



A decrease in vitamin D levels is associated with methotrexate-induced oral mucositis in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

N. Oosterom^{1,2,3} · N. F. Dirks⁴ · S. G. Heil² · R. de Jonge⁵ · W. J. E. Tissing⁶ · R. Pieters¹ · M. M. van den Heuvel-Eibrink¹ · A. C. Heijboer^{4,7} · S. M. F. Pluijm^{1,8}

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Abstract

Purpose Children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) are at increased risk of vitamin D deficiency, which might make them more susceptible to developing adverse events. Previous studies showed that low vitamin D levels were associated with an increased inflammatory mucosal state and impaired mucosal tissue barriers. We examined the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and studied the association between vitamin D levels and methotrexate (MTX)-induced oral mucositis in pediatric ALL.

Methods We assessed 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D₃) and 24,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (24,25(OH)₂D₃) levels in 99 children with ALL before the start of 4 × 5 g/m² high-dose methotrexate (HD-MTX) (T0) and in 81/99 children after discontinuation of HD-MTX (T1). Two cutoff values for vitamin D deficiency exist: 25(OH)D₃ levels < 30 and < 50 nmol/L. Oral mucositis was defined as grade ≥ 3 according to the National Cancer Institute Criteria.

Results Vitamin D deficiency occurred in respectively 8% (< 30 nmol/L) and 33% (< 50 nmol/L) of the patients at T0, and more frequently in children > 4 years of age as compared to children between 1 and 4 years of age. A decrease in 25(OH)D₃ levels during HD-MTX therapy was associated with developing severe oral mucositis (OR 1.6; 95% CI [1.1–2.4]). 25(OH)D₃ and 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels at T0 and the change in 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels during therapy were not associated with the development of severe oral mucositis.

Conclusions This study showed that vitamin D deficiency occurs frequently in pediatric ALL patients above the age of 4 years. A decrease in 25(OH)D₃ levels during MTX therapy was observed in children with ALL that developed severe oral mucositis.

Keywords Vitamin D · Acute lymphoblastic leukemia · Oral mucositis · Methotrexate

Abbreviations

ALL	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	HD-MTX	High-dose methotrexate
BMI	Body mass index	NCI	National Cancer Institute
		VDBP	Vitamin D-binding proteins

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✉ N. Oosterom
N.Oosterom@prinsesmaximacentrum.nl

¹ Princess Máxima Center for Pediatric Oncology, P.O. 85090, 3508 AB Utrecht, The Netherlands

² Department of Clinical Chemistry, Erasmus MC University Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

³ University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

⁴ Endocrine Laboratory, Department of Clinical Chemistry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁵ Department of Clinical Chemistry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁶ Department of Pediatric Oncology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

⁷ Laboratory for Endocrinology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁸ Department of Pediatric Oncology/Hematology, Erasmus Medical Center-Sophia's Children's Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Introduction

Five-year survival rates of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) have currently reached 90% in developed countries [1, 2]. As treatment outcome has improved substantially, more research focuses on strategies to reduce toxic side effects from drugs such as methotrexate (MTX). Identifying risk factors of high-dose methotrexate (HD-MTX)-induced adverse events, such as oral mucositis, would be valuable to develop preventive interventions. We previously showed that oral mucositis occurs in 20% of pediatric ALL patients during HD-MTX (5 g/m²) courses. [3]

A relation between vitamin D deficiency and chemotherapy-induced oral mucositis has been suggested in a case report of a 59-year-old patient with breast carcinoma receiving a treatment regimen of docetaxel, carboplatin, and trastuzumab [4]. Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin and important hormone involved in many physiological processes in the human body, such as bone mineralization, insulin regulation, and immune regulation [5–7]. Previous studies showed that the vitamin D receptor is expressed in the mucosa and that a relation exists between low vitamin D levels and an increased inflammatory mucosal state and impaired mucosal tissue barriers [8–10]. The main sources of vitamin D are production in the skin through sunlight exposure, diet, and vitamin D supplements [7, 11]. Vitamin D (D₂ and D₃) is hydroxylated in the liver to 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D) and is converted into 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (1,25(OH)₂D) or into 24,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (24,25(OH)₂D₃).

