عنوان مقاله:

Association between Diabetes and Controlling Risk Factors with Survival Rate in Colorectal Cancer

محل انتشار:

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

Marjan Sharifi Nasab – Dept. of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar, Iran

Hamide Yazdimoghaddam – Dept. of Operating Room, Faculty of Paramedics, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar, Iran

Seyedeh Tahereh Mohaddes – Dept. of Hematology, Ghaem Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Mohammad Hasan Rakhshani – Dept. of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Original Articles – Health improvement strategies (Article Number : e۵۶۳۹۱) Background and Objective : Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a highly prevalent malignancy leading to death across the world. However, patient survival is greatly affected following a diagnosis of diabetes. The purpose of this research was to study the correlation between diabetes and controlling risk factors with the survival rate of colorectal cancer patients. Materials and Methods : This retrospective follow-up study was done on ۳۵۶ patients with colorectal cancer, who had been diagnosed during ۱۹۹۹-۲۰۱۳. Notably, the patients were selected using systematic random sampling. The patients were allocated into two groups according to the history of diabetes and its absence. The survival rate of the patients was assessed during the follow-up period up to ۲۰۱۸. Results : In colorectal cancer patients, the diabetes prevalence was ۱۱%. The mean survival rate in patients with CRC and non-colorectal non-diabetic was ۵.۵۴۱±۰.۲۲۷ years and in diabetic patients was ۰.۵۰۸ ±۵.۲۴۶ years. No significant difference was apperceived in the survival rate of the diabetic and non-diabetic patients (P = ۰.۵۷). The risk of mortality in patients with CRC who were not treated with insulin increased and their survival decreased (P= ۰.۰۵). In metastatic stage of lymph nodes, it was ۰.۳۱۴ higher in patients with the metastasis to distant regions (P = ۰.۰۰۰). Conclusion : Based on the results, training diabetic patients regarding effective therapies in controlling risk factors, hyperglycemia, and screening for rapid diagnosis of CRC are essential to improve health and increase survival rate in diabetic patients.

کلمات کلیدی:

Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin, Survival, Colorectal Neoplasms, Neoplasm Metastasis

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1296128