian, Mirna Sarkis; Elfandi, Hanin Fadel; Wahed, Muhammad Adel Abdel; Amleh, Asma] Amer Univ Cairo, Dept Biol, New Cairo 11835, Egypt; [Arafteh, Rami] Palestine Polytech Univ, Palestine Korea Biotechnol Ctr, POB 198, Hebron, Palestine Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); American University Cairo; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); American University Cairo; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); Agricultural Research Center - Egypt; Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB); American University Cairo; Palestine Polytechnic University Amleh, A (corresponding author), Amer Univ Cairo, Biotechnol Program, New Cairo 11835, Egypt.; Amleh, A (corresponding author), Amer Univ Cairo, Dept Biol, New Cairo 11835, Egypt. aamleh@aucegypt.edu El-Sayed, Mayyada/W-6741-2019; Essa, Hanaa/AAB-7646-2021 El-Sayed, Mayyada/0000-0001-6257-5748; Mpingirika, Eric Zadok/0000-0001-5517-3273; Amleh, Asma/0000-0003-3613-3182 Bartlett Foundation Fund for Critical Challenges Grant [A-FY19-FY20]; American University in Cairo

Bartlett Foundation Fund for Critical Challenges Grant; American University in Cairo (Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) American University Cairo) This research was funded by Bartlett Foundation Fund for Critical Challenges Grant (grant no. SSE-Bio-A.A-FY19-FY20) for AA and Student Research Grants for N.A.M.S., R.B.E.-d.A.E.-b., M.S.S., H.F.E. and M.A.A.W. from The American University in Cairo. 148 2 2 3 8 MDPI

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J Sargent, DJ; Goldberg, RM; Jacobson, SD; Macdonald, JS; Labianca, R; Haller, DG; Shepherd, LE; Seitz, JF; Francini, G

Sargent, DJ; Goldberg, RM; Jacobson, SD; Macdonald, JS; Labianca, R; Haller, DG; Shepherd, LE; Seitz, JF; Francini, G A pooled analysis of adjuvant chemotherapy for resected colon cancer in elderly patients NEW ENGLAND

JOURNAL OF MEDICINE English Article

ADVANCED COLORECTAL-CANCER; BREAST-CANCER; THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE; RANDOMIZED TRIAL; AGE; OLDER; TOXICITY; 5-FLUOROURACIL; FLUOROURACIL; LEVAMISOLE Background: Adjuvant chemotherapy is standard treatment for patients with resected colon cancer who are at high risk for recurrence, but the efficacy and toxicity of such treatment in patients more than 70 years of age are controversial. Methods: We performed a pooled analysis, based on the intention to treat, of individual patient data from seven phase 3 randomized trials (involving 3351 patients) in which the effects of postoperative fluorouracil plus leucovorin (five trials) or fluorouracil plus levamisole (two trials) were compared with the effects of surgery alone in patients with stage II or III colon cancer. The patients were grouped into four age categories of equal size, and analyses were repeated with 10-year age ranges (less than or equal to 50, 51 to 60, 61 to 70, and >70 years), with the same conclusions. The toxic effects measured in all trials were nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, stomatitis, and leukopenia. Patients in the fluorouracil-plus-leucovorin and fluorouracil-plus-levamisole groups were combined for the efficacy analysis but kept separate for toxicity analyses. Results: Adjuvant treatment had a significant positive effect on both overall survival and time to tumor recurrence ($P < 0.001$ for each, with hazard ratios of death and recurrence of 0.76 [95 percent confidence interval, 0.68 to 0.85] and 0.68 [95 percent confidence interval, 0.60 to 0.76], respectively). The five-year overall survival was 71 percent for those who received adjuvant therapy, as compared with 64 percent for those untreated. No significant interaction was observed between age and the efficacy of treatment. The incidence of toxic effects was not increased among the elderly (age >70 years), except for leukopenia in one study. Conclusions: Selected elderly patients with colon cancer can receive the same benefit from fluorouracil-based adjuvant therapy as their younger counterparts, without a significant increase in toxic effects. (N Engl J Med 2001;345:1091-7.)

Copyright (C) Massachusetts Medical Society. Mayo Clin & Mayo Fdn, Rochester, MN 55905 USA; St Vincent Comprehens Canc Ctr, New York, NY USA; Osped Riuniti Bergamo, I-24100 Bergamo, Italy; Univ Penn, Ctr Canc, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Queens Univ, Natl Canc Inst Canada, Kingston, ON, Canada; Univ Mediterranean, Marseille, France; Univ Siena, I-53100 Siena, Italy Mayo Clinic; Saint Vincents Hospital Manhattan; Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo; University of Pennsylvania; Queens University - Canada; Canadian Cancer Trials Group; Aix-Marseille Universite; University of Siena

Sargent, DJ (corresponding author), Mayo Clin & Mayo Fdn, 200 1st St SW, Rochester, MN 55905 USA. Goldberg, Richard/O-1871-2017; Labianca, Roberto/N-1847-2016 Sargent, Daniel/0000-0002-2684-4741; Labianca, Roberto/0000-0001-7149-822X NCI NIH HHS [CA 25224] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 58

711 743 0 14 MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOC/NEJM
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02451-1413 USA 0028-4793 NEW ENGL J MED N. Engl.
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Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index Expanded

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J Hernandez-Elizondo, J; Monteagudo, C; Murcia, MA; Olea, N;
Olea-Serrano, F; Mariscal-Arcas, M

Hernandez-Elizondo, J.; Monteagudo, C.; Murcia, M. A.; Olea,
N.; Olea-Serrano, F.; Mariscal-Arcas, M.

Assessment of the estrogenicity of the diet of a healthy
female Spanish population based on its isoflavone content FOOD
ADDITIVES AND CONTAMINANTS PART A-CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS CONTROL
EXPOSURE & RISK ASSESSMENT English Article

estrogenicity; diet; isoflavone;
phytoestrogens; healthy Spanish women; exposure FOOD-FREQUENCY
QUESTIONNAIRE; BREAST-CANCER CELLS; PHYTOESTROGEN INTAKE;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ANTIESTROGENIC ACTIVITIES; COLORECTAL-CANCER;
RISK; WOMEN; ENDOMETRIAL; EXPRESSION Phytoestrogens are natural
components of plants consumed by humans. The hormonal activity of
these substances has long been known. Various in vitro tests have
demonstrated the agonistic or antagonistic estrogenic activity of
some phytoestrogens. The objective of this study was to estimate
the supply of isoflavones in the diet of a healthy adult female
population and to assess its estrogenic effect. The diet was
assessed by questionnaire and the estrogenicity of the estimated
isoflavone content was tested by E-screen, finding a mean total
estrogenic capacity of 0.129×10^{10} eq.E-2 (12.9pmolday(1)),
corresponding to a daily isoflavone intake of 265.8gday(1). This
study offers a preliminary insight into the phytoestrogen content
of the diet of a healthy active population of Spanish women. The
effects of this additional hormonal burden are highly
controversial, and this approach to estimating dietary
phytoestrogen intake of specific populations may help to elucidate
its implications for human health. [Hernandez-Elizondo, J.;
Monteagudo, C.; Olea-Serrano, F.; Mariscal-Arcas, M.] Univ
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AGR255, Granada, Spain; [Murcia, M. A.; Mariscal-Arcas, M.] Univ
Murcia, Dept Food Technol Nutr & Food Sci, Murcia, Spain; [Olea,
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Spain University of Granada; University of Murcia; University of
Granada; Hospital Universitario San Cecilio Olea-Serrano, F
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Grp Nutr Diet & Risk Assessment AGR255, Granada, Spain.

folea@ugr.es Olea-Serrano, Fatima/I-4584-2017; Mariscal,
Miguel/N-6543-2019; Mariscal-Arcas, Miguel/K-4150-2017; Murcia,
Mario/B-5477-2019; Olea, Nicolas/H-3198-2014; Monteagudo, Celia/M-
1460-2014 Mariscal-Arcas, Miguel/0000-0001-9852-4950; Olea
Serrano, Fatima/0000-0002-4832-6240; Murcia, Mario/0000-0001-6996-
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0002-8938-3743; Monteagudo, Celia/0000-0003-0529-379X

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 J Ayash, C; Raad, N; Finik, J; Attia, N; Nourredine, S;
 Aragones, A; Gany, F Ayash, Claudia; Raad,
 Noor; Finik, Jackie; Attia, Nada; Nourredine, Sabine; Aragones,
 Abraham; Gany, Francesca Arab American Mothers' HPV
 Vaccination Knowledge and Beliefs JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
 English Article HPV
 (Human papillomavirus); Arabs; Vaccinations; Prevention;
 Immigration AGED 13-17 YEARS; UNITED-STATES; CERVICAL-CANCER;
 HEALTH-CARE; MIDDLE-EAST; ADOLESCENTS; INFECTION; AWARENESS;
 COVERAGE; WOMEN Little is known of Arab Americans' human
 papilloma virus vaccination (HPV) behaviors. We explored
 associations between US Arab immigrant mothers' beliefs regarding
 HPV for their children with socioeconomic, medical, and
 religious/cultural factors. A cross-sectional survey was conducted
 in New York City (August 2019-April 2021) with 162 Arab American
 immigrant women who had at least one child aged 9 through 26
 years. Among those reporting that their child/children had not
 received the HPV (63.5%), reasons included not having heard of it
 (67.3%) and lack of provider recommendation (59.4%). HPV
 awareness and uptake, respectively, were more likely among those
 with education ≥ 10 years ($p < .001$ and $p < .001$, respectively),
 with more years in the US ($p < .001$ and $p < .001$), and with higher
 household income ($p < .001$ and $p = .002$). Participants with
 limited English proficiency were less likely to have HPV
 awareness and uptake ($p < .001$ and $p < .001$). Christian religious
 affiliation was positively associated with HPV awareness and
 uptake ($p = .014$ and $p = .048$). A greater number of years in the
 US was significantly associated with willingness to vaccinate if
 recommended by the doctor ($p = .031$). In open-ended responses,
 mothers indicated that they did not receive strong provider HPV
 recommendations, potentially because of their providers'
 perceptions of their cultural backgrounds. Mothers indicated a
 desire for HPV educational materials in Arabic to help them with
 decision making. Potential opportunities to augment HPV uptake
 among Arab immigrants' children include increasing population
 knowledge, increasing provider recommendation, and providing
 culturally/religiously responsive HPV education in English and
 Arabic. [Ayash, Claudia; Raad, Noor; Finik, Jackie; Attia,
 Nada; Nourredine, Sabine; Aragones, Abraham; Gany, Francesca] Mem
 Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Dept Psychiat & Behav Sci, Immigrant
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 10017 USA; [Gany, Francesca] Weill Cornell Med Coll, Dept Med,
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 Gany, F (corresponding author), Mem Sloan Kettering Canc

Ctr, Dept Psychiat & Behav Sci, Immigrant Hlth & Canc Dispar Serv,
485 Lexington Ave, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10017 USA.; Gany, F
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National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health &
Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH
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2022 10 Health Policy & Services; Public, Environmental &
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Occupational Health 2Y8RJ 35672534 Green Published, Bronze

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J Anderson, JG; Taylor, AG Anderson, Joel
G.; Taylor, Ann Gill Use of Complementary Therapies
for Cancer Symptom Management: Results of the 2007 National Health
Interview Survey JOURNAL OF ALTERNATIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE
English Article

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BREAST-
CANCER; INTERVENTIONS Objectives: Complementary therapies are
often used as adjuncts to conventional treatment by individuals
with cancer. Patterns of use of these practices and products
represent important data for health care providers in delivering
adequate patient care. Design: This study compared use of
complementary therapies between the cancer and noncancer
populations in the United States through secondary analyses of the
2007 National Health Interview Survey data. The analysis compared
use by cancer survivors (those individuals self-reporting a
diagnosis of cancer; n = 1785) and individuals without cancer (n =
21,585), as well as self-report of symptoms affecting health-
related quality of life (HQoL). Results: Data suggest similar
patterns of use between cancer survivors and the general
population; however, a greater percentage of cancer survivors use
complementary modalities. Individuals with cancer reported a
greater percentage of use of complementary therapies overall, with
cancer status significantly associated with ever having used
complementary and alternative medicine (p < 0.001). The five most
common complementary practices and products used by individuals
with cancer and controls were vitamin/mineral supplements, prayer
for self, intercessory prayer, chiropractic/osteopathic
manipulation, and herbal therapies. Additionally, as might be
expected, individuals with cancer experience greater frequency of
deleterious symptoms associated with decreased HQoL. Individuals
with cancer were more likely to sleep fewer than 7 hours (p =
0.0108) or greater than 9 hours (p = 0.0108), and have increased

insomnia ($p < 0.001$), excessive sleepiness ($p < 0.001$), depression ($p < 0.001$), and anxiety ($p < 0.001$) versus those without cancer. Conclusions: The current findings may inform health care providers about the use of complementary and integrative practices and products by patients with cancer in an effort to manage symptoms of the disease. Additionally, these results may also be used to promote research to define the merits of the use of such complementary and integrative practices and products.

[Anderson, Joel G.; Taylor, Ann Gill] Univ Virginia, Ctr Study Complementary & Alternat Therapies, Sch Nursing, Charlottesville, VA 22908 USA University of Virginia Taylor, AG (corresponding author), Univ Virginia, Ctr Study Complementary & Alternat Therapies, Sch Nursing, POB 800782, Charlottesville, VA 22908 USA. agt@virginia.edu Taylor, Ann/IQT-7642-2023 Anderson, Joel/0000-0002-6216-4014 National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) at the National Institutes of Health [5-T32-AT000052, 5-K07-AT002943] National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) at the National Institutes of Health(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Center for Complementary & Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)) The authors would like to thank Rochelle Jobes and Dr. Ada Jacox for their editorial assistance in the preparation of this article. This publication was made possible by grant numbers 5-T32-AT000052 and 5-K07-AT002943 from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) at the National Institutes of Health. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of NCCAM. 32

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235 241 10.1089/acm.2011.0022
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Integrative & Complementary Medicine Science Citation
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Medicine 912DN 22420737 Green Published 2025-06-
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J Malcomson, FC; Mathers, JC Malcomson, F.
C.; Mathers, J. C. Translation of nutrigenomic

research for personalised and precision nutrition for cancer
prevention and for cancer survivors REDOX BIOLOGY

English Article

Nutrigenomics; Personalised nutrition; Cancer prevention
HEREDITARY COLORECTAL-CANCER; BREAST-CANCER; INTERINDIVIDUAL
VARIATION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; DNA METHYLATION; PROSTATE-CANCER;
EXCISION-REPAIR; GUT MICROBIOTA; RED MEAT; RISK Personalised
and precision nutrition uses information on individual
characteristics and responses to nutrients, foods and dietary
patterns to develop targeted nutritional advice that is more
effective in improving the diet and health of each individual.
Moving away from the conventional 'one size fits all', such
targeted intervention approaches may pave the way to better
population health, including lower burden of non-communicable
diseases. To date, most personalised and precision nutrition
approaches have been focussed on tackling obesity and
cardiometabolic diseases with limited efforts directed to cancer
prevention and for cancer survivors. Advances in understanding the

biological basis of cancer and of the role played by diet in cancer prevention and in survival after cancer diagnosis, mean that it is timely to test and to apply such personalised and precision nutrition approaches in the cancer area. This endeavour can take advantage of the enhanced understanding of interactions between dietary factors, individual genotype and the gut microbiome that impact on risk of, and survival after, cancer diagnosis. Translation of these basic research into public health action should include realtime acquisition of nutrigenomic and related data and use of AI-based data integration methods in systems approaches that can be scaled up using mobile devices.

[Malcomson, F. C.; Mathers, J. C.] Newcastle Univ, Populat Hlth Sci Inst, Human Nutr & Exercise Res Ctr, Ctr Healthier Lives, Newcastle Upon Tyne, England Newcastle University - UK Mathers, JC (corresponding author), Newcastle Univ, Populat Hlth Sci Inst, Human Nutr & Exercise Res Ctr, Ctr Healthier Lives, Newcastle Upon Tyne, England. john.mathers@newcastle.ac.uk Mathers, Jonathan/ABE-1164-2021; Malcomson, Fiona/KMY-7212-2024 Mathers, John/0000-0003-3406-3002 Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WKOF) , as part of the World Cancer Research Fund International grant programme [IIG_FULL_2020_032] Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WKOF) , as part of the World Cancer Research Fund International grant programme Acknowledgement Our research on nutrition for cancer risk and for cancer survivors is funded by grant number IIG_FULL_2020_032 from the Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds (WKOF) , as part of the World Cancer Research Fund International grant programme.

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J Memon, AA; Bennet, L; Zöller, B; Wang, X; Palmer, K;
Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J Memon, Ashfaq A.;
Bennet, Louise; Zoller, Bengt; Wang, Xiao; Palmer, Karolina;
Sundquist, Kristina; Sundquist, Jan Circulating
human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) is associated with
hyperglycaemia and insulin resistance JOURNAL OF DIABETES

English Article

epidermal growth factor receptor; ethnicity; human epidermal
growth factor receptor 2 (HER2); insulin sensitivity; type 2
diabetes mellitus DIABETES-MELLITUS; BREAST-CANCER; BLADDER-
CANCER; METABOLIC SYNDROME; PROSTATE-CANCER; MIDDLE-EAST; RISK;
IMMIGRANTS; METFORMIN; SURVIVAL BackgroundType 2 diabetes
mellitus (T2DM) and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2
(HER2) are associated with cancer, although the role of HER2 in
T2DM is not well defined. The aim of this study was to investigate
the association between HER2 levels and T2DM and whether that
association differed in Swedish people born in Iraq or Sweden.
MethodsCirculating HER2 levels were analyzed by the Luminex assay
in 95 Iraqi-born and 75 Swedish-born Swedes. ResultsThere were
significant differences in HER2 among those with normal glucose
tolerance (NGT), impaired fasting glucose (IFG) and/or impaired
glucose tolerance (IGT), and T2DM in the entire population after

adjusting for age, sex, and body mass index (BMI; $P=0.03$). Stratification of data according to country of birth revealed significant differences in HER2 levels among NGT, IFG/IGT, and T2DM groups only in Swedes ($P=0.007$). For the entire study population, there was a positive association between HER2 and hyperglycemia (IFG and/or IGT+T2DM; $P=0.011$), BMI, waist circumference, serum insulin, homeostatic model assessment of β -cell function, HbA1c, triglycerides, and C-peptide ($P < 0.05$), and a negative association between HER2 and insulin sensitivity index (ISI; $P < 0.0001$). Bivariate and multivariate linear regression analyses on the whole study population revealed that the associations between hyperglycemia and HER2, as well as between ISI and HER2, were independent of factors known to be associated with T2DM and insulin resistance (e.g. demographics, obesity, lipids, sedentary lifestyle, a family history of T2DM, C-peptide, and C-reactive protein). Conclusions There is an independent association between HER2 levels and hyperglycemia and insulin resistance that is not modified by country of birth. [Memon, Ashfaq A.; Zoller, Bengt; Wang, Xiao; Palmer, Karolina; Sundquist, Kristina; Sundquist, Jan] Lund Univ, Ctr Primary Hlth Care Res, Dept Clin Sci, Malmo, Sweden; [Bennet, Louise] Lund Univ, Genet & Mol Epidemiol, Malmo, Sweden Lund University; Lund University Memon, AA (corresponding author), Skane Univ Hosp, Wallenberg Lab, Ctr Primary Hlth Care Res, 6th Floor, Inga Marie Nilssons Gata 53, S-20502 Malmo, Sweden.

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Bennet, Louise/0000-0001-7101-1290; Memon, Ashfaq/0000-0002-1081-3553; Zoller, Bengt/0000-0002-8250-5613 ALF; Region Skane; Swedish Society of Medicine; Swedish Research Council; FORTE (Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare) ALF; Region Skane; Swedish Society of Medicine; Swedish Research Council (Swedish Research Council); FORTE (Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare) (Swedish Research Council for Health Working Life & Welfare (Forte)) The authors thank Anna Hedelius for excellent technical support. This study was supported by Agreement for Medical Education and Research (ALF) funding, funding and grants from Region Skane, a grant from the Swedish Society of Medicine (to LB), and grants from the Swedish Research Council, FORTE (Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare), and an ALF project grant (to JS and KS).

