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Molecular profile of breast cancer about 1167 cases

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Introduction & Objective: Breast cancer is the most common cancer and is the second leading cause of death in the world. A molecular classification of this cancer has recently been established. The molecular classification of breast cancers based on gene expression and then protein profile made it possible to distinguish five molecular groups: luminal A, luminal B, Her2/neu, basal-like and unclassified. The objective of this study is carried out in radiotherapy Department at the Hassan II University Hospital of Fes is to classify 1167 cases of breast cancer infiltrating into molecular groups, then to correlate them with clinical-pathological characteristics.

Method: This is a retrospective study conducted within the radiotherapy Department of the Hassan II University Hospital of FES, spread over a period from January 2012 to December 2017 involving 1167 patients. Tumors are histologically analyzed and classified after an immunohistochemical study into five groups: luminal A, luminal B, Her2+, basal-like and unclassified.

Result: All cases included in this study are female. The average age was 45.6 years. Clinical symptomatology was dominated by the breast nodule in 98% of cases. 23% of patients had a lumpectomy with axillary lymph node cleaning, while 77% of cases had a mastectomy with lymph node cleaning. All patients received adjuvant external radiotherapy. All cases were treated with chemotherapy except for patients who were classified as luminal A. Of the 1167 tumors analyzed, 21% were classified as luminal A, 61% as luminal B, 17% as basal and 1% as Her-2. Luminal subtype A was correlated with a low histological grade, whereas luminal subtype B was characterized by a higher histological grade than the previous type. Her-2 subtype had the highest tumor size represented by a rate of 78% whose size was greater than 2cm, with a high rate of axillary lymph node invasion of 67%. For basal tumors, there was a high prevalence of histological types of poor prognosis, with a high SBR grade including 66.66% of cases with grade 3 SBR. In addition, there is a strong association with the presence of distant metastases in this group, including 70.17% of patients with cerebral metastases.

Conclusion: This study confirmed the aggressive nature of basal and Her-2 tumors compared to luminous tumors, which are characterized by morphological and clinical characteristics of poor prognosis. The clinicopathological characteristics are consistent with the molecular profile and should therefore be considered as prognostic factors.

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