Re: Dissecting the association between metabolic syndrome and prostate cancer risk: analysis of a large clinical cohort.


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EDITORIAL COMMENT
Metabolic syndrome (Mets) results from dietary caloric excess and a sedentary lifestyle and requires presence of any three of the five metabolic risk factors which are in short obesity, elevated serum trigycerides, reduced serum high-density lipoprotein-cholestrol, elevated blood pressure and elevated fasting glucose. The association between Mets and prostate cancer (PCa) has been an area of research in recent years. Possible mechanisms that are implicated for this association are perturbations in cellular signaling systems, and derangements in circulating levels of biologic mediators and hormones. Bhindi and coworkers from Canada