

**SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE
EMILIA-ROMAGNA**
Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale della Romagna

Lo stile di vita nella prevenzione delle malattie croniche

Chiara Bennati

AUSL della Romagna

Ravenna, Italy

Epidemiology in young adults

- No consensus on age cutoff
- Different definitions [i.e adolescent and young adults (AYA), aged 15–39 years; early-onset cancer rates (EOC) younger than 50 years)]
- Lung Cancer incidence in individuals < 55 yo



United States 10%
25,000 new patients/y

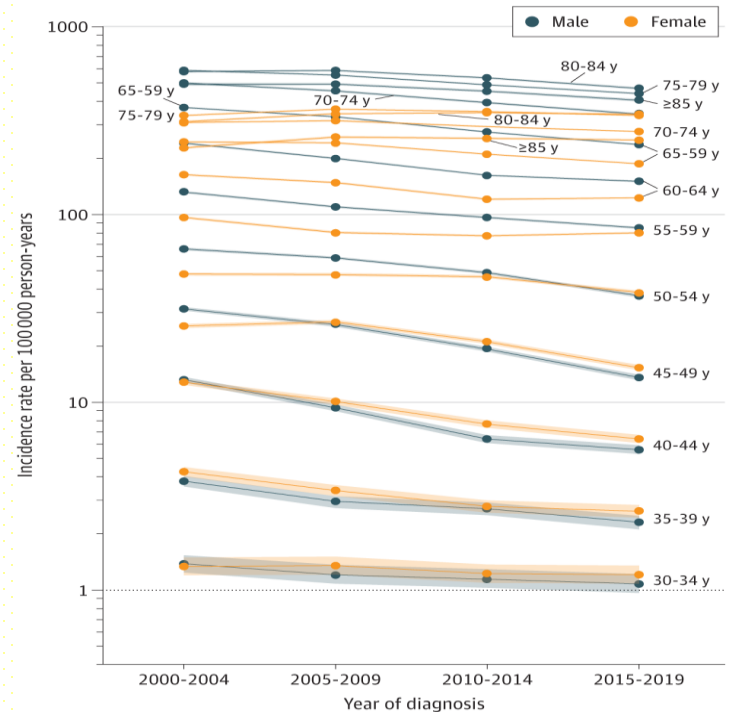


Europe 7.7 %
28,474 new patients/y



Italy
↑ 1.6 %/y in ♀ and by 0.7%/ per year in ♂ between 2008 and 2016

Emerging widespread trend of higher lung cancer incidence rates in young ♀ than in young ♂



Fidler-Benaoudia MM et al. Intern J of Cancer 2020
Toss A et al. Eur J Canc 2024
AIOM, AIRTUM, SIAPEC-IAP. I numeri del cancro in Italia 2020

- Significant crossovers from ♂ to ♀ dominance

Hypothesis for higher susceptibility to lung cancer among young women

GERMLINE GENES VARIANTS

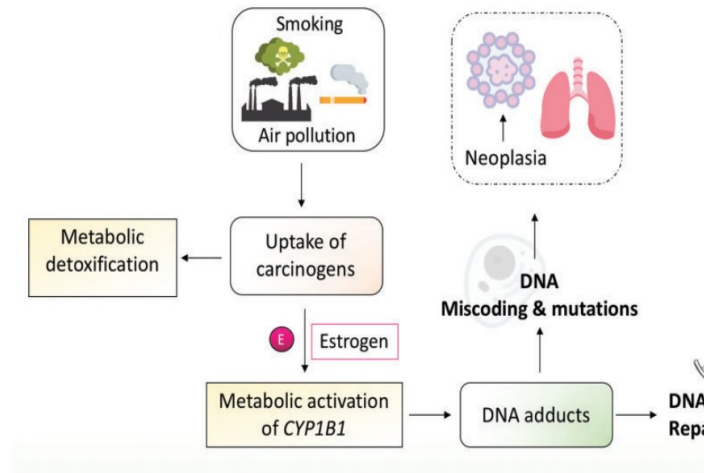
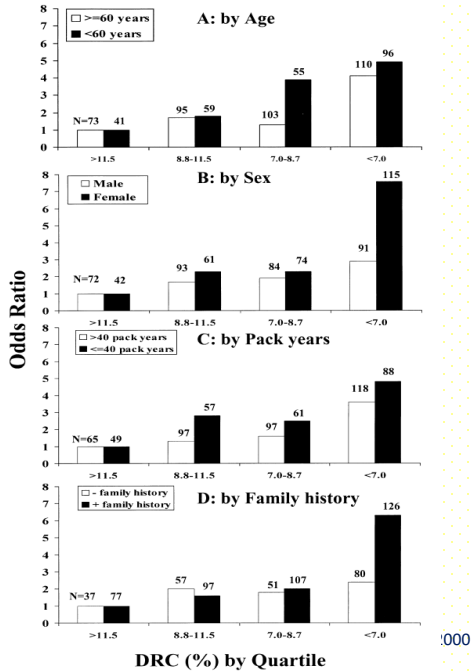
- Impaired DNA repair mechanisms compared to ♂

ROLE OF SEX HORMONES

- Synergism between estrogen and some tobacco compounds

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

- intersection between pollution, gender, and race



Risk factors in young adults

Life Habits

- Smoking
- Second-hand tobacco smoke (SHS)
- E-cigarettes/EVALI*
- Other

Environmental exposure

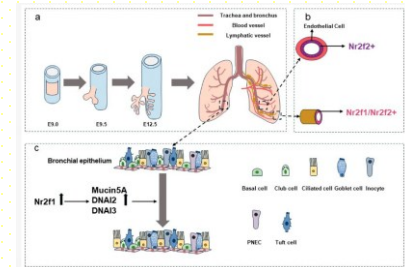
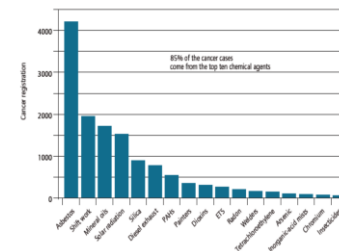
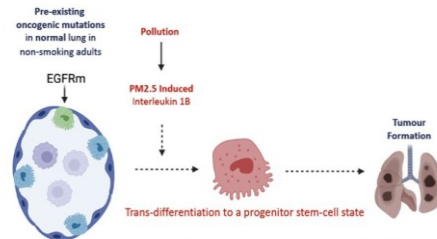
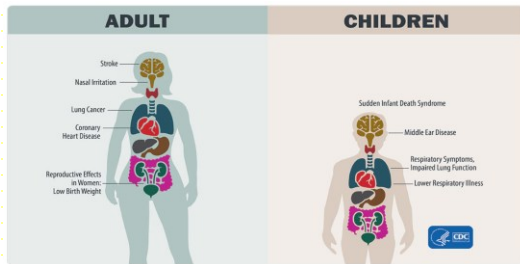
- Radon
- Air pollution
- Other

Occupational exposure

- Asbestos
- Silica
- Diesel
- Other

Family cancer history

- NR2F nuclear receptor superfamily



* Potential risk factor, under evaluation

Risk factors in young adults

SMOKING

- ✓ ↑ Risk vs older population
- ✓ Young ♂ (< 45 yo) with OR 26.3 vs 21 in older ♂, for equal exposure period of 20-39 years

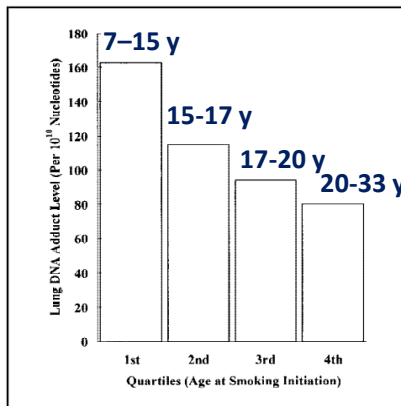


15 % start smoking before 15 y of age and 39 % between 15 and 17 y



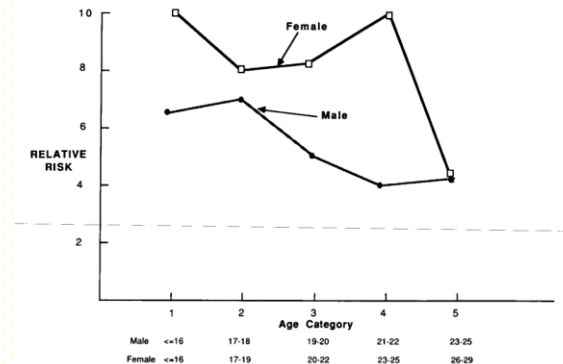
Current smokers among people 14–44 yo declined between 2001-2022, more prominent in males 20–44 yo

Higher DNA adduct burdens for young smokers vs late ones



Wiencke JK et al. JNCI 1999

- ♂ smoking < 20 yo had ↑ risk for developing lung cancer vs > 20 yo; ♀ have increased risk until age 25
- N of years smoked more relevant of n cig/day



Hegmann KT et al. Epidemiology 1993

Risk factors in young adults

Should Italy ban disposable e-cigarettes? [NATURE Italy 2024]

SECOND-HAND TOBACCO SMOKE

Subjects first exposed before age 25 have a higher lung cancer risk

Table 2.10. Summary of the updated meta-analyses of the relative risk for lung cancer in never-smokers exposed to specified sources of secondhand smoke

| Source of exposure | No. of studies (total no. of lung cancer cases) | Sex of subject | Pooled relative risk (95% CI) ^a | p value | Evidence of significant heterogeneity between the studies |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Spouse | 46 (6257) | Women | 1.24 (1.14–1.34) | < 0.001 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.08 ^b |
| | 11 (442) | Men | 1.37 (1.02–1.83) | 0.03 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.80 |
| Workplace | 19 (3588) | Women | 1.19 (1.09–1.30) | < 0.001 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.87 |
| | 6 (246) | Men | 1.12 (0.80–1.56) | 0.51 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.38 |
| | 7 (1582) | Women and men combined | 1.03 (0.86–1.23) | 0.74 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.10 |
| Childhood | 9 (2085) | Women | 1.50 (1.04–2.14) | 0.03 | Yes, <i>p</i> = 0.004 |
| | 10 (2274) | Father | 1.25 (0.94–1.68) | 0.13 | Yes, <i>p</i> < 0.001 |
| | 14 (2576) | Either parent | 1.11 (0.87–1.42) | 0.41 | Yes, <i>p</i> < 0.001 |
| | 5 (252) | Men | 0.86 (0.62–1.20) | 0.38 | No, <i>p</i> = 0.35 |
| | 6 (1306) | Women and men combined | 1.14 (0.77–1.70) | 0.51 | Yes, <i>p</i> < 0.001 |

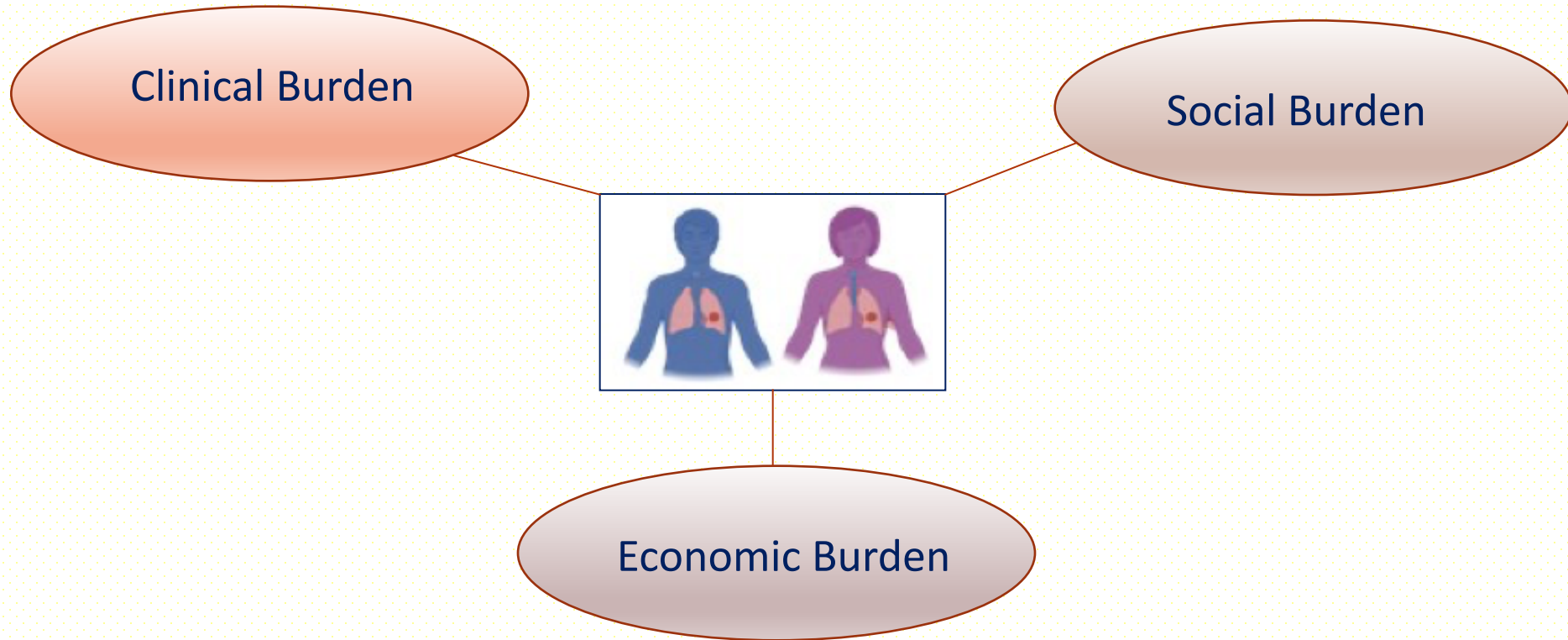
E-cigarettes

20% of Italians between 13 and 15 years (↑ from 8.4% in 2014 to 17.5% in 2018)

| Characteristics | Never smokers at baseline | | | Ex-smokers at baseline | | | Current smokers at baseline | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | N | % | RR (95% CI) | N | % | RR (95% CI) | N | % | RR (95% CI) [†] |
| Total | 2122 | 4.7 | | 344 | 17.2 | | 719 | 85.4 | |
| E-cigarette use | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 1684 | 2.1 | 1.00 [‡] | 209 | 7.7 | 1.00 [‡] | 572 | 84.6 | 1.00 [‡] |
| Past | 259 | 10.8 | 4.81 (2.98 to 7.77) | 71 | 25.4 | 2.91 (1.58 to 5.37) | 87 | 85.1 | 1.01 (0.91 to 1.11) |
| Current | 179 | 19.6 | 8.78 (5.65 to 13.65) | 64 | 39.1 | 4.25 (2.40 to 7.52) | 60 | 93.3 | 1.10 (1.02 to 1.19) |
| HTP use | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 1861 | 3.2 | 1.00 [‡] | 277 | 11.2 | 1.00 [‡] | 646 | 84.5 | 1.00 [‡] |
| Past | 152 | 12.5 | 3.67 (2.24 to 6.02) | 43 | 32.6 | 2.51 (1.48 to 4.25) | 42 | 88.1 | 1.04 (0.93 to 1.17) |
| Current | 109 | 19.3 | 5.80 (3.65 to 9.20) | 24 | 58.3 | 3.32 (2.05 to 5.37) | 31 | 100.0 | 1.17 (1.10 to 1.23) [§] |

