

# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for  
Cancer Prevention and the UICC Asia Regional Office for Cancer Control  
An Official Journal of the International Association of Cancer Registries



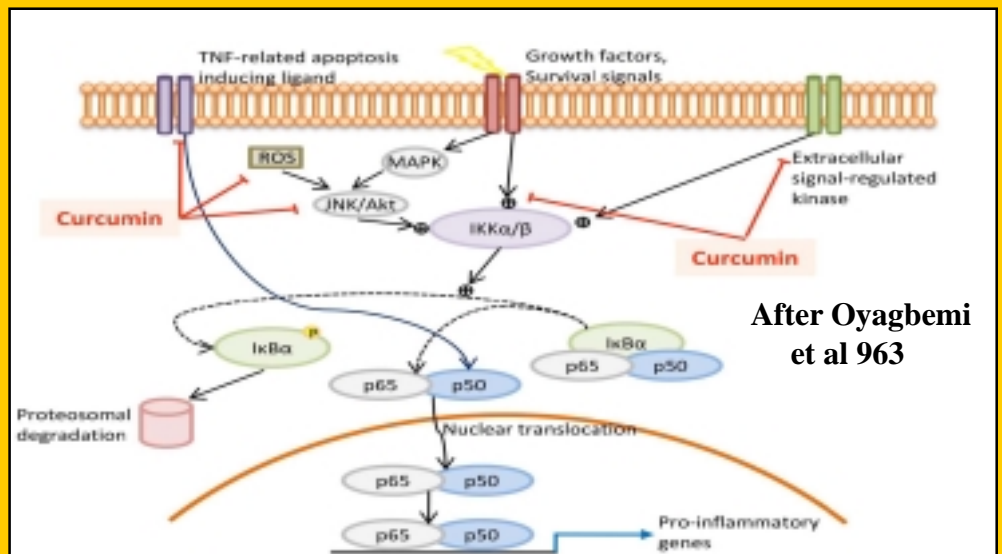
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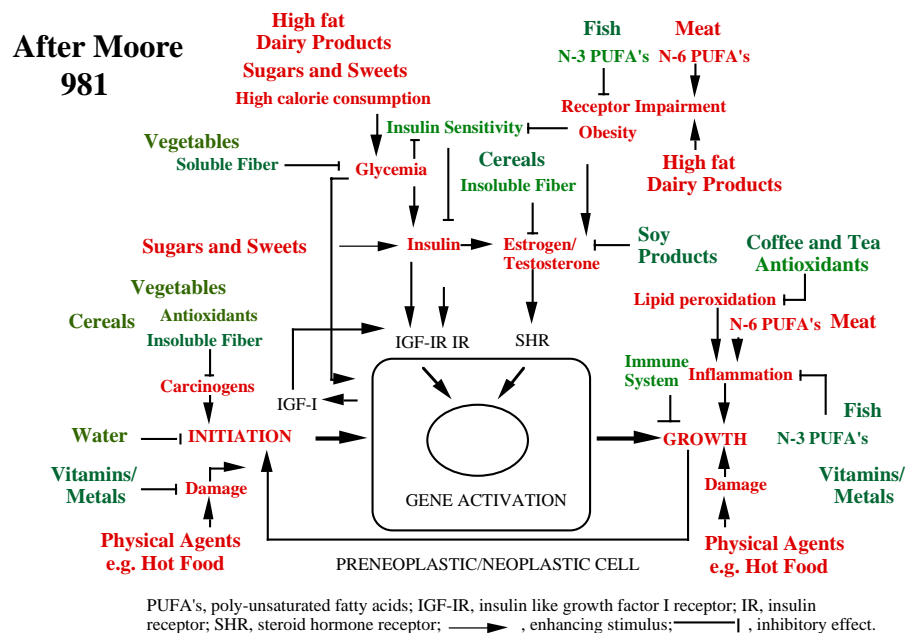
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# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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apocpcontrol@yahoo.com

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suk\_tadas@yahoo.com

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chenlin@ntw.edu.tw

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shinhr@iarc.fr

## Aims and Scope

The aim of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control is to promote an increased awareness in all areas of cancer prevention/control and to stimulate research and practical intervention approaches. Its official journal, the APJCP, is indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded. The scope is wide-ranging, including descriptive, analytical and molecular epidemiology, experimental and clinical histopathology/biology of preneoplasias and early neoplasias, assessment of risk and beneficial factors, experimental and clinical trials of primary preventive measures/agents, screening approaches and secondary prevention, clinical epidemiology and all aspects of cancer prevention education. All of the papers published are freely available as pdf files downloadable from [www.apocp.org](http://www.apocp.org) or obtainable from the first authors.

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## CONTENTS

Volume 10, Number 6, Nov-Dec 2009

### MINI-REVIEWS

<b>Curcumin: From Food Spice to Cancer Prevention</b> <i>Ademola A Oyagbemi et al</i> . . . . .	963
<b>Cervical Cancer and HPV Vaccines in Developing Countries</b> <i>Mojgan Karimi Zarchi et al</i> . . . . .	969
<b>Toxicology of Engineered Nanomaterials - A Review of Carcinogenic Potential</b> <i>Hiroyuki Tsuda et al</i> . . . . .	975
<b>Diverse Influences of Dietary Factors on Cancer in Asia</b> <i>Malcolm A Moore</i> . . . . .	981
<b>Chronic Disease Prevention Research in Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and Mongolia - Past, Present and Future</b> <i>Moore et al</i> . . . . .	987
<b>RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
<b>Hepatitis B Testing and Vaccination in Immigrants Attending English as a Second Language Classes in British Columbia, Canada</b> <i>T Gregory Hislop et al</i> . . . . .	997
<b>Impact of Nutritional Status on the Quality of Life of Advanced Cancer Patients in Hospice Home Care</b> <i>Negar Shahmoradi et al</i> . . . . .	1003
<b>Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression in Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma: the Significance of Expression in Neoplastic Cells within the Lymphovascular Space</b> <i>Jongkolnee Settakorn et al</i> . . . . .	1011
<b>Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre: A Case-Control Study</b> <i>Mohd Nizam Subahir et al</i> . . . . .	1015
<b>Serum Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor: a Tumor Marker in Colorectal Carcinoma?</b> <i>Umut Demirci et al</i> . . . . .	1021
<b>Changing Trends in Incidence of Ovarian Cancer - the Indian Scenario</b> <i>Nandagudi Srinivasa Murthy et al</i> . . . . .	1025
<b>Punarnavine Induces Apoptosis in B16F-10 Melanoma Cells by Inhibiting NF-<math>\kappa</math>B Signaling</b> <i>Manu and Kuttan</i> . . . . .	1031
<b>Overview of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Pakistan in the Pre-Imatinib Era</b> <i>Saad Z Usmani et al</i> . . . . .	1039
<b>Clinical Outcome of the Ovarian Clear Cell Carcinoma Compared to other Epithelial Ovarian Cancers when Treated with Paclitaxel and Carboplatin</b> <i>Daraneer Sirichaisutdhikorn et al</i> . . . . .	1041
<b>Women's Awareness, Knowledge and Perceived Magnitude Regarding Common Female Cancers in Yangon, Myanmar</b> <i>Myo Myo Mon et al</i> . . . . .	1047
<b>Vinorelbine in Combination with Carboplatin followed by Single-agent Consolidation Therapy for Unresectable Localized or Metastatic Non-small-cell Lung Carcinomas</b> <i>Suleyman Alici et al</i> . . . . .	1051
<b>XRCC1399 and hOGG1326 Polymorphisms and Frequencies of Micronuclei, Comet and Chromosomal Aberrations among Tobacco Chewers: A South Indian Population Study</b> <i>Sellappa et al</i> . . . . .	1057
<b>Screening of N-ras Gene Mutations in Urothelial Cell Carcinomas of the Urinary Bladder in the Kashmiri Population</b> <i>Pandith et al</i> . . . . .	1063

