



Quimioprevenção do Câncer

Renato Heidor

Carcinogênese

Processo de desenvolvimento do câncer

Origem: alteração genética em uma célula



Mutação

Exposição ambiental

Herdada

Espontânea

Mutações são hereditárias. Tumores são clonais.

Carcinogênese

Qualquer gene mutado pode dar origem ao câncer?

1969: Oncogene *SRC*, *HRAS*



Exposição ambiental

1985: Supressor de tumor *RB1*

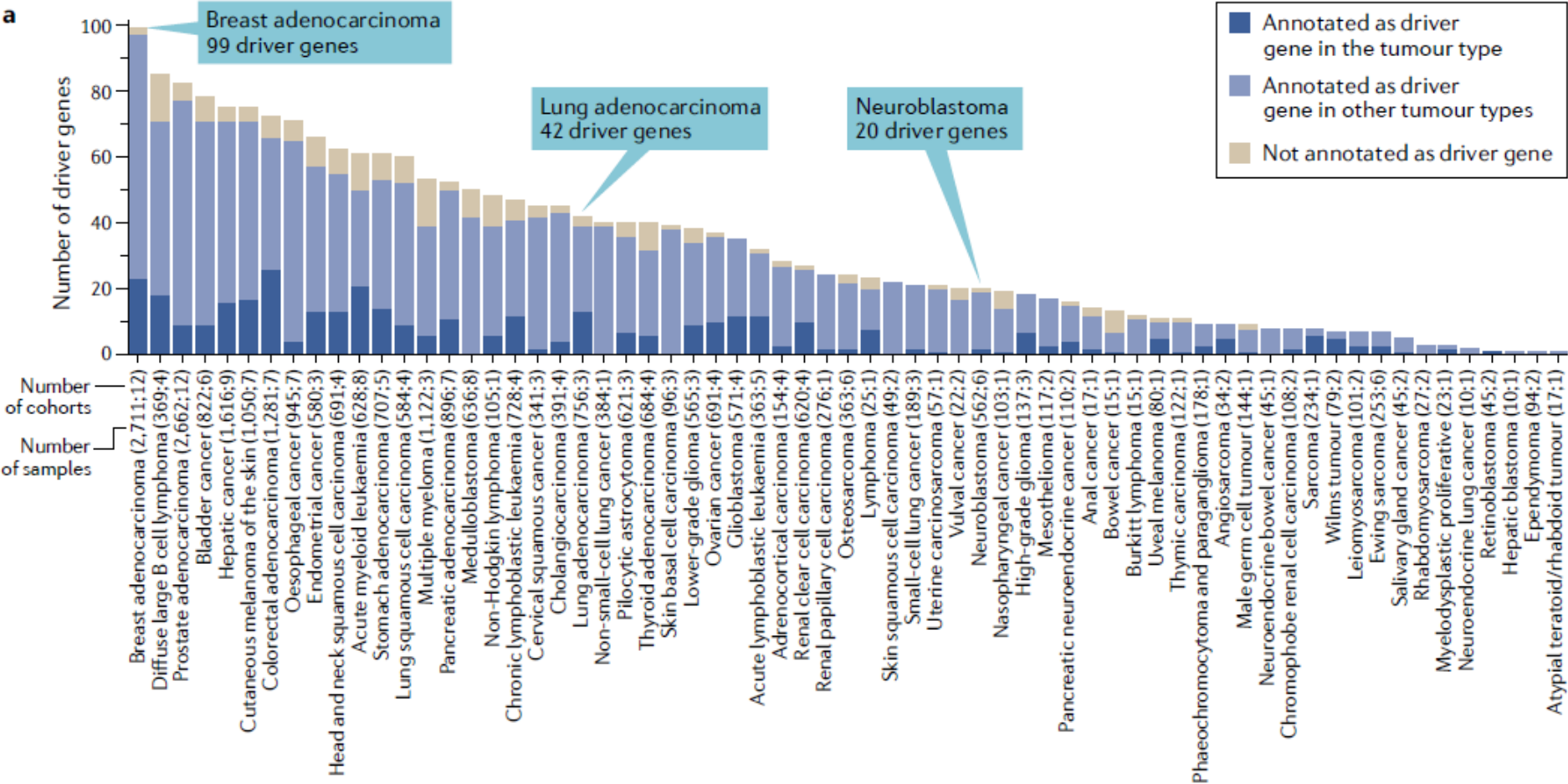


Herdada

Genes *drivers*: “guiam” a carcinogênese, conferindo vantagens seletivas de crescimento em células de tecidos somáticos.

Desafio da pesquisa em carcinogênese: identificação dos genes *drivers*

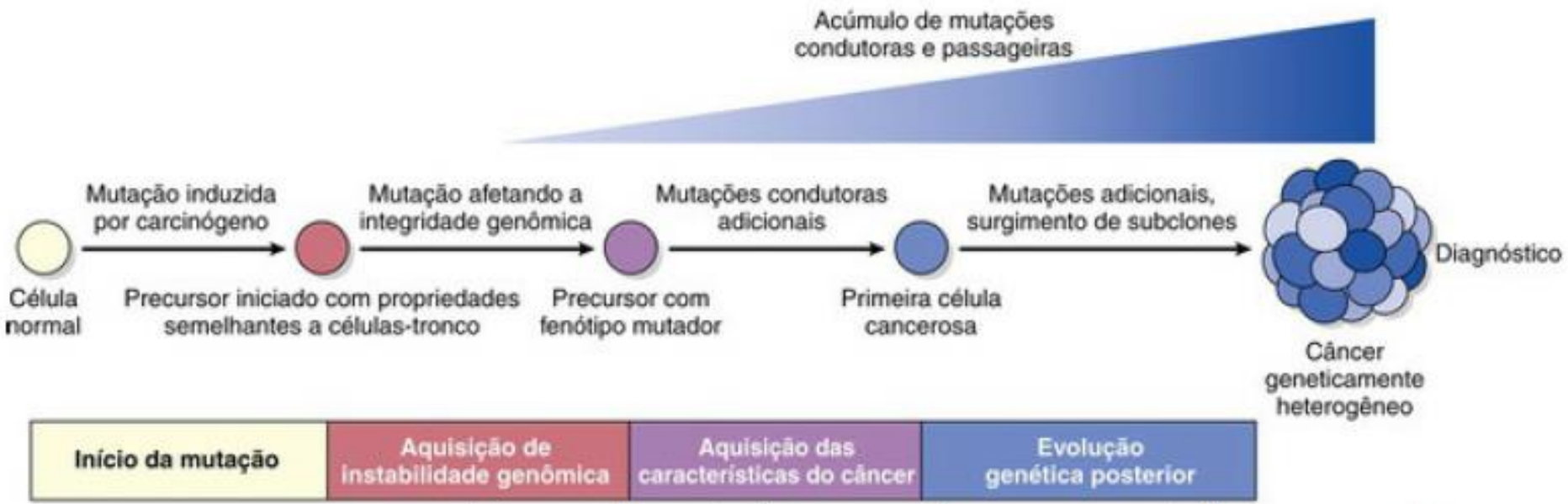
Carcinogênese



Martínez-Jiménez *et al.* A compendium of mutational cancer driver genes. *Nat Rev Cancer* **20**, 555–572 (2020)

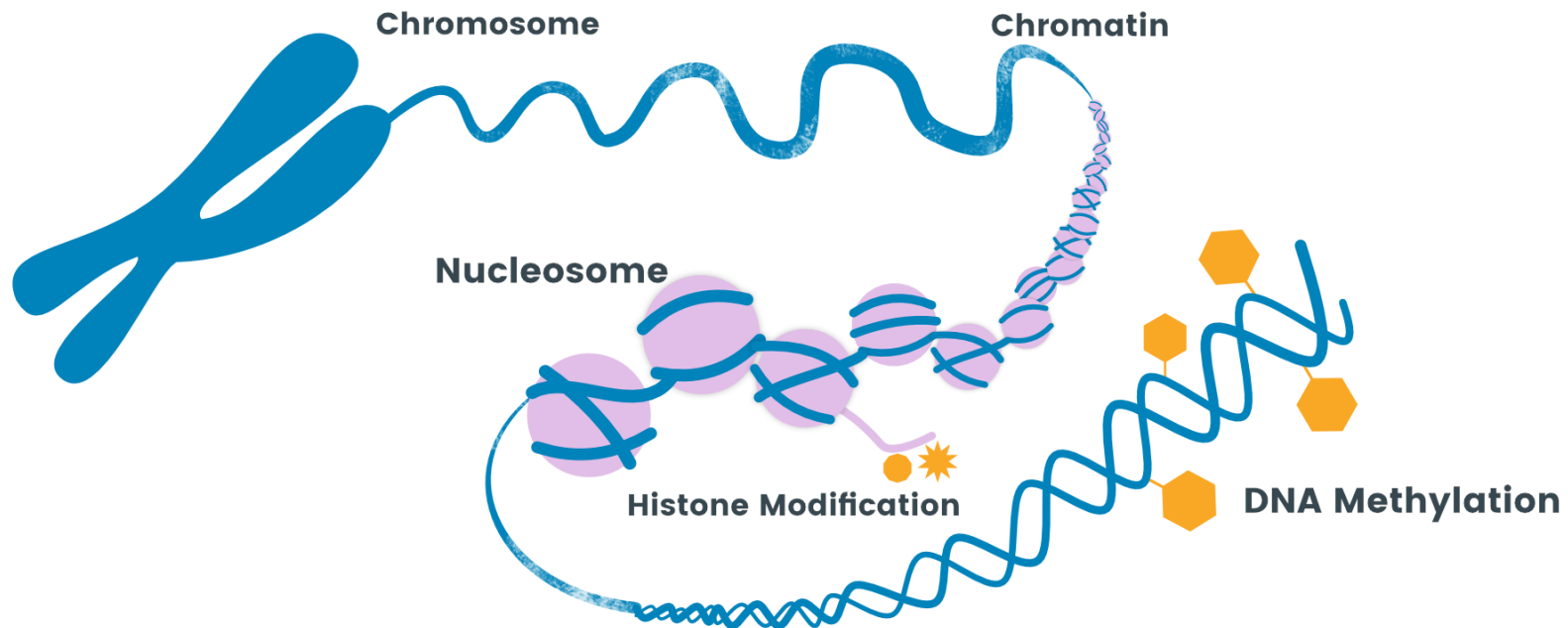
Carcinogênese

Genes *Passengers*



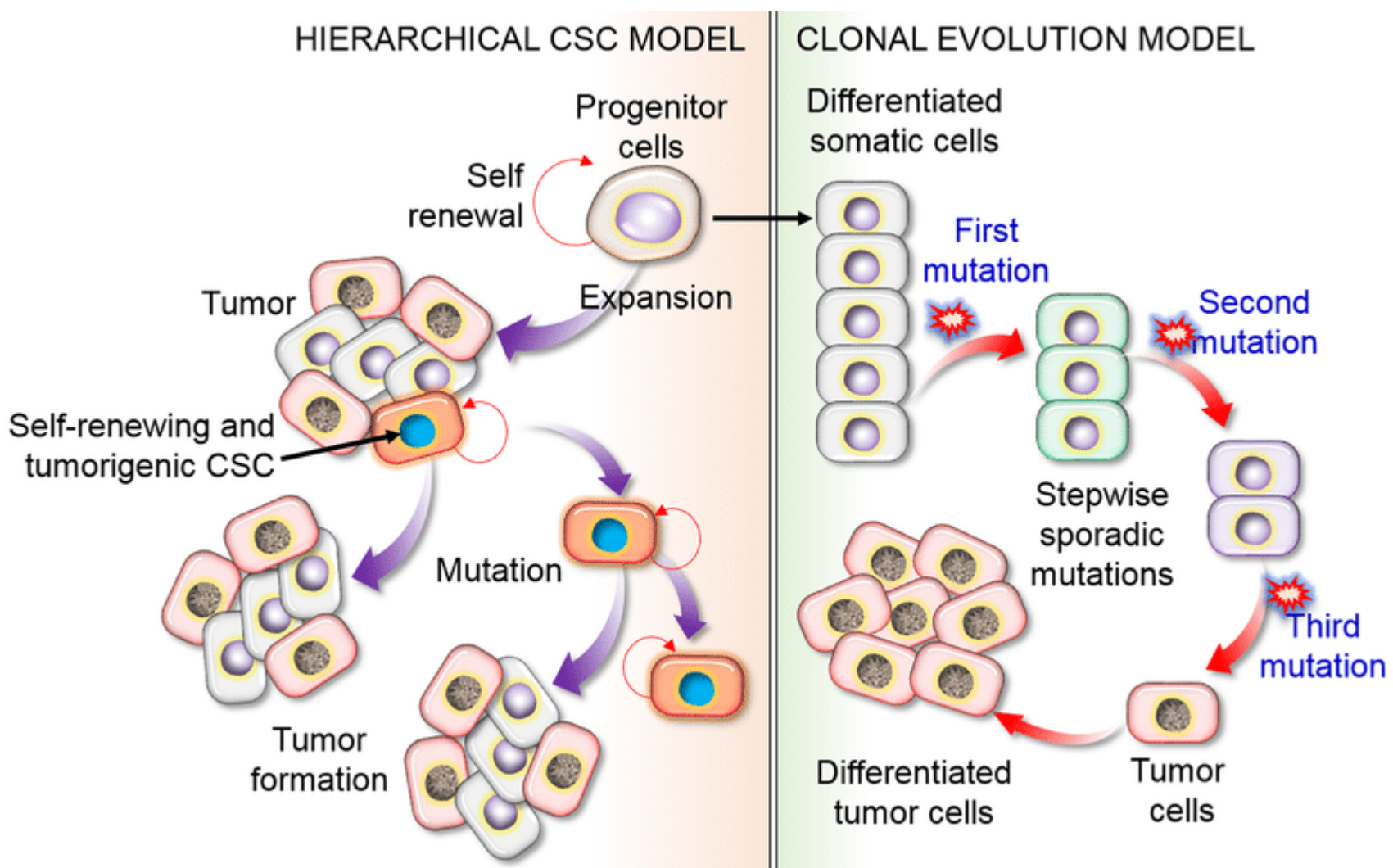
Carcinogênese

Carcinogênese e epigenética



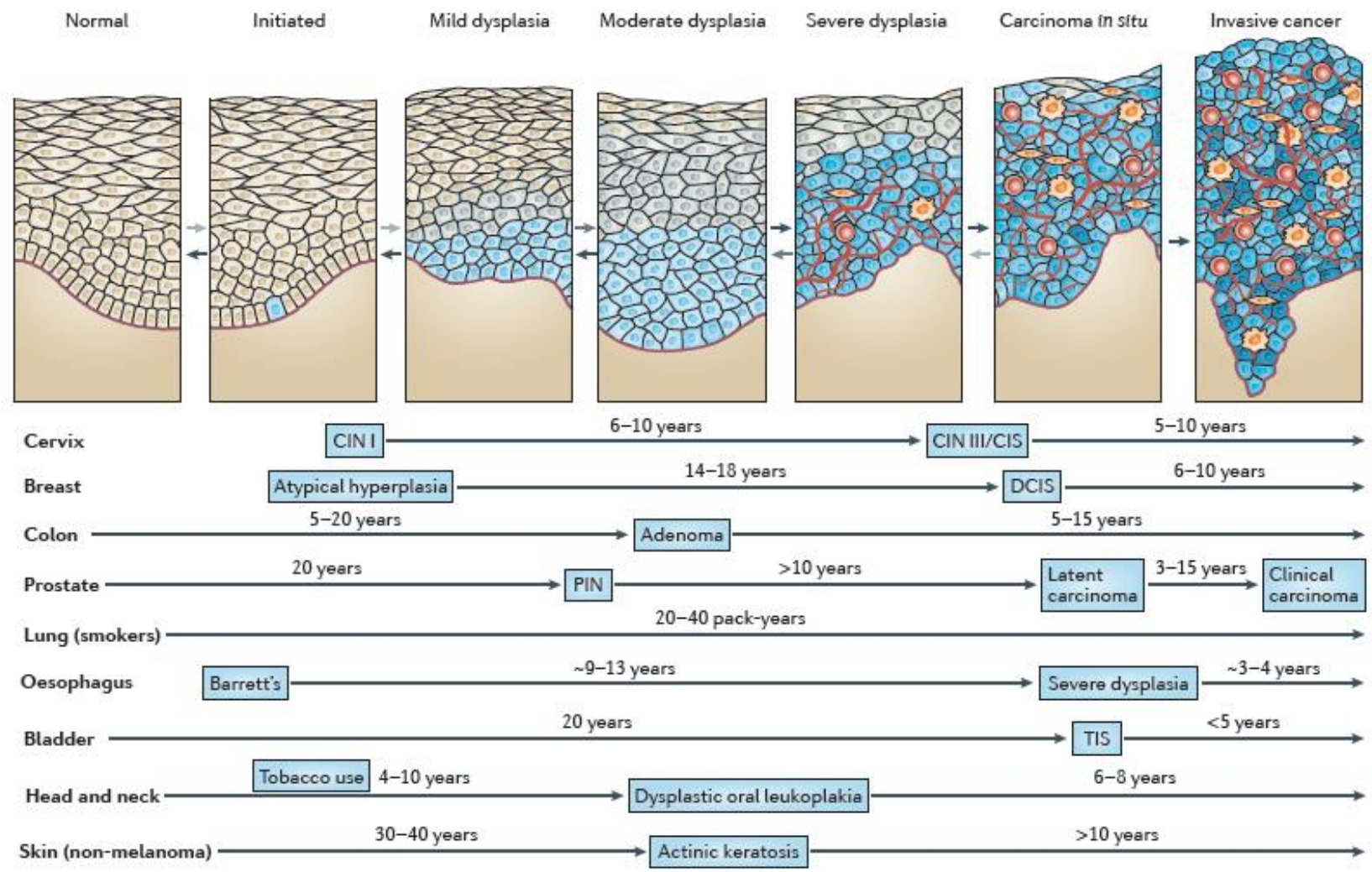
Carcinogênese

O câncer é heterogêneo

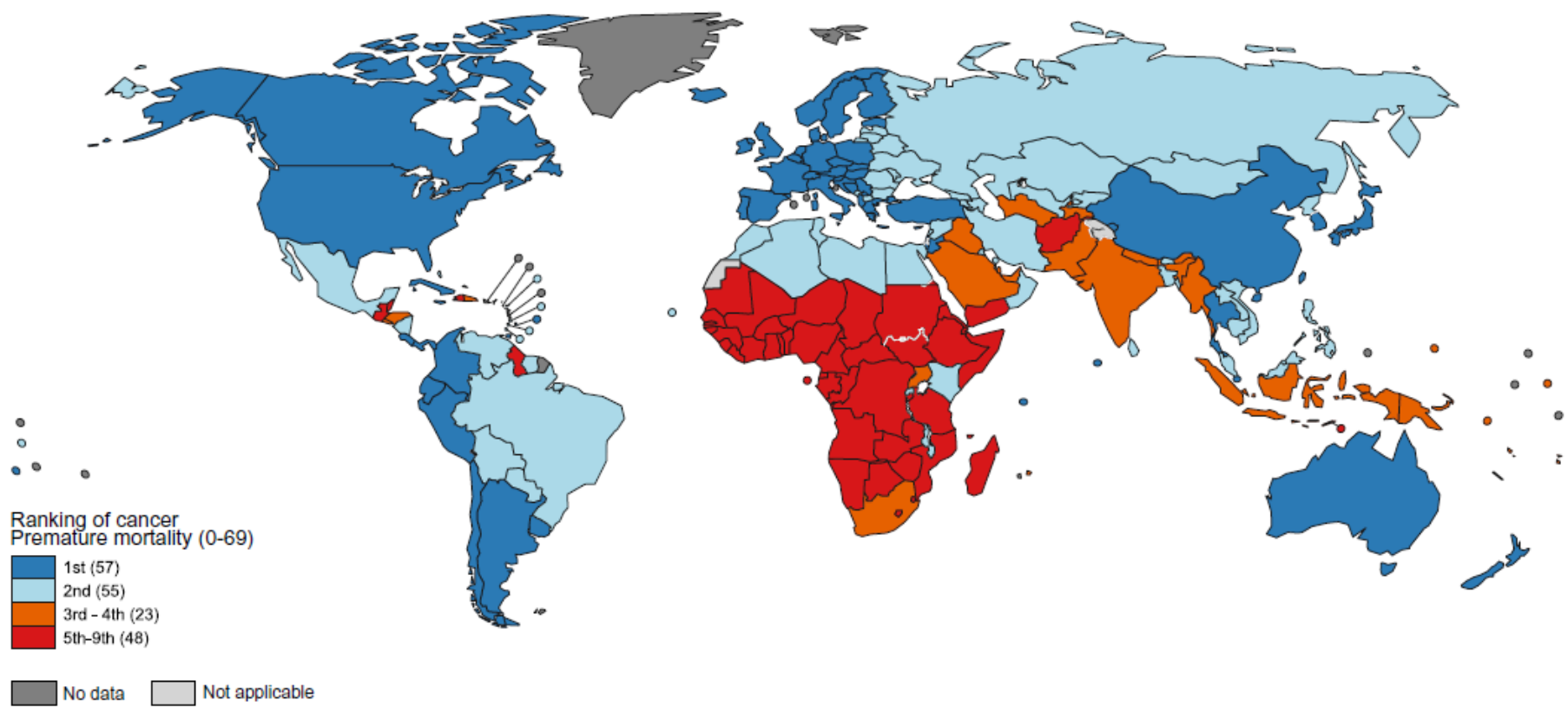


Carcinogênese

O câncer é um processo lento....



Epidemiologia do Câncer



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data source: GHE 2020
Map production: CSU
World Health Organization

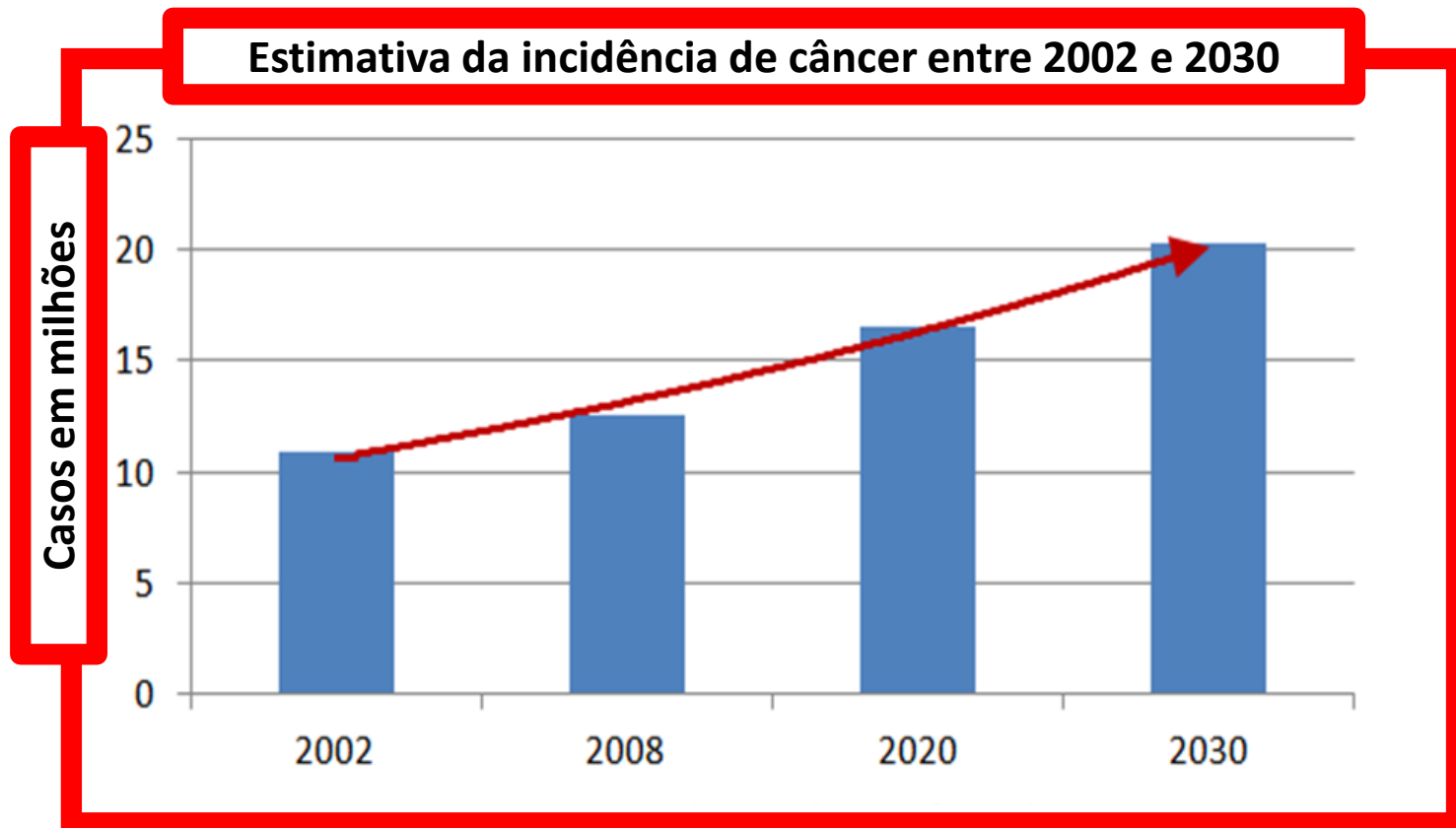


Epidemiologia do Câncer

TABLE 1. New Cases and Deaths for 36 Cancers and All Cancers Combined in 2020

CANCER SITE	NO. OF NEW CASES (% OF ALL SITES)		NO. OF NEW DEATHS (% OF ALL SITES)	
Female breast	2,261,419	(11.7)	684,996	(6.9)
Lung	2,206,771	(11.4)	1,796,144	(18.0)
Prostate	1,414,259	(7.3)	375,304	(3.8)
Nonmelanoma of skin ^a	1,198,073	(6.2)	63,731	(0.6)
Colon	1,148,515	(6.0)	576,858	(5.8)
Stomach	1,089,103	(5.6)	768,793	(7.7)
Liver	905,677	(4.7)	830,180	(8.3)
Rectum	732,210	(3.8)	339,022	(3.4)
Cervix uteri	604,127	(3.1)	341,831	(3.4)
Esophagus	604,100	(3.1)	544,076	(5.5)
All sites	19,292,789		9,958,133	

Epidemiologia do Câncer



GLOBOCAN 2012 (IARC) , Section of Cancer Information (20/5/2014)

