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The importance of clinical and instrumental diagnostic in the mamary gland cancer

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Breast cancer is the most common oncological disease in women and is one of the major public health issues. Worldwide, is the second leading cause of cancer death in women and cancer research is a priority in all the laboratories of the world, in terms of uncovering the appearance causes of the malignant process, understanding the mechanisms of development, but most of all, the discovery of early diagnostic methods and effective treatment.

Ignorance, fear of diagnosis, lack of health education and of efficient programmes for prevention and screening could cause diagnosis of the disease to be detected in the majority of cases in advanced stages, when treatment remains only palliative and very costly, in this cases the patient's suffering being immense.

In this way, regarding the clinical diagnosis which we obtained in our present report carried away in Iasi, Romania, on 496 stage I mamary gland cancer (MGC) patients, during the primary clinical investigation the diagnosis of stage I MGC was established only in 165 (33.3%) patients, while in 232 (46,8%) patients the diagnosis of suspicion MGC was obtained.

Also, in terms of instrumental diagnosis, such as mammography and ultrasonography in mammary gland cancer stage I, it seems the pathological process features assessment in the mammary gland is problematic especially in the young age.

Thus, it seems that MGC represents a polymorphic and pathogenic disease and it can not be admitted that all subgroups of patients will obtain identical results from one type of treatment determined for all the patients with MGC. In this way, the concept of MGC both clinical and pathomorphological, combines different cell clones depending on its microstructure and biology. As a result, the evolution of the disease, the prognosis and the effectiveness of the treatment may vary in different patients at the same stage, depending on the degree of malignancy of the tumor, its histopathological structure, the degree of expression of molecular markers identification and also its immunoresistance.

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