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<b>Estrogen Receptor, Progesterone Receptor, HER2/neu, P53 and Ki-67 status of Male Breast Carcinomas in Pakistan</b> <i>Jamal et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1067</b>
<b>Neoplasia/dysplasia Surveillance of Oral Lichen Planus in Malaysia: a Preliminary Study using Topography Maps</b> <i>Lim et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1071</b>
<b>Eight Year Survival among Breast Cancer Malaysian Women from University Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre</b> <i>Al-Naggar et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1075</b>
<b>Breast Carcinoma in Young Women Aged 30 or Less in Northern Pakistan - the Armed Forces Inst. of Pathology Experience</b> <i>Mamoon et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1079</b>
<b>Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Cancer Patients - Analysis of Influencing Factors in Turkey</b> <i>Malak et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1083</b>
<b>Anti-tumor Activity of Phyllanthus niruri (a Medicinal Plant) on Chemical-induced Skin Carcinogenesis in Mice</b> <i>Sharma et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1089</b>
<b>Screening and Perceived Severity of Cervical Cancer among Women Attending Mahalapye District Hospital, Botswana</b> <i>Hoque et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1095</b>
<b>Perspectives on Strategies for Establishing Cancer on the Global Health Agenda: Possibilities of Creating Infrastructure for Prevention Information using School Health Classes</b> <i>Norie Kawahara</i> . . . . .	<b>1101</b>
<b>Sida rhombifolia ssp. retusa Seed Extract Inhibits DEN Induced Murine Hepatic Preneoplasia and Carbon Tetrachloride Hepatotoxicity</b> <i>Radhika Poojari et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1107</b>
<b>Impact of a Health Education Intervention Program Regarding Breast Self Examination by Women in a Semi-Urban Area of Madhya Pradesh, India</b> <i>Sanjeev K Gupta et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1113</b>
<b>Clinical Evaluation of Parapelvic Renal Cysts: Do These Represent Latent Urological Malignant Disease?</b> <i>Yukihiro Umemoto et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1119</b>
<b>Histopathological Patterns of Female Breast Lesions at a Secondary Level Care in Saudi Arabia</b> <i>Tarek Tawfik Amin et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1121</b>
<b>Influence of Matrix Metalloproteinase Gene Polymorphisms in Healthy North Indians Compared to Variations in other Ethnic Groups Worldwide</b> <i>Priyanka Srivastava et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1127</b>
<b>Oral Cancer Presentation Among Malay Patients in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan</b> <i>Asmani Abdul Razak et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1131</b>
<b>Induction of Apoptosis in the Human Leukemic U937 Cell Line by Kaempferia parviflora Wall.ex.Baker Extract and Effects of Paclitaxel and Camptothecin</b> <i>Ratana Banjerdpongchai et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1137</b>
<b>Chemoprevention of 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine-Induced Colon Carcinogenesis by a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug, Etoricoxib, in Rats: Inhibition of Nuclear Factor kB</b> <i>Lalita Tanwar et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1141</b>
<b>Weekly Paclitaxel/ Docetaxel Combined with a Platinum in the Treatment of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: a Study on Efficacy, Safety and Pre-medication</b> <i>Jian-Nong Zhou et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1147</b>
<b>Pre-treatment Hemoglobin Levels are Important for Bladder Carcinoma Patients with Extravesical Extension undergoing Definitive Radiotherapy</b> <i>Vuslat Yurut-Caloglu et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1151</b>
<b>Histopathological Findings for Cervical Lesions in Malaysian Women</b> <i>Al-Jashamy Karim et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1159</b>
<b>Colorectal Cancer Patients in a Tertiary Referral Centre in Malaysia: a Five Year Follow-up Review</b> <i>Mohd Radzniwan A Rashid et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1163</b>
<b>Prevalence of Tobacco Use and Tobacco-dependent Cancers in Males in the Rural Cancer Registry Population at Barshi, India</b> <i>Ranjit V Thorat et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1167</b>
<b>Significance of Alanine Aminotransferase Testing in Diagnosis of Acute and Chronic HBV Infection</b> <i>Ajay Kumar et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1171</b>
<b>Identification of a Hepatitis B Virus Core Promoter Mutant by PCR- RFLP in Patients Suffering from Chronic Liver Disease, Uttar Pradesh, India</b> <i>Ajay Kumar et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1173</b>
<b>Lack of Effects of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of the DNA Methyltransferase 1 Gene on Gastric Cancer in Iranian Patients</b> <i>Khatami et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1177</b>
<b>Effects of Amino Acid Substitution Polymorphisms of two DNA Methyltransferases on Susceptibility to Sporadic Colorectal Cancer</b> <i>Khatami et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1183</b>
<b>COMMENTARIES</b>	
<b>Colostomy Irrigation: An Important Issue for Muslim Individuals</b> <i>Karadag and Baykara</i> . . . . .	<b>1189</b>
<b>Proposal for a Cooperative Study on Population-based Cancer Survival in Selected Registries in East Asia</b> <i>Hideo Tanaka et al</i> . . . . .	<b>1191</b>

Naoyuki Okamoto, Kanagawa  
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## **Curcumin: From Food Spice to Cancer Prevention** Ademola A

Oyagbemi, Adebowale B Saba, Azeez O Ibraheem (*ademolaoyagbemi@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Curcumin is an orange-yellow component of turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), a spice often found in curry powder. It is known to have anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and anticarcinogenic potential. It is a potent inhibitor of cytochrome P450 with capacity to simultaneously induce detoxifying enzymes such as glutathione S-transferase. Curcumin is a potent inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2, lipoxygenase, ornithine decarboxylase (ODC), nuclear factor-kB, c-Jun N-terminal kinase and protein kinase C and may play a vital role against pathological conditions such as cancer, atherosclerosis, and neurodegenerative diseases. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 963-967