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111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN 07030-5774, NJ USA 1753-0393
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369 377 10.1111/1753-0407.12184 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1753-0407.12184>

9 Endocrinology & Metabolism Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Endocrinology & Metabolism CG7RM
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J Gill, S; Loprinzi, CL; Sargent, DJ; Thomé, SD; Alberts, SR; Haller, DG; Benedetti, J; Francini, G; Shepherd, LE; Seitz, JF; Labianca, R; Chen, W; Cha, SS; Heldebrant, MP; Goldberg, RM

Gill, S; Loprinzi, CL; Sargent, DJ; Thomé, SD; Alberts, SR; Haller, DG; Benedetti, J; Francini, G; Shepherd, LE; Seitz, JF; Labianca, R; Chen, W; Cha, SS; Heldebrant, MP; Goldberg, RM

Pooled analysis of fluorouracil-based adjuvant therapy for stage II and III colon cancer:: Who benefits and by how much? JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY English

Article; Proceedings Paper 39th Annual Meeting of the

American-Society-of-Clinical-Oncology (ASCO) MAY 31-JUN 03, 2003
Chicago, IL Amer Soc Clin Oncol (ASCO) TUMOR
MICROSATELLITE-INSTABILITY; NSABP CLINICAL-TRIALS; PRIMARY BREAST-
CANCER; COLORECTAL-CANCER; FOLINIC ACID; DUKES-B; PROGNOSTIC-
SIGNIFICANCE; SYSTEMIC THERAPY; CHEMOTHERAPY; SURVIVAL Purpose
Although it is well-established that fluorouracil- (FU-) based
adjuvant therapy improves survival for patients with resected
high-risk colon cancer, the magnitude of adjuvant therapy benefit
across specific subgroups and for individual patients has been
uncertain. Patients and Methods Using a pooled data set of 3,302
patients with stage II and III colon cancer from seven randomized
trials comparing FU + leucovorin or FU + levamisole to surgery
alone, we performed an analysis based on a Cox proportional
hazards regression model. Treatment, age, sex, tumor location, T
stage, nodal status, and grade were tested for both prognostic and
predictive significance. Model derived estimates of 5-year
disease-free survival and overall survival (OS) for surgery alone
and surgery plus FU-based therapy were calculated for a range of
patient subsets. Results Nodal status, T stage, and grade were the
only prognostic factors independently significant for both
disease-free survival and OS. Age was significant only for OS. In
a multivariate analysis, adjuvant therapy showed a beneficial
treatment effect across all subsets. Treatment benefits were
consistent across sex, location, age, T-stage, and grade. A
significant stage by treatment interaction was present, with
treatment benefiting stage III patients to a greater degree than
stage II patients. Conclusion Patients with high-risk resected
colon cancer obtain benefit from FU-based therapy across subsets
of age, sex, location, T stage, nodal status, and grade. Model
estimates of survival stratified by T stage, nodal status, grade,
and age are available at <http://www.mayoclinic.com/calcs>. This
information may improve patients' and physicians' understanding of
the potential benefits of adjuvant therapy. (C) 2004 by American
Society of Clinical Oncology. Mayo Clin & Mayo Fdn, Rochester,
MN 55905 USA; British Columbia Canc Agcy, Vancouver, BC V5Z 4E6,
Canada; Queens Univ, Canada Clin Trials Grp, Natl Canc Inst,
Kingston, ON, Canada; Univ Penn, Ctr Canc, Philadelphia, PA 19104
USA; SW Oncol Grp, Ctr Stat, Seattle, WA USA; Univ Siena, I-53100
Siena, Italy; Osped Riuniti Bergamo, I-24100 Bergamo, Italy; Univ
Mediterranean, Marseilles & Federat Francophone Cancerol Digest,
Dijon, France; Univ N Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC USA Mayo
Clinic; British Columbia Cancer Agency; Queens University -
Canada; Canadian Cancer Trials Group; University of Pennsylvania;
Southwest Oncology Group; University of Siena; Ospedali Riuniti di
Bergamo; Aix-Marseille Universite; University of North Carolina;
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Mayo Clin, 200 1st St
SW, Rochester, MN 55905 USA. cloprinzi@mayo.edu , Wei/AAN-6343-
2020; Gill, Sharlene/U-7155-2019; Goldberg, Richard/O-1871-2017;
Labianca, Roberto/N-1847-2016 Chen, Wei/0000-0001-6048-1860;
Sargent, Daniel/0000-0002-2684-4741; Labianca, Roberto/0000-0001-
7149-822X NCI NIH HHS [CA-25224] Funding Source: Medline NCI
NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human
ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National
Cancer Institute (NCI)) 52 817 868 0 18
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800, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 USA 0732-183X 1527-7755 J
CLIN ONCOL J. Clin. Oncol. MAY 15 2004 22 10
1797 1806 10.1200/JCO.2004.09.059

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J Deda, O; Chatziioannou, AC; Fasoula, S; Palachanis, D;
 Raikos, N; Theodoridis, GA; Gika, HG Deda,
 Olga; Chatziioannou, Anastasia Chrysovalantou; Fasoula, Stella;
 Palachanis, Dimitris; Raikos, Nicolaos; Theodoridis, Georgios A.;
 Gika, Helen G. Sample preparation optimization in
 fecal metabolic profiling JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B-ANALYTICAL
 TECHNOLOGIES IN THE BIOMEDICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES

English Article; Proceedings Paper Mediterranean Sea
 Region Countries Mass Spectrometry Workshop (MEDMS) JUN 28-
 JUL 02, 2015 Athens, GREECE Metabolomics;
 Metabolic profiling; Feces; Extraction optimization; Sample
 preparation INFLAMMATORY-BOWEL-DISEASE; GUT MICROBIOTA;
 COLORECTAL-CANCER; HUMAN FECES; EXTRACTS; SPECTROMETRY; WATER;
 DERIVATIZATION; PATHOGENESIS; GENETICS Metabolomic analysis of
 feces can provide useful insight on the metabolic status, the
 health/disease state of the human/animal and the symbiosis with
 the gut microbiome. As a result, recently there is increased
 interest on the application of holistic analysis of feces for
 biomarker discovery. For metabolomics applications, the sample
 preparation process used prior to the analysis of fecal samples is
 of high importance, as it greatly affects the obtained metabolic
 profile, especially since feces, as matrix are diversifying in
 their physicochemical characteristics and molecular content.
 However there is still little information in the literature and
 lack of a universal approach on sample treatment for fecal
 metabolic profiling. The scope of the present work was to study
 the conditions for sample preparation of rat feces with the
 ultimate goal of the acquisition of comprehensive metabolic
 profiles either untargeted by NMR spectroscopy and GC MS or
 targeted by HILIC-MS/MS. A fecal sample pooled from male and
 female Wistar rats was extracted under various conditions by
 modifying the pH value, the nature of the organic solvent and the
 sample weight to solvent volume ratio. It was found that the 1/2
 (wt./vs) ratio provided the highest number of metabolites under
 neutral and basic conditions in both untargeted profiling
 techniques. Concerning LC MS profiles, neutral acetonitrile and
 propanol provided higher signals and wide metabolite coverage,
 though extraction efficiency is metabolite dependent. (C) 2016
 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. [Deda, Olga;
 Chatziioannou, Anastasia Chrysovalantou; Fasoula, Stella;
 Palachanis, Dimitris; Theodoridis, Georgios A.] Aristotle Univ
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 Nicolaos; Gika, Helen G.] Aristotle Univ Thessaloniki, Sch Med,
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 Gika, HG (corresponding author), Aristotle Univ
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 54124, Greece. gkikae@auth.gr Theodoridis, Georgios/B-6676-
 2012; Deda, Olga/KGM-1153-2024; Gika, Helen/I-3638-2012 Raikos,
 Nikolaos/0000-0002-8252-7521; Deda, Olga/0000-0003-3642-7367;
 Gika, Helen/0000-0002-1893-937X European Union (European Social
 Fund); Greek National Resources [5204] European Union (European
 Social Fund) (European Union (EU) European Social Fund (ESF)); Greek

National Resources (Greek Ministry of Development-GSRT) The authors would like to acknowledge the Operational Programme Education and Lifelong Learning which is co-funded by the European Union (European Social Fund) and Greek National Resources in the frame of which the Grant 5204 'Standardizing Metabolomics' is realized.

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J Hardman, WE Hardman, W. Elaine
Walnuts Have Potential for Cancer Prevention and Treatment
in Mice JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article;
Proceedings Paper Symposium on What Comes First - The Food or
the Nutrient as a Satellite Session to the American-Society-for-
Nutrition Scientific Sessions and Annual Meeting at Experimental
Biology APR 19, 2013 Boston, MA Amer Soc Nutr

MAMMARY-GLAND TUMORIGENESIS; ACID-DERIVED METABOLITES; BETA-
SITOSTEROL; BREAST-CANCER; ELLAGIC ACID; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; NUDE-
MICE; COLORECTAL-CANCER; GAMMA-TOCOPHEROL; GUT MICROBIOTA

Cancer may not be completely the result of novel or
inherited genetic mutations but may in fact be a largely
preventable disease. Researchers have identified biochemicals,
including n-3 (omega-3) fatty acids, tocopherols, beta-sitosterol,
and pedunculagin, that are found in walnuts and that have cancer-
prevention properties. Mouse studies in which walnuts were added
to the diet have shown the following compared with the control
diet: 1) the walnut-containing diet inhibited the growth rate of
human breast cancers implanted in nude mice by similar to 80%; 2)
the walnut-containing diet reduced the number of mammary gland
tumors by similar to 60% in a transgenic mouse model; 3) the
reduction in mammary gland tumors was greater with whole walnuts
than with a diet containing the same amount of n-3 fatty acids,
supporting the idea that multiple components in walnuts additively
or synergistically contribute to cancer suppression; and 4)
walnuts slowed the growth of prostate, colon, and renal cancers by
antiproliferative and antiangiogenic mechanisms. Cell studies have
aided in the identification of the active components in walnuts
and of their mechanisms of action. This review summarizes these
studies and presents the notion that walnuts may be included as a
cancer-preventive choice in a healthy diet. Marshall Univ, Sch
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hardmanw@marshall.edu NCI NIH HHS [R01 CA114018,
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HHS (United States Department of Health & Human Services National
Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute
(NCI)); NCI NIH HHS (United States Department of Health & Human
Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National

Center for Research Resources (NCRR)); NIGMS NIH HHS (United States
Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health
(NIH) - USANIH National Institute of General Medical Sciences
(NIGMS)) 68 54 60 0 35 OXFORD UNIV

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J O'Connell, MJ; Campbell, ME; Goldberg, RM; Grothey, A;
Seitz, JF; Benedetti, JK; André, T; Haller, DG; Sargent, DJ

O'Connell, Michael J.; Campbell, Megan E.;

Goldberg, Richard M.; Grothey, Axel; Seitz, Jean-Francois;

Benedetti, Jacqueline K.; Andre, Thierry; Haller, Daniel G.;

Sargent, Daniel J.

Survival following recurrence in
stage II and III colon cancer:: Findings from the ACCENT data set

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

English Article

METASTATIC COLORECTAL-

CANCER; PHASE-III; FLUOROURACIL; LEUCOVORIN; PLUS; IRINOTECAN;

RESECTION Purpose This study was undertaken to examine five
possible prognostic factors in patients with recurrent stage II
and III colon cancer: time from randomization on an adjuvant
therapy clinical trial to tumor recurrence (< 1 year, 1 to 2
years, 2 to 3 years, 3 to 4 years, > 4 years), initial stage (II v
III), initial adjuvant treatment (fluorouracil [FU]-based v
surgery alone), the era in which the patient entered an adjuvant
therapy clinical trial (1978 to 1985, 1986 to 1992, 1993 to 1999),
and patient age at recurrence. Methods The Adjuvant Colon Cancer
End Points (ACCENT) data set was analyzed using univariate and
multivariate Cox proportional hazards models, stratified by study.
Results 5,722 (32.9%) of 17,381 patients experienced recurrence.
Median survival following recurrence was 13.3 months. Time from
randomization to recurrence was highly prognostic of survival
following recurrence ($P < .0001$). Longer survival following
recurrence was seen in patients with initial stage II versus III
disease ($P < .0001$; 14.3% 6-year overall survival after recurrence
in initial stage II patients), patients entered more recently onto
trials ($P < .0001$), and patients initially treated with surgery
alone versus FU adjuvant treatment ($P = .0005$). All relationships
were maintained in multivariate models. Conclusion Time from
initial treatment to recurrence and initial stage are important
prognostic factors in patients with recurrent colon cancer.
Survival following recurrence increased modestly from 1978 to
1999. Patients who had a recurrence following adjuvant therapy had
poorer prognosis than those who progressed after surgery alone.
These prognostic factors may be useful for clinical trial design
and treatment decisions in patients with recurrent colon cancer.

Natl Surg Adjuvant Breast & Bowel Project Operat,
Pittsburgh, PA USA; Eastern Cooperat Oncol Grp, Philadelphia, PA
USA; Mayo Clin, Rochester, MN USA; Canc & Leukemia Grp B, Chicago,
IL USA; Univ Mediterranean, Marseille, France; Grp Cooperateur
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Seattle, WA USA Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher
Education (PCSHE); University of Pittsburgh; National Surgical

Adjuvant Breast & Bowel Project; The Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; Mayo Clinic; Aix-Marseille Universite; Southwest Oncology Group O'Connell, MJ (corresponding author), Four Allegheny Ctr, NSABP Fdn, 5th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15212 USA.

michael.oconnell@nsabp.org Goldberg, Richard/O-1871-2017; André, Thierry/N-8830-2017 Sargent, Daniel/0000-0002-2684-4741; Andre, Thierry/0000-0002-5103-7095 NCI NIH HHS [U10CA-69974, U10CA-69651, U10CA-37377, U10CA-12027] Funding Source: Medline

NCI NIH HHS(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 13 180 191 0 8

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J Deng, K; Wang, L; Nguyen, SM; Shrubsole, MJ; Cai, QY;

Lipworth, L; Gupta, DK; Zheng, W; Shu, XO; Yu, DX

Deng, Kui; Wang, Lei; Nguyen, Sang Minh; Shrubsole, Martha J.; Cai, Qiuyin; Lipworth, Loren; Gupta, Deepak K.; Zheng, Wei; Shu, Xiao-Ou; Yu, Danxia

A dietary pattern promoting gut sulfur metabolism is associated with increased mortality and altered circulating metabolites in low-income American adults EBIOMEDICINE

English Article

Dietary patterns; Gut

microbiota; Metabolomics; Prospective studies; Racial minorities; Low-income population FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; MICROBIAL DIET; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER; INCREASED RISK; DISEASE; COHORT Background Excessive hydrogen sulfide in the gut, generated by sulfur-metabolising bacteria from foods, has been linked to intestinal inflammation and human diseases. We aim to investigate the interplay between diet and sulphur-metabolising bacteria in relation to mortality and circulating metabolites in understudied populations. Methods In the Southern Community Cohort Study (SCCS), a prospective cohort of primarily low-income American adults, habitual diets were assessed using a food frequency questionnaire at baseline (2002-2009). A sulfur microbial diet score (SMDS) was developed among 514 Black/African American participants by linking habitual dietary intakes with the abundance of sulfur-metabolising bacteria profiled by faecal shotgun metagenomics. The SMDS was then constructed among all eligible SCCS participants (50,114 Black/African American and 23,923 non-Hispanic White adults), and its associations with mortality outcomes were examined by Cox proportional hazards model and Fine-Grey subdistribution hazard model. The association between SMDS and 1110 circulating metabolites was examined by linear regression among 1688 SCCS participants with untargeted metabolomic profiling of baseline plasma samples. Findings Over an average 13.9-year follow-up, SMDS was associated with increased all-cause mortality (HR [95% CI] for the highest vs. lowest quartiles: 1.21 [1.15-1.27]) and cardiovascular disease (1.18 [1.08-1.29]), cancer (1.13 [1.02-1.25]), and gastrointestinal cancer-specific (1.22 [1.00-1.49]) mortality among Black/African American participants (all P-trend<0.05). The associations were largely consistent across participant subgroups. Similar results

were observed among non-Hispanic White participants. The SMDS was associated with 112 circulating metabolites, which mediated 36.15% of the SMDS-mortality association ($P = 0.002$). Interpretation A dietary pattern promoting sulfur-metabolising gut bacteria may contribute to increased total and disease mortality in low-income American adults. [Deng, Kui; Wang, Lei; Nguyen, Sang Minh; Shrubsole, Martha J.; Cai, Qiuyin; Lipworth, Loren; Zheng, Wei; Shu, Xiao-Ou; Yu, Danxia] Vanderbilt Univ, Vanderbilt Epidemiol Ctr, Dept Med, Div Epidemiol, Med Ctr, Nashville, TN USA; [Gupta, Deepak K.] Vanderbilt Univ, Med Ctr, Vanderbilt Translat & Clin Cardiovasc Res Ctr, Div Cardiovasc Med, Dept Med, Nashville, TN USA; [Shrubsole, Martha J.] Vanderbilt Univ, Int Epidemiol Field Stn, Med Ctr, Nashville, TN USA Vanderbilt University; Vanderbilt University; Vanderbilt University Yu, DX (corresponding author), 2525 West End Ave, Nashville, TN 37203 USA.

danxia.yu@vanderbilt.edu Shrubsole, Martha/K-5052-2015; Nguyen, Sang/AAX-1712-2021; Shu, Xiao'Ou/KPA-5613-2024 Yu, Danxia/0000-0002-1710-9382 National Institutes of Health, United States; Anne Potter Wilson Chair endowment National Institutes of Health, United States (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Anne Potter Wilson Chair endowment This study was funded by the National Institutes of Health, United States, to Vanderbilt University Medical Center, United States, and Anne Potter Wilson Chair endowment to Vanderbilt University, United States. 62

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J Freisling, H; Noh, H; Slimani, N; Chajès, V; May, AM; Peeters, PH; Weiderpass, E; Cross, AJ; Skeie, G; Jenab, M; Mancini, FR; Boutron-Ruault, MC; Fagherazzi, G; Katzke, VA; Kühn, T; Steffen, A; Boeing, H; Tjønneland, A; Kyro, C; Hansen, CP; Overvad, K; Duell, EJ; Redondo-Sánchez, D; Amiano, P; Navarro, C; Barricarte, A; Perez-Cornago, A; Tsilidis, KK; Aune, D; Ward, H; Trichopoulou, A; Naska, A; Orfanos, P; Masala, G; Agnoli, C; Berrino, F; Tumino, R; Sacerdote, C; Mattiello, A; Bueno-de-Mesquita, HB; Ericson, U; Sonestedt, E; Winkvist, A; Braaten, T; Romieu, I; Sabaté, J Freisling, Heinz; Noh, Hwayoung; Slimani, Nadia; Chajes, Veronique; May, Anne M.; Peeters, Petra H.; Weiderpass, Elisabete; Cross, Amanda J.; Skeie, Guri; Jenab, Mazda; Mancini, Francesca R.; Boutron-Ruault, Marie-Chistine; Fagherazzi, Guy; Katzke, Verena A.; Kuehn, Tilman; Steffen, Annika; Boeing, Heiner; Tjønneland, Anne; Kyro, Cecilie; Hansen, Camilla P.; Overvad, Kim; Duell, Eric J.; Redondo-Sanchez, Daniel; Amiano, Pilar; Navarro, Carmen; Barricarte, Aurelio; Perez-Cornago, Aurora; Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.; Aune, Dagfinn; Ward, Heather; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Naska, Androniki; Orfanos, Philippos; Masala, Giovanna; Agnoli, Claudia; Berrino, Franco; Tumino, Rosario; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Mattiello, Amalia; Bueno-de-Mesquita, H. Bas; Ericson, Ulrika; Sonestedt, Emily; Winkvist,

Anna; Braaten, Tonje; Romieu, Isabelle; Sabate, Joan

Nut intake and 5-year changes in body weight and obesity
risk in adults: results from the EPIC-PANACEA study EUROPEAN
JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article

Nut intake; Weight gain; Obesity; Energy
balance; Adults; Europe MEDITERRANEAN DIET; COLORECTAL-CANCER;
PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; CONSUMPTION; DISEASE; HEALTH; GAIN;
PARTICIPANTS; ASSOCIATION; VALIDITY There is inconsistent
evidence regarding the relationship between higher intake of nuts,
being an energy-dense food, and weight gain. We investigated the
relationship between nut intake and changes in weight over 5
years. This study includes 373,293 men and women, 25-70 years old,
recruited between 1992 and 2000 from 10 European countries in the
European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition
(EPIC) study. Habitual intake of nuts including peanuts, together
defined as nut intake, was estimated from country-specific
validated dietary questionnaires. Body weight was measured at
recruitment and self-reported 5 years later. The association
between nut intake and body weight change was estimated using
multilevel mixed linear regression models with center/country as
random effect and nut intake and relevant confounders as fixed
effects. The relative risk (RR) of becoming overweight or obese
after 5 years was investigated using multivariate Poisson
regressions stratified according to baseline body mass index
(BMI). On average, study participants gained 2.1 kg (SD 5.0 kg)
over 5 years. Compared to non-consumers, subjects in the highest
quartile of nut intake had less weight gain over 5 years (-0.07
kg; 95% CI -0.12 to -0.02) (P trend = 0.025) and had 5% lower risk
of becoming overweight (RR 0.95; 95% CI 0.92-0.98) or obese (RR
0.95; 95% CI 0.90-0.99) (both P trend < 0.008). Higher intake of
nuts is associated with reduced weight gain and a lower risk of
becoming overweight or obese. [Freisling, Heinz; Noh,
Hwayoung] WHO, IARC, Sect Nutr & Metab, Nutr Methodol & Biostat
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Nadia; Chajes, Veronique; Jenab, Mazda; Romieu, Isabelle] WHO,
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Cross, Amanda J.; Tsilidis, Konstantinos K.; Aune, Dagfinn; Ward,
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J Mauro, N; Scialabba, C; Pitarresi, G; Giammona, G
Mauro, Nicolo; Scialabba, Cinzia; Pitarresi, Giovanna;
Giammona, Gaetano Enhanced adhesion and in situ
photothermal ablation of cancer cells in surface-functionalized
electrospun microfiber scaffold with graphene oxide

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS English

Article Cell capture; Hybrid

materials; Plasma; Polycaprolactone; Graphene oxide; Cancer
therapy METASTATIC BREAST-CANCER; CIRCULATING TUMOR-CELLS;
THERAPY; PLASMA; SUBSTRATE; BEHAVIOR; GROWTH The physicochemical
characteristics of a biomaterial surface highly affect the
interaction with living cells. Recently, much attention has been
focused on the adhesion properties of functional biomaterials
toward cancer cells, since is expected to control metastatic
spread of a tumor, which is related to good probability containing
the progression of disease burden. Here, we designed an
implantable poly(caprolactone)based electrospun microfiber
scaffold, henceforth PCLMF-GO, to simultaneously capture and kill
cancer cells by tuning physicochemical features of the hybrid
surface through nitrogen plasma activation and hetero-phase
graphene oxide (GO) covalent functionalization. The surface
immobilization of GO implies enhanced cell adhesion and
proliferation, promoting the selective adhesion of cancer cells,
even if allowing cancer associated fibroblast (CAFs) capture. We
also display that the functionalization with GO, thanks to the
high near-infrared (NIR) absorbance, enables the discrete
photothermal eradication of the captured cancer cells in situ
(approximate to 98%). (C) 2017 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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11 Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index
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J Goren, L; Zhang, G; Kaushik, S; Breslin, PAS; Du, YCN;
Foster, DA Goren, Limor; Zhang, George; Kaushik,
Susmita; Breslin, Paul A. S.; Du, Yi-Chieh Nancy; Foster, David A.
(-)-Oleocanthal and (-)-oleocanthal-rich olive
oils induce lysosomal membrane permeabilization in cancer cells
PLOS ONE English Article
CYSTEINE CATHEPSINS; BREAST-CANCER;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; MOUSE MODEL; OLEOCANTHAL; EXPRESSION; TRIAL;
RISK (-)-Oleocanthal (oleocanthal) is a phenolic compound found
in varying concentrations in extra virgin olive oil oleocanthal
has been shown to be active physiologically, benefiting several
diseased states by conferring anti-inflammatory and
neuroprotective benefits. Recently, we and other groups have
demonstrated its specific and selective toxicity toward cancer
cells; however, the mechanism leading to cancer cell death is
still disputed. The current study demonstrates that oleocanthal,
as well as naturally oleocanthal-rich extra virgin olive oils,
induced damage to cancer cells' lysosomes leading to cellular
toxicity in vitro and in vivo. Lysosomal membrane permeabilization
following oleocanthal treatment in various cell lines was assayed
via three complementary methods. Additionally, we found
oleocanthal treatment reduced tumor burden and extended lifespan
of mice engineered to develop pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.
Finally, following-up on numerous correlative studies
demonstrating consumption of olive oil reduces cancer incidence
and morbidity, we observed that extra virgin olive oils naturally
rich in oleocanthal sharply reduced cancer cell viability and
induced lysosomal membrane permeabilization while oleocanthal-poor
oils did not. Our results are especially encouraging since tumor
cells often have larger and more numerous lysosomes, making them
especially vulnerable to lysosomotropic agents such as
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foster@genectr.hunter.cuny.edu Foster, David/F-1727-2010; Kaushik, Susmita/GVS-3186-2022 Zhang, George/0000-0002-4834-6401; Breslin, Paul/0000-0001-5988-8401 National Institutes of Health [R01-CA204916, R01-CA179542]; Department of Defense [W81XWH-16-1-0619] National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); Department of Defense (United States Department of Defense) Partial salary support was provided by National Institutes of Health grant R01-CA179542 to DAF and LG; Partial salary support was provided by National Institutes of Health grant R01-CA204916 to GZ and YND and YND was also partially supported by Department of Defense grant W81XWH-16-1-0619. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. 43 20 22

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J Strazzullo, M; Corteggio, A; Altamura, G; Francioso, R;
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Strazzullo, Maria; Corteggio, Annunziata; Altamura, Gennaro;
Francioso, Romina; Roperto, Franco; D'Esposito, Maurizio;
Borzacchiello, Giuseppe Molecular and epigenetic
analysis of the fragile histidine triad tumour suppressor gene in
equine sarcoids BMC VETERINARY RESEARCH English

Article

FACTOR-BETA

RECEPTOR; BOVINE PAPILLOMAVIRUS E5; FHIT GENE; ONCOPROTEIN BINDS;
URINARY-BLADDER; CERVICAL-CANCER; GROWTH; METHYLATION; EXPRESSION;
PROMOTER Background: Sarcoids are peculiar equine benign
tumours. Their onset is associated with Bovine Papillomavirus type
-1 or -2 (BPV-1/2) infection. Little is known about the molecular
interplay between viral infection and neoplastic transformation.
The data regarding papillomavirus infections in human species show
the inactivation of a number of tumour suppressor genes as basic
mechanism of transformation. In this study the putative role of
the tumour suppressor gene Fragile Histidine Triad (FHIT) in
sarcoid tumour was investigated in different experimental models.
The expression of the oncosuppressor protein was assessed in
normal and sarcoid cells and tissue. Results: Nine paraffin
embedded sarcoids and sarcoid derived cell lines were analysed for
the expression of FHIT protein by immunohistochemistry,
immunofluorescence techniques and western blotting. These analyses
revealed the absence of signal in seven out of nine sarcoids. The
two sarcoid derived cell lines too showed a reduced signal of the
protein. To investigate the causes of the altered protein
expression, the samples were analysed for the DNA methylation
profile of the CpG island associated with the FHIT promoter. The
analysis of the 32 CpGs encompassing the region of interest showed

no significative differential methylation profile between pathological tissues and cell lines and their normal counterparts. Conclusion: This study represent a further evidence of the role of a tumour suppressor gene in equine sarcoids and approaches the epigenetic regulation in this well known equine neoplasm. The data obtained in sarcoid tissues and sarcoid derived cell lines suggest that also in horse, as in humans, there is a possible involvement of the tumour suppressor FHIT gene in BPV induced tumours. DNA methylation seems not to be involved in the gene expression alteration. Further studies are needed to understand the basic molecular mechanisms involved in reduced FHIT expression.