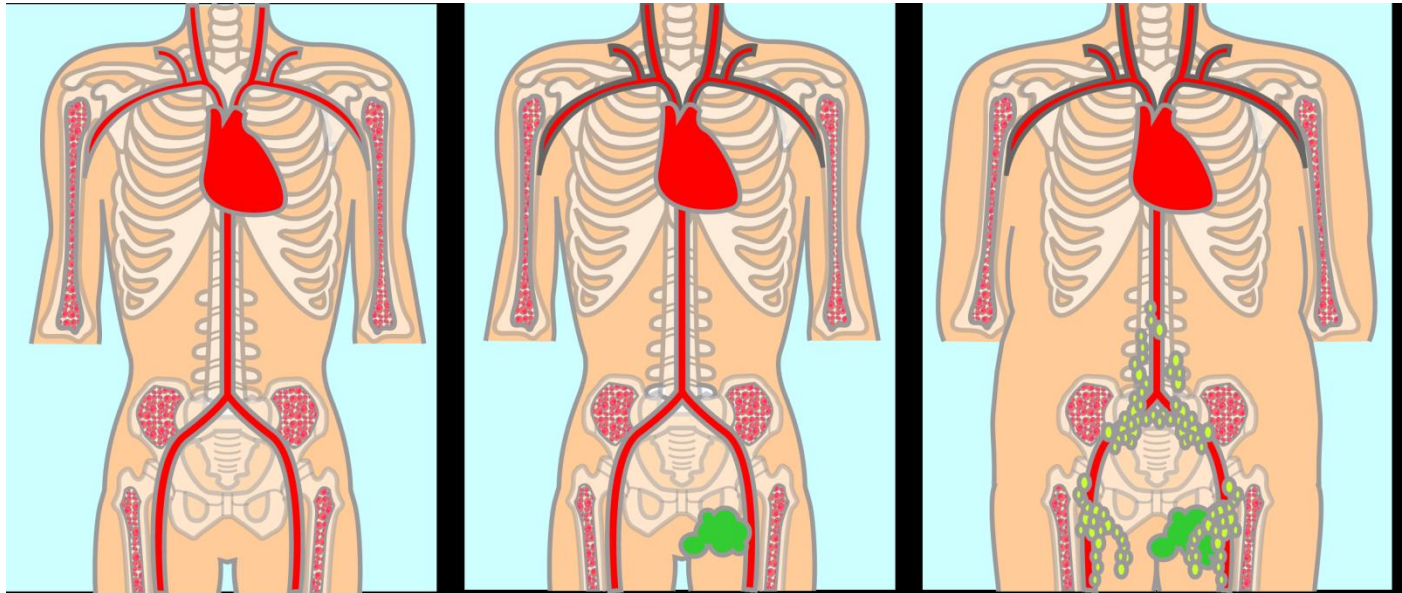
US Center for Disease Control

Epidemiologia do Câncer

Fatores Internos

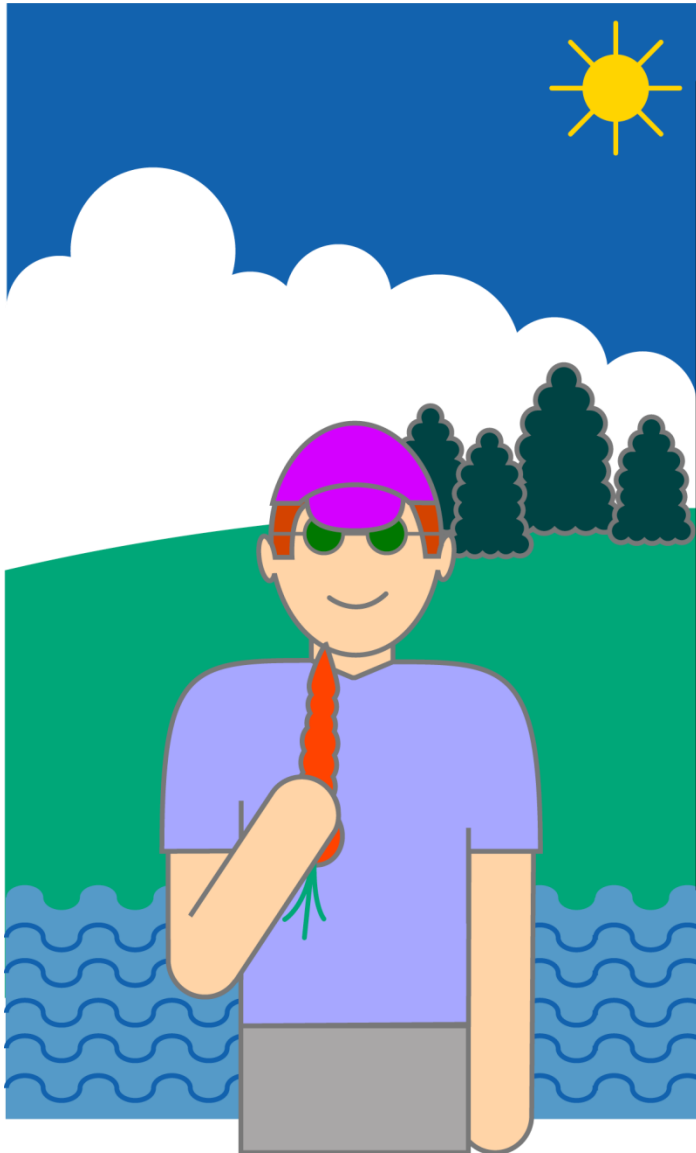


Fatores Externos
(ambientais)



Tempo

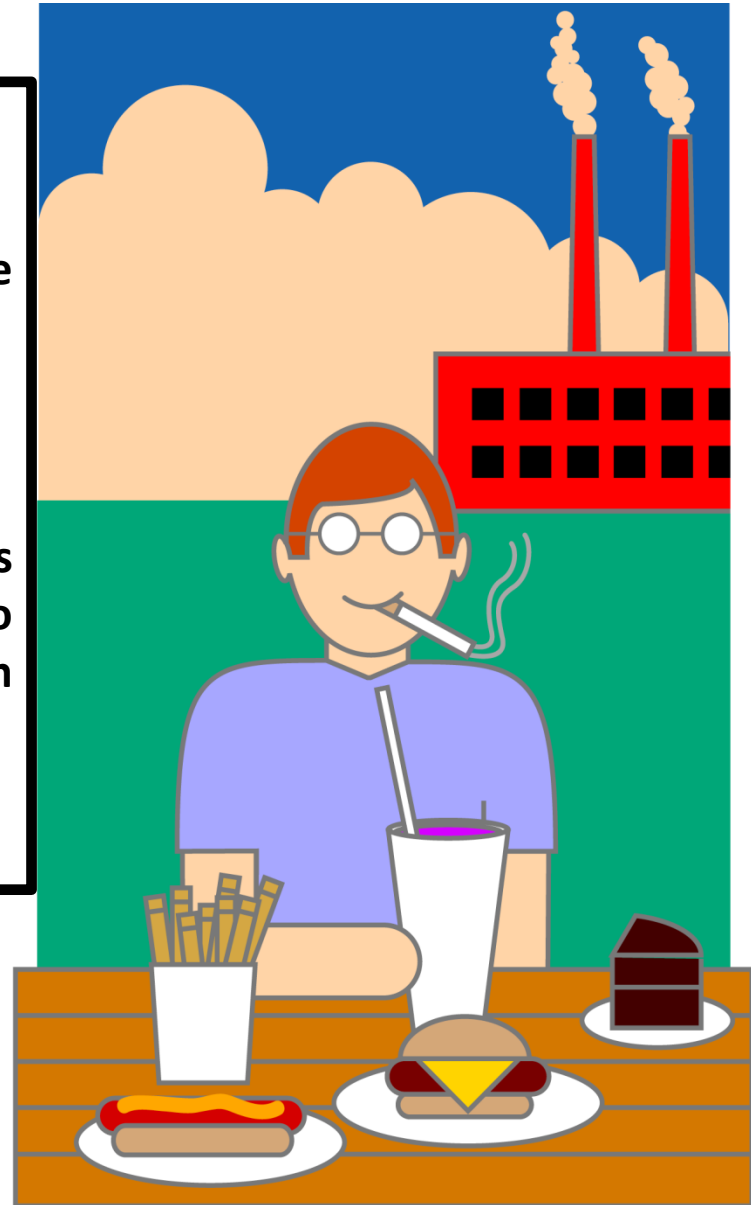
Epidemiologia do Câncer



Ambiente

Tudo que interage com o organismo.

2 em cada 3 casos de câncer estão associados com fatores ambientais.

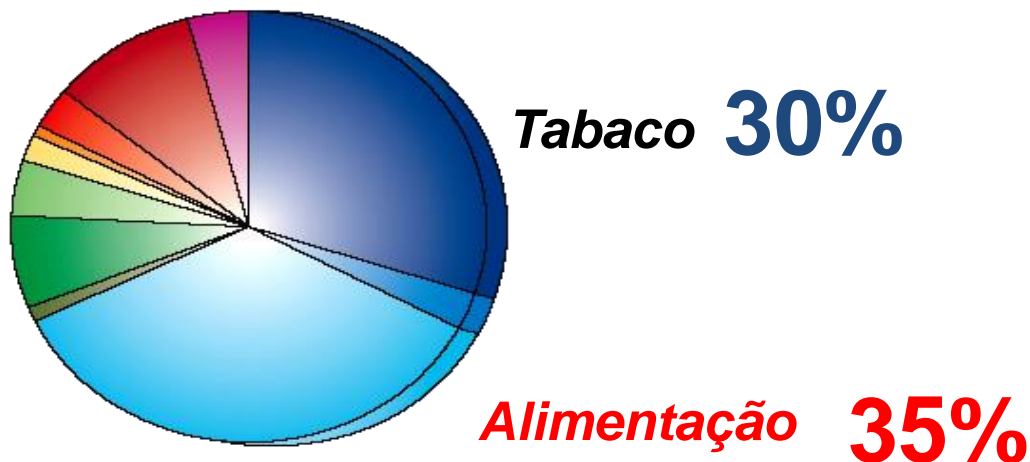


Relação Alimentação e Câncer

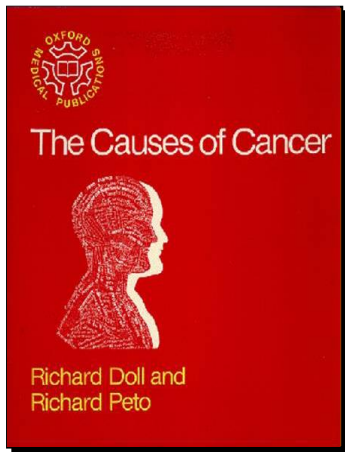
Proporção de Mortes por Câncer Ligadas a Fatores de Risco

Tabaco	29–31 %
Alimentação	20–50 % (35%)
Infecções: bactérias, vírus	10–20 %
Radiação ionizante	5–7 %
Ocupação	2–4 %
Poluição: ar, água, alimento	1–5 %

Fonte: Doll R. (UK data) Recent Results in Cancer Research 1998; 154:3-21.

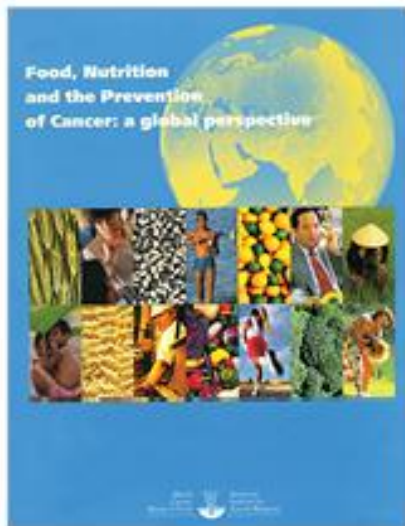


Relação Alimentação e Câncer



1982

1/3 de todas as mortes ocasionadas pelo câncer podem ser atribuídas a fatores da dieta.



1997



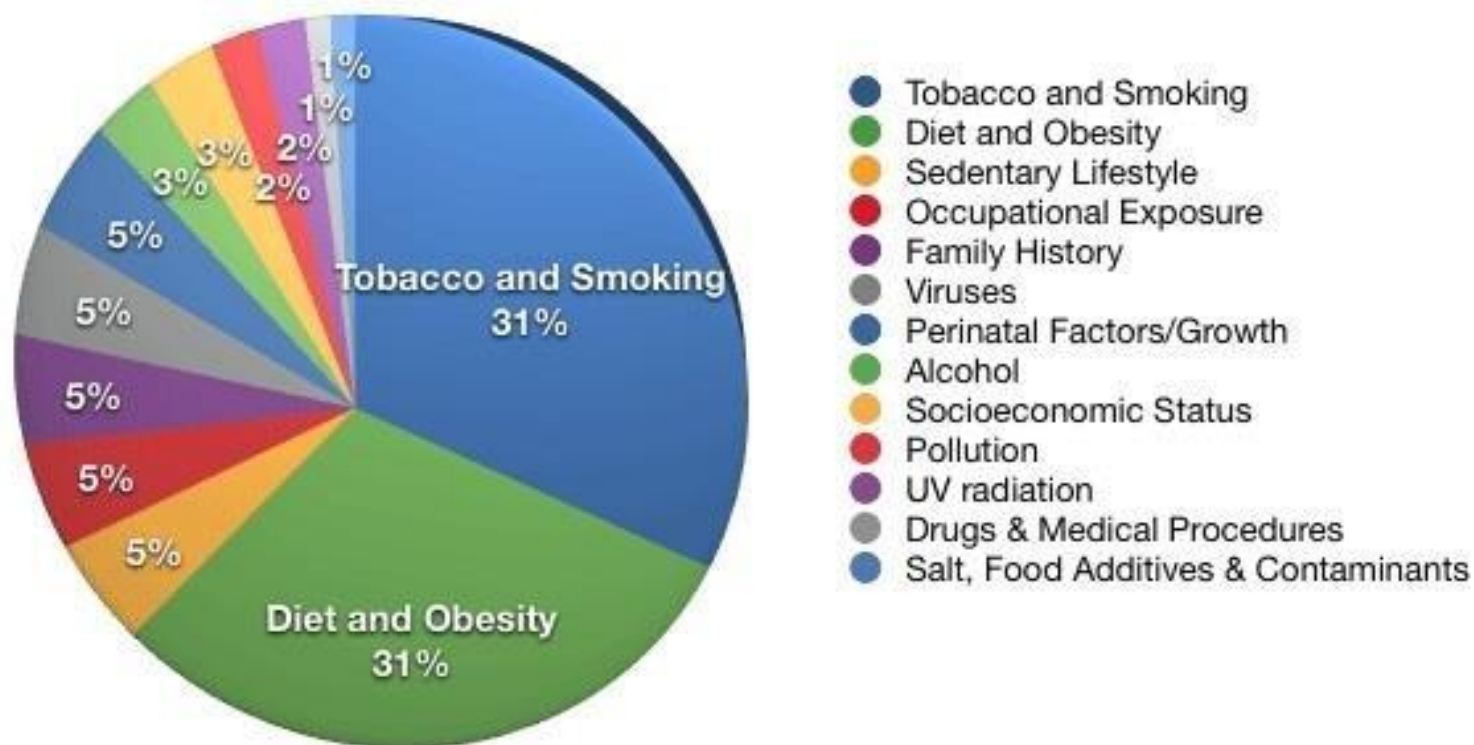
2007



2018

Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Risk Factors for Cancer



Relação Alimentação e Câncer



Cânceres

Mama
Cólon
Próstata
Estômago



Cânceres

Mama
Cólon
Próstata
Estômago



Relação Alimentação e Câncer



Cânceres

Mama
Cólon
Próstata
Estômago



Cânceres

~~Mama~~
~~Cólon~~
~~Próstata~~
Estômago



Nutrientes

Carboidratos (g)	385	351
Proteínas (g)	99	84
Gorduras (g)	155	52
Energia (Kcal)	3300	2273

Relação Alimentação e Câncer



Homens: risco **100% maior** de desenvolvimento de câncer de cólon.

Mulheres: risco **40% maior** de desenvolvimento de câncer de cólon.

Nutrientes

Carboidratos (g)	385	351
Proteínas (g)	99	84
Gorduras (g)	155	52
Energia (Kcal)	3300	2273

Cânceres

Mama
Cólon
Próstata
Estômago



Cânceres

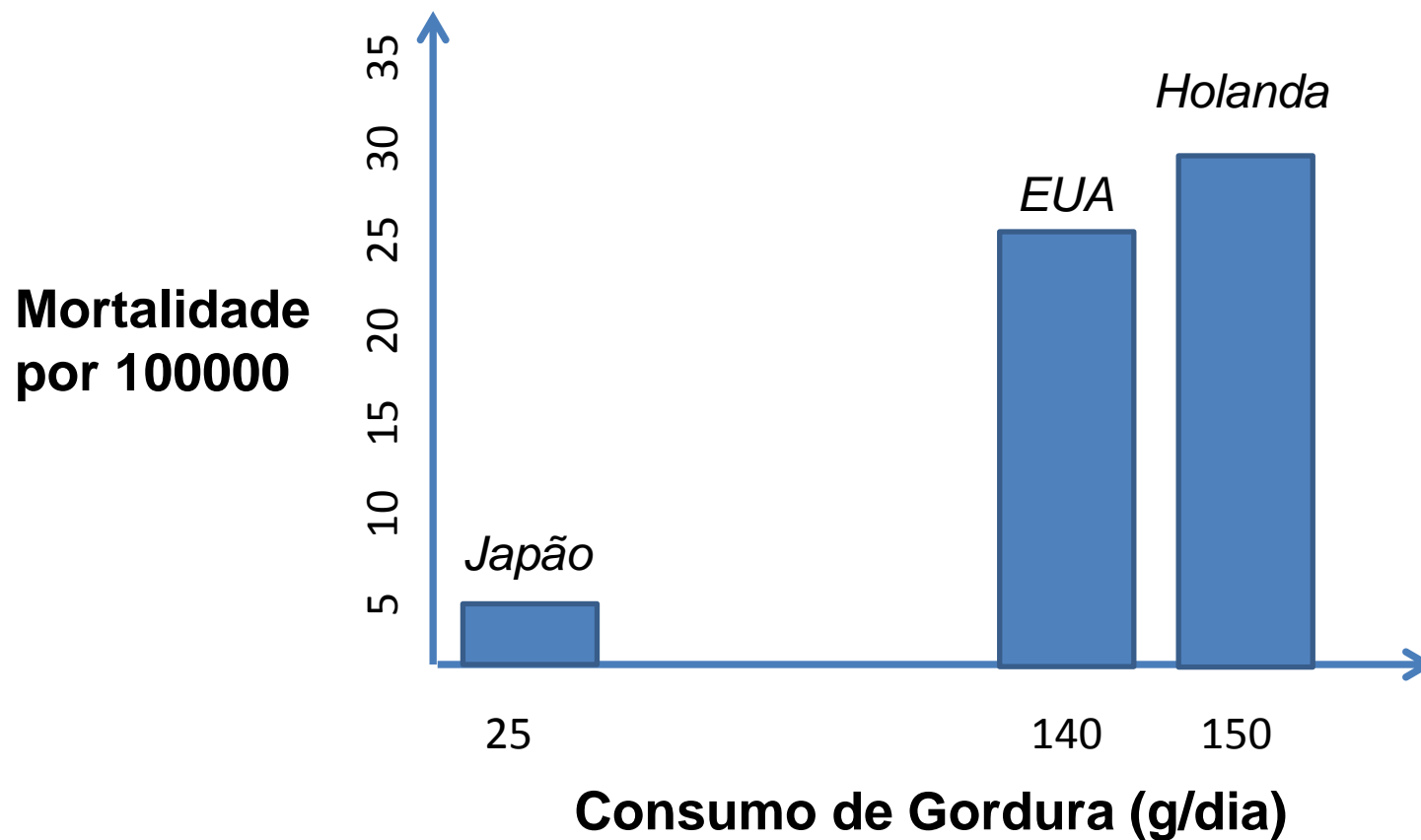
~~Mama~~
~~Cólon~~
~~Próstata~~
Estômago



Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Câncer de Mama x Consumo de Gordura

(Adaptado de STATLAND, B.E., Clin. Chem., 38: 1587, 1992)



Relação Alimentação e Câncer



**Saturado
Total**

Monoinsaturado

Polinsaturados

ω -6

Origem vegetal (ω -3)

Origem marinha (ω -3)

Ingestão (g/dia)

Holanda

E.U.A.

Japão

55

52

12

29

37

10

12

17

8

2

2

1

0,4

0,2

1,6

Relação Alimentação e Câncer



**Alcalóides
pirrazolidínicos**



Maria Mole



Mata pasto

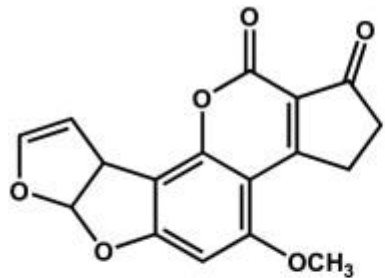


Confrei

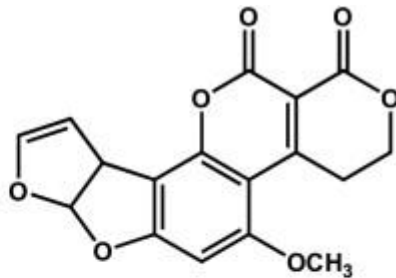
Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Componentes extranutricionais dos alimentos

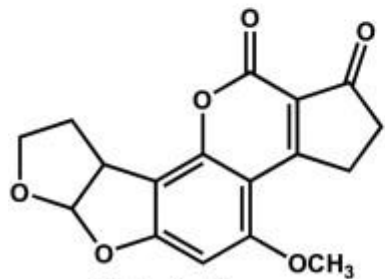
Carcinógenos



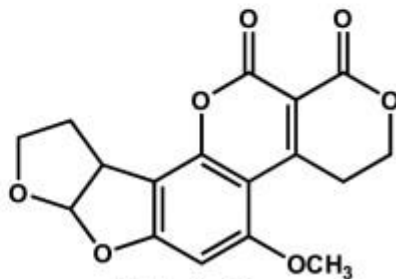
Aflatoxin B₁



Aflatoxin G₁



Aflatoxin B₂



Aflatoxin G₂



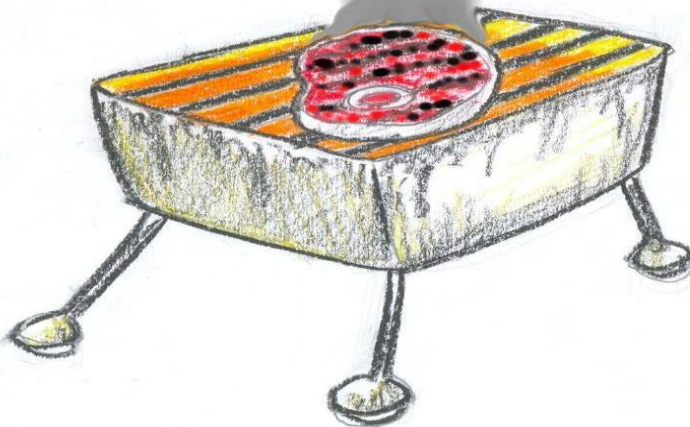
Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Componentes extranutricionais dos alimentos

Carcinógenos

Compostos N-nitrosos

Hidrocarbonetos
Aromáticos
Policíclicos



Compostos N-nitrosos

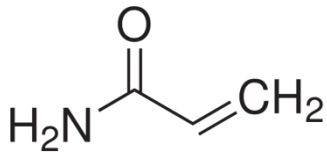
Hidrocarbonetos
Aromáticos
Policíclicos



Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Componentes extranutricionais dos alimentos

Carcinógenos



Acrilamida apresenta menor capacidade genotóxica comparada à das aminas heterocíclicas.

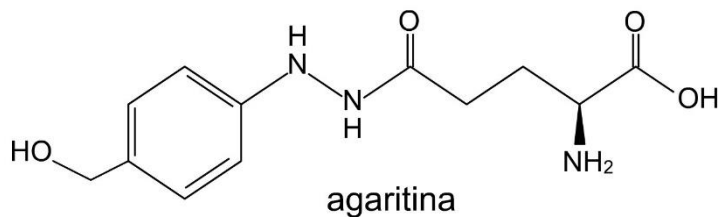
A concentração de acrilamida em uma porção de batata frita é 1000 vezes maior do que a quantidade de carcinógenos encontrados em uma porção de carne bem passada.



