

B10 Polyamine reduced diet in metastatic hormone-refractory prostate cancer (HRPC) patients

B.G. Cipolla, F. Guille, J.P. Moulinoux

*CMC Volney, 24 Bd Volney, Chu Pontchaillou, Gretac,
35700, Rennes, France*

INTRODUCTION: Polyamine (PA) deprivation is effective in prostate carcinoma models. We assessed the observance, tolerance and effects of a polyamine reduced diet (PRD) and intestinal decontamination (ID), in metastatic, HRPC patients.

METHODS: 13 volunteers (67 years) with HRPC were proposed for PRD and ID (0,75 g/day oral Neomycin every other week). PRD was obtained after HPLC assessment of PA contents in current foods and given 5 days a week. Toxicity, Performance and Pain status were assessed according to the WHO and EORTC scales. Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA), blood counts, ionograms, transaminases and erythrocyte PA (EPA) Spermidine (Spd and Spermine (Spm) (by HPLC) were regularly evaluated.

RESULTS: Mean observance is 6 months. Mean survival is 13 months. Performance status was maintained (0,9 vs 0,75), pain score was improved (1,3 vs 0,6; $p=0,04$) during the diet. 3 months after the diet, pain score was higher (1,6 vs 0,3). EPA Spd and Spm levels (13 vs 6; $p=0,03$ and 6 vs 3,8)) were significantly reduced at 3 months. No significant modification of other studied biological parameters was noted.

CONCLUSION: Reducing PA dietary intake and ID is a well observed and tolerated regimen. It reduces pain and maintains performance status and may compares to more aggressive chemotherapy regimens.