PREVALENCE OF TUMOR CACHEXIA IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER, PANCREAS, AND GALLBLADDER TUMORS.

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Introduction:
Cachexia is a metabolic syndrome prevalent in cancer patients that are linked to the cancer-host relation, in which a physical weakness is presented due to the accelerated loss of muscle mass, the presence of proinflammatory cytokines, and the increase of the acute protein phase synthesis. This leads to a diminished quality of life, reduced response of oncological treatment, alterations in scar healing, anastomosis dehiscence, alteration in the immune function, and survival reduction.

Objective: Measure cachexia prevalence in patients with liver, pancreas, and gallbladder cancer.

Method:
Descriptive study that evaluates 192 patients with liver, pancreas, and gallbladder cancer in HPB Tumors department at Instituto Nacional de Cancerología México recollecting variables such as: sex, age, medical prognosis, size, habitual weight, actual weight, and weight loss percentage, as well as biochemical variables such as C-reactive protein (PCR) using the statistical analysis using SPSS Version 24.

Result:
We evaluate 192 patients there were 36% (69) of patients had hepatic cancer, 41% (79) had pancreatic cancer, and 23% (44) had bile ducts cancer. 37% (71) showed signs of early cachexia, 17% (32) cachexia, and 43% (82) refractory cachexia. Cachexia was predominant in gallbladder cancer, followed by pancreatic and hepatic cancer respectively. Regarding PCR values, 58.4% of patients have a loss <15%, while 41.5% show a loss >15%.

Conclusion: Cachexia syndrome has a great impact over the morbidity and mortality of the oncological patient. This study shows that more than half of the pool of patients in Mexico has some degree of tumor cachexia. Heightened values of PCR (>1mg/dL) are a reflection of a hypercatabolic state.