Cirugía y Cirujanos. 2017;85(3):201–207

CIRUGÍA y CIRUJANOS
Órgano de difusión científica de la Academia Mexicana de Cirugía
Fundada en 1933
www.amc.org.mx www.elsevier.es/circir

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical and pathological features of breast cancer in a population of Mexico☆

Antonio Maffuz-Aziz[a,*], Sonia Labastida-Almendaro[b], Aura Espejo-Fonseca[c], Sergio Rodriguez-Cuevas[a]

[a] *Cirugía oncológica, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, Fundación de Cáncer de Mama, A.C. (FUCAM), Mexico City, Mexico*
[b] *Estadística, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, Fundación de Cáncer de Mama, A.C. (FUCAM), Mexico City, Mexico*
[c] *Radiología, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, Fundación de Cáncer de Mama, A.C. (FUCAM), México City, Mexico*

Received 10 August 2015; accepted 15 August 2016
Available online 20 May 2017

KEYWORDS
Breast cancer in Mexico;
Biological subtypes;
Clinical features

Abstract
Background: Breast cancer is the most common among women in our country, and its treatment is based on prognostic factors to categorise patients into different risk groups. In this study, the clinical and pathological features that play a role as a prognostic factor in a representative population with breast cancer in Mexico are described.
Material and methods: A descriptive analysis of the clinical and pathological features of women diagnosed with breast cancer, in a period from June 2005 to May 2014; registered in a database and calculated by simple frequencies.
Results: A total of 4411 patients were included, the average age at diagnosis was 53 years, 19.7% were diagnosed by mammography screening program and 80.3% derived from any signs or symptoms. Regarding the stages at diagnosis, 6.8% were carcinoma in situ, 36% at early stages (I and IIA), 45% locally advanced (IIB to IIIC), 7.7% metastatic and 3.9% unclassifiable. A 79% were ductal histology, lobular 7.8% and the rest, other types. Of ductal carcinomas, 9.1% were grade I, 54.1% grade II, and 34.6% grade III. Regarding the biological subtypes, 65.7% were luminal, 10.9% luminal Her positive, 8.7% pure Her 2 positive and 14.6% triple negative.
Conclusion: In the present study, we described the clinical and pathologic features of a group of Mexican women with breast cancer that might reflect a national landscape, and represent the prognostic factors to determine groups of risk and treatment decisions.
© 2016 Academia Mexicana de Cirugía A.C. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

☆ Please cite this article as: Maffuz-Aziz A, Labastida-Almendaro S, Espejo-Fonseca A, Rodriguez-Cuevas S. Características clinicopatológicas del cáncer de mama en una población de mujeres en México. Cir Cir. 2017;85:201–207.

* Corresponding author at: Dirección de Enseñanza e Investigación, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM (Fundación de Cáncer de Mama, A.C.), Av. Bordo No. 100, Colonia Ejido de Santa Úrsula Coapa, Delegación Coyoacán, C.P. 04980 Mexico City, Mexico. Tel.: +52 5668 0600ext.111; fax: +52 5668 0600ext.211.
E-mail address: tonomaffuz@yahoo.com (A. Maffuz-Aziz).

2444-0507/© 2016 Academia Mexicana de Cirugía A.C. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

PALABRAS CLAVE
Cáncer de mama en México;
Subtipos biológicos;
Características clínicas

Características clinicopatológicas del cáncer de mama en una población de mujeres en México

Resumen
Antecedentes: El cáncer de mama es el más frecuente en la población femenina de nuestro país, y su tratamiento se basa en factores pronóstico que categorizan a las pacientes en diferentes grupos de riesgo. En el presente trabajo se describen las características clínicas y patológicas que desempeñan un papel como factores pronóstico, en una serie representativa de la población con cáncer de mama en México.
Material y métodos: Se realizó un análisis descriptivo de las características clinicopatológicas de mujeres con diagnóstico cáncer de mama, de junio del 2005 a mayo del 2014, registradas en una base de datos y calculando la información por frecuencias simples.
Resultados: Un total de 4411 pacientes fueron incluidas; la edad promedio al diagnóstico fue de 53 años, el 19.7% fueron diagnosticadas mediante el programa de mastografía de pesquisa y el 80.3% derivadas por algún signo o síntoma. Con relación a las etapas al momento del diagnóstico, el 6.8% correspondieron a carcinoma in situ, el 36% a etapas tempranas (I y IIA), el 45% localmente avanzados (IIB a IIIC), el 7.7% metastásicos y el 3.9% no clasificables. El 79% fueron de tipo histológico ductal, el 7.8% lobulillar y el resto otras histologías. De los carcinomas ductales, el 9.1% fueron grado I, el 54.1% grado II y el 34.6% grado III. Con relación a los subtipos biológicos, el 65.7% fueron luminales, el 10.9% luminales Her positivo, el 8.7% Her 2 puro y el 14.6% triple negativo.
Conclusión: En el presente estudio se describen las características clinicopatológicas de un grupo de mujeres mexicanas con cáncer de mama que pudieran reflejar un panorama nacional y que representan factores pronóstico para determinar el riesgo y la toma de decisiones terapéuticas.
© 2016 Academia Mexicana de Cirugía A.C. Publicado por Masson Doyma México S.A. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Background

Breast cancer is the most common malignant tumour in women worldwide. There were an estimated 1.67 million new cases in 2012 (25% of all cancer cases). The global incidence varies significantly, ranging from 27 cases per 100,000 women in some areas of Africa and East Asia, to 96 cases per 100,000 women in Western Europe. It is the fifth cause of death from cancer worldwide, in developing countries it is the primary cause of death from cancer in women, and in developed countries it is the second, after lung cancer.[1]

In Mexico, breast cancer has also been the most common cancer in the female population since 2006, when it exceeded the incidence of cervico-uterine cancer.[2] According to the figures of *the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía* (INEGI) (National Institute of Statistics and Geography), in 2012, an incidence was reported of 26.64 cases per 100,000 women over the age of 20 years, and is the second cause of death from cancer in this same age group, at 15.4%.[3]

The current clinical management of breast cancer is based on a wide variety of clinical and pathological prognostic factors, from which it is feasible to establish risk groups and take individualised therapeutic decisions. These clinical and pathological features of breast cancer can vary in the different populations in relation to genetic and life-style aspects. In terms of age alone, it is reported that in Mexico and in other Latin American countries breast cancer presents 10 years earlier on average than in the developed countries. While the mean presentation age in Europe and the United States is 63 years, in our country it is 51.[4] The stage at time of diagnosis, histopathological features and hormone receptor and oncoprotein expression are other prognostic factors for breast cancer. This study was approved by the internal ethics committee of the *Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama* FUCAM (IEM-FUCAM) (Institute of Breast Diseases).

Objective

The objective of this study is to give a detailed panorama of the clinical and pathological aspects at time of diagnosis involved in the classification and treatment of breast cancer in a Mexican population.

Material and methods

This is a retrospective, descriptive, cross-sectional study of the clinical and pathological features of patients with a histopathological diagnosis confirming breast cancer on the database of the IEM-FUCAM. The study period was from 1 June 2005 to 31 May 2014. The database is recorded on SPSS software (IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0.1), and the results were calculated using simple frequencies.

The variables analysed were the prognostic factors for breast cancer. These have been widely described and

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8831282

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8831282

Daneshyari.com