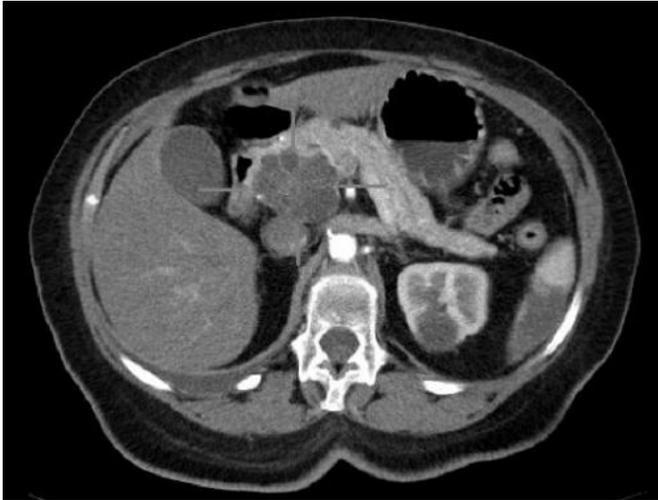


Docs should consider a patient's weight before prescribing new chemotherapy drugs

2 July 2019, by Sharon Parmet



Axial CT image with i.v. contrast. Macrocystic adenocarcinoma of the pancreatic head. Credit: public domain

A new class of cancer drugs just now entering the marketplace seems promising so far, but researchers at the University of Illinois at Chicago urge doctors to take into account a patient's weight and liver status before prescribing them once they come on the market.

The drugs are known as PI3K inhibitors, and they dramatically decrease the activation of a pathway commonly used by cancer cells to survive and multiply. But in a new mouse study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, investigators found that in mice fed a high-fat diet, these drugs might cause an increase in the number of pre-cancerous lesions in the pancreas.

"We know that inhibiting this pathway can cause cancer cells to die and lesions to shrink, but in mice engineered to develop pancreatic cancer and fed a diet where about half the calories came from fat, inhibiting the PI3K pathway led to the

development of more pancreatic lesions than the same type of mice fed a more [balanced diet](#)," said Paul Grippo, associate professor of gastroenterology and hepatology in the UIC College of Medicine and corresponding author on the paper.

Grippo and his colleagues first confirmed that the PI3K pathway is involved in the development of pre-cancerous pancreatic lesions in mice. They used mice engineered to develop pancreatic cancer. Half the mice were also engineered to lack a key signaling molecule in the PI3K pathway, effectively rendering it unable to function. In mice with a silenced PI3K pathway, 20% of the pancreas had pre-cancerous lesions. Mice with functional PI3K pathways had twice as many [precancerous lesions](#).

"This was not surprising given that we know the role of this pathway in helping promote the growth of [cancer cells](#) in other cancers," Grippo said.

The researchers then took the same mice and fed them either a normal or a high-fat diet where 50% of calories were obtained from fat. In mice on the high-fat diet, 50% of the pancreas was covered in [pre-cancerous lesions](#). "It seems like the [high-fat diet](#) not only obliterated the protective effect of knocking out the PI3K pathway, but it actually encouraged more precancerous lesions to form," Grippo said.

Grippo is concerned that doctors prescribing PI3K inhibitors may be doing more harm than good in patients with [pancreatic cancer](#) who are obese. "This new finding suggests that docs may want to take a personalized or precision medicine approach to using PI3K inhibitors and base part of their decision on the weight of their patients," Grippo said.

More information: Carolina Torres et al., "p110^Δ deficiency protects against pancreatic carcinogenesis yet predisposes to diet-induced

hepatotoxicity," *PNAS* (2019).
www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1813012116

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