## **Cervical Cancer and HPV Vaccines in Developing Countries**

Mojgan Karimi Zarchi, Nadereh Behtash, Zohreh Chiti, Saeed Kargar

(*drkarimi2001@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Prevention of HPV infection is the main purpose of cervical cancer prevention and vaccination is expected to reduce up to 70% of related cervical cancer and prevent precancerous and cancerous lesions of the genitalia. However, screening programs are still essential for those who have already been exposed to the high risk forms of the virus and educational and information programs continue to play important roles to increase the success rate of screening, by whichever of the modalities is most appropriate for the local conditions

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 969-974

## **Toxicology of Engineered Nanomaterials - A Review of Carcinogenic Potential**

Hiroyuki Tsuda, Jiegou Xu, Yuta Sakai,

Mitsuru Futakuchi, Katsumi Fukamachi (*htsuda@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

An overview of currently available carcinogenicity risk evaluation results of nanotechnology materials raises serious questions as to their safety. NP sized titanium dioxide (nTiO<sub>2</sub>) and carbon black (nCB) are carcinogenic to the lung of female rats, and the tumors preferentially include squamous cell morphology. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) induce mesotheliomas when applied intraperitoneally in rats and mice. Data for Fullerenes are insufficient to evaluate carcinogenic risk. Sub-chronic toxicity data indicate that, in general, NPs form aggregates and agglomerates and cause foreign body reactions at their applied sites with inflammatory cell, including macrophage, infiltration. These findings are similar to the biological effects of asbestos, a potent carcinogen, and indicate that careful assessment of NPs is indispensable.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 975-980

## **Diverse Influences of Dietary Factors on Cancer in Asia**

Malcolm A Moore (*apocpcontrol@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

What we eat or do not eat is exceedingly important in determining what cancers or other chronic disease we may suffer from. Carcinogens may be integral contaminants of the diet, like nitrosamines in some situations and aflatoxins. Examples of co-carcinogenic agents may include grit in bread products, salt in pickles or betel in chewing quids. Dietary insufficiencies, for example of zinc, may also act to increase sensitivity to genetic damage. In addition we have dietary fibre which can decrease carcinogen exposure through accelerating passage of faeces through the gut. Natural anti-inflammatory agents like N-3 fatty acids in fish offer another example of preventive factors in the diet. Individual dietary components, like isoflavones in soy products, can interfere with hormone function to exert a beneficial action.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, 10, 981-986

## **Chronic Disease Prevention Research in Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and Mongolia - Past, Present and Future**

**Malcolm A Moore, Gulmira Aitmurzaeva, Zhetkergen A Arsykulov, Maratbek Bozgunchiev, Saule Alkeeva Dikanbayeva, Gulnara Iginov, Nurbek Iginov, Saginbek Iginov, Sholpan Karzhaubayeva, Dondov Oyunchimeg, Trendsuren Oyunsuren, Mashhura Soipova, Tumubaatar** *(apocp2000@yahoo.com)*

### **Mini-Abstract**

Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and Mongolia cover an immense section of Asia and although relatively sparsely populated the total inhabitants number well in excess of 100 million. Here we focus on published work from the individual countries, as assessed by PubMed searches using the country name with cancer, cardiovascular, metabolic syndrome and diabetes as search terms, with an especial focus on epidemiology, environmental carcinogenicity and screening. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 987-996*

## **Hepatitis B Testing and Vaccination in Immigrants Attending English as a Second Language Classes in British Columbia, Canada**

**T Gregory Hislop, Chris D Bajdik, Chong Teh, Wendy Lam, Shin-Ping Tu, Yutaka Yasui, Roshan Bastani, Vicky M Taylor** *(cbajdik@bccrc.ca)*

### **Mini-Abstract**

Health care practitioners need to be cognizant of HBV testing, and possibly vaccination, in some of their patients, including immigrants from countries with endemic HBV infection. Infected persons need to be identified by blood testing in order receive necessary care to prevent or delay the onset of liver disease as well as to adopt appropriate behaviours to reduce the risk of transmission to others. Close contacts of infected persons also require HBV testing and subsequent vaccination (if not infected) or medical management (if infected) *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 997-1002*

## **Impact of Nutritional Status on the Quality of Life of Advanced Cancer Patients in Hospice Home Care**

**Negar Shahmoradi, Mirnalini Kandiah, Loh Su Peng** *(mirna@medic.upm.edu.my)*

### **Mini-Abstract**

This cross-sectional study examined the association between global quality of life and its various subscales with nutritional status among 61 (33 females and 28 males) advanced cancer patients cared for by selected hospices in peninsular Malaysia. The findings suggest that there is a need for a comprehensive nutritional intervention for improving nutritional status and quality of life in terminally ill cancer patients under hospice care. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1003-1010*

## **Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression in Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma: the Significance of Expression in Neoplastic Cells within the Lymphovascular Space**

**Jongkolnee Settakorn, Surapan Khunamornpong, Kornkanok Sukpan, Jatupol Srisomboon, Sumalee**

**Siriaungkul** *(skhunamo@med.cmu.ac.th)*

### **Mini-Abstract**

In this study, we evaluated whether COX-2 expression of neoplastic cells within lymphovascular spaces (tumor emboli) would provide additional prognostic information. Expression of COX-2 in tumor emboli (LV-COX-2 expression) was identified in 61 cases (40.7%). LV-COX-2 expression was associated with high LVSI count ( $p < 0.001$ ) and had a marginal association with tumor COX-2 expression ( $p = 0.050$ ) and lymph node metastasis ( $p = 0.063$ ). Evaluation of COX-2 expression in tumor emboli may provide additional prognostic value for lymph node metastasis in cervical squamous cell carcinomas. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1011-1014*

## **Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre: A Case-Control Study** Mohd Nizam Subahir, Shamsul Azhar Shah, Zulkifli Md Zainuddin (shamsulazharshah@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A study was conducted in Malaysia to recognize the risk factors for prostate cancer patients who came for treatment at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC). Most of the cases were above 70 years old. The majority were Chinese (50.0%) followed by Malay (46.4%) and Indian (3.6%). Multivariate analysis showed cases were more likely to have a first-degree relative with a history of cancer, to have been exposed to pesticides and consumed more meat. Significantly reduced risks of prostate cancer were noted among those consuming more vegetables, more tomatoes and those who had frequent sexual intercourse.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1015-1020*

## **Serum Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor: a Tumor Marker in Colorectal Carcinoma?** Umut Demirci, Ugur Coskun, Banu Sancak, Banu Ozturk, Burak Bahar, Mustafa Benekli, Suleyman Buyukberber (ugurcos@hotmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor and carcinoembryogenic antigen levels in predicting survival. Plasma levels of GM-CSF were measured in 51 patients with previously untreated colorectal cancer patients and 21 healthy adults as normal controls. We found significantly elevated GM-CSF but the results suggested that serum GM-CSF may not be useful for clinical information in prognosis as a tumor marker in colorectal cancer.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1021-1024*