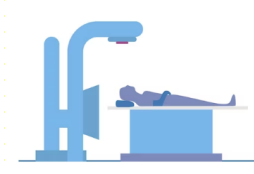
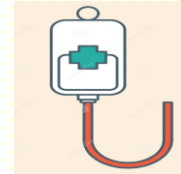
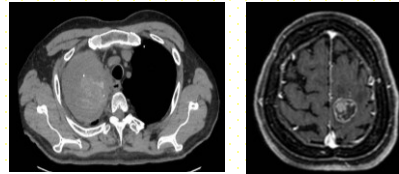
In Italy the use of novel (tobacco) products is a frequent passage towards conventional cigarettes

The Humanistic burden of lung cancer in young adults



The Humanistic burden of lung cancer in young adult

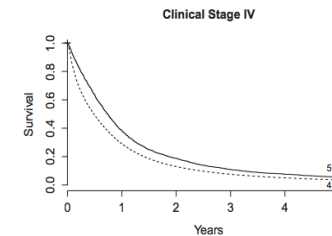
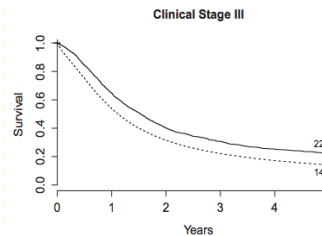
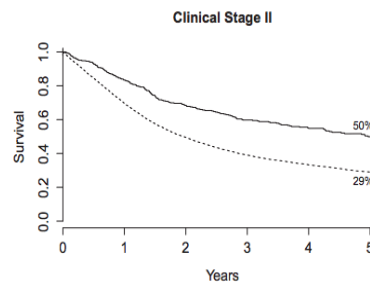
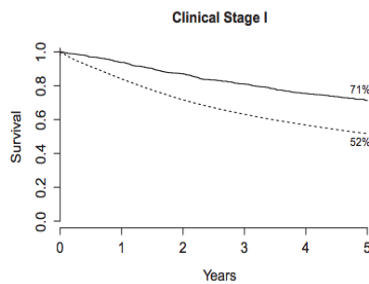
Clinical Burden



↑ duration of symptoms
Lack of awareness

Worse clinicopathologic pattern
↑ Tumor burden (39 vs 31%)

More aggressive therapy at each stage
Started on treatment sooner



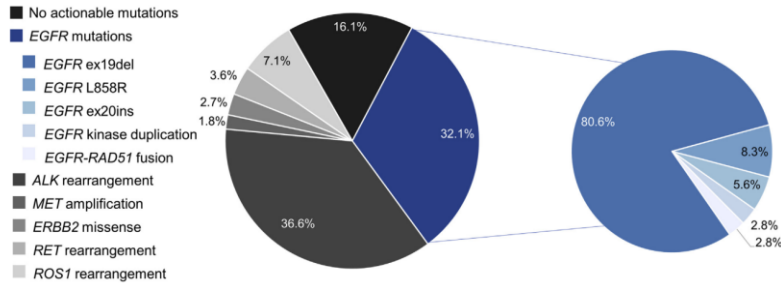
— Younger Age Older Age

Gold BN et al. J Thorac Oncol 2016
Cher AG et al. JAMA Oncol 2016
Toni M et al. J Thorac Oncol 2018

△ 5-y OS younger vs older: 25% stages I-II, 9% and 2% in stages III and IV

The Humanistic burden of lung cancer in young adult

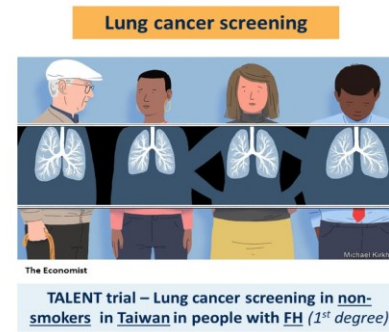
Clinical Burden: Lung cancer Profile



- Young < 40 yo, mostly:
- Never-smokers
- Stage IV adenocarcinoma (♀59%; non-adeno ♂ 56%)
- 84% with driver alterations (EGFR predominance)

The “*bringing the research to the patient*” concept

Redefining criteria of LC screening



Gitlitz BJ et al. JTO CRR 2021
 Laguna JC et al. Am Soc Clin Oncoll Educ Book 2024
 Mezquita L. ASCO 2024

The Humanistic burden of lung cancer in young adult

Clinical Burden: Specific Toxicities

MAIN CHALLENGES

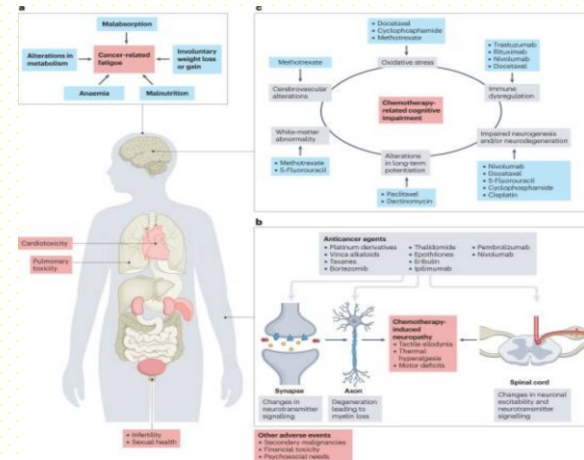
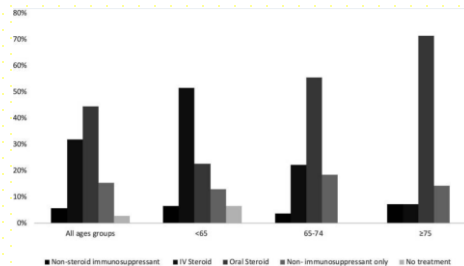
- Burden of persistent low-grade toxicities
- Long-lasting irAEs

↑ negative impact on QoL from skin toxicity/symptoms

| Variables | Skin symptom impact | | | | | Skin-related quality of life | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------|----|---|------|------------------------------|------|----|---|------|
| | r | Mean | SD | T | P | r | Mean | SD | t | P |
| Age | -0.29 | | | | .000 | -0.29 | | | | .000 |
| Duration of treatment (d) | 0.14 | | | | .09 | -0.02 | | | | .84 |

Younger Age is an independent risk factors for severe CRF*

↑ intravenous steroid use in the younger age groups



CRF cancer-related fatigue

Lutsberg MB et al. Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2023
 Samani A et al. J Immunother Cancer 2020
 Tseng LC et al. Medicine 2020

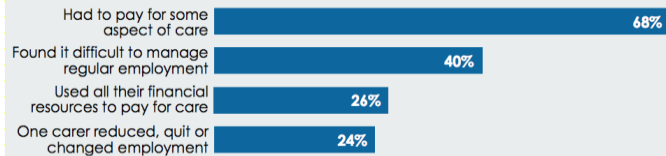
Social Burden

33% of patients and 15% of caregivers leave the workforce postdiagnosis

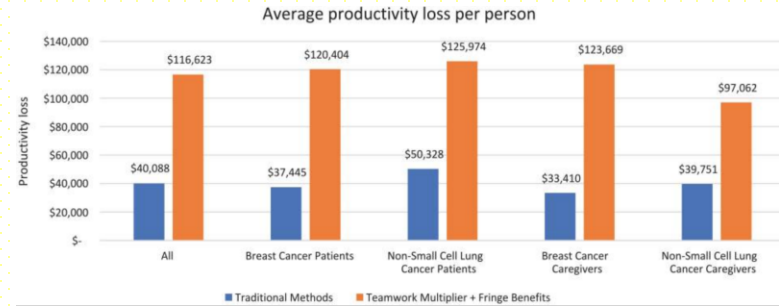
Experiences at work: being passed over for promotion or being treated differently by coworkers

The burden on families

(Survey of Italian families caring for lung-cancer patients, % respondents)



Economic Burden



Caregivers : average work of 29.5 h/wk (close to a full-time occupation)

Chiu K et al. MDM Policy Pract. 2022
Earle CC et al. J Clin Oncol 2010
Rossi P et al Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 2007

L 193/2023 sull'Oblio Oncologico

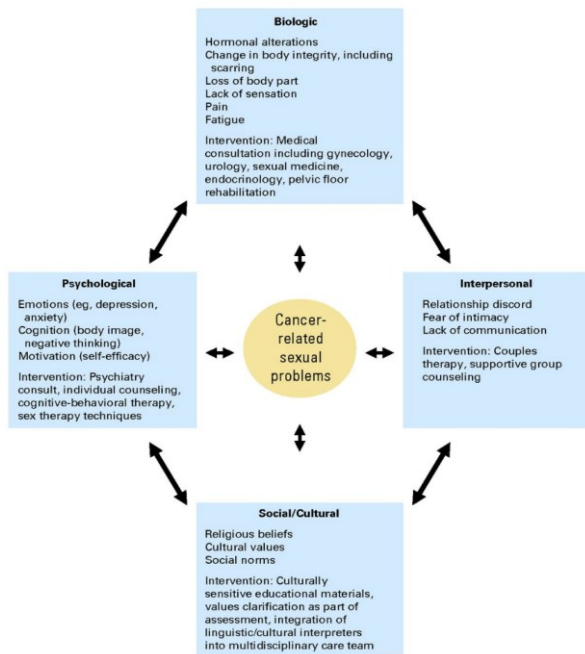


Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Sexual Health

- 52% to 95% of patients with LC reported cancer treatment affected their sex life
- 27.9% asked about it (♀ are asked less frequently than ♂- 22% vs 53%-)

The SHAWL study



| Patient Characteristics (n=249) | n (%) |
|---|--------------------|
| Age (median) | 59.6 years (29-84) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 219 (88%) |
| Asian | 12 (4.8%) |
| Black/African American | 4 (1.6%) |
| Multi-racial | 5 (2%) |
| Other | 9 (3.6%) |
| Hispanic Ethnicity | 6 (2.5%) |
| Lung Cancer Characteristics (n=249) | |
| NSCLC Adenocarcinoma | 202 (81%) |
| NSCLC Squamous Cell | 12 (5%) |
| SCLC | 5 (2%) |
| Other | 30 (12%) |
| Stage I-III | 60 (24%) |
| Stage IV | 160 (64%) |
| Stage participant unsure/unknown | 27 (11%) |
| Lung Cancer Treatment (n=240) | |
| Targeted therapy | 107 (45%) |
| Immunotherapy alone | 21 (9%) |
| Chemotherapy + Immunotherapy | 6 (2.5%) |
| Other treatments | 34 (14%) |
| Receiving no treatment | 81 (34%) |
| Sexual Function Before Lung Cancer Diagnosis (n=239) | |
| No sexual health issues prior to diagnosis | 117 (49%) |
| Decreased sexual desire/interest | 36 (15%) |
| Vaginal dryness | 82 (34%) |
| Vaginal pain/discomfort with sexual activity | 31 (13%) |

Reasons Why Oncology Providers Do Not Feel Comfortable Discussing Sexuality

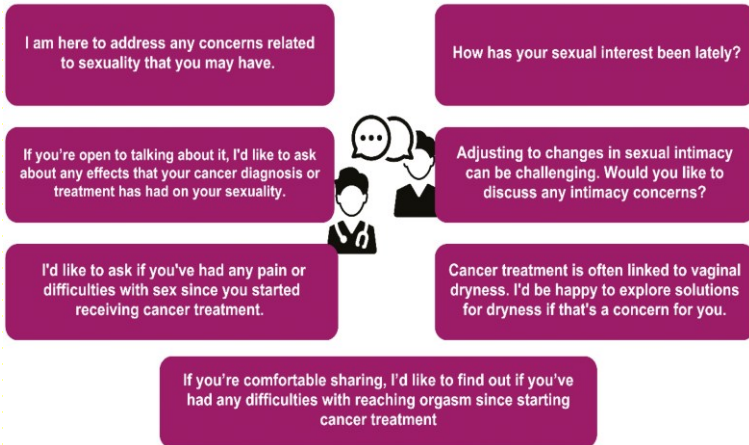


Duma N et al. J Thor Oncol 2022
 Carter J et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018
 Florez N et al. Cancer 2024

