Histamine Type 2 Receptor Antagonists as Adjuvant Treatment for Resected Colorectal Cancer

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Objective

To assess whether histamine type 2 receptor antagonists (H₂RAs) improve overall survival when used as pre-, peri-, or postoperative therapy in patients with colorectal cancer who had surgical resection with curative intent.

Type of Review

A review of six randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) to assess the outcome of an intervention on overall survival.

Relevance for Nursing

Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in the world. Surgical resection is the main treatment strategy for colorectal cancer; however, chances of postsurgical relapse exist because of the undetected spread of cancer cells from the primary tumor to other tissues. In general, metastatic colorectal cancer is not curable. Therefore, adjuvant therapies that target remaining cancer cells are administered around the time of surgery to improve patient outcomes.

H₂RAs, including ranitidine and cimetidine, bind to cognate H₂ receptors and block the action of histamine. H₂RAs block H₂ receptors that also are present on other cells types, mediating processes that have been investigated for their anticancer effects. Histamine acts as a growth factor for some gastrointestinal cancer cell lines, and inhibition of histamine activity through H₂RAs has been shown to reduce colon cancer cell proliferation. H₂RAs also have immunologic effects that collectively act to increase immune function. In addition, cimetidine has been shown to inhibit adhesion of metastatic cancer cells to healthy endothelial cells in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, H₂RAs, particularly cimetidine, may be suitable for use as adjuvant therapies delivered around the time of surgery to simultaneously stimulate patients’ immune function, reduce cancer cell proliferation and spread, and potentially improve patients’ outcomes. A systematic review of the effect of H₂RA use as an adjuvant therapy for the treatment of colorectal cancer was warranted. As nurses play vital roles in the care of patients undergoing treatment for cancer, maintaining up-to-date knowledge of available therapies is beneficial for providing comprehensive patient care.

Characteristics of the Evidence

This review included six RCTs involving 1,229 participants of any age, gender, or disease stage (including metastatic disease) with colorectal cancer who had undergone curative resection. Meta-analysis was performed using data from 981 patients. Interventions included H₂RAs used around the time of surgery, for any duration, and at any dose or method of delivery. The mean follow-up time was 2.5 years, varying from 1.2–10.7 years among the six studies. Three of the studies compared H₂RA treatment groups to placebo and the other three compared H₂RA treatment to no treatment. Cimetidine was used in five of the included studies; one study used ranitidine. H₂RAs could be used in conjunction with other nonsurgical treatments provided that H₂RA use was the only variable between treatment and control groups. The primary outcome measured was overall survival, and no secondary outcomes were examined. Three studies were at high risk for performance and detection bias because of the lack of a placebo control, and one study also was at high risk for reporting bias because the statistical analyses used in the report differed from analyses described in the protocol. The risk of selection bias was either low or, for three of the studies, unclear because the methods used for randomization lacked description.

Summary of Key Evidence

The results of the meta-analysis showed an overall trend of improved patient survival with H₂RA use around the time of surgery; however, the effect was not statistically significant when all six studies were combined. The largest trial (N = 560) included in the meta-analysis used ranitidine and showed the least effect on overall survival. The other five studies (N = 421) investigated the effect of cimetidine and demonstrated a statistically significant increase in overall survival with the use of cimetidine as an adjuvant therapy for the treatment of nonmetastatic colorectal cancer (hazard ratio = 0.53; 95% confidence intervals [0.32, 0.87]).
Best Practice Recommendations

The studies included in the review indicated an improvement in overall patient survival with cimetidine as an adjuvant therapy used in combination with surgical resection for the treatment of nonmetastatic colorectal cancer. However, dose, delivery method, duration, and timing of H2RAs given during the trials varied greatly. Doses varied from 100–800 mg of either cimetidine or ranitidine, were delivered orally or via IV for a period of five days to five years, and given pre-, peri-, or postoperatively, which prevented precise recommendations for practice. In addition, five of the six included studies were conducted more than a decade ago, with surgical techniques and postoperative care for the treatment of colorectal cancer improving during that time. Whether H2RAs could significantly improve patient outcomes when used in combination with current treatment standards could not be concluded.

Research Recommendations

For patients with colorectal cancer, the overall positive effect on survival from H2RA use indicated that additional research is warranted to better define optimal treatment parameters and assess effects of H2RAs on patient outcomes when used in conjunction with current treatments. The greater effect of cimetidine on patient survival was presumably through additional activity reducing metastatic cell adhesion, which suggests that cimetidine rather than ranitidine should be the focus of future studies. Finally, the potential that the pharmacokinetic interaction of cimetidine with 5-fluorouracil-based chemotherapeutic agents could increase toxicity or impact the efficacy of chemotherapy should be investigated.

Reference


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