Relação Alimentação e Câncer

Componentes extranutricionais dos alimentos

Carcinógenos

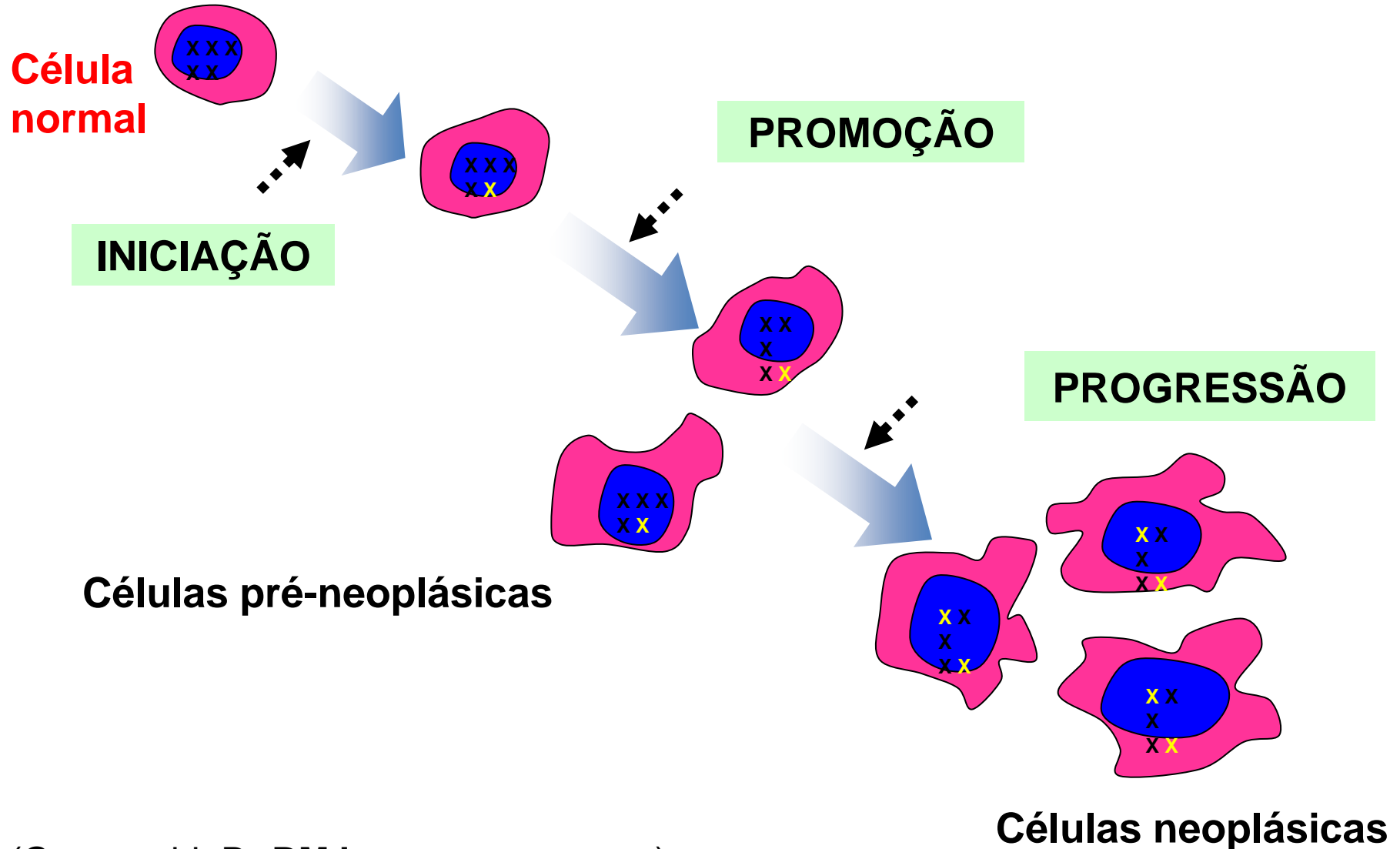


O calor pode degradar a agaritina e seus metabólitos

Sugimura, Carcinogenesis v. 21, 2000
Heidor et al. Nutr Cancer Prevention 2020

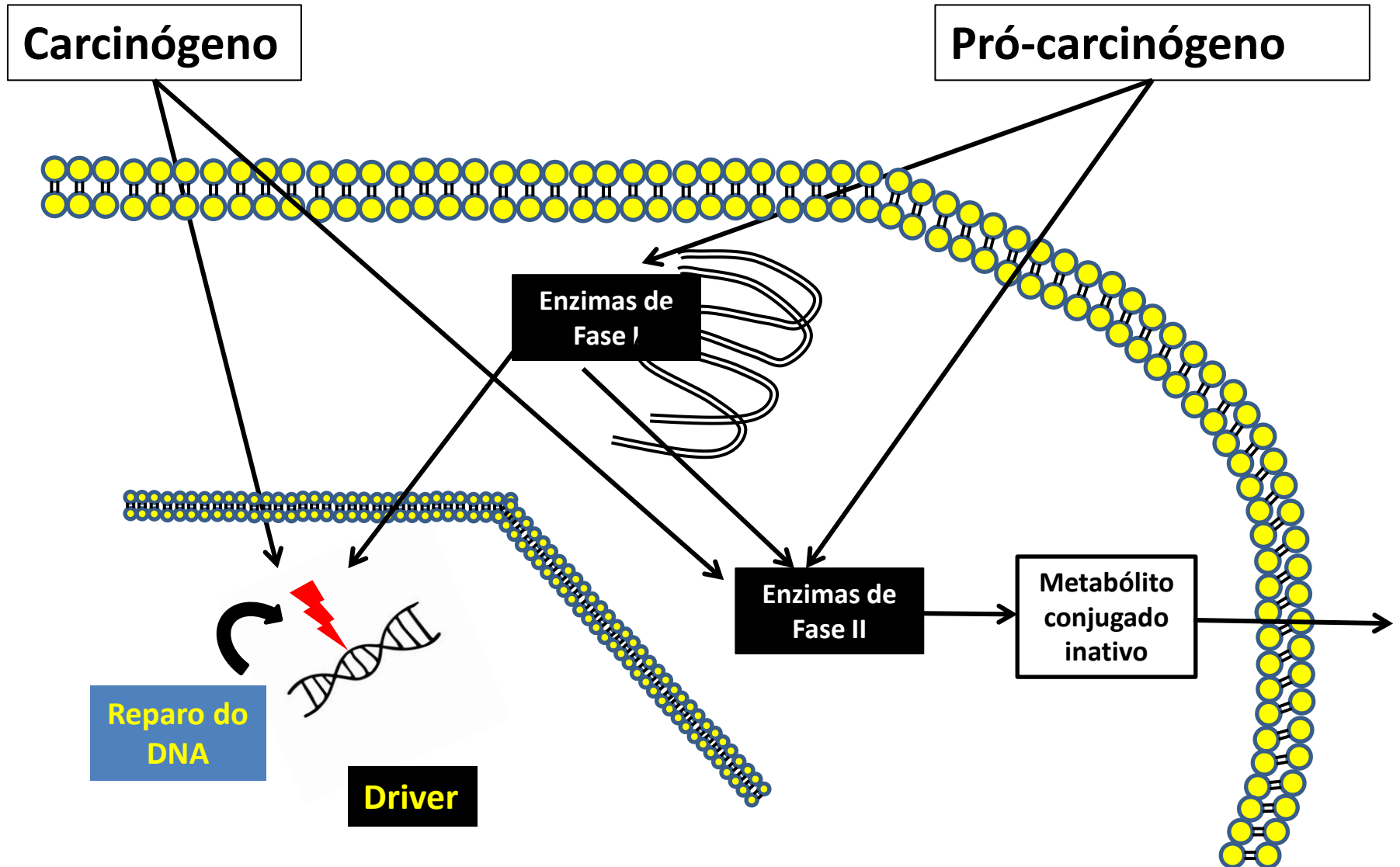


Carcinogênese

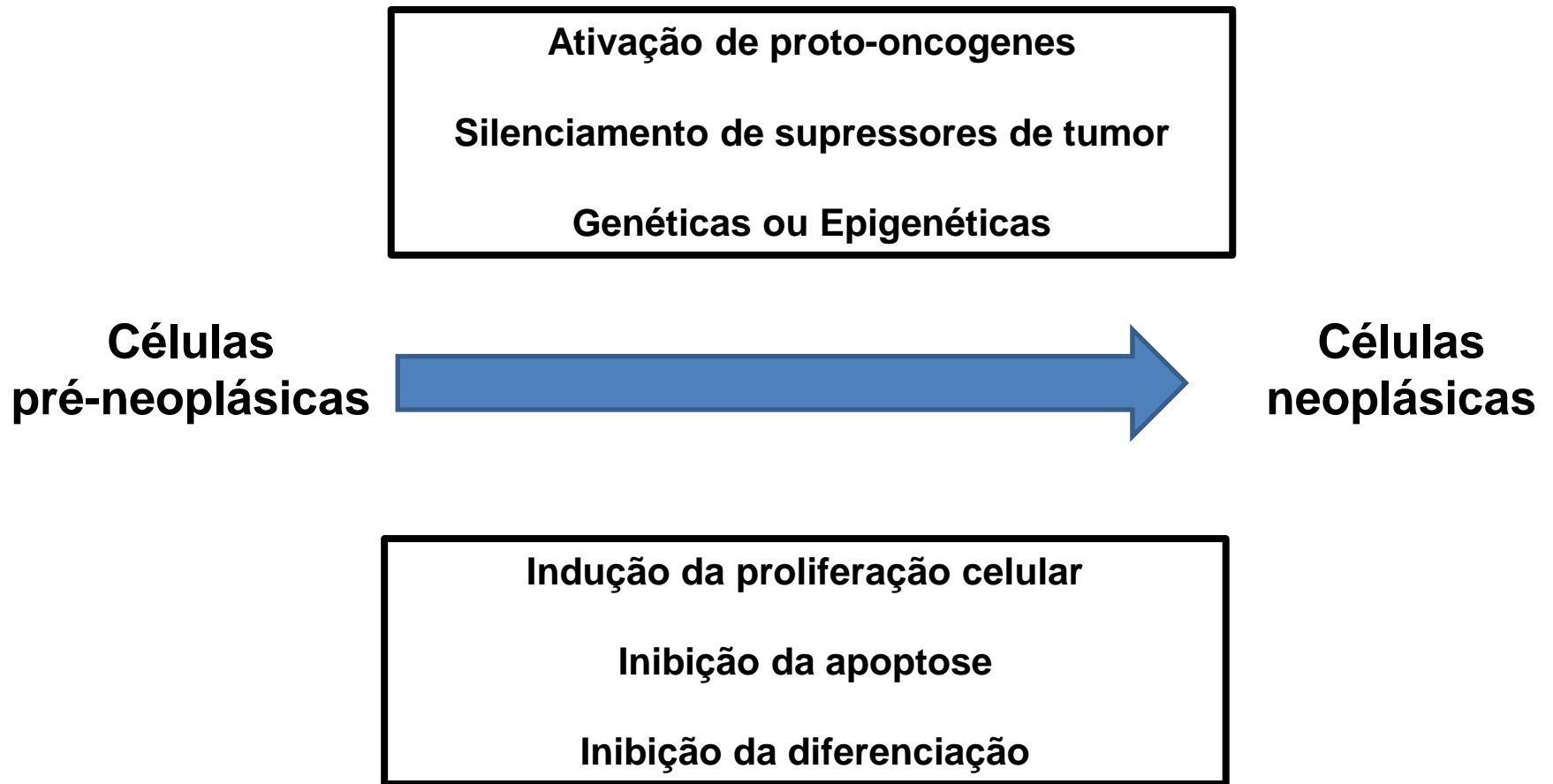


(Greenwald, P., **BMJ**, 324: 714-718, 2002)

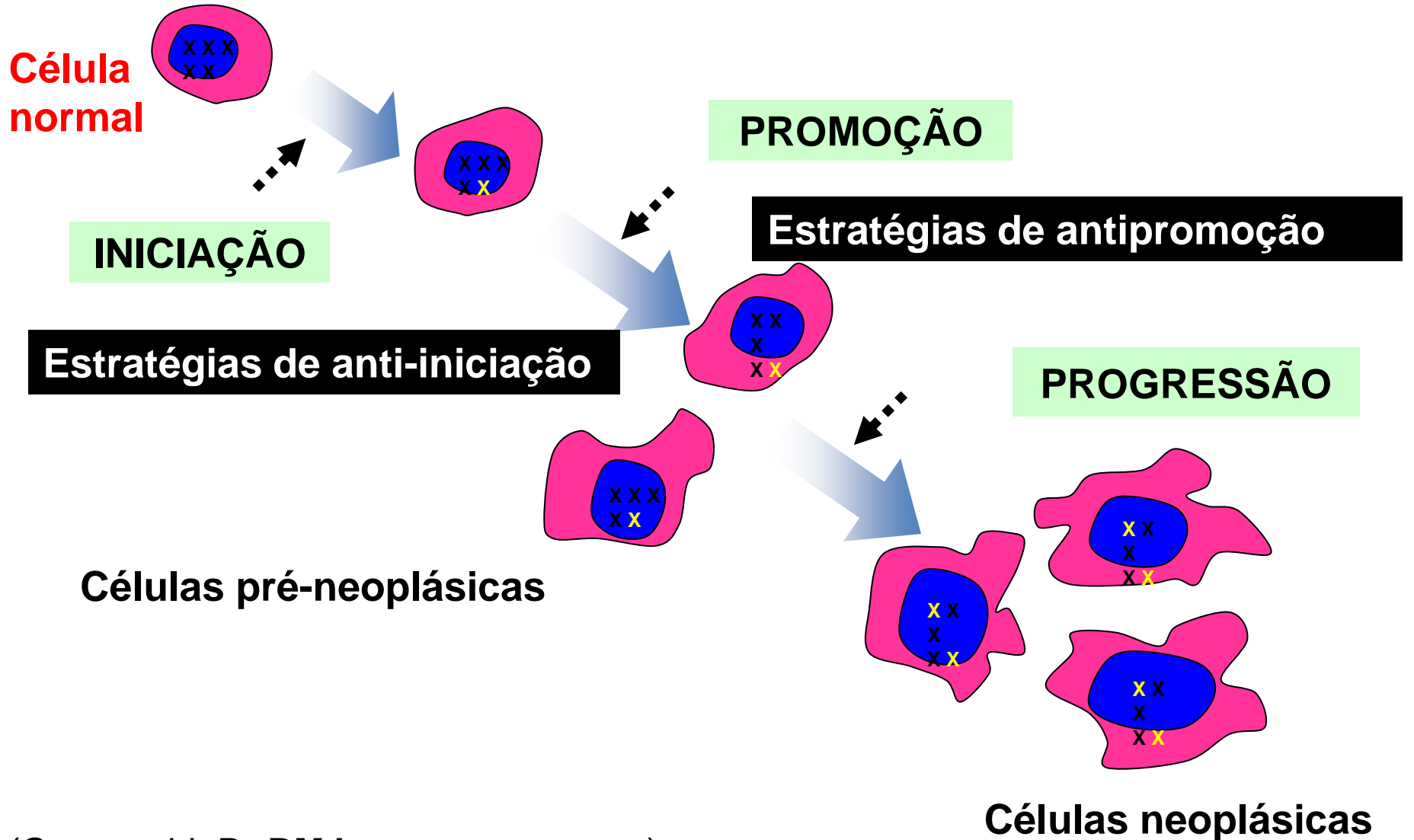
Carcinogênese : iniciação



Carcinogênese: promoção



Quimioprevenção do Câncer



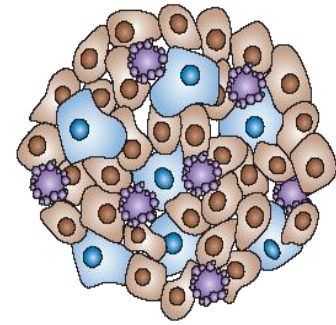
(Greenwald, P., **BMJ**, 324: 714-718, 2002)

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

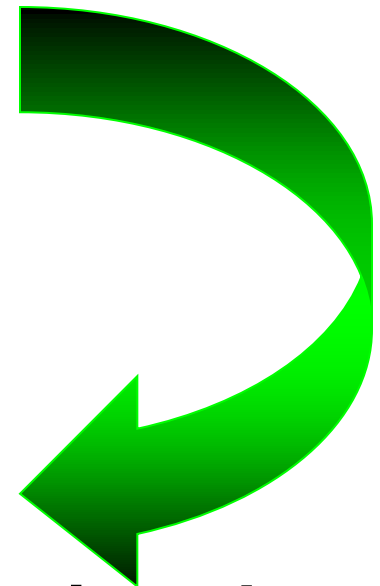
Forma de se
prevenir a doença

Administração de
1 ou mais compostos
naturais ou sintéticos
durante as fases de

Iniciação



Promoção



Antes do estabelecimento da malignidade, i.e., da

Progressão

Sporn, M.B. *et al.*, **Fed Proc**, 35: 1332-1338, 1976

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

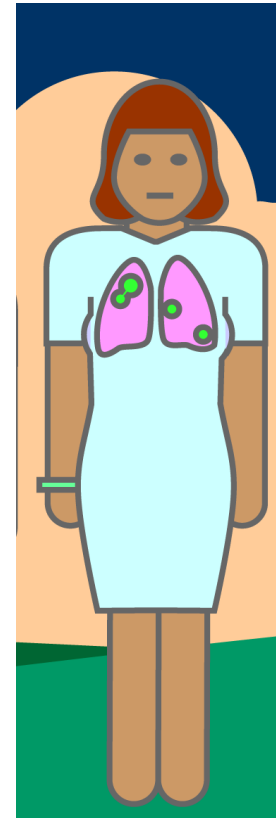
-Primária:

indivíduos saudáveis em alto risco



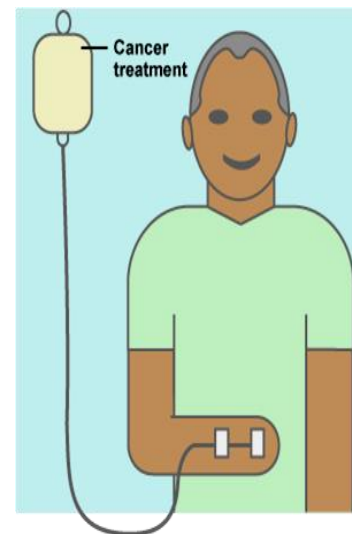
-Secundária:

indivíduos com lesões pré-neoplásicas



-Terciária

prevenção de recorrência ou desenvolvimento de 2º câncer



Quimioprevenção do Câncer: Aspirina



Cólon

Esôfago

Estômago

Próstata

Mama

Pulmão

Fígado

Pâncreas

Pelo menos 5 anos de uso.

Doses:

100mg/dia

300mg/dia

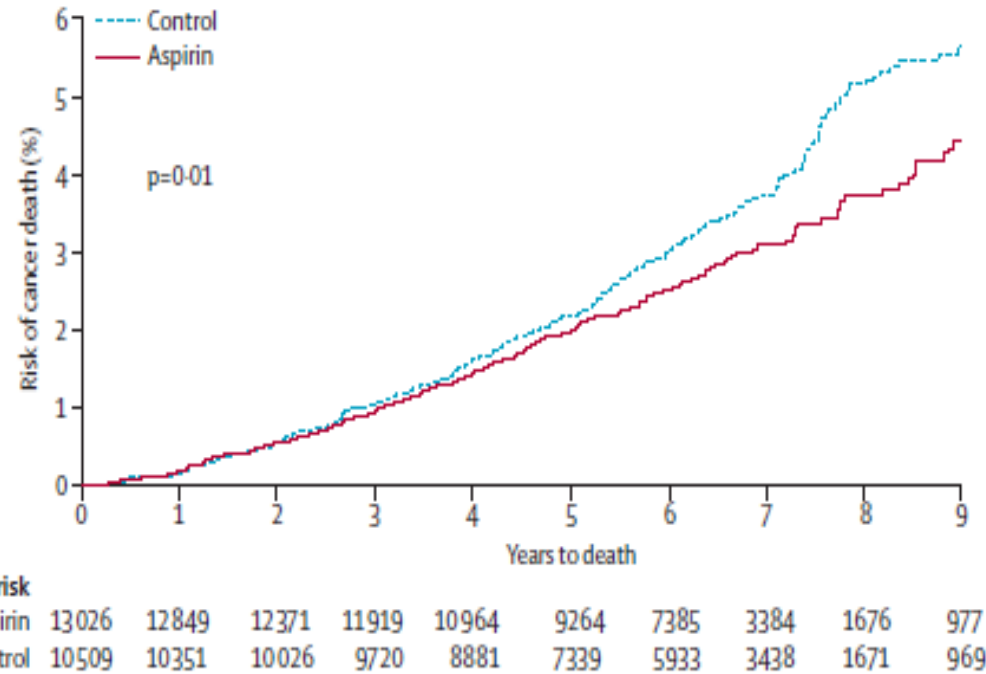
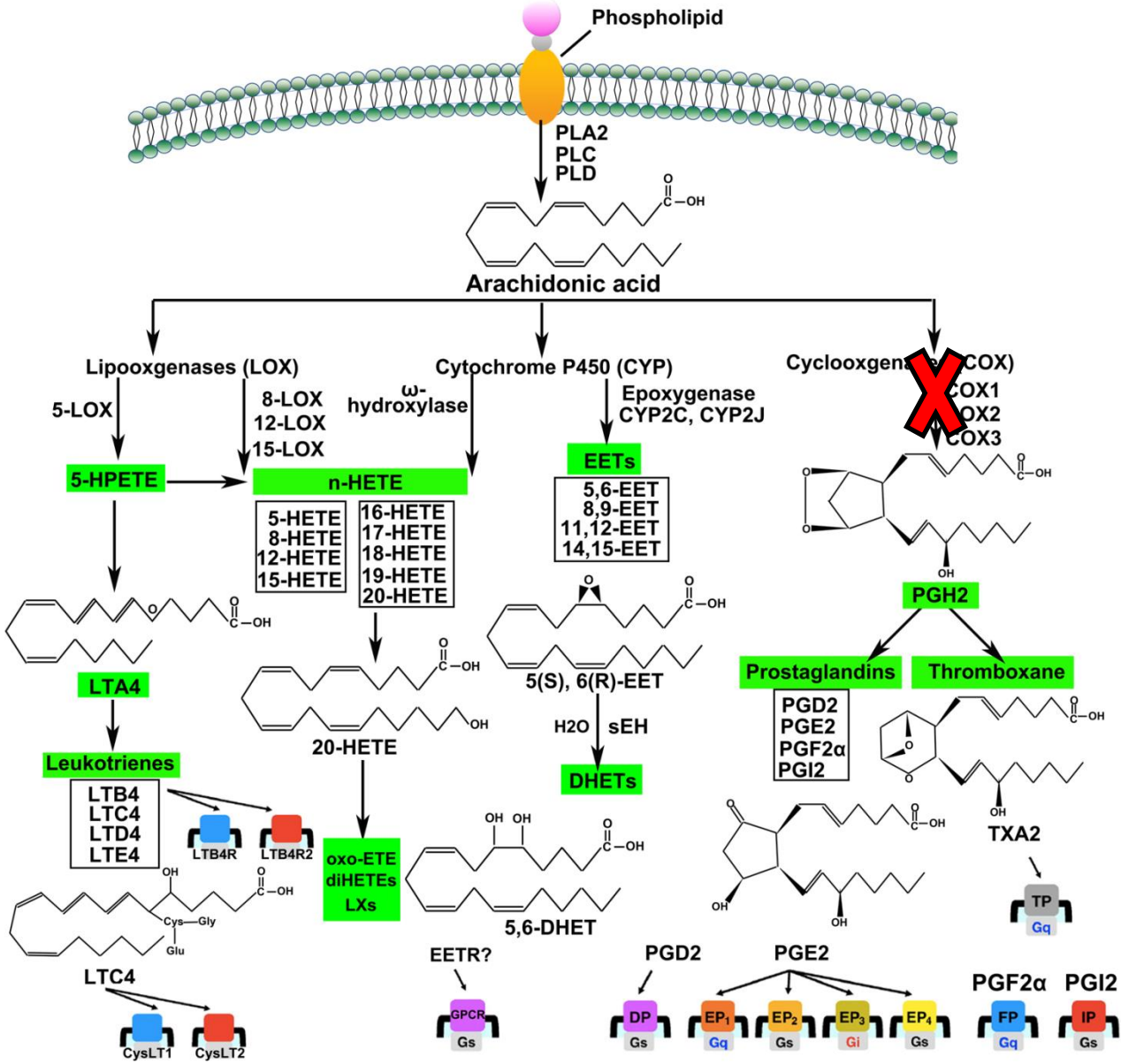


Figure 2: Effect of allocation to aspirin versus control on risk of death due to cancer during the trial treatment periods in a pooled analysis of the 23535 patients in seven trials^{37-41,73,74}

(Rothwell P.M. *et al.*, **Lancet** 377:31-41, 2011)

Quimioprevenção do Câncer: Aspirina



Drug Expert

@drugexpert_drx

SIDE EFFECTS OF ASPIRIN

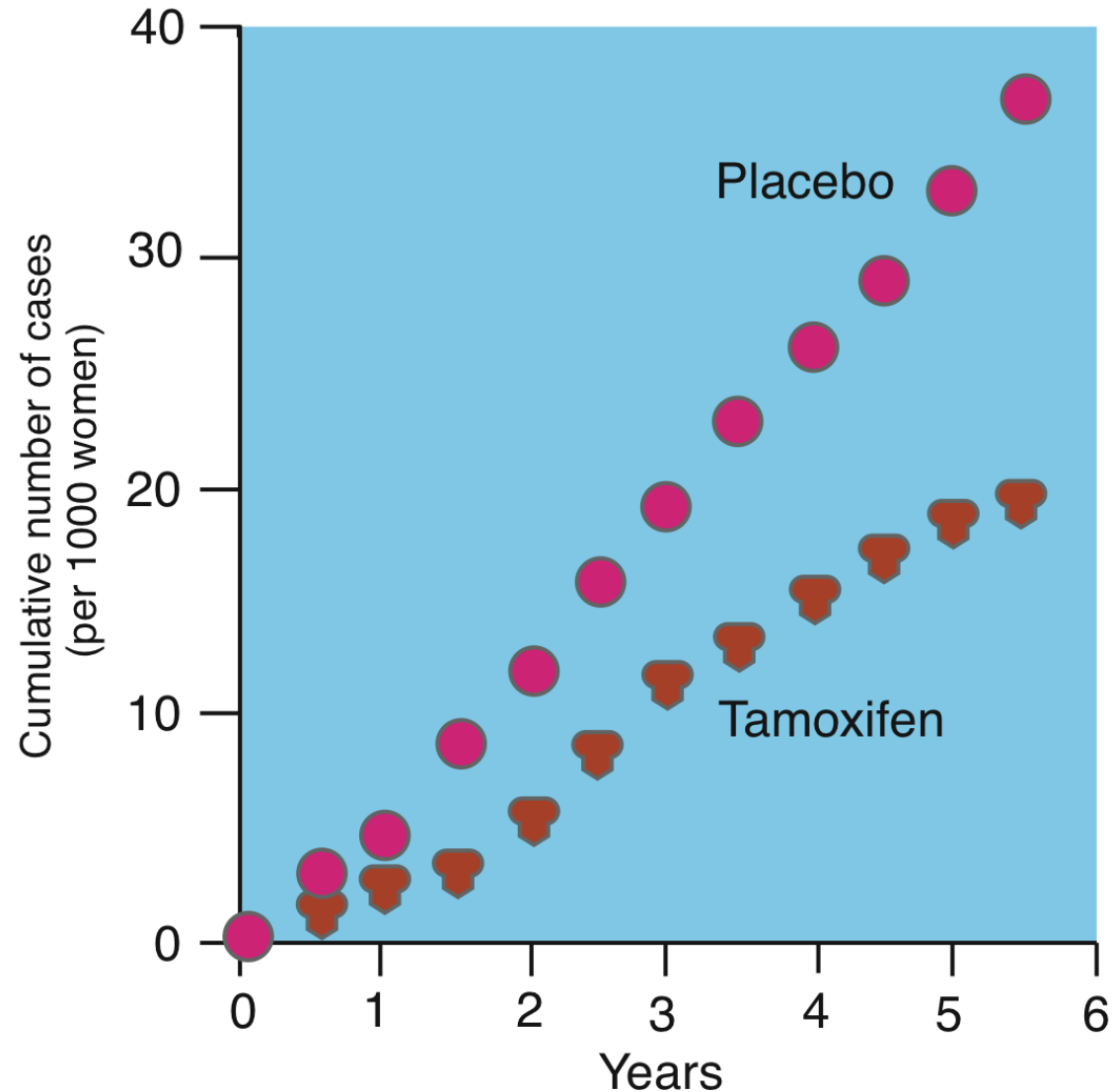
Mnemonic \rightarrow **ASPIRIN**

- A** - Asthma,
- S** - Salicylates Intolerance
- P** - Peptic ulcer
- I** - Intestinal /Gastro Bleeding
- R** - Reye's Syndrome (in kids)
- I** - Idiosyncrasy
- N** - Noise (Tinnitus at high doses)

