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Palavras-chave: 18F-FDG PET/CT, Cervical cancer, Diagnóstico, Disseminação, Estadiamento.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2024.04.073>

CONTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER DURING CHEMOTHERAPY

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Introduction/Justification: Occupational therapy (OT) has been recommended for hospitalized and outpatient patients, but its effects on occupational roles and quality of life in patients with cancer are uncertain. **Objectives:** This study aimed to evaluate the roles of OT as a therapeutic resource during chemotherapy for patients with colorectal cancer (CRC). **Materials and Methods:** This was a prospective, longitudinal, and quantitative study, carried out in the chemotherapy room of the Clinical Oncology Service of the General Hospital of University of Campinas from February to November 2018. Socio-demographic profile of patients was obtained from medical records, and Occupational Role Identification List, SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire and the FACT-F Fatigue Questionnaire were applied to patients before and after the OT intervention by the researcher responsible for the study. Four to six OT sessions were performed, depending on the number of chemotherapy cycles, and each session lasted one hour. The therapeutic interventions were making mandalas, reflecting on songs, playing bingo, playing dominoes and painting boxes. **Results:** Thirty-eight patients with CRC were enrolled in the study and 35 (92%) completed all procedures. The average age of the patients was 59 years, 58% of whom were male, undergoing neoadjuvant, adjuvant, and palliative chemotherapy. After OT intervention, there was a change in the occupational roles reported by patients. There was also a significant improvement in quality of life in the pain and functional capacity domain. Women had changes in social/family well-being and social aspects and the older they were, the lower their functional well-being. **Conclusion:** OT provided a new meaning in the performance of occupational roles and contributed to improving the quality of life of patients with CRC during chemotherapy. **Acknowledgements:** The study was supported by Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES).

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, Occupational therapy, Quality of life.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2024.04.074>

PRELIMINARY ANTI-PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITIES OF A PALLADIUM(II) COMPLEX OVER SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF TONGUE

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Introduction/Justification: Oral squamous cell carcinoma is considered one of the most prevalent subtypes of head and neck cancers. Treatments include surgical resection, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy in the cases of patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Cisplatin, or cis-diamminedichloridoplatinum(II), has been used for treatment of several types of cancer worldwide since 1978 including advanced head and neck SCC. The successful use of cisplatin led to the development of second-generation platinum-based drugs, with emphasis on carboplatin and oxaliplatin, which have been used for cancer treatment worldwide. Nevertheless, patients treated with platinum drugs as cisplatin are subjected to adverse effects as nephrotoxicity, and the search for new chemotherapeutic agents with reduced side effects is crucial. After the discovery of the platinum anticancer drugs, new metal-based compounds of copper, silver, gold, ruthenium, palladium and iridium were synthesized and evaluated as potential anticancer agents. Padeliporfin (Tookad® Soluble) was the first palladium(II) complex used in vascular targeted photochemotherapy for low-risk prostate cancer treatment, which also confirms the potential of use of this metal in the synthesis of new chemotherapeutic agents. In this context, our research group has dedicated efforts in the search of novel gold, silver, platinum and palladium complexes for treatment of cancer, with emphasis on SCC. One of the silver complexes with the anti-inflammatory drug nimesulide recently prepared in our group demonstrated in vitro and in vivo activity over SCC cells. **Objectives:** This study aimed to present the in vitro anti-proliferative activities over SCC of a water-soluble palladium(II) complex containing a cysteine derivative as a chelating ligand. **Materials and Methods:** SCC of tongue (SCC4 and SCC15) and a non-tumoral cell line (HaCat, immortalized keratinocyte) were used in this study. The cells were cultivated following methodology previously described in the literature. **Results:** The palladium(II) complex inhibited proliferation of SCC15 cells with a GI50 (concentration of a drug that reduces cell growth by 50%) of 40.28 µg mL⁻¹ but low selectivity was observed when compared to HaCat cells (GI50: 28.33 µg mL⁻¹). On the other hand, the complex did not inhibit SCC4 cell proliferation (GI50 > 250 µg mL⁻¹). **Conclusion:** The palladium(II) complex seems to be indicated for

treatment of SCC of tongue, but further studies are envisaged to understand the selectivity of the complex over the considered SCC lines and propose its possible mechanism of action.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq #309800/2021-8; #429463/2018-9), Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) for the Cancer Theranostics Innovation Center (CancerThera), CEPID FAPESP #2021/10265-8), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) technical cooperation projects for development of Latin American Countries (IAEA/TCLAC: EX-BRA6033-2401375).

Keywords: Anti-proliferative activity, Oral squamous cell carcinoma, Palladium(II) complex.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2024.04.075>

IMPAIRMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED LUNG CANCER: A PROPOSAL FOR PRACTICING PHYSICAL EXERCISES AT HOME

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Introduction/Justification: Lung cancer (LC) is a disease with high incidence, morbidity, and mortality in Brazil and around the world. Smoking plays a relevant role in the pathogenesis of CP. LC and tobacco limit lung mechanics and, consequently, gas exchange, leading to dyspnea and fatigue. The association of these symptoms with loss of weight and muscle mass secondary to protein catabolism, comorbidities and the effects of treatment limit the functional capacity of patients with LC. In turn, the reduction in patients' functional capacity favors the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle, resulting in a reduction in quality of life. Outpatient and home physical exercise protocols based on functional capacity have been successfully applied to LC patients from developed countries, but not to patients from developing countries. **Objectives:** The present study aimed to evaluate the functional capacity of patients with advanced stage LC at the Pneumology outpatient clinic of the General Hospital of the University of

Campinas and propose a program of comfort measures and home physical exercises. **Materials and Methods:** The study was a cross-sectional clinical trial, approved by the Local Ethics Committee. Patients with stage III or IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), with ECOG less or equal to 2, without significant morbidities, and seen at diagnosis at the General Hospital of University of Campinas were invited to participate in the study. Patients previously treated by surgical tumor resection, chemo and/or radiotherapy or who did not want to participate in the study were excluded. Data relating to the clinical aspects of patients and pathological aspects of the tumor were obtained from medical records by the researcher responsible for the study. The functional capacity of the patients was assessed using of the six-minute walk test (6MWT) and lung function by spirometry. Comparison between groups was performed using the Mann-Whitney or Kruskal-Wallis's test. The association between categorical variables was assessed using Fisher's exact test. The linear regression test was used for multivariate analyses. **Results:** Sixty-three patients with a mean age of 65 years and a mean body mass index (BMI) of 24.4 kg/m² were enrolled in the study. Most patients were smokers or ex-smokers. Systemic arterial hypertension and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were the most common comorbidities, identified in near half and a quarter of the sample, respectively. Almost 60% of the patients reported pain before the test and were medicated with analgesics before the start of the 6MWT. The patients had an average distance covered of 362.9 meters, 30% lower than the distance predicted ($p < 0.0001$). Forced vital capacity, forced expiratory volume in the first second and peak expiratory flow were also lower than predicted values ($p < 0.05$) and were indicative of ventilatory disorders. Habits, clinical and pathological aspects, such as smoking, patient's clinical condition, pain intensity, pre-existing comorbidities and tumor stage influenced the patients' functional capacity. **Conclusion:** Our patients with advanced NSCLC had a less satisfactory functional capacity than patients from developed countries. Therefore, we have created a booklet with comfort measures and recommendations for practicing physical exercises at home adapted to them. **Acknowledgements:** Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES).

Keywords: Comfort measures, Home physical exercises, Lung cancer.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2024.04.076>

THYROID DYSFUNCTION IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PATIENTS AFTER EXTERNAL RADIOTHERAPY

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