## **Changing Trends in Incidence of Ovarian Cancer - the Indian Scenario** Nandagudi Srinivasa Murthy, S Shalini, G Suman, Srekantaiah Pruthvish, Aleyamma Mathew (nsmurthy44@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The present communication reports the trends in the incidence rate of ovarian cancer for Indian women. During the period 2001-06, the age-standardized incidence rates (ASR) for ovarian cancer varied from 0.9 to 8.4 per 100,000 person years amongst various registries. The highest incidence was noted in Pune & Delhi registries. The Age Specific Incidence Rate (ASIR) for ovarian cancer revealed that the disease increases from 35 years of age and reaches a peak between the ages 55-64. The trend analysis by period showed an increasing trend in the incidence rate of ovarian cancer in most of the registries, with a mean annual percentage increase in ASR ranged from 0.7% to 2.4 %.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1025-1030*

## **Punarnavine Induces Apoptosis in B16F-10 Melanoma Cells by Inhibiting NF-kB Signaling**

Kanjoormana Aryan Manu, Girija Kuttan (amalacancerresearch@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective of this study was to assess the effect of Punarnavine, an alkaloid isolated from *Boerhaavia diffusa*, on apoptosis in B16F-10 melanoma cells. Treatment of B16F-10 melanoma cells with nontoxic concentrations of Punarnavine resulted in the presence of apoptotic bodies and DNA fragmentation in a dose dependent manner. All the results demonstrate that Punarnavine induces apoptosis via activation of p53 induced caspase-3 mediated pro-apoptotic signaling and suppression of NF-kB induced Bcl-2 mediated survival signaling.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1031-1037*

## **Overview of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Pakistan in the Pre-Imatinib Era**

Saad Z Usmani, Shakeeb A Yunus,  
Yasser Jamal (saadzu@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective was to study the patient characteristics of patients diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) at a tertiary care cancer hospital in Pakistan. A total of 461 CML patient charts were reviewed. The mean and median ages at presentation were much younger than in the prior reports in the western literature with a quicker progression of disease. Tyrosine kinase inhibitors will likely have more impact on the lifespan of CML patients in Pakistan due to younger age at diagnosis.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1039-1040*

## **Clinical Outcome of the Ovarian Clear Cell Carcinoma Compared to other Epithelial Ovarian Cancers when Treated with Paclitaxel and Carboplatin**

Daraneer Sirichaisutdhikorn,  
Prapaporn Suprasert, Surapan Khunamornpong (psuprase@mail.med.cmu.ac.th)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Our aim was to evaluate the progression free survival (PFS) of ovarian clear cell carcinoma (OCCC) patients compared to other epithelial histology patients when treated with surgery followed by carboplatin and paclitaxel (PT) regimen. Patients were commonly younger and presented in earlier stages than non-clear cell ovarian cancer patients. In early stages, clear cell ovarian cancer patients had similar outcomes to other epithelial ovarian histology patients, whereas the outcome was very poor in advanced stages.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1041-1045*

## **Women's Awareness, Knowledge and Perceived Magnitude Regarding Common Female Cancers in Yangon, Myanmar**

Myo Myo Mon, Mon Mon, Kyu Kyu Than (mmyomon@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A community-based, cross-sectional study was conducted with the objectives of assessing the women's awareness and knowledge on common female cancers and estimating the perceived magnitude and survival of cancer breast and cervix. Almost all of them said that both diseases can be cured at early stage. Cancer breast, uterus and cervix were mentioned as the most common female cancers according to their perceived magnitude. Although cervical and breast cancer were perceived as common female cancers, health education activities regarding risk factors and early warning signs of these cancer still need to be promoted.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1047-1050*

## **Vinorelbine in Combination with Carboplatin followed by Single-agent Consolidation Therapy for Unresectable Localized or Metastatic Non-small-cell Lung Carcinomas**

Suleyman Alici,  
Ugur Coskun, Necati Alkis, Alper Sevinc, Faysal Dane, Mahmut Gumus, Metin Ozkan, Ali Osman Kaya, Gokhan Celenkoglu, Suleyman Buyukberber, Mustafa Altunbas, Mustafa Benekli; for the Anatolian Society of Medical Oncology

(suleymanalici@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Despite the low dose of vinorelbine (25mg/m<sup>2</sup> i.v. on day 1 and only 60 mg/m<sup>2</sup> oral on day 8, every 3 weeks) achieved during the study, the response rate of 34.7%, the disease control of 70.8% and the 10 months median overall survival with tolerable toxicity profile, confirmed that this combination, offers an active and safe regimen for patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1051-1055*



## **XRCC1399 and hOGG1326 Polymorphisms and Frequencies of Micronuclei, Comet and Chromosomal Aberrations among Tobacco Chewers: A South Indian Population Study**

**Sudha Sellappa, Shibily Prathyumnann, Shyn Joseph, Kripa S Keyan, Mythili**

**Balakrishnan, K Sasikala** (*sudhasellappa@yahoo.co.in*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In the present study, we explored the relationship between polymorphisms in the DNA repair gene XRCC1399 and hOGG1326 genotypes using polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism and risk of cancer development. 156 smokeless tobacco users and 70 controls without significant exposure to mutagens were recruited. There were significant differences in the micronucleus (MN), Comet scores and chromosomal aberrations (CA) between smokeless tobacco users and control subjects by Student's t-test ( $P < 0.05$ ). These findings provide evidence for the view that polymorphisms in DNA repair genes may modify individual susceptibility to tobacco related cancers

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1057-1062*

## **Screening of N-ras Gene Mutations in Urothelial Cell Carcinomas of the Urinary Bladder in the Kashmiri Population**

**Arshad A Pandith, Zaffar A Shah, Nighat P Khan, Adfar Y Bhat, Saleem M**

**Wani, Mushtaq A Siddiqi** (*arshaajiz@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective of this study was to assess the frequency of specific-point mutations in N-ras of the RAS gene family in a group of Kashmiri patients with bladder cancer and to observe any association with clinicopathological parameters. Although N-ras gene mutation might be one of the mechanisms underlying oncogenesis of urothelial cancer, it seems to be a relatively rare event in Kashmiris.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1063-1066*

## **Estrogen Receptor, Progesterone Receptor, HER2/neu, P53 and Ki-67 status of Male Breast Carcinomas in Pakistan**

**Shahid Jamal\*, Huma Mushtaq, Azhar Mubarik, Tariq Masood**

**Malik** (*sjarjawj@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The aim of present study was to assess the status of estrogen and progesterone receptors, HER2/neu, p53 and ki-67 in male breast carcinomas in our institute. The majority of the cases were above 65 years of age. Histologically, the invasive ductal carcinoma was the predominant lesion. The majority of male breast carcinomas in Pakistan are ER and PR positive and demonstrate immunoreactions for prognostic markers. The results point to a relatively aggressive nature of such lesions.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1067-1070*

