

Demographic, Health History, and Lifestyle Factors in Association with Biomarkers of Prognosis in Colorectal Tumours

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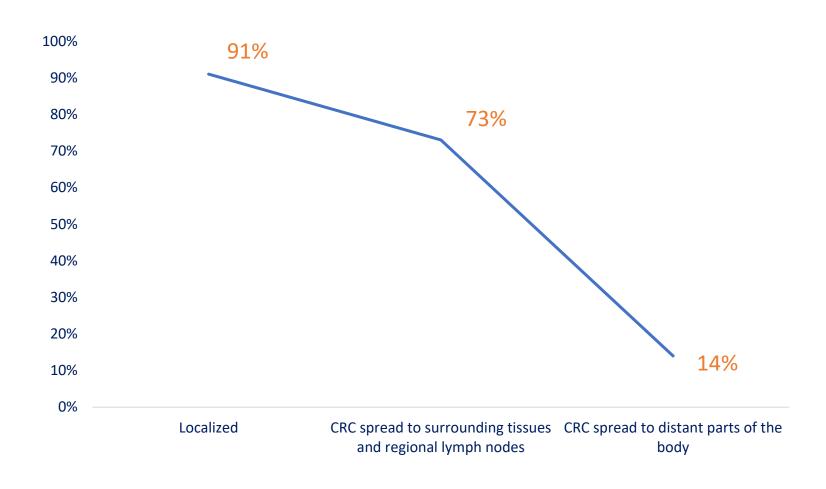
Interdisciplinary Oncology Program

UBC/BC Cancer Research Institute





Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Survival

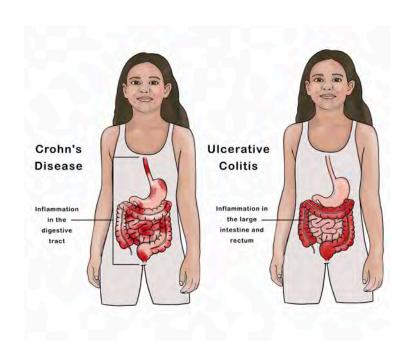


- Demographic Factors
- Health History Factors
- Lifestyle Factors

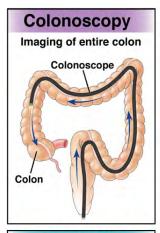
Demographic Factors

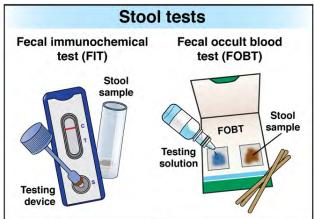
- Biological Sex
 - Mortality higher in men than women
- Age
 - Mortality higher in older than younger patients
- Race
 - African Americans have highest CRC mortality rates in the U.S.

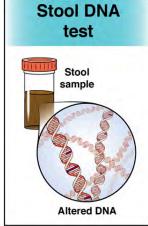
Health History Factors

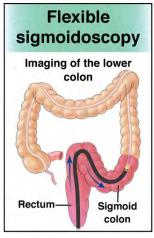


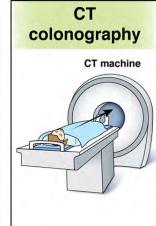
Health History Factors











Lifestyle Factors



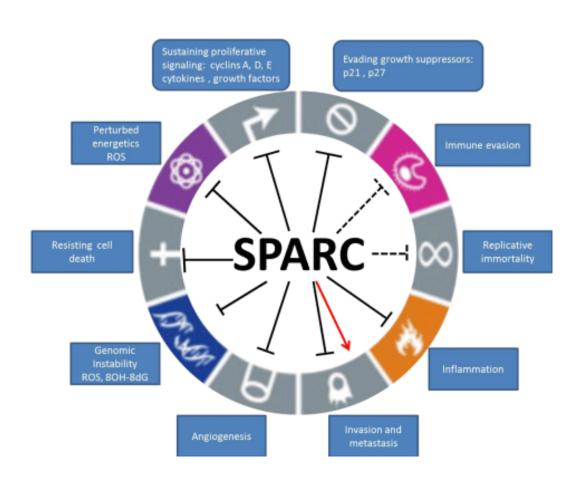
Mechanisms Underlying Associations with Prognosis

- Biological Sex
 - Sex hormone impact on immune system
- Physical activity
 - Decreases in insulin and insulin-like growth factor

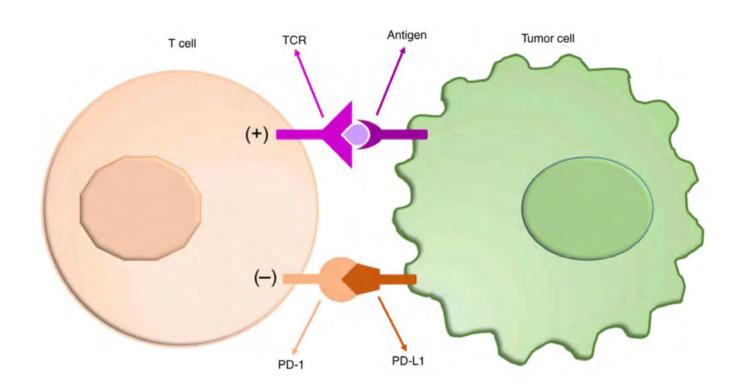
Mechanisms Underlying Associations with Prognosis

- Biological Sex
 - Sex hormone impact on immune system
- Physical activity
 - Decreases in insulin and insulin-like growth factor
- Differences in expression of tumour markers may underlie multiple associations with prognosis

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) and SPARC



Colorectal Cancer (CRC) and PD-L1



Study Objectives

To explore the association of factors with expression of two biomarkers of prognosis in CRC tumours, SPARC and PD-L1

