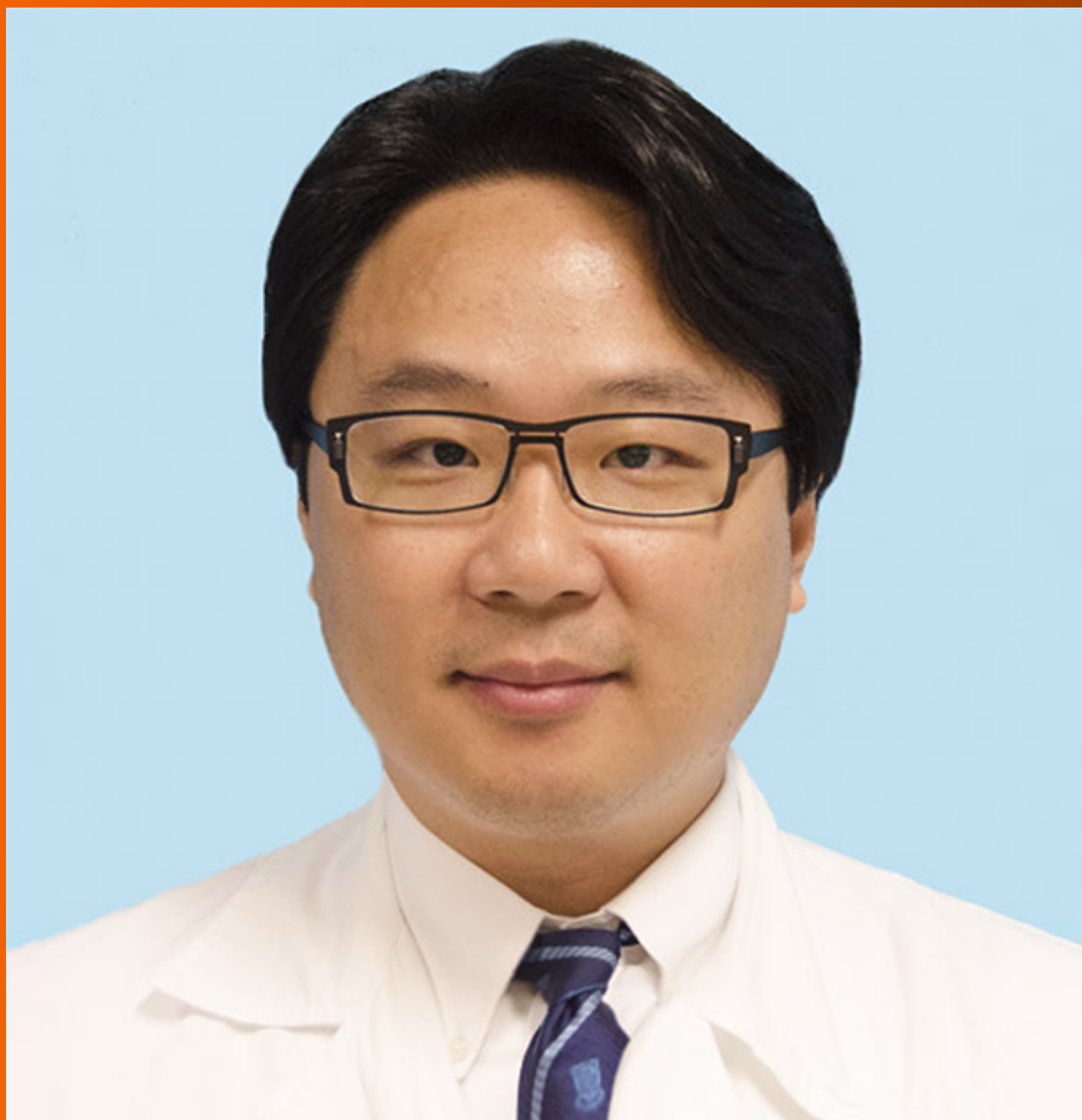


World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Oncology*

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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJGO* is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2019 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2018 impact factor for *WJGO* as 2.758 (5-year impact factor: 3.220), ranking *WJGO* as 52 among 84 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology (quartile in category Q3), and 131 among 229 journals in oncology (quartile in category Q3).

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Responsible Electronic Editor: *Lu-Lu Qi*
Proofing Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*
Responsible Editorial Office Director: *Jin-Lai Wang*

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ISSN

ISSN 1948-5204 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

February 15, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Monjur Ahmed, Rosa M Jimenez Rodriguez, Pashtoon Kasi

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

May 15, 2020

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Espresso coffee, caffeine and colon cancer

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Author contributions: Mattioli AV and Farinetti A developed the idea; Mattioli AV wrote the letter; all authors read, revised and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict-of-interest statement: Authors declare no conflict of interests for this article.

