

IDENTIFICATION AND CORRELATION BETWEEN PRIMARY METASTATIC SITE AND MOLECULAR-BIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TUMOR IN BREAST CANCER

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Introduction - Purpose : Breast Cancer (B.C) is the most common cancer type found among women. Each year across the globe about 1.5 million women get involved to this disease. And this number shows that the women of the world have 10-12% of chance to suffer from this disease within their lives. In recent years screening programs and new methods to identify cancer in early disease have been researched. However, the death rate caused by this disease still remains very high which is 467000 per year according to CLOBACAN 2012. Thus, it continues to be one of the most actual problems nowadays. In most cases, the cause of deaths is late consultation. Another factor besides this is the molecular-biological feature of tumor.

Methods - Tools : The research includes the materials of 136 initial metastatic breast cancer patients who was treated at National Oncology Center (NOC) within the time period of 2014-2016. Estrogen, progesterone receptors, HER-2 expression (human epidermal growth receptor), and Ki-67 (proliferation index of tumor) were identified based on the IHC examination. HER 2 status was only identified by other such as FISH and CISH in which were found Her 2 positive disease in 2 patients and HER-2 negative disease in one patient . The examination of 121 patients was done at NOC, the rest was either done in foreign countries, or at hospitals. Standard examination was carried out for all patients; general and biochemical analysis of blood, lung roentgenography, ECG, US examination of abdominal organs, gynecological screening, and upon request in some patients CT, MRI, bone scintigraphy, and radionuclide isotope scan carried out. In two cases PET examination carried out. According to IHC results presented to the patients, to divide the outcomes into subgroups turned out as relative approach. Although in all examinations Her-2 statuses, Ki-67 indexes were identified, at some information about basal and myoepithelial cytokeratin were not revealed.

Findings : According to the ICH protocols, among investigated patients, 66 ones were accepted as Luminal A, 20 ones as Luminal B, 23 ones as HER-2 positive, and 27 ones as triple negative. During the research it is also found that, 115 patients with only single organ metastasis , 18 patients with 2 organs metastasis , 3 patients with three and more organs metastasis were identified out of 136 patients .

Discussion : As it was found in this research, bone metastasis was initially found in 67 (80%) out of 86 hormonal positive patients. On Her-2 enriched tumors brain metastasis have been found in more 8 (30%) patients. In Triple negative patients, more organs metastasis were found. All in all, it can be inferred that before getting patients with breast cancer through some examination phases and to begin specific curing process, it would be recommended to examine them with the help of various other methods. For instance, bone scintigraphy in early and locally advanced hormone positive breast cancer, in Her-2 enriched tumors brain CT, and in triple negative tumors PET examination would be useful.

Keywords: breast cancer molecular-biological features