

INPLASY

Glutamine prevents chemoradiation-related diarrhea in colorectal cancer: a meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 13 September 2024 and was last updated on 13 September 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To assess the efficacy of glutamine in preventing diarrhea associated with chemoradiotherapy in colorectal cancer.

Condition being studied Randomized controlled trials of glutamine in the prevention of chemotherapy-associated diarrhea of colorectal cancer were retrieved from the Cochrane Library, Pubmed, EMBASE, CNKI, and Wanfang Medicine by computer up to June 1, 2024. Results were presented using relative risk (RR) or mean difference (MD) with a 95% confidence interval (CI).

METHODS

Participant or population Patients with colon or colorectal cancer.

Intervention Glutamine is used during chemoradiotherapy.

Comparator Placebo or blank control.

Study designs to be included The search strategy was RCTs.

Eligibility criteria (1) Patients with colon or colorectal cancer; (2) Glutamine is used during chemoradiotherapy. (3) Control groups were treated with blank control or placebo, and outcome measures included diarrhea.

Information sources A comprehensive manual search of the PubMed, Embase, Cochrane databases, Wanfang and CNKI was conducted in order to select relevant randomised controlled trials. Should the necessity arise to obtain pertinent research data, the authors will be duly contacted.

Main outcome(s) Diarrhea; CRP; D-xylose.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis We evaluated the methodological quality of the individual studies using the Cochrane risk of bias tool for RCTs.

Strategy of data synthesis The estimates are expressed as relative risk(RR) or mean difference (MD) with a 95% confidence interval (CI).

Subgroup analysis None.

Sensitivity analysis We conducted sensitivity analyses to investigate the influence of a single study on the overall pooled estimate of each predefined outcome.

Language restriction None.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords glutamine; diarrhea; colorectal cancer.

Contributions of each author

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