

Anticancer effects of propolis on colorectal cancer: a microcomputed tomography study (μ CT)

蜂膠對大腸直腸癌的抗癌作用：顯微電腦斷層掃描研究

*¹Chueh-Yi Wang, ¹Kang-Wei Chang, and ²Chi-Jung Huang

^{*1}王覺頤、¹張綱璋、²黃紀榕

1 Laboratory Animal Center, Taipei Medical University, Taipei City

2 Department of Medical Research, Cathay General Hospital, Taipei City

1 臺北醫學大學實驗動物中心

2 國泰綜合醫院臨床醫學研究中心

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the top ten causes of cancer death Taiwan and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in the world. The cause of colorectal cancer is often closely related to diet. Therefore, improving dietary habits may reduce the chance of developing colorectal cancer. Bee propolis is a common anti-cancer health food against colorectal cancer. It can improve the activity of intestinal bacteria, increase intestinal immunity and reduce the chance of colorectal cancer. This study conducted experiments through Micro computed tomography (Skyscan 1176, Bruker micro-CT, Kontich, Belgium). Early stage CRC was induced with 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH) and dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) for one month in an animal model, without and with propolis administration. Observing the changes in colorectal cancer in mice. The results, it can be found that the severity of colorectal cancer in mice treated with propolis will be less than that in mice not treated with propolis, and it can be judged that the severity of colorectal cancer in mice is more serious than that in the control group. Propolis has been proven in many literatures to have significant efficacy in preventing colorectal cancer or in adjuvant treatment of colorectal cancer. It can be used as one of the health foods in addition to drugs to prevent colorectal cancer.

Key word: CRC, propolis, micro-CT