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6 0 7 BMC LONDON CAMPUS, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND 1746-6148 BMC VET RES BMC Vet. Res. MAR 16 2012 8 30 10.1186/1746-6148-8-30 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1746-6148-8-30 7 Veterinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Veterinary Sciences 950UF 22424615 Green Published, gold 2025-06-24 WOS:000304674500001

J Faraci, P; Bottaro, R; Craparo, G Faraci, Palmira; Bottaro, Rossella; Craparo, Giuseppe

Coping strategies and perceived social support among cancer patients: A cross-sectional analysis MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY English Article

Coping; Social support; Cancer; Psycho-oncology; Adjustment QUALITY-OF-LIFE; MENTAL ADJUSTMENT; BREAST-CANCER; MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALE; MINI-MAC; WOMEN Background: Cancer is a major public health problem worldwide. Being the

second leading cause of death in the world, this fearsome disease is a stressful event capable to cause a time of considerable upheaval in people's lives and their loved ones. The illness condition can influence the patients' social relationships, even reducing social involvement and fostering isolation. Hence, cancer adjustment-related variables are worth studying. Specifically, the research on coping strategies is crucial since the patients' response style can act on the quality of the psychosocial outcomes. Objective: The aim of this study was deepening the association between coping styles and perceived social support from family, friends, and significant others among a sample of 121 cancer patients. Method: Participants were 121 cancer patients (70.2% females), aged 26 to 88 (M=61.90, SD=12.16). We assessed the adopted coping strategies by means of the Mini-Mental Adjustment to Cancer Scale (mini-MAC Scale), whereas the perceived social support was measured by the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Results: We found: (1) a positive association between fighting spirit and the perception of social support from friends; (2) the hopelessness/helplessness strategy seemed negatively related with the perception of social support, regardless of the source; (3) higher levels of fatalism were connected with higher levels of perceived social support from family; (4) both anxious preoccupation and avoidance did not show any association with perceived social support. Conclusions: Working on maladaptive coping responses might be useful for the purpose of improving the receptivity to the support from family, friends and significant others. Further research focusing on patients' coping styles is needed to promote holistic-oriented psychological treatments. [Faraci, Palmira; Bottaro, Rossella; Craparo, Giuseppe] Univ Enna Kore, Fac Human & Social Sci, Enna, Italy

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J Petrarca, C; Rughetti, A; Rahimi, H; DAgostini, F; Turchi, V; Ghetti, CA; Scambia, G; Frati, L; Nuti, M

Petrarca, C; Rughetti, A; Rahimi, H; DAgostini, F; Turchi, V; Ghetti, CA; Scambia, G; Frati, L; Nuti, M Human antibodies against the polymorphic epithelial mucin in ovarian cancer patients recognise a novel sequence in the tandem repeat region EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER English

Article polymorphic epithelial mucin; immune response; human antibodies; epitope mapping; tumour-associated antigens MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES; BREAST-CANCER; CORE-PROTEIN; CARCINOMA PATIENTS; T-CELLS; EPITOPE; IMMUNITY; ANTIGEN; EXPRESSION; MILK The humoral immune response to the polymorphic epithelial mucin (PEM) was studied by characterising the reactivity of human antibodies generated by EBV-immortalised B-cells from tumour-draining lymph nodes of

ovarian cancer patients. All the human antibodies, selected in ELISA for their reactivity to the protein core tandem repeat sequence, reacted with PEM-expressing tumour cells. Aberrant glycosylation of the peptide core of the PEM molecule in cancer cells leads to the exposure of peptide epitopes that can be considered tumour specific. The epitope mapping of six human antibodies revealed that only one of them contained the PDTR sequence, shown to be the immunodominant epitope in the mouse. Four of the six human antibodies recognised a novel common immunogenic sequence (APPAH) in the tandem repeats. The binding of these human antibodies did not appear to be modulated by the length of the carbohydrate side chains, as shown by O-glycosylation inhibition studies. These results indicate that distinct sequences within the tandem repeat of PEM are target for a humoral immune response in humans. The presence of antibodies directed against different epitopes within the same antigenic region may modulate the antigen presentation process and the ongoing immune response. These data may help in clarifying the mechanisms of the immune response to PEM in cancer patients for the development of PPM-based immunotherapy. Copyright (C) 1996 Published by Elsevier Science Ltd UNIV ROMA LA SAPIENZA, DEPT EXPT MED & PATHOL, I-00161 ROME, ITALY; UNIV ROMA LA SAPIENZA, DEPT DEV & CELLULAR BIOL, I-00161 ROME, ITALY; CATHOLIC UNIV AGOSTINO GEMELLI, DEPT OBSTET & GYNAECOL, ROME, ITALY; MEDITERRANEAN INST NEUROSCI, POZZILLI, ITALY; UNIV PISA, DEPT BIOMED, SECT PATHOL, PISA, ITALY Sapienza University Rome; Sapienza University Rome; Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; University of Pisa

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J Matsumoto, Y; Shivappa, N; Sugioka, Y; Tada, M; Okano, T;
Mamoto, K; Inui, K; Habu, D; Hebert, JR; Koike, T
Matsumoto, Yoshinari; Shivappa, Nitin; Sugioka, Yuko; Tada,
Masahiro; Okano, Tadashi; Mamoto, Kenji; Inui, Kentaro; Habu,
Daiki; Hebert, James R.; Koike, Tatsuya Change in
dietary inflammatory index score is associated with control of
long-term rheumatoid arthritis disease activity in a Japanese
cohort: the TOMORROW study ARTHRITIS RESEARCH & THERAPY
English Article

Inflammation; Nutrition; Diet; Lifestyle; Rheumatoid
arthritis COLORECTAL-CANCER RISK; HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRES;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; FATTY-ACIDS; HEALTH; INTERVENTION; VALIDATION;
MORTALITY; CRITERIA; OLDER Background: The dietary inflammatory
index (DII (R)), a quantitative measure of the inflammatory
potential of daily food and nutrient intake, and associations
between a variety of health outcomes have been reported. However,
the association between DII score and disease activity of
rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is unclear. Therefore, this study was
designed to test whether higher DII score contributes to disease
activity and as a corollary, whether reducing DII score helps to

achieve or maintain low disease activity or remission in patients with RA. Methods: We performed a cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis using 6 years of data (from 2011 to 2017) in TOMORROW, a cohort study consisting of 208 RA patients and 205 gender- and age-matched controls started in 2010. Disease activity of RA patients was assessed annually using DAS28-ESR (disease activity score 28 joints and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate) as a composite measure based on arthritic symptoms in 28 joints plus global health assessment and ESR. Dietary data were collected in 2011 and 2017 using the brief-type self-administered diet history questionnaire (BDHQ). Energy-adjusted DII (E-DII (TM)) score was calculated using 26 nutrients derived from the BDHQ. Data were analyzed with two-group comparisons, correlation analysis, and multivariable logistic regression analysis. Results: One hundred and seventy-seven RA patients and 183 controls, for whom clinical and dietary survey data were available, were analyzed. RA patients had significantly higher E-DII (pro-inflammatory) score compared to controls both in 2011 and 2017 ($p < 0.05$). In RA patients, E-DII score was not a factor associated with significant change in disease activity. However, anti-inflammatory change in E-DII score was associated maintaining low disease activity (DAS28-ESR ≤ 3.2) or less for 6 years (OR 3.46, 95% CI 0.33-8.98, $p = 0.011$). Conclusions: The diets of RA patients had a higher inflammatory potential than controls. Although E-DII score was not a factor associated with significant disease activity change, anti-inflammatory change in E-DII score appeared to be associated with maintaining low disease activity in patients with RA.

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Evaluation, Osaka City University Hospital Center for Drug & Food Clinical Evaluation, Osaka City University Hospital We would like to thank the Center for Drug & Food Clinical Evaluation, Osaka City University Hospital, Atsuko Kamiyama, and Tomoko Nakatsuka for management of the study and data collection and cleaning and for their support in conducting this study. We would also like to thank all study participants. 37 16 16

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Rheumatology Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Rheumatology RK4BV 33832530 gold, Green

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J Acar, A; Nichol, D; Fernandez-Mateos, J; Cresswell, GD; Barozzi, I; Hong, SP; Trahearn, N; Spiteri, I; Stubbs, M; Burke, R; Stewart, A; Caravagna, G; Werner, B; Vlachogiannis, G; Maley, CC; Magnani, L; Valeri, N; Banerji, U; Sottoriva, A
Acar, Ahmet; Nichol, Daniel; Fernandez-Mateos, Javier; Cresswell, George D.; Barozzi, Iros; Hong, Sung Pil; Trahearn, Nicholas; Spiteri, Inmaculada; Stubbs, Mark; Burke, Rosemary; Stewart, Adam; Caravagna, Giulio; Werner, Benjamin; Vlachogiannis, Georgios; Maley, Carlo C.; Magnani, Luca; Valeri, Nicola; Banerji, Udai; Sottoriva, Andrea Exploiting evolutionary steering to induce collateral drug sensitivity in cancer NATURE COMMUNICATIONS English Article

CELL LUNG-CANCER; CLONAL EVOLUTION; TARGETED THERAPY; TUMOR HETEROGENEITY; ACQUIRED-RESISTANCE; EGFR BLOCKADE; COPY NUMBER; COMPETITION; INHIBITORS; MUTATIONS Drug resistance mediated by clonal evolution is arguably the biggest problem in cancer therapy today. However, evolving resistance to one drug may come at a cost of decreased fecundity or increased sensitivity to another drug. These evolutionary trade-offs can be exploited using 'evolutionary steering' to control the tumour population and delay resistance. However, recapitulating cancer evolutionary dynamics experimentally remains challenging. Here, we present an approach for evolutionary steering based on a combination of single-cell barcoding, large populations of 10(8)-10(9) cells grown without re-plating, longitudinal non-destructive monitoring of cancer clones, and mathematical modelling of tumour evolution. We demonstrate evolutionary steering in a lung cancer model, showing that it shifts the clonal composition of the tumour in our favour, leading to collateral sensitivity and proliferative costs. Genomic profiling revealed some of the mechanisms that drive evolved sensitivity. This approach allows modelling evolutionary steering strategies that can potentially control treatment resistance. Evolutionary steering uses therapies to control tumour evolution by exploiting trade-offs. Here, using a barcoding approach applied to large cell populations, the authors explore evolutionary steering in lung cancer cells treated with EGFR inhibitors. [Acar, Ahmet; Nichol, Daniel; Fernandez-Mateos, Javier; Cresswell, George D.; Trahearn, Nicholas; Spiteri, Inmaculada; Caravagna, Giulio; Werner, Benjamin; Sottoriva, Andrea] Inst Canc Res, Ctr Evolut & Canc, Evolutionary Genom & Modelling Lab, London, England; [Barozzi, Iros; Hong, Sung Pil; Magnani, Luca] Imperial Coll London, Dept Surg & Canc, London,

England; [Stubbs, Mark; Burke, Rosemary; Banerji, Udai] Inst Canc Res, CRUK Canc Therapeut Unit, London, England; [Stewart, Adam; Banerji, Udai] Inst Canc Res, Div Canc Therapeut & Clin Studies, Clin & Pharmacol Adapt Therapy Grp, London, England; [Vlachogiannis, Georgios; Valeri, Nicola] Inst Canc Res, Ctr Evolut & Canc, Gastrointestinal Canc Biol & Genom Team, London, England; [Maley, Carlo C.] Arizona State Univ, Arizona Canc Evolut Ctr, Biodesign Inst, Tempe, AZ USA; [Valeri, Nicola] Royal Marsden NHS Fdn Trust, Dept Med, London, England; [Banerji, Udai] Inst Canc Res, Drug Dev Unit, London, England; [Banerji, Udai] Royal Marsden Hosp NHS Fdn Trust, London, England; [Acar, Ahmet] Middle East Tech Univ, Dept Biol Sci, Ankara, Turkey University of London; Institute of Cancer Research - UK; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; Imperial College London; University of London; Institute of Cancer Research - UK; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; University of London; Institute of Cancer Research - UK; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; University of London; Institute of Cancer Research - UK; Arizona State University; Arizona State University-Tempe; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; University of London; Institute of Cancer Research - UK; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; Middle East Technical University

Sottoriva, A (corresponding author), Inst Canc Res, Ctr Evolut & Canc, Evolutionary Genom & Modelling Lab, London, England.; Banerji, U (corresponding author), Inst Canc Res, CRUK Canc Therapeut Unit, London, England.; Banerji, U (corresponding author), Inst Canc Res, Div Canc Therapeut & Clin Studies, Clin & Pharmacol Adapt Therapy Grp, London, England.; Banerji, U (corresponding author), Inst Canc Res, Drug Dev Unit, London, England.; Banerji, U (corresponding author), Royal Marsden Hosp NHS Fdn Trust, London, England. udai.banerji@icr.ac.uk; andrea.sottoriva@icr.ac.uk Cresswell, George/AAW-2526-2021; magnani, luca/LVA-1090-2024; Barozzi, Iros/GLQ-8907-2022; Vlachogiannis, George/KEI-4895-2024; Caravagna, Giulio/F-5011-2015; Acar, Ahmet/ABI-3298-2020; Fernandez-Mateos, Javier/ABH-4726-2020; magnani, luca/N-1094-2015 Caravagna, Giulio/0000-0003-4240-3265; Sottoriva, Andrea/0000-0001-6709-9533; Acar, Ahmet/0000-0002-2478-8029; Trahearn, Nick/0000-0002-8596-0996; Nichol, Daniel/0000-0003-2662-1836; Banerji, Udai/0000-0003-1503-3123; Barozzi, Iros/0000-0003-0690-3473; Cresswell, George David/0000-0003-3303-068X; Fernandez-Mateos, Javier/0000-0002-4949-4131; magnani, luca/0000-0002-7534-0785 Wellcome Trust [202778/B/16/Z, 105104/Z/14/Z]; Cancer Research UK [A18052, A26815, A22909, A23110]; National Institute of Health (NCI) [U54 CA217376]; NIHR [RP-2016-07-28]; CRUK [A25128, A22897]; Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre grant; NIHR Biomedical Research Centre; Royal Marsden NHS Foundation trust; NIH [U54 CA217376, P01 CA91955, R01 CA170595, R01 CA185138, R01 CA140657]; CDMRP Breast Cancer Research Programme Award [BC132057]; Arizona Investigator Grant [ADHS18-198847]; National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC) at The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust; Institute of Cancer Research [A62, A100, A101, A159]; European Union FP7 [CIG 334261]; Tumour Profiling Unit at the ICR Wellcome Trust(Wellcome Trust); Cancer Research UK(Cancer Research UK); National Institute of Health (NCI)(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); NIHR(National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR));

CRUK(Cancer Research UK); Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre grant; NIHR Biomedical Research Centre(National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR)); Royal Marsden NHS Foundation trust(Royal Society of New ZealandMarsden Fund (NZ)); NIH(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); CDMRP Breast Cancer Research Programme Award; Arizona Investigator Grant; National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC) at The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust(Royal Society of New ZealandMarsden Fund (NZ)); Institute of Cancer Research; European Union FP7(European Union (EU)); Tumour Profiling Unit at the ICRA.S. is supported by the Wellcome Trust (202778/B/16/Z) and Cancer Research UK (A22909). We acknowledge funding from the National Institute of Health (NCI U54 CA217376) to A.S. and C.C.M. This work was also supported by Wellcome Trust award to the Centre for Evolution and Cancer (105104/Z/14/Z). U.B. is supported by The NIHR (RP-2016-07-28), CRUK (A25128, A22897) and by the Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre grant and the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre grant to The Institute of Cancer Research and The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation trust. C.C.M. was supported in part by NIH grants U54 CA217376, P01 CA91955, R01 CA170595, R01 CA185138 and R01 CA140657 as well as CDMRP Breast Cancer Research Programme Award BC132057 and an Arizona Investigator Grant ADHS18-198847. L.M. was supported by Cancer Research UK (A23110). NV is supported by Cancer Research UK (A18052 and A26815), the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC) at The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and The Institute of Cancer Research (grant numbers A62, A100, A101, A159) and the European Union FP7 (CIG 334261). We thank Nik Matthews and the Tumour Profiling Unit at the ICR for their support with Next-Generation Sequencing. We also thank Michael Hubank, Eleni Koutroumanidou and Debbie Hughes for technical support.

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 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Nouredine, H; Hage-Sleiman, R; Wehbi, B; Fayyad-Kazan, H;
 Hayar, S; Traboulssi, M; Alyamani, OA; Faour, WH; ElMakhour, Y
 Nouredine, Hiba; Hage-Sleiman, Rouba;
 Wehbi, Batoul; Fayyad-Kazan, Hussein; Hayar, Salem; Traboulssi,
 Mohamad; Alyamani, Osama A.; Faour, Wissam H.; ElMakhour, Yolla
 Chemical characterization and cytotoxic activity
 evaluation of Lebanese propolis BIOMEDICINE & PHARMACOTHERAPY
 English Article

Lebanese propolis; Apoptosis; Cytotoxicity; Plant extract
 ACID PHENETHYL ESTER; HUMAN OSTEOSARCOMA CELLS; BRAZILIAN
 RED PROPOLIS; HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; IN-VITRO EVALUATION;
 BIOLOGICAL-ACTIVITIES; ANTITUMOR-ACTIVITY; INDUCED APOPTOSIS;
 ETHANOL EXTRACTS; ANTICANCER DRUGS Chemical composition,
 anti-proliferative and proapoptotic activity as well as the effect
 of various fractions of Lebanese propolis on the cell cycle
 distribution were evaluated on Jurkat leukemic T-cells,
 glioblastoma U251 cells, and breast adenocarcinoma MDA-MB-231

cells using cytotoxic assays, flow cytometry as well as western blot analysis. Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) analysis revealed that ferulic acid, chrysin, pinocembrin, galangin are major constituents of the ethanolic crude extract of the Lebanese propolis, while the hexane fraction mostly contains chrysin, pinocembrin, galangin but at similar levels. Furthermore chemical analysis was performed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) to identify major compounds in the hexane fraction. Reduction of cell viability was observed in Jurkat cells exposed to the ethanolic crude extract and the hexane fraction, while viability of U251 and MDA-MB-231 cells was only affected upon exposure to the hexane fraction; the other fractions (aqueous phase, methylene chloride, and ethyl acetate) were without effect. Maximum toxic effect was obtained when Jurkat cells were cultivated with 90 μ g/ml of both the crude extract and hexane fraction. Toxicity started early after 24 h of incubation and remained till 72 h. Interestingly, the decrease in cell viability was accompanied by a significant increase in p53 protein expression levels and PARP cleavage. Cell cycle distribution showed an increase in the SubG0 fraction in Jurkat, U251 and MDA-MB-231 cells after 24 h incubation with the hexane fraction. This increase in SubG0 was further investigated in Jurkat cells by annexinV/PI and showed an increase in the percentage of cells in early and late apoptosis as well as necrosis. In conclusion, Lebanese propolis exhibited significant cytotoxicity and anti-proliferative activity promising enough that warrant further investigations on the molecular targets and mechanisms of action of Lebanese propolis. [Noureddine, Hiba; Hayar, Salem; ElMakhour, Yolla] Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci 5, EHRL, Nabatieh, Lebanon; [Hage-Sleiman, Rouba] Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, Hadath, Lebanon; [Wehbi, Batoul] Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci, Beirut, Lebanon; [Fayyad-Kazan, Hussein] Lebanese Univ, Fac Sci 1, Lab Canc Biol & Mol Immunol, Hadath, Lebanon; [Traboulssi, Mohamad] British Inst Homeopathy Lebanon & Middle East, Beirut, Lebanon; [Alyamani, Osama A.] AUST, Fac Hlth Sci, Toxicol Lab, Res & Training Ctr, Beirut, Lebanon; [Faour, Wissam H.] LAU, Sch Med, POB 36, Byblos, Lebanon Lebanese University; Lebanese University; Lebanese University; Lebanese University; American University of Science & Technology - Lebanon; Lebanese American University ElMakhour, Y (corresponding author), Lebanese Univ, Sect 5, Fac Sci, Dept Biol, Nabatieh, Lebanon. yollamakhour@yahoo.com; Faour, Wissam/J-3419-2019; HAYAR, Salem/AAP-2498-2021 Fayyad-Kazan, Hussein/0000-0002-3465-4630; Faour, Wissam/0000-0002-0746-3687; HAYAR, Salem/0000-0003-3167-9370 Lebanese University [4/5740]

Lebanese University(Lebanese University) This study was supported by grant from the Research Program of the Lebanese University, Grant number: 4/5740. 76 36 40 0 12

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10 Medicine, Research & Experimental; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Research & Experimental Medicine; Pharmacology & Pharmacy

J Motamedian, E; Ghavami, G; Sardari, S

Motamedian, Ehsan; Ghavami, Ghazaleh; Sardari, Soroush

Investigation on metabolism of cisplatin resistant ovarian cancer using a genome scale metabolic model and microarray data IRANIAN JOURNAL OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES

English Article

Cisplatin

resistance; Drug target; Lactate; Metabolism; Microarray; Warburg effect RAT-LIVER MITOCHONDRIA; GLOBAL RECONSTRUCTION;

EXPRESSION DATA; BREAST-CANCER; NETWORK; PREDICTION; GROWTH;

PROLIFERATION; INTEGRATION; TARGETS Objective(s): Many cancer

cells show significant resistance to drugs that kill drug sensitive cancer cells and non-tumor cells and such resistance

might be a consequence of the difference in metabolism. Therefore, studying the metabolism of drug resistant cancer cells and

comparison with drug sensitive and normal cell lines is the

objective of this research. Material and Methods: Metabolism of cisplatin resistant and sensitive A2780 epithelial ovarian cancer cells and normal ovarian epithelium has been studied using a

generic human genome-scale metabolic model and transcription data.

