

عنوان مقاله:

Interrelationships between HER2/neu, p53, ER, and PR Status and Their Associations with Tumor Grade AND Stage
in Iranian woman breast cancer society

محل انتشار:

دوازدهمین کنگره بین المللی سرطان پستان (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction & Aim: Various predictive and prognostic factors could affect breast carcinoma behavior, but to date no definitive correlation has been established between them and breast carcinoma subtypes. The present study was conducted to examine the interrelationships of these predictive and prognostic factors as well as their effects on breast carcinoma. **Methods:** we used the archives of all patients with breast carcinoma from Cancer Research Center Shahid Beheshti were studied. Patients' data were that included age, histology type, size and grade and stage of tumor, estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) status, along with the overexpression of human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER2/neu) and the rate of p53 mutations. All data were analyzed by SPSS-22 software with χ^2 tests. **Results:** A total of 811 patients' records were included in this study. The mean age of patients was 46 ± 12.9 with an age range of 20 to 70 years. A meaningful correlation was found between age and the grade of tumor ($P = 0.001$). In addition, a meaningful correlation was detected between the stage and grade of tumor ($P = 0.001$). No meaningful relationship was observed between the stage and HER2/neu overexpression. Meaningful correlation was found between the grade of tumor and P53 ($P = 0.005$) and also with HER2/neu overexpression ($P = 0.002$). Higher grades had greater positivity in p53 mutation rates ($P = 0.01$). Meaningful correlation was found between the grade of tumor and ER ($P = 0.004$) and also with PR overexpression ($P = 0.002$). **Conclusion:** Young age, higher tumor grade and higher lymph node stage are associated with more unfavorable receptor expression and adverse prognosis. Hence, early diagnosis of breast cancers will help detection at lower tumor grade and stage and improve patient survival. Moreover, in young patients with breast carcinoma, with the overexpression of HER2/neu and p53 mutations are higher grade, and it shows a more aggressive behavior than other tumors assessed in this age group

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