MALNOURISHMENT PREVALENCE AND INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC, AMPULLA OF VATER, AND BILE DUCTS CANCER.

Alejandro Eduardo Padilla Rosciano, María Guadalupe Serna Thomé, Horacio Noé López Basave, Gerardo Miranda Dévora, Antelmo Abelardo Meneses García

Department of HPB Tumors, National Cancer Institute, México

Introduction:
C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is called this way due to its capacity to precipitate the polysaccharide C of the Streptococcus pneumoniae with the presence of calcium, which is synthesized mainly in the liver, in response to the IL-6 and this synthesis is augmented by the IL-1-9 and it is considered a positive acute phase protein. The objective is measure the malnourishment prevalence with relation to the PCR in patients with liver, Ampulla of Vater and gallbladder cancer.

Method:
Descriptive study that evaluates 74 patients at HPB Tumors Department of the Instituto Nacional de Cancerología México. Using variables such as actual weight, usual weight, body mass index (IMC) and PCR, to evaluate the nutritional status, the variables of the subjective global assessment generated by the patient (VGS-GP) was used; classifying the nutritional status as, good nutrition, moderate malnourishment, and severe malnourishment using the analytical program SPSS Version 24.

Result:
We evaluate 74 patients. There were 55% (41) with hepatic cancer, 11% (8) with Ampulla of Vater cancer, and 34% (25) had gallbladder cancer, 71% of patients showed PCR values ≥1mg/dL. From the results obtained with the VSG-GP, those patients with PCR values >1mg/dL 88% of patients showed some type of malnourishment and 65% of patients with values <1mg/dL had an average IMC with an overweight at diagnosis (26±4kg/m²).

Conclusion:
In hepatic cancer, PCR levels prevail above 1mg/dL in the majority of patients. This is due to the liver, is the main organ that causes the inflammatory reactions in which PCR is liberated by the cascade of inflammatory responses, given that this is a positive acute phase protein it relates to some phase of malnourishment obtained through the VSG-GP as a predictive indicator.