

Effect of long-lasting adjuvant Avemar treatment on the hematologic status of carcinoma patients

Hematologic status of mamma and colorectal carcinoma patients was followed in two study centers during long-lasting adjuvant Avemar treatment.

At center 01 in Budapest one-year study of 25 mamma carcinoma patients (group „Ma”) and 23 colorectal carcinoma patients (group „Ca”) has been completed. We have compared pretreatment hematologic status („0”) with that after half-year („1”) and one-year („2”) treatment.

From patients treated at center 05 in Szeged 25 mamma carcinoma patients (group „Mb”) and 25 colorectal carcinoma patients (group „Cb”) were randomly selected who have completed a three-year study. We have compared pretreatment hematologic status („0”) with that after one-year („1”) and three-year („2”) treatment.

Evaluation was based on data of

- white blood cell count (WBC)
- red blood cell count (RBC)
- hemoglobin level
- hematocrit
- platelet count
- erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- lymphocyte count
- neutrophil granulocyte count
- monocyte count
- eosinophil granulocyte count
- prothrombin level

registered at the study centers.

In group „Ma” (mamma carcinoma, 1-year observation) prothrombin level, measured after one-year treatment, was increased as compared to the pretreatment value but remained within normal limits. The remaining 10 registered values did not change.

In group „Ca” (colorectal carcinoma, 1-year observation) all 11 registered values remained unchanged.

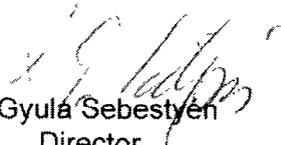
In group „Mb” (mamma carcinoma, 3-years observation) monocyte count, measured after one-year treatment, was increased as compared to the pretreatment value but remained within normal limits. The remaining 10 registered values did not change.

After the 3-year treatment period hemoglobin level and hematocrit value decreased while monocyte count increased as compared to the pretreatment values but remained within normal limits.

In group „Cb” (colorectal carcinoma, 3-years observation) platelet count, measured after one-year treatment, was decreased as compared to the pretreatment value but remained within normal limits.. The remaining 10 registered values did not change. After the 3-year treatment period platelet count and neutrophil granulocyte count decreased while monocyte count increased as compared to the pretreatment values but remained within normal limits.

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate was increased in group „Mb” and decreased in group „Cb” after the 3-year treatment period

These data indicate that 1- and 3-year adjuvant Avemar treatment had no deleterious effect on the hematologic status of mamma and colorectal carcinoma patients


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