Children with ALL may be at increased risk of vitamin D deficiency due to impaired sun exposure and impaired vitamin intake [12]. A retrospective study in 86 pediatric cancer patients with a median age of 7 years revealed vitamin D deficiency in 63% at diagnosis [13]. In childhood cancer survivors, vitamin D deficiency was more prevalent than in control subjects [14, 15]. Declining vitamin D levels during anthracycline- and docetaxel-based chemotherapy regimens were observed in 20 adult breast cancer patients [16]. In adult cancer patients, no difference in chemotherapy-related toxicity, including mucositis, was found between patients with and without vitamin D deficiency [17]. However, this study cohort consisted of patients with various malignancies and different treatment regimens and numbers were too small. Until now, no studies have examined the possible role of vitamin D in relation to MTX-induced oral mucositis in pediatric cancer patients.

This prospective study aimed to determine the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency after ALL induction therapy before the start of HD-MTX treatment, and to examine whether vitamin D levels and a change in vitamin D levels during high-dose MTX treatment were associated with the development of MTX-induced mucositis in children with ALL.

Materials and methods

Patient selection and toxicity evaluation

Pediatric ALL patients (1–19 years) treated according to the standard and medium risk arms of the Dutch Childhood Oncology Group ALL-10 protocol between 2004 and 2012 were eligible for this study [2]. The study was approved by the Medical Ethical Committee (MEC-2005-358) and written informed consent was obtained from patients and their parents. Detailed information on this protocol and cohort has been previously described [3]. HD-MTX-induced oral mucositis was used as clinical endpoint in this study and was scored prospectively before, during, and after each high-dose MTX course and at the end of protocol M according to the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v.3.0 score system by trained clinicians and nurse specialists on a standardized clinical record forms [18]. Clinically relevant oral mucositis was defined as NCI grade \geq 3 (confluent ulcerations, bleeding with minor trauma; symptomatic and unable to adequately aliment or hydrate orally). According to the guideline of the Dutch Health Council, 10 μ g vitamin D supplementation per day is recommended in children until the age of 4 years [19].

Vitamin D levels: 25(OH)D₂, 25(OH)D₃, and 24,25(OH)₂D₃

Peripheral blood samples for measurement of vitamin D levels were collected before the start of protocol M (T0) and 2 weeks after discontinuation of protocol M (T1) (Supplemental Fig. 1). All serum samples were stored at -80 °C and analyzed collectively. The 25(OH)D₂, 25(OH)D₃, and 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels were analyzed using isotope dilution liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (ID-LC-MS/MS), with detection limits for the three compounds of 0.36, 1.19, and 0.12 nmol/L, respectively. Intra-assay coefficients of variation (CVs) were 3, 3, and 5%, while inter-assay CVs were 6, 6, and 9% for 25(OH)D₂, 25(OH)D₃, and 24,25(OH)₂D₃, respectively. The 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio was calculated as previously described [20]. Vitamin D deficiency was defined as both 25(OH)D₃ levels of < 30 and of < 50 nmol/L, as controversy exists on the correct cutoff value [19, 21, 22].

Statistical analysis

The chi-square test was used to compare differences in the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency between patients with and patients without oral mucositis. The independent *t* test (normally distributed variables) and Mann-Whitney *U* test (skewed variables) were used to compare mean or median 25(OH)D₂, 25(OH)D₃, and 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels and the

25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio at T0 and the change in these levels between T0 and T1 (delta T1–T0) in patients with and without oral mucositis. A *p* value < 0.05 was considered significant. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the strength of the associations between 25(OH)D₂, 25(OH)D₃, and 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels and the 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio (T0 and delta T1–T0) and oral mucositis. We performed univariable logistic regression analyses with the vitamin D indicators as independent variables and oral mucositis as a dependent variable. Subsequently, associations were adjusted for possible confounders, such as age, sex, season, ALL risk group, ALL immunophenotype, and body mass index (BMI), in a multivariable logistic regression analysis. Possible confounders were included when they had a *p* value < 0.20 in univariable analysis with both the determinant (vitamin D levels) and the outcome (oral mucositis NCI grade ≥ 3) and when they changed the β in logistic regression analysis > 10% [23, 24]. All analyses of the association between the change in vitamin D levels and the development of oral mucositis were corrected for vitamin D levels at T0.