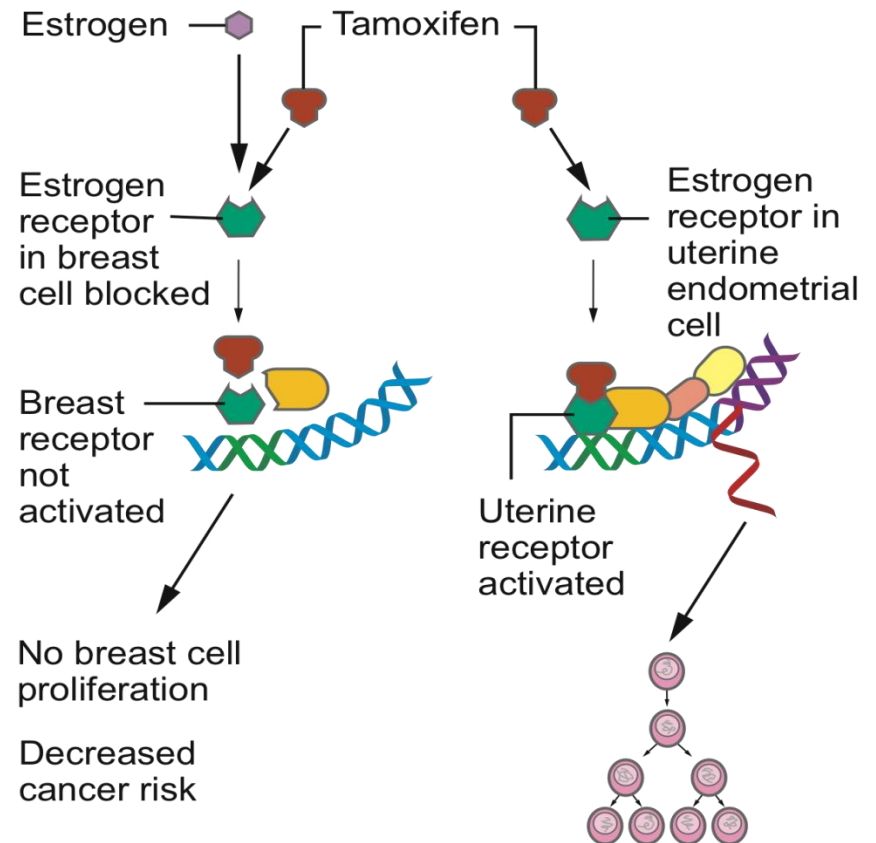
@drugexpert_drx

Quimioprevenção do Câncer: SERMS

Invasive breast cancer rates in women at high risk



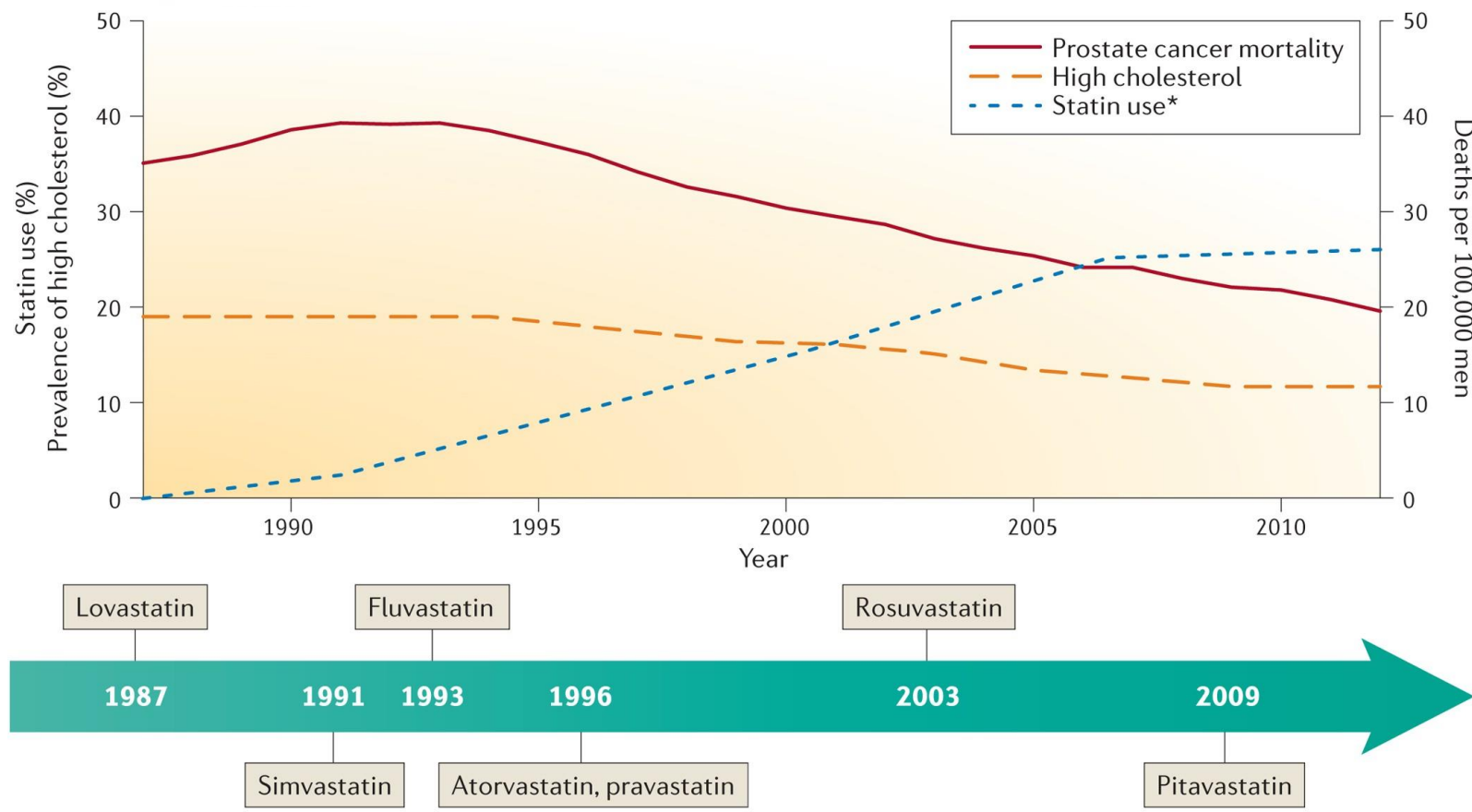
Quimioprevenção do Câncer: SERMS



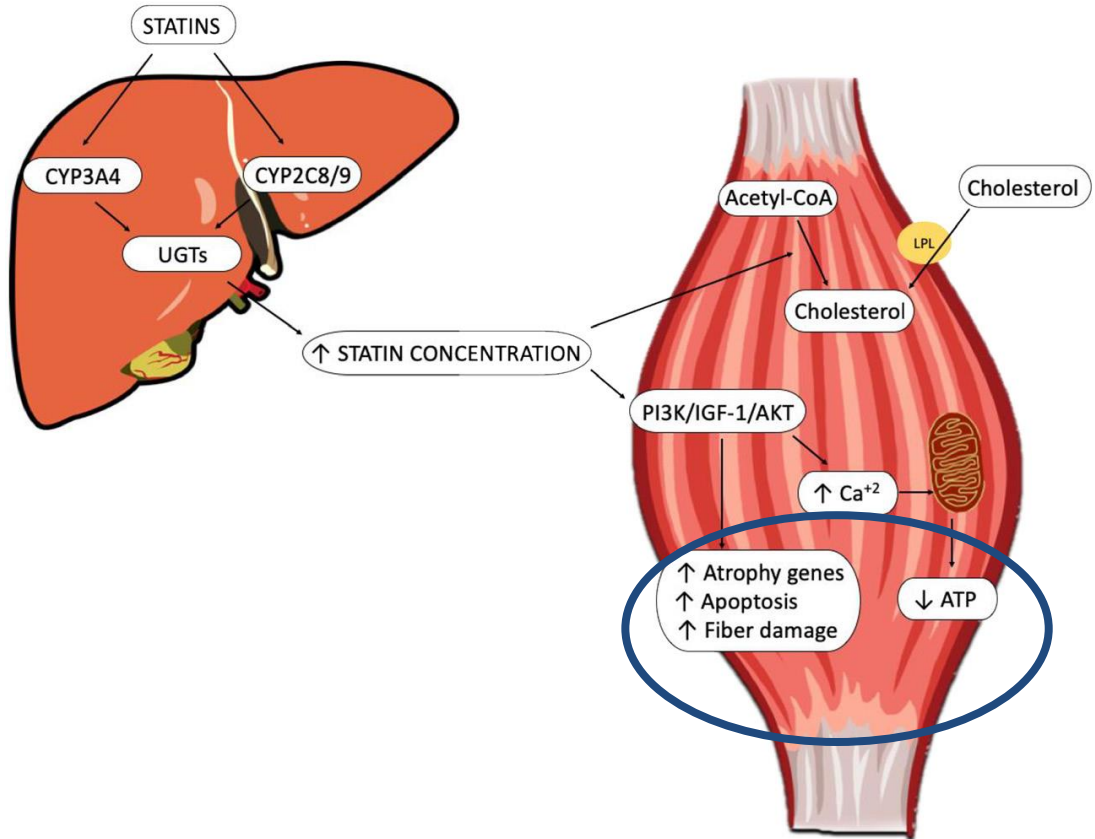
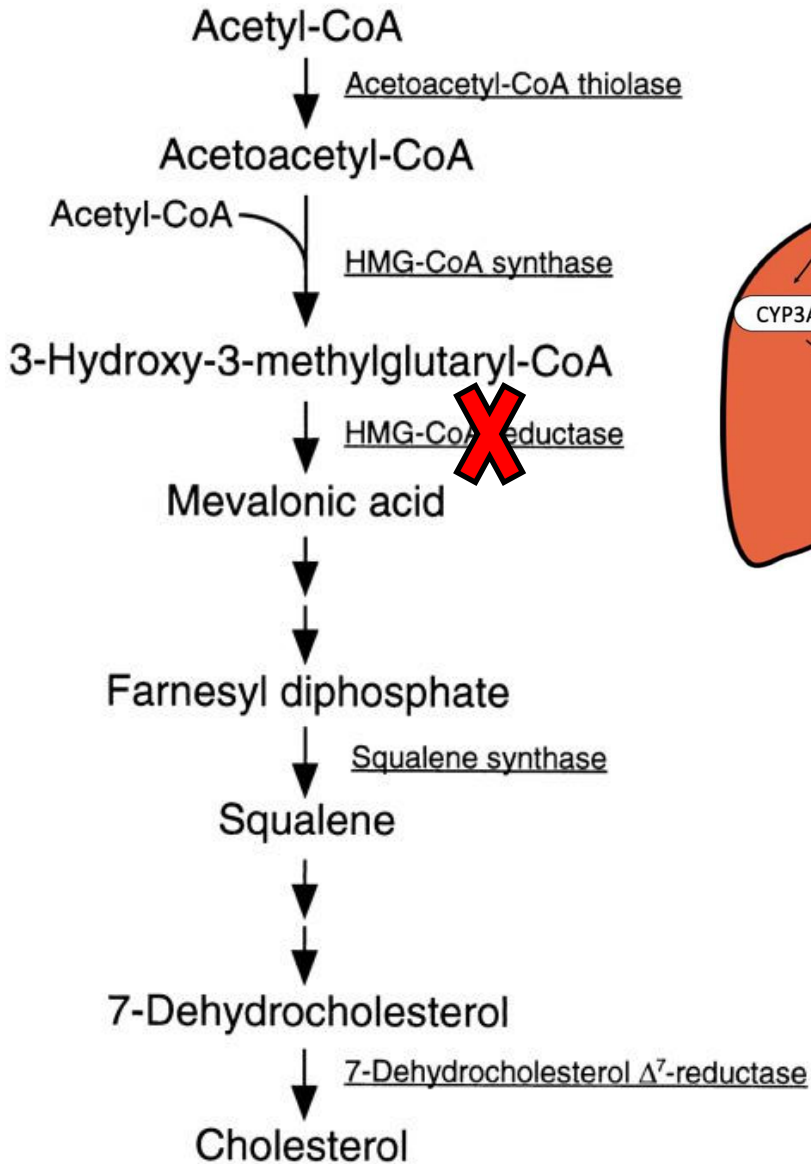
Mama: quimiopreventivo

Útero: aumenta o risco de câncer

Quimioprevenção do Câncer: estatinas



Quimioprevenção do Câncer: estatinas



Quimioprevenção do Câncer



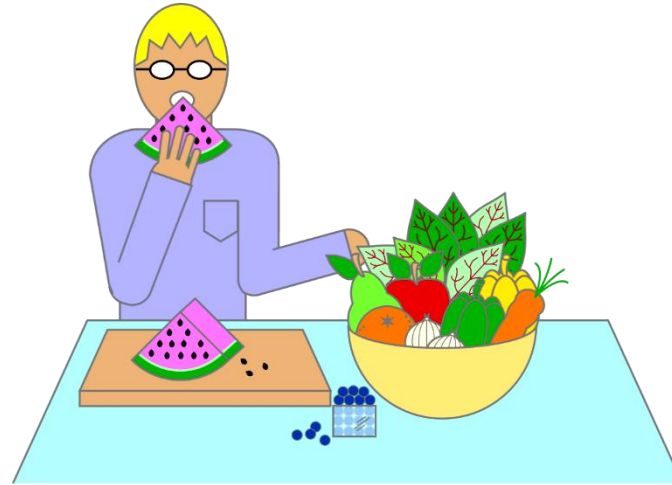
(Modificado de *Nutr. Rev.*, 57:78-83, 1999)

De Flora & Ferguson, *Mutat Res*, 2005)

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

ALIMENTOS

**CONTÊM
ANTICARCINOGENÉTICOS**



250 Estudos Epidem.



Frutas



Hortalças

**Menor Incidência
de
Cânceres**

Frutas e Hortalças:



**Risco Cânceres + do TGI,
inclusive do HCC**

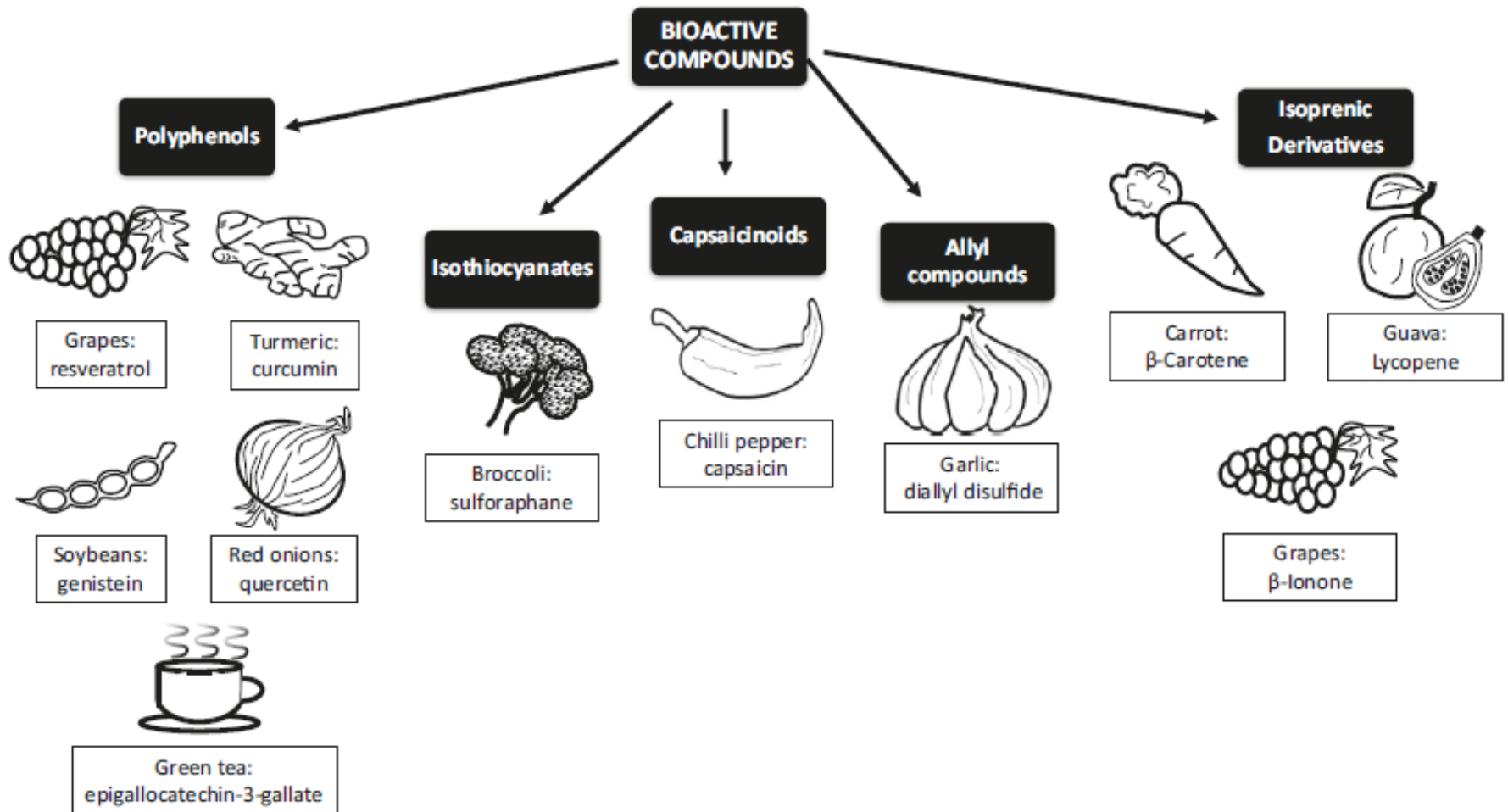
(**Lancet**, 360: 861, 2002; **Int J Cancer**, May 2013)

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

Compostos Bioativos dos Alimentos

Derivados do metabolismo secundário de espécies vegetais

25000 foram identificados
500 tem efeito em DCNT



Quimioprevenção do Câncer



Artichoke
(Silymarin)



Oleander
(Oleanderin)



Tomato
(Lycopene)



Garlic
(Diallyl sulfide, ajoene,
S-allyl cysteine, allicin)



Carrots
(β -carotenes)



Tea
(Catechins)



Red grapes
(Resveratrol)



Red chilli
(Capsaicin)



Turmeric
(Curcumin)



Cloves
(Eugenol &
isoeugenol)



Honey-bee propolis
(Caffeic acid, CAPE)



**Cruciferous
vegetables**
(Sulforaphane)



Pomegranate
(Ellagic acid)



Ginger
(6-Gingerol)



Basil
(Ursolic acid)



Fennel,
(Anethol)



Soybean
(Genistein)



Aloe
(Emodin)

Quimioprevenção do Câncer



1991



2003



2010

The screenshot shows the website's header with the logo "fruits & veggies more matters." and navigation links: "Online Store | Pressroom | Sign Up! Free Newsletter | Translate". A search bar is present. Below the header is a green navigation menu with categories: "Why Fruits & Veggies", "Planning & Shopping", "Cooking", "Get Kids Involved", "Community", and "Healthy Resources". The main content area features a large image of fresh produce with the text "Fruit & Veggie Events in Your Community" and "SEE HEALTHY PROGRAMS IN LOCAL SCHOOLS AND GROCERY STORES... OR ADD YOUR OWN!". Other sections include "We're on the Move with Michelle Obama!" with a link to "Learn More >>", "Healthy Eating Tips" with a link to "request more...", "Join America's pledge Fruits & Veggies ... Today and Every Day!", "P.A.C.K.", "about the buzz Fertility", and "Recipes" featuring "Balsamic Citrus Carrots".

<http://www.fruitsandveggiesmorematters.org/>

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

**Paulistano come
poucas frutas e
hortaliças**



Consumo 5 porções ou mais POR SEMANA



Quimioprevenção do Câncer



Estados Unidos

Peter Manzel – Food around the world 2014

Quimioprevenção do Câncer



Japão

Peter Manzel – Food around the world 2014

Quimioprevenção do Câncer

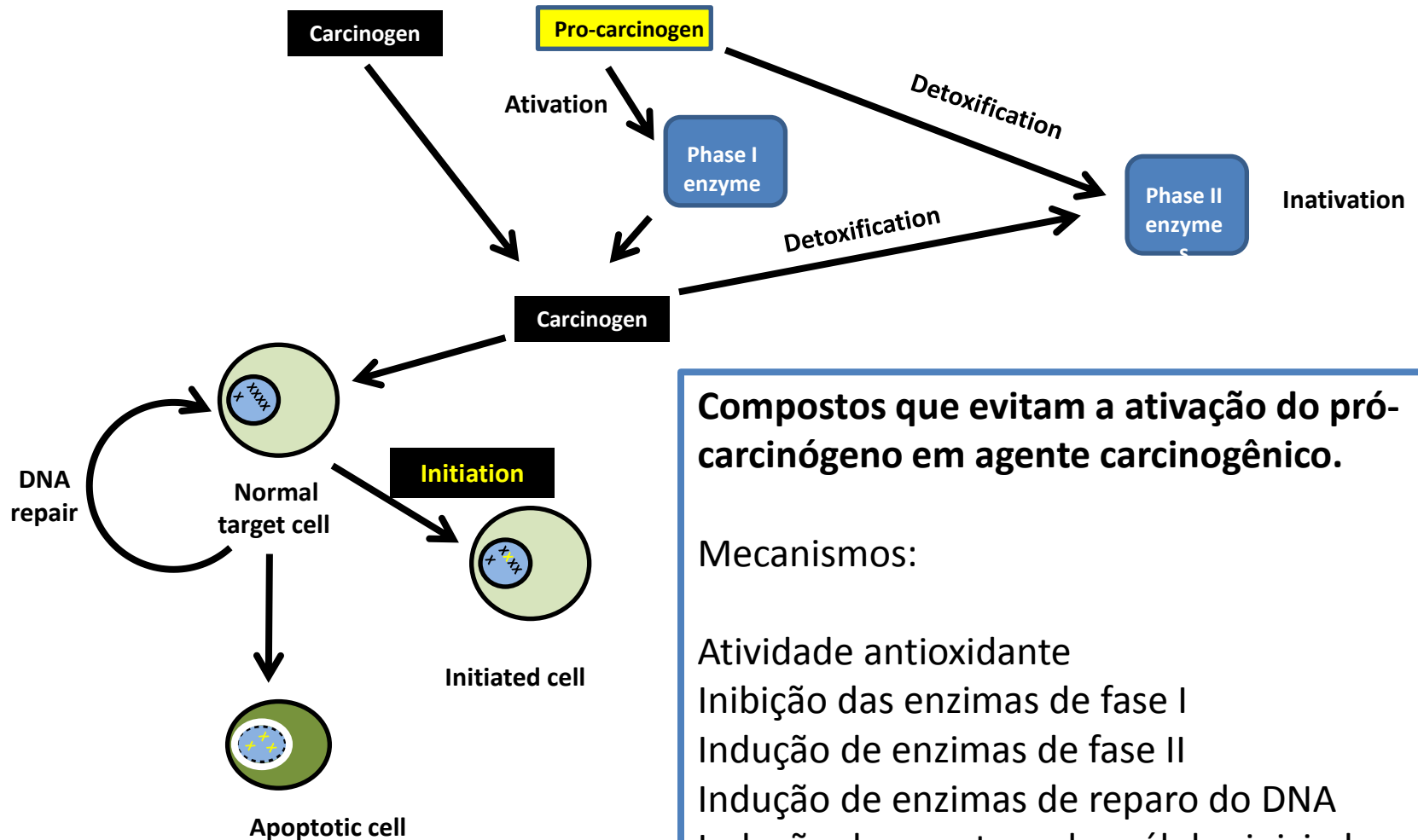
NCI Experimental
Foods Program



Mecanismos da quimioprevenção



Agentes bloqueadores



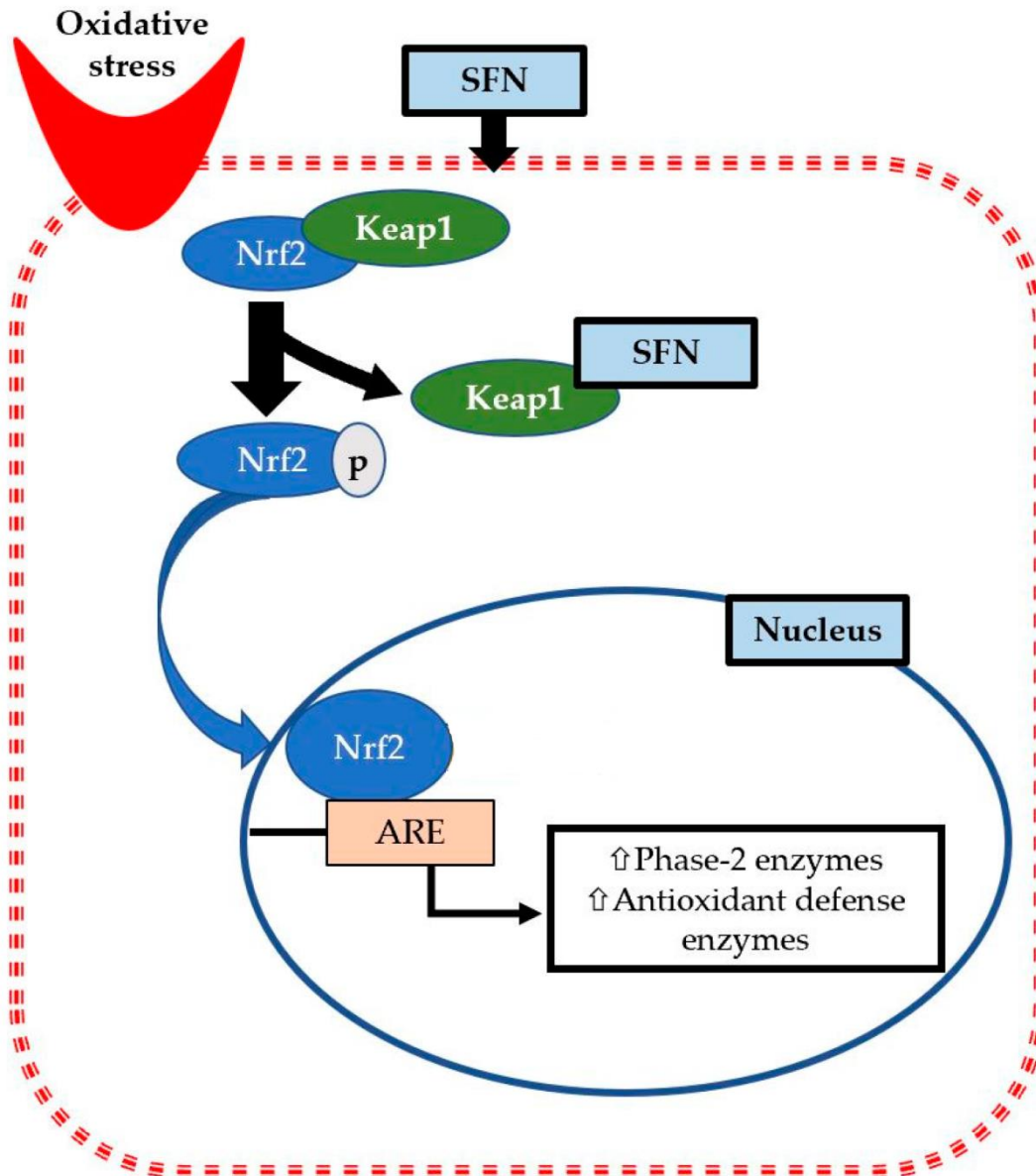
Compostos que evitam a ativação do pró-carcinógeno em agente carcinogênico.