Result: The results demonstrate that the most different

metabolisms belong to resistant and normal models, and the

different reactions are involved in various metabolic pathways.

However, large portion of distinct reactions are related to

extracellular transport for three cell lines. Capability of metabolic models to secrete lactate was investigated to find the

origin of Warburg effect. Computational results introduced

SLC25A10 gene, which encodes mitochondrial dicarboxylate

transporter involved in exchanging of small metabolites across the mitochondrial membrane that may play key role in high growing

capacity of sensitive and resistant cancer cells. The metabolic

models were also used to find single and combinatorial targets

that reduce the cancer cells growth. Effect of proposed target

genes on growth and oxidative phosphorylation of normal cells were determined to estimate drug side-effects. Conclusion: The deletion

results showed that although the cisplatin did not cause resistant cancer cells death, but it shifts the cancer cells to a more

vulnerable metabolism. [Motamedian, Ehsan] Tarbiat Modares Univ,

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 Experimental; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index
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 J Cai, H; Shu, XO; Gao, YT; Li, HL; Yang, G; Zheng, W
 Cai, Hui; Shu, Xiao Ou; Gao, Yu-Tang; Li,
 Honglan; Yang, Gong; Zheng, Wei A prospective study
 of dietary patterns and mortality in Chinese women EPIDEMIOLOGY
 English Article
 BODY-MASS INDEX; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ELDERLY-PEOPLE;
 COLORECTAL-CANCER; CLUSTER-ANALYSIS; EATING PATTERNS; COHORT;
 RISK; ADULTS; SURVIVAL Background: Many foods and nutrients have
 been suggested to influence life expectancy. However, previous
 studies have not examined the relationship between dietary
 patterns and cause-specific mortality. Our study prospectively
 examines the relationship of dietary patterns with total mortality
 and cause-specific mortality in a population-based cohort study of
 Chinese women. Methods: The Shanghai Women's Health Study is a
 population-based cohort study of 74,942 women age 40 to 70 years
 at the time of recruitment (September 1996 to May 2000). Detailed
 dietary information was collected using a validated, quantitative
 food frequency questionnaire. The cohort has been followed using a
 combination of in-person interviews and record linkage with
 various registries. Dietary patterns, derived from principal
 component analysis, were examined for their relation to total
 mortality and cause-specific mortality using Cox regression
 models. Results: After an average of 5.7 years of follow-up
 (423,717 person-years of observation), there were 1565 deaths. We
 derived 3 major dietary patterns (vegetable-rich, fruit-rich, and
 meat-rich). The adjusted hazard ratios for the fruit-rich diet
 were 0.94 (95% CI = 0.89-0.98) for all causes of death and 0.89
 (0.81-0.99), 0.79 (0.69-0.91), and 0.51 (0.39-0.65) for death
 caused by cardiovascular disease, stroke, and diabetes,
 respectively. The meat-rich diet was associated with increased
 risk of diabetes (HR = 1.18; 95% CI = 0.98-1.42) and a slightly
 elevated risk of total mortality. Conclusion: In general, a fruit-
 rich diet was related to lower mortality, whereas a meat-rich diet
 appeared to increase the probability of death. Vanderbilt
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 2024 , Gong/0000-0002-7006-5825 NCI NIH HHS [R01 CA070867]
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 of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) -
 USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) 41 66 71
 0 15 LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS PHILADELPHIA
 TWO COMMERCE SQ, 2001 MARKET ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103 USA
 1044-3983 1531-5487 EPIDEMIOLOGY Epidemiology
 MAY 2007 18 3 393 401
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 9 Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Public,
Environmental & Occupational Health 161DA 17435450 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000245993300016

J Shivappa, N; Hébert, JR; Zucchetto, A; Montella, M;
Serraino, D; La Vecchia, C; Rossi, M Shivappa,
Nitin; Hebert, James R.; Zucchetto, Antonella; Montella, Maurizio;
Serraino, Diego; La Vecchia, Carlo; Rossi, Marta

Dietary inflammatory index and endometrial cancer risk in an
Italian case-control study BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

English Article Dietary
inflammatory index; Diet; Inflammation; Endometrial cancer; Case-
control studies; Italy FOOD-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK; MEDITERRANEAN
DIET; GLYCEMIC INDEX; MARKERS; ASSOCIATION; OBESITY;
REPRODUCIBILITY The relation between inflammation deriving from
diet and endometrial cancer risk has not yet been investigated. In
this study, we explored the association between the dietary
inflammatory index (DII) and endometrial cancer risk in an Italian
case-control study. Cases comprised 454 patients with incident,
histologically confirmed carcinoma of the endometrium, and
controls comprised 908 subjects admitted to the same network of
hospitals as cases for a wide spectrum of acute, non-neoplastic
conditions. DII scores were computed on the basis of dietary
intake assessed using a reproducible and valid seventy-eight-item
FFQ. OR were calculated through logistic regression models
conditioned on age and study centre and adjusted for recognised
confounding factors, including total energy intake. Women with the
most pro-inflammatory diet had a higher risk for endometrial
cancer compared with women with the most anti-inflammatory diet (
OR Quartile 4 v. 1 1.46; 95 % CI 1.02, 2.11; P-trend = 0.04). A
pro-inflammatory diet may increase the risk for endometrial
cancer. [Shivappa, Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Univ S Carolina,
Canc Prevent & Control Program, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Shivappa,
Nitin; Hebert, James R.] Univ S Carolina, Arnold Sch Publ Hlth,
Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; [Hebert, James
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Riferimento Oncol, SOC Epidemiol & Biostat, I-33081 Aviano, PN,
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Milan, Italy University of South Carolina System; University
of South Carolina Columbia; University of South Carolina System;
University of South Carolina Columbia; University of South
Carolina System; University of South Carolina Columbia; IRCCS
Aviano (CRO); IRCCS Fondazione Pascale; Fondazione IRCCS Istituto
Nazionale Tumori Milan; University of Milan Shivappa, N
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Hebert, James/IUO-5628-2023; Shivappa, Nitin/X-2215-2018; La
Vecchia, Carlo/Z-1710-2019; ROSSI, MARTA/GNP-7514-2022; Zucchetto,
Antonella/ABC-8649-2020; Serraino, Diego/J-3915-2018

Zucchetto, Antonella/0000-0003-2812-6345; Serraino,
Diego/0000-0003-0565-8920; La Vecchia, Carlo/0000-0003-1441-897X

Italian Foundation for Research on Cancer; Italian Ministry
of Health, General Directorate of European and International
Relations; United States National Institute of Diabetes and
Digestive and Kidney Diseases [R44DK103377] Italian Foundation

for Research on Cancer; Italian Ministry of Health, General Directorate of European and International Relations (Ministry of Health, Italy); United States National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)) This study was supported by the Italian Foundation for Research on Cancer and by the Italian Ministry of Health, General Directorate of European and International Relations. N. S. and J. R. H. were supported by grant number R44DK103377 from the United States National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

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Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics CZ6TV 26507451 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000367234800017

J Quagliariello, V; Iaffaioli, RV; Falcone, M; Ferrari, G;
Pataro, G; Donsi, F Quagliariello, Vincenzo;
Iaffaioli, Rosario Vincenzo; Falcone, Mariangela; Ferrari,
Giovanna; Pataro, Gianpiero; Donsi, Francesco

Effect of pulsed electric fields - assisted extraction on
anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic activity of brown rice bioactive
compounds FOOD RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL English

Article PEF extraction; Brown
rice; Bioactive compounds; Antioxidant; Cytotoxic activity; HT29
cell line COLON-CANCER CELLS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; ANTIOXIDATIVE
PROPERTIES; GAMMA-ORYZANOL; BY-PRODUCTS; BRAN; RED; POLYPHENOLS;
GROWTH; ANTHOCYANINS The bioactive compounds of brown rice
exhibit many beneficial health effects, ranging from antioxidant
to cytotoxic activities. Pulsed Electric Field (PEF) pretreatment
can significantly enhance their extraction, through the induction
of the electro-permeabilization of the cell membranes. This paper
aims to demonstrate that PEF-assisted extraction of brown rice
enables not only enhanced yields of antioxidant compounds, such as
gamma-oryzanol, polyphenols and phenolic acids, and of saturated
and unsaturated fatty acids, but also increased cytotoxic effects
on cancer cells. Initially, the PEF-assisted extraction conditions
have been defined by the assessment of the cell permeabilization
index via impedance measurements and the DPPH antioxidant
activity. Subsequently, the biological effects of PEF have been
evaluated on the cytotoxicity and anti-inflammatory properties
against human colon cancer cell line HT29. The results show that
PEF-assisted extraction, enhancing the yield of bioactive
compounds, with respect to untreated extracts, significantly
promotes their antioxidant activity, which is correlated with an
increased HT29 cells cytotoxicity. In addition, PEF extracts of
brown rice substantially inhibit also gene expression and
interleukin production in colon cancer cells, suggesting their
exploitation as natural anti-inflammatory agents. The integration
of PEF pretreatment in the solvent extraction process of
bioactives from brown rice appears, therefore, as a promising
practice to significantly enhance their biological activity. (C)
2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. [Quagliariello, Vincenzo;
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fdonsi@unisa.it Quagliariello, Vincenzo/GLT-0763-2022;
Ferrari, Giovanna/K-5249-2016; Donsi', Francesco/B-1743-2010;
Quagliariello, Vincenzo/A-8537-2019 Ferrari, Giovanna/0000-
0002-7712-9414; Donsi', Francesco/0000-0002-6433-4486;
Quagliariello, Vincenzo/0000-0002-4557-5401

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10 Food Science & Technology Science Citation Index

Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Food Science & Technology DT9QM
29606232 2025-06-24 WOS:000381837400015

J Tibullo, D; Caporarello, N; Giallongo, C; Anfuso, CD;
Genovese, C; Arlotta, C; Puglisi, F; Parrinello, NL; Bramanti, V;
Romano, A; Lupo, G; Toscano, V; Avola, R; Brundo, MV; Di Raimondo,
F; Raccuia, SA Tibullo, Daniele; Caporarello,
Nunzia; Giallongo, Cesarina; Anfuso, Carmelina Daniela; Genovese,
Claudia; Arlotta, Carmen; Puglisi, Fabrizio; Parrinello,
Nunziatina L.; Bramanti, Vincenzo; Romano, Alessandra; Lupo,
Gabriella; Toscano, Valeria; Avola, Roberto; Brundo, Maria
Violetta; Di Raimondo, Francesco; Raccuia, Salvatore Antonio

Antiproliferative and Antiangiogenic Effects of Punica
granatum Juice (PGJ) in Multiple Myeloma (MM) NUTRIENTS
English Article

Punica granatum juice; multiple myeloma; proliferation;
angiogenesis PROSTATE-CANCER GROWTH; CELLS IN-VITRO;
POMEGRANATE EXTRACT; BREAST-CANCER; SEED OIL; EXPRESSION;
BORTEZOMIB; ANGIOGENESIS; LINES; PROLIFERATION Multiple
myeloma (MM) is a clonal B-cell malignancy characterized by an
accumulation of clonal plasma cells (PC) in the bone marrow (BM)
leading to bone destruction and BM failure. Despite recent
advances in pharmacological therapy, MM remains a largely
incurable pathology. Therefore, novel effective and less toxic
agents are urgently necessary. In the last few years, pomegranate
has been studied for its potential therapeutic properties
including treatment and prevention of cancer. Pomegranate juice
(PGJ) contains a number of potential active compounds including
organic acids, vitamins, sugars, and phenolic components that are
all responsible of the pro-apoptotic effects observed in tumor
cell line. The aim of present investigation is to assess the
antiproliferative and antiangiogenic potential of the PGJ in human
multiple myeloma cell lines. Our data demonstrate the anti-
proliferative potential of PGJ in MM cells; its ability to induce
G0/G1 cell cycle block and its anti-angiogenic effects.
Interestingly, sequential combination of bortezomib/PGJ improved

the cytotoxic effect of the proteasome inhibitor. We investigated the effect of PGJ on angiogenesis and cell migration/invasion. Interestingly, we observed an inhibitory effect on the tube formation, microvessel outgrowth aortic ring and decreased cell migration and invasion as showed by wound-healing and transwell assays, respectively. Analysis of angiogenic genes expression in endothelial cells confirmed the anti-angiogenic properties of pomegranate. Therefore, PGJ administration could represent a good tool in order to identify novel therapeutic strategies for MM treatment, exploiting its anti-proliferative and anti-angiogenic effects. Finally, the present research supports the evidence that PGJ could play a key role of a future therapeutic approach for treatment of MM in order to optimize the pharmacological effect of bortezomib, especially as adjuvant after treatment. [Tibullo,

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34 0 11 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052
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J Saber, SW; Al-Qawasmeh, RA; Abu-Qatouseh, L; Shtaiwi, A;
Khanfar, MA; Al-Soud, YA Saber, SadeekahO. W.;
Al-Qawasmeh, Raed A.; Abu-Qatouseh, Luay; Shtaiwi, Amneh; Khanfar,
Monther A.; Al-Soud, Yaseen A. Novel hybrid motifs
of 4-nitroimidazole-piperazinyl tagged 1,2,3-triazoles: Synthesis,
crystal structure, anticancer evaluations, and molecular docking
study HELIYON English Article

Synthesis; Click chemistry; 4-Nitroimidazole-
tagged 1; 3-triazoles; Anticancer; Molecular docking study BETA
MESSENGER-RNA; ANTI-HIV ACTIVITY; HEPATOCELLULAR-CARCINOMA;
BREAST-CANCER; POTENTIAL ANTICANCER; CLICK CHEMISTRY; ESTROGEN-
RECEPTORS; NATURAL-PRODUCTS; DERIVATIVES; EXPRESSION 4-((4-(1-
benzyl-2-methyl-4-nitro-1H-imidazole-5-yl)piperazine-1-yl)methyl)-
1-substituted-1H1,2,3-triazole motifs are designed and synthesized
via click chemistry. The reaction of 1-(N1benzyl- 2-methyl-4-
nitro-1H-imidazole- 5-yl)-4-(prop-2-yn-1-yl) piperazine 5 as new
scaffold with diverse primary azides to selectively produce 1,4-
disubstituted-1,2,3-triazoles 9a-k, 10a-c and 11a-q.
Physicochemical methods: when 1H NMR, 13C NMR, and HRMS are
utilized to fully characterize all synthesized compounds. X-ray
structural determination and analysis for compound 9a is also
performed. The newly designed chromophores are assessed for their
antiproliferative potency against three selected human cancer cell
lines (MCF-7, HepG2, and PC3), and one normal cell line
(Dermal/Fibroblast). Compounds 9g and 9k have shown potent
activities against the MCF-7 cell line with IC50 values of (2.00 &
PLUSMN; 0.03 & mu;M) and (5.00 & PLUSMN; 0.01 & mu;M)
respectively. ADMET studies and Molecular docking investigations
are performed on the most active hybrid nitroimidazole derivatives
9g and 9k with 4-hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT) at the human estrogen
receptor alpha (hER) during binding active sites to study the
ligand-protein interactions and free binding energies at atomic
levels. The triazole ring in the 9g derivative forms a hydrogen
bond with Asp58 with distance 3.2 & ANGS;. And it is found that
polar contact with His231 amino acid residue. In silico assessment
of the compounds showed very good pharmacokinetic properties based
on their physicochemical values, also the ADMET criteria of the
most active hybrid systems are within the acceptable range.

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University; Middle East University; Al al-Bayt University

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ralqawasmeh@sharjah.ac.ae; alsoud@rocketmail.com AbuOdeh, Raed/GOP-3161-2022; Al-Soud, Yaseen/AAV-1407-2021; Shtaiwi, Amneh/P-7844-2018; Khanfar, Monther A./D-3142-2016 Shtaiwi, Amneh/0000-0001-6081-7440; Al-Soud, Yaseen/0000-0003-3357-3801; Khanfar, Monther A./0000-0003-4718-4006; Saber, Sadeekah/0000-0003-4547-005X Scientific Research Support Fund/Ministry of Higher Education, Jordan; University of Jordan; Al al-Bayt University Scientific Research Support Fund/Ministry of Higher Education, Jordan; University of Jordan(University of Jordan); Al al-Bayt University(Al al-Bayt University) The authors wish to thank the Scientific Research Support Fund/Ministry of Higher Education, Jordan (grant No. Bas January 1, 2017) for providing the necessary facilities and funds for conducting this research, also thank the Deanship of scientific Research at the University of Jordan, and the Deanship of scientific research at Al al-Bayt University for their supports. Monther A. Khanfar thanks the University of Jordan for the sabbatical leave granted to him during the academic year 2021-2022.

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2023 19 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index
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J Masala, G; Ceroti, M; Pala, V; Krogh, V; Vineis, P; Sacerdote, C; Saieva, C; Salvini, S; Sieri, S; Berrino, F; Panico, S; Mattiello, A; Tumino, R; Giurdanella, MC; Bamia, C; TrichopoUlou, A; Riboli, E; Palli, D Masala, Giovanna; Ceroti, Marco; Pala, Valeria; Krogh, Vittorio; Vineis, Paolo; Sacerdote, Carlotta; Saieva, Calogero; Salvini, Simonetta; Sieri, Sabina; Berrino, Franco; Panico, Salvatore; Mattiello, Amalia; Tumino, Rosario; Giurdanella, Maria C.; Bamia, Christina; Trichopoulou, Antonia; Riboli, Elio; Palli, Domenico

A dietary pattern rich in olive oil and raw vegetables is associated with lower mortality in Italian elderly subjects

BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English Article
dietary patterns; elderly;
overall mortality; vegetables; olive oil CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; FATTY-ACID-COMPOSITION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; RISK-FACTORS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; COLON-CANCER; COHORT; CONSUMPTION; HEALTH; MEN

Dietary habits play an important role in healthy ageing. We have investigated the role of dietary patterns on overall mortality in a large series of Italian elderly, recruited in five EPIC cohorts in Northern (Varese and Turin), Central (Florence) and Southern Italy (Naples and Ragusa). A total of 5611 subjects (72.6 % women) aged 60 years or older, enrolled in 1993-1998, were prospectively followed (median 6.2 years), with 152 deaths (98 women). Four major dietary patterns were identified by using an exploratory factor analysis based on dietary information collected at enrolment. The associations between these dietary patterns and overall mortality were evaluated by Cox models adjusted for potential confounders. The 'Olive Oil & Salad' pattern, characterised by a high consumption of olive oil, raw vegetables, soups and poultry, emerged as being inversely associated with overall mortality in both crude and adjusted models. After

adjustment for gender, age and caloric intake, overall mortality was reduced by approximately 50 % in the highest quartile and a significant trend emerged (P=0.008). This association persisted after adjusting for several additional confounders (hazard ratio (HR) 0.50; 95 % CI 0.29, 0.86; P for trend = 0.02). An association of the 'Pasta & Meat' pattern (characterised by pasta, tomato sauce, red meat, processed meat, added animal fat, white bread and wine) with increased overall mortality was also suggested, but only for the highest quartile in a multivariate model. Dietary recommendations aimed at the Italian elderly population should support a dietary pattern characterised by a high consumption of olive oil, raw vegetables and poultry. CSPO Sci Inst Tuscany, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, I-50139 Florence, Italy; Natl Canc Inst, Epidemiol Unit, I-20133 Milan, Italy; Univ Turin, Dept Biomed Sci & Human Oncol, Canc Epidemiol Unit, I-10126 Turin, Italy; Univ Naples Federico 2, Dept Clin & Expt Med, I-80131 Naples, Italy; Civile MP Arezzo Hosp, I-97100 Ragusa, Italy; Univ Athens, Dept Hyg & Epidemiol, Athens 11527, Greece; Univ London Imperial Coll Sci & Technol, Dept Epidemiol & Publ Hlth, London W2 1PG, England

Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milan; University of Turin; University of Naples Federico II; Civile M.P. Arezzo Hospital; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Imperial College London Palli, D (corresponding author), CSPO Sci Inst Tuscany, Mol & Nutr Epidemiol Unit, Via Cosimo Vecchio 2, I-50139 Florence, Italy. d.palli@cspo.it TRICHOPOULOU, ANTONIA/ABF-8727-2021; Berrino, Franco/AAC-2364-2020; Sacerdote, Carlotta/K-3611-2018; Saieva, Calogero/AAC-2611-2019; Krogh, Vittorio/AAA-9171-2019; Masala, Giovanna/AAC-5474-2022; Panico, Salvatore/K-6506-2016; Riboli, Elio/A-4357-2009; Mattiello, Amalia/K-5112-2016; Pala, Valeria/K-4738-2016; Sieri, Sabina/K-4667-2016; Krogh, Vittorio/K-2628-2016 Berrino, Franco/0000-0002-4858-1866; Sacerdote, Carlotta/0000-0002-8008-5096; Panico, Salvatore/0000-0002-5498-8312; Mattiello, Amalia/0000-0003-3676-7353; Pala, Valeria/0000-0001-5438-970X; saieva, calogero/0000-0002-0117-1608; Sieri, Sabina/0000-0001-5201-172X; Masala, Giovanna/0000-0002-5758-9069; Krogh, Vittorio/0000-0003-0122-8624; Riboli, Elio/0000-0001-6795-6080; PALLI, Domenico/0000-0002-5558-2437; tumino, rosario/0000-0003-2666-414X 44 51 59

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J Ghalehbandi, S; Yuzugulen, J; Pranjol, MZI; Pourgholami, MH
Ghalehbandi, Seyedehdelaram; Yuzugulen, Jale; Pranjol, Md Zahidul Islam; Pourgholami, Mohammad Hossein

The role of VEGF in cancer-induced angiogenesis
and research progress of drugs targeting VEGF EUROPEAN
JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY English Article

Angiogenesis; Anti-angiogenic agents;
Vascular endothelial growth factor; Anti-VEGF; Human solid cancers
ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH-FACTOR; RENAL-CELL CARCINOMA; METASTATIC
COLORECTAL-CANCER; DIFFERENTIATED THYROID-CANCER; BEVACIZUMAB PLUS
INTERFERON; PHASE-II TRIAL; DOUBLE-BLIND; OPEN-LABEL; 1ST-LINE
TREATMENT; OVARIAN-CANCER Angiogenesis is a double-edged sword;

it is a mechanism that defines the boundary between health and disease. In spite of its central role in physiological homeostasis, it provides the oxygen and nutrition needed by tumor cells to proceed from dormancy if pro-angiogenic factors tip the balance in favor of tumor angiogenesis. Among pro-angiogenic factors, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is a prominent target in therapeutic methods due to its strategic involvement in the formation of anomalous tumor vasculature. In addition, VEGF exhibits immune-regulatory properties which suppress immune cell antitumor activity. VEGF signaling through its receptors is an integral part of tumoral angiogenic approaches. A wide variety of medicines have been designed to target the ligands and receptors of this pro-angiogenic superfamily. Herein, we summarize the direct and indirect molecular mechanisms of VEGF to demonstrate its versatile role in the context of cancer angiogenesis and current transformative VEGF-targeted strategies interfering with tumor growth.