Results

Patient characteristics

In total, 99 children with ALL were eligible for this study (Fig. 1). We obtained samples for analysis in all patients at baseline (T0) and in 81/99 patients after discontinuation of HD-MTX (T1). Baseline characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1. Twenty-three patients (23%) developed MTX-induced oral mucositis NCI grade ≥ 3 during treatment.

Possible confounders

In univariable analysis, none of the possible confounders met the criteria for inclusion in the multivariate models (Supplemental Table 1a + 1b). In univariable analysis, 25(OH)D₃ levels were significantly higher (mean ± SE, 76.1 ± 3.2 nmol/L) in the age category “1–4 years” versus the age category “> 4 years” (mean ± SE, 52.8 ± 2.9 nmol/L) (*p* < 0.001). Furthermore, 25(OH)D₃ levels were significantly lower in patients with a high BMI ≥ 25 (mean ± SE, 21.3 ± 6.1) versus patients with a normal BMI 18–25 (mean ± SE, 58.8 ± 4.4) and patients with a low BMI < 18 (mean ± SE, 68.5 ± 3.1) (*p* < 0.001). However, age and BMI were not associated with the development of severe oral mucositis and did not change the β in logistic regression analysis > 10% and were therefore not considered possible confounders in this study.

Vitamin D levels and vitamin D deficiency in children with ALL before the start of HD-MTX treatment (T0)

Levels of 25(OH)D₂ (median 0.7 nmol/L [0.4–1.3]), 25(OH)D₃ (mean 63.1 ± 2.4 nmol/L) and 24,25(OH)₂D₃ (median 5.2 nmol/L [2.8–7.4]) and the 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio (mean 13.6 ± 0.5) at T0 are reported in Table 2. Vitamin D deficiency was present in 8% of the children using a cutoff value of 25(OH)D₃ < 30 nmol/L (age category “1–4 years”: 2% versus “> 4 years”: 13%) and in 33% of children using a cutoff value of 25(OH)D₃ < 50 nmol/L (age category “1–4 years”: 11% versus “> 4 years”: 51%).

Vitamin D levels at T0 in relation to development of HD-MTX-induced oral mucositis

In 23/99 samples, 25(OH)D₂ levels were below the detection limit of 0.36 nmol/L. In the remaining 76 samples, median levels of 25(OH)D₂ at T0 were low (0.7 nmol/L [0.4–1.3]) and were therefore not analyzed in relation to MTX-induced oral mucositis as these levels were not clinically relevant (Table 2). We used vitamin D deficiency with a cutoff value < 50 nmol/L in further analyses as vitamin D deficiency with a cutoff value < 30 nmol/L could not be analyzed, because the number of cases in the vitamin D deficient group was too small. 25(OH)D₃ levels, 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels, and the 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio analyzed as a continuous variable at T0 were not significantly associated with severe MTX-induced oral mucositis (Table 3).

