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Abstract

The effectiveness of systemic treatment of breast cancer depending on the body weight index using levocarnitine

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Abstract:
The prevalence of breast cancer (BMD) in the world in general and in Ukraine is steadily increasing. Epidemiological, experimental and clinical studies have shown that metabolic disturbances associated with body mass index (BMI)> 30 kg / m2 increase the risk of occurrence and worsen the clinical course of breast cancer. Thus, in patients with obesity, a decrease in the sensitivity of the tumor to systemic antitumor therapy, an increase in the frequency of postoperative complications and a decrease in the rates of general and non-recurrent survival.

The aim of the study was to improve the results of neoadjuvant systemic antitumor therapy in breast cancer patients with abdominal obesity (BMI greater than 30 kg / m2) by administering levocarnitine in combination with NSAT for the correction of metabolic disorders as the main pathogenetic part of obesity.

For the study used a retrospective study between 2010 and 2014 three hundred patients (prevalence of 12.4% which is 100 thousand. population in the Dnipropetrovsk region) with BMI> 30 kg / m2, morphologically verified diagnosis of different forms of breast cancer and all stages (I- IV). Subsequently, a group of comparisons with abdominal obesity BMI> 30kg / m2 with a definite molecular subtype of tumor, levels of expression of estrogen receptor ER, progesterone PgR, Her-2 / neu, Ki-67 proliferation index was formed. The observation group of patients with breast cancer and BMI> 30kg / m2 was formed in the period from 2014 to 2018 due to prospective observation of "case-control". Thus, the study involved 108 patients aged 32 to 76 years (mean age (58 ± 2). With nodal breast cancer II-III stage. As a result of randomization of all patients (n = 108) on breast cancer with BMI> 30 kg / m2, depending on the appointment of levocarnitine during NSAT, were divided into 2 groups: comparison and observation. In the comparison group, patients (n = 58) with BMI> 30 kg / m2 patients with breast cancer who did not receive levocarnitine during NSPT, and in the, observation group - patients (n = 50) on breast cancer with BMI> 30 kg / m2 who received levocarnitine during NIST.

Biography:
Accossiat professor Department-of oncology and medical radiology Municipal Institution "Dnipropetrovsk City Multi-field Clinical Hospital #4" of Dnipropetrovsk Regional Council", Chemotherapy Department, State Institution "Dnipropetrovsk Medical Academy at the Ministry of Health of Ukraine", Oncology and Medical Radiology Department. 31 Blizhnyaya Str., Dnepropetrovsk, 2012 –2018. Assistant Professor, Department of Oncology and medical radiology /Dnepropetrovsk state Medical Academy/Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine 2015-2018. Consultant oncologist Diagnosics of skin cancer by the dermatoscopy and ultrasound skin visualization/Private Clinic of Plastic surgery "Artmedica"/ Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine 2015-2018 Speaker German Pharmaceutical Phytoneering Company "Bionorica" /Ukrainian representative office 2012-2014. Specialist-oncologist Territorial oncological hospital/Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrain. Doctor Philosophy, Ph.D.Special Academic Council of Dnepropetrovsk state Medical Academ/Candidate of Medical Science (oncology) comparable to the academic degree of Doctor Philosophy, Ph.D.

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