[Ghalehbandi, Seyedehdelaram; Yuzugulen, Jale] Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Fac Pharm, Via Mersin 10, Famagusta, North Cyprus, Turkiye; [Pranjol, Md Zahidul Islam] Univ Sussex, Sch Life Sci, Brighton, England; [Pourgholami, Mohammad Hossein] Tarbiat Modares Univ, Fac Med Sci, Dept Physiol, Tehran, Iran

Eastern Mediterranean University; University of Sussex; Tarbiat Modares University Pranjol, MZI (corresponding author), Univ Sussex, Sch Life Sci, Brighton, England.; Pourgholami, MH (corresponding author), Tarbiat Modares Univ, Fac Med Sci, Dept Physiol, Tehran, Iran. z.pranjol@sussex.ac.uk;

m.pourgholami@modares.ac.ir Pourgholami, Mohammad/AAA-3474-2020; Pranjol, Md Zahidul Islam/R-1249-2018 Pranjol, Md Zahidul Islam/0000-0002-6164-6281; YUZUGULEN, JALE/0000-0001-6833-0637

269 132 134 18 113 ELSEVIER

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2023 21 Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science Citation Index

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J Basset, CA; Rappa, F; Barone, R; Florena, AM; Porcasi, R; de Macario, EC; Macario, AJL; Leone, A Basset, Charbel A.; Rappa, Francesca; Barone, Rosario; Florena, Ada Maria; Porcasi, Rossana; de Macario, Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.; Leone, Angelo The Chaperone System in Salivary

Glands: Hsp90 Prospects for Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Malignant Tumors INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES English Article

salivary gland tumors; chaperone system; Hsp90; Hsp90 pathogenic; negative chaperonotherapy; Ganetespib; Hsp90 biomarker; differential diagnosis HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS; KAPPA-B; INHIBITOR GANETESPIB; CARCINOMA-CELLS; BREAST-CANCER; EXPRESSION; APOPTOSIS; RESISTANCE; PATHWAY; GROWTH Salivary gland tumors represent a serious medical problem and new tools for differential diagnosis and patient monitoring are needed. Here, we present data and discuss the potential of molecular chaperones as biomarkers and therapeutic targets, focusing on Hsp10 and Hsp90. The salivary glands are key physiological elements but, unfortunately, the information and the means available for the management of their

pathologies, including cancer, are scarce. Progress in the study of carcinogenesis has occurred on various fronts lately, one of which has been the identification of the chaperone system (CS) as a physiological system with presence in all cells and tissues (including the salivary glands) that plays a role in tumor-cell biology. The chief components of the CS are the molecular chaperones, some of which belong to families of evolutionarily related molecules named heat shock protein (Hsp). We are quantifying and mapping these molecular chaperones in salivary glands to determine their possible role in the carcinogenetic mechanisms in these glands and to assess their potential as diagnostic biomarkers and therapeutic targets. Here, we report recent findings on Hsp10 and Hsp90 and show that the quantitative and topographic patterns of tissue Hsp90 are distinctive of malignant tumors and differentiate benign from malignant lesions. The Hsp90 results show a correlation between quantity of chaperone and tumor progression, which in turn calls for negative chaperonotherapy, namely, elimination/inhibition of the chaperone to stop the tumor. We found that in vitro, the Hsp90 inhibitor Ganetespiib is cytotoxic for the salivary gland UM-HACC-2A cell line. The drug, by interfering with the pro-survival NF-kappa B pathway, hampers cellular proliferation and migration, and favors apoptosis, and can, therefore, be considered a suitable candidate for future experimentation to develop a treatment for salivary gland tumors.

[Basset, Charbel A.; Rappa, Francesca; Barone, Rosario; Leone, Angelo] Univ Palermo, Inst Human Anat & Histol, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost, I-90133 Palermo, Italy; [Florena, Ada Maria; Porcasi, Rossana] Univ Palermo, Dipartimento Promoz Salute Maternoinfantile Med I, I-90133 Palermo, Italy; [de Macario, Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol IEMEST, I-90139 Palermo, Italy; [de Macario, Everly Conway; Macario, Alberto J. L.] Univ Maryland, Sch Med, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Inst Marine & Environm Technol IMET, Baltimore, MD 21202 USA University of Palermo; University of Palermo; University System of Maryland; University of Maryland Baltimore Leone, A (corresponding author), Univ Palermo, Inst Human Anat & Histol, Dept Biomed Neurosci & Adv Diagnost, I-90133 Palermo, Italy. angelo.leone@unipa.it barone, rosario/ABA-6758-2021; Francesca, Rappa/ADW-8431-2022 Macario, Alberto J. L./0000-0002-6181-2876; barone, rosario/0000-0001-6491-3640; rappa, francesca/0000-0001-6610-5268; LEONE, Angelo/0000-0001-6904-5141; barone, rosario/0000-0002-8240-1240 IMET; IEMEST

IMET; IEMEST A.J.L.M. and E.C.d.M. were partially supported by IMET and IEMEST. A special thanks to Kristy Warner who has been of great help with the optimization of UM-HACC-2A cells culture. 114 3 3 0 6 MDPI BASEL ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, CH-4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND 1661-6596 1422-0067 INT J MOL SCI Int. J. Mol. Sci. AUG 2022 23

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21 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry, Multidisciplinary Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Chemistry 4B3BM 36012578 gold, Green Published 2025-06-24 WOS:000845657500001

J Arango, D; Morohashi, K; Yilmaz, A; Kuramochi, K; Parihar, A; Brahima, B; Grotewold, E; Doseff, AI Arango, Daniel; Morohashi, Kengo; Yilmaz, Alper; Kuramochi,

Kouji; Parihar, Arti; Brahimaj, Bledi; Grotewold, Erich; Doseff, Andrea I. Molecular basis for the action of a dietary flavonoid revealed by the comprehensive identification of apigenin human targets PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA English Article

nanosensor; FRET; cancer; inflammation BREAST-CANCER; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; INDUCED-APOPTOSIS; RNA TRAFFICKING; LEUKEMIA-CELLS; PKC-DELTA; IN-VIVO; PROTEIN; EXPRESSION; ACTIVATION Flavonoids constitute the largest class of dietary phytochemicals, adding essential health value to our diet, and are emerging as key nutraceuticals. Cellular targets for dietary phytochemicals remain largely unknown, posing significant challenges for the regulation of dietary supplements and the understanding of how nutraceuticals provide health value. Here, we describe the identification of human cellular targets of apigenin, a flavonoid abundantly present in fruits and vegetables, using an innovative high-throughput approach that combines phage display with second generation sequencing. The 160 identified high-confidence candidate apigenin targets are significantly enriched in three main functional categories: GTPase activation, membrane transport, and mRNA metabolism/alternative splicing. This last category includes the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A2 (hnRNPA2), a factor involved in splicing regulation, mRNA stability, and mRNA transport. Apigenin binds to the C-terminal glycine-rich domain of hnRNPA2, preventing hnRNPA2 from forming homodimers, and therefore, it perturbs the alternative splicing of several human hnRNPA2 targets. Our results provide a framework to understand how dietary phytochemicals exert their actions by binding to many functionally diverse cellular targets. In turn, some of them may modulate the activity of a large number of downstream genes, which is exemplified here by the effects of apigenin on the alternative splicing activity of hnRNPA2. Hence, in contrast to small-molecule pharmaceuticals designed for defined target specificity, dietary phytochemicals affect a large number of cellular targets with varied affinities that, combined, result in their recognized health benefits. [Arango, Daniel] Ohio State Univ, Mol Cellular & Dev Biol Grad Program, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Arango, Daniel; Parihar, Arti; Doseff, Andrea I.] Ohio State Univ, Heart & Lung Res Inst, Div Pulm Allergy Crit Care & Sleep, Dept Internal Med, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Arango, Daniel; Morohashi, Kengo; Yilmaz, Alper; Parihar, Arti; Brahimaj, Bledi; Grotewold, Erich; Doseff, Andrea I.] Ohio State Univ, Dept Mol Genet, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Grotewold, Erich] Ohio State Univ, Ctr Appl Plant Sci, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Kuramochi, Kouji] Kyoto Prefectural Univ, Grad Sch Life & Environm Sci, Kyoto 6068522, Japan University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; Kyoto Prefectural UniversityGrotewold, E (corresponding author), Ohio State Univ, Dept Mol Genet, Columbus, OH 43210 USA.

grotewold.1@osu.edu; doseff.1@osu.edu Kuramochi, Kouji/IAM-3039-2023; Morohashi, Kengo/AAV-2545-2021; Doseff, Andrea/E-2991-2011; Yilmaz, Alper/C-7075-2014; Arango, Daniel/O-9270-2016

Grotewold, Erich/0000-0002-4720-7290; Yilmaz, Alper/0000-0002-8827-4887; Kuramochi, Kouji/0000-0003-0571-9703; Arango, Daniel/0000-0001-9523-830X; Doseff, Andrea I./0000-0002-4478-9854

Public Health Preparedness for Infectious Diseases (PHPID);

National Institutes of Health [5 T32 CA106196-05]; US Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture Agricultural and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant [2010-65115-20408]; National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) [R01HL075040-01]; Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research [22710219] Funding Source: KAKEN Public Health Preparedness for Infectious Diseases (PHPID); National Institutes of Health (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA); US Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture Agricultural and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant; National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA NIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (MEXT) Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI)) The authors thank Dr. V. Gopalan for his insightful comments on the manuscript. We thank Dr. Wolf Frommer for the FLIP vectors and advisement on nanosensors. We also thank Drs. Lexie Friend, Adrian R. Krainer, Ann C. Williams, and Philip B. Wedegaertner for constructs. D.A. was supported by the Public Health Preparedness for Infectious Diseases (PHPID) predoctoral fellowship. A.Y. was supported by National Institutes of Health Training Fellowship 5 T32 CA106196-05. This work was supported by US Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture Agricultural and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant 2010-65115-20408 (to E.G.) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Grant R01HL075040-01 (to A.I.D.).

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Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.	JUN 11	2013	110	24	
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 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded
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J Fabiani, R; De Bartolomeo, A; Rosignoli, P; Servili, M;
 Selvaggini, R; Montedoro, GF; Di Saverio, C; Morozzi, G
 Fabiani, R; De Bartolomeo, A; Rosignoli, P; Servili, M;
 Selvaggini, R; Montedoro, GF; Di Saverio, C; Morozzi, G
 Virgin olive oil phenols inhibit proliferation of
 human promyelocytic leukemia cells (HL60) by inducing apoptosis
 and differentiation JOURNAL OF NUTRITION English
 Article olive oil; phenols;
 apoptosis; differentiation; chemoprevention BREAST-CANCER RISK;
 RETINOIC ACID; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; FOOD GROUPS; LINE HL-60;
 HYDROXYTYROSOL; LIGNANS; CARCINOGENESIS; POTENTIATION; DERIVATIVES

Although epidemiologic evidence and animal studies suggest that olive oil may prevent the onset of cancer, the components responsible for such an effect and their mechanisms of action remain largely unknown. In the present study, we investigated the effect of a virgin olive oil phenol extract (PE) on proliferation, the cell cycle distribution profile, apoptosis, and

differentiation of the human promyelocytic cell line HL60. PE inhibited HL60 cell proliferation in a time- and concentration-dependent manner, as demonstrated by the viable cell count and 3-[4,5-dimethyl(thiazol-2yl)]-3,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) metabolism. Cell growth was completely blocked at a PE concentration of 13.5 mg/L; apoptosis was also induced as detected by fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry. Determination of the cell cycle distribution by flow cytometry revealed an accumulation of cells in the G(0)/G(1) phase. Two compounds isolated from PE, the dialdehydic forms of elenoic acid linked to hydroxytyrosol (3,4-DHPEA-EDA) and to tyrosol (pHPEA-EDA), were shown to possess properties similar to those of PE; they account for a part of the powerful effects exerted by the complex mixture of compounds present in PE. The concentrations of the different compounds in PE were determined by HPLC, and the purity of 3,4-DHPEA-EDA and pHPEA-EDA was ascertained by NMR. Treatment with PE induced a differentiation in HL60 cells, which subsequently acquired the ability to produce superoxide ions and reduce nitroblue tetrazolium to formazan. These results support the hypothesis that polyphenols play a critical role in the anticancer activity of olive oil.

Univ Perugia, Dipartimento Specialita Med Chirurg & Sanita Pubb, Sez Epidemiol Mol & Igiene Ambientale, I-06100 Perugia, Italy; Univ Perugia, Dipartimento Sci Econ Estimati & Alimenti, Sez Tecnol & Biotecnol Alimentari, I-06100 Perugia, Italy University of Perugia; University of Perugia Univ Perugia, Dipartimento Specialita Med Chirurg & Sanita Pubb, Sez Epidemiol Mol & Igiene Ambientale, I-06100 Perugia, Italy.

morozzi@unipg.it Rosignoli, Patrizia/F-8962-2014; Fabiani, Roberto/H-1467-2012 Fabiani, Roberto/0000-0003-4865-9413; SELVAGGINI, Roberto/0000-0001-7632-9070 47

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1541-6100		J NUTR	J. Nutr.	MAR 2006	136 3
		614	619	10.1093/jn/136.3.614	
http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jn/136.3.614				6	

Nutrition & Dietetics Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Nutrition & Dietetics 015MO 16484533 Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000235555700010

J Canchola, AJ; Lacey, JV; Bernstein, L; Horn-Ross, PL
Canchola, Alison J.; Lacey, James V., Jr.;
Bernstein, Leslie; Horn-Ross, Pamela L. Dietary
patterns and endometrial cancer risk in the California Teachers
Study cohort CANCER CAUSES & CONTROL English
Article Dietary patterns;
Endometrial cancer; Body mass index; Cohort HORMONE-THERAPY USE;
BREAST-CANCER; NUTRITIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY; POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; HEME IRON; METAANALYSIS; CONSUMPTION;
VEGETABLES; FRUITS Information on the role of dietary patterns
and endometrial cancer risk is limited. We investigated whether
dietary patterns are associated with endometrial cancer risk among
women in the California Teachers Study cohort. Among 75,093
eligible women, 937 developed invasive endometrial cancer between
1995 and 2011. Multivariate Cox regression was performed to
estimate relative risks (RR) and 95 % confidence intervals (CI)
associated with five dietary patterns identified by principal
components factor analysis: "plant-based," "high protein/high
fat," "high carbohydrates," "ethnic," and "salad and wine." These
dietary patterns were not associated with endometrial cancer risk

overall (RR = 0.91, 95 % CI: 0.72, 1.15 for the highest vs. lowest quintile of the "plant-based" dietary pattern) or by menopausal status and hormone therapy use. Dietary patterns do not seem to be associated with endometrial cancer risk. [Canchola, Alison J.; Horn-Ross, Pamela L.] Canc Prevent Inst Calif, Fremont, CA 94538 USA; [Lacey, James V., Jr.; Bernstein, Leslie] City Hope Natl Med Ctr, Beckman Res Inst, Duarte, CA USA Cancer Prevention Institute of California; City of Hope; Beckman Research Institute of City of Hope Canchola, AJ (corresponding author), Canc Prevent Inst Calif, 2201 Walnut Ave, Suite 300, Fremont, CA 94538 USA.

Alison.Canchola@CPIC.org National Cancer Institute [R01 CA77398]; California Department of Public Health (CDPH) [103885]; NCI's SEER program [HHSN261201000140C, HHSN261201000035C, HHSN261201000034C]; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDCP) National Program of Cancer Registries [U58DP003862-01] National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); California Department of Public Health (CDPH); NCI's SEER program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDCP) National Program of Cancer Registries This work was supported by grant R01 CA77398 from the National Cancer Institute. The collection of cancer incidence data used in this study was supported by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) as part of the statewide cancer reporting program mandated by California Health and Safety Code Section 103885; the NCI's SEER program under contract HHSN261201000140C awarded to the Cancer Prevention Institute of California, contract HHSN261201000035C awarded to the University of Southern California, and contract HHSN261201000034C awarded to the Public Health Institute; and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDCP) National Program of Cancer Registries, under agreement U58DP003862-01 awarded to the CDPH. The ideas and opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s), and endorsement by the CDPH, NCI, and CDCP or their contractors and subcontractors is not intended nor should be inferred.

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VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS
0957-5243 1573-7225 CANCER CAUSE CONTROL Cancer
Causes Control APR 2015 26 4 627

634 10.1007/s10552-015-0552-1
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10552-015-0552-1> 8
Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology;
Public, Environmental & Occupational Health CE0YG 25761409
Green Accepted 2025-06-24 WOS:000351536400013
J Louis, GMB; Bloom, MS; Gatto, NM; Hogue, CR; Westreich, DJ;
Zhang, CL Louis, Germaine M. Buck; Bloom,
Michael S.; Gatto, Nicolle M.; Hogue, Carol R.; Westreich, Daniel
J.; Zhang, Cuilin Epidemiology's Continuing
Contribution to Public Health: The Power of "Then and Now"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY English
Article cancer;
cardiovascular epidemiology; environment; infection; nutrition;
perinatal epidemiology; social epidemiology; tobacco CORONARY-
HEART-DISEASE; POOLED ANALYSIS; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; BREAST-CANCER; FATTY-ACIDS; RISK;
ACCOMPLISHMENTS; INTERVENTIONS; SURVIVAL The 47th annual
meeting of the Society for Epidemiologic Research hosted 17

invited speakers charged by the Executive Committee with presenting some of the many ways that epidemiologists have improved the health of the general population. There were 9 "Then and Now" sessions that were structured to focus on how early epidemiologists overcame research hurdles and advanced health through innovative strategies. For most topics, a longstanding expert was paired with an excellent contemporary epidemiologist working in the area, and both were given the freedom to deliver an integrated story about epidemiology's temporal role in protecting and promoting public health. Epidemiologic discoveries in cardiovascular, cancer, and perinatal epidemiology were discussed on day 1, followed by discussions of accomplishments in reducing exposures that adversely impact health (nutrition, environment/occupation, and tobacco use) on day 2. Topics with relevancy for many aspects of epidemiology were presented on day 3, including infectious diseases, social forces, and causal thinking in epidemiologic research. Given the large number of outstanding senior and junior epidemiologists that attended the meeting, choosing speakers was a unique challenge. What became evident from all sessions was the passion that epidemiologists have for population health, tempered with concerns for remaining true to epidemiologic principles, the timely adoption of innovative methods, and the responsible interpretation of research findings. [Louis, Germaine M. Buck] Eunice Kennedy Shriver Natl Inst Child Hlth & Hum, Off Director, Div Intramural Populat Hlth Res, Rockville, MD 20854 USA; [Bloom, Michael S.] SUNY Albany, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Environm Hlth Sci, Rensselaer, NY USA; [Bloom, Michael S.] SUNY Albany, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol & Biostat, Rensselaer, NY USA; [Gatto, Nicolle M.] Pfizer Inc, Epidemiol Worldwide Safety & Regulatory, New York, NY USA; [Gatto, Nicolle M.] Columbia Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Mailman Sch Publ Hlth, New York, NY USA; [Hogue, Carol R.] Emory Univ, Dept Epidemiol, Rollins Sch Publ Hlth, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA; [Westreich, Daniel J.] Univ N Carolina, Dept Epidemiol, Gillings Sch Global Publ Hlth, Chapel Hill, NC USA; [Zhang, Cuilin] Eunice Kennedy Shriver Natl Inst Child Hlth & Hum, Epidemiol Branch, Div Intramural Populat Hlth Res, Rockville, MD 20854 USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD); State University of New York (SUNY) System; University at Albany, SUNY; State University of New York (SUNY) System; University at Albany, SUNY; Pfizer; Pfizer USA; Columbia University; Emory University; Rollins School Public Health; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD) Louis, GMB (corresponding author), Eunice Kennedy Shriver Natl Inst Child Hlth & Hum, Off Director, Div Intramural Populat Hlth Res, 6100 Execut Blvd, Room 7B03, Rockville, MD 20854 USA. gb156i@nih.gov

Bloom, Michael/A-5743-2010; zhang, cl/JDW-6549-2023; Buck Louis, Germaine/C-7444-2014 Zhang, Cuilin/0000-0002-8014-2708; Bloom, Michael/0000-0002-0028-5494; Westreich, Daniel/0000-0003-3069-1650; Buck Louis, Germaine/0000-0002-1774-4490

Intramural Research Program of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Intramural Research Program of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of

Health (NIH) - USANIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD)) This work was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (G.M.B.L. and C.Z.). 75 5 7 0 9

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E1 E8 10.1093/aje/kwv043

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwv043> 8

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J Donato, L; Mordà, D; Scimone, C; Alibrandi, S; D'Angelo, R; Sidoti, A Donato, Luigi; Morda, Domenico;

Scimone, Concetta; Alibrandi, Simona; D'Angelo, Rosalia; Sidoti, Antonina From powerhouse to regulator: The role of

mitoepigenetics in mitochondrion-related cellular functions and human diseases FREE RADICAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

English Article

Mitoepigenetics; Mitoepigenomics; Mitochondrial dysfunction; Epigenetic biomarkers; Mitochondrial therapy; Precision medicine

DNA COPY NUMBER; D-LOOP REGION; NONCODING RNAS; BREAST-CANCER; SEQUENCE POLYMORPHISMS; EPIGENETIC REGULATION; DISPLACEMENT LOOP; METHYLATION; MUTATIONS; 5-HYDROXYMETHYLCYTOSINE

Beyond their crucial role in energy production, mitochondria harbor a distinct genome subject to epigenetic regulation akin to that of nuclear DNA. This paper delves into the nascent but rapidly evolving fields of mitoepigenetics and mitoepigenomics, exploring the sophisticated regulatory mechanisms governing mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). These mechanisms encompass mtDNA methylation, the influence of non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs), and post-translational modifications of mitochondrial proteins. Together, these epigenetic modifications meticulously coordinate mitochondrial gene transcription, replication, and metabolism, thereby calibrating mitochondrial function in response to the dynamic interplay of intracellular needs and environmental stimuli. Notably, the dysregulation of mitoepigenetic pathways is increasingly implicated in mitochondrial dysfunction and a spectrum of human pathologies, including neurodegenerative diseases, cancer, metabolic disorders, and cardiovascular conditions. This comprehensive review synthesizes the current state of knowledge, emphasizing recent breakthroughs and innovations in the field. It discusses the potential of high-resolution mitochondrial epigenome mapping, the diagnostic and prognostic utility of blood or tissue mtDNA epigenetic markers, and the promising horizon of mitochondrial epigenetic drugs. Furthermore, it explores the transformative potential of mitoepigenetics and mitoepigenomics in precision medicine.

