

Vitamin D against bone loss due to the use of Aromatase Inhibitors

Daniela Capdepon *

Campana Cancer Centre, Argentina

Abstract

Among women with breast cancer being treated with aromatase inhibitors (AI), supplementation with vitamin D and calcium protected against bone loss after 5 years, according to results from a prospective cohort study in Brazil. The study found no difference in bone mineral density outcomes at 5 years between women with hormone receptor-positive cancers treated with aromatase inhibitors (AIG) and triple negative or HER-2 positive patients who were treated with another therapy (CG).

About two-thirds of women with breast cancer have

tumours that are positive for hormone receptors, and so are often treated with endocrine therapy such as selective oestrogen receptor modulators or AI. However, there are concerns that AI treatment may lead to a loss of bone mineral density and impacts on quality of life. This loss is influenced by a range of factors, including body weight, physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption, corticosteroid use, calcium in the diet, and circulating levels of vitamin D.

Biography

Daniela Capdepon is a Medical Director and Consultant Oncologist at Campana Cancer Centre, Argentina.

