



Study of histopathological features of invasive breast carcinoma in relation to hormone receptor status

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Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in urban Indian women with age adjusted rate of 25.8 and mortality of 12.7 per 1,00,000 women. Prognosis is greatly determined by clinicopathological and molecular characteristics of the tumor. Hormone receptor status evaluation has become a critical determinant for classification and management of breast cancer. Estrogen receptor (ER) status has emerged as important criteria in determining the prognosis and treatment as it plays a major role in tumor metastasis.

Aim of this study is to assess the relationship between morphological features and hormone receptor status of invasive breast carcinoma. This is a retrospective study of 25 cases of breast carcinoma diagnosed between July2020-December2020 in the department of pathology, JSS Medical college, Mysore. The tumors were categorized into ER+PR+ (36%), ER+PR-(20%), ER-PR+ (0%), ER-PR-(44%). Well differentiated low grade invasive carcinomas were frequently ER+PR+ whereas high grade infiltrating carcinomas were mainly ER-PR-. Tumor necrosis, lymphovascular invasion, lymph node involvement, high tumor grade were more frequently associated with ER-PR- status. Histopathological evaluation and grading of breast cancer substantiated by hormone receptor status forms a reliable tool in determining treatment modality and prognosis of the patient.

Biography

Chandana Ullas has completed her MBBS from JSS Medical College, Mysuru, India and now pursuing 1st year residency in pathology in JSS Medical College, a constituent of JSS AHER, Mysuru, India.



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