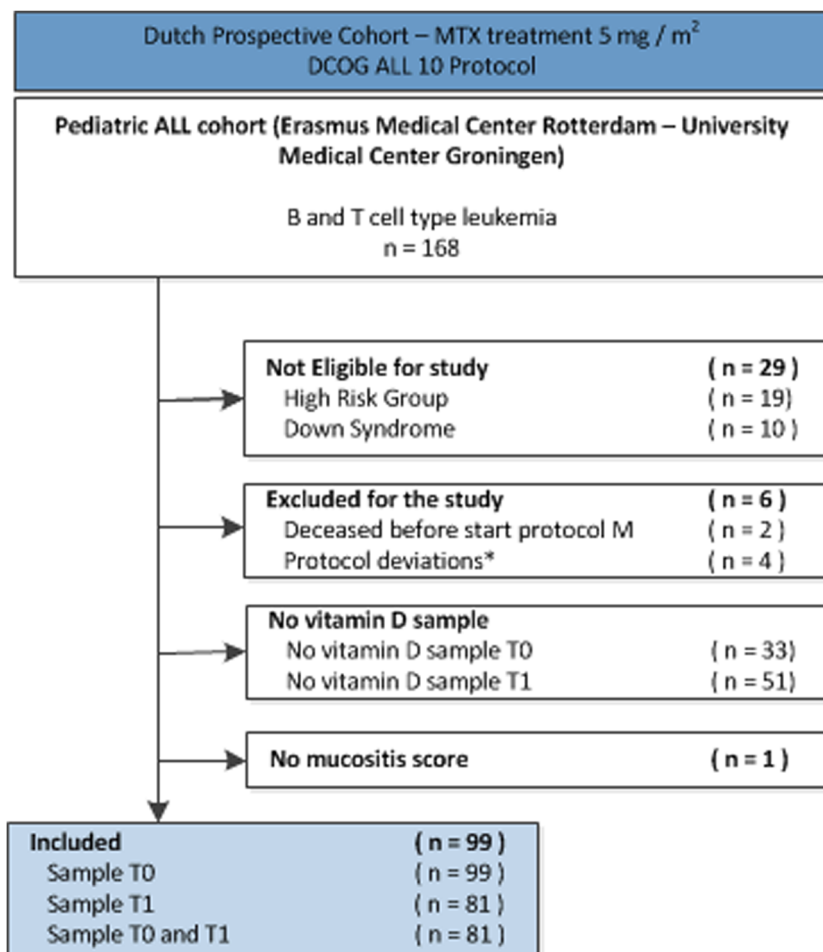
Change in vitamin D levels between T0 and T1 in relation to the development of HD-MTX-induced oral mucositis

25(OH)D₃ levels decreased significantly between T0 and T1 during high-dose MTX therapy in patients with oral mucositis NCI grade ≥ 3 (−9.6 ± 14.3 nmol/L) as compared to patients without oral mucositis NCI grade ≥ 3 (+2.4 ± 17.2 nmol/L) (Fig. 2 + Table 4, *p* value = 0.012). A decrease of 25(OH)D₃ level of 10 nmol/L during HD-MTX therapy increased the odds of developing severe MTX-induced oral mucositis 1.6-fold (OR 1.63 [1.11–2.38], *p* value < 0.012, Table 4). Changes in levels of 24,25(OH)₂D₃ and the 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio between T0 and T1 were not significantly associated with the development of MTX-induced oral mucositis (Table 4).

Discussion

In this study, vitamin D deficiency occurred in respectively 8% (< 30 nmol/L) and 33% (< 50 nmol/L) of the patients before the start of HD-MTX therapy, and more frequently in

Fig. 1 Flowchart of patient inclusion. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; HD-MTX, high-dose methotrexate; DCOG, Dutch Childhood Oncology Group; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; *n*, number of patients; * one patient had neurological damage before the start of HD-MTX treatment, one patient was transferred to another hospital, one patient had an adjusted protocol due to a SPINKS mutation, and one patient was initially treated otherwise due to another diagnosis



children older than 4 years of age. Vitamin D levels before the start of high-dose MTX treatment were not associated with developing MTX-induced oral mucositis, but during MTX

therapy a decrease in 25(OH)D₃ levels was observed in children with ALL that developed severe oral mucositis.

