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## Study of the relationship between anti-citrullinated protein antibodies and occurrence of interstitial lung disease in rheumatoid arthritis patients

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**Background:** The pulmonary manifestations in RA patients were firstly reported half a century ago and affected 10 to 20% of RA patients, which is associated with increