

Phyllodes tumor of the breast: A retrospective study of the impact of histopathological factors in local recurrence and distant metastasis

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Background and Objectives: The challenging issue for the breast surgeons is local recurrence of phyllodes tumor. The histological criteria to predict local recurrence has been a controversial issue. The objective of this study was to determine pathological parameters and surgical margins that influence outcome of local recurrence and distant metastasis in phyllodes tumor (PT).

Design and setting: Retrospective review between January 2003 to August 2008 at King Hussein Cancer Center, Jordan.

Patients and Methods: Forty-two female patients diagnosed as having PT were classified to benign, borderline and malignant. The medical records were reviewed in relation to the surgical management, recurrence, follow-up, the histological features of the tumor and grading of tumours based on the following histological parameters: mitotic count, stromal cellularity, stromal overgrowth, cellular pleomorphism, nuclear grade, tumor necrosis, tumor margin, and surgical margin status. All patients underwent wide local excision of the tumor or mastectomy.

Results: Forty-two patients with PT (16 benign, 9 borderline and 17 malignant PT) were followed up for 30 months. The mean age was 39.8 years, and the average tumor size was 6.6 cm. The recurrence rate of PT in our study was 21% at a mean time of 11 months. Nine patients had local recurrence; 2 benign, 6 malignant and 1 borderline. Cellular pleomorphism had correlation with recurrence rate ($P=0.045$). We had six patients (14%) with distant metastasis. All had malignant PT. Metastasis in PT has a relationship with histological grade ($P=0.02$).

Conclusions: We conclude that patients with moderate and severe cellular pleomorphism had higher local recurrence, while metastatic PT occur more in patients with high nuclear grade.

Use of biotechnology mediated genetic mapping in the prevention and development of DNA vaccines with emphasis on Human Papillomavirus

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Introduction: The study was a review of the literature with descriptive approach about the genome project as well as DNA vaccines with special emphasis on cancer vaccines with emphasis on the Human Papillomavirus virus (HPV).

Objective: The aims is to present the promising health care themes as the genome project and its benefits ranging from the prevention of future diseases that the individual can develop as well as forms of treatment such as the use of DNA vaccines against HPV causing virus.

Methods: We conducted a survey of productions in electronic databases Pubmed, Google Scholar, Lilacs and Medline being selected articles and scientific papers that added information about topics of interest which were read by themes and analyzed.

Results: In the phase of studies it is reported that the genome project can be described as the anthology of man who tells a story of billions of years of evolution to mark the genetic sequence finding defective genes to later be exchanged or modified pro normal genes in order to not cause any disease like cancer. For this to happen it is necessary new techniques such as DNA vaccines that are already used but still constantly being studied and improved for the correction of problems or the prevention of diseases such as HPV.

Conclusion: The study showed that the work is of great complexity and relevance to prenatal diagnoses and treatments of various diseases and this is therefore a major breakthrough for the scientific community biotechnology.

Biography

Samuel Geraldi Fragnani, SG, academic physiotherapy at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC) in 2012, with publication in twentieth journey of young scientists of the Association of Universities Grupo Montevideo (AUGM).