

DIABETES MELLITUS POST-CHEMOTHERAPY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer treatments may influence glycemic levels, especially after chemotherapy, and such changes have a negative impact in women overall survival.

Objectives

To identify the association between the development of diabetes mellitus (DM) and chemotherapy in women with breast cancer.

METHODS

Descriptive study. Were enrolled 50 women with breast cancer who underwent chemotherapy at a university hospital in São Paulo state - Brazil.

The variables used was age, occurrence of type 1 or 2 DM, duration of disease, fasting glycemia before and after chemotherapy and in the follow-up.

Analyses of repeated means used to evaluate the different measures of fasting glycemia over time and among individuals with and without DM.

RESULTS

Among the participants, 18% were diabetic and of these, 66.6% were diagnosed after the end of chemotherapy. The mean blood glucose for patients with DM presented a high variability when compared to individuals without the disease (1: 156.1 mg / dl vs 96.7 mg / dl, 2: 169.1 mg / dl vs 94.3 mg / dl and 176.0 mg / dl Mg / dl vs. 96.6 mg / dl - p-value <0.001 - between subjects).

Figure 1. Blood glucose marginal mean between DM and nom-DM patients in different times (1, 2 and 3).

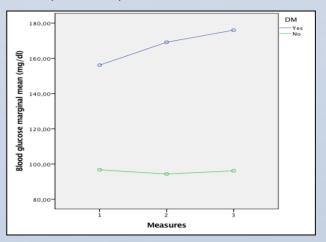


Table 1. Distribution of mean values of fasting glucose between participants with and without diabetes mellitus at the three moments evaluated. Ribeirão Preto, SP, 2016. (n=50)

DM	Measure	Glucose Mean	CI 95%	
			Lower	Higher
Yes	1	156.1	131.1	181,1
	2	169.1	137.3	200,9
	3	176.0	150.8	201,1
No	1	96.7	82.6	110.8
	2	94.3	76.3	112.2
	3	96.1	81.9	110.3

CONCLUSIONS

The occurrence of DM and the attention to treatments should be part of the evaluation of health professionals, who should consider the physical conditions of women and the possible adverse effects that chemotherapy may cause. In addition, is necessary further studies about the consequences of breast treatment the cancer on metabolism and development of DM.

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