Oncology Bulletin July 2019

Articles

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Bladder cancer.
[This article is the one in the cancer series that discusses bladder cancer. Bladder cancer can occur in men and women; however, in the UK, there are more men with bladder cancer than women. It is also a disease of the older person. This article provides an introduction that discusses the condition. An overview of the anatomy of the bladder and ureters is provided. In 2015, bladder cancer was the 10th most common cancer in the UK and was responsible for 3% of all new cancer cases.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

Exercise training undertaken by people within 12 months of lung resection for non-small cell lung cancer.
Cavalheri V. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019;6:CD009955.
[Decreased exercise capacity and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) are common in people following lung resection for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Exercise training has been demonstrated to confer gains in exercise capacity and HRQoL for people with a range of chronic conditions. A programme of exercise training may also confer gains in these outcomes for people following lung resection for NSCLC.]

Risk of ovarian cancer in women treated with ovarian stimulating drugs for infertility.
Rizzuto I. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019;6:CD008215.
[This is an updated version of the original Cochrane Review published in the Cochrane Library in 2013 (Issue 8) on the risk of ovarian cancer in women using infertility drugs when compared to the general population or to infertile women not treated. The link between fertility drugs and ovarian cancer remains controversial.]

Guidelines

The following new guidance has recently been published:

Adjuvant FOLFIRINOX after primary resection for pancreatic cancer.
UpToDate;2019.
https://www.uptodate.com/contents/practice-changing-updates#H118402
[For patients who undergo initial resection of a pancreatic cancer without neoadjuvant therapy who have an excellent performance status and are able to tolerate associated toxicities, we suggest modified FOLFIRINOX (oxaliplatin plus irinotecan with leucovorin and
short-term infusional fluorouracil) rather than gemcitabine alone (Grade 2B). We also prefer this regimen over gemcitabine plus capecitabine.

Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

**Having fewer ‘friendly vaginal bacteria’ linked to ovarian cancer.**
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.
[A study compared the make-up of vaginal bacteria in women with and without ovarian cancer, and women who did not have ovarian cancer, but did have mutations in the BRCA1 gene. The researchers found women under 50 who had ovarian cancer or the BRCA1 mutations had lower levels of lactobacillus. While this study has found a link, we do not yet know if these bacteria directly affect risk of ovarian cancer.]
*Freely available online*

**How stage at diagnosis affects survival of cancer patients.**
Office for National Statistics (ONS); 2019.
[This article presents new 5-year cancer survival estimates by stage and outlines how stage of diagnosis for different cancers affects health outcomes.]

**Meaningful increases in physical activity levels after cancer can be sustained for three months or more.**
NIHR Dissemination Centre; 2019.
https://discover.dcnihr.ac.uk/content/signal-000788/increased-exercise-after-cancer-is-possible
[NIHR Signal. This NIHR-funded review looked at what kinds of exercise interventions can lead to behaviour change in adult cancer survivors. Researchers specifically looked at the components that are linked to continued physical activity at least three months after the intervention stops.]
*Freely available online*

**Whole-body MRI scans are as accurate as standard imaging pathways for lung cancer staging.**
NIHR Dissemination Centre; 2019.
https://discover.dcnihr.ac.uk/content/signal-000796/lung-cancer-staging-by-whole-body-mri-scans
[NIHR Signal. Using whole-body magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the initial investigation pathway is as good as standard pathways for detecting metastatic disease in adults with non-small-cell lung cancer. This NIHR-funded study also found that WB-MRI used for diagnosis and staging is quicker, cheaper and requires fewer other investigations.
than standard pathways.]
Freely available online

This Bulletin was created by Su Keill, Librarian & Knowledge Specialist of NHS East Dorset Knowledge and Library Service.

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