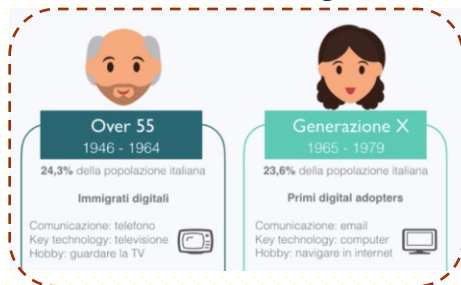
Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Between Guidelines and Emerging strategies

TOP 7 WAYS FOR ONCOLOGISTS TO DISCUSS SEXUALITY NON-JUDGMENTALLY



Mentor Oncologist



Young Patient



Social media to facilitate patient-centered communication in AYA

Social media • Twitter



- @SGMCancerCARE
- @cancersexnet
- @drteplinsky
- @oriordanliz
- @LailaAgrawalMD
- @NarjustFlorez



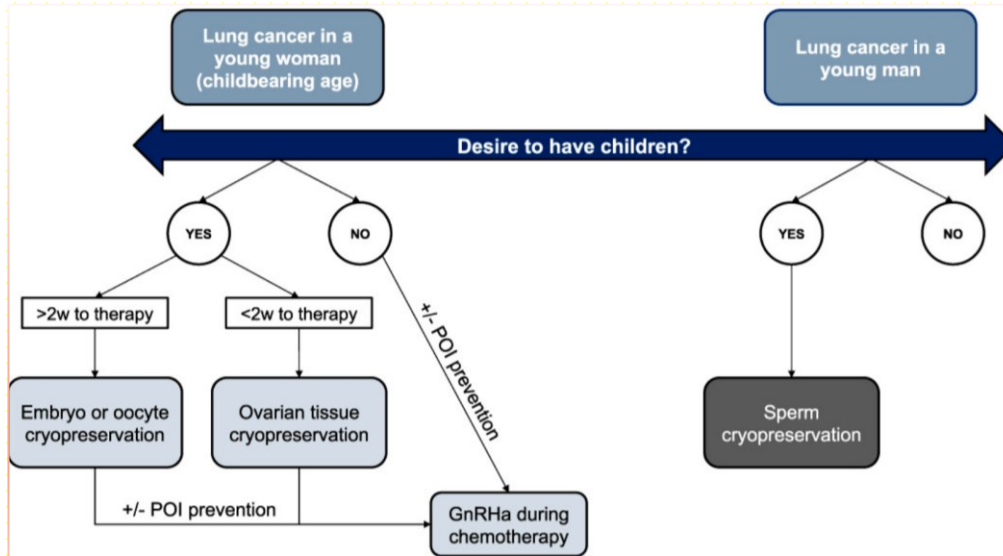
• Instagram

- @oriordanliz
- @drteplinsky
- @drlailaagrawal
- @kellycasperson
- @drmennobgyn
- @lgbtcancernetwork
- @menopause_and_cancer

Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Fertility

Comprehensive oncofertility counseling
Discuss the risk of treatment-induced gonadotoxicity

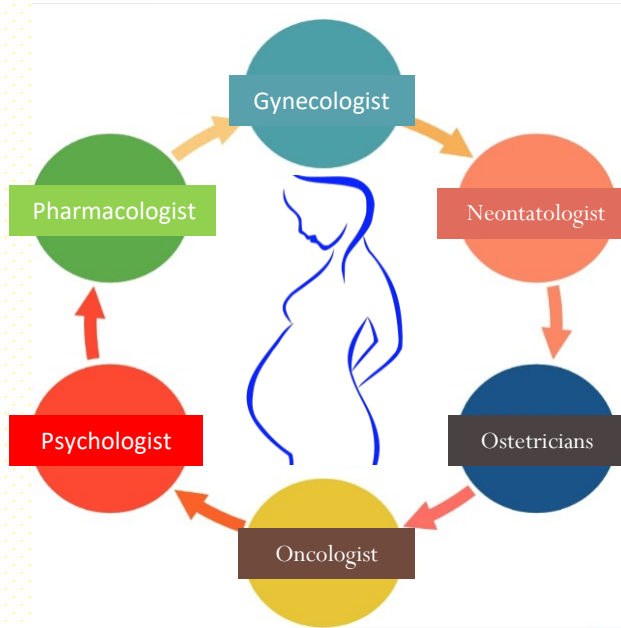


Treatments in LC and Use Throughout Pregnancy

| | First Trimester | Second Trimester | Third Trimester |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Surgery | Feasible | | |
| | • General anesthesia should be avoided ¹⁰⁰ | | |
| Radiotherapy | May be considered | Contraindicated | |
| | • For treatment of lung cancer, risk of serious harm to the fetus, particularly above a threshold dose of 0.1–0.2 Gy; nevertheless, with proper abdominal shielding, this dose is difficult to reach ¹⁰¹ • Palliative radiotherapy (e.g., brain with shielding) may be feasible throughout pregnancy ¹⁰² | | |
| Chemotherapy | Contraindicated | Allowed | |
| | • Carboplatin is preferred to cisplatin, since it is associated with less fetal adverse events ^{103,104} • Combining carboplatin with a vinca-alkaloid (vinorelbine) or a taxane is considered safe, especially if administered once per week, with proactive pregnancy monitoring ¹⁰⁵ • Gemcitabine and pemetrexed have teratogenic effect, their use is discouraged ¹⁰⁶ | | |
| Immune Checkpoint Blockers | Contraindicated | | |
| | • Animal models with anti-PD-1 therapy indicate increased risks of fetal growth restriction, premature delivery, and pregnancy loss ¹⁰⁷ • Dose-related increased risk of stillbirth, premature delivery and infant mortality was observed in monkeys with anti-CTLA-4 ¹⁰⁸ | | |
| TKIs | Contraindicated | | |
| | • Ceritinib, crizotinib, entrectinib are potentially teratogenic based on in vitro/ in vivo studies ¹⁰⁹ • In animal pregnancies, post-implantation or early embryo loss was reported with many ALK, ROS1, EGFR TKI; reduced fetal weight was observed with alectinib, crizotinib, entrectinib, lorlatinib, afatinib, dacomitinib, gefitinib, mobociciclib; abnormal ossification was reported with afatinib, alectinib, brigatinib, ceritinib and entrectinib, and congenital anomalies with brigatinib and lorlatinib ¹¹⁰ | | |
| Monoclonal Antibodies | Contraindicated | | |
| | • Potential on-target effect ¹¹¹ | | |

Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Fertility: between guidelines and real world



- 31 yo woman, diagnosed with stage IV *ALK+* NSCLC in april 2018, started on *ALK* TKI
- Spontaneous conception on week 12 after TKI start

Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Physical Activity: between guidelines and real world



- 36 yo man, diagnosed with stage IV *EGFR* + NSCLC in jul 2023, started on *EGFR* TKI



Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Physical Activity : Do we recommend the “pill” of PA in our practice?



EXERCISE FOR PEOPLE WITH LUNG CANCER

- 28-62% of oncologists start a discussion on physical activity
- 50-70% of patients with LC are sarcopenic at diagnosis

LUNG CANCER PREVALENCE AND EFFECTS



Second most common cancer globally

Common side effects: fatigue, shortness of breath, cough

Reduced exercise capacity, muscle strength and physical activity

Poor health-related quality of life

EXERCISE EFFECTS



Aerobic, resistance and breathing exercises:

Reduce post-operative complications (e.g., pneumonia) and hospital stays

Improve fitness, muscle strength and physical function

Reduce symptom severity and improve health-related quality of life

EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION



Individualise and set achievable, patient-centred goals

Include behaviour change techniques e.g., set goals, identify barriers

Guidelines exist to support safety in presence of bone metastases

FUTURE DIRECTIONS



Head-to-head comparisons of different exercise types

Improve knowledge of exercise mechanisms, esp. during treatment

Economic evaluations to support cost-effectiveness

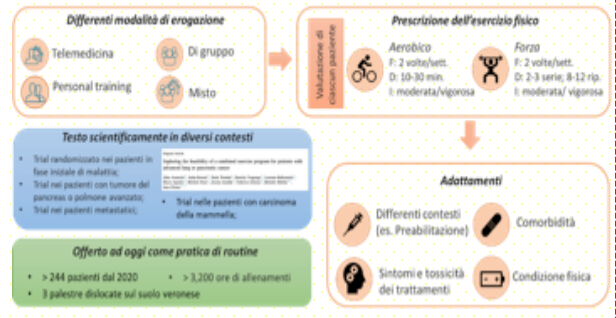
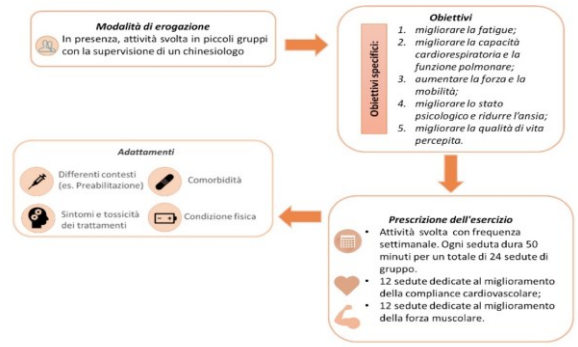
Increase access to cancer exercise professional support

- ↑ tolerance and adherence to tx
- ↑ functional capacity and independence
- ↑ maintenance of muscle mass
- ↓ reduces anxiety and depression
- ↓ cancer-related fatigue symptoms

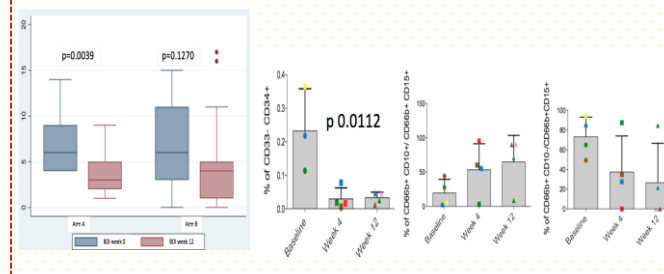
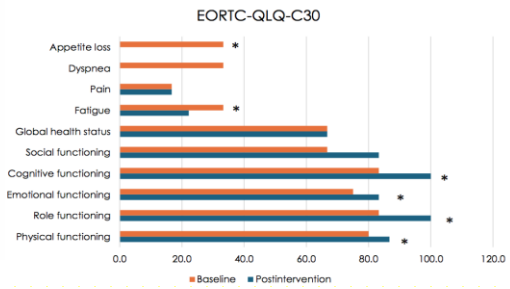
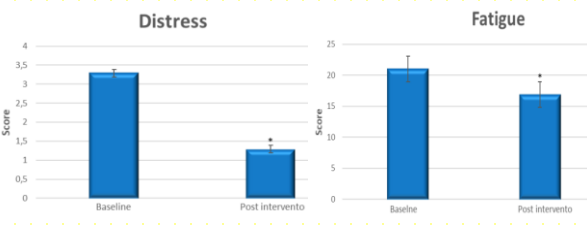
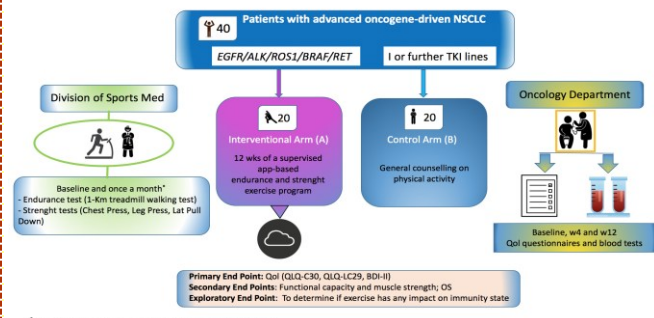
- Individualised, supervised, developed with healthcare providers (MDT)
- Progressive : dosage/intensity/resistance gradually increased

Perspective of Young Patients with Lung Cancer

Physical Activity : Italian Scenario



EXcellenT trial



Vallone S et al. MA07.09 Journal of Thoracic Oncology 2023
 Avancini A et al. Oncologist 2024
 Bennati C et al. Clin Lung Cancer 2024; #ePOSTER G14 AIOM 2024

Nuove diagnosi di tumore

- Stimati 369.000 nuovi casi
 - 192.000 negli uomini
 - 177.000 nelle donne
- 2.400 casi in meno tra gli uomini rispetto al 2015
- 7.100 casi in più tra le donne rispetto al 2015
- 6-7 nuovi casi ogni 1.000 uomini
- 5 nuovi casi ogni 1.000 donne
- Ogni giorno 1.000 nuove diagnosi in Italia
- 30 nuove diagnosi al giorno sotto i 40 anni di età

