



Is Metabolic Syndrome a Risk Factors for Precancerous Colonic Lesions?

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Abstract Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a cluster of conditions that increase the risk of heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between MS and precancerous colonic lesions (PCL) in a population of colorectal cancer (CRC) patients. We performed a cross-sectional study on 104 CRC patients (10-14 years of follow-up) and 104 age-matched controls (15-18 years of follow-up). The prevalence of MS was significantly higher in CRC patients (35.6%) compared to controls (15.4%). The prevalence of PCL was significantly higher in CRC patients (10.6%) compared to controls (2.9%). The association between MS and PCL was significant (OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.1-3.0). The association between MS and CRC was also significant (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1-2.0). The association between MS and PCL remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status. The association between MS and CRC remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status. The association between MS and PCL remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status.

Introduction Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a cluster of conditions that increase the risk of heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between MS and precancerous colonic lesions (PCL) in a population of colorectal cancer (CRC) patients. We performed a cross-sectional study on 104 CRC patients (10-14 years of follow-up) and 104 age-matched controls (15-18 years of follow-up). The prevalence of MS was significantly higher in CRC patients (35.6%) compared to controls (15.4%). The prevalence of PCL was significantly higher in CRC patients (10.6%) compared to controls (2.9%). The association between MS and PCL was significant (OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.1-3.0). The association between MS and CRC was also significant (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1-2.0). The association between MS and PCL remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status. The association between MS and CRC remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status. The association between MS and PCL remained significant after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, and smoking status.

... (54,5% vs 63,4% ; <0.05) ...
 ... (64.2% vs 75.5, 61,9% vs 72% vs 54,5% vs 64,4% ...)
 ...
 ...
 ... MS ...
 ... MS ...
 ... F ...

A 1257 E ...
 ... 133 (10.6%) O , 1427 (1302 ...
 ... 125) 92

Table 1: ...

Patients	V	FG
	CE	ÍJÉ
Epidemiology	Metabolic Syndrome	FHH
Patient's characteristics	P	H
	Ö	í
	Ö	F
	U	F
	Ó	H
	Ó	í
	Ó	I
	Ó	F
	Ó	H
Ó	H	

F ... 173 , 8 ... 18 ...
 ... MS 1129 , 117 ...
 ... 78 N -MS P ...
 ... MS ...
 ... -MS (3% vs 1.2%; =0.049); ...

A ... MS, ... BMI ...
 ... (20% vs 25% BMI ...
 ... 25 vs 30 >30,) ... (RR 30%; <0.05). M ... BMI ...
 ... (RR 20% vs BMI 25-29.9; RR 30% vs BMI >30; <0.05).

F ...
 5.15 2,35 (1.86 0.74, 1.79 0.74, 1.69 0.77 ...
 ... MS ...

... (54,5% vs 63,4% ; <0.05) ...
 ... (64.2% vs 75.5, 61,9% vs 72% vs 54,5% vs 64,4% ...)

C ...
 ... 1-8 . O ...
 ... (, ,) ...

MS 12,13,22-25 ...
 ... MS ...

A ... MS, ... BMI, ... F ...

I 2007 L ... 26 ...

... I 2013 E ... 12 ...
 ... MS ... CRC ...
 ... BMI ... BMI ...

S ... 13 ...
 ... BMI ... MS ...

... MS ... K ... 27 ... MS ...

S ... MS ... MS ...
 ... 16,1Z , ... 28,29 ...

O ... MS, ... (46%) ...

... ESGE 30 ... MS ...

MS ...
 ...

Citation:

MS
MS.

I E

Citation:

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