

POSTER PRESENTATION

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The role of dietary fat in prostate cancer risk in Jamaican men: a pilot study

Ayokunle Osho^{1*}, Tirsit Adane¹, Maung Aung², Flora AM Ukoli¹, Derrick J Beech¹

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Background

African-American and Jamaican men record the highest prostate cancer rates in the world. Both genetic and environmental factors have been implicated in this increased risk profile. This pilot study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility of a case-control study in Jamaica, describe the demographic characteristics, prostate symptom profile, and dietary fat consumption pattern of men attending the clinics of Cornwall Regional Hospital, Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Methods

Over a 3-week period men attending the clinics were approached to volunteer to complete a demographic, urology symptom and dietary assessment surveys by interview. The first 40 men to sign informed consent were recruited into the study.

Results

This study involved men between the ages of 24 to 88 with an average age of 52 years. Twenty percent of the men had a college degree, 47.5% had a high school diploma. Half of the subjects were married, 40% were employed fulltime 30% were obese. Seven of the 40 subjects (17.5%) and 22.5% reported a previous diagnosis of prostate cancer and enlarged prostate respectively.

Conclusion

A case-control study to investigate the role of dietary fat in prostate cancer risk among Jamaican men is feasible in this hospital. Dietary fat consumption patterns are different across education and age groups, providing the opportunity to evaluate its impact on prostate cancer risk. A modified BLOCK FFQ that includes ethnic

Jamaican food items will be required to capture the eating pattern in this population in more detail.

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Author details

¹Department of Surgery, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, USA.
²Western Regional Health Authority, Montego Bay, Jamaica, WI.

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* Correspondence: aosho08@email.mmc.edu

¹Department of Surgery, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, USA
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article