What is Chemoprevention?

Chemoprevention is the use of a medication, vitamin, or supplement to stop cancer from happening. This is most often used for people who have a high risk of developing cancer. They may have a strong family history, carry an abnormal gene, or have a personal health history that makes their risk higher.

Chemoprevention can be used in three ways:

- **Primary prevention**: Using a medication, vitamin, or supplement to prevent cancer in a healthy person.
- **Secondary prevention**: Using a medication, vitamin, or supplement to prevent a pre-cancerous area from becoming cancer.
- **Tertiary prevention**: Using a medication, vitamin, or supplement in a person who has already had cancer, to prevent them from developing another cancer.

What makes a good chemoprevention agent?

The ideal chemoprevention agent:

- Does not cause side effects that affect the quality of life.
- Does not cost a lot of money and is easy to get.
- Is safe for the person taking it (does not have dangerous side effects).
- Is good at preventing cancer.

Weighing the Risks and Benefits of Chemoprevention

Every medication, vitamin, or supplement can have side effects. In some cases, these can be serious. Talk about the risks of any chemoprevention with your healthcare provider. In some cases, the risks outweigh the benefits, and you may decide that chemoprevention is not right for you. In other people, the benefit of cancer prevention may make the side effects tolerable. It is your choice and you need to think about your personal cancer risk and health history.

Examples of Chemoprevention

**Chemoprevention in Breast Cancer**

Breast cancer chemoprevention trials have set the standard for other cancer types to follow. Tamoxifen and Raloxifene are selective estrogen receptor modulator medications (also called SERMs). SERMs work to prevent breast cancer by interfering with estrogen, a female hormone that causes breast cancer growth. Both of these medications have been found to reduce breast cancer risk by as much as 50% in women at high risk.

**Chemoprevention in Prostate Cancer**

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer that occurs in men, making it a good target for chemoprevention. There have been a number of studies looking at medications (finasteride and dutasteride), vitamins, and supplements (vitamin E, selenium, beta-carotene) to prevent prostate cancer. The studies of finasteride and dutasteride found that their risks outweighed the benefit that was seen. Neither selenium nor beta-carotene reduced prostate cancer risk. High-dose vitamin E actually resulted in higher rates of prostate cancer! Due to these studies, chemoprevention is not used to prevent prostate cancer. However, researchers continue to look for a substance that will be effective in reducing risk.

**Chemoprevention in Colon Cancer**
Studies have found that regular use of aspirin and/or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) results in a 20-40% reduction in the risk of developing colorectal polyps and cancer. This sounds like great news, but there are a few things to think about. These medications need to be taken regularly, for a long period of time (10 or more years). These medications have their own side effects, including bleeding and, in the case of NSAIDs, increased risk of heart disease. These medications may be most useful in people with a high risk of colon cancer, including those with a genetic risk. Talk to your healthcare provider before starting any medication.

**Other Cancer Types**

Chemoprevention is also being studied in other cancers such as head and neck, lung, and skin cancer. Only large clinical trials that are done for many years can determine if a compound will reduce the risk of cancer. And with every chemopreventive agent, patients and their care providers need to talk about risks and benefits.

---

OncoLink is designed for educational purposes only and is not engaged in rendering medical advice or professional services. The information provided through OncoLink should not be used for diagnosing or treating a health problem or a disease. It is not a substitute for professional care. If you have or suspect you may have a health problem or have questions or concerns about the medication that you have been prescribed, you should consult your health care provider.