Table 1 Patient characteristics (*n* = 99)

Median age at diagnosis, years (range)	5.7	(1.4–18.1)
Sex, <i>n</i> (%)		
Female	55	(56%)
Male	44	(44%)
Risk group ALL treatment, <i>n</i> (%)		
Standard risk	28	(28%)
Medium risk	71	(72%)
Immunophenotype ALL, <i>n</i> (%)		
B-lineage	85	(86%)
T-lineage	14	(14%)
Median BMI, kg/m ² (range) ^a	17.3	(13.2–31.5)
Mucositis, <i>n</i> (%)		
Mucositis ≥ NCI grade 3	23	(23%)

NCI National Cancer Institute

^a BMI in eight patients missing

Currently, no consensus exists on optimal vitamin D serum levels in children. In children, both 25(OH)D levels < 30 nmol/L and levels < 50 nmol/L have been defined as vitamin D deficiency [21, 22]. Therefore, we reported vitamin D levels with both cutoff values of < 30 and < 50 nmol/L. Using the cutoff value of < 50 nmol/L in our cohort, 11% of the children aged 1–4 years was vitamin D deficient compared to 51% of the children aged > 4 years, suggesting that parents and/or caregivers supplemented the children in the younger age category according to the recommendations of the National Health Council [19]. Previous literature showed that vitamin D deficiency (< 50 nmol/L) occurred in 30% of Dutch children in the general population at the age of 6 years [25]. Our data showed that in the age category “5–7 years,” 53% (10/19) of pediatric ALL patients was deficient. This higher rate of vitamin D deficiency compared to the general population may be due to impaired sun exposition and less intake of vitamin D.

Our study showed a decrease in 25(OH)D₃ levels during MTX therapy in children with ALL developing oral mucositis compared to children without oral mucositis, whereas vitamin

Table 2 Vitamin D levels in pediatric ALL patients at the start of high-dose MTX treatment (T0)

		Levels (nmol/L)		Levels per age category (nmol/L)	
25(OH)D ₂	Median (IQR)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)	1–4 years	0.5 (0.4–1.2)	
			> 4 years	1.0 (0.5–1.4)	
25(OH)D ₃	Mean ± SE	63.1 ± 2.4	1–4 years	76.1 ± 3.2	
			> 4 years	52.8 ± 2.9	
24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃	Median (IQR)	5.2 (2.8–7.4)	1–4 years	6.4 (4.6–8.5)	
			> 4 years	4.2 (2.2–6.4)	
25(OH)D ₃ /24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ ratio	Mean ± SE	13.6 ± 0.5	Ratio per age category		
			1–4 years	12.8 ± 0.7	
			> 4 years	14.2 ± 0.7	
25(OH)D ₃	< 30 nmol/L	8 (8%)	Vitamin D deficiency per age category, n (%) ^b		
			1–4 years	1 (2%)	
			> 4 years	7 (13%)	
			< 50 nmol/L	33 (33%)	
			1–4 years	5 (11%)	
			> 4 years	28 (51%)	

IQR interquartile range, SE standard error of the mean

^a Percentage of total study group (n = 99)

^b Percentages within age group “1–4 years” (n = 44) and age group “> 4 years” (n = 55)

D levels before the start of MTX therapy were not associated with the development of oral mucositis. In this study, we were not able to verify whether a decrease in vitamin D levels preceded the occurrence of oral mucositis or vice versa. A probable explanation could be that patients suffering from severe oral mucositis are often admitted to the hospital where they have a more impaired intake, have less sunlight exposure, and might have impaired vitamin D uptake due to gastrointestinal mucositis compared to patients without oral mucositis, causing a decrease in vitamin D levels. Subsequently, a decrease in vitamin D levels may lead to an increased inflammatory state of the mucosa. The pathobiology of

chemotherapy-related oral mucositis is not well understood, but is known to include an inflammatory part, in which both cytokine release of TNF α , IL-6, and IL-1 β and cellular infiltration of immune cells in the mucosa play a role [26]. Several studies have implicated a relation between low vitamin D levels and low vitamin D receptor expression and the development of an increased inflammatory response in the mucosa, such as in inflammatory bowel disease, by modulating T cell receptor responses and cytokine release [8, 27]. Furthermore, vitamin D deficiency has been implicated to play a role in tissue barrier defects in the gastro-intestinal system [9, 28]. Therefore, it could very well be that decreasing vitamin D

