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Prevalence of breast cancer intrinsic subtypes and its association with clinico-pathological feature**Rufina Soomro**

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Background & Aim: Breast cancer is the commonest cancer in women worldwide and represents a highly heterogeneous group of tumors particularly in terms of molecular features, prognosis and response to therapy. Molecular subtypes of breast cancer help in treatment planning, can predict the risk of recurrence and help in decision making about the need of systemic therapy. Breast carcinomas may be stratified into subtypes similar to those defined by expression profiling using a panel of immunohistochemical (IHC) markers. Routine IHC evaluations of breast cancers may therefore provide a reasonable alternative to costly genetic assays especially in under resourced health care systems. The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of molecular subtypes and correlate it to clinic-pathological features.

Methods: From 2005 to 2017 total of 4847 breast cancer patients, in whom complete information was available to classify them into luminal subtypes were retrieved and classified into intrinsic subtypes and patients information in each type was collected about age, tumor size, stage and grade.

Results: In luminal classification, there was highly significant difference was found in mean age ($p < 0.001$) and tumor size ($p < 0.001$). The statistical significance of Her 2 positive and triple negative was found with metastasis, grade and Ki67. IHC assignment into Luminal subtypes is clinically informative in our patients and routinely using this in our practice could identify patients with luminal B breast cancer that may need a more aggressive treatment to reduce the likelihood of recurrences.

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