I NUMERI
DEL CANCRO
IN ITALIA
2021



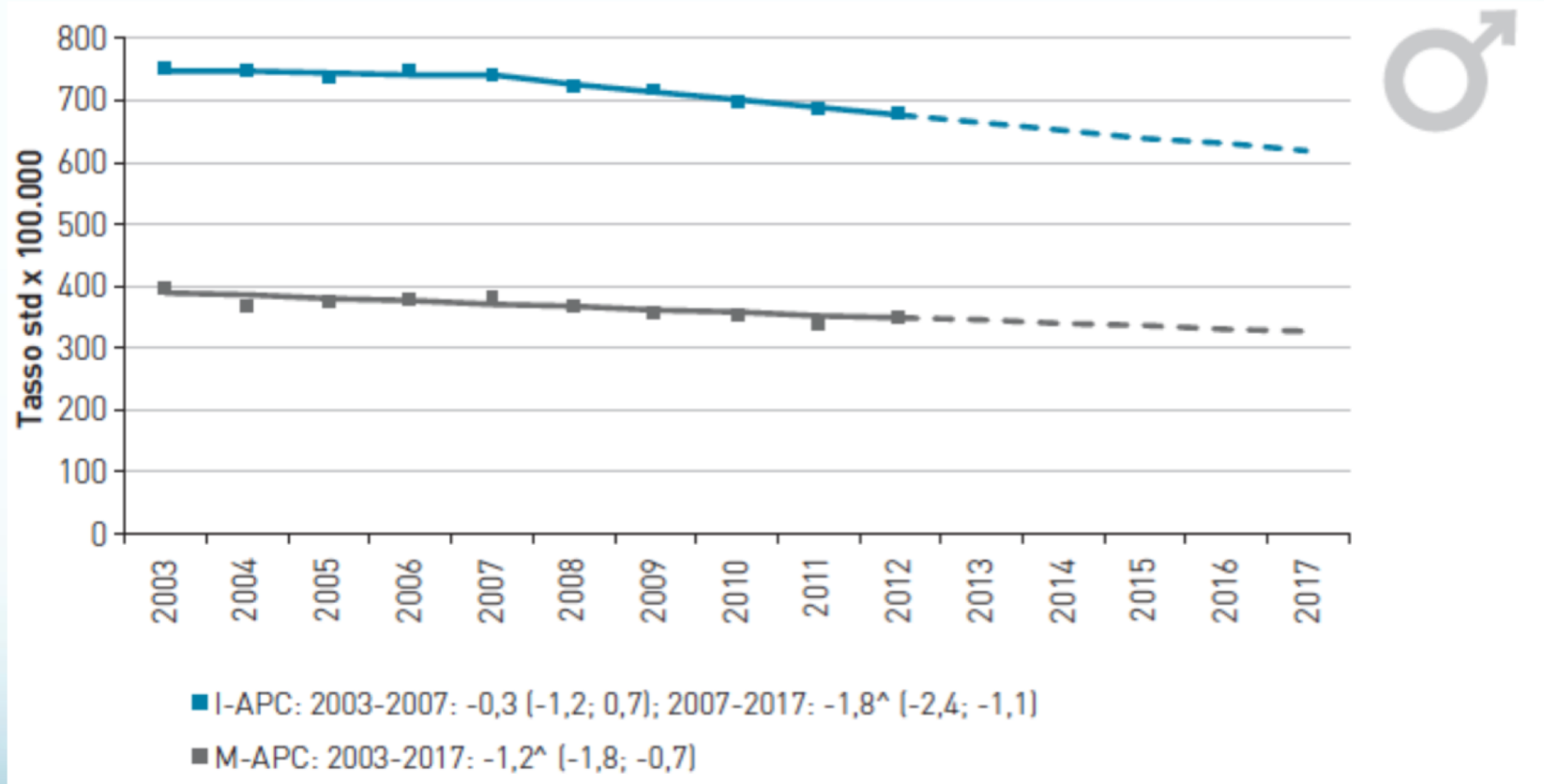
Andamento delle nuove diagnosi per sede

| Andamento | Maschi | Femmine |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Riduzione | Vie aereo-digestive superiori | Vie aereo-digestive superiori |
| | Stomaco | Stomaco |
| | Colon-retto | Retto |
| | Fegato | Fegato |
| | Polmone | Vie Biliari |
| | Prostata | Corpo utero |
| | Vescica | Ovaio |
| | | Tiroide |
| Aumento | Pancreas | Pancreas |
| | Melanoma | Melanoma |
| | Mesotelioma | Polmone |
| | Testicolo | Mammella |
| | Tiroide | |

Andamento dei decessi per sede

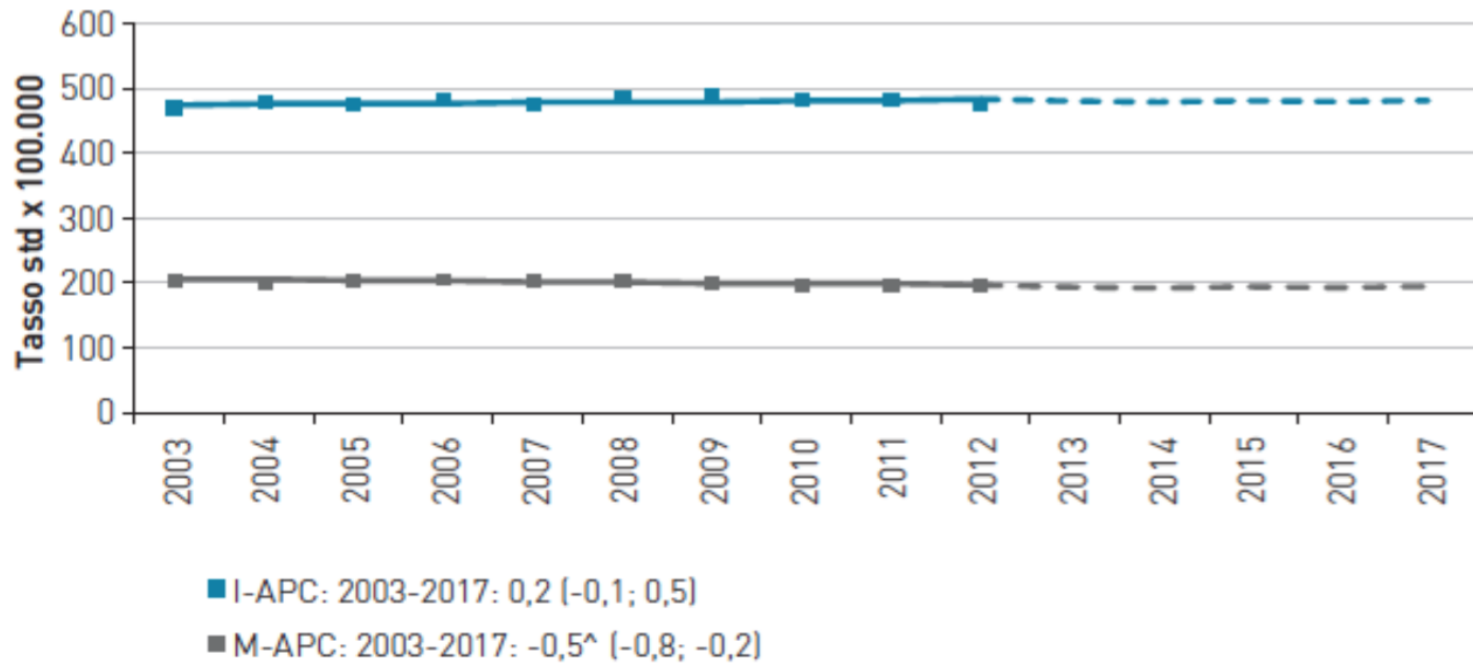
| Andamento | Maschi | Femmine |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Riduzione | Stomaco | Stomaco |
| | Colon-retto | Colon-retto |
| | Fegato | Fegato |
| | Polmone | Vie Biliari |
| | Prostata | Mammella |
| | Vescica | Utero |
| Aumento | Pancreas | Polmone |
| | | Pancreas |

Andamento dell'incidenza e della mortalità per tutti i tumori negli uomini



- **Riduzione dell'incidenza del complesso dei tumori -1.8% per anno (correlata a riduzione di polmone e prostata)**
- **Riduzione della mortalità -1.2% per anno (colon-retto -1%/-1,8% per anno)**

Andamento dell'incidenza e della mortalità per tutti i tumori nelle donne



- **Stabile l'incidenza del complesso dei tumori (adenocarcinoma del polmone +8,4% per anno)**
- **Riduzione della mortalità -0.5% per anno (colon-retto -1.0%/1.8%, mammella -2.2%, utero -0,2%)**

Italiani che vivono nel 2017 dopo una diagnosi di tumore

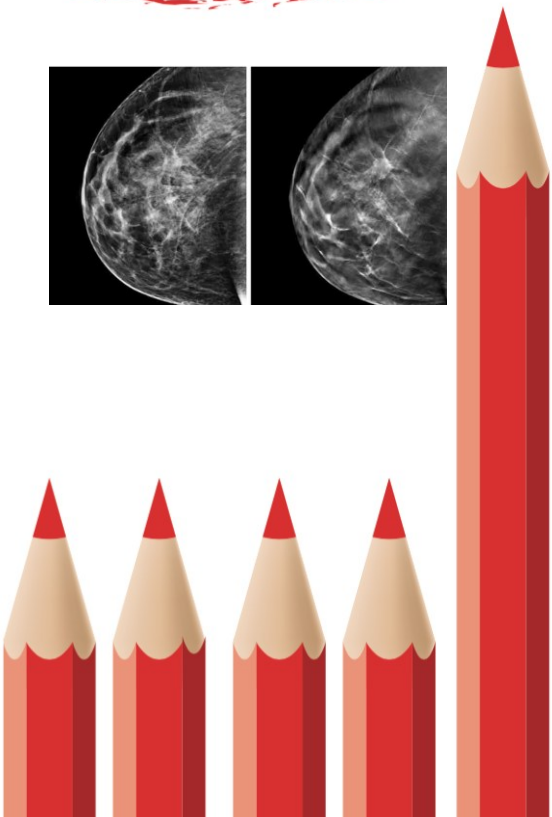
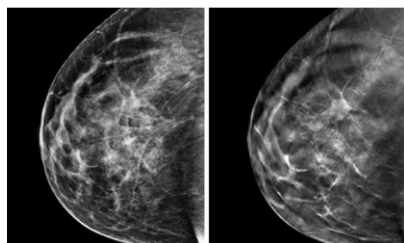
- Nel 2017: 3.304.648 pari al 5,4% della popolazione italiana
 - Maschi 1.517.648 (46%)
 - Femmine 1.786.935 (54%)
 - Incremento del 27% in 7 anni
- Nel 2016: 3.037.127 pari al 4,9% della popolazione italiana
- Nel 2010: 2.587.347 pari al 4.4% della popolazione italiana

Fattori che impattano sull'andamento dell'incidenza e della mortalità

- Prevenzione primaria in particolare per i tumori fumo-correlati e per gli stili di vita
- Programmi di screening (mammella, cervice uterina, colon-retto)
- Miglioramenti diagnostici
- Miglioramento dei programmi terapeutici
 - Nuovi farmaci (chemioterapia, ormonoterapia, terapie biologiche, terapie target, immunoterapia)
 - Terapia chirurgica
 - Radioterapia

I NUMERI DEGLI SCREENING

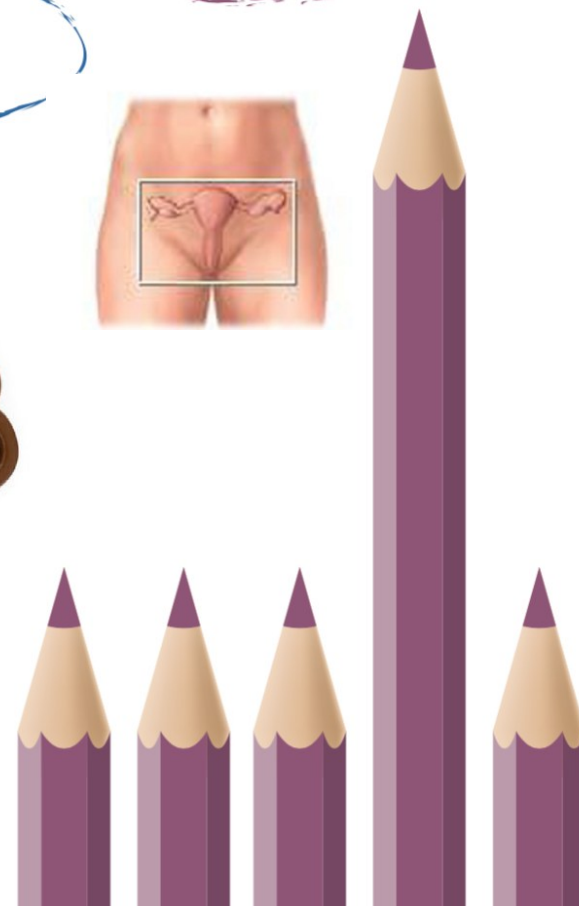
mammografico



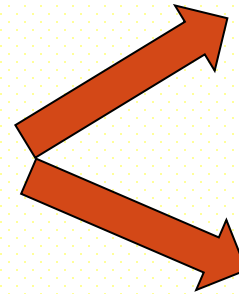
colorettale



cervicale



STILE DI VITA



ALCOHOL CAN CAUSE 7 TYPES OF CANCER

Drinking less alcohol could **prevent 12,800 cancer cases** per year in the UK.