## **Neoplasia/dysplasia Surveillance of Oral Lichen Planus in Malaysia: a Preliminary Study using Topography Maps**

**Jimie Siew Mei Lim, Sum Pei Tang, Chong Huat Siar** (*chsuar@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

To evaluate the association between clinico-pathological features and HER2 overexpression in breast cancer, a retrospective study conducted in the Department of Surgery, University Malaya Medical Centre. HER2 overexpression was observed in 30.3% of Malaysian female breast cancer patients. This group of patients represents a more aggressive subtype of breast cancer with higher tumour grade, PR negativity and lymphovascular positivity. No significant relationship was established between HER2 overexpression and age, race, lymph node, ER, pathology subtype and stage of disease.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1071-1074*

## **Eight Year Survival among Breast Cancer Malaysian Women from University Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre**

**Redhwan Ahmed Mohammed Al-Naggar, Zaleha Md Isa, Shamsul Azhar Shah, Md Idris Mohd Nor, Robert Chen, Fuad Ismail, Sami Abdo Radman Al-Dubai**

(zms@ppukm.ukm.my)

### **Mini-Abstract**

A retrospective study of 472 Malaysian women with breast cancer from the Medical Record Department at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC) was performed with survival analysis carried out using the Kaplan-Meier with log-rank test for univariate analysis and Cox-regression for multivariate analysis. Being Chinese and having a family history of cancer are predictors of longer survival among the Malaysian breast cancer women

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1075-1078*

## **Breast Carcinoma in Young Women Aged 30 or Less in Northern Pakistan - the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Experience**

**Nadira Mamoon, Usman Hassan\*, Sajid Mushtaq**

(usman\_hassan256@hotmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The study was carried out to document the occurrence of early onset breast cancer in our population and to assess prognostic variables. Most frequent age group was 26-30 years (78.6%). The most common histological tumour type was invasive ductal carcinoma (88.7%), followed by invasive lobular carcinoma (5.4%). Grade 2 (57.1%), followed by grade 3 (29.8%) were the most frequent. Out of 68 cases in which lymph nodes were included, lymph node metastasis was seen in 55(80.8%). Breast cancer is much commoner in young women in Pakistan as compared to the rest of the world.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1079-1082*

## **Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Cancer Patients - Analysis of Influencing Factors in Turkey**

**Arzu Tuna Malak, Özgül Karayurt, Emel Demir, Aylin Sami Yümer**

(arzutunamalak@gmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This cross-sectional and descriptive study analysed complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practices of patients with cancer diagnoses and influencing factors. Alternative treatments apply herbal treatments concomitantly such as honey, garlic; balsam apple, iscum album, tar oil and 29.1% of them only use stinging nettle. As a complementary treatment; 60% of patients pray for healing and 16.4% of them have massage regularly. The cancer patients in the study who live in Çanakkale province and in its districts use CAM. CAM practice does not vary by selected sociodemographic characteristics and the hope level.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1083-1087*

## **Anti-tumor Activity of Phyllanthus niruri (a Medicinal Plant) on Chemical-induced Skin Carcinogenesis in Mice**

**Priyanka Sharma, Jyoti Parmar, Preeti Verma, Priyanka Sharma, PK Goyal**

(pkgoyal2002@rediffmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Phyllanthus niruri is a well known medicinal plant which has been used in Ayurvedic medicine as hepatoprotective, antiviral, antibacterial, analgesic, antispasmodic and antidiabetic. The present study was carried out to evaluate the anti-tumor activity of a hydro-alcoholic extract of the whole plant, in 7-9 week old male Swiss albino mice, on the two stage process of skin carcinogenesis induced by a single topical application of 7, 12-dimethylbenz (a)anthracene. The results thus suggest that P. niruri extract exhibits significant anti-tumor activity, which supports the traditional medicinal utilization of this plant.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1089-1094*

## **Screening and Perceived Severity of Cervical Cancer among Women Attending Mahalapye District Hospital, Botswana**

**Muhammad Hoque, C M Ibekwe, Busi Ntuli-Ngcobo**

(*Muhammad\_Hoque@embanet.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objectives of the study were to describe women's perceived severity to cervical cancer and its associations with socio-demographic characteristics. Most of the women were sure about the severity of cancer as they responded mostly agreeing or strongly agreeing with statements about severity of cervical cancer. It was found that the screening rate is still far too low compared to the national target of greater than 75%. Therefore, despite awareness of the perceived severity of cervical cancer, the reasons why at risk women fail to participate in cervical cancer screening need to be adequately explored. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1095-1100*

## **Perspectives on Strategies for Establishing Cancer on the Global Health Agenda: Possibilities of Creating Infrastructure for Cancer Prevention Information using School Health Classes**

**Norie Kawahara** (*noriekawahara@nifty.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

As a joint China-Japan research project, in China a questionnaire survey has been implemented through school pupils, with pupils and parents being asked about health classes implemented in schools. From the perspective of formulating strategy for establishing cancer on the global health agenda we will use the data gained from the surveys to analyze and examine the possibilities and significance of creating an infrastructure for a multilateral information network about cancer prevention.. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1101-1106*

## **Sida rhombifolia ssp. retusa Seed Extract Inhibits DEN Induced Murine Hepatic Preneoplasia and Carbon Tetrachloride Hepatotoxicity**

**Radhika Poojari, Sanjay Gupta, Girish Maru, Bharat Khade, Sanjay Bhagwat** (*drradhikapoojari@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Inhibitory effects of *S. rhombifolia* ssp. *retusa* seed extract on DEN induced hepatocellular preneoplastic foci and carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>) induced hepatotoxicity were investigated in rats. Histopathological and transmission electron microscopic studies showed prevention of cellular degenerative changes. Depleted glutathione, protein and albumin levels were restored. The chemopreventive and hepatoprotective potentials of seed extract appear due to free radical scavenging activity and restoration of cellular structural integrity. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1107-1112*

## **Impact of a Health Education Intervention Program Regarding Breast Self Examination by Women in a Semi-Urban Area of Madhya Pradesh, India**

**Sanjeev K Gupta, DK Pal, R Garg, R Tiwari, AK Shrivastava, M Bansal** (*drrsanjeev15@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The present study aimed to assess the impact of a health education intervention program about breast self examination (BSE) among women in a semi-urban area in Madhya Pradesh, India. An overall increase in the awareness of 43% and 53% of BSE practice was observed in the study group after intervention. Seven cases of breast disease were detected. The knowledge and practices of women toward breast self examination for early detection were observed to be inadequate in respondents but there was a significant improvement after the intervention. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1113-1117*