Table 3 Vitamin D levels at T0 in relation to HD-MTX-induced oral mucositis (NCI grade ≥ 3)

	Mucositis—no n = 76	Mucositis—Yes n = 23	p value	OR	95% CI
25(OH)D ₃ , nmol/L					
Mean ± SE	62.3 ± 3.0	66.0 ± 3.7	0.528	1.006	(0.987–1.026)
25(OH)D ₃					
< 30 nmol/L	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	a	a	a
≥ 30 nmol/L	68 (75%)	23 (25%)			
< 50 nmol/L	28 (85%)	5 (15%)	0.178	2.100	(0.703–6.277)
≥ 50 nmol/L	48 (73%)	18 (27%)			
24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ , nmol/L					
Median (IQR)	5.3 (2.7–7.3)	4.8 (4.0–8.3)	0.494	1.047	(0.906–1.210)
25(OH)D ₃ /24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ ratio					
Mean ± SE	13.8 ± 0.6	12.8 ± 0.9	0.401	0.957	(0.864–1.060)

IQR interquartile range, SE standard error of the mean

^a Power too low to perform statistical analysis

25(OH)D₃ levels at T0 and T1 in patients with and without oral mucositis

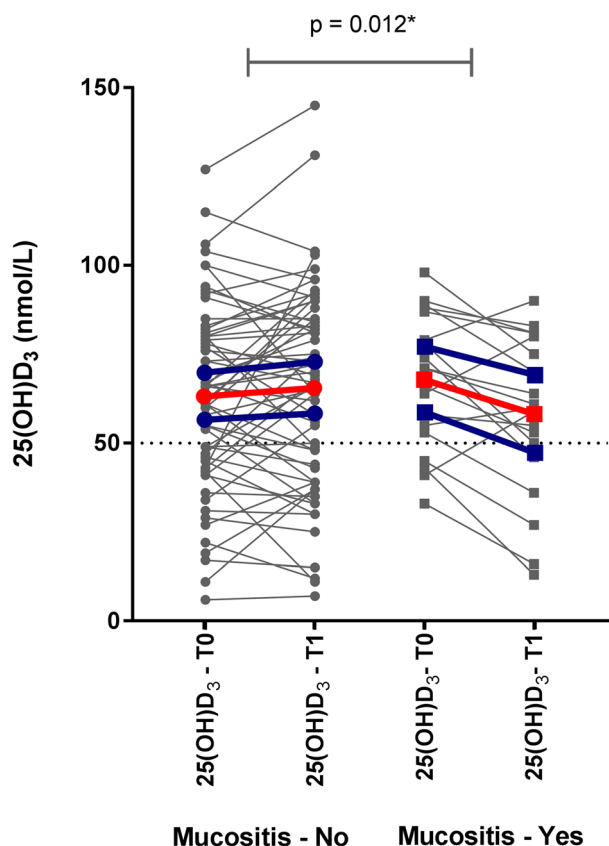


Fig. 2 25(OH)D₃ levels at T0 and T1 in relation to the development of oral mucositis. 25(OH)D₃ levels at T0 and T1 in individual patients with (yes, $n = 62$) and without (no, $n = 19$) mucositis; the red lines indicate the mean 25(OH)D₃ levels at T0 and T1 of all patients; the blue lines indicate the 95% confidence interval; the dotted line indicates the cutoff value of vitamin D deficiency at 25(OH)D₃ levels < 50 nmol/L.

levels aggravate the course of oral mucositis. This needs further investigation as we did not have data on the length of the mucositis period or on inflammatory cytokine levels.

We showed that 25(OH)D₂ levels were often below ($n = 23$) and near ($n = 76$) the detection limit in children with ALL. This is most likely due to the fact that over-the-counter supplements in the Netherlands contain 25(OH)D₃ and the relatively small source of plant-derived 25(OH)D₂ will not lead to substantial plasma concentrations. As levels were very low, it was not statistically possible and clinically relevant to analyze these levels in relation to the development of MTX-induced oral mucositis.