Exploiting a theragnostic approach to maintaining mitochondrial allostasis, this paper underscores the pivotal role of mitochondrial epigenetics in charting new frontiers in medical science. [Donato, Luigi; Morda, Domenico; Scimone, Concetta; Alibrandi, Simona; D'Angelo, Rosalia; Sidoti, Antonina] Univ Messina, Dept Biomed & Dent Sci & Morphofunct Imaging, Div Med Biotechnol & Prevent Med, I-98122 Messina, Italy; [Donato, Luigi;

Morda, Domenico; Scimone, Concetta; Alibrandi, Simona] Euro Mediterranean Inst Sci & Technol, Dept Biomol Strategies Genet Cutting Edge Therapie, I-90139 Palermo, Italy; [Morda, Domenico] Univ Messina, Dept Vet Sci, I-98122 Messina, Italy University of Messina; University of Messina Alibrandi, S (corresponding author), Univ Messina, Dept Biomed & Dent Sci & Morphofunct Imaging, Div Med Biotechnol & Prevent Med, I-98122 Messina, Italy.

ldonato@unime.it; domenico.morda@studenti.unime.it; cscimone@unime.it; salibrandi@unime.it; rdangelo@unime.it; asidot@unime.it Scimone, Concetta/P-4366-2015; D'Angelo, Rosalia/K-5482-2016; Donato, Luigi/I-1765-2018

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105 119 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2024.03.025
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APR 2024 15 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology;
Endocrinology & Metabolism Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Endocrinology & Metabolism RA1C0 38565400 2025-06-24
WOS:001224850700001

J Van Horn, L; Aragaki, AK; Howard, BV; Allison, MA; Isasi, CR; Manson, JE; Neuhaus, ML; Mossavar-Rahmani, Y; Thomson, CA; Vitolin, MZ; Wallace, RB; Prentice, RL Van Horn, Linda; Aragaki, Aaron K.; Howard, Barbara, V; Allison, Matthew A.; Isasi, Carmen R.; Manson, JoAnn E.; Neuhaus, Marian L.; Mossavar-Rahmani, Yasmin; Thomson, Cynthia A.; Vitolin, Mara Z.; Wallace, Robert B.; Prentice, Ross L. WHI Investigators

Eating Pattern Response to a Low-Fat Diet Intervention and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Normotensive Women: The Women's Health Initiative CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NUTRITION English
Article cardiovascular

outcomes; normotensive women; low-fat diet; food choices; self-selected dietary change; vegetable protein CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; BLOOD-PRESSURE; CARBOHYDRATE INTAKE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CLINICAL-TRIAL; BREAST-CANCER; RISK; MORTALITY; ADHERENCE; DESIGN

Background: Women without cardiovascular disease (CVD) or hypertension at baseline assigned to intervention in the Women's Health Initiative Dietary Modification (DM) trial experienced 30% lower risk of coronary heart disease (CHD), whereas results in women with hypertension or prior CVD could have been confounded by postrandomization use of statins. Objectives: Intervention participants reported various self-selected changes to achieve the 20% total fat goals. Reviewed are intervention compared with comparison group HRs for CHD, stroke, and total CVD in relation to specific dietary changes in normotensive participants. Methods: Dietary change was assessed by comparing baseline with year 1 FFQ data in women (n = 10,371) without hypertension or CVD at baseline with intake of total fat above the median to minimize biases due to use of the FFQ in trial eligibility screening. Results: Intervention participants self-reported compensating reduced energy intake from total fat by increasing carbohydrate and protein. Specifically they increased plant protein, with those in the upper quartile (increased total protein by $\geq 3.3\%$ of energy) having a CHD HR of 0.39 (95% CI: 0.22, 0.71), compared with 0.92 (95% CI: 0.57, 1.48) for those in the lower quartile of change (decreased total protein $\geq 0.6\%$ of energy), with P-trend of 0.04.

CHD HR did not vary significantly with change in percentage energy from carbohydrate, and stroke HR did not vary significantly with any macronutrient changes. Scores reflecting adherence to recommended dietary patterns including the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension Trial and the Healthy Eating Index showed favorable changes in the intervention group. Conclusions: Intervention group total fat reduction replaced with increased carbohydrate and some protein, especially plant-based protein, was related to lower CHD risk in normotensive women without CVD who reported high baseline total fat intake. [Van Horn, Linda;

Neuhouser, Marian L.; WHI Investigators] Northwestern Univ, Feinberg Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med, Chicago, IL 60611 USA; [Aragaki, Aaron K.; Prentice, Ross L.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Howard, Barbara, V] Georgetown Univ, Ctr Study Sex Differences Hlth Aging & Dis, Washington, DC USA; [Allison, Matthew A.] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Family Med & Publ Hlth, San Diego, CA 92103 USA; [Isasi, Carmen R.; Mossavar-Rahmani, Yasmin] Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Epidemiol & Populat Hlth, New York, NY USA; [Isasi, Carmen R.] Albert Einstein Coll Med, Dept Pediat, New York, NY USA; [Manson, JoAnn E.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Epidemiol, Boston, MA USA; [Thomson, Cynthia A.] Univ Arizona, Dept Hlth Promot Sci, Mel & Enid Zuckerman Coll Publ Hlth, Tucson, AZ USA; [Vitolin, Mara Z.] Wake Forest Sch Med, Dept Epidemiol & Prevent Wake, Winston Salem, NC 27101 USA; [Wallace, Robert B.] Univ Iowa, Dept Epidemiol, Iowa City, IA USA Northwestern University; Feinberg School of Medicine; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Georgetown University; University of California System; University of California San Diego; Yeshiva University; Yeshiva University; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; University of Arizona; Wake Forest University; University of Iowa Van Horn, L (corresponding author), Northwestern Univ, Feinberg Sch Med, Dept Prevent Med, Chicago, IL 60611 USA.

lvanhorn@northwestern.edu Manson, JoAnn/JOZ-3576-2023 Van Horn, Linda/0000-0002-1362-5806; Mossavar-Rahmani, Yasmin/0000-0002-9214-6124 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA [N01WH22110, 24152, 32100-2, 32105-6, 32108-9, 32111-13, 32115, 32118-32119, 32122, 42107-26, 42129-32, 44221] National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA The WHI program is supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD, USA, through contracts N01WH22110, 24152, 32100-2, 32105-6, 32108-9, 32111-13, 32115, 32118-32119, 32122, 42107-26, 42129-32, and 44221. 40 13

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J Pereira-Castro, I; Costa, AMS; Oliveira, MJ; Barbosa, I; Rocha, AS; Azevedo, L; da Costa, LT Pereira-Castro, Isabel; Sousa Costa, Angela M.; Oliveira, Maria Jose; Barbosa, Ines; Rocha, Ana Sofia; Azevedo, Luisa; da Costa, Luis Teixeira Characterization of human NLZ1/ZNF703

identifies conserved domains essential for proper subcellular localization and transcriptional repression JOURNAL OF CELLULAR BIOCHEMISTRY English Article

ZNF703; NLZ1; NET FAMILY; CONSERVED DOMAINS; NUCLEAR LOCALIZATION HUMAN BREAST-CANCER; ZINC-FINGER GENE; NUCLEAR-LOCALIZATION; 8P11-12 AMPLICON; DROSOPHILA-MELANOGASTER; SP-FAMILY; EXPRESSION; PROTEIN; SIGNALS; POLYADENYLATIONNET family members have recently emerged as important players in the development of multiple structures, from the trachea of fly larvae to the vertebrate eye and human breast cancers. However, their mechanisms of action are still poorly understood, and we lack a detailed characterization of their functional domains, as well as gene expression patterns particularly in adult mammals. Here, we present a characterization of human NLZ1/ZNF703 (NocA-like zinc finger 1/Zinc finger 703), one of the two human NET family member genes. We show that the gene is ubiquitously expressed in adult human and mouse tissues, that three mRNA species with the same coding sequence are generated by alternative polyadenylation, and that the encoded protein contains six evolutionarily conserved domains, three of which are specific to NET proteins. Finally, we present functional evidence that these domains are necessary for proper subcellular distribution of and transcription repression by the NLZ1 protein, but not for its interaction with Groucho family co-repressors. J. Cell. Biochem. 114: 120133, 2012. (C) 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[da Costa, Luis Teixeira] Univ Evora, ICAAM Inst Agr & Environm Mediterranean Sci, P-7002774 Evora, Portugal; [Azevedo, Luisa] Univ Porto, FCUP Fac Sci, P-4100 Oporto, Portugal; [Oliveira, Maria Jose] INEB Inst Biomed Engn, Oporto, Portugal; [Pereira-Castro, Isabel; Sousa Costa, Angela M.; Oliveira, Maria Jose; da Costa, Luis Teixeira] Univ Porto, FMUP Fac Med, P-4100 Oporto, Portugal; [Pereira-Castro, Isabel; Sousa Costa, Angela M.; Barbosa, Ines; Rocha, Ana Sofia; Azevedo, Luisa; da Costa, Luis Teixeira] Univ Porto, IPATIMUP Inst Mol Pathol & Immunol, P-4100 Oporto, Portugal University of Evora; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Porto; Universidade do Portoda Costa, LT (corresponding author), Univ Evora, Inst Ciencias Agr & Ambientais Mediterran, Nucleo Mitra, Apartado 94, P-7002774 Evora, Portugal.

ltcosta@uevora.pt Oliveira, Beatriz/KGL-8895-2024; Costa, Ângela/GRR-9421-2022; Azevedo, Luisa/J-4051-2013; Oliveira, Maria Jose/K-3275-2013; Pereira-Castro, Isabel/F-6487-2010

Azevedo, Luisa/0000-0002-3157-7342; Oliveira, Maria Jose/0000-0002-0724-0272; Barbosa, Ines/0000-0001-8977-0930; Pereira-Castro, Isabel/0000-0003-4149-4310 Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT) [SFRH/BD/44264/2008, SFRH/BD/24402/2005, Ciencia 2007-FCT PTDC-SAU-ONC/112511/2009, Ciencia 2007-IPATIMUP/AA1, Ciencia 2008-ICAAM, POCTI/CBO/48218/2002]; Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia [SFRH/BD/44264/2008, SFRH/BD/24402/2005, POCTI/CBO/48218/2002] Funding Source: FCT Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT)(Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT)); Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia(Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT)) Grant sponsor: Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia (FCT); Grant numbers: SFRH/BD/44264/2008, SFRH/BD/24402/2005, Ciencia 2007-FCT PTDC-SAU-ONC/112511/2009, Ciencia 2007-IPATIMUP/AA1, Ciencia 2008-ICAAM, POCTI/CBO/48218/2002. 58

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J Arifler, D; MacAulay, C; Follen, M; Richards-Kortum, R
Arifler, Dizem; MacAulay, Calum; Follen, Michele;
Richards-Kortum, Rebecca Spatially resolved
reflectance spectroscopy for diagnosis of cervical precancer:
Monte Carlo modeling and comparison to clinical measurements
JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL OPTICS English Article
reflectance spectroscopy; fiber-
optic probes; Monte Carlo modeling; cervical intraepithelial
neoplasia FIBROPTIC PROBE DESIGNS; DIFFUSE-REFLECTANCE; IN-
VIVO; OPTICAL-PROPERTIES; LIGHT-SCATTERING; BREAST-CANCER;
INTRINSIC FLUORESCENCE; EPITHELIAL TISSUE; PATH-LENGTH; ABSORPTION
We present Monte Carlo modeling studies to provide a
quantitative understanding of contrast observed in spatially
resolved reflectance spectra of normal and highly dysplastic
cervical tissue. Simulations have been carried out to analyze the
sensitivity of spectral measurements to a range of changes in
epithelial and stromal optical properties that are reported to
occur as dysplasia develops and to predict reflectance spectra of
normal and highly dysplastic tissue at six different source-
detector separations. Simulation results provide important
insights into specific contributions of different optical
parameters to the overall spectral response. Predictions from
simulations agree well with in vivo measurements from cervical
tissue and successfully describe spectral differences observed in
reflectance measurements from normal and precancerous tissue
sites. Penetration depth statistics of photons detected at the six
source-detector separations are also presented to reveal the
sampling depth profile of the fiber-optic probe geometry
simulated. The modeling studies presented provide a framework to
meaningfully interpret optical signals obtained from epithelial
tissues and to optimize design of optical sensors for in vivo
reflectance measurements for precancer detection. Results from
this study can facilitate development of analytical photon
propagation models that enable inverse estimation of
diagnostically relevant optical parameters from in vivo
reflectance measurements. (c) 2006 Society of Photo-Optical
Instrumentation Engineers. Rice Univ, Dept Bioengn, Houston, TX
77005 USA; Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Dept Phys, Gazimagusa,
Cyprus; British Columbia Canc Res Ctr, Dept Canc Imaging,
Vancouver, BC V5Z 1L3, Canada; Univ Texas, MD Anderson Canc Ctr,
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University; Eastern Mediterranean University; British Columbia
Cancer Agency; University of Texas System; UTMD Anderson Cancer
Center; University of Texas System; UTMD Anderson Cancer Center
Richards-Kortum, R (corresponding author), Rice Univ, Dept
Bioengn, 6100 Main St, Houston, TX 77005 USA.
rkortum@rice.edu MacAulay, Calum/K-1795-2016; Arifler,
Dizem/P-3600-2017; Richards-Kortum, Rebecca/P-4074-2014 MacAulay,
Calum/0000-0003-4440-2792; Arifler, Dizem/0000-0002-3389-2186;
Richards-Kortum, Rebecca/0000-0003-2347-9467 NCI NIH HHS [P01 CA-

82710] Funding Source: Medline NCI NIH HHS(United States
Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health
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Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging 132UU 17212550 Bronze
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J Sargent, DJ; Patiyil, S; Yothers, G; Haller, DG; Gray, R;
Benedetti, J; Buyse, M; Labianca, R; Seitz, JF; O'Callaghan, CJ;
Francini, G; Grothey, A; O'Connell, M; Catalano, PJ; Kerr, D;
Green, E; Wieand, HS; Goldberg, RM; de Gramont, A

Sargent, Daniel J.; Patiyil, Smitha; Yothers, Greg; Haller,
Daniel G.; Gray, Richard; Benedetti, Jacqueline; Buyse, Marc;
Labianca, Roberto; Seitz, Jean Francois; O'Callaghan, Christopher
J.; Francini, Guido; Grothey, Axel; O'Connell, Michael; Catalano,
Paul J.; Kerr, David; Green, Erin; Wieand, Harry S.; Goldberg,
Richard M.; de Gramont, Aimery End points for colon
cancer adjuvant trials: Observations and recommendations based on
individual patient data from 20,898 patients enrolled onto 18
Randomized trials from the ACCENT group JOURNAL OF CLINICAL
ONCOLOGY English Article

STAGE-II; COLORECTAL-CANCER; DUKES B;
FLUOROURACIL; LEUCOVORIN; CHEMOTHERAPY; LEVAMISOLE; EFFICACY;
THERAPY; BREAST Purpose The traditional end point for colon
adjuvant clinical trials is overall survival (OS). We previously
validated disease-free survival (DFS) after 3-year follow-up as an
excellent predictor of 5-year OS results. Here we explore shorter
term DFS and OS end points, as well as stage dependency. Methods
Individual patient data from 18 phase III trials including 43 arms
and 20,898 patients were pooled. Association measures included
correlation of event rates within arms, correlation of hazard
ratios (HRs) between arms, trial level significance comparisons
(via log-rank testing), and a formal surrogacy model. Results DFS
at earlier times was less accurate in predicting OS than 3-year
DFS, but 2-year DFS remained a strong predictor. DFS with 1-year
minimum follow-up demonstrated perfect negative predicted value;
all trials negative at 1 year for DFS were negative for 5-year OS.
OS with 3-year minimum follow-up was also an excellent predictor
for 5-year OS; OS at earlier time points provided inaccurate
prediction. The association between 3-year DFS and 5-year OS was
greater for stage III patients; correlation of HR within trials
was 0.92 (95% CI, 0.85 to 0.95) for stage III patients and 0.70
(95% CI, 0.44 to 0.80) for stage II patients. Conclusion DFS
outcomes after 2- or 3-year median follow- up are excellent
predictors of 5-year OS. DFS outcomes are appropriate for trials
in which the majority of patients are stage III. DFS after 2-or 3-
year median follow-up should be considered as the primary end
point in future colon adjuvant trials. Mayo Clin, N Cent Canc
Treatment Grp, Dept Hlth Sci Res, Rochester, MN 55905 USA; Mayo
Clin, N Cent Canc Treatment Grp, Dept Med Oncol, Rochester, MN
55905 USA; Natl Surg Adjuvant Breast & Bowel Project Stat Ct, Ctr

Biostat, Pittsburgh, PA USA; Operat Off, Pittsburgh, PA USA; Univ Penn, Abramson Canc Ctr, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Allegheny Gen Hosp, Dept Human Oncol, Philadelphia, PA USA; Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; Harvard Univ, Dana Farber Canc Inst, Dept Biostat & Computat Biol, Eastern Cooperat Oncol Grp Stat Ctr, Boston, MA USA; Univ N Carolina, Dept Hematol Oncol, Chapel Hill, NC USA; Univ Oxford, Dept Clin Pharmacol, Oxford, England; Int Inst Drug Dev, Brussels, Belgium; Osped Riuniti Bergamo, Med Oncol Unit, I-24100 Bergamo, Italy; Univ Siena, Inst Internal Med, Div Med Oncol, Siena, Italy; Univ Mediterranean, CHU Timone, Gastroenterol Unit, Marseille, France; Hosp St Antoine, Paris, France; Queens Univ, Canada Clin Trials Grp, Natl Canc Inst, Kingston, ON, Canada Mayo Clinic; Mayo Clinic; University of Pennsylvania; Allegheny Health Network; Allegheny General Hospital; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Harvard University; Harvard University Medical Affiliates; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; University of Oxford; International Drug Development Institute; Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo; University of Siena; Aix-Marseille Universite; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille; Assistance Publique Hopitaux Paris (APHP); Sorbonne Universite; Hopital Universitaire Saint-Antoine - APHP; Queens University - Canada; Canadian Cancer Trials Group Sargent, DJ (corresponding author), Mayo Clin, N Cent Canc Treatment Grp, Dept Hlth Sci Res, 200 1st St SW, Harwick 8-27, Rochester, MN 55905 USA.

sargent.daniel@mayo.edu Buyse, Marc/J-4658-2013; Gray, Richard/C-9945-2017; Goldberg, Richard/O-1871-2017; Labianca, Roberto/N-1847-2016 Sargent, Daniel/0000-0002-2684-4741; Buyse, Marc/0000-0002-4559-0994; Yothers, Greg/0000-0002-7965-7333; Gray, Richard/0000-0003-4440-574X; Labianca, Roberto/0000-0001-7149-822X

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4569	4574	10.1200/JCO.2006.10.4323			

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 Oncology 233EQ 17876008 Bronze 2025-06-
 24 WOS:000251073600013

J Zhu, YD; Wang, P; Sha, W; Sang, SM Zhu,
 Yingdong; Wang, Pei; Sha, Wei; Sang, Shengmin

Urinary Biomarkers of Whole Grain Wheat Intake Identified by
 Non-targeted and Targeted Metabolomics Approaches SCIENTIFIC
 REPORTS English Article

CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; DIETARY FIBER INTAKE;
 ALKYLRESORCINOL METABOLITES; COLORECTAL-CANCER; CEREAL FIBER;
 BILE-ACIDS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; MASS-SPECTROMETRY; PHENOLIC-ACIDS;
 WEIGHT CHANGE Mounting evidence suggests that whole grain (WG)
 intake plays an important role in chronic disease prevention.
 However, numerous human studies have failed to produce clear-cut
 conclusions on this topic. Here, a combination of non-targeted and
 targeted metabolomics approaches, together with kinetic studies,
 was used to investigate biomarkers of WG wheat intake and further
 explore the diet-disease associations. Via these integrated
 approaches, forty-one compounds were identified as the most

discriminating endogenous metabolites after WG versus refined grain (RG) wheat bread consumption. The corresponding biological assessment of these endogenous changes suggests that, in contrast to RG consumption, WG wheat consumption may facilitate antioxidant defense systems and moderate the risk factors of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and other chronic diseases. A panel of urinary markers consisting of seven alkylresorcinol metabolites and five benzoxazinoid derivatives as specific biomarkers, as well as five phenolic acid derivatives, was also established to cover multiple time points and longer time periods for correctly and objectively monitoring WG wheat intake. Through these findings, we have established a comprehensive biomarker pool to better assess WG wheat consumption, and to monitor the endogenous changes that are linked to health effects of WG wheat consumption. [Zhu, Yingdong; Wang, Pei; Sang, Shengmin] North Carolina Agr & Tech State Univ, Ctr Excellence Postharvest Technol, Lab Funct Foods & Human Hlth, North Carolina Res Campus, Kannapolis, NC 28081 USA; [Sha, Wei] Univ North Carolina Charlotte, Bioinformat Serv Div, North Carolina Res Campus, Kannapolis, NC USA University of North Carolina; North Carolina A&T State University; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Charlotte Sang, SM (corresponding author), North Carolina Agr & Tech State Univ, Ctr Excellence Postharvest Technol, Lab Funct Foods & Human Hlth, North Carolina Res Campus, Kannapolis, NC 28081 USA.

ssang@ncat.edu Sang, Shengmin/AFK-9982-2022 USDA-NIFA [2012-38821-20012, 2014-67018-21751]; NIFA [2014-67018-21751, 688609] Funding Source: Federal RePORTER USDA-NIFA(United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)); NIFA(United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)National Institute of Food & Agriculture) This work was partially supported by USDA-NIFA grants 2012-38821-20012 and 2014-67018-21751 to S. S. The authors wish to thank Mr. Aaron Yerke who assisted in the editing of the manuscript.

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16 Multidisciplinary Sciences Science

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J Kastorini, CM; Critselis, E; Zota, D; Coritsidis, AL; Nagarajan, MK; Papadimitriou, E; Belogianni, K; Benetou, V; Linos, A Kastorini, Christina-Maria; Critselis, Elena; Zota, Dina; Coritsidis, Alexandra L.; Nagarajan, Meera K.; Papadimitriou, Eleni; Belogianni, Katerina; Benetou, Vassiliki; Linos, Athena Greek Natl Dietary Guidelines Sci National Dietary Guidelines of Greece for children and adolescents: a tool for promoting healthy eating habits PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION English Article

Dietary guidelines; Greece; Childhood obesity; Adolescent obesity CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; COLORECTAL-CANCER RISK; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; CHILDHOOD OBESITY; FISH CONSUMPTION; MEAT CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; VEGETABLE INTAKE; ADHERENCE RATES Objective: Dietary guidelines are an essential policy tool for facilitating optimal dietary patterns and healthy eating behaviours. We report: (i) the methodological approach adopted for developing the National Dietary Guidelines of

Greece (NDGGr) for Infants, Children and Adolescents; and (ii) the guidelines for children aged 1-18 years. Design: An evidence-based approach was employed to develop food-based recommendations according to the methodologies of the WHO, FAO and European Food Safety Authority. Physical activity recommendations were also compiled. Food education, healthy eating tips and suggestions were also provided. Setting: The NDGGr encompass food-based nutritional and physical activity recommendations for promoting healthy dietary patterns and eating behaviours and secondarily to serve as a helpful tool for the prevention of childhood overweight and obesity. Results: The NDGGr include food-based recommendations, food education and health promotion messages regarding: (i) fruits; (ii) vegetables; (iii) milk and dairy products; (iv) cereals; (v) red and white meat; (vi) fish and seafood; (vii) eggs; (viii) legumes; (ix) added lipids, olives, and nuts; (x) added sugars and salt; (xi) water and beverages, and (xii) physical activity. A Nutrition Wheel, consisting of the ten most pivotal key messages, was developed to enhance the adoption of optimal dietary patterns and a healthy lifestyle. The NDGGr additionally provide recommendations regarding the optimal frequency and serving sizes of main meals, based on the traditional Greek diet. Conclusions: As a policy tool for promoting healthy eating, the NDGGr have been disseminated in public schools across Greece.