## **Clinical Evaluation of Parapelvic Renal Cysts: Do These Represent Latent Urological Malignant Disease? Yukihiro**

**Umemoto, Takehiko Okamura, Hidetoshi Akita, Takahiro Yasui,**

**Kenjiro Kohri** (*hiko2546@sf.commuqa.jp*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

We here examined all parapelvic renal cyst patients who consulted our Department between April 1998 and December 2004 with the focus on potential for malignant development. Unless a parapelvic renal cyst causes pyelonephritis, symptomatic renal stones, or back discomfort, treatment is not indicated. However, the possibility that urological malignant disease may be encountered should be borne in mind and appropriate diagnostic measures should be performed. Furthermore, careful follow up of parapelvic renal cyst patients may be required.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1119-1120*

## **Histopathological Patterns of Female Breast Lesions at a Secondary Level Care in Saudi Arabia Tarek Tawfik Amin,**

**Abdul Rahman Saleh Al-Mulhim, Rajan Chopra** (*dramin55@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective of this study was to characterize the histopathological patterns of female breast lesions encountered at a secondary level care centre in Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia, with special emphasis on multiplicity of benign lesions, their proliferative nature and level of risk for progression. Benign breast lesion multiplicity is frequent among Saudi female patients; with or without atypia these lesions represent a sizable risk of potential progression to breast cancer. Meticulous follow up with frequent screening may be useful for prevention.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1121-1126*

## **Influence of Matrix Metalloproteinase Gene Polymorphisms in Healthy North Indians Compared to Variations in other Ethnic Groups Worldwide Priyanka Srivastava, Rakesh Kapoor,**

**Rama Devi Mittal** (*ramamittal@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Several polymorphisms in matrix metalloproteinases have been implicated in the development of cancer as well as other diseases. Since their frequency distributions in the general North Indian population is not known the present study was conducted with the focus on MMP-1(-519) A>G, MMP-1(-1607) 1G>2G, and MMP-7(-181) A>G gene polymorphisms. Our results suggest that frequency in these MMP genes exhibit distinctive patterns in India that could perhaps be attributed to ethnic variation.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1127-1130*

## **Oral Cancer Presentation Among Malay Patients in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan Asmani Abdul Razak,**

**Norkhafizah Saddki, Nyi Nyi Naing, Nizam Abdullah** (*fizah@kb.usm.my*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective of this study was to identify the characteristics of oral cancer among Malay patients in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), Kelantan. A retrospective record review was conducted from August to December 2006 in HUSM. Of 133 patients with oral cancer diagnosed from 1986 to 2005, 118 were Malay. The prevalence of oral cancer among Malay patients in HUSM is high. It is predominantly found in elderly males and the majority of cases present at advanced stage.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1131-1136*

## **Induction of Apoptosis in the Human Leukemic U937 Cell Line by Kaempferia parviflora Wall.ex.Baker Extract and Effects of Paclitaxel and Camptothecin**

**Ratana Banjerdpongchai, Yupa Chanwikruy, Viboon Rattanapanone, Bungorn Sripanidkulchai**

(*ratana@chiangmai.ac.th*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Kaempferia parviflora Wall.ex.Baker is a Thai medicinal herb that has high antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Apoptotic effects of the herbal extract alone and in combination with chemotherapeutic drugs, paclitaxel and camptothecin, were here studied in the human promonocytic leukemic U937 cell line. Mitochondrial transmembrane potential (MTP) decreased after treatment and the number of cells with decreased MTP also increased. Furthermore, activation of caspase-3 was found in herbal extract-treated cells.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1137-1140*

## **Chemoprevention of 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine-Induced Colon Carcinogenesis by a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug, Etoricoxib, in Rats: Inhibition of Nuclear Factor kB**

**Lalita Tanwar, Vivek Vaish, SN Sanyal** (*sanyalpu@gmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Etoricoxib, a highly selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor, was studied for chemopreventive response in the 1,2-dimethylhydrazine dihydrochloride (DMH) induced rat colon cancer model. The numbers of well characterized pre-neoplastic features such as multiple plaque lesions (MPLs), aberrant crypts (ACs) and aberrant crypt foci (ACF) were found to be reduced. Studies of a nuclear transcription factor (NF-kB) and COX-2 by Western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry demonstrated expression of both to be elevated in the DMH treated group but reduced in the DMH + Etoricoxib group.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1141-1146*

## **Weekly Paclitaxel/ Docetaxel Combined with a Platinum in the Treatment of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: a Study on Efficacy, Safety and Pre-medication**

**Jian-Nong Zhou, Xin-En Huang, Zhuo Ye, Chao Li, Qian Zhang, Yong Lin, Wei Jiang,**

**Wei-Li Sun, Mei-Qi Shi, Yong-Qian Shu** (*huangxinen06@yahoo.com.cn*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a weekly taxane schedule in the treatment of advanced non small cell lung cancers (NSCLCs) and to generate an optimal pre-medication protocol for weekly taxane. Toxicity was limited and no treatment related deaths occurred. The results showed that weekly administration of paclitaxel /docetaxel is a safe and active protocol for advanced NSCLCs.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1147-1150*

## **Pre-treatment Hemoglobin Levels are Important for Bladder Carcinoma Patients with Extravesical Extension undergoing Definitive Radiotherapy**

**Vuslat Yurut-Caloglu, Murat Caloglu, Mustafa Kaplan, Osman Inci** (*vuslatyurut@yahoo.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

This study was performed to evaluate prognostic factors affecting local control (LC), distant metastases-free survival (DMFS) and overall survival (OS) in bladder carcinoma patients undergoing extravesical extension. The results showed the re-treatment Hb level to be the most important prognostic factor in patients treated with definitive radiotherapy, so that anemia may act as a surrogate biological marker for aggressive disease.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1151-1158*

## **Histopathological Findings for Cervical Lesions in Malaysian Women** Al-Jashamy Karim, Redhwan Ahmed Al-Naggar, Poil San, M Mashani

(jashamy@yahoo.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The objective of this study was to determine the histopathological features and cell morphology of various cervical lesions observed among Malaysian women. The histopathological results showed CIN I to be characterized by mild papillary projections of the epithelium with some degree of nuclear enlargement, pleomorphism, mild koilocytosis, binucleated cells and a low nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio. CIN II demonstrated typical squamous epithelium with disorganization of the lower part of the epithelium accompanied by nuclear hyperchromatism, an increased nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio, and scanty mitotic figures. CIN III was characterized by pleomorphic nuclei, atypical cells with mitotic figures, nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio, anisokaryosis and hyperchromasia..

