

BAKTERİ FLORASININ BOZULMASI BAZI KANSERLERLE İLİŞKİLİ OLABİLİR

- ✓ Şüphesiz ki son yılların en popüler konusu, insan bakteri florasında ki değişim ve kanser arasında ki ilişkidir.
- ✓ ASCO, ESMO gibi büyük onkoloji kongrelerinde bakteri floarsında ki değişim ile kanser arasında ki ilişkiyi inceleyen çok sayıda yayın yayınlandı. Büyük olasılıkla bu konuda daha kapsamlı yayımlar yayınlanacaktır
- ✓ Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde yapılan ileriye dönük çalışmada, ağız içi bakteri florasında ki değişimin yemek borusu kanseri ile ilişkili bulunmuş.
- ✓ Bu çalışmada bazı bakterilerin ağız florasında artması yemek borusu kanseri gelişimi ile ters ilişki bulunmuş. Bazı bakterilerin ağız florasında bulunması kanser ile kuvvetli ilişki bulunmuştur.
- ✓ Ağız florasında ki bu değişimle kanser artması arasında ki ilişkinin tam olarak nedeni bilinmemekle beraber, bakteri antijenik yapıların immün

sistem arasında ilişkiye dayalı bazı mekanizmaların rol aldığına dair hipotezler mevcuttur.

- ✓ **Sonuç: Bakteri florası, sağlıklı yaşam ve kanserde korunmada önemli rol oynamaktadır. Yararlı bakterilerin çoğalmasında önemli rolü olan probiyotik gıdaları tüketmek sağlıklı yaşamın önemli yollarından biridir**

Kaynak:

Oral Microbiota Indicates Link Between Periodontal Disease and Oesophageal Cancer
December 5, 2017

PHILADELPHIA -- December 5, 2017 -- An analysis of bacteria present in the mouth showed that some types of bacteria that lead to periodontal disease were associated with higher risk of oesophageal cancer.

“Oesophageal cancer is a highly fatal cancer, and there is an urgent need for new avenues of prevention, risk stratification, and early detection,” said Jiyoung Ahn, PhD, Laura and Isaac Perlmutter Center, New York University (NYU) Langone Health, New York, New York.

Previous research has shown that periodontal disease caused by certain oral microbiota has been associated with several types of cancer, including oral and head and neck cancers. The current study, published in *Cancer Research*, examined whether oral microbiota were associated with subsequent risk of oesophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) or oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC).

Dr. Ahn and colleagues collected oral wash samples from 122,000 participants in the National Cancer Institute Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial and the American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention Study 2 Nutrition cohort.

In 10 years of follow-up, 106 participants developed oesophageal cancer. In a prospective case-control study, the researchers extracted DNA and sequenced oral wash samples, allowing researchers to compare the oral microbiomes of the oesophageal cancer cases and the cancer-free cases.

Certain bacteria types were associated with higher risk of oesophageal cancer. For example, higher levels of the *Tannerella forsythia* bacteria were associated with a 21% increased risk of EAC. The bacteria *Porphyromonas gingivalis* was associated with a higher risk of ESCC.

The study showed that a few types of oral bacteria were associated with lower risk of oesophageal cancer. *Neisseria* bacteria was associated with lower risk of EAC. Dr. Ahn said this indicates that certain bacteria may have a protective effect, and future research could potentially examine whether these bacteria could play a role in preventing oesophageal cancer.

“Our study indicates that learning more about the role of oral microbiota may potentially lead to strategies to prevent oesophageal cancer, or at least to identify it at earlier stages,” he said. “The next step is to verify whether these bacteria could be used as predictive biomarkers.”

The study’s primary limitation is that the researchers did not have complete information on the participants’ oral health. Therefore, they could not determine whether the presence of pathogens was enough to affect oesophageal cancer risk, or whether full-blown periodontal disease was the risk factor.

Reference: <https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-17-1296>

SOURCE: American Association for Cancer Research