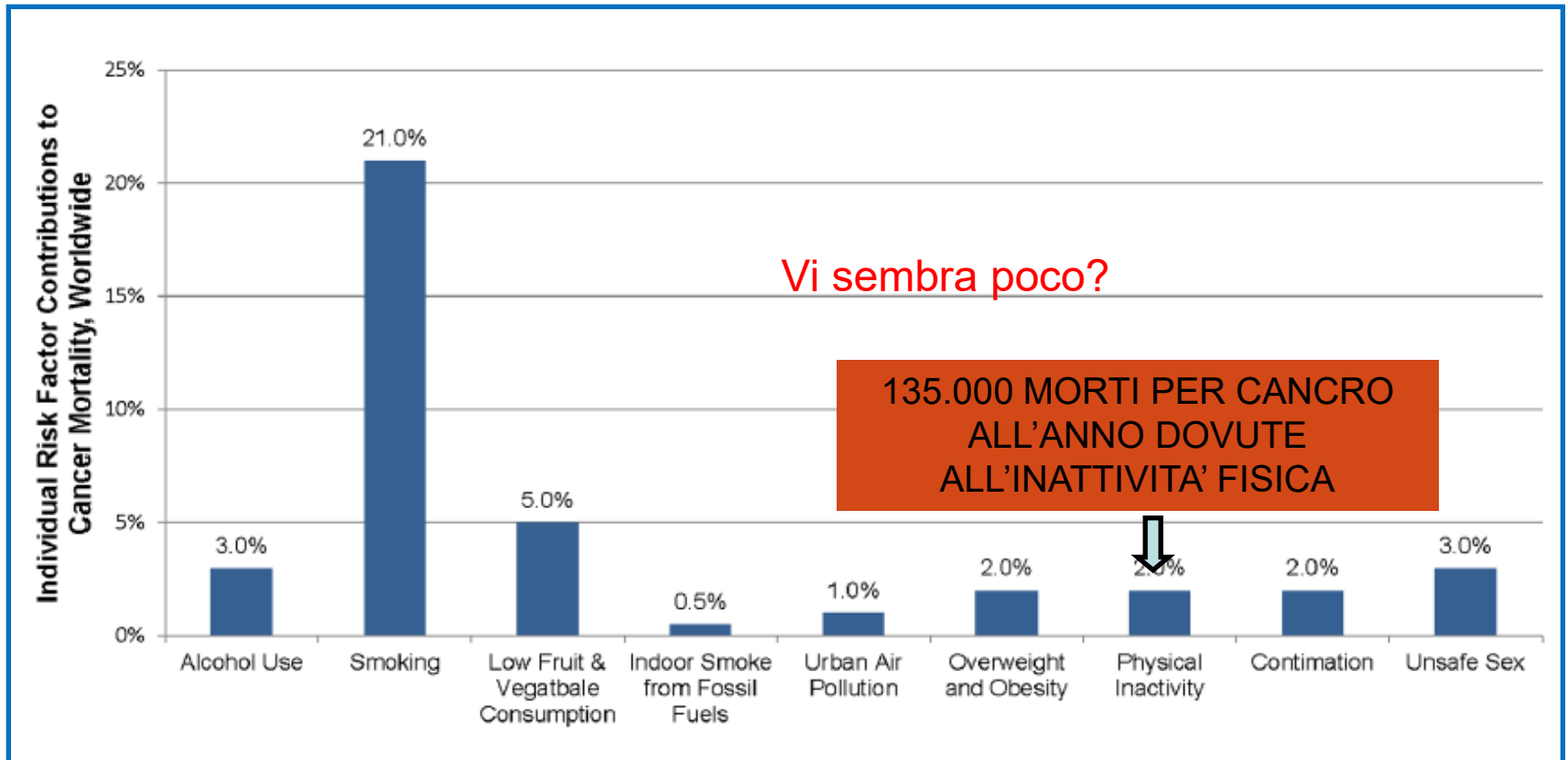
4 WAYS ALCOHOL CAUSES CANCER

- Damages cells
- Increases damage from tobacco
- Affects hormones linked to breast cancer
- Breaks down into cancer-causing chemicals

Larger circles indicate cancers with more cases linked to alcohol in the UK.

Let's beat cancer sooner
cruk.org

Fattori di rischio che contribuiscono alla mortalità per cancro nel mondo



Weiderpass E. J Prev Med Public Health. 2010

Numeri del cancro in Italia 2021

| Fattore di rischio | Uomini | Donne |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Fumo | 33.569 | 9.922 |
| Consumo elevato di bevande alcoliche | 8.031 | 4.811 |
| Fattori nutrizionali | 6.328 | 4.323 |
| Eccesso ponderale | 3.808 | 3.173 |
| Inattività fisica | 392 | 606 |
| Combinato* | 44.083 | 20.385 |

TABELLA 4. Numero di morti evitabili per tumori attribuibili a stili di vita individuali in Italia

[Fonte: Carreras G et al, Epi Prev 2019]

The media factor

37% delle cause di inizio del fumo



Peer pressure = Pressione sociale



I ragazzi che hanno almeno due amici che fumano, hanno una probabilità 6 volte maggiore di diventare fumatori.

Parents that smoke cigarettes

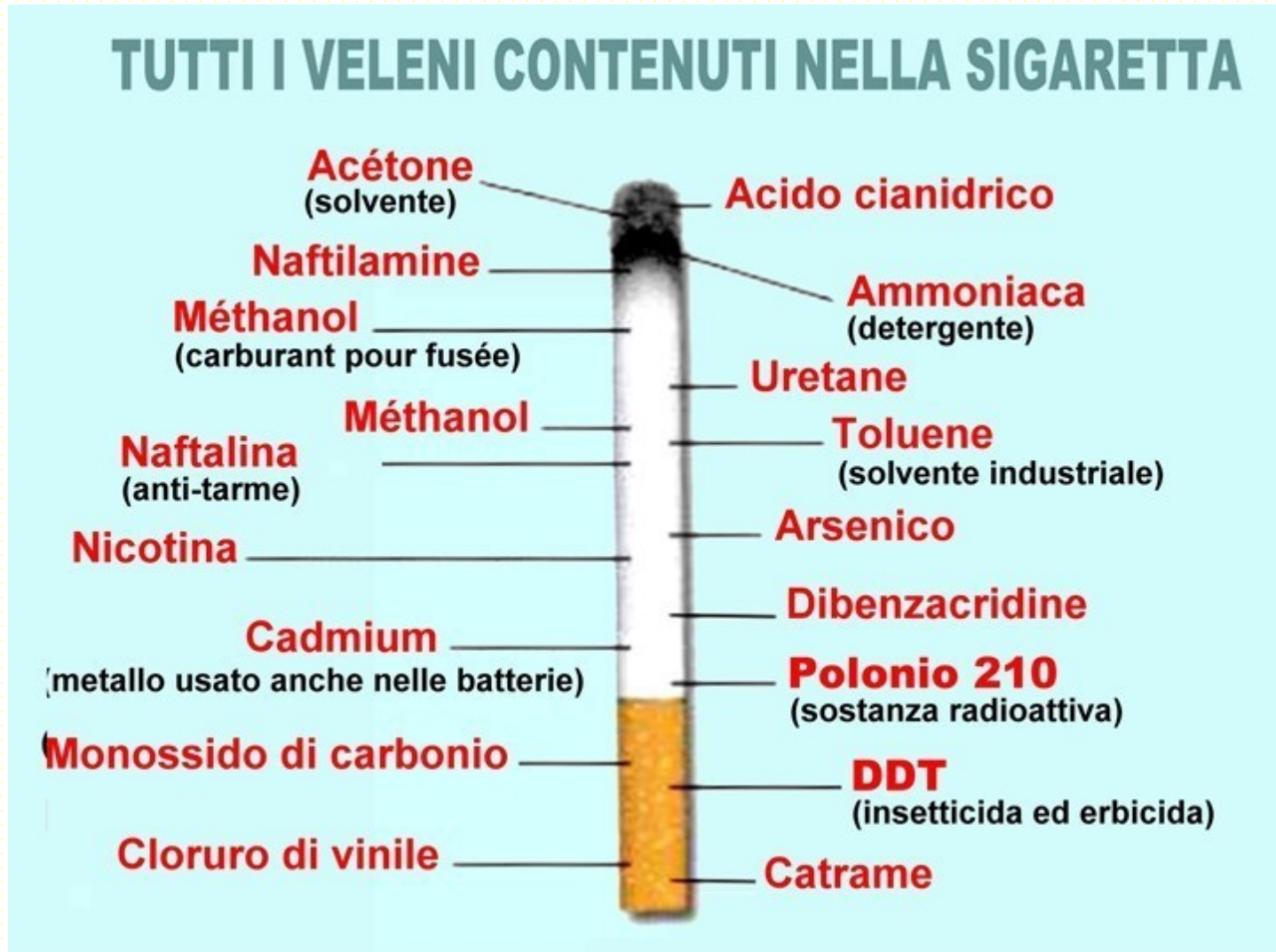


Genetic Factors



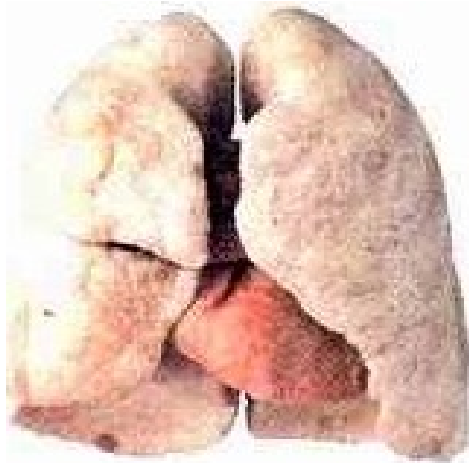
Il corpo di un giovane adulto processa (introduce e metabolizza) la nicotina più velocemente delle persone più adulte, quindi ha bisogno di una dose maggiore per ottenere lo stesso livello di benessere!!!!

4000 sostanze chimiche



400 sostanze tossiche/almeno 80 cancerogene

Il catrame contiene idrocarburi policiclici aromatici che sono cancerogeni, composti radioattivi, nichel, cadmio



non fumatore



fumatore medio



fumatore ostinato



Il MONOSSIDO di CARBONIO: Impedisce all'ossigeno di legarsi all'emoglobina

Meno Ossigeno alla cute



Meno Ossigeno al cuore



Meno Ossigeno al cervello



Il MONOSSIDO di CARBONIO: Impedisce all'ossigeno di legarsi all'emoglobina

FUMARE CAUSA
IMPOTENZA



La NICOTINA

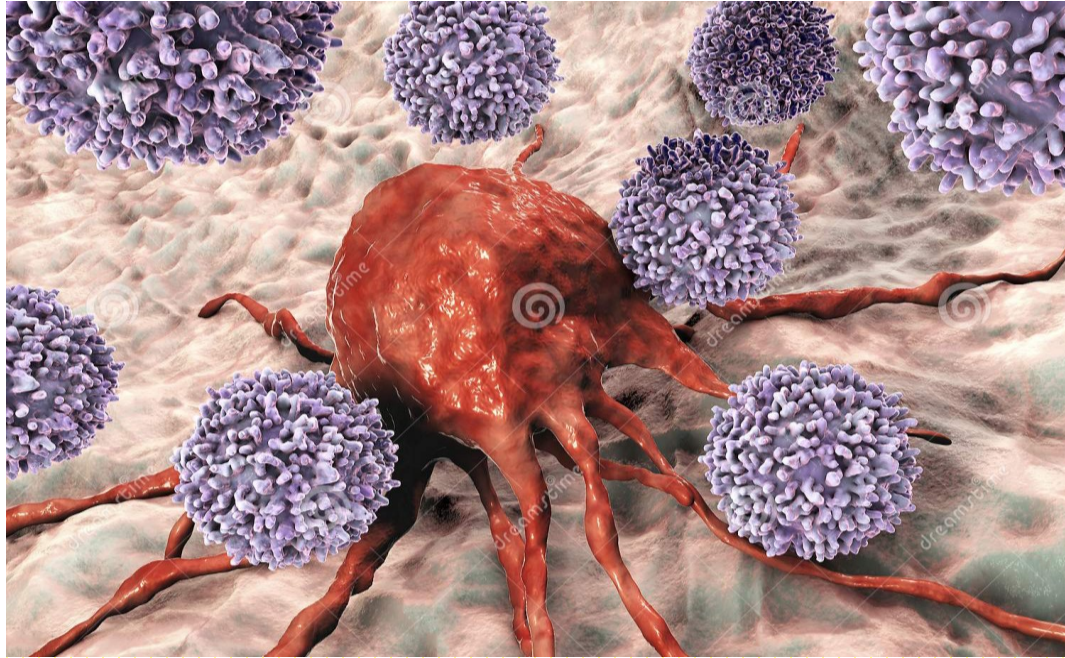
SOSTANZA PSICOATTIVA=DROGA

Dal fumo della sigaretta, la nicotina passa nei polmoni e nell'arco di 7–10 secondi arriva nel SANGUE e nel CERVELLO

I sintomi da astinenza COMPAIONO già dopo aver fumato 100 sigarette. La nicotina rende dunque dipendenti in modo MOLTO VELOCE!!!

Qual è il numero massimo di sigarette che si possono fumare senza rischi?

Ogni 15 sigarette fumate si verifica almeno una mutazione!



Ogni nuovo pacchetto di sigarette che apriamo



QUIZ

Se un pacchetto di sigarette costa in media 5,00 euro, quanto spende un ragazzo che fuma 1 pacchetto al giorno per 4 anni?



- A. 1000 EURO
- B. 3400 EURO
- C. 5000 EURO
- D. 7300 EURO

5 euro x 365 giorni x 4 anni=...



6000 euro



7000 euro



5000 euro

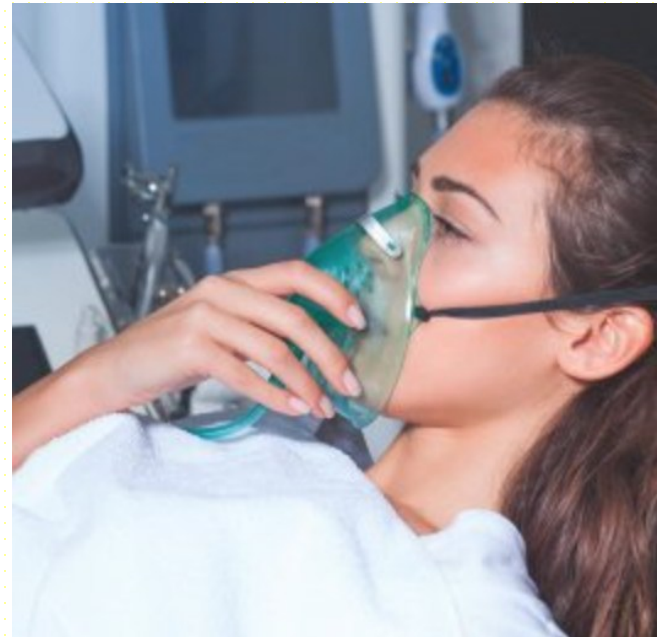
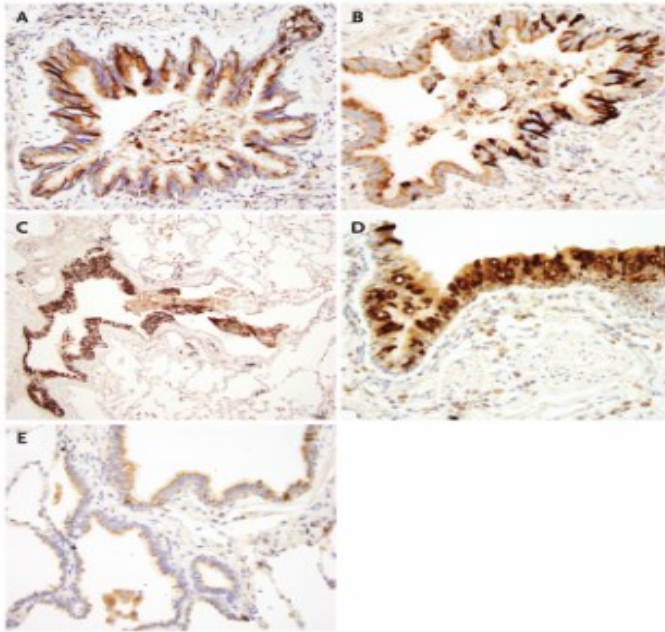


6000 euro



5500 euro

L'uso di E-cigarette induce fibrosi delle piccole vie aeree e bronchioliti costrittive (danno cronico)



Tutti e 4 pazienti hanno avuto una regressione parziale del danno dopo aver cessato, entro 1-4 anni!