[Kastorini, Christina-Maria; Critselis, Elena; Zota, Dina; Coritsidis, Alexandra L.; Nagarajan, Meera K.; Papadimitriou, Eleni; Belogianni, Katerina; Linos, Athena] Inst Prevent Med Environm & Occupat Hlth, Athens, Greece; [Critselis, Elena] Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Sch Med, Univ Dept Pediat 1, Athens, Greece; [Coritsidis, Alexandra L.] Fordham Univ, Nat Sci Dept, New York, NY 10023 USA; [Nagarajan, Meera K.] Ohio State Univ, Dept Human Nutr, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; [Belogianni, Katerina] Kingston Univ, Fac Hlth Social Care & Educ, London, England; [Belogianni, Katerina] St Georges Univ London, London, England; [Benetou, Vassiliki; Linos, Athena] Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, 75 M Asias St, Athens 11527, Greece Athens Medical School; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens; Fordham University; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; Kingston University; City St Georges, University of London; St Georges University London; Athens Medical School; National & Kapodistrian University of Athens Linos, A (corresponding author), Inst Prevent Med Environm & Occupat Hlth, Athens, Greece.; Linos, A (corresponding author), Natl & Kapodistrian Univ Athens, Sch Med, Dept Hyg Epidemiol & Med Stat, 75 M Asias St, Athens 11527, Greece. a.linos@prolepsis.gr Benetou, Vassiliki/H-7977-2019

Nagarajan, Meera/0000-0003-0800-0497 NSRF 2007-2013 Program (MIS, Operational Program 'Human Resources Development') [346818]; Hellenic Ministry of Occupation, Social Insurance and Welfare; Hellenic Ministry of Health NSRF 2007-2013 Program (MIS, Operational Program 'Human Resources Development'); Hellenic Ministry of Occupation, Social Insurance and Welfare; Hellenic Ministry of Health The development of the 2014 National Dietary Guidelines of Greece was funded by the NSRF 2007-2013 Program (MIS code 346818, as part of the Operational Program 'Human Resources Development'), the Hellenic Ministry of Occupation, Social Insurance and Welfare, and the Hellenic Ministry of Health. The funders had no role in the design, analysis or writing of this article.

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Noushin; Aghaie, Afsaneh Foods, Dietary Patterns
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Population AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MENS HEALTH English
Article foods groups; dietary

patterns; occupational class; serum lipids; telomere length

LIFE-STYLE FACTORS; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN
DIET; OXIDATIVE DAMAGE; PREDIMED-NAVARRA; BREAST-CANCER; RISK-
FACTORS; RED MEAT; ASSOCIATION; WASTE Telomeres contain TTAGGG
repetitive sequences and are located at the end of human
chromosomes. Telomere dysfunction is associated with some age-
related and chronic diseases, but its relationship with foods,
dietary patterns, and occupational class in the young male
population is not yet known. In this cross-sectional study, 300
healthy men, residents of Tehran, aged 25-40 years were enrolled
from January to December 2016. We employed a cross-sectional study
of 300 healthy people, residents of Tehran, aged 25-40 years. A
food frequency questionnaire was used to obtain food intakes of
all participants and converted into actual food intake (g/day).
The principal components analysis was used to determine dietary
patterns and other demographic characteristics. Leukocyte telomere
length (TL) was measured by quantitative real-time polymerase
chain reaction (PCR) to measure number of telomere repeat copy
number (T) to the relative number of 36B4 copies (S) (T/S ratio).
T/S in office-workers, waste recyclers, and other workers were
1.22 +/- 0.4, 1.08 +/- 0.3, and 1.094 +/- 0.34, respectively. The
results of multivariate linear regression adjusted for age, body
mass index (BMI), and smoking were showed that whole grains (=
0.02; p = .05), refined grains, fruits and vegetables, fish and
dairy products were associated with an increase in log-T/S, but
consumption of nuts and seeds (= -0.00072; p = .06), meats (= -
0.00043; p = .9), produced meats (= -0.00238; p = .03), oils and
solid fats (= -0.00146; p = .03) had a negative relationship with
log-T/S in all studied occupational classes. A positive
relationship was reported between the healthy (= 0.017; p = .2)
and traditional dietary pattern (= 0.012; p = .4) with log-T/S,
but western pattern identified negative relationship (= -0.004; p
= .7). Adherence to a healthy (with consumption whole grains,
refined grains, dairy, and cereals) and then traditional pattern
with increased consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains,
fish and dairy products are necessary to prevent TL destruction in
all studied occupational classes. [Karimi, Behrooz] Arak Univ Med
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Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Tehran University of Medical Sciences; Tehran University of Medical Sciences Yunesian, M (corresponding author), Univ Tehran Med Sci, Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Environm Hlth Engn, Enghelab St, Tehran, Iran.; Mehdipour, P (corresponding author), Univ Tehran Med Sci, Sch Med, Dept Med Genet, Enghelab St, Tehran, Iran. yunesian@tums.ac.ir; mehdiporar@tums.ac.ir

Yunesian, Masud/D-4364-2009; aghaie, afsaneh/H-2611-2016; Nabizadeh, Ramin/HHN-5057-2022; karimi, behroz/M-9924-2018

Nabizadeh Nodehi, Ramin/0000-0002-6798-7474; Yunesian, Masud/0000-0002-2870-7433 Tehran University of Medical Sciences [9211150001] Tehran University of Medical Sciences(Tehran University of Medical SciencesGolestan University of Medical Sciences) The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The author(s) received financial support from Award Number 9211150001 from the Tehran University of Medical Sciences for the research of this article. 74 20 21

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J Lee, JT; Lai, GY; Liao, LM; Subar, AF; Bertazzi, PA;
Pesatori, AC; Freedman, ND; Landi, MT; Lam, TK
Lee, Jennifer T.; Lai, Gabriel Y.; Liao, Linda M.; Subar,
Amy F.; Bertazzi, Pier Alberto; Pesatori, Angela C.; Freedman,
Neal D.; Landi, Maria Teresa; Lam, Tram Kim Nut
Consumption and Lung Cancer Risk: Results from Two Large
Observational Studies CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION
English Article

DIETARY FLAVONOID INTAKE; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY;
NIH-AARP DIET; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ALMOND CONSUMPTION; COLORECTAL-
CANCER; FISH CONSUMPTION; ETIOLOGY EAGLE; MALE SMOKERS; DNA-DAMAGE

Background: Epidemiologic evidence on the association between nut consumption and lung cancer risk is limited. Methods: We investigated this relationship in the Environment and Genetics in Lung Cancer Etiology (EAGLE) study, a population-based case-control study, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Diet and Health Study, a prospective cohort. We identified 2,098 lung cases for EAGLE and 18,533 incident cases in AARP. Diet was assessed by food frequency questionnaire for both studies. Multivariable ORs and HRs and respective 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using unconditional logistic regression and Cox proportional hazards regression for EAGLE and AARP, respectively. Results:

Higher frequency of intake of nut consumption was inversely associated with overall lung cancer risk (highest vs. lowest quintile, OREAGLE = 0.74; 95% CI, 0.57-0.95; HRAARP = 0.86; 95% CI, 0.81-0.91), regardless of smoking status. Results from the prospective cohort showed similar associations across histologic subtypes and a more pronounced benefits from nut consumption for those who smoked 1 to 20 cigarettes/day (OREAGLE = 0.61; 95% CI, 0.39-0.95; HRAARP = 0.83; 95% CI, 0.74-0.94). Conclusions: Nut consumption was inversely associated with lung cancer in two large population-based studies, and associations were independent of cigarette smoking and other known risk factors. Impact: To our knowledge, this is the first study that examined the association between nut consumption and lung cancer risk by histologic subtypes and smoking intensity. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 26(6); 826-36. (C)2017 AACR. [Lee, Jennifer T.; Lai, Gabriel Y.; Lam, Tram Kim] NIH, Environm Epidemiol Branch, Bldg 10, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Lee, Jennifer T.; Lai, Gabriel Y.; Liao, Linda M.; Subar, Amy F.; Freedman, Neal D.; Landi, Maria Teresa; Lam, Tram Kim] NCI, NIH, 9609 Med Ctr Dr, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Liao, Linda M.; Freedman, Neal D.] NIH, Metabol Epidemiol Branch, Bldg 10, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Subar, Amy F.] NIH, Risk Factor Assessment Branch, Epidemiol & Genom Res Program, Div Canc Control & Populat Sci, Bldg 10, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA; [Bertazzi, Pier Alberto; Pesatori, Angela C.] Univ Milan, Dept Clin Sci & Community Hlth, EPOCA, Epidemiol Res Ctr, Milan, Italy; [Bertazzi, Pier Alberto; Pesatori, Angela C.] Fdn IRCCS Osped Maggiore Policlin, Milan, Italy; [Landi, Maria Teresa] NIH, Genet Epidemiol Branch, Div Canc Epidemiol & Genet, Bldg 10, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); NIH Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences; University of Milan; IRCCS Ca Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico; National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA Landi, MT; Lam, TK (corresponding author), NCI, NIH, 9609 Med Ctr Dr, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA. landim@mail.nih.gov; lamt@mail.nih.gov bertazzi, pietro/D-5039-2017; Freedman, Neal/B-9741-2015; Liao, Linda/B-3960-2011 Freedman, Neal/0000-0003-0074-1098; Lee, Jennifer/0000-0002-9108-0610; Liao, Linda/0000-0002-1923-5294 NCI; National Cancer Institute [ZIACP010196] Funding Source: NIH RePORTER NCI(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)); National Cancer Institute(United States Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) This work was supported by the NCI. 47 18 19 0 2 AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH PHILADELPHIA 615 CHESTNUT ST, 17TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-4404 USA 1055-9965 1538-7755 CANCER EPIDEM BIOMAR Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. JUN 2017 26 6 826 836 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0806 http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0806 11 Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Oncology; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health EW8JS 28077426 Green Accepted, Green Submitted 2025-06-24 WOS:000402765600003

J Romani, A; Campo, M; Urciuoli, S; Marrone, G; Noce, A; Bernini, R
 Romani, Annalisa; Campo, Margherita; Urciuoli, Silvia; Marrone, Giulia; Noce, Annalisa; Bernini, Roberta
 An Industrial and Sustainable Platform for the Production of Bioactive Micronized Powders and Extracts Enriched in Polyphenols From *Olea europaea* L. and *Vitis vinifera* L. Wastes
 FRONTIERS IN NUTRITION English Article

Olea europaea L.; *Vitis vinifera* L.; agro-industrial wastes; circular economy; sustainable extraction; polyphenol-enriched extracts; micronized powders; biological activities VIRGIN OLIVE-OIL; MINOR POLAR COMPOUND; GRAPE SEED EXTRACT; PHENOLIC-COMPOUNDS; COLORECTAL-CANCER; OLEA-EUROPAEA; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; MILL WASTEWATERS; FUNCTIONAL FOOD.; OXIDATIVE STRESS

In the last few years, literature data have reported that health status is related to the consumption of foods rich in polyphenols, bioactive compounds found in the plant world, in particular in vegetables and fruit. These pieces of scientific evidence have led to an increase in the demand for functional foods and drinks enriched in polyphenols, so that plant materials are more and more requested. The availability of food and agricultural wastes has adverse effects on the economy, environment, and human health. On the other hand, these materials are a precious source of bioactive compounds as polyphenols. Their recovery and reuse from wastes are according to the circular economy strategy, which has introduced the "zero waste concept." However, the process is convenient from an economic and environmental point of view only if the final products are standardized and obtained using sustainable and industrial technologies. In this panorama, this paper describes an industrial and sustainable platform for the production of micronized powders and extracts enriched in polyphenols from *Olea europaea* L. and *Vitis vinifera* L. wastes that are useful for food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals sectors. The platform is based on drying plant materials, extraction of polyphenols through membrane technologies with water, and, when necessary, the concentration of the final fractions under vacuum evaporation. All powders and extracts were characterized by high-performance liquid chromatography-diode array detector-mass spectrometry analysis to define the qualitative and quantitative content of bioactive compounds and insure their standardization and reproducibility. The chromatographic profiles evidenced the presence of secoiridoids, flavones, flavonols, anthocyanins, hydroxycinnamic acids, catechins, and condensed tannins. An overview of the biological activities of the main polyphenols present in *Olea europaea* L. and *Vitis vinifera* L. powders and extracts is reported because of biomedical applications.

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J Akcan, MB; Köse, CC; Çelik, KM; Tekin, K; Kaya, D; Silan, F

Akcan, Mehmet Berkay; Kose, Canan Ceylan;

Celik, Kubra Muge; Tekin, Koray; Kaya, Derya; Silan, Fatma

Exploring and Expanding Secondary Findings Through

Exome Sequencing in the Turkish Population ANNALS OF HUMAN GENETICS English Article

ACMG; cardiovascular disease; cancer; exome sequencing; secondary findings FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER; FANCONI-ANEMIA PATHWAY; HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY; CLINICAL EXOME; INCIDENTAL FINDINGS; MEDICAL GENETICS; AMERICAN-COLLEGE; POLICY STATEMENT; BREAST-CANCER; ACMG Introduction Exome-sequencing (ES) methods enable accurate diagnosis in challenging cases and uncover secondary findings (SFs) potentially linked to life-threatening or preventable diseases. The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) publishes a list detailing which SFs should be reported and regularly updates it. We aimed to compare results across different SF versions in patients and explore additional SFs to identify potential new recommendations for SF reporting. Methods We conducted a retrospective analysis of 724 patients to identify ACMG SFs using the QIAGEN Clinical Insight (QCI) Interpret database. Furthermore, we investigated pathogenic/likely pathogenic variants in cancer and cardiovascular disease genes not listed in ACMG SFs, as well as genes associated with common diseases prevalent in our country. Methods ACMG SF v3.2 variants were identified in 56 patients (7.7%), with no observed differences between ACMG v3.1 and v3.2. Additionally, our analysis revealed that 208 patients harbored non-ACMG SF variants. Conclusion In this study, we focused on known SFs and identified additional variants that could be considered as new recommendations. While expanding the list of SFs can pose challenges during analyses and genetic counseling, a thoughtfully curated SF list has the potential to enhance patient care and improve clinical outcomes. [Akcan, Mehmet Berkay] Izmir City Hosp, Dept Med Genet, Izmir, Turkiye; [Kose, Canan Ceylan; Celik, Kubra Muge; Tekin, Koray; Silan, Fatma] Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Univ, Fac Med, Dept Med Genet, Canakkale, Turkiye; [Kaya, Derya] Adana City Hosp, Dept Med Genet, Adana, Turkiye Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University Akcan, MB (corresponding author), Izmir City Hosp, Dept Med Genet, Izmir, Turkiye.

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AKCAN, MEHMET/ABE-4593-2022 46 0

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J Liu, ZQ; Shi, OM; Cai, N; Jiang, YF; Zhang, KX; Zhu, Z;
 Yuan, HB; Fang, QW; Suo, C; Franceschi, S; Zhang, TJ; Chen, XD
 Liu, Zhenqiu; Shi, Oumin; Cai, Ning; Jiang,
 Yanfeng; Zhang, Kexun; Zhu, Zhen; Yuan, Huangbo; Fang, Qiwen; Suo,
 Chen; Franceschi, Silvia; Zhang, Tiejun; Chen, Xingdong

Disparities in Cancer Incidence among Chinese Population
 versus Migrants to Developed Regions: A Population-Based
 Comparative Study CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION
 English Article
 GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION; LUNG-CANCER; BREAST-CANCER;
 SUSCEPTIBILITY LOCI; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; VEGETABLE INTAKE;
 PROSTATE-CANCER; AIR-POLLUTION; IDENTIFIES 2; LARGE-BOWEL

Background: The incidence of cancer was determined by
 genetic and environmental factors and varied across the world. The
 discrepancies in cancer profile among Chinese people living in
 different regions remained obscure. Methods: Chinese people living
 in urban Shanghai, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau, Singapore, and Los
 Angeles were included in this study. The cancer case data and
 population data were collected from either the Cancer Incidence in
 Five Continents Plus database or the regional cancer registry. A
 rate model was applied to examine the regional differences in
 cancer risk with Shanghai set as the reference. Results: From 1983
 to 2013, the cancer profiles in most regions were changed.
 Significant differences in cancer incidence, by sex, period, and
 age, were detected across regions. The most pronounced disparities
 were found between Shanghai people and American Chinese in Los
 Angeles. For cancer site, the most significant differences were
 detected in prostate, gastrointestinal, gynecologic, oral cavity
 and pharynx, and brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancers.
 Specifically, Shanghai was significantly higher in stomach, liver,
 esophageal, pancreatic, and brain and CNS cancers, while lower in
 colon, prostate, breast, cervical, and oral cavity and pharynx
 cancers compared with the other five populations. Conclusions:
 Cancer profile was distinct across Chinese populations, which
 shared a similar genetic background but lived in different
 regions. The disparities indicate that cancer development was
 majorly determined by environmental factors, and suggests that
 region-tailored cancer prevention strategies were warranted.
 Impact: The cancer patterns in populations sharing the same
 genetic background were significantly influenced by different
 living conditions. [Liu, Zhenqiu; Cai, Ning; Jiang, Yanfeng;
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Zhang, TJ; Chen, XD (corresponding author), Fudan Univ, Sch Life Sci, Shanghai 200032, Peoples R China. tjzhang@shmu.edu.cn; xingdongchen@fudan.edu.cn Yuan, Huangbo/AAU-1977-2020; Zhang, Kexun/JKH-7881-2023; Zhang, Tiejun/HDM-7091-2022; Chen, Xiangdong/KCX-7707-2024; franceschi, silvia/M-2452-2014 Yuan, Huangbo/0000-0002-7065-2974; franceschi, silvia/0000-0003-4181-8071; Jiang, Yanfeng/0000-0003-4976-6333; Liu, Zhenqiu/0000-0002-5244-6894 National Natural Science Foundation of China [81772170, 81502870]; National Key Research and Development Program of China [2017YFC0907002, 2017YFC0907501, 2017YFC211700]; Key Basic Research Grants from Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality [16JC1400500]; International S&T Cooperation Program of China [2015DFE32790]; Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Major Project [2017SHZDZX01] National Natural Science Foundation of China (National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)); National Key Research and Development Program of China (National Key Research & Development Program of China); Key Basic Research Grants from Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality; International S&T Cooperation Program of China; Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Major Project This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant numbers: 81772170 and 81502870); the National Key Research and Development Program of China (grant numbers: 2017YFC0907002, 2017YFC0907501, and 2017YFC211700); the Key Basic Research Grants from Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality (grant number: 16JC1400500); the International S&T Cooperation Program of China (grant number: 2015DFE32790); and Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Major Project (2017SHZDZX01).

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J Vasko, V; Saji, M; Hardy, E; Kruhlak, M; Larin, A;
Savchenko, V; Miyakawa, M; Isozaki, O; Murakami, H; Tsushima, T;
Burman, KD; De Micco, C; Ringel, MD Vasko, V;
Saji, M; Hardy, E; Kruhlak, M; Larin, A; Savchenko, V; Miyakawa,
M; Isozaki, O; Murakami, H; Tsushima, T; Burman, KD; De Micco, C;
Ringel, MD Akt activation and localisation correlate
with tumour invasion and oncogene expression in thyroid cancer

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL GENETICS English Article
PROTEIN-KINASE B;
PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL 3-KINASE; CELL-PROLIFERATION; BREAST-CANCER;

SIGNAL-TRANSDUCTION; MOLECULAR-CLONING; TYROSINE KINASE; PLASMA-MEMBRANE; COWDEN-DISEASE; GROWTH-FACTORS

Introduction: Akt activation is involved in the pathogenesis of inherited thyroid cancer in Cowden's syndrome and in sporadic thyroid cancers. In cell culture, Akt regulates thyroid cell growth and survival; but recent data suggest that Akt also regulates cell motility in non-thyroid cell lines. We therefore sought to evaluate the role of Akt in thyroid cancer progression. Methods: We evaluated 46 thyroid cancer, 20 thyroid follicular adenoma, and adjacent normal tissues samples by immunohistochemistry for activated Akt (pAkt), Akt 1, 2, and 3, and p27 expression. Immunoblots were performed in 14 samples. Results: Akt activation was identified in 10/10 follicular cancers, 26/26 papillary cancers, and 2/10 follicular variant of papillary cancers, but in only 4/66 normal tissue samples and 2/10 typical benign follicular adenomas. Immunoactive pAkt was greatest in regions of capsular invasion; and was localised to the nucleus in follicular cancers and the cytoplasm in papillary cancers, except for invasive regions of papillary cancers where it localised to both compartments. Immunoactive Akt 1, but not Akt 2 or Akt 3, correlated with pAkt localisation, and nuclear pAkt was associated with cytoplasmic expression of p27. In vitro studies using human thyroid cancer cells demonstrated that nuclear translocation of Akt 1 and pAkt were associated with cytoplasmic p27 and cell invasion and migration. Cell migration and the localisation of Akt 1, pAkt, and p27 were inhibited by PI3 kinase, but not MEK inhibition. Discussion: These data suggest an important role for nuclear activation of Akt 1 in thyroid cancer progression.

