

## Top news stories from AMA Morning Rounds®: Week of June 6, 2022

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Read *AMA Morning Rounds*®' most popular stories in medicine and public health from the week of June 6, 2022–June 10, 2022.

### **Administration outlines plan to roll out COVID-19 vaccines for children under five**

The New York Times (6/9, Mueller, Zimmer) reports that on Thursday, the Biden administration “outlined the early stages of its plan for making coronavirus vaccines available this month to roughly 18 million children younger than 5, should the doses be cleared by federal regulators.” With a “goal of the first shots being given the week of June 19, the Biden administration has already made 10 million doses available to states and health providers, with roughly 85% of children in that age group living within five miles of possible vaccination sites, according to White House estimates shared with reporters.”

The AP (6/9, Stobbe) reports, “The government allowed pharmacies and states to start placing orders last week, with 5 million doses initially available—half of them shots made by Pfizer and the other half the vaccine produced by Moderna, senior administration officials said.”

### **Adult survivors of childhood cancer more likely to be undertreated for CVD risk factors**

Healio (6/8, Buzby) reports, “Adult survivors of childhood cancer were more likely be undertreated for CVD [cardiovascular disease] risk factors, particularly hypertension and dyslipidemia, compared with controls, according to data published in the *Journal of the American Heart Association*.” Investigators “determined that characteristics associated with CVD risk factor underdiagnosis and undertreatment in cancer survivors included male sex, increased BMI, presence of at least two lifestyle risk factors, older age and prior chest radiation exposure.”

HealthDay (6/8, Preidt) reports the study also found higher rates of high cholesterol and diabetes among childhood cancer survivors. The study included 600 adults who “had been diagnosed with cancer an average of 28 years earlier, most commonly with leukemia, lymphoma and bone cancer.”

## **Study: Coffee consumption may help reduce risk for AKI**

HealthDay (6/7, Preidt) reports research indicates that coffee consumption may protect the kidneys, reducing the risk for acute kidney injury (AKI), researchers concluded after they “analyzed data on more than 14,000 U.S. adults.” The study revealed that “people who drank any quantity of coffee every day had a 15% lower risk of acute kidney injury, and those who drank two to three cups a day had a 22% to 23% lower risk.” The findings were published online ahead of print in the journal *Kidney International Reports*.

## **Type of cigarette may lead to increased smoking frequency, nicotine dependence among teens**

The Hill (6/6, Guzman) reports that “a new study suggests the type of cigarette may lead to increased smoking frequency and nicotine dependence among teens.” Investigators looked at data on nearly 1,100 smokers aged 12-17. The researchers “found that teen consumption of menthol cigarettes was associated with nearly three additional days of smoking over a 30-day period, a 38% higher risk of becoming a frequent smoker and an 8% higher nicotine dependency.” But, “teen smokers who switched from menthol cigarettes to unflavored cigarettes...smoked nearly four fewer days over a 30-day period, had a 47% lower risk of becoming a frequent smoker and had a 3% lower nicotine dependency.” The findings were published in *JAMA Network Open*.

## **Weight loss, even achieved through bariatric surgery, reduced risk of obesity-related cancer**

MedPage Today (6/3, Monaco) reported, “Weight loss, even achieved through bariatric surgery, reduced the risk of obesity-related cancer, researchers reported.” The investigators found that “in a study of over 30,000 adults with obesity, only 2.9% of those who opted for bariatric surgery were diagnosed with cancer during a 10-year follow-up versus 4.9% of nonsurgical controls,” and “this translated to an incidence rate of 3.0 events vs 4.6 events per 1,000 person-years, respectively, and a 32% reduced risk for developing obesity-related cancer following weight loss from bariatric surgery.” The findings from the *Surgical Procedures and Long-term Effectiveness in Neoplastic Disease*



Incidence and Death (SPLENDID) study were presented at the ADA 82nd Scientific Sessions and published in JAMA.

The New York Times (6/3, O'Connor) reported, "According to the CDC, people with obesity tend to have higher levels of hormones such as insulin and insulin-like growth factor-1, or IGF-1, which can stimulate the development of colon, kidney, prostate and endometrial cancers."

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