SENZA SIGARETTA

Se si smette di fumare:

Dopo 2-3 giorni

Migliora la frequenza cardiaca - il cuore batte più lentamente - diminuisce il senso di affaticamento

Dopo 1 mese

*Si riacquista un 30% di capacità polmonare
Benefici per l'alito, la pelle e l'odore*

Dopo 1 anno

Si dimezza il rischio di infarto

Dopo 10-15 anni

Un ex-fumatore ha lo stesso rischio di ammalarsi di tumore polmonare di chi non ha mai acceso una sigaretta.

- Prova a bere piccoli sorsi d'acqua
- Ricorda che il desiderio dura circa 5 minuti poi si riduce
- Distratti: piccola camminata, tieni le mani occupate (una matita, palla antistress)
- Mangia piano con calma, apprezza il cibo
- Subito dopo aver mangiato lavati i denti
- Consuma fibre e bevi di più (per evitare la stitichezza)
- Gomme da masticare senza zucchero, bastoncini di liquirizia o genziana possono aiutare
- Inizia una nuova attività, un nuovo hobby (esercizio fisico, nuoto)
- Parlane con il tuo medico

La vittoria contro il fumo richiede un approccio multi disciplinare: psicologico e medico.

Il percorso per la disassuefazione dal fumo è gratuito.

La persona viene seguita nel tempo per la prevenzione delle ricadute

| Nome ↑↓ | Indirizzo |
|---|--|
| Centro antifumo | Via Zaccagnini, 22 (FAENZA) Accesso: Su prenotazione |
| Centro antifumo | Via Vittorio Veneto, 8 (BAGNACAVALLO) Accesso: Su prenotazione |
| Centro antifumo | Via Fiume Abbandonato, 134 (RAVENNA) Accesso: Su prenotazione |
| Centro Antifumo per la prevenzione e cura del tabagismo | viale Brunelli, 552 (CESENA) Accesso: Su prenotazione |
| Centro Antifumo per la prevenzione e cura del tabagismo | via Orto del Fuoco, 10 (FORLI') Accesso: Su prenotazione |
| Centro Dipendenze Alcol - Fumo | Viale Settembrini, 2 (RIMINI) Accesso: Su prenotazione |

L'uso di E-cigarette può indurre un DANNO ACUTO : product use-associated lung injury (EVALI)

Il liquido delle sigarette elettroniche contiene almeno 7 sostanze tossiche

[nicotine, carbonyls, benzene and toluene, particles, trace metal, bacterial endotoxins, and fungal glucans, diacetyl and 2,3-pentanediol]

**LE ULTIME DUE SOSTANZE
ALTERANO LA MOTILITÀ DELLE
CIGLIA BRONCHIALI**



Christiani et al New Eng J Med, 2020

Con uno stile di vita sano è possibile prevenire circa un terzo dei tumori



Consuma regolarmente frutta e verdura



Riduci il sale



Consuma alimenti ricchi di fibra



Riduci il consumo di carne rossa e salumi



Attenzione agli zuccheri



Mantieniti normopeso



Proteggi la tua pelle



Mantieniti attivo



Non fumare



Non eccedere con l'alcol

Fonte: American Institute for Cancer Research

RELAZIONE TRA PESO CORPOREO E RISCHIO DI CANCRO



AMERICAN
INSTITUTE for
CANCER
RESEARCH™

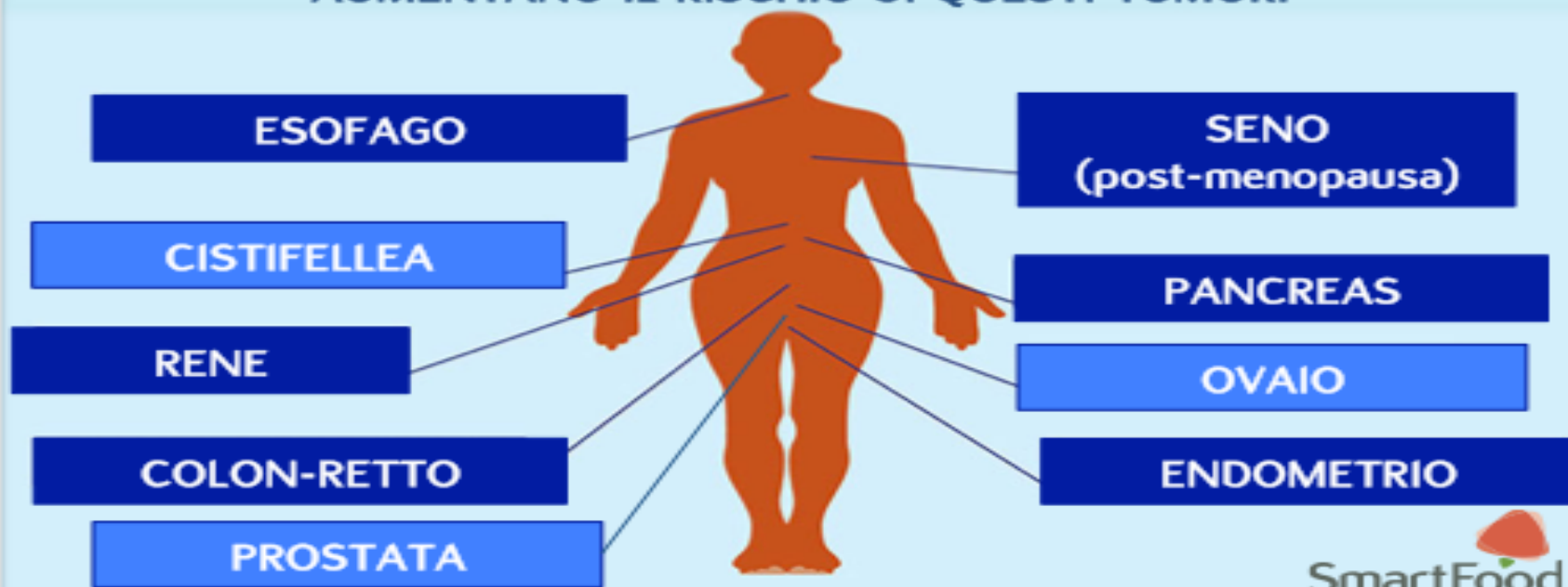


Oltre a non fumare,
MANTENERSI NORMOPESO
È IL FATTORE PIÙ IMPORTANTE
per prevenire il cancro



Sovrappeso e obesità

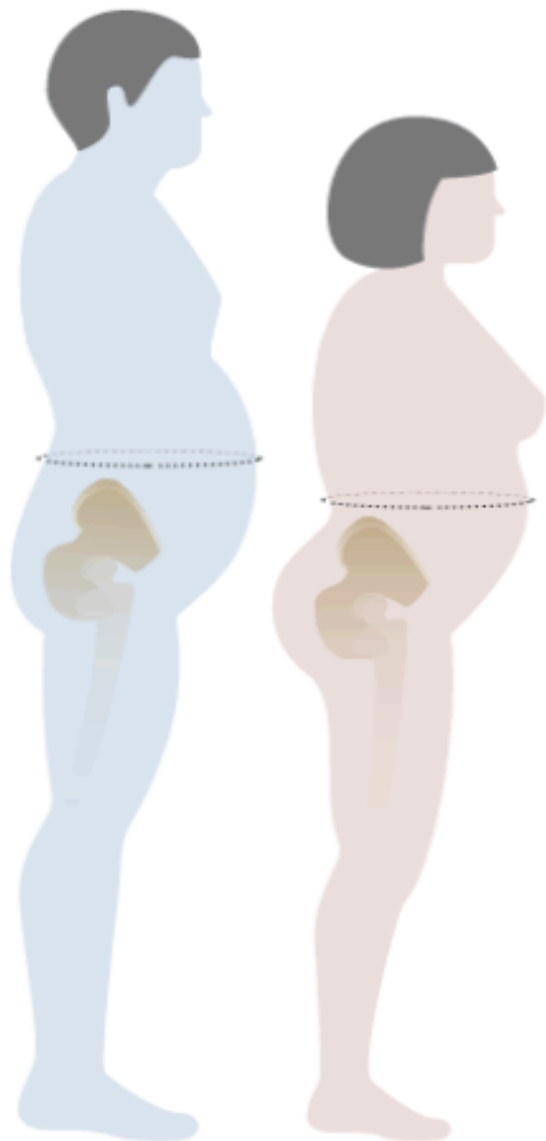
AUMENTANO IL RISCHIO DI QUESTI TUMORI



SmartFood

■ Evidenze convincenti

■ Evidenze probabili



LA DEFINIZIONE

Girovita

È la circonferenza minima tra la gabbia toracica e l'ombelico con la persona in piedi e con i muscoli addominali rilassati.

VALUTA IL TUO RISCHIO

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 80 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | MODERATO |

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 88 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | ELEVATO |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 110 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | MOLTO ELEVATO |



| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 92 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | MODERATO |

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 102 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | ELEVATO |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Se il tuo girovita è | > 120 CM |
| il tuo rischio è | MOLTO ELEVATO |



Alimenti ricchi di calorie fornite per la maggior parte da nutrienti non salutari come grassi saturi e zuccheri semplici.

Alimenti ricchi di fibra o poco calorici ma con un contenuto eccessivo di grassi, zuccheri o sale.

Alimenti ricchi di calorie ma fornite per la maggior parte da nutrienti utili, come grassi insaturi, vitamine, sali minerali.

Alimenti poveri di calorie e ricchi di acqua, fibra alimentare, vitamine, sali minerali e fitocomposti.

Fonte: World Cancer Research Fund UK



**1 LATTINA
DI TÈ FREDDO** = **FINO A 30 g
DI ZUCCHERO**
(3 cucchiaini da minestra)



**1 LATTINA
DI BEVANDA
GASSATA** = **FINO A 40 g
DI ZUCCHERO**
(4 cucchiaini da minestra)

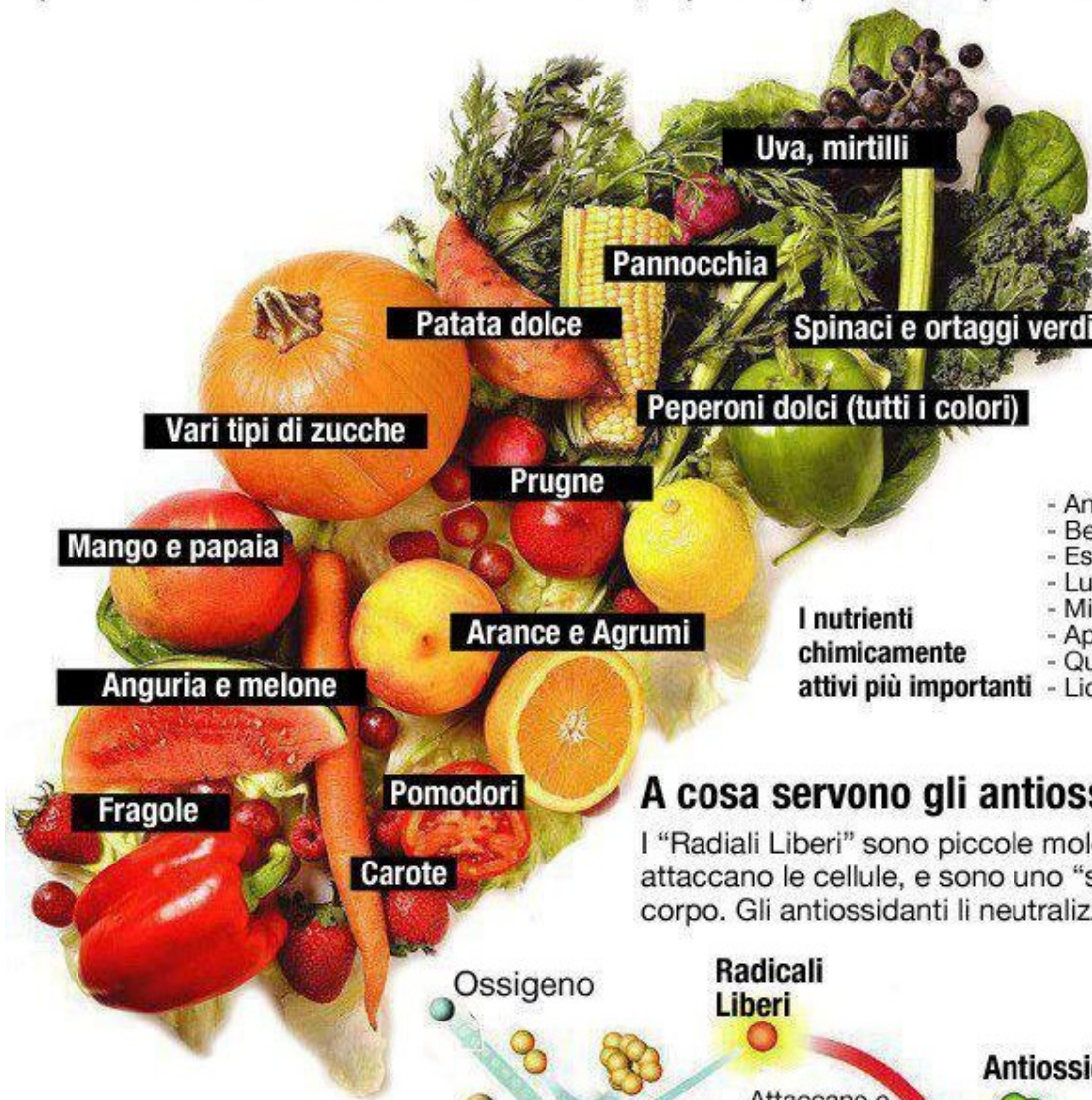
Fonte: BDA IEO



COLORI DEL BENESSERE[®]

Colori vivi per una dieta ricca

Alcuni dei nutrienti più sani e utili al corpo, sono contenuti nella frutta e verdura dai colori "vivi" (giallo, verde, rosso....). I vegetali dai colori più intensi o scuri sono, in generale, più ricchi di antiossidanti chimicamente attivi, rispetto a quelli di colori più "sbiaditi".



