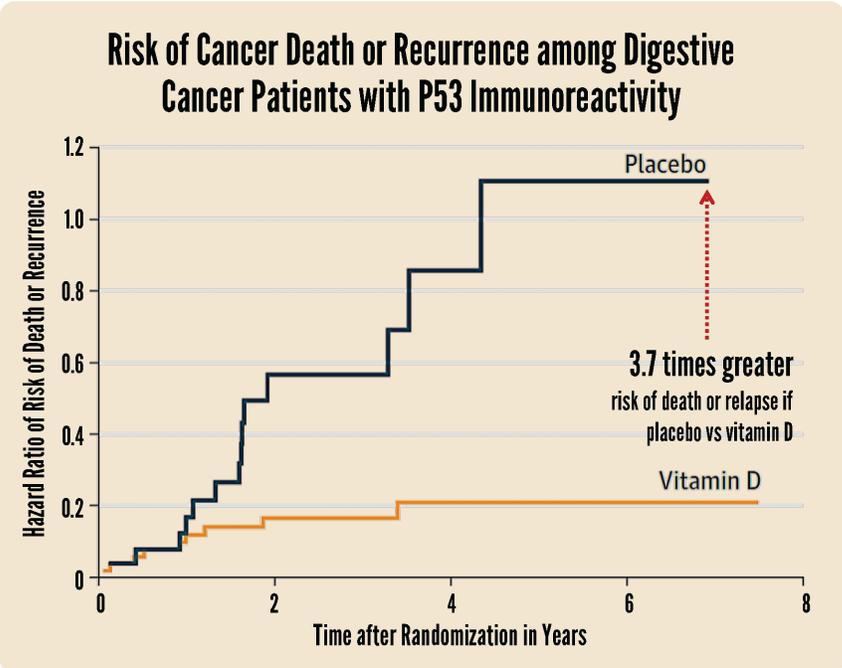


3.7 Times Greater Risk of Digestive Cancer Death or Relapse among p53 Immunoreactive Patients taking Placebo versus Vitamin D3

Kanno et al, *JAMA Network Open*, 2023.

A post hoc analysis was performed on data from a randomized clinical trial involving patients with stage 1 to stage 3 digestive tract cancers. There were 260 men and 132 women with a mean age of 66 years old. A subgroup of patients was identified as p53-immunoreactive; p53 is a tumor suppressor protein present only in small concentrations in normal cells that when mutated becomes an oncogene (promotes cancer). The mutated p53 oncogene is over-expressed in 40-50% of digestive system cancers, often triggering an immune response against the cancerous cells that destroys them.



Data from the p53 immunoreactive patients was analyzed, including 54 patients who had received 2,000 IU vitamin D3 supplementation daily and 26 who received placebo. Those getting vitamin D experienced a significantly higher chance of 5-year relapse-free survival compared to those receiving a placebo; specifically, **those getting the placebo had a 3.7 times greater risk of death or relapse compared to those receiving vitamin D3.**

Chart Date: 8/28/23

©2023 GrassrootsHealth. Kanno K. Akutsu T. Ohdaira H. Suzuki Y. Urashima M. Effect of vitamin D supplements on relapse or death in a p53-immunoreactive subgroup with digestive tract cancer: post hoc analysis of the AMATERASU randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023; Holick MF. The Death D-Fying Vitamin D3 for Digestive Tract Cancers—The p53 Antibody Connection. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023



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