The French Network for **N**utrition **A**nd **C**ancer **Re**search

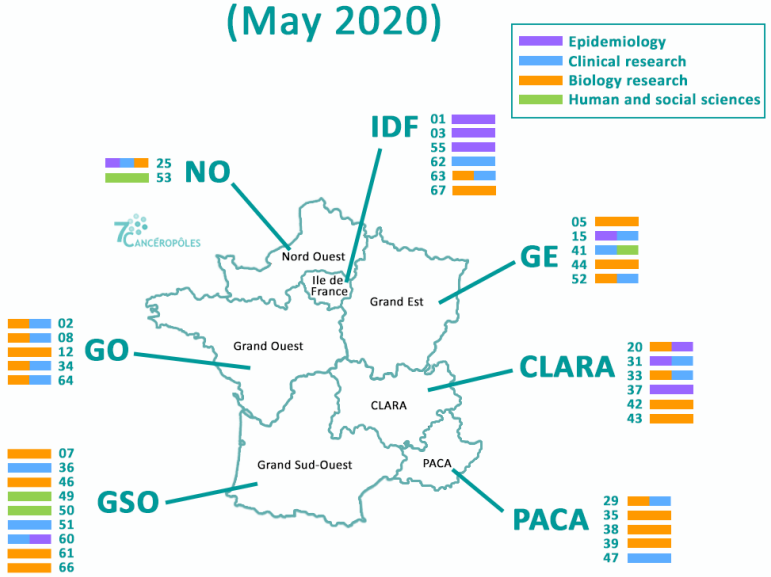
A network of public research laboratories

The NACRe network, a French initiative in the field of nutrition and cancer, was founded in 2000 by public research laboratories. It benefits from the support of the French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), the French National Cancer Institute (INCa), and the ARC Foundation (Fondation ARC).

The network comprises 38 research teams from different organisations (Universities, Inserm, INRAE, French Comprehensive Cancer Centers, CNRS, or other national or international research establishments) set up in different regions of France, and in the area of the 7 cancéropôles.

These research teams study different nutritional factors (nutritional status, food, beverages, nutrients, micro-constituents, physical activity…) and various cancer sites (especially digestive, breast and prostate cancers).

The 38 teams of the NACRe network (May 2020)



Methodological approaches of the research teams

The research teams use one or several approaches, including **epidemiology**, **clinical trials** and **mechanistic studies on cellular and animal models**. All these methodological approaches are necessary to assess the relationships between nutritional factors and cancer risk and evaluate or update the levels of evidence. Moreover, human and social sciences shed light on the roles of different actors in the field of cancer prevention or management, on the perception of risk factors, and on the practices and habits.

NACRe
The French Network for
Nutrition And Cancer Research



Objectives

- → **To contribute to develop research** in the nutrition and cancer field, by strengthening scientific exchange and encouraging multidisciplinary collaborative projects.
- → **To bring together experts** in the nutrition and cancer field, who can be mobilized by nutrition and health agencies in charge of collective expertise.
- → **To be a central contact,** solicited by ministries, agencies, public and private partners, media and general public, **when seeking relevant scientifically validated information** on nutrition and cancer.
- → **To contribute to the training of healthcare professionals** in the field of nutrition and cancer.

Strategies

Nutritional prevention of cancers

Nutritional prevention of cancers must be improved. Convincing scientific data on the increase or the decrease of cancer risk by several nutritional factors have permitted to establish recommendation for the general public. For other factors, research effort should be maintained.

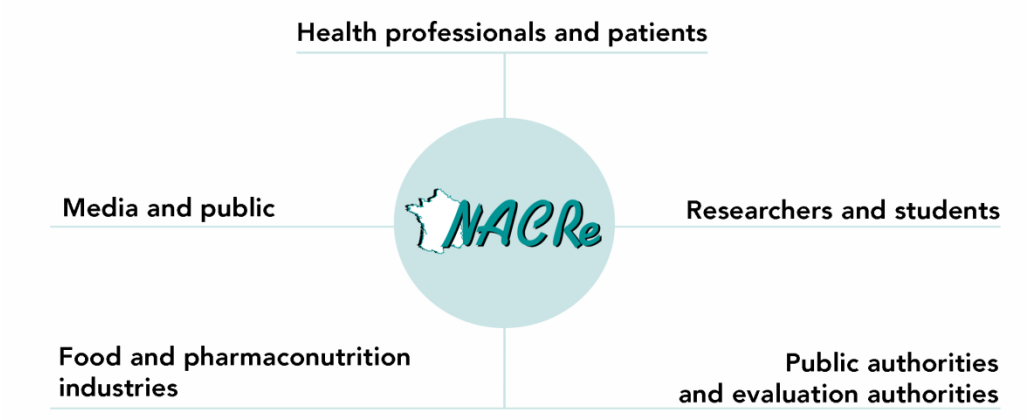
Nutrition in patients with cancer

After cancer diagnosis, the disease or the treatments are often associated with malnutrition, which must be prevented or treated to increase the chance of remission. The nutritional care must be adapted to the patient needs, to the treatments and their outcomes.

Nutritional prevention after cancer

After cancer remission, it is still essential to revisit dietary habits of patients to modify at risk behaviors and to promote a diet favoring the prevention of cancer recurrence and second primary cancers. This step of prevention, which is scarcely explored, should be improved.

Users



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