Although 1,25(OH)₂D is known as the active vitamin D metabolite, it is a poor indicator of overall vitamin D status as serum 1,25(OH)₂D is often increased in patients with vitamin D deficiency due to secondary hyperparathyroidism [29]. Until recently, 24,25(OH)₂D₃ was considered an inactive metabolite or degradation product of 25(OH)D. However, several reports suggested that 24,25(OH)₂D₃ possesses biological activity and that 24,25(OH)₂D₃ levels and the 25(OH)D/24,25(OH)₂D ratio reflect the vitamin D status [20, 30–33].

High BMI (≥ 25) was present in four patients and these patients had very low 25(OH)D₃ levels compared to patients with a normal BMI and an underweight BMI. This is in line with previous literature that showed that vitamin D deficiency occurs more frequently in obese cancer patients [34]. Proposed underlying mechanisms of this phenomenon include lack of sunlight due to less physical activity in obese patients and less bio-availability due to deposition of vitamin D in subcutaneous fat depots [35, 36].

Another important factor to take into account in future studies is the bio-availability of vitamin D. Vitamin D is largely bound to vitamin D-binding proteins (VDBP) and albumin. Lower levels of VDBP and albumin increase bio-availability

Table 4 Change vitamin D levels in relation to HD-MTX-induced oral mucositis (NCI grade ≥ 3)

	Mucositis—no $n = 62$	Mucositis—yes $n = 19$	p value	p value corrected ^a	OR (95% CI)	1/OR (95% CI) ^b
Delta 25(OH)D ₃ , nmol/L						
Mean \pm SE	2.4 \pm 2.2	-9.6 \pm 3.3	0.007*	0.012*	Per 1 nmol/L, 0.953 (0.917–0.989)	1.05 (1.01–1.09)
					Per 10 nmol/L, 0.615 (0.421–0.899)	1.63 (1.11–2.38)
Delta 24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ , nmol/L						
Median (IQR)	-0.1 (-1.7–0.9)	-1.2 (-1.9–0.4)	0.160	0.447	Per 1 nmol/L, 0.912 (0.721–1.155)	1.10 (0.87–1.39)
Delta 25(OH)D ₃ /24,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ ratio						
Mean \pm SE	0.3 \pm 0.5	0.6 \pm 0.8	0.818	0.930	0.993 (0.840–1.173)	1.01 (0.85–1.19)

IQR interquartile range, SE standard error of the mean

* p value < 0.05

^a Corrected for 25(OH)D₃, 24,25(OH)₂D₃, and 25(OH)D₃/24,25(OH)₂D₃ ratio at T0 respectively in multivariable logistic regression model

^b We performed 1/OR (95% CI) as we reported the analysis as an increased risk and not as a decreased risk of developing oral mucositis

and therefore the same level of vitamin D could have a different biological meaning in patients with different levels of VDBP and albumin [30].

Strengths of this study are the prospective collection of samples and toxicity data and the accuracy of the vitamin metabolite measurements. Limitations are the fact that possible confounders, such as vitamin D supplementation, nutritional status, VDBP levels, and inflammatory markers, were not studied. These factors could be taken into account in future studies to get insight into a possible mechanism.

In conclusion, the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was high in children with ALL above the age of 4 years. Although we did not find an association between low baseline vitamin D levels with MTX-induced oral mucositis in children with ALL, 25(OH)D₃ levels decreased significantly during MTX therapy in patients with severe MTX-induced oral mucositis. This should be further examined as vitamin D supplementation is a very easy intervention.

Authors' contributions The laboratory work was performed by NFD. NO performed the statistical data analysis and drafted the manuscript under the supervision of SMFP and ACH. WJET, RP, and MvdH contributed to the design and recruitment of patients and the data and sample collection. All authors (NO, NFD, SGH, RdJ, WJET, RP, MvdHE, ACH, SMFP) were involved in the interpretation of data, drafting of the manuscript, and subsequent revisions. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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Compliance with ethical standards

The study was approved by the Medical Ethical Committee (MEC-2005-358).

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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