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1159-1162*

## **Colorectal Cancer Patients in a Tertiary Referral Centre in Malaysia: a Five Year Follow-up Review** Mohd Radzniwan A Rashid, Aznida Firzah Abdul Aziz, Saharuddin Ahmad, Shamsul Azhar Shah,

Ismail Sagap (drisagap@ppukm.ukm.my)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In Malaysia, colorectal cancer (CRC) is fast becoming the commonest cause of cancer death. This study looked at the profile and outcome of five-year follow-up of patients with CRC. Male to female ratio was 1.2:1 with Chinese predominance. Almost half of the patients defaulted follow up care, most often within the first year of treatment (22.4%) and the Chinese were the least likely to default. Socio-demographic profile of CRC patients in UKMMC is comparable to Asia pacific region. Apparent delay in seeking treatment gives rise to poor overall survival and local recurrence rates.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1163-1166*

## **Prevalence of Tobacco Use and Tobacco-dependent Cancers in Males in the Rural Cancer Registry Population at Barshi, India** Ranjit V Thorat, Nandkumar S Panse, Atul M Budukh, Ketayun A

Dinshaw, Bhagwan M Nene, Kasturi Jayant (barshivac@rediffmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

In the Rural Cancer Registry at Barshi (western Maharashtra, India), it has been found that the incidence of cancer is relatively low. The aim was to explain the low incidence of tobacco related cancers in males on the basis of prevalence of their tobacco habits. Our findings suggest that the low incidence of smoking dependent cancers in males can be explained by the low prevalence of smoking habit but further studies are needed to explain the observed incidence of predominantly chewing dependent cancers.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1167-1170*

## **Significance of Alanine Aminotransferase Testing in Diagnosis of Acute and Chronic HBV Infection** Ajay Kumar, Sanjay Pant,

Sushil Narang (ajaykumarbiotech@rediffmail.com)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Diagnosis of hepatitis is made by biochemical assessment of liver function. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), a liver enzyme, is markedly elevated in hepatitis and with other causes of acute liver damage associated with hepatic necrosis, blood levels being elevated even before the clinical signs and symptoms of disease such as jaundice appear. In our study we found that 80% patients who were HBsAg positive had abnormal ALT levels, while the remaining 20% had normal ALT values. This is despite suffering from acute or chronic liver disease, providing a reason why some patients positive for hepatitis B have a normal ALT.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1171-1172*

## **Identification of a Hepatitis B Virus Core Promoter Mutant by PCR- RFLP in Patients Suffering from Chronic Liver Disease, Uttar Pradesh, India**

**Ajay Kumar, Balesh Kumar Tiwari, Ajay Kumar Chaudhary, Sanjay Pant Sushil Narang** (*ajaykumarbiotech@rediffmail.com*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The present study was designed to identify a core promoter mutation in the HBV genome in patients suffering from HBV related chronic liver disease. The Sau3AI assay, which is much more convenient than sequencing, was shown to be useful for the detection of the core promoter mutant in an extensive number of clinical samples. Monitoring and detection of HBV variants by PCR-RFLP in chronic infection may improve the management of these patients.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1173-1175*

## **Lack of Effects of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of the DNA Methyltransferase 1 Gene on Gastric Cancer in Iranian Patients: A Case Control Study**

**Fatemeh Khatami, Babak Noorinayer, Somayeh Ghiasi, Reza Mohebi, Mohhamad Hashemi, Mohammad Reza Zali** (*sKhatami@rigld.ir*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Hypomethylation and/or hypermethylation of DNA has been described in gastric cancer and is presumed to be an early event in carcinogenesis. We therefore hypothesized that single nucleotide polymorphisms of the DNMT1 gene may be associated with the genetic susceptibility to gastric cancer. However, we could not show any association between DNMT1 polymorphisms and gastric cancer. Larger sets of polymorphisms and sample sizes are required for future testing of possible associations.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1177-1182*

## **Effects of Amino Acid Substitution Polymorphisms of two DNA Methyltransferases on Susceptibility to Sporadic Colorectal Cancer**

**Fatemeh Khatami, Babak Noorinayer, Seyed Reza Mohebi, Somayeh Ghiasi, Mohhamad Hashemi, Mohammad Reza Zali** (*sKhatami@rigld.ir*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

The present study was designed to consider whether amino acid substitution polymorphisms in O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) and DNA methyl transferase 1 (DNMT1) genes may be associated with the genetic susceptibility to sporadic colorectal cancer. The calculated odds ratios indicated no association for DNMT1. However, there was a significant association between two polymorphisms in MGMT with sporadic colorectal cancer.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1183-1188*

## **Colostomy Irrigation: An Important Issue for Muslim Individuals**

**Ayise Karadag, Zehra Göçmen Baykara** (*Zubair.ahmad@aku.edu*)

### **Mini-Abstract**

Colostomy irrigation (CI) is a bowel management method in individuals with permanent colostomy, as an alternative to pouch use, which may provide continence. CI helps the individuals with an artificial stoma to adjust to the stoma and may increase their quality of life (QOL). An uncontrolled intestinal gas discharge invalidates ablution, and noisy gas discharge and smell prevents congregational prayers, which cause problems to Muslims with stomas. Therefore, CI may be an appropriate solution for this patient group. Using the example of one affected individual we discuss how the praying problem can be resolved with teaching to self-perform CI and emphasize the beneficial effects on QOL.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1189-1190*

# **Proposal for a Cooperative Study on Population-based Cancer Survival in Selected Registries in East Asia** Hideo Tanaka, Masahiro Tanaka, Wanqing Chen, Sohee Park, Kyu-Won Jung, Chun-Ju Chiang, Mei-Shu Lai, Maria Rica Mirasol-Lumague, Evlena Suzanna Sinuraya, Yoshikazu Nishino, Akiko Shibata, Manabu Fujita, Midori Soda, Michiko Naito, Hideaki Tsukuma, Malcolm A Moore, Wakiko Ajiki (*hitanaka@aichi-cc.jp*)

## **Mini-Abstract**

Reliable population-based cancer survival data are essential for assessment of the effectiveness of cancer screening programs, distribution of cancer therapy and prevalent cancer cases. International comparisons are useful to allow societies, mass media and health authorities to gain a real appreciation of the cancer problem in their own country and provide an impetus to improve registration and cancer control planning. Since directly comparable survival data among East Asian countries are presently very limited, a comparative study on population-based cancer survival involving China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan, with Nepal as an observer, was proposed. At the 1st Working Group meeting in Tokyo on March 18th, 2009, it was decided to publish the present Commentary as a step towards realization of truly comparable cancer survival statistics in the region. Included are general information and quality of data of cancer registration at each participating registry and five-year relative survival rates of cancer of the stomach, colo-rectum, liver, lung, breast and cervix.

*Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev*, **10**, 1191-1198

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Notes



# ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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# CONTENTS APJCP Volume 10, Number 6, Nov-Dec 2009

## MINI-REVIEWS

Curcumin: From Food Spice to Cancer Prevention <i>Ademola A Oyagbemi et al</i>	963
Cervical Cancer and HPV Vaccines in Developing Countries <i>Mojgan Karimi Zarchi et al</i>	969
Toxicology of Engineered Nanomaterials - A Review of Carcinogenic Potential <i>Hiroyuki Tsuda et al</i>	975
Diverse Influences of Dietary Factors on Cancer in Asia <i>Malcolm A Moore</i>	981
Chronic Disease Prevention Research in Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and Mongolia - Past, Present and Future <i>Moore et al</i>	987

## RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

Hepatitis B Testing and Vaccination in Immigrants Attending English as a Second Language Classes in British Columbia, Canada <i>T Gregory Hislop et al</i>	997
Impact of Nutritional Status on the Quality of Life of Advanced Cancer Patients in Hospice Home Care <i>Shahmoradi et al</i>	1003
Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression in Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma: the Significance of Expression in Neoplastic Cells within the Lymphovascular Space <i>Jongkolnee Settakorn et al</i>	1011
Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre: A Case-Control Study <i>Subahir et al</i>	1015
Serum Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor: a Tumor Marker in Colorectal Carcinoma? <i>Demirci et al</i>	1021
Changing Trends in Incidence of Ovarian Cancer - the Indian Scenario <i>Nandagudi Srinivasa Murthy et al</i>	1025
Punarnavine Induces Apoptosis in B16F-10 Melanoma Cells by Inhibiting NF- $\kappa$ B Signaling <i>Manu and Kuttan</i>	1031
Overview of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients in Pakistan in the Pre-Imatinib Era <i>Saad Z Usmani et al</i>	1039
Clinical Outcome of the Ovarian Clear Cell Carcinoma Compared to other Epithelial Ovarian Cancers when Treated with Paclitaxel and Carboplatin <i>Daranee Sirichaisuthikorn et al</i>	1041
Women's Awareness, Knowledge and Perceived Magnitude Regarding Common Female Cancers in Yangon, Myanmar <i>Mon et al</i>	1047
Vinorelbine in Combination with Carboplatin followed by Single-agent Consolidation Therapy for Unresectable Localized or Metastatic Non-small-cell Lung Carcinomas <i>Suleyman Alici et al</i>	1051
XRCC1399 and hOGG1326 Polymorphisms and Frequencies of Micronuclei, Comet and Chromosomal Aberrations among Tobacco Chewers: A South Indian Population Study <i>Sellappa et al</i>	1057
Screening of N-ras Gene Mutations in Urothelial Cell Carcinomas of the Urinary Bladder in the Kashmiri Population <i>Pandith et al</i>	1063
Status of Male Breast Carcinomas in Pakistan <i>Jamal et al</i>	1067
Neoplasia/dysplasia Surveillance of Oral Lichen Planus in Malaysia: a Preliminary Study using Topography Maps <i>Lim et al</i>	1071
Eight Year Survival among Breast Cancer Malaysian Women from University Kebangsaan Malaysia MC <i>Al-Naggar et al</i>	1075
Breast Carcinoma in Young Women Aged 30 or Less in Northern Pakistan - Armed Forces Inst. of Pathology <i>Mamoon et al</i>	1079
Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Cancer Patients - Analysis of Influencing Factors in Turkey <i>Malak et al</i>	1083
Anti-tumor Activity of Phyllanthus niruri (a Medicinal Plant) on Chemical-induced Skin Carcinogenesis in Mice <i>Sharma et al</i>	1089
Screening and Perceived Severity of Cervical Cancer among Women Attending Mahalapye District Hospital, Botswana <i>Hoque et al</i>	1095
Perspectives on Strategies for Establishing Cancer on the Global Health Agenda: Possibilities of Creating Infrastructure for Prevention Information using School Health Classes <i>Norie Kawahara</i>	1101
Sida rhombifolia Seed Extract Inhibits DEN Induced Murine Hepatic Preneoplasia and CCl4 Hepatotoxicity <i>Poojari et al</i>	1107
Impact of a Health Education Intervention Program Regarding Breast Self Examination in Madhya Pradesh, India <i>Gupta et al</i>	1113
Clinical Evaluation of Parapelvic Renal Cysts: Do These Represent Latent Urological Malignant Disease? <i>Umamoto et al</i>	1119
Histopathological Patterns of Female Breast Lesions at a Secondary Level Care in Saudi Arabia <i>Tarek Tawfik Amin et al</i>	1121
Influence of Matrix Metalloproteinase Gene Polymorphisms in Healthy North Indians Compared to Variations in other Ethnic Groups Worldwide <i>Priyanka Srivastava et al</i>	1127
Oral Cancer Presentation Among Malay Patients in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan <i>Razak et al</i>	1131
Induction of Apoptosis in the Human Leukemic U937 Cell Line by Kaempferia parviflora Wall.ex.Baker Extract and Effects of Paclitaxel and Camptothecin <i>Ratana Banjerpongchai et al</i>	1137
Chemoprevention of 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine-Induced Colon Carcinogenesis by a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug, Etoricoxib, in Rats: Inhibition of Nuclear Factor $\kappa$ B <i>Lalita Tanwar et al</i>	1141
Weekly Paclitaxel/ Docetaxel Combined with a Platinum in the Treatment of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: a Study on Efficacy, Safety and Pre-medication <i>Jian-Nong Zhou et al</i>	1147
Pre-treatment Hemoglobin Levels are Important for Bladder Carcinoma Patients with Extravesical Extension undergoing Definitive Radiotherapy <i>Vuslat Yurut-Caloglu et al</i>	1151
Histopathological Findings for Cervical Lesions in Malaysian Women <i>Al-Jashamy Karim et al.</i>	1159
Colorectal Cancer Patients in a Tertiary Referral Centre in Malaysia: a Five Year Follow-up Review <i>Rashid et al</i>	1163
Prevalence of Tobacco Use and Tobacco-dependent Cancers in the Rural Cancer Registry Population at Barshi, India <i>Thorat et al</i>	1167
Significance of Alanine Aminotransferase Testing in Diagnosis of Acute and Chronic HBV Infection <i>Ajay Kumar et al</i>	1171
Identification of a Hepatitis B Virus Core Promoter Mutant by PCR- RFLP in Patients Suffering from Chronic Liver Disease, Uttar Pradesh, India <i>Kumar et al</i>	1173
Lack of Effects of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of the DNA MT 1 Gene on Gastric Cancer in Iran <i>Khatami et al.</i>	1177
Effects of Amino Acid Substitution Polymorphisms of two DNA Methyl-transferases on Sporadic Colorectal Cancer <i>Khatami et al</i>	1183
COMMENTARIES	
Colostomy Irrigation: An Important Issue for Muslim Individuals <i>Karadag and Baykara</i>	1189
Proposal for a Cooperative Study on Population-based Cancer Survival in Selected Registries in East Asia <i>Tanaka et al</i>	1191