Mecanismos:

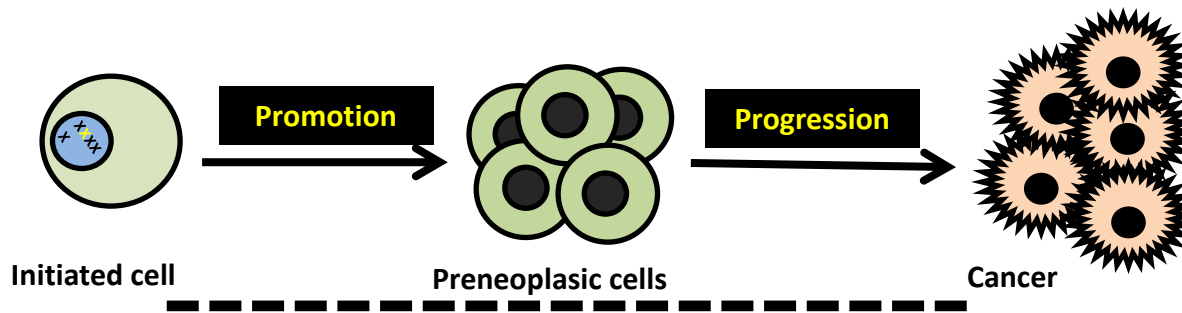
- Atividade antioxidante
- Inibição das enzimas de fase I
- Indução de enzimas de fase II
- Indução de enzimas de reparo do DNA
- Indução da apoptose das células iniciadas

Sulforafano – ECGC – Beta-caroteno

Agentes bloqueadores: papel do NRF2



Agentes supressores



Compostos que induzem a apoptose, diferenciação celular e inibem a proliferação das células iniciadas.

Mecanismos:

Ativação de genes supressores de tumor: p53, p16, Rb

Inativação de oncogenes: c-myc, c-fos, N-ras

Isso ocorre por:

Ativação/Inibição de fatores de transcrição

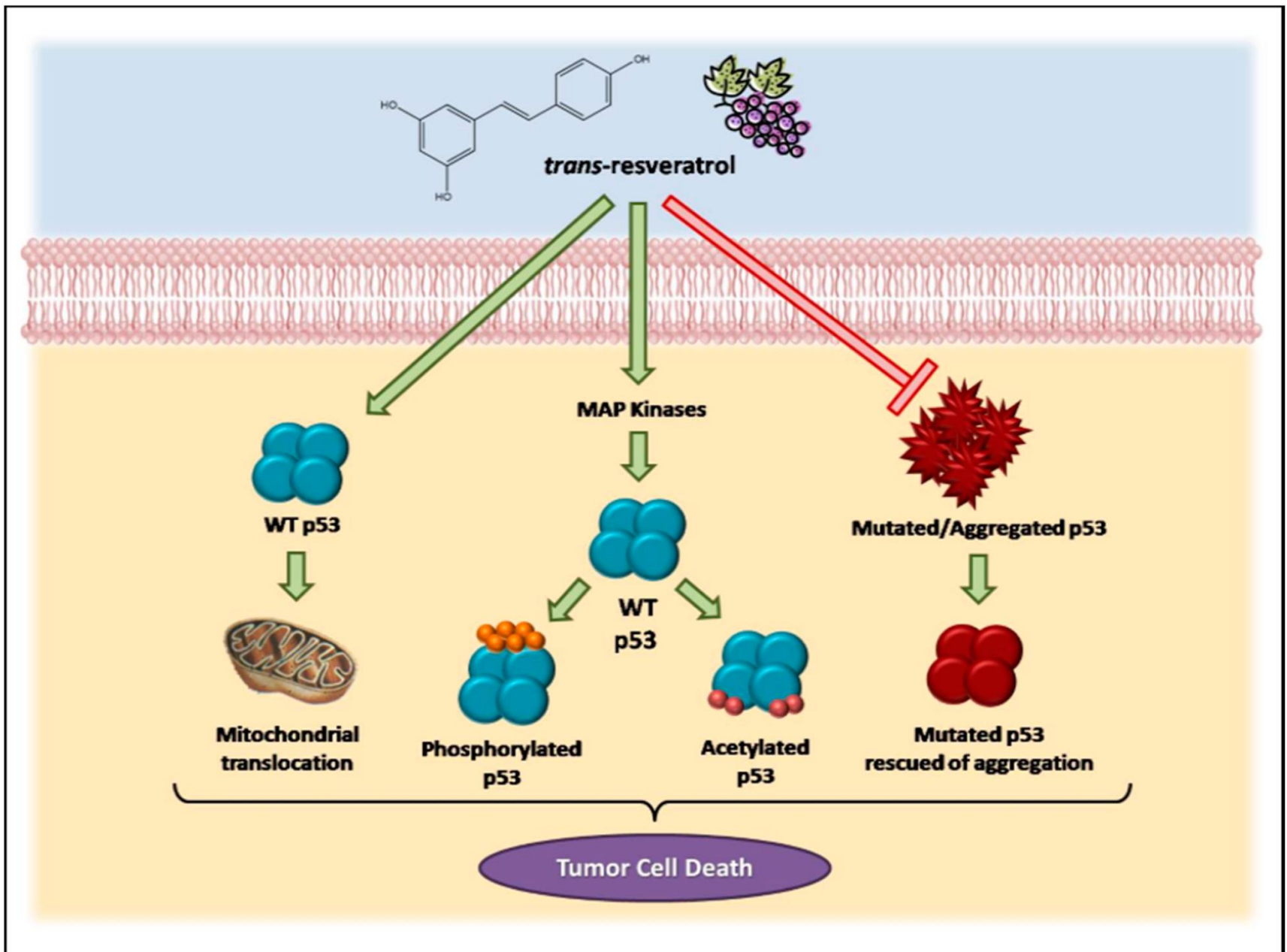
Modulação epigenética

Sulforafano – ECGC – Beta-caroteno

Curcumina – Beta Ionona –

Resveratrol – Licopeno - Butirato

Agentes supressores: papel da p53

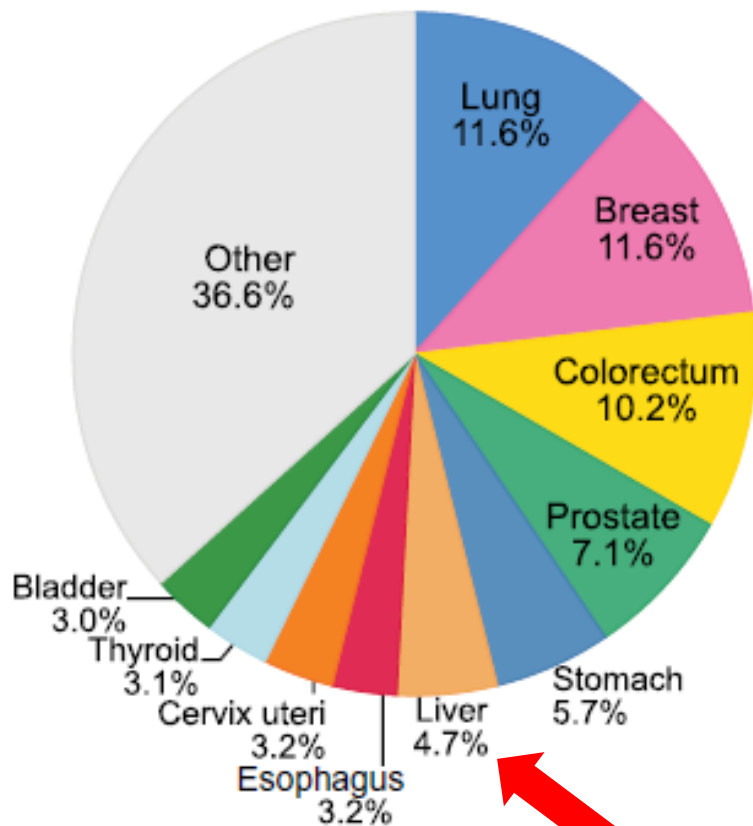


Câncer de Fígado

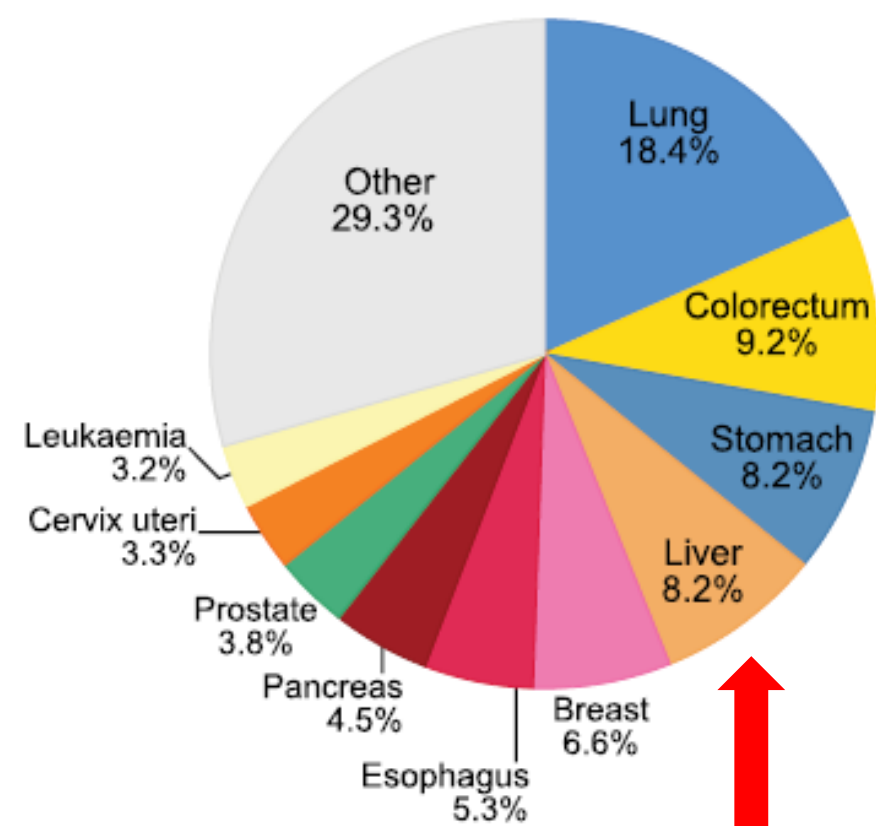
Both sexes

Incidence

Mortality



18.1 million
new cases



9.6 million
deaths

6º em
incidência

4º em
mortalidade

Fatores envolvidos com o Carcinoma Hepatocelular

Established risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma	
Age	↑
Male gender	↑
Family history of HCC	↑
Hepatitis B infection	↑
Hepatitis C infection	↑
Cirrhosis	↑
Alcohol	↑
Tobacco	↑
Aflatoxin exposure	↑
Hereditary hemochromatosis	↑
α-1 Antitrypsin deficiency	↑
Primary biliary cirrhosis	↑

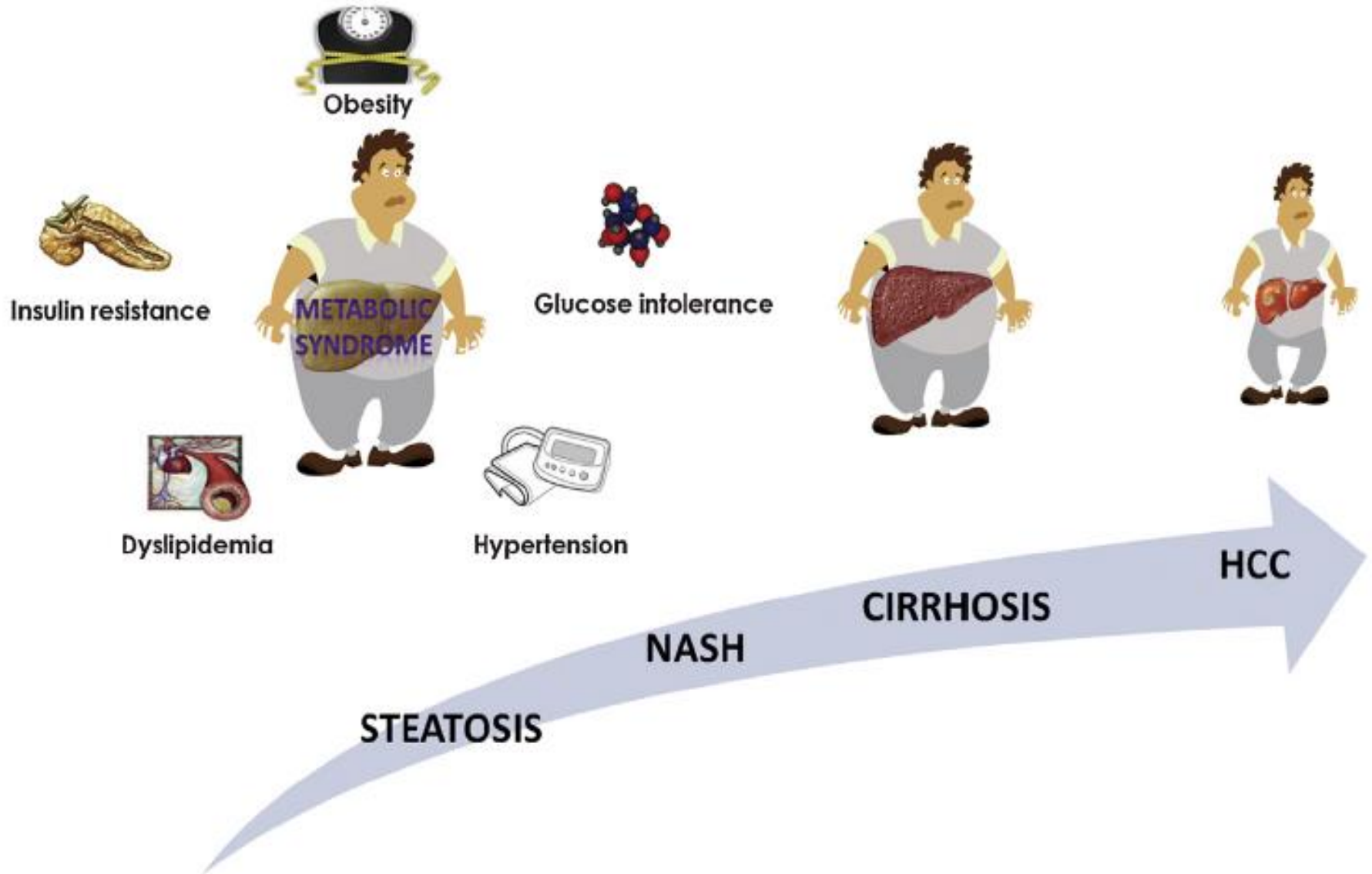
(Gastroenterology 142: 1411-13, 2012)

Fatores envolvidos com o Carcinoma Hepatocelular

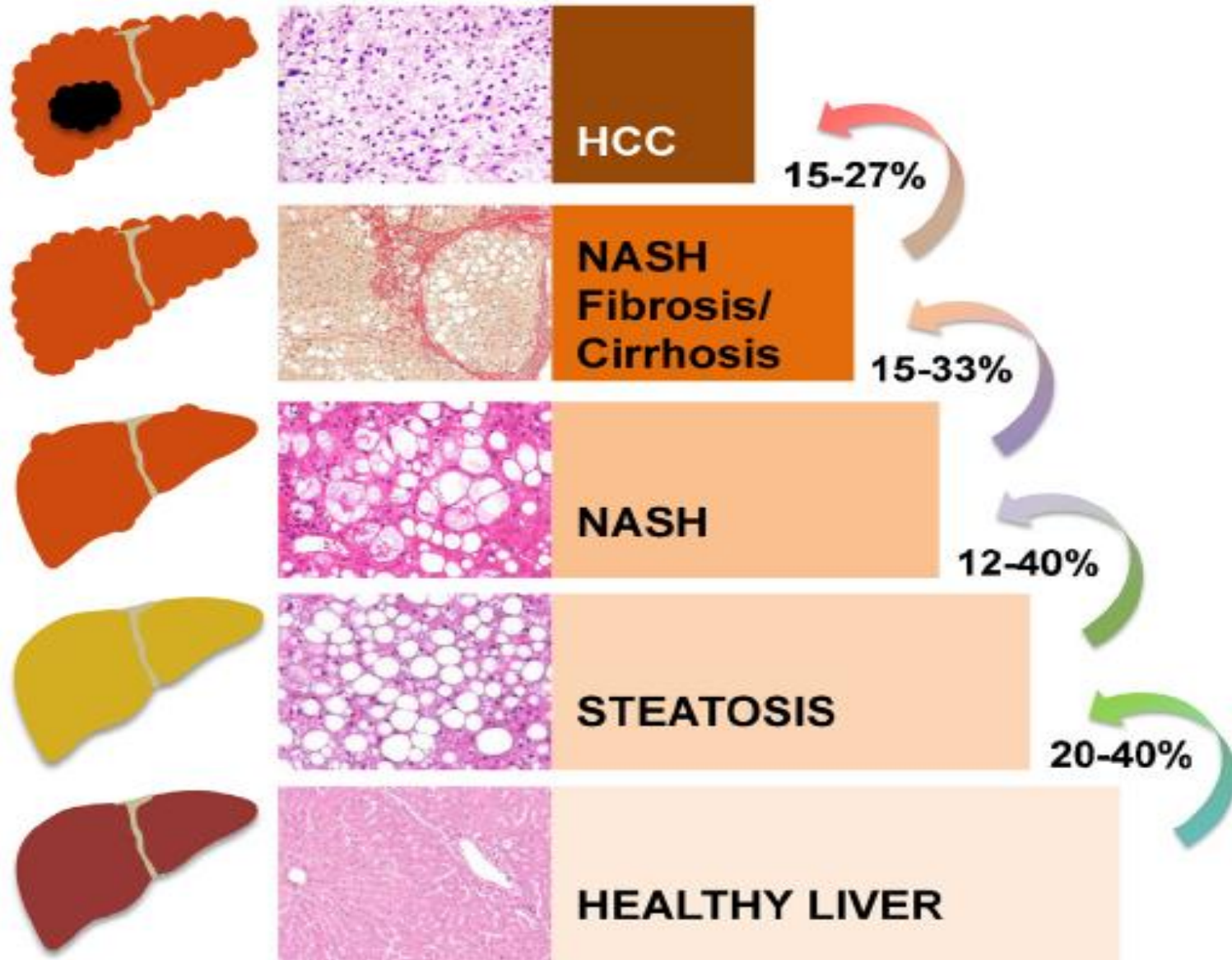
Likely risk factors	
Diabetes	↑
Obesity	↑
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	↑
Possible risk factors	
Coffee	↓
Micronutrients (e.g. vitamin D, E, selenium)	↓
Red meat	↑
White meat (fish, poultry)	↓
Saturated fat	↑
N-3 fatty acids	↓
Fructose	↑
Oral contraceptives	↑

(Gastroenterology 142: 1411-13, 2012)

Fatores envolvidos com o Carcinoma Hepatocelular



História Natural da NAFLD

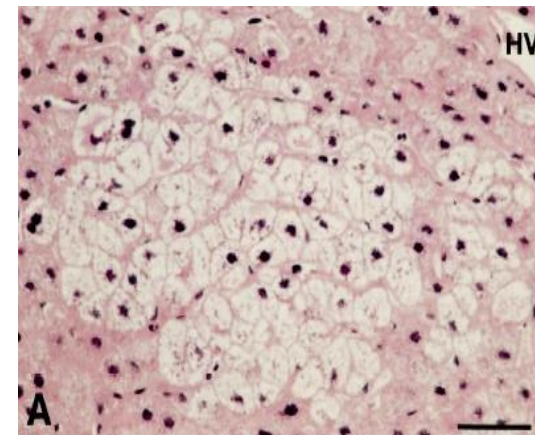
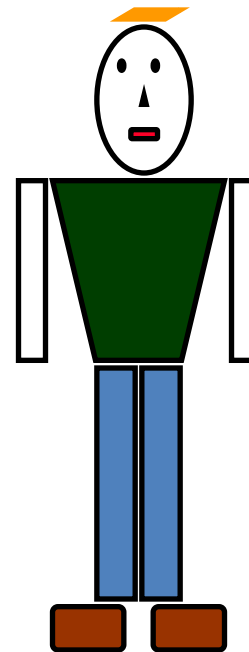


Modelos de Hepatocarcinogênese em Ratos

Dentre os melhores para estudo *in vivo* de neoplasias

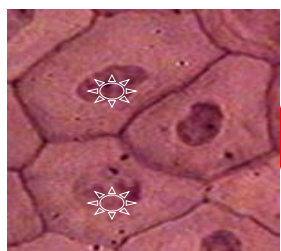


Padrão de desenvolvimento do câncer de fígado



(Bannasch, P. *et al.*, *Toxicol Pathol*, 31: 134-139, 2003)

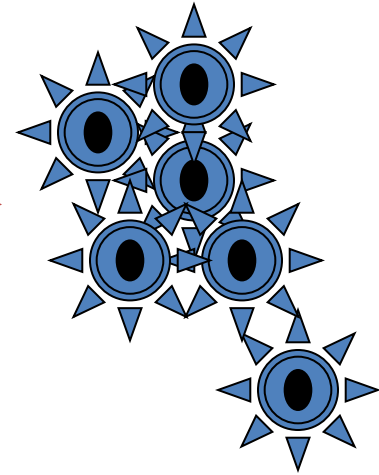
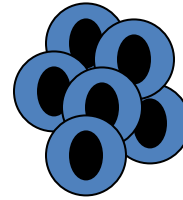
(Andersen J. *et al.*, *Hepatology* 51: 1401-09, 2010)



INICIAÇÃO

PROMOÇÃO

PROGRESSÃO



carcinógeno

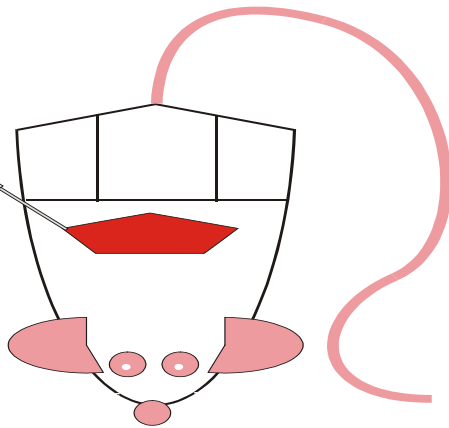
**célula
normal**

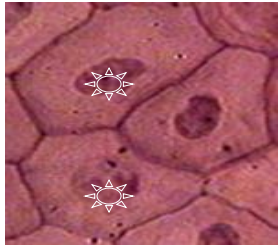
**célula
iniciada**

**lesão
Pré-neoplásica**

CÂNCER

**DEN
200mg/Kg**

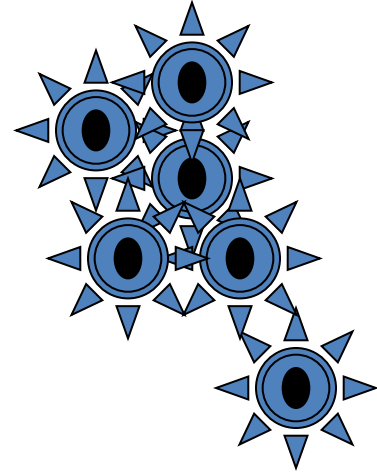
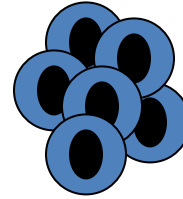




INICIAÇÃO



PROGRESSÃO



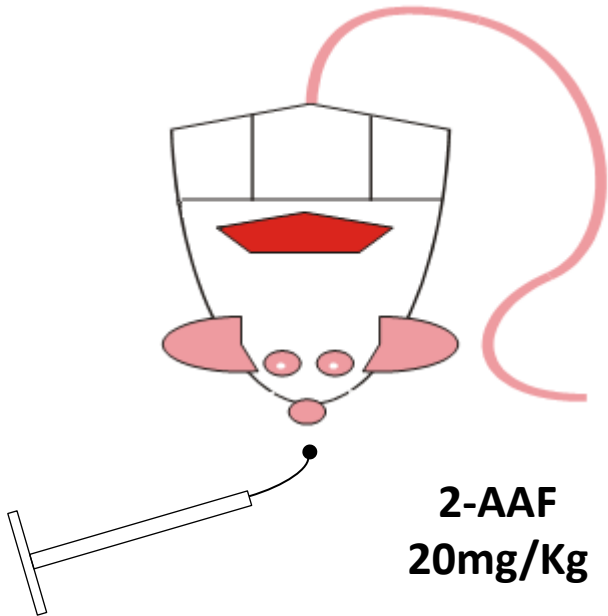
carcinógeno

célula normal

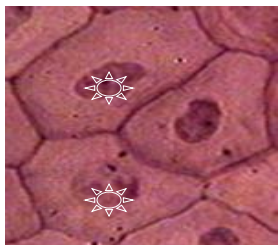
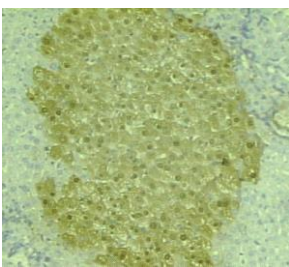
célula iniciada

lesão Pré-neoplásica

CÂNCER



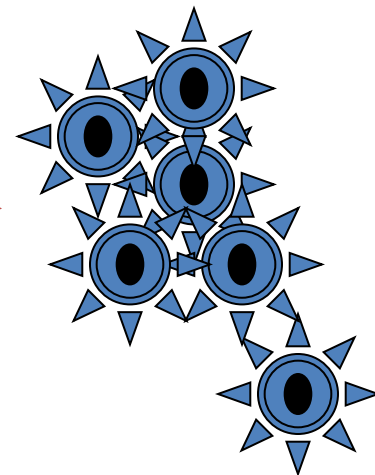
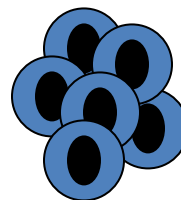
2-AAF
20mg/Kg



INICIAÇÃO

PROMOÇÃO

PROGRESSÃO



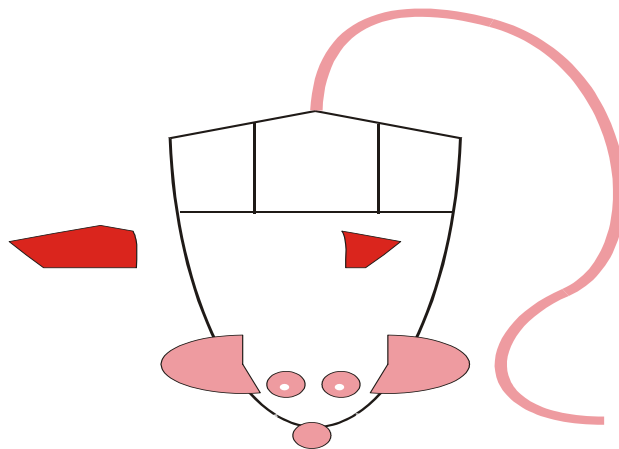
CÂNCER

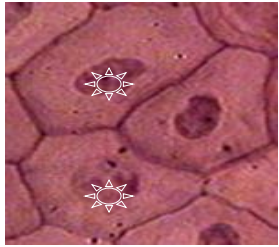
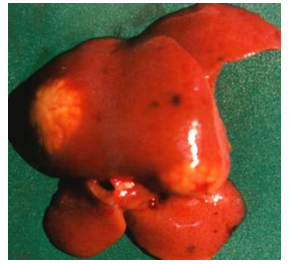
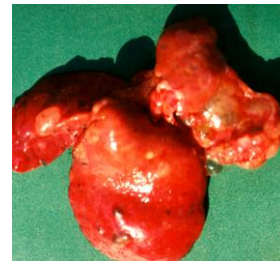
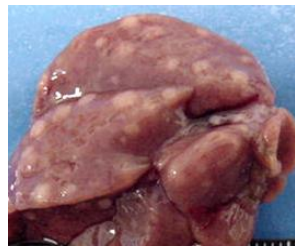
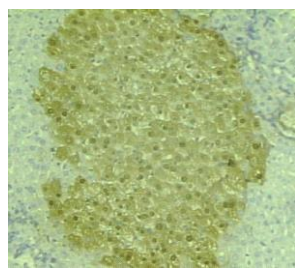
célula normal

célula iniciada

lesão Pré-neoplásica

carcinógeno

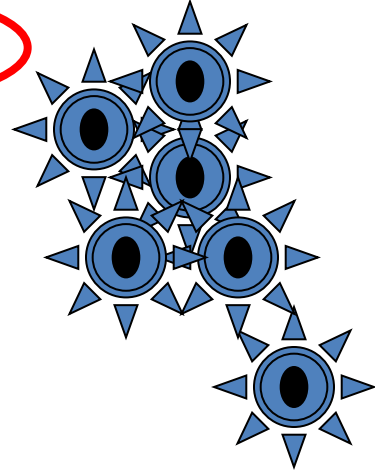
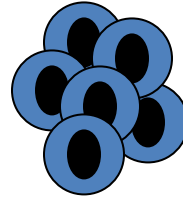