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Received: March 15, 2020

Peer-review started: March 15, 2020

First decision: April 2, 2020

Revised: April 10, 2020

Accepted: May 5, 2020

Article in press: May 5, 2020

Published online: May 15, 2020

P-Reviewer: Dai ZJ, Lohsiriwat V, Sang LX

S-Editor: Yan JP

L-Editor: A

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Abstract

The present letter to editor is related to “Cui WQ, Wang ST, Pan D, Chang B, Sang LX. Caffeine and its main targets of colorectal cancer. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2020; 12(2): 149-172 [DOI: 10.4251/wjgo.v12.i2.149]”.

Key words: Espresso coffee; Caffeine; Colon cancer; Oxidative stress; Women; Antioxidants

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Core tip: In this letter we contribute to discussion on “Caffeine and its main targets of colorectal cancer”. We evaluated the impact of espresso coffee intake in patients with colorectal cancer and we analyzed gender differences. The hypothesis is that espresso coffee adds some antioxidants substances that contribute to total antioxidants in a healthy diet. We explore a Mediterranean population that has a diet rich in antioxidants, with high intake of fruit and vegetables.

Citation: Mattioli AV, Farinetti A. Espresso coffee, caffeine and colon cancer. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2020; 12(5): 601-603

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/full/v12/i5/601.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4251/wjgo.v12.i5.601>

TO THE EDITOR

We have read with great interest the paper “Caffeine and its main targets of colorectal cancer” by Cui *et al*^[1] and we found their conclusion of importance for clinical prevention. They review the biological effects of caffeine and summarize the

E-Editor: Qi LL



association between colorectal cancer and caffeine. They concluded that the majority of studies support the hypothesis that caffeine has a protective effect on colorectal cancer. However, because quantity of caffeine in caffeine-containing drinks is difficult to standardize, epidemiological studies in humans cannot draw consistent conclusions. With reference to the data reported in the manuscript by Cui *et al*^[1], we would like to make a contribution to the discussion.

Lifestyle and nutrition strongly influence the development and prognosis of colon cancer^[2]. Specifically, Mediterranean diet has been associated with a low incidence of digestive tract cancer. The Mediterranean diet is a healthy and sustainable Diet, characterized by high intake of polyphenols. Coffee contributes to total polyphenols in the diet. Specifically, the espresso coffee is the most popular kind of coffee in Mediterranean countries^[3,4]. The concentration of antioxidants varies according to coffee preparation (mocha, percolated, espresso, filtered) and to the composition of coffee (*i.e.*, Arabica). Both these factors influence the bioavailability of antioxidants compounds. High antioxidants intake is an important tool in the prevention of atherosclerosis both in men and women and also prevents the onset of atrial fibrillation^[5,6].

Similarly to what described by Cui *et al*^[1] for caffeine, also the beneficial effects derived from polyphenols appear to be mediated by several biochemical pathways and signalling mechanisms acting either independently or synergistically. Oxidative stress plays a dominant part in the causation of carcinogenesis. We also would like to suggest that there is a difference between men and women in carcinogenesis mediated by oxidative stress. In animal studies, oxidative stress seems to be higher in male than female. In individuals, the biomarkers of oxidative stress are higher in young men than in women^[6,7]. We are evaluating the difference in caffeine intake between men and women with colon cancer. The study is ongoing. Preliminary data were collected using a self-administered food frequency validated questionnaire^[8]. Caffeine consumption was specifically estimated as: Number of cups of coffee, type of coffee (espresso, American, decaffeinated, cappuccino), caffeinated soft drinks (*i.e.*, cola, energy drinks), tea (number of cups, quality of tea, duration of infusion), and number of chocolate snacks usually consumed. We estimated caffeine intake as 1 cup of espresso coffee = 90 mg, 1 cappuccino = 110 mg, 1 cup of American coffee = 160 mg, 1 can of cola soda = 42 mg, 1 can of energy drink according to manufacturer indications and one chocolate snack about 6 mg. Mediterranean population are used to drink espresso coffee (98% of our population) and/or cappuccino leading to homogenous caffeine estimation^[8]. We also collect data on changes in lifestyle occurred after diagnosis of colon cancer.

The paper by Cui *et al*^[1] deeply analysed the pathways linked to caffeine intake, considering that coffee is the most popular caffeinated drink we could hypothesized that anti-oxidants and caffeine play synergistically. Coffee contains many components other than caffeine, *i.e.*, phenolic antioxidants principally of chlorogenic acids. Coffee polyphenols have anticarcinogenic properties, as well as antihypertensive, hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects^[7,9]. Chlorogenic acids act as nutraceutical and food additives, making such molecules good candidates as a component of healthy diet^[9].

We agree with Cui *et al*^[1] that additional studies, preferably prospective and interventional, are needed in order to investigate the mechanism of caffeine's effects on colorectal cancer, with a focus on differences between men and women. It is quite difficult to perform an interventional study on food and/or beverages, however evaluation of specific biomarkers would help to get useful information on differences between men and women.

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