

## عنوان مقاله:

Comparison of clinicopathologic appearance and 5years survival of breast cancer in young (less than 40 years) and (less young (40-50 years) women in Ostad Aalinasab Hospital in north west of IRAN (TABRIZ)

## محل انتشار:

دهمین کنگره بین المللی سرطان پستان (سال: 1393)

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Up to 7% of breast cancer cases occur in women younger than 40 years in west world (greater than 25% in IRAN). Studies have suggested an association between breast cancer at a young age, poorer outcome, and adverse clinical and pathologic characteristics. It is unclear whether age is an independent prognostic factor. Objectives: To characterize the prognostic significance of young age at diagnosis through comparison of disease characteristics of young (less than 40 years) and less young (40-50 years old) premenopausal patients. Methods: Consecutive patients with breast cancer up to 50 years old in time of diagnosis, treated in Ostad Aalinasab hospital and our provide clinic in north west of IRAN (TABRIZ) between October 2002-november 2014 were identified and their files reviewed (658 patients). This cohort was identified as young (less than 40 years old or group I=319 patients) and was compared with a group of less- young (40-50 years old or group II=339) patients. The clinicopathologic characteristics and survival data were compared. Results: Mean age were 35/2 years in group I (19-39 years) and 46 years in group II (40-50 years). The form of pathology in group I were invasive intra ductal carcinoma in 83% and basal like in 7% and invasive intra lobular carcinoma in 8% and other type in 2% of cases, but in group II, 85% invasive intra ductal and 5% basal like and 8% intra lobular and 2% other type. In group I, 24% were multifocal tumor but 15% in group II. The size of tumor or T in group I were 18% T1 and 47% T2 and 27% T3 and 8% T4 but in group II, T1 in 28% and T2 in 47% and T3 in 20% and T4 in 5% were seen. Grade of tumors in group I were G3 or high grade in 68% and G2 in 19% and G1 in 13%, but in group II, G3 in 50% and G2 in 35% and G1 in 15%. Lymphovascular invasion was seen in 63% of group I but in 46% of group II. Axillary lymph node involvement was seen in 59% of group I but in 44% of group II. Stage of disease in the time of diagnosis group I were (20% stage I, 49% stage II, 21% stage III, 10% in stage IV) but in group II (26% stage I, 50% stage II, 16% stage III, 8% stage IV). 61% of patients in group I and 76% of group II were ER+, 52% of patients in group I and 59% in group II were PR+. Her2 expression were seen in 31% of group I but in 21% of group II. 30% of patients in group I but 17% in group II were triple negative. Median follow up of patients in two groups after treatment was 60 month. Five years survival in very young patients was 76% but 84% in group II. Conclusions: young age (less than 40 yo) among Iranian women with ... breast cancer is associated

کلمات کلیدی:

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