INICIAÇÃO

PROMOÇÃO

PROGRESSÃO



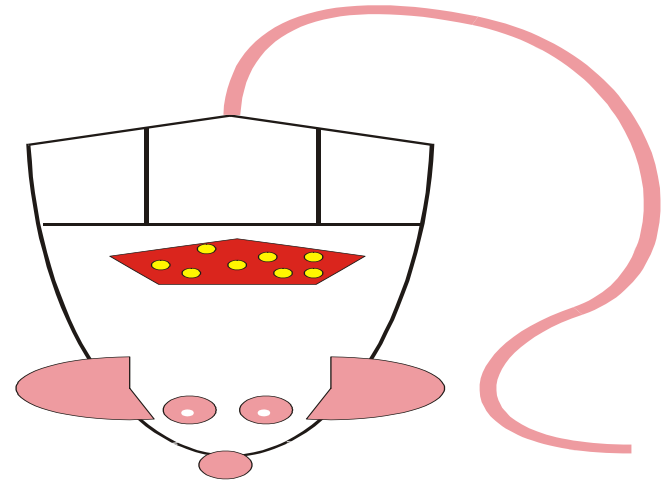
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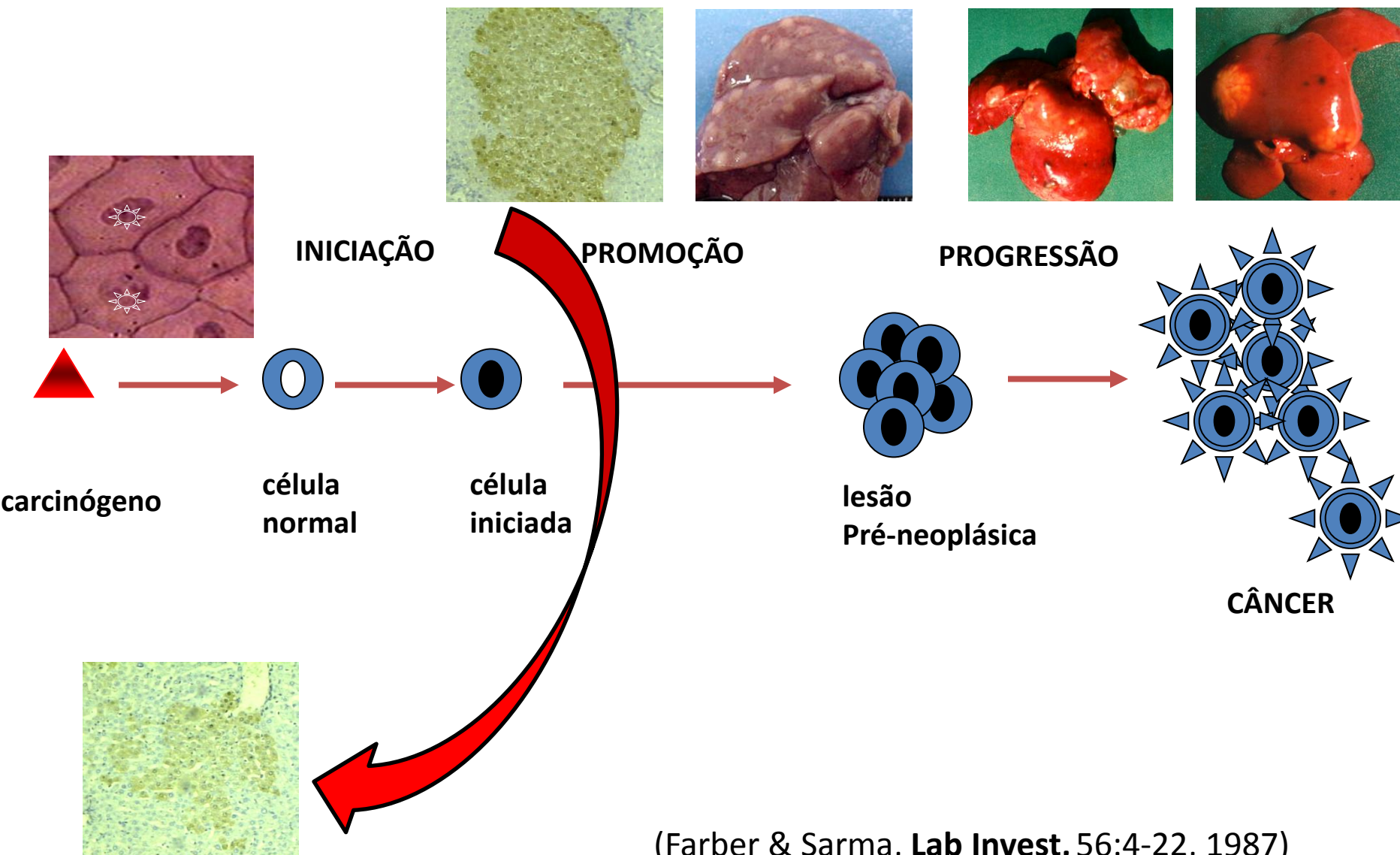
célula normal

célula iniciada

lesão Pré-neoplásica

CÂNCER





97% remodelam

(Farber & Sarma, *Lab Invest*, 56:4-22, 1987)

(Andersen J. *et al.*, *Hepatology* 51: 1401-09, 2010)

Hepatocarcinogênese e lesões pré-neoplásicas



***6 semanas
após a DEN***



Humano

Quimioprevenção do HCC



Biomarcadores

Marcadores intermediários para estratégias de quimioprevenção do câncer

Quimioprevenção do HCC

Biomarcadores

Nódulos macroscópicos

Focos de células alteradas

Proliferação celular

Apoptose

Macroscopic hepatic nodules

MD



STLs

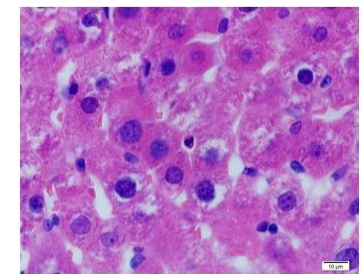
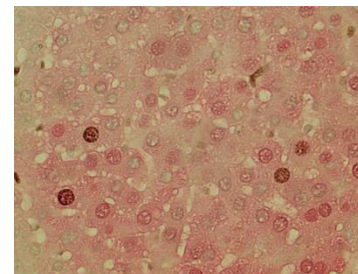
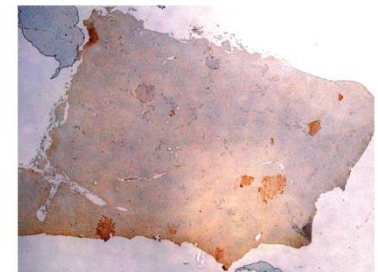


Hepatic GST-P+ PNLs

MD



STLs



Quimioprevenção do HCC

Beta caroteno

Luteína

Licopeno

Geraniol

Beta ionona

Farnesol

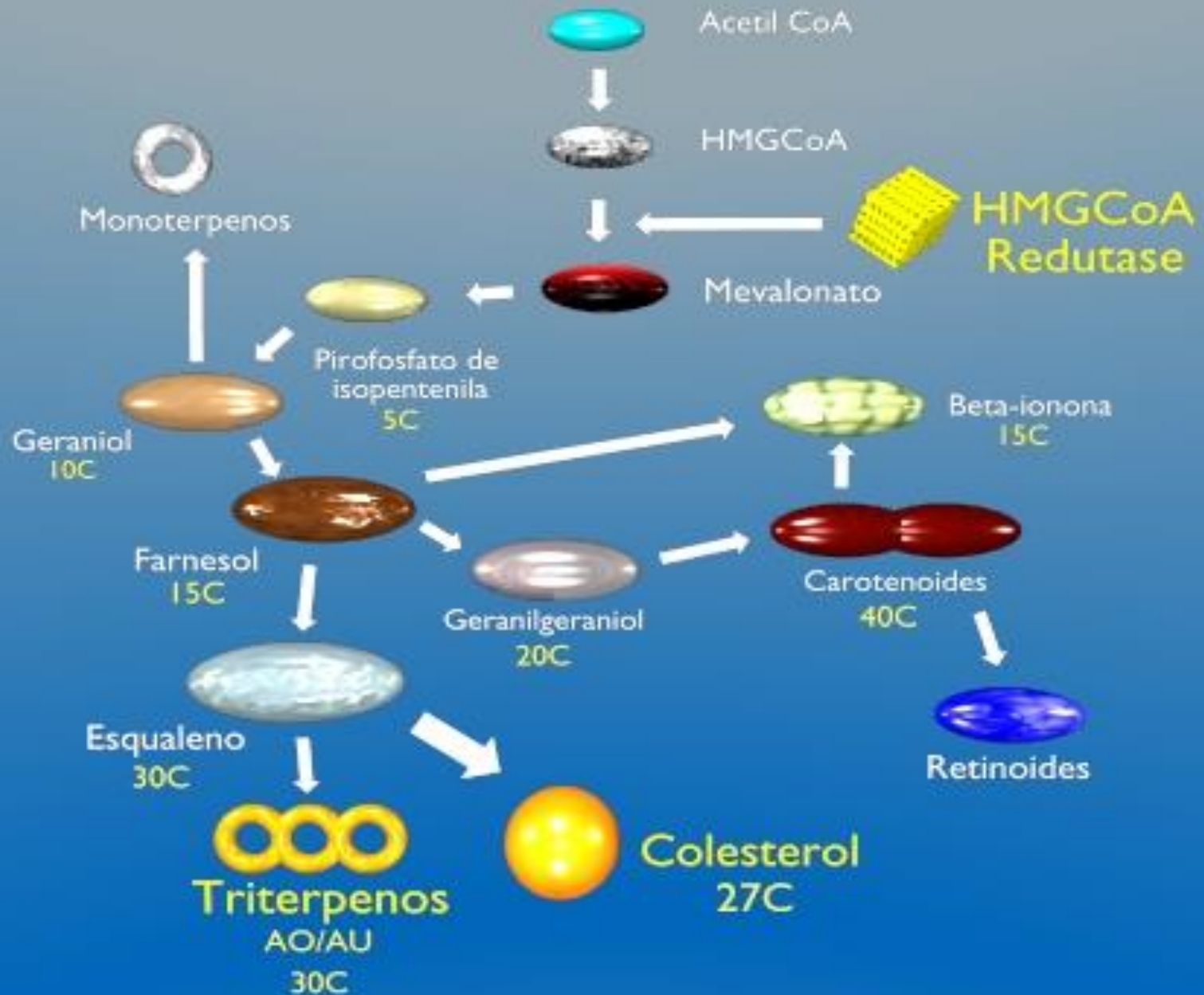
Geranilgeraniol

Vitamina A

Ácido Fólico



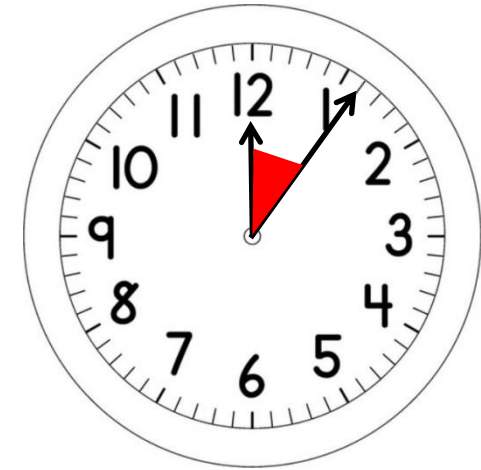
Quimioprevenção do HCC



Ácido Butírico

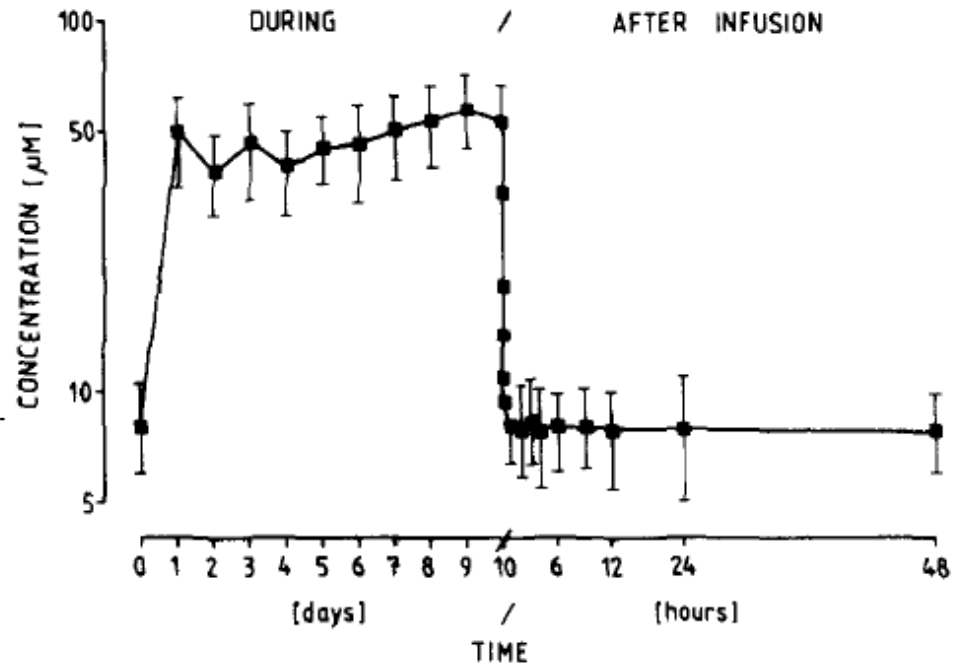
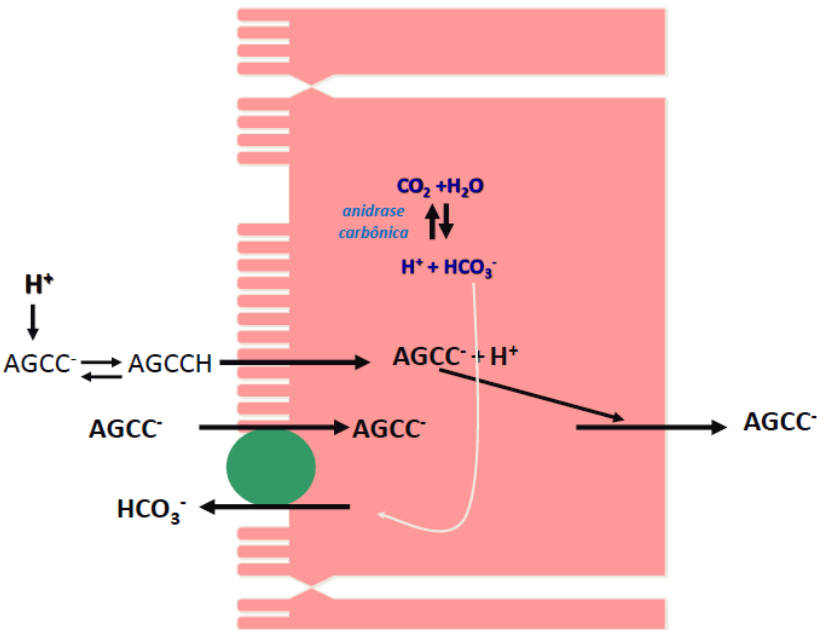
Eur. J. Cancer Clin Oncol., Vol. 23, No. 9, pp. 1283-1287, 1987.
Printed in Great Britain

0277-5379/87\$3.00+0.00
© 1987 Pergamon Journals Ltd.



Clinical Pharmacology of Sodium Butyrate in Patients with Acute Leukemia*

ANTONIUS A. MILLER,† ERHARD KURSHEL, RAINHARDT OSIEKA and CARL G. SCHMIDT
*Innere Universitätsklinik (Tumorforschung), West German Tumor Center, University of Essen Medical School, Hufelandstr. 55,
4300 Essen 1, F.R.G.*



Tributirina

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS IN MASS SPECTROMETRY

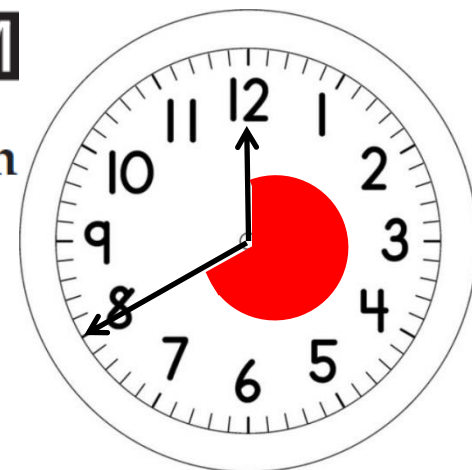
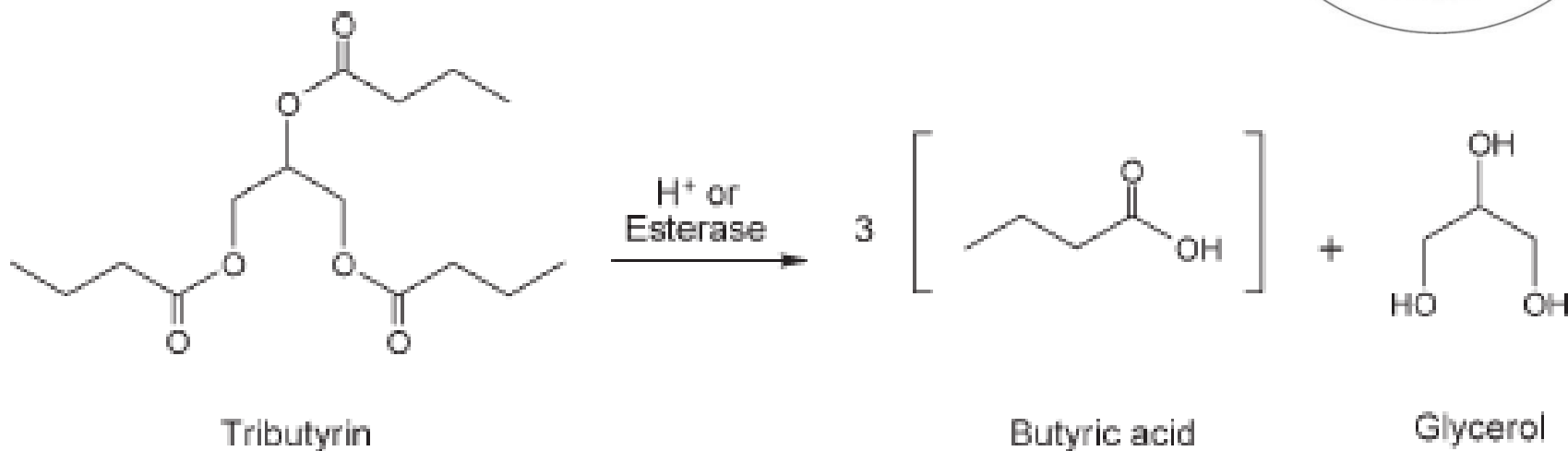
Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom. 2004; 18: 2217–2222

Published online in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/rcm.1607

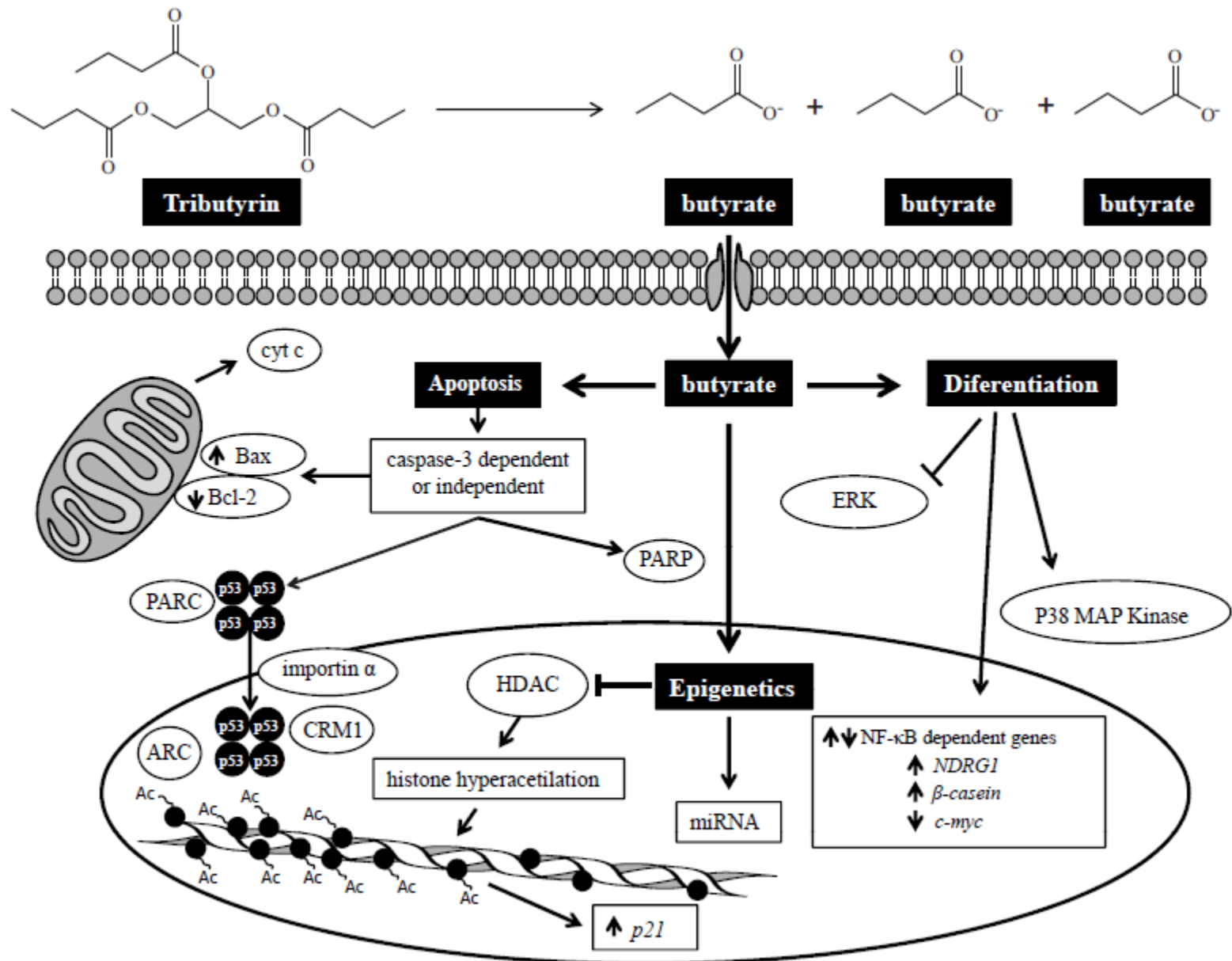
RCM

Determination of tributyrin and its metabolite butyrate in Wistar rat plasma samples by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry

Jie Su¹, Ningning Zhang² and Paul C. Ho^{1*}

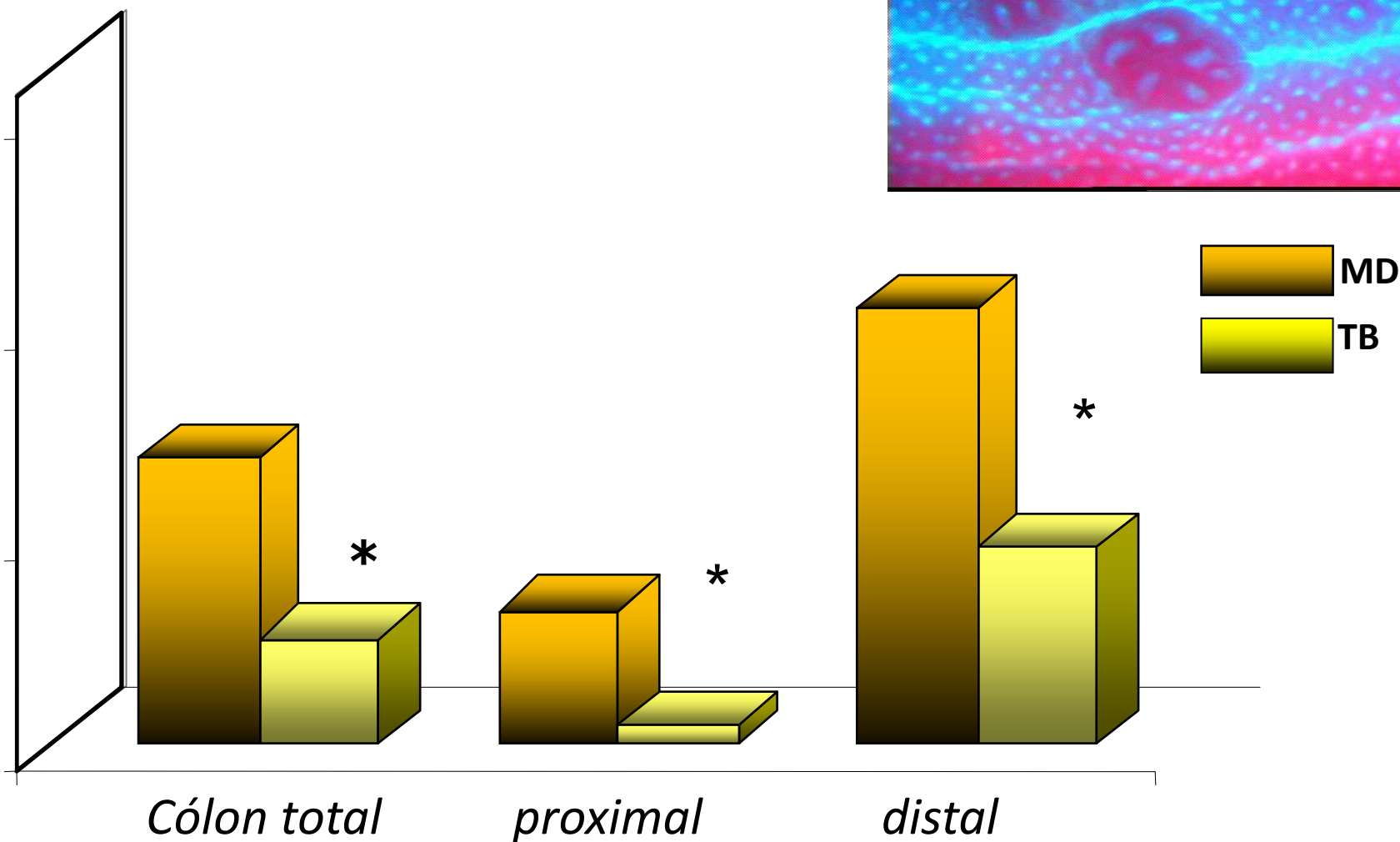


Tributirina e Hepatocarcinogênese



Tributirina e Carcinogênese de Cólon

Focos 4+CA/cm²



Tributirina

Problema: paciente com 70Kg deve ingerir 27 cápsulas de 1g de tributirina por dia!