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University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; James Cancer Hospital & Solove Research Institute; University System of Ohio; Ohio State University; MedStar Washington Hospital Center; Ukrainian Scientific & Practical Center of Endocrine Surgery, Transplantation of Endocrine Organs & Tissues of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine; Aix-Marseille Universite; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (Inserm); National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USA; NIH National Cancer Institute (NCI); Tokyo Women's Medical University

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J Kaluza, J; Håkansson, N; Harris, HR; Orsini, N; Michaëlsson, K; Wolk, A Kaluza, J.; Hakansson, N.; Harris, H. R.; Orsini, N.; Michaelsson, K.; Wolk, A. Influence of anti-inflammatory diet and smoking on mortality and survival in men and women: two prospective cohort studies JOURNAL OF INTERNAL MEDICINE English Article
anti-inflammatory index; diet; inflammation; mortality; prospective study; survival time LOW-GRADE INFLAMMATION; OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY-DISEASE; INDIVIDUAL-PARTICIPANT-DATA; LEUKOCYTE TELOMERE LENGTH; COLORECTAL-CANCER RISK; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; ALL-CAUSE; MULTIPLE IMPUTATION; CIGARETTE-SMOKING Background The associations between an anti-inflammatory diet and both all-cause and cause-specific mortality have been studied previously; however, the influence of an anti-inflammatory diet on survival time has not been investigated. Moreover, the potential modification of these associations by smoking status remains unclear. Objective The aims of this study were to examine the associations between an anti-inflammatory diet index (AIDI) and all-cause and cause-specific mortality, to determine the association between the AIDI and differences in survival time and to assess effect modification by smoking status. Methods The study population included 68 273 Swedish men and women (aged 45-83 years) at baseline. The anti-inflammatory potential of the diet was estimated using the validated AIDI, which includes 11 potential anti-inflammatory and five potential pro-inflammatory foods. Cox proportional hazards and Laplace regression were used to estimate hazard ratios and differences in survival time. Results During 16 years of follow-up (1 057 959 person-years), 16 088 deaths [5980 due to cardiovascular disease (CVD) and 5252 due to cancer] were recorded. Participants in the highest versus lowest quartile of the AIDI had lower risks of all-cause (18% reduction, 95% CI: 14-22%), CVD (20%, 95% CI: 14-26%) and cancer (13%, 95% CI: 5-20%) mortality. The strongest inverse associations between the highest and lowest quartiles of AIDI and risk of mortality were observed in current smokers: 31%, 36% and 22% lower risks of all-cause, CVD and cancer mortality, respectively. The difference in survival time between current smokers in the lowest AIDI quartile and never smokers in the highest quartile was 4.6 years. Conclusion Adherence to a diet with high anti-inflammatory potential may reduce all-cause, CVD and cancer mortality and prolong survival time especially amongst smokers. [Kaluza, J.; Hakansson, N.; Wolk, A.] Karolinska Inst, Inst Environm Med, Unit Nutr Epidemiol, Stockholm, Sweden; [Kaluza, J.] Warsaw Univ Life Sci SGGW, Dept Human Nutr, Nutr Res Lab, Warsaw, Poland; [Kaluza, J.; Michaelsson, K.; Wolk, A.] Uppsala Univ, Dept Surg Sci, Uppsala, Sweden; [Harris, H. R.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Program Epidemiol, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Orsini, N.] Karolinska Inst, Dept Publ Hlth Sci, Stockholm, Sweden Karolinska Institutet; Warsaw University of Life Sciences; Uppsala University; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; Karolinska Institutet Kaluza, J (corresponding author), Warsaw Univ Life Sci SGGW, Dept Human Nutr, 159C Nowoursynowska Str, PL-02776 Warsaw, Poland. joanna_kaluza@sggw.pl Orsini, Nicola/A-3602-2012; Michaelsson, Karl/AAM-9094-2021; Harris, Holly/AAK-6844-2020; Hakansson, Niclas/L-7913-2013 Kaluza, Joanna/0000-

0001-9454-0929; Orsini, Nicola/0000-0002-2210-5634; Michaelsson, Karl/0000-0003-2815-1217; Hakansson, Niclas/0000-0001-7673-5554

Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare [FORTE 2015-00778]; Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning [FR 2016/0004]; Swedish Research Council [VR 2017-00644] Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (Swedish Research Council for Health Working Life & Welfare (Forte)); Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (Swedish Research Council Formas); Swedish Research Council (Swedish Research Council) This study was supported by research grants from the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE 2015-00778), and the Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FR 2016/0004) and grant from the Swedish Research Council (VR 2017-00644) for the Swedish Infrastructure for Medical Population-based Life-course Environmental Research (SIMPLER).

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Medicine, General & Internal Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) General & Internal Medicine HE9LH 30209831
Bronze 2025-06-24 WOS:000453771200006

J Arroo, RRJ; Androutsopoulos, V; Beresford, K; Ruparelia, K; Surichan, S; Wilsher, N; Potter, GA Arroo, Randolph R. J.; Androutsopoulos, Vasilis; Beresford, Kenneth; Ruparelia, Ketan; Surichan, Somchaiya; Wilsher, Nicola; Potter, Gerry A.

Phytoestrogens as natural prodrugs in cancer prevention: dietary flavonoids PHYTOCHEMISTRY REVIEWS
English Article; Proceedings Paper International Symposium of the Phytochemical-Society-of-Europe SEP 23-26, 2008
Naples, ITALY Phytochem Soc Europe Cancer

prevention; CYP1; Flavonoids; Metabolism ARYL-HYDROCARBON RECEPTOR; CYTOCHROME P450-MEDIATED METABOLISM; HUMAN PROSTATE-CANCER; CELL-CYCLE ARREST; BREAST-CANCER; IN-VITRO; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CYP1 ENZYMES; INHIBITION; APOPTOSIS There are many reasons why vegetables and fruits may protect against cancer. As well as containing vitamins and minerals, which help keep the body healthy and strengthen the immune system, they are also good sources of biologically active compounds, which can help to protect cells in the body from damage that can lead to cancer. Notably, dietary flavonoids and other polyphenols are thought to have an important role as chemopreventive agents. Most studies on the possible mechanism of the chemopreventive action of dietary compounds have assumed that free hydroxyl groups of flavonoids and other polyphenols are necessary for their biological effects. However, in the human body dietary polyphenols are rapidly conjugated by glucuronosyltransferases and sulfotransferases, two enzymes that are abundantly present in the small intestine and liver, through which all of the oral dose must pass. Thus, most polyphenols that have been studied, e.g. quercetin, kaempferol, diosmetin, and resveratrol, would not be expected to reach internal organs beyond sites directly along the gastrointestinal tract. When the hydroxyl groups in polyphenols are methylated, the resulting compounds are much less prone to glucuronidation and sulfation. Thus methoxylated compounds are more metabolically

stable, increasing their bioavailability. The peel of various Citrus species can contain high concentrations of poly methoxy flavones, whereas the juice mainly contains hydroxylated flavones. At present, very little is known about the mechanisms by which methoxylated flavones may affect growth and development of tumour cells. Recently, it was shown that tumour specific enzymes can catalyze the O-demethylation of methoxylated flavones, resulting in the formation of flavones with free hydroxyl groups. We propose that demethylation of methoxylated flavones is another example of bioactivation of naturally occurring prodrugs. [Arroo,

Randolph R. J.; Androutsopoulos, Vasilis; Beresford, Kenneth; Ruparelia, Ketan; Surichan, Somchaiya; Wilsher, Nicola; Potter, Gerry A.] De Montfort Univ, Leicester Sch Pharm, Leicester LE1 9BH, Leics, England De Montfort University Arroo, RRJ

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Androutsopoulos, Vasilis/LSJ-4273-2024; Arroo, Randolph/I-5926-2015 Androutsopoulos, Vasilis/0000-0001-7223-9369; Arroo, Randolph/0000-0002-0672-7927 63 34 34

2 18 SPRINGER DORDRECHT VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS 1568-7767 1572-980X
PHYTOCHEM REV Phytochem. Rev. 2009 8 2
SI 375 386 10.1007/s11101-009-9128-6
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Plant Sciences Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED); Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S) Plant Sciences 473VK 2025-06-24
WOS:000268238000006

J Scuto, M; Ontario, ML; Salinaro, AT; Caligiuri, I; Rampulla, F; Zimbone, V; Modafferi, S; Rizzolio, F; Canzonieri, V; Calabrese, EJ; Calabrese, V Scuto, Maria; Ontario, Maria Laura; Salinaro, Angela Trovato; Caligiuri, Isabella; Rampulla, Francesco; Zimbone, Vincenzo; Modafferi, Sergio; Rizzolio, Flavio; Canzonieri, Vincenzo; Calabrese, Edward J.; Calabrese, Vittorio Redox modulation by plant

polyphenols targeting vitagenes for chemoprevention and therapy: Relevance to novel anti-cancer interventions and mini-brain organoid technology FREE RADICAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

English Article Brain tumors; Vitagenes; Oxidative stress; Polyphenols; Chemoprevention; Hormesis; Nanoparticles; Mini-brain cancer organoids HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS; HEME OXYGENASE-1 EXPRESSION; ENDOTHELIAL-CELL MIGRATION; COLORECTAL-CANCER CELLS; REDUCES IN-VITRO; INDUCED APOPTOSIS; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; STEM-CELLS; SIGNALING PATHWAYS; PLGA NANOPARTICLES The scientific community, recently, has focused notable attention on the chemopreventive and therapeutic effects of dietary polyphenols for human health. Emerging evidence demonstrates that polyphenols, flavonoids and vitamins counteract and neutralize genetic and environmental stressors, particularly oxidative stress and inflammatory process closely connected to cancer initiation, promotion and progression. Interestingly, polyphenols can exert antioxidant or pro-oxidant cytotoxic effects depending on their endogenous concentration. Notably, polyphenols at high dose act as pro-oxidants in a wide type of cancer cells by inhibiting Nrf2 pathway and the expression of antioxidant vitagenes, such as NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase (NQO1), glutathione transferase (GT), GPx, heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1), sirtuin-1 (Sirt1) and thioredoxin (Trx) system which play an

essential role in the metabolism of reactive oxygen species (ROS), detoxification of xenobiotics and inhibition of cancer progression, by inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest according to the hormesis approach. Importantly, mutagenesis of Nrf2 pathway can exacerbate its "dark side" role, representing a crucial event in the initiation stage of carcinogenesis. Herein, we review the hormetic effects of polyphenols and nanoencapsulated-polyphenols in chemoprevention and treatment of brain tumors via activation or inhibition of Nrf2/vitagenes to suppress carcinogenesis in the early stages, and thus inhibit its progression. Lastly, we discuss innovative preclinical approaches through mini-brain tumor organoids to study human carcinogenesis, from basic cancer research to clinical practice, as promising tools to recapitulate the arrangement of structural neuronal tissues and biological functions of the human brain, as well as test drug toxicity and drive personalized and precision medicine in brain cancer.

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Trovato@unict.it; calabres@unict.it Trovato Salinaro, Angela/AAC-1326-2022; Rizzolio, Flavio/K-2690-2018; Ontario, Maria Laura/AAC-7849-2022; Calabrese, Vittorio/AAC-8157-2021; Modafferi, Sergio/AAC-1327-2022; Scuto, Maria Concetta/IAR-6743-2023; Caligiuri, Isabella/J-9956-2016; Canzonieri, Vincenzo/K-3141-2018 Caligiuri, Isabella/0000-0002-4355-5597; Modafferi, Sergio/0000-0002-9441-0507; Scuto, Maria/0000-0003-1019-5158; Canzonieri, Vincenzo/0000-0001-6010-0976 "Piano di incentivi per la Ricerca, Linea Intervento 2 e 3 PIACERI, 2020-2022", University of Catania, Italy"Piano di incentivi per la Ricerca, Linea Intervento 2 e 3 PIACERI, 2020-2022", University of Catania, Italy This study was supported by grants from "Piano di incentivi per la Ricerca, Linea Intervento 2 e 3 PIACERI, 2020-2022", University of Catania, Italy. 252 37 37 1 30

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Endocrinology & Metabolism Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Endocrinology & Metabolism XY3BA 34929315 Green Submitted 2025-06-24 WOS:000736851000006

J Xia, L; Li, CE; Zhao, J; Sun, QC; Mao, XW

Xia, Lu; Li, Chuangen; Zhao, Jia; Sun, Quancai; Mao, Xiaowen

Rebalancing immune homeostasis in combating
disease: The impact of medicine food homology plants and gut
microbiome PHYTOMEDICINE English Article

Medicinal and food homologous; Gut
microbiome; Immune regulation; disease INNATE LYMPHOID-CELLS;
CHAIN FATTY-ACIDS; CD103(+)CD11B(+) DENDRITIC CELLS; REGULATORY T-
CELLS; ROR-GAMMA-T; MEDITERRANEAN DIET; PARKINSONS-DISEASE;
COLORECTAL-CANCER; LUNG-CANCER; TRYPTOPHAN-METABOLISM

Background: Gut microbiota plays an important role in
multiple human physiological processes and an imbalance in it,
including the species, abundance, and metabolites can lead to
diseases. These enteric microorganisms modulate immune homeostasis
by presenting a myriad of antigenic determinants and microbial
metabolites. Medicinal and food homologous (MFH) plants, edible
herbal materials for both medicine and food, are important parts
of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). MFH plants have drawn much
attention due to their strong biological activity and low
toxicity. However, the interplay of MFH and gut microbiota in
rebalancing the immune homeostasis in combating diseases needs
systematic illumination. Purpose: The review discusses the
interaction between MFH and gut microbiota, including the effect
of MFH on the major group of gut microbiota and the metabolic
effect of gut microbiota on MFH. Moreover, how gut microbiota
influences the immune system in terms of innate and adaptive
immunity is addressed. Finally, the immunoregulatory mechanisms of
MFH in regulation of host pathophysiology via gut microbiota are
summarized. Methods: Literature was searched, analyzed, and
collected using databases, including PubMed, Web of Science, and
Google Scholar using relevant keywords. The obtained articles were
screened and summarized by the research content of MFH and gut
microbiota in immune regulation. Results: The review demonstrates
the interaction between MFH and gut microbiota in disease
prevention and treatment. Not only do the intestinal
microorganisms and intestinal mucosa constitute an important
immune barrier of the human body, but also lymphoid tissue and
diffused immune cells within the mucosa participate in the
response of innate immunity and adaptive immunity. MFH modulates
immune regulation by affecting intestinal flora, helps maintain
the balance of the immune system and interfere with the occurrence
and development of a broad category of diseases. [Xia, Lu; Li,
Chuangen; Mao, Xiaowen] Univ Macau, Inst Chinese Med Sci, State
Key Lab Qual Res Chinese Med, Macau, Peoples R China; [Zhao, Jia]
Univ Hong Kong, Li Ka Shing Fac Med, Sch Chinese Med, Hong Kong,
Peoples R China; [Sun, Quancai] Florida State Univ, Dept Hlth Nutr
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of Hong Kong; State University System of Florida; Florida State
University Mao, XW (corresponding author), Univ Macau, Inst
Chinese Med Sci, State Key Lab Qual Res Chinese Med, Macau,
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2024; Mao, Xiao Wen/ADH-7740-2022 Zhao, Jia/0000-0002-5082-6893;
Li, Chuangen/0000-0002-1977-4298 Science and Technology
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2024 20 Plant Sciences; Chemistry, Medicinal; Integrative &
Complementary Medicine; Pharmacology & Pharmacy Science
Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) Plant Sciences;
Pharmacology & Pharmacy; Integrative & Complementary Medicine
U5H8H 39740376 2025-06-24
WOS:001412111400001
J Satija, A; Stampfer, MJ; Rimm, EB; Willett, W; Hu, FB
Satija, Ambika; Stampfer, Meir J.; Rimm, Eric B.;
Willett, Walter; Hu, Frank B. Perspective: Are
Large, Simple Trials the Solution for Nutrition Research?
ADVANCES IN NUTRITION English Article
randomized controlled trials;
prospective cohort studies; observational studies; nutrition;
epidemiology; policy CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; SUGAR-SWEETENED
BEVERAGES; FAT DIETARY PATTERN; TOTAL-ENERGY-INTAKE; MEASUREMENT
ERROR; BLOOD-PRESSURE; BREAST-CANCER; SELF-REPORT; CARDIOVASCULAR-
DISEASE; MEDITERRANEAN DIET Nutritional research and policies have
been criticized for relying on observational evidence, using self-
report diet assessment methods, and supposedly being unable to
present a consensus on what constitutes a healthy diet. In
particular, it is often asserted that for progress to occur in
nutrition science, large, simple trials, which have worked well in
evaluating the efficacy of drugs, need to replace most
observational research and small trials in nutrition. However,
this idea is infeasible, and is unlikely to advance nutritional
sciences or improve policies. This article addresses some commonly
held and unfounded "myths" surrounding dietary assessments, effect
sizes, and confounding, demonstrating how carefully conducted
observational studies can provide reliable and reproducible
evidence on diet and health. Also, there is a strong consensus
among nutritional researchers and practitioners about the basic
elements of a healthy diet. To move forward, we should continue to
improve study design and diet assessment methodologies, reduce
measurement errors, and leverage new technologies. Advances in the
field lie in coalescing evidence from multiple study designs,
methodologies, and technologies, and translating what we already
know into policy and practice, so we can improve diet quality and
enhance health in an equitable and sustainable manner across the
world. [Satija, Ambika; Stampfer, Meir J.; Rimm, Eric B.;
Willett, Walter; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept
Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA; [Stampfer, Meir J.; Rimm, Eric B.;
Willett, Walter; Hu, Frank B.] Harvard TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept
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Health; Harvard University; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public
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Brigham & Women's Hospital Hu, FB (corresponding author), Harvard
TH Chan Sch Publ Hlth, Dept Nutr, Boston, MA 02115 USA.; Hu, FB
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Francis St, Boston, MA 02115 USA. nhbfh@channing.harvard.edu Hu,
Frank/C-1919-2013; Willett, Walter/E-2352-2013 American
Heart Association [16POST29660000]; NIH [HL60712, HL118264,

DK112940]; American Heart Association (AHA) [16POST29660000]
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Association(American Heart Association); NIH(United States
Department of Health & Human ServicesNational Institutes of Health
(NIH) - USA); American Heart Association (AHA)(American Heart
Association) AS is supported by American Heart Association
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EXPANDED); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) Nutrition &
Dietetics GT7MJ 30032229 Green Published, Bronze
2025-06-24 WOS:000444712000002

J Santiago-Torres, M; Tinker, LF; Allison, MA; Breymeyer, KL;
Garcia, L; Kroenke, CH; Lampe, JW; Shikany, JM; Van Horn, L;
Neuhouser, ML Santiago-Torres, Margarita;
Tinker, Lesley F.; Allison, Matthew A.; Breymeyer, Kara L.;
Garcia, Lorena; Kroenke, Candyce H.; Lampe, Johanna W.; Shikany,
James M.; Van Horn, Linda; Neuhouser, Marian L.

Development and Use of a Traditional Mexican Diet Score in
Relation to Systemic Inflammation and Insulin Resistance among
Women of Mexican Descent JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

English Article C-
reactive protein; HOMA-IR; insulin resistance; Mexican descent;
Mexican diet score; obesity; systemic inflammation; triglycerides
FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE; HOMEOSTASIS MODEL ASSESSMENT;
C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; BODY-MASS INDEX; ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION;
MEDITERRANEAN DIET; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; PLASMA-CONCENTRATIONS;
AMERICAN POPULATION; BREAST-CANCER Background: Women of
Mexican descent are disproportionately affected by obesity,
systemic inflammation, and insulin resistance (IR). Available
approaches used to give scores to dietary patterns relative to
dietary guidelines may not effectively capture traditional diets
of Mexicans, who comprise the largest immigrant group in the
United States. Objectives: We characterized an a priori
traditional Mexican diet (MexD) score high in corn tortillas,
beans, soups, Mexican mixed dishes (e.g., tamales), fruits,
vegetables, full-fat milk, and Mexican cheeses and low in refined
grains and added sugars and evaluated the association of the MexD
score with systemic inflammation and IR in 493 postmenopausal
participants in the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) who are of
Mexican ethnic descent. Methods: The MexD score was developed from
the baseline (1993-1998) WHI food frequency questionnaire, which
included Hispanic foods and was available in Spanish. Body mass
index (BMI) was computed from baseline measured weight and height,
and ethnicity was self-reported. Outcome variables were high
sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP), glucose, insulin,
homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), and
triglyceride concentrations measured at follow-up (2012-2013).
Multivariable linear and logistic regression models were used to
test the associations of the MexD score with systemic inflammation
and IR. Results: The mean +/- SD MexD score was 5.8 +/- 2.1 (12
maximum points) and was positively associated with intakes of
carbohydrates, vegetable protein, and dietary fiber and inversely

associated with intakes of added sugars and total fat ($P < 0.01$). Women with high compared with low MexD scores, consistent with a more-traditional Mexican diet, had 23% and 15% lower serum hsCRP ($P < 0.05$) and insulin concentrations, respectively ($P < 0.05$). Baseline BMI modified these associations such that lower MexD scores were associated with higher insulin and HOMA-IR in overweight/obese women (P -interaction < 0.05). Conclusion: These findings suggest that greater adherence to a traditional Mexican diet could help reduce the future risk of systemic inflammation and IR in women of Mexican descent. [Santiago-Torres, Margarita; Tinker, Lesley F.; Breymeyer, Kara L.; Lampe, Johanna W.; Neuhouser, Marian L.] Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, Seattle, WA 98104 USA; [Allison, Matthew A.] Univ Calif San Diego, Dept Family & Prevent Med, La Jolla, CA 92093 USA; [Garcia, Lorena] Univ Calif Davis, Sch Med, Dept Publ Hlth Sci, Div Epidemiol, Sacramento, CA 95817 USA; [Kroenke, Candyce H.] Kaiser Permanente, Div Res, Oakland, CA USA; [Shikany, James M.] Univ Alabama Birmingham, Div Prevent Med, Birmingham, AL USA; [Van Horn, Linda] Northwestern Univ, Feinberg Sch Med, Northwestern Comprehens Ctr Obes, Chicago, IL 60611 USA Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center; University of California System; University of California San Diego; University of California System; University of California Davis; Kaiser Permanente; University of Alabama System; University of Alabama Birmingham; Northwestern University; Feinberg School of Medicine Santiago-Torres, M (corresponding author), Fred Hutchinson Canc Res Ctr, Div Publ Hlth Sci, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104 USA. msantiag@fredhutch.org

Allison, Matthew/0000-0003-0777-8272 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, US Department of Health and Human Services [HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, HHSN271201100004C]; National Cancer Institute [R25 CA094880] National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, US Department of Health and Human Services (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Heart Lung & Blood Institute (NHLBI)); National Cancer Institute (United States Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health (NIH) - USANIH National Cancer Institute (NCI)) The WHI program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, US Department of Health and Human Services through contracts HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, and HHSN271201100004C. M Santiago-Torres is currently supported by grant R25 CA094880 from the National Cancer Institute. 44 33 37 0 25

AMER SOC NUTRITION-ASN BETHESDA 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814 USA 0022-3166 1541-6100 J NUTR J. Nutr. DEC 2015 145 12 2732 2740 10.3945/jn.115.213538

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J Santos-Buelga, C; González-Manzano, S

Santos-Buelga, C.; Gonzalez-Manzano, S. WINE AND HEALTH RELATIONSHIPS. A QUESTION OF MODERATION? CIENCIA E TECNICA VITIVINICOLA English Article

Red wine; alcohol; health; epidemiological studies; coronary heart disease; adverse effects CORONARY-HEART-

DISEASE; CARDIOVASCULAR RISK-FACTORS; ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE
 CONSUMPTION; MEDITERRANEAN-STYLE DIET; ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY; RED
 WINE; MYOCARDIAL-INFARCTION; BLOOD-PRESSURE; BEER-DRINKING;
 BREAST-CANCER Evidences accumulated over the last thirty years
 suggest that light to moderate alcohol consumption, especially in
 the form of red wine, can have beneficial effects for health.
 Those benefits mostly refer to improvement in cardiovascular
 health, although relationships with a lower risk of other
 pathologies such as type 2 diabetes, dementia or cognitive decline
 in old age have also been established. Most evidences derive from
 observational studies or from in vitro or animal assays, whereas
 direct scientific data in human are scarce and incomplete. On the
 other hand, alcohol is a toxic product whose irresponsible and
 excessive consumption has well-established consequences for health
 and serious social implications. Furthermore, some adverse effects
 have been related with the moderate consumption of alcoholic
 beverages, including an increase in the incidence of different
 types of cancer. In this article, a revision about the current
 knowledge about alcohol and health relationships is made, paying
 particular attention to the case of red wine. [Santos-Buelga,
 C.; Gonzalez-Manzano, S.] Univ Salamanca, Fac Farm, Grp Invest
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