**I nutrienti
chimicamente
attivi più importanti**

- Antocianine
- Beta carotene
- Esperidina
- Luteolina
- Miricetina
- Apigenina
- Quercetina
- Licopene

A cosa servono gli antiossidanti?

I "Radicali Liberi" sono piccole molecole che attaccano le cellule, e sono uno "scarto" del corpo. Gli antiossidanti li neutralizzano.



Limita il consumo di alcol



1 unità alcolica al giorno



2 unità alcoliche al giorno

Una Unità Alcolica (U.A.) corrisponde a circa 12 grammi di etanolo

Una tale quantità è contenuta in:



oppure



oppure



oppure



BIRRA
bicchiere da
330 ml

VINO
bicchiere da
125 ml

APERITIVO
bicchiere da
80 ml

SUPERALCOLICO
bicchiere da
40 ml

Varia le fonti proteiche



3 volte a settimana



2 volte a settimana



> 3 volte a settimana



2 volte a settimana

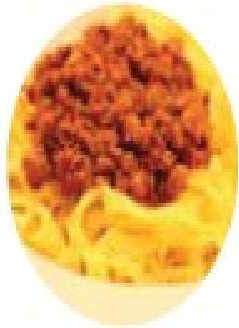


< 2 volte a settimana



2 volte a settimana

500 grammi di carne =



100 g Ragù

+



150 g Filetto di manzo

+



150 g Roast beef

+



50 g Prosciutto cotto

+

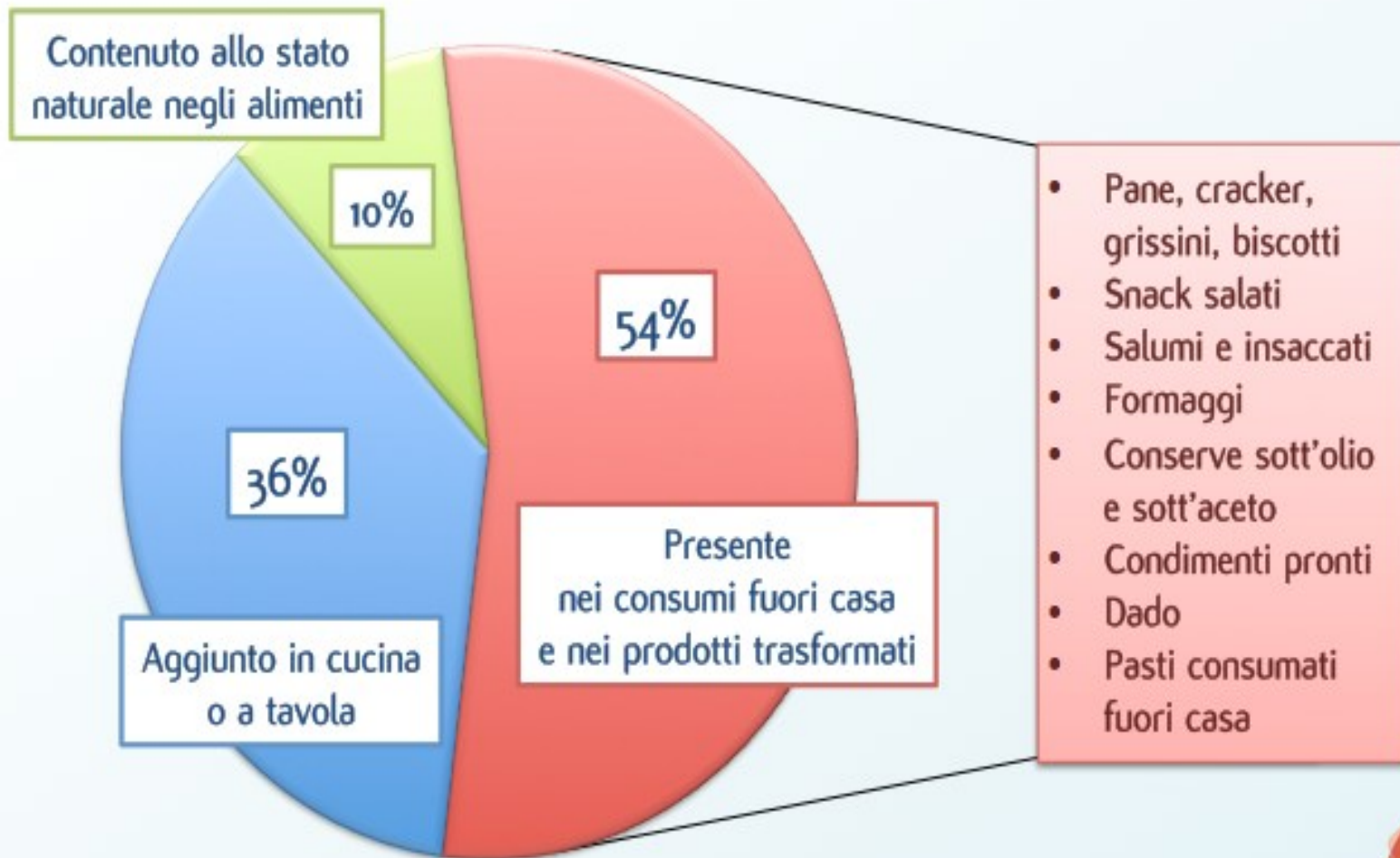


50 g Bresaola

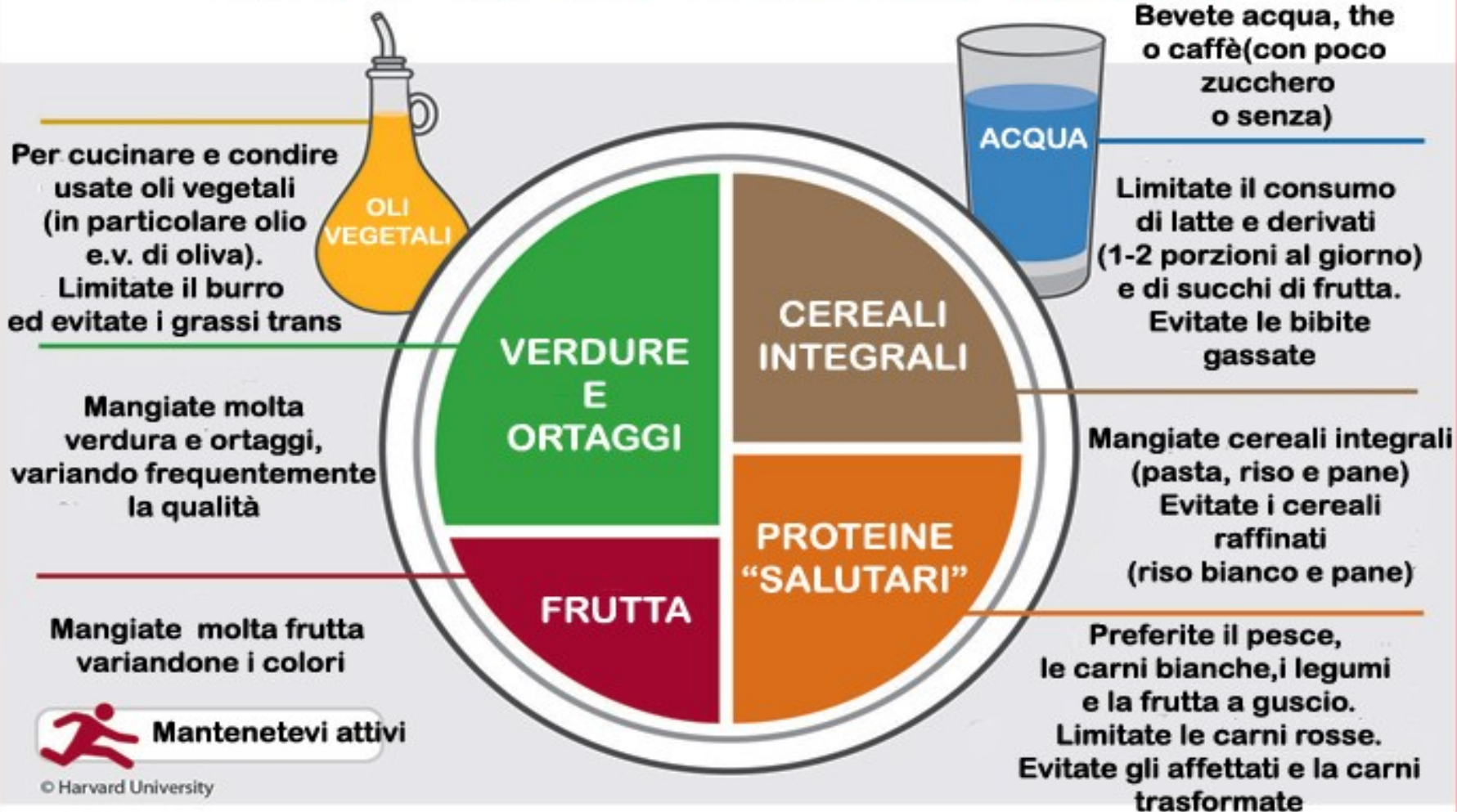
Metodi di cottura consigliati per la carne rossa
al forno, in pentola antiaderente, in pentola a pressione.

Evitare cotture alla griglia, allo spiedo, ed ogni metodo
che metta a contatto le carni con fiamme o alte temperature

Apporto di sodio nella dieta



IL PIATTO SANO



© Harvard University



Harvard School of Public Health
The Nutrition Source
www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource

Harvard Medical School
Harvard Health Publications
www.health.harvard.edu



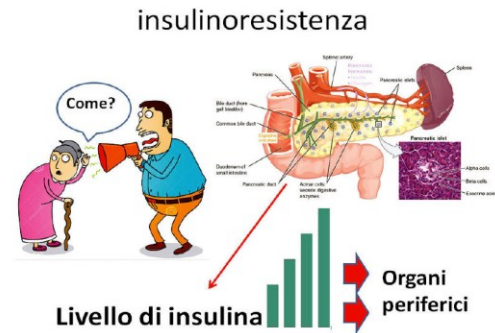
In quale modo l'attività fisica riduce il rischio di cancro?

1. RIDUCE IL LIVELLO DI ALCUNI ORMONI (ESTROGENI) CHE POSSONO CAUSARE CANCRO DEL SENO IN POSTMENOPAUSA



Friedenreich CM, et al. J Clin Oncol 2010
De Roon M, et al. Breast Cancer Res 2018

2. RIDUCE IL GRASSO VISCERALE ED IL RISCHIO DI INSULINORESISTENZA



Singh S, et al. BMC Gastroenterol 2014

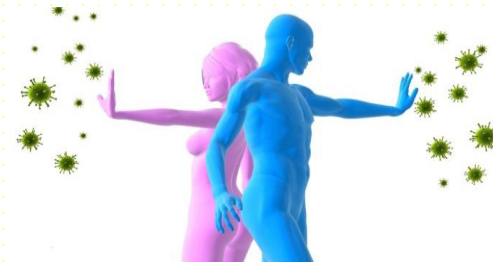
3. AGENDO COME ANTINFIAMMATORIO NATURALE



ALLE INFIAMMAZIONI

Coussens LM, Nature 2002

4. POTENZIANDO IL NOSTRO SISTEMA IMMUNITARIO



McTiernan A, et al. Nat Rev Cancer 2008

L'attività fisica è un potente antistress!



Effects of physical activity on different cancer outcomes

Side effects of cancer therapy and cancer-related symptoms

- Regular PA reduce the fatigue for up 1 year after intervention

Mental health

- PA reduces anxiety and depression

Mortality

- PA reduces mortality in colorectal, breast and prostate cancer patients

Physical fitness/muscle strength

- PA improves upper-body strength, reduces BMI and body fat

Quality of life

- PA improves QoL in breast/colorectal cancer patients, sleep quality, positive impact on happiness

Recurrence

- Combined aerobic/resistance exercise reduces metabolic syndrome incidence in cancer survivors

Quando agisce l'attività fisica nello
sviluppo del cancro ?

