Abstract

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of dietary supplementation with Agaricus sylvaticus medicinal fungus in fasting glycermia of post-surgery patients with colorectal cancer. Scope: Proctology Ambulatory of Federal District Base Hospital-Brazil. Subjects: Fifty-six colorectal cancer patients in post-surgery phase, stadiums phase I, II and II, which followed specific criteria of inclusion and exclusion. Interventions: All patients were randomized in two groups: supplemented with Agaricus sylvaticus fungus (30 mg/kg/day) and placebo, and were followed up for six months. Subjects were divided later on according to BMI -Body Mass Index, sex and stage. Three fasting glycermia evaluations were carried out throughout the treatment. Results: Subjects presented BMI medium = 24.65kg/m² (57.1% women and 42.9% men). The placebo group (average age 59.14 ± 12.95 years) had initial glyceremia levels of 94.36 ± 15.34 mg/dL, after three months 98.12 ± 15.54 mg/dL (p = 0.03) and in the sixth month 98.52 ± 9.03 mg/dL (p = 0.01). The supplemented group (average age of 56.34 ± 15.53 years) had initial glyceremia levels of 95.92 ± 11.64 mg/dL, after three months 94.88 ± 12.24 mg/dL (p = 0.65) and, in the sixth month, a significant reduction to 92.86 ± 6.82 mg/dL (p = 0.01). Conclusion: The results suggest that the dietary supplementation with Agaricus sylvaticus medicinal fungus can significantly reduce fasting glyceremia levels of colorectal cancer patients in post-surgery phase.

Keywords

Medicinal fungus, Agaricus sylvaticus, Hypoglycemic substances, Colorectal cancer.