Study Methods

BC Generations Project

- 29,796 British Columbians
 - 2009 2016
 - 35 69 years of age
 - Completed baseline demographic, health, and lifestyle questionnaire



BCGP Virtual Tumour Biorepository

The BC Generations Project as a Tumor Tissue Resource for Cancer Research

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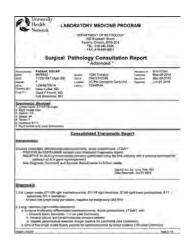
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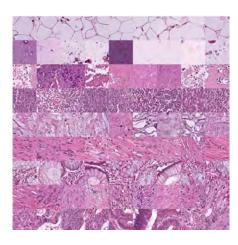
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Cases for Inclusion

115 incident CRC cases diagnosed in BCGP



Resection reports for 69/115 located via BCGP Virtual Tumour Biorepository



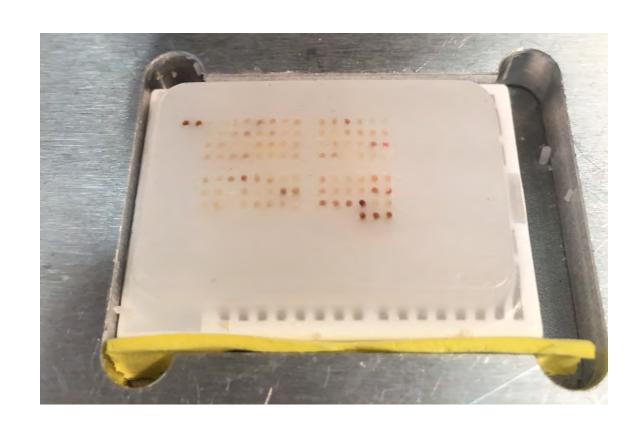
H&E slides requested for 61 cases from Provincial pathology labs



54 cases sent to Dr. Peter Watson at DRC to identify specific blocks for core extraction

FFPE Blocks for 54 cases requested and received

Tissue Microarray (TMA) Creation



IHC Staining SPARC

Tissue Segmentation Map Score Map Phenotype Map

Data Analysis

 Linear regression analyses to evaluate associations of demographic, health history, and lifestyle factors (dependent variables) with In-transformed SPARC and PD-L1 H-scores in epithelial and non-epithelial tumour tissues

Variable	N (%)
BMI (kg/m2)	
<25	15 (30.6%)
≥25	34 (69.4%)
Sex	
Female	26(53.1%)
Male	23(46.9%)
Age at Dx	
≤64	27 (55.1%)
>64	22 (44.9%)
Ethnicity	
White	46 (93.9%)
Non-White	3 (6.1%)
Household Income	
≤\$74 999/year	25 (51%)
>\$74 999/year	24 (49%)
Education Level	
Lower than bachelor's degree	25 (51%)
At Least bachelor's degree	24 (49%)

Variable	N (%)
Colorectal Cancer Screening History	
Ever	33 (67.3%)
Never	16 (32.7%)
Hours slept per night	
≥7 hours	34 (69.4%)
<7 hours	15 (30.6%)
Fruit Consumption	
≤2 servings/day	34(69.4%)
>2 servings/day	15(30.6%)
Vegetable Consumption	
<3 servings/day	22 (44.9%)
≥3 servings/day	27 (55.1%)
Frequency of Alcohol Consumption	
Once a week or less	22 (44.9%)
More than once a week	27 (55.1%)
Ever Smoked at least 100 cigarettes	
No	22 (44.9%)
Yes	27 (55.1%)
Total physical activity MET-minutes/week	
<median< th=""><th>22 (44.9%)</th></median<>	22 (44.9%)
≥median	27 (55.1%)

H-Score Distribution

Marker	H-Score					
Wiai Kei	Mean	SD	Median	Minimum	Maximum	
SPARC						
Tumor, epithelium	10.1	12.5	4.5	0.5	62.5	
Tumor, non-epithelium	13.2	6.0	13.2	3.5	27.3	
PD-L1						
Tumor, epithelium	3.2	6.1	1	0	39.5	
Tumor, non-epithelium	5.9	8.2	2.7	0.3	39.8	

Linear Regressions - SPARC

Variable	SPAR	C Epithelia	l Tissue	SPARC Non-epithelial Tissue			
v ariable	Ratio 95% CI		p-value	Ratio	95% CI	p-value	
Household Income							
≤\$74 999/year		Ref.			Ref.		
>\$74 999/year	1.09	0.56, 2.12	0.79	1.33	1.02, 1.73	0.04	
Ever Smoked at leas	st 100 ciga	arettes					
No		Ref.			Ref.		
Yes	0.53	0.28, 1.00	0.05	0.88	0.67, 1.16	0.38	

Linear Regressions – PD-L1

Variable	PD-	PD-L1 Epithelial Tissue			PD-L1 Non-epithelial Tissue			
v ariabie	Ratio	95% CI	p-value	Ratio	Ratio 95% CI			
Sex								
Female	2.84	1.41, 5.74	0.005	1.66	0.86, 3.20	0.13		
Male		Ref.			Ref.			
Colorectal Ca	ancer Screen	ing History						
Ever	2.18	1.00, 4.77	0.05	2.02	1.02, 4.01	0.05		
Never		Ref.			Ref.			

Study Strengths

 Detailed pre-diagnostic data on a variety of demographic, health history and lifestyle factors

Study Limitations

- Small sample size
- 57% of cases excluded
- Tumour stage information limited

Study Conclusions

Larger-scale studies with prognostic data are needed to confirm our findings, but our results suggest that differences in expression of SPARC and PD-L1 may contribute to the previously observed impacts of some demographic, health history, and lifestyle factors on CRC prognosis

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