Con attività fisica si riduce il rischio di ammalarsi di 13 TIPI DI CANCRO

- 20%



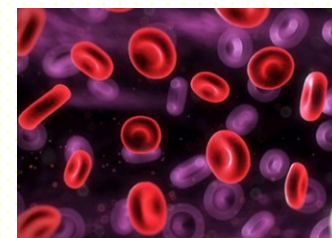
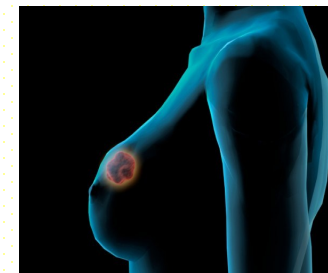
- 20%



- 20%



- 20%

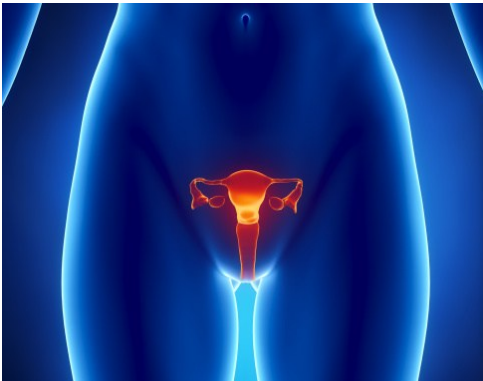


- 20%

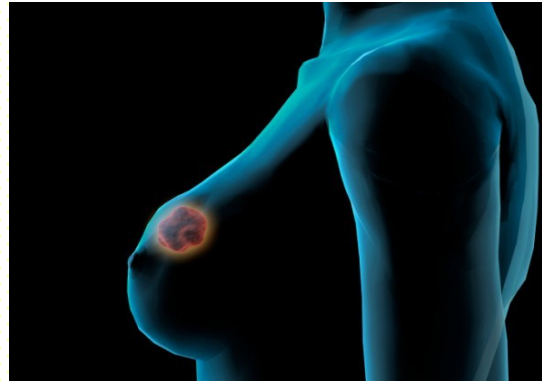
- 20%

Moore SC et al, JAMA Intern Med 2016

Con attività fisica....



- 20% incidenza
cancro cervice



- 27% decessi
cancro mammella



- 25% decessi
cancro colon

Praticare attività fisica dopo una diagnosi di cancro, migliora la sopravvivenza!

1. Camminare 3-5 ore ad un passo veloce, riduce il rischio di ricaduta di cancro della mammella e della mortalità cancro-relata fino al 40-50%



Holmes MD, et al. Jama 2005

2. L'attività fisica può ridurre il rischio di morte per carcinoma del colon fino al 31%, indipendentemente dal livello pre-diagnosi



Arem H, et al. JCO 2015

3. Riduce il rischio di morte per carcinoma della prostata per coloro che fanno un'attività vigorosa

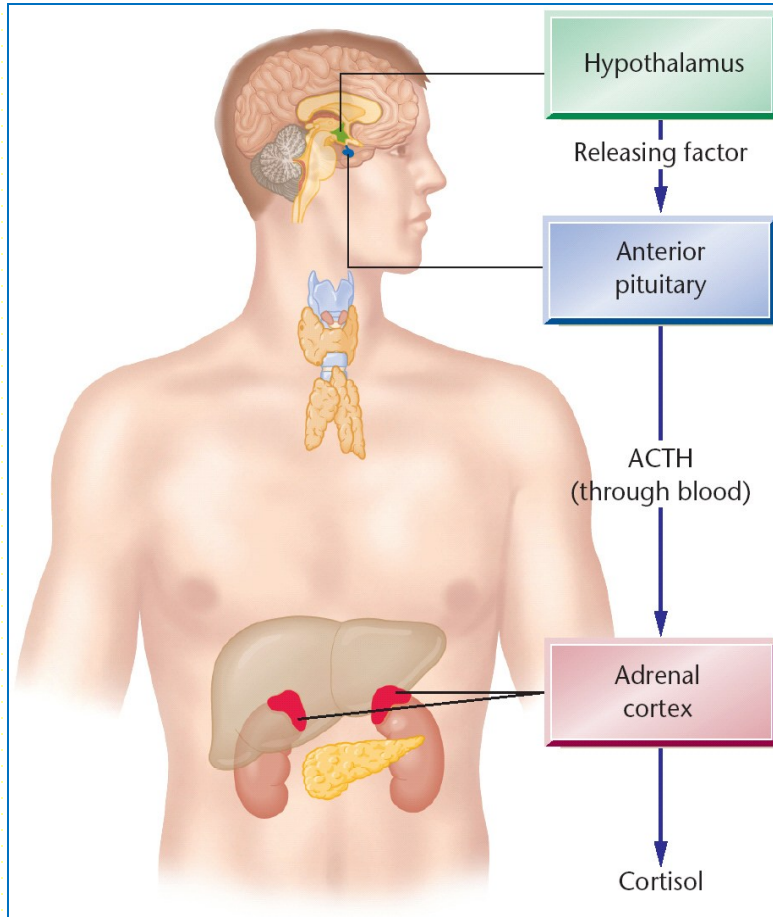


Bonn SE, et al. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2015

Lo stress ed il Sistema Immunitario



Lo stress ed il Sistema Immunitario



Aumento livelli cortisolo/adrenalina



Aumento livelli
Insulina/cortisone

❖ Riduzione dei
Linfociti T aiuto

❖ Riduzione dei
Linfociti T Killer



Placche
aterosclerotiche

❖ Rilascio di citokine
infiammatorie



Infarto
Ictus

Riduzione delle
difese
immunitarie

Physical activity influences several outcomes

Nordic Walking and Lymphedema



Bauman FT, Breast Care 2018

Significant reduction in extracellular fluid and circumference of the arm

A Good Time to Dance?

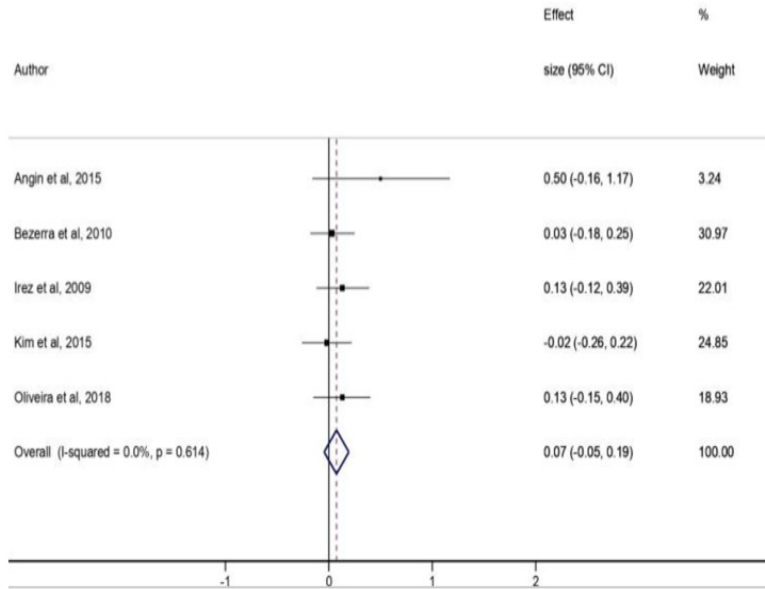
| Main Category and Subcategories | Codes | Item Count | | Percentages | | χ^2 | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|----------|------|
| | | Radiotherapy (RT) (n = 60) | Post-RT (n = 44) | RT | Post-RT | χ^2 | P |
| 1. Coping with cancer, treatment, and physical symptoms | | | | | | | |
| Total item responses | | 44 | 15 | | | 7.16 | .007 |
| 1.1 Disease and treatment coping | RT specific (time passes faster, helps recovery) | 3 | 0 | 5.00 | 0.00 | | |
| | Understand illness and treatment | 2 | 0 | 3.33 | 0.00 | | |
| | Easier to cope with cancer | 2 | 0 | 3.33 | 0.00 | | |
| | Sense of control | 1 | 0 | 1.67 | 0.00 | | |
| | Fighting spirit | 1 | 0 | 1.67 | 0.00 | | |
| | More exercise (appropriate for RT, more chances and methods/skills to exercise) | 11 | 1 | 18.33 | 2.27 | | |
| | Face family and friends | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 2.27 | | |
| 1.2 Alleviation of physical symptoms | Pain | 2 | 2 | 3.33 | 4.55 | | |
| | Fatigue | 2 | 0 | 3.33 | .00 | | |
| | Sleep | 3 | 1 | 5.00 | 2.27 | | |
| | Joints (more flexible), bones, muscles, limbs | 8 | 2 | 13.33 | 4.55 | | |
| | Physical improvements | 2 | 2 | 3.33 | 4.55 | | |
| | Physical symptoms | 1 | 1 | 1.67 | 2.27 | | |
| | Vitality | 6 | 4 | 10.00 | 9.09 | | |
| | Circulation | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 2.27 | | |
| 2. Mental well-being and internal connections | | | | | | | |
| Total item responses | | 52 | 23 | | | 4.49 | .03 |
| 2.1 Mental well-being and mood | Mental health (eg, less stressed) | 20 | 12 | 33.33 | 27.27 | | |
| | Stable mood | 1 | 0 | 1.67 | 0.00 | | |
| | Relax | 19 | 7 | 31.67 | 15.91 | | |
| | Forget worries during class | 1 | 0 | 1.67 | 0.00 | | |
| | Happy | 5 | 3 | 8.33 | 6.82 | | |

Rainbow THH, et al. Cancer Nurs 2016

Dance movement therapy helped patients to cope with treatments and improve appreciation for the self

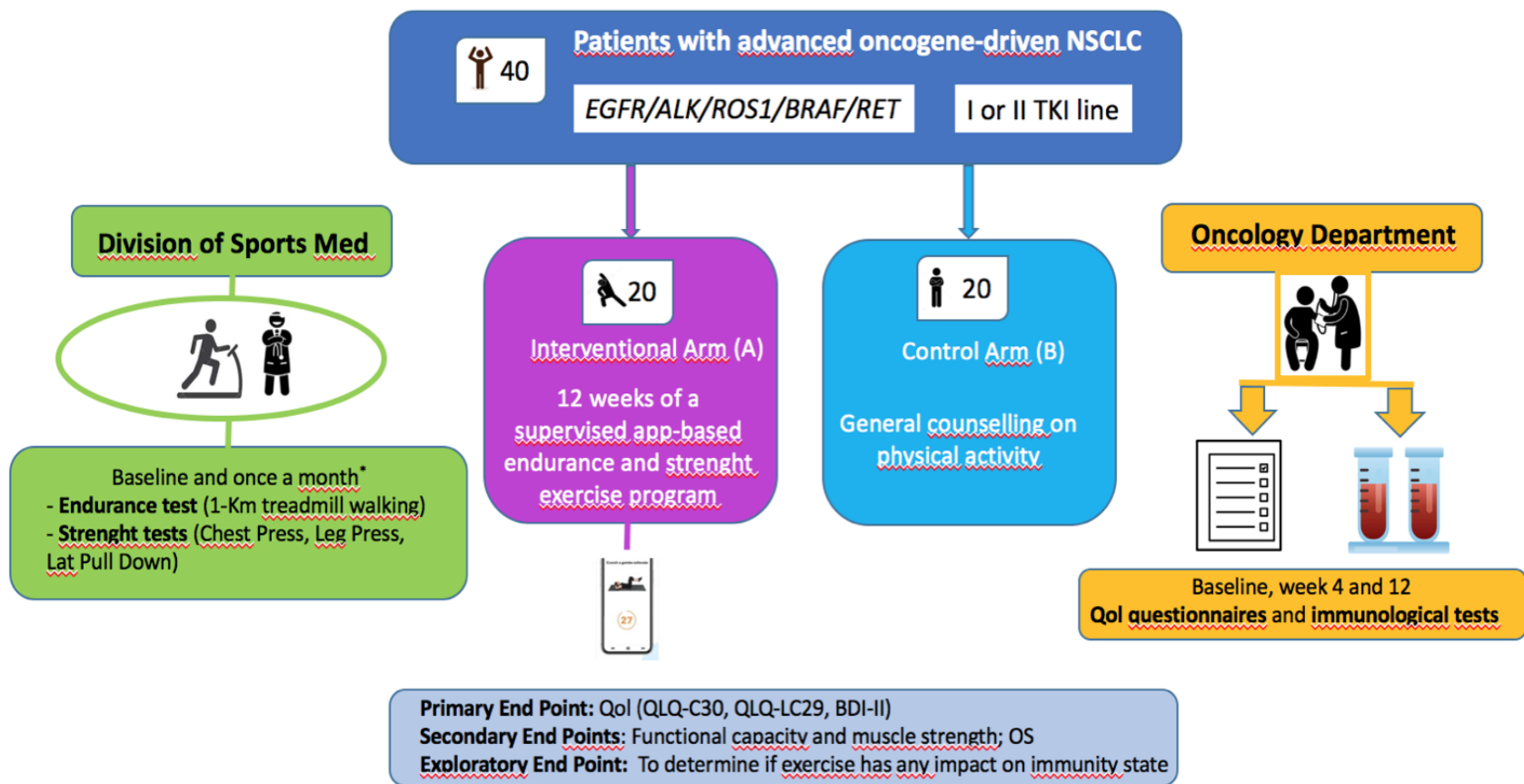
20-60 min a day, 3-5 times per week

Pilates/Yoga activity may contribute to prevent osteoporosis



2-3 times/week, at moderate intensity

EXcellent Exercise in Extended oncogene addicted Lung Cancer in Active Treatment: a randomized controlled trial



* Patients in Arm A will receive additional visits to calibrate changes in physical activity.

[ClinicalTrials.gov NCT05306652](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT05306652)



MaRAthon



Nordic Walking Crew



Chiara.bennati@auslromagna.it