Reduzir dosagem



aumento da meia vida (40 min)

OU

aumento das concentrações de tributirina no tecido alvo

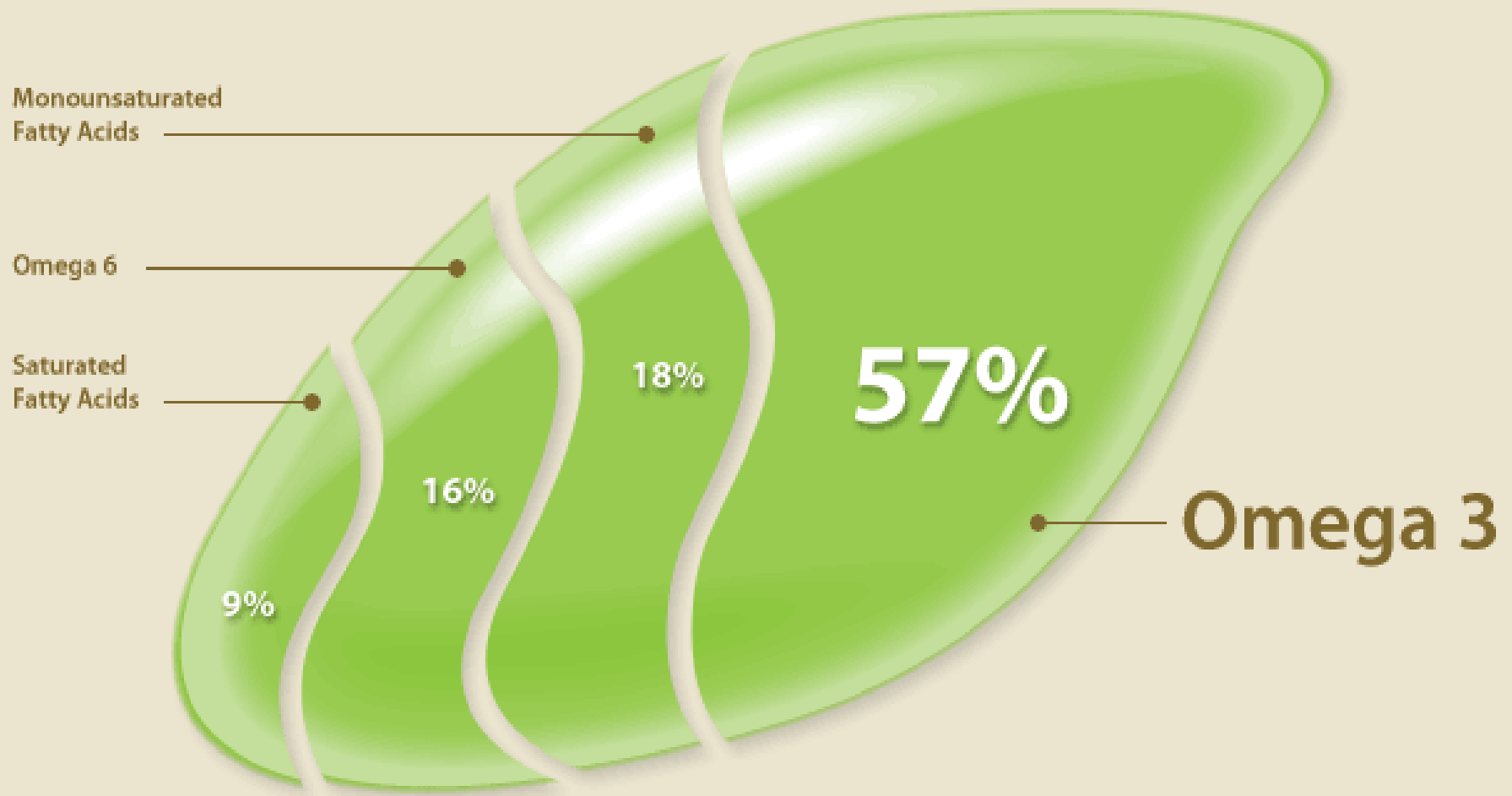
OU

aumento da atividade biológica



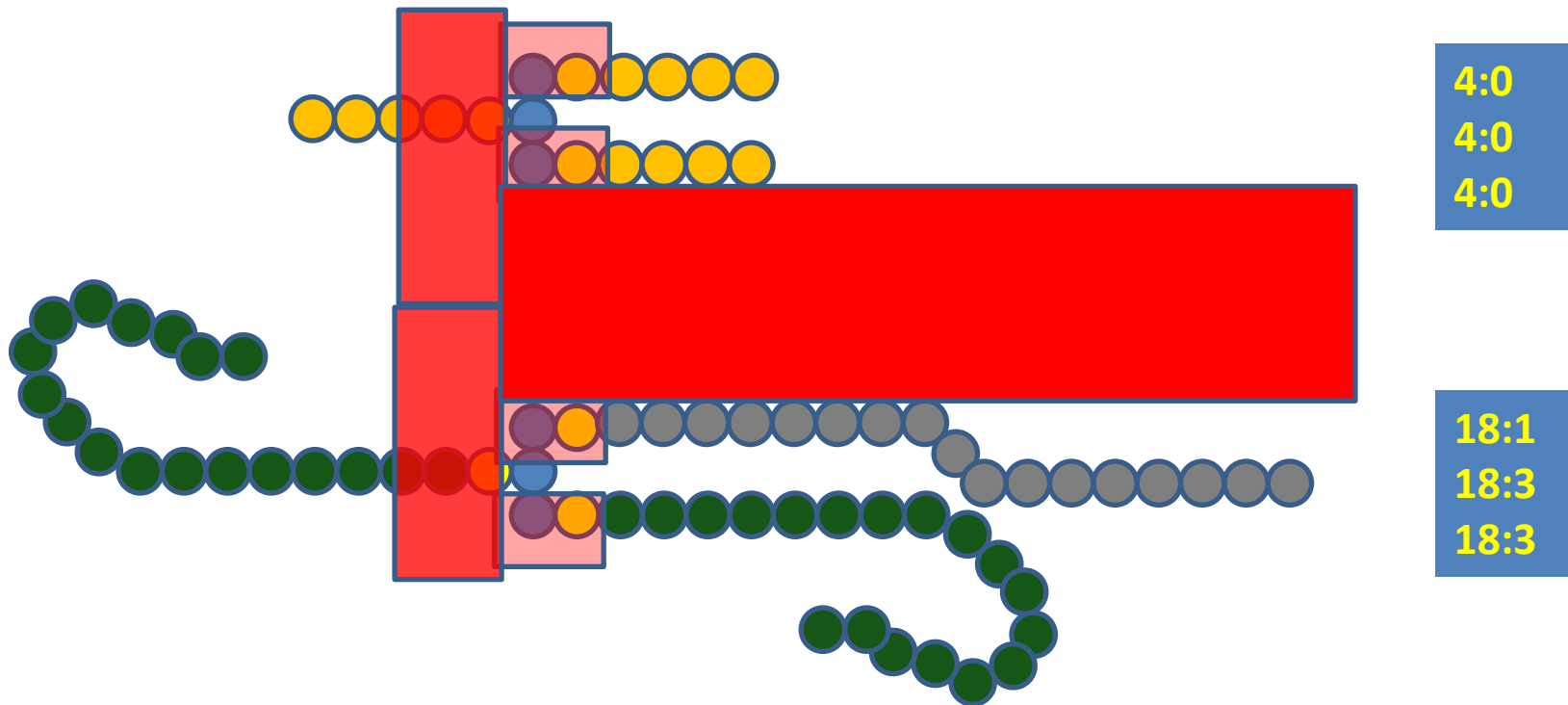
Modificações na Tributirina

Fatty Acid Components of Flaxseed Oil

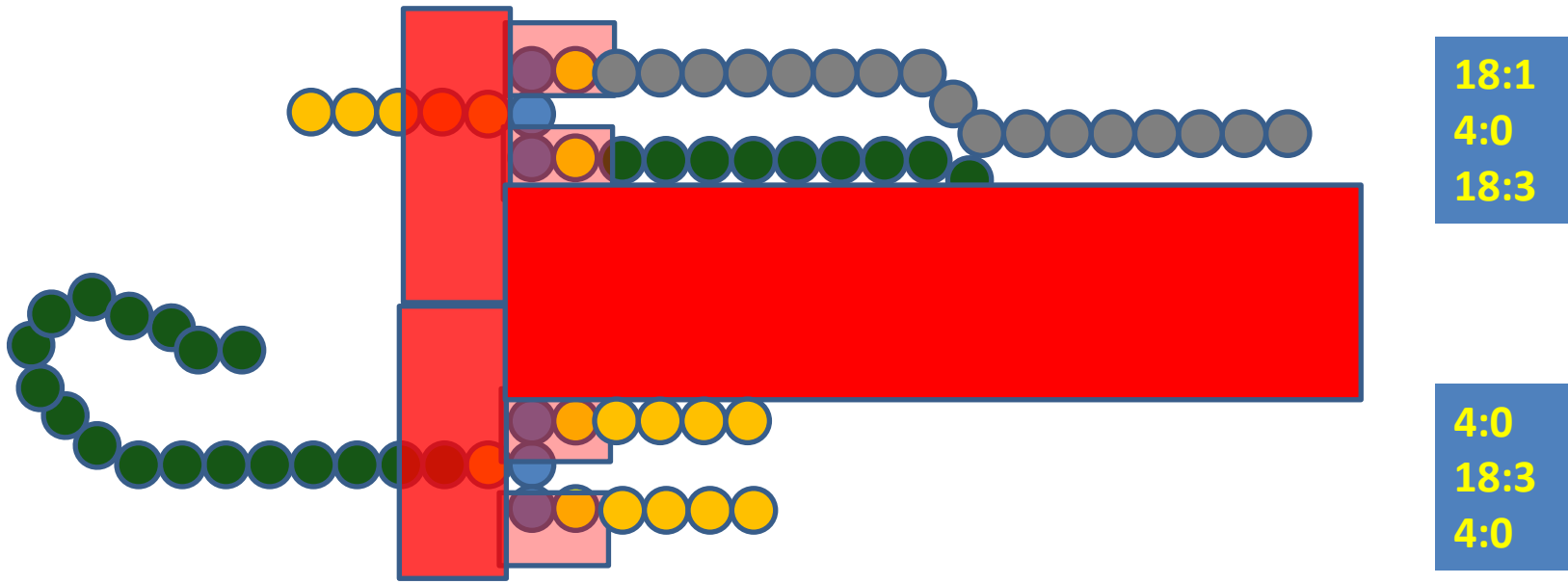


Source: Flax Council of Canada. *Analyzed by the American Oil Chemists' Society's (AOCS) Official Method Am 2-93, which is based on the Federation of Oils, Seeds and Fats Associations Ltd. (FOSFA) Official Method. The American Organization of Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Method 996.06 will produce a lower fat content.

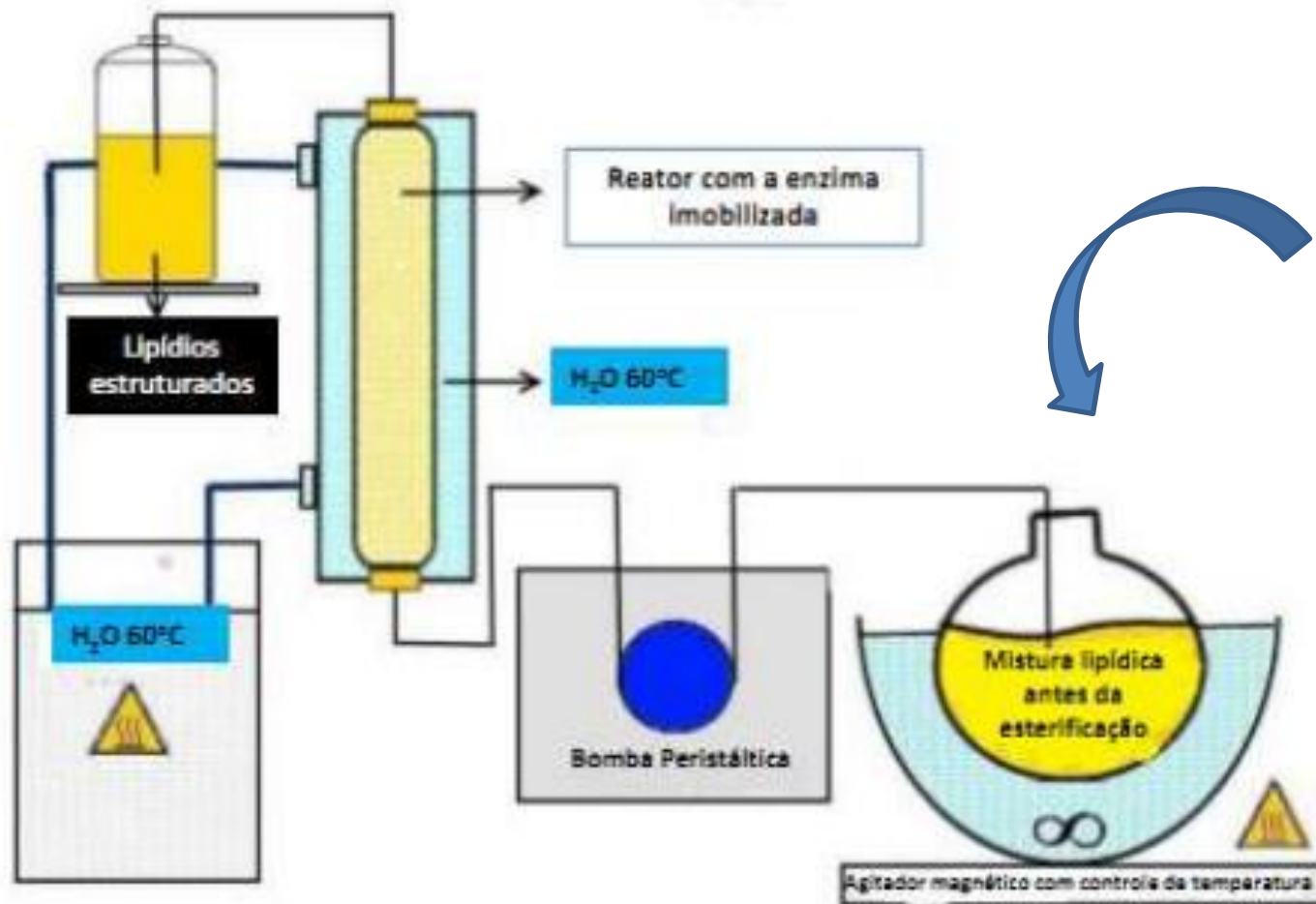
Lipídios Estruturados



Lipídios Estruturados

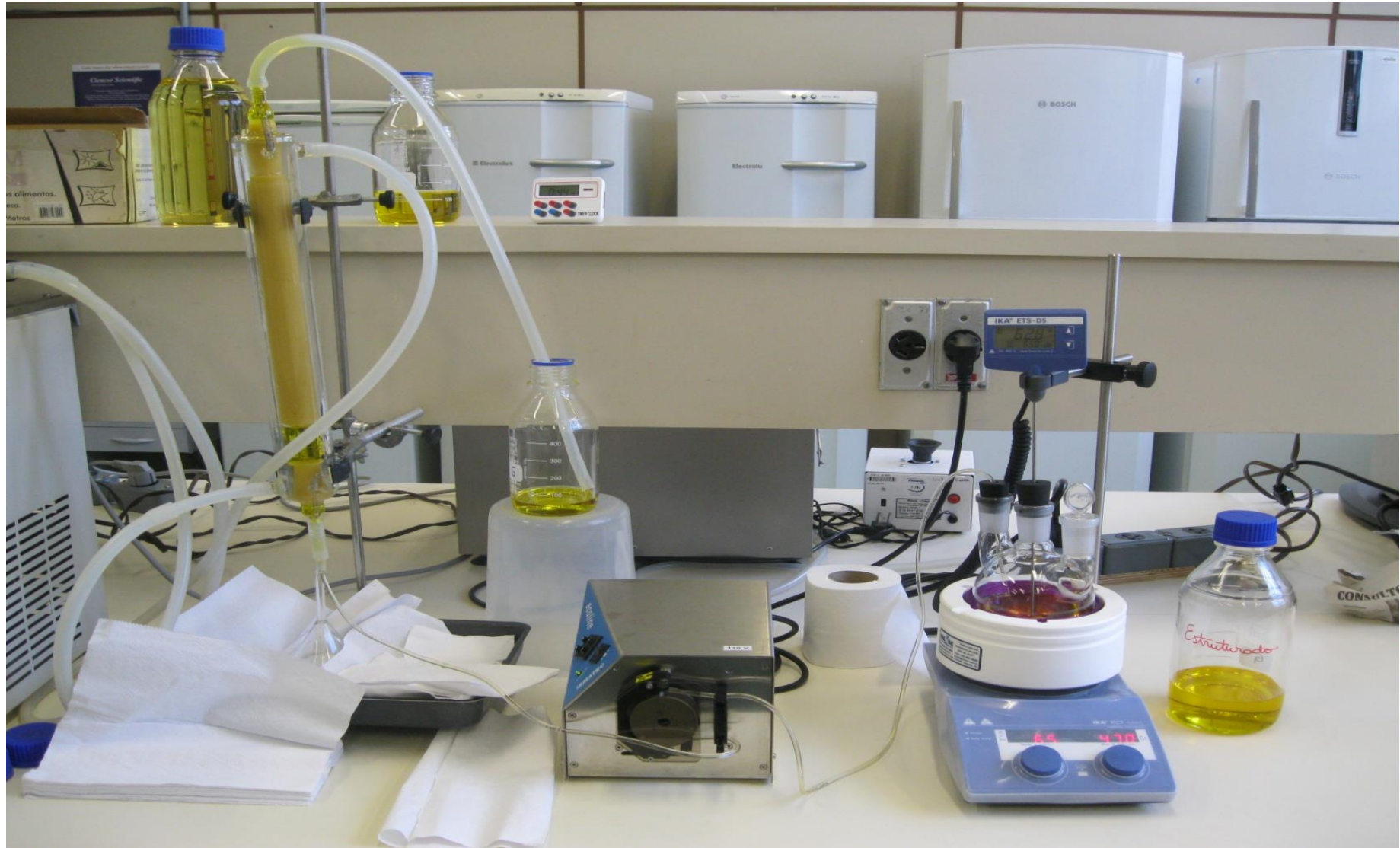


Lipídios Estruturados



**5 mol de tributirina
+
2 mol de ácido alfa linolênico**

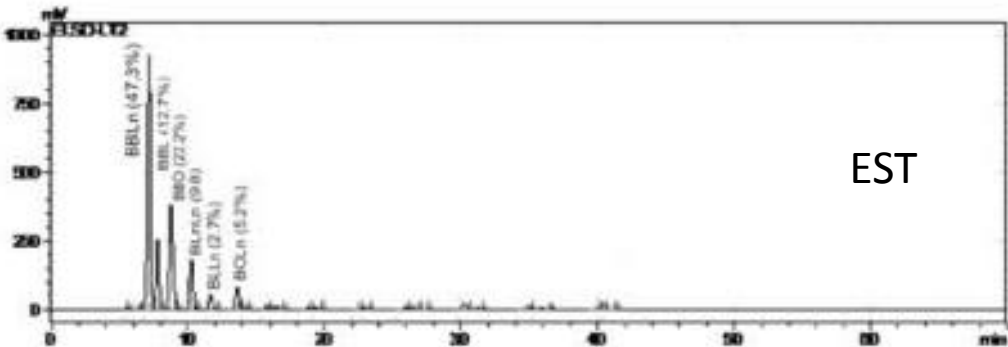
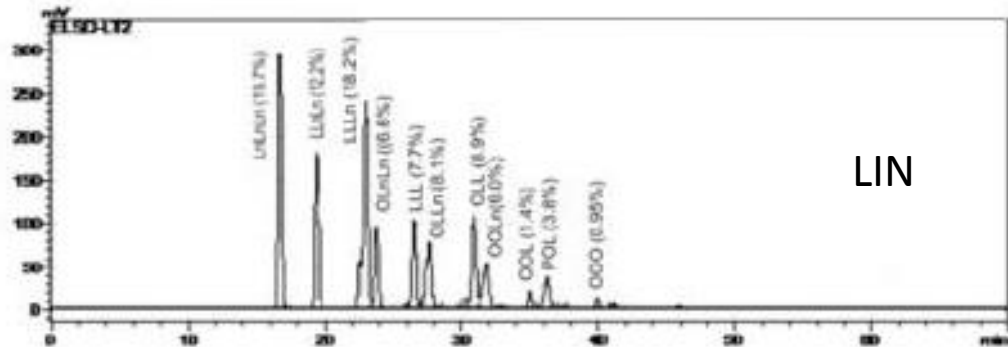
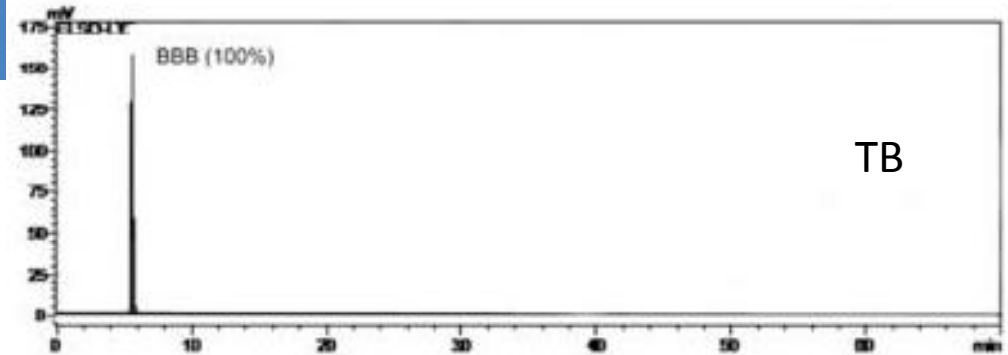
Lipídios Estrutturados



Lipídios Estruturados

Cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência

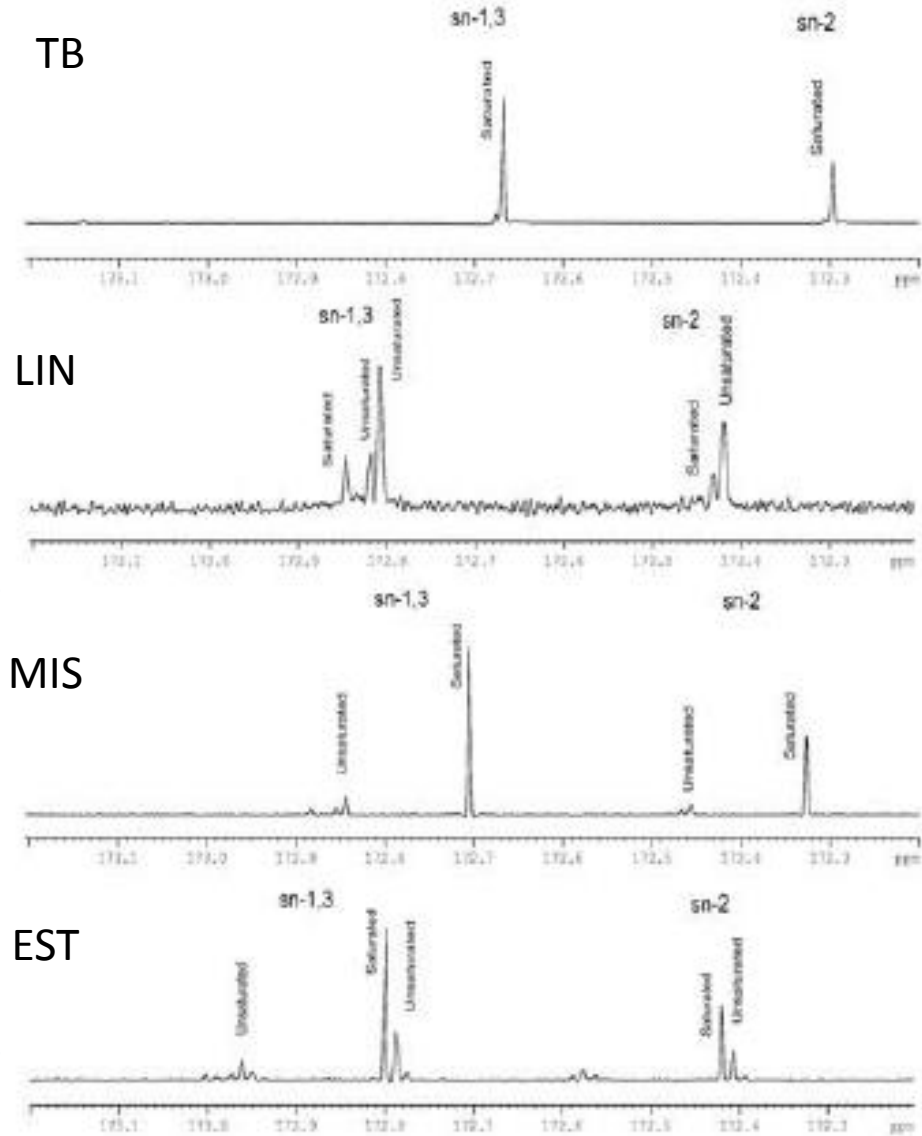
Formação de novos triacilgliceróis.



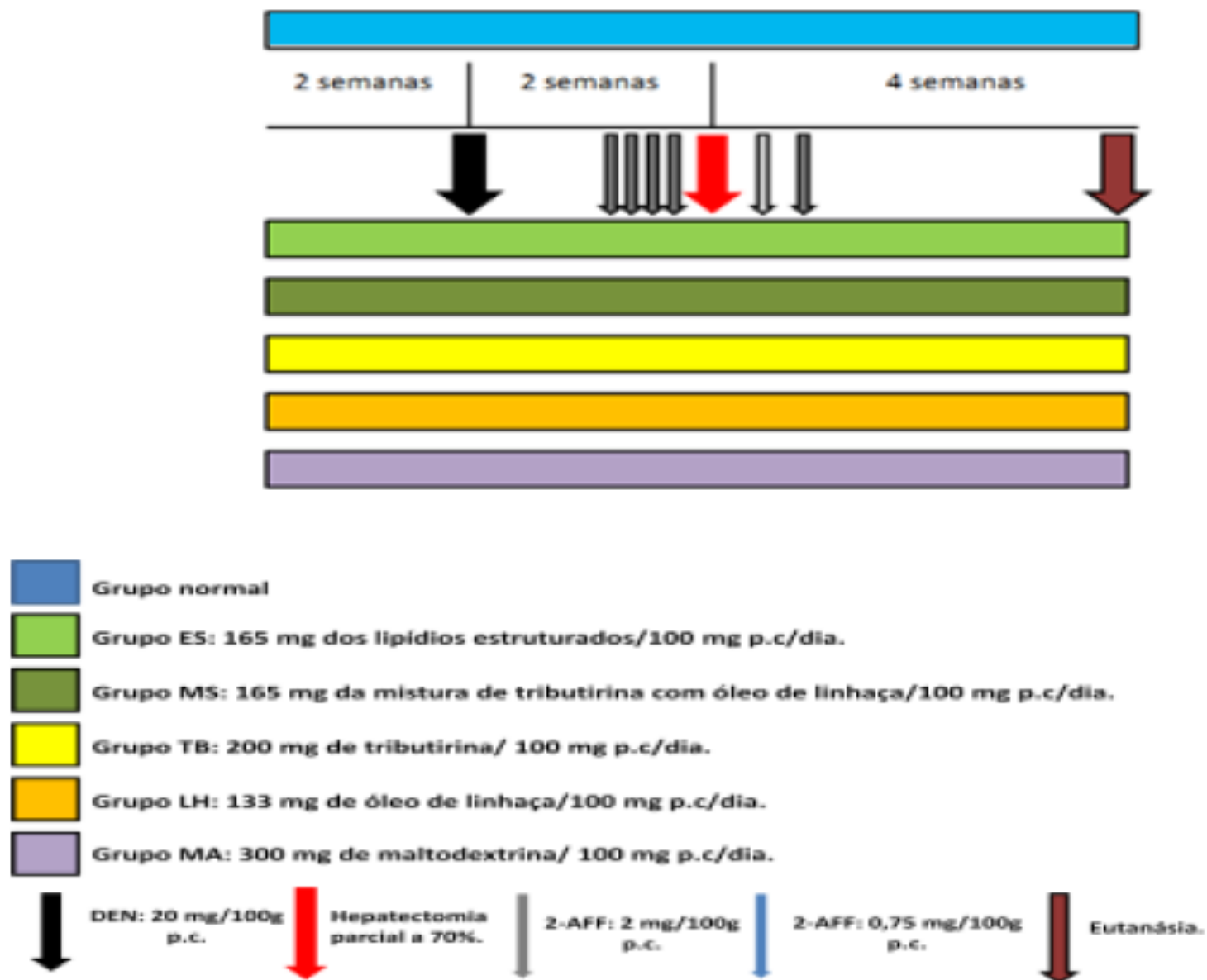
Lipídios Estruturados

Ressonância magnética nuclear

Aumento da porcentagem de ácidos graxos saturados na *sn-2*.



Lipídios Estruturados



Lipídios Estruturados

Grupos (n)	Consumo de Ração (g/dia)	Peso Corpóreo Final (g)	Ganho (g)	Peso Hepático Relativo (g)	Incidência de nódulos (%)	Número médio de nódulos por rato
MD (6)	24,8 ± 0,9	277 ± 11	203 ± 7	3,7 ± 0,4	100	195,0 ± 161,9
LIN (8)	23,6 ± 0,7	287 ± 7	211 ± 6	3,2 ± 0,1	100	90,3 ± 72,9
TB (11)	23,7 ± 1,1	276 ± 7	201 ± 5	2,8 ± 0,1 ^a	100	27,1 ± 46,3 ^a
MIS (11)	24,0 ± 0,5	274 ± 7	198 ± 6	3,3 ± 0,2	100	146,5 ± 143,1
EST (10)	23,2 ± 1,1	280 ± 8	205 ± 7	2,9 ± 0,1 ^a	100	42,3 ± 53,8 ^a

Dados expressos na forma de média ± erro padrão da média; ^aDiferença em relação ao grupo MD segundo teste ANOVA seguido de Tukey $p < 0,05$.



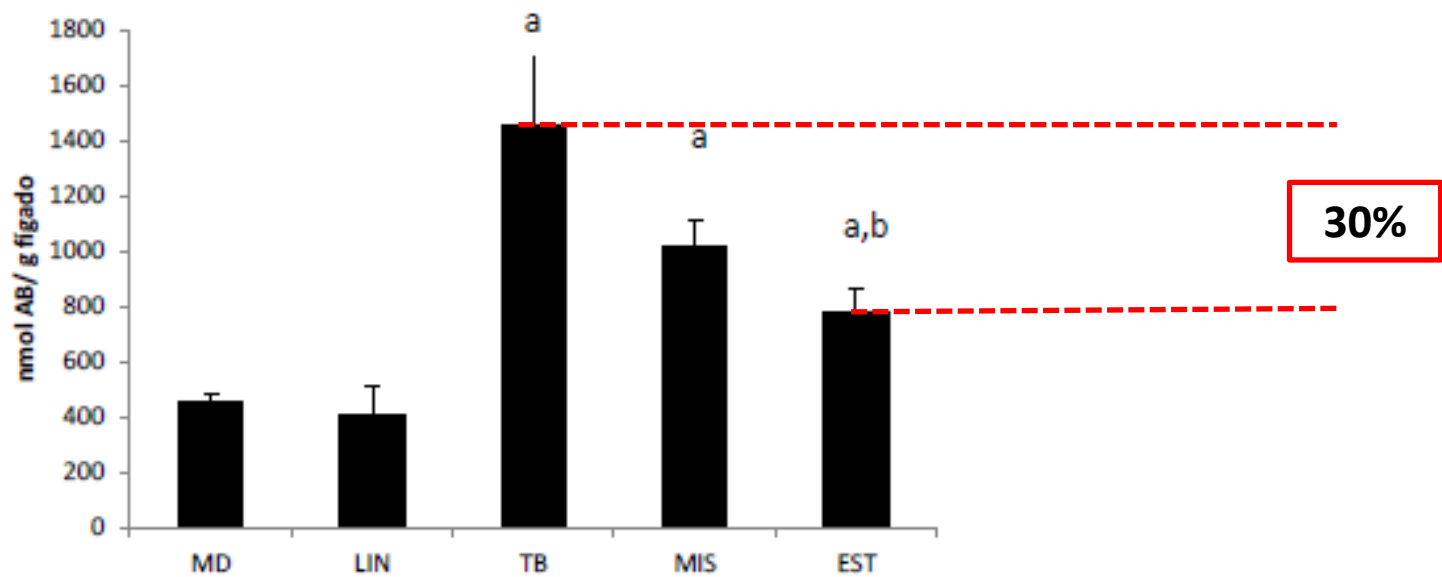
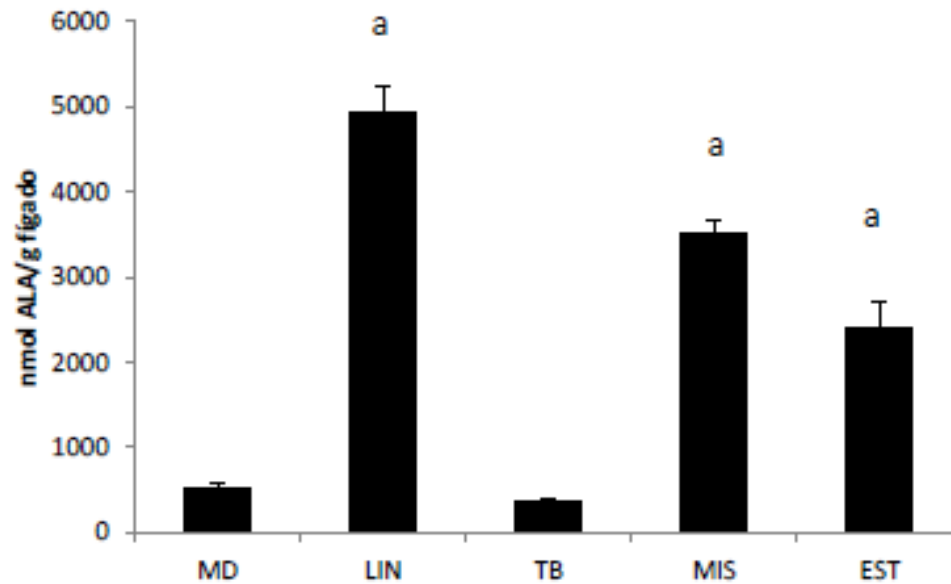
Lipídios Estruturados

Grupos (n)	Marcações GST-P positivas					
	nº/cm ²		Tamanho médio (mm ²)		Área hepática	
	pLPN	rLPN	pLPN	rLPN	pLPN	rLPN
MD (6)	61 ± 0,04	58 ± 0,09	0,41 ± 0,08	0,25 ± 0,05	24,5 ± 4,04	12,6 ± 1,3
LIN (8)	46 ± 0,05	53 ± 0,06	0,35 ± 0,04	0,20 ± 0,03	16,7 ± 4,1	9,6 ± 1,3
TB (11)	28 ± 0,03 ^a	69 ± 0,07	0,22 ± 0,05	0,14 ± 0,02	6,9 ± 1,9 ^a	9,6 ± 1,3
MIS (10)	55 ± 0,05	64 ± 0,09	0,37 ± 0,1	0,20 ± 0,03	18,7 ± 4,08	11,6 ± 0,9
EST (8)	30 ± 0,05 ^a	57 ± 0,05	0,27 ± 0,06	0,19 ± 0,05	7,8 ± 2,4 ^a	9,07 ± 1,9

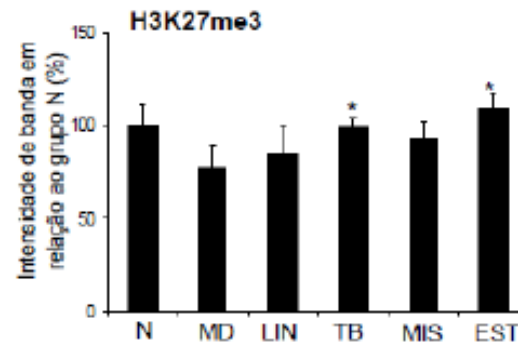
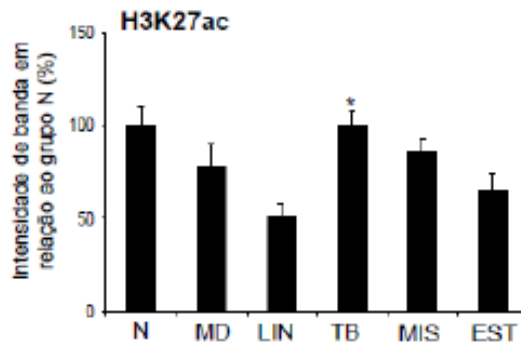
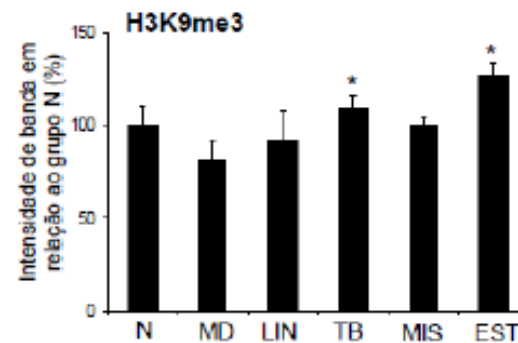
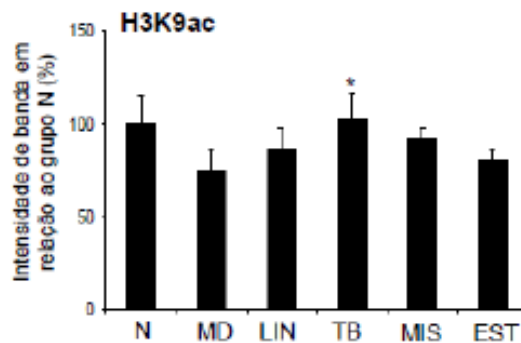
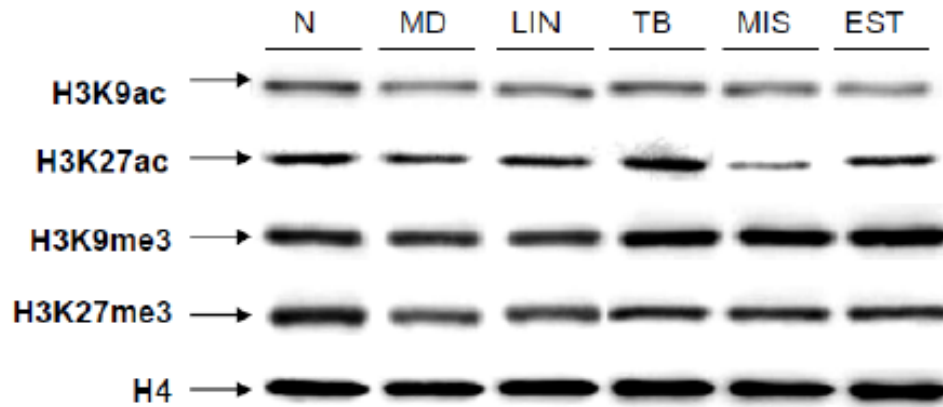
Dados expressos na forma de média ± erro padrão da média; ^a Diferença em relação ao grupo MD segundo teste ANOVA seguido de Tukey, p<0.05. pLPN = persistente; rLPN = remodelação.

**Inibição do metabolismo da DEN ou do 2-AAF.
Apoptose.**

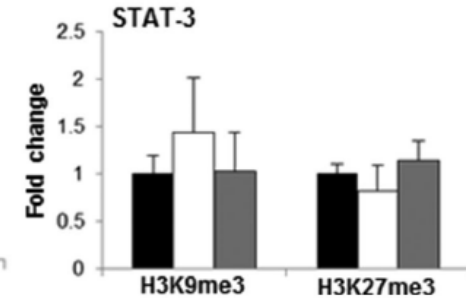
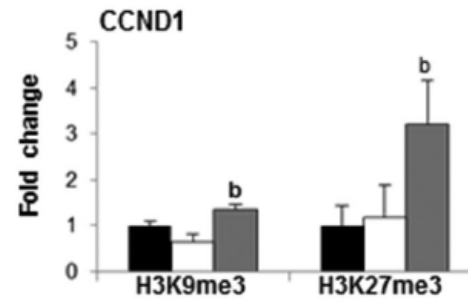
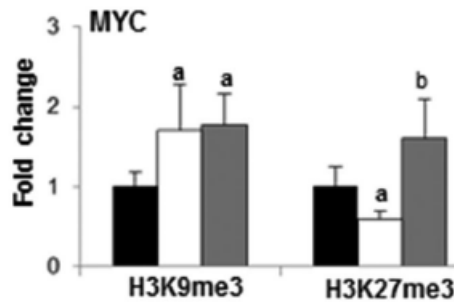
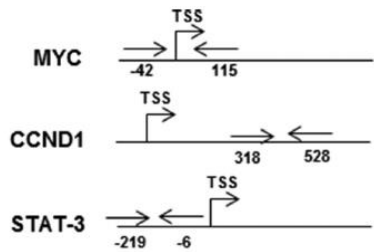
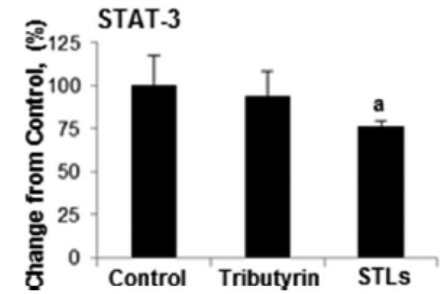
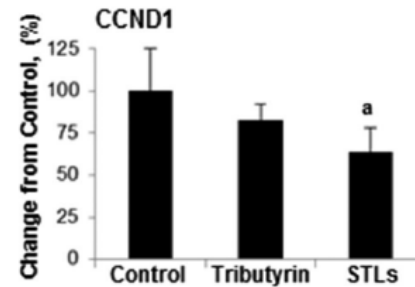
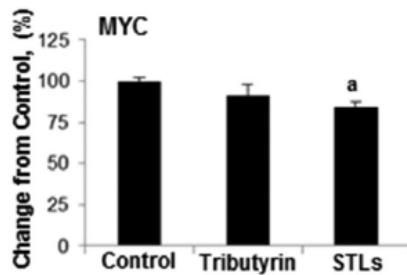
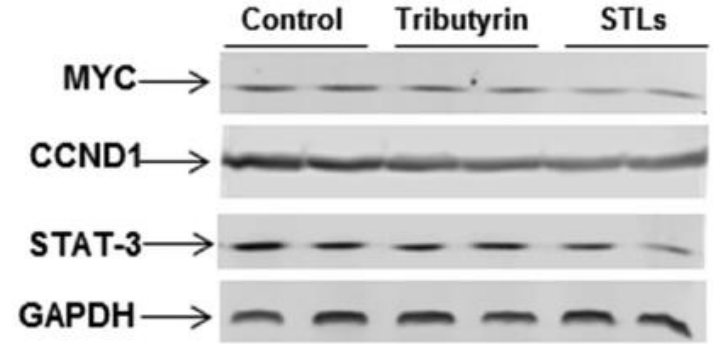
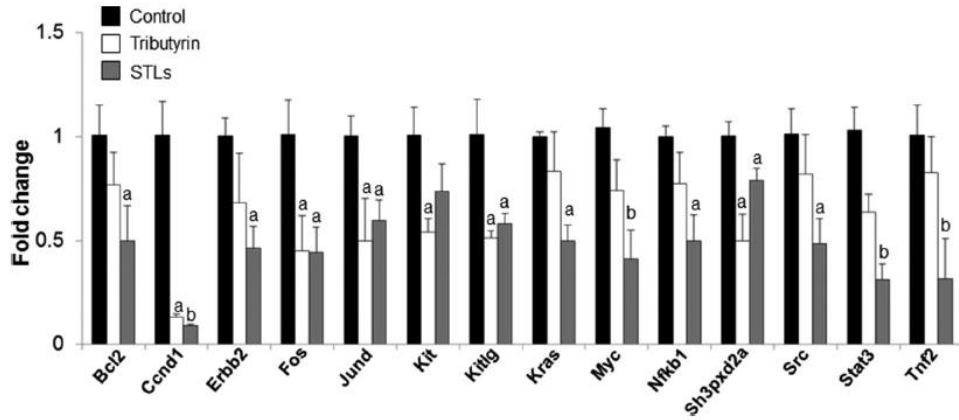
Lipídios Estruturados



Lipídios Estruturados

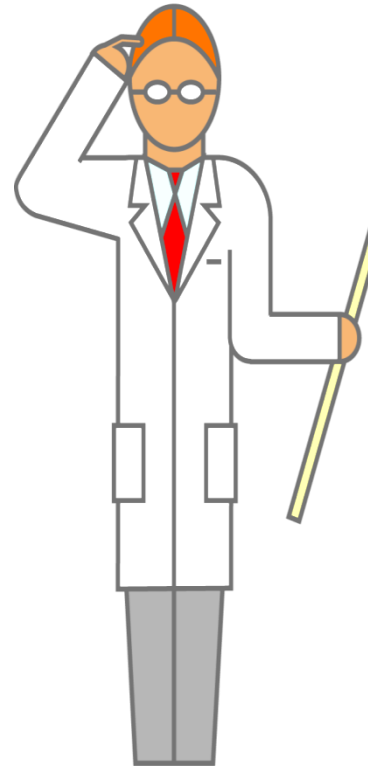


Lipídios Estruturados



Lipídios Estruturados

Conclusão:



*Lipídios estruturados a partir da
TB e
Óleo de Linhaça*

*apresentam atividade
quimiopreventiva
da hepatocarcinogênese*

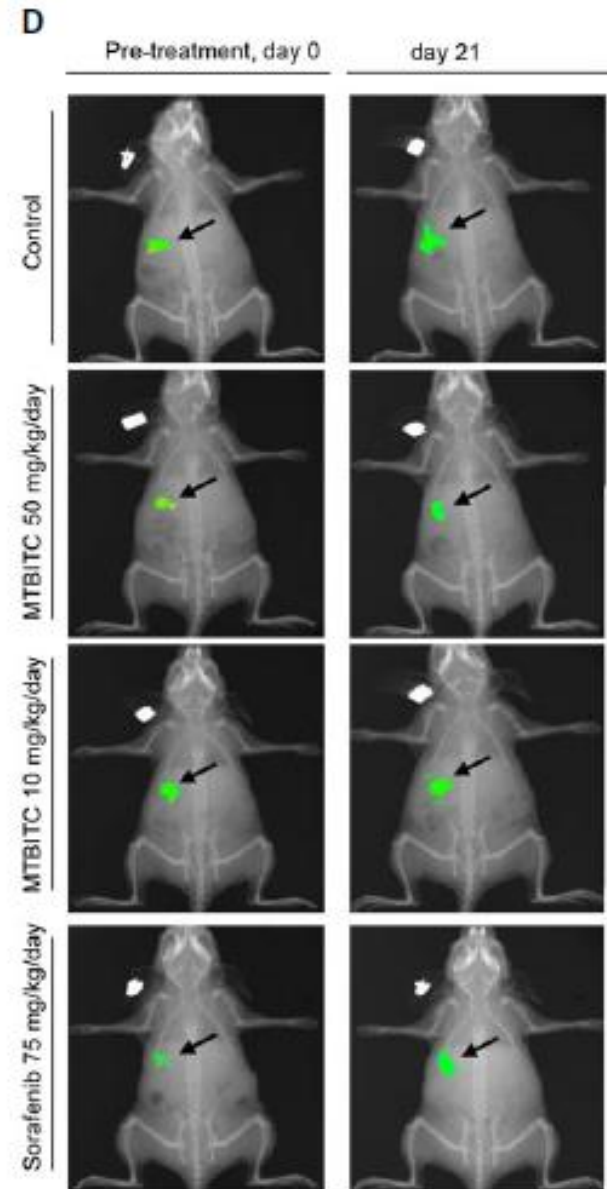
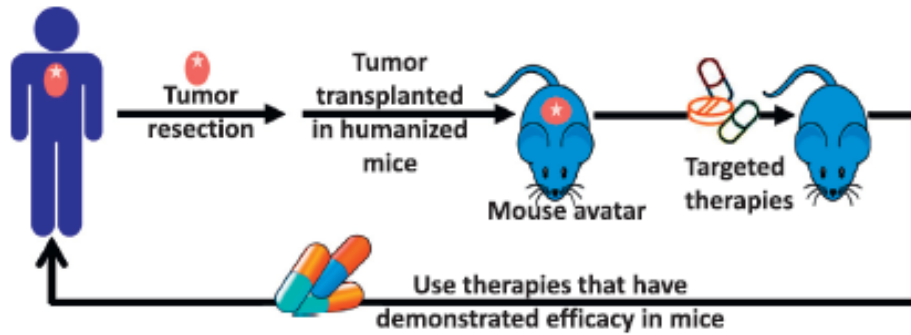
Perspectivas em quimioprevenção



+



Perspectivas em quimioprevenção



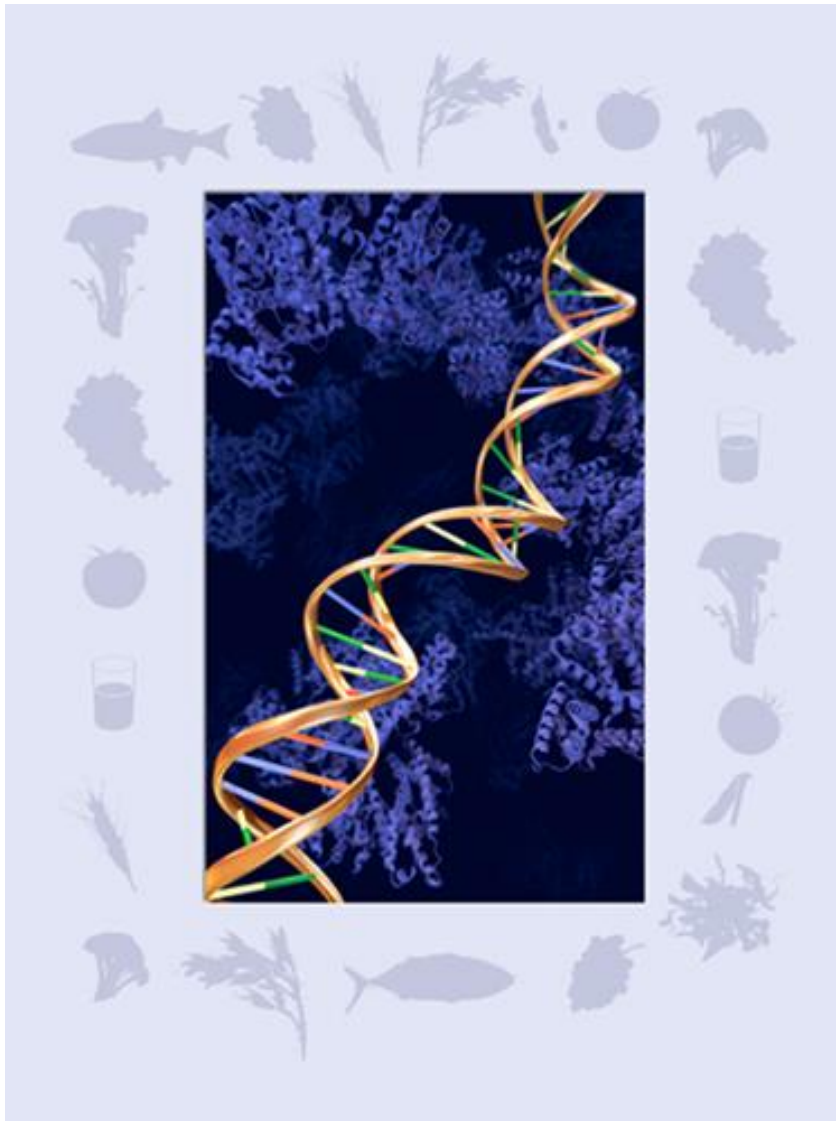
Tarefa

1- Defina:

- a) Agente quimiopreventivo bloqueador da carcinogênese
- b) Agente quimiopreventivo supressor da carcinogênese
- c) Quimioprevenção terciária da carcinogênese

2- Um CBA apresenta atividade quimiopreventiva *in vitro* e *in vivo* da hepatocarcinogênese. Foram produzidas cápsulas com o CBA em questão para serem utilizadas em um ensaio clínico.

- a) É necessário realizar um ensaio de fase 1 (avaliação da toxicidade)?
- b) Com relação as fases II e III do ensaio clínico (avaliação da eficácia e segurança), quais seriam os critérios para a seleção dos participantes? E quais seriam os endpoints primário e secundário?



Obrigado!
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