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Background: AVR118 represents a new class of cytoprotective drugs in managing symptoms associated with anorexia/ cachexia. In a previous study in patients with advanced HIV-AIDS, an improvement in appetite, strength and alertness was noted. The precise mechanism of action is not understood, but activity may be related to AVR118's adenosine based components. Other active components include guanosine and branched chain amino acids leucine and valine. Objective: To determine the effect of AVR118 on appetite, early satiety and nutritional intake in patients with advanced cancer. Secondary endpoints include changes in performance status, lean muscle mass and quality of Life (QOL). Methods: Eligible adult patients received 4.0 ml of AVR118 subcutaneous daily injections. Patients underwent bi-monthly evaluations during the 28 day initial treatment (phase A) Evaluations included Karnofsky performance status, Edmonton Symptoms Assessment Scale (ESAS), Patient Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA), Simmonds Functional Assessment, Dyspepsia Symptom Severity Index, Weight, Lean Body Mass, skin fold thickness and grip strength. Patients who benefited from phase A could elect to continue with therapy (phase B). Results: Currently, of 16 enrolled patients 7 have completed phase A. All 7 patients chose to continue with AVR118 treatment (phase B). Improvements in anorexia and PG-SGA scores were seen in 7/7 and 6/7 patients respectively. Weight stabilization or gain was observed in 5/7 patients. All other parameters showed no significant difference. There was AVR118 has been well tolerated and no serious side effects have been reported. Conclusions: Based on these positive results, the primary endpoints have been achieved and the study will be expanded from 14 to 30 patients.