## Accepted Manuscript



Differences between palpable and nonpalpable tumors in early-stage, hormone receptor-positive breast cancer

Stephanie L. Warren, MD, Neal Bhutiani, MD, Steven C. Agle, MD, MPH, Robert C.G. Martin, II, MD, PhD, Kelly M. McMasters, MD, PhD, Nicolas Ajkay, MD



PII: S0002-9610(17)31373-9

DOI: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2018.02.020

Reference: AJS 12809

The American Journal of Surgery To appear in:

Received Date: 6 October 2017 Revised Date: 4 January 2018 Accepted Date: 6 February 2018

Please cite this article as: Warren SL, Bhutiani N, Agle SC, Martin II RCG, McMasters KM, Ajkay N, Differences between palpable and nonpalpable tumors in early-stage, hormone receptor-positive breast cancer, The American Journal of Surgery (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2018.02.020.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

#### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### **Abstract**

**Background:** We compared characteristics and outcomes of palpable versus nonpalpable, hormone-sensitive, early-stage breast cancers.

**Methods:** Patients from the North American Fareston vs. Tamoxifen Adjuvant (NAFTA) trial were divided into palpable (n=513) and nonpalpable (n=1063) tumor groups.

Differences in pathological features, loco-regional therapy, disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed.

**Results:** Patients with palpable tumors were older, had larger tumors, and higher rates of lymph-node involvement. The tumors were more likely to be poorly differentiated, of high nuclear grade, and display lymphovascular invasion. After mean followup of 59 months, DFS and OS were significantly lower for palpable than nonpalpable tumors (DFS 93.5% vs. 98.4%, p<0.001, OS 88.5% vs. 95.6%, p<0.001). Controlling for age, size and nodal status, palpability was an independent factor for DFS (OR=2.56; 95%CI, 1.37-4.79, p=0.003) and OS (OR=2.12; 95%CI, 1.38-3.28, p<0.001).

**Conclusions:** In a group of hormone-sensitive, mostly postmenopausal early-stage breast cancer patients, palpable tumors were more likely to have more aggressive features and metastatic potential, which translated in to a higher incidence of breast cancer-related events and worse overall survival.

### Download English Version:

# https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8830521

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8830521

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>