

Hi cholesterol and rectal cancer

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.med.cardiology/2005-10/msg00623.html>

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 - *Date:* Fri, 14 Oct 2005 20:36:39 -0700
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Actions and Decisions

Concise Consultations for the Clinical Pathologist.
ASCP press 1983

Cardiac Risk Assessment

There is a positive correlation between hypercholesterolemia and cancer of the rectum (relative risk in men ($P < 0.05$) 1.65, with TC levels > 7.15 mmol/l (275 mg/dl)

Follow-up recommendations for the patient

Check for stool occult blood loss and consider recommending colonoscopy if TC > 7.15 (275 mg/dl) in a male.

Tomberg SA; Risk of cancer of the colon and rectum in relation to serum cholesterol and beta-lipoprotein. N Engl J Med 1986; 315:1629-1633

J Korean Med Sci. 2000 Dec;15(6):690-5. Related Articles, Books, LinkOut

Association of serum lipids and glucose with the risk of colorectal adenomatous polyp in men: a case-control study in Korea.

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Previous studies on life style for colorectal cancer risk suggest that serum lipids and glucose might be related to adenomatous polyps as well as to colorectal carcinogenesis. This case-control study was conducted to investigate the associations between serum lipids, blood glucose, and other factors and the risk of colorectal adenomatous polyp. Male cases with colorectal adenomatous polyp, histologically confirmed by colonoscopy ($n=134$), and the same number of male controls matched by age for men were selected in hospitals in Seoul, Korea between January 1997 and October 1998. Serum lipids and glucose levels were tested after the subjects had fasted

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for at least 12 hr. Conditional logistic regression showed that there was a significant trend of increasing adenomatous polyp risk with the rise in serum cholesterol level (Ptrend=0.07). Increasing trend for the risk with triglyceride was also seen (Ptrend=0.01). HDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol had increasing trends for the risk, which were not significant. In particular, it was noted that higher fasting blood glucose level reduced the adenomatous polyp risk for men (Ptrend=0.001). This study concluded that both serum cholesterol and triglyceride were positively related to the increased risk for colorectal adenomatous polyp in Korea. Findings on an inverse relationship between serum glucose and the risk should be pursued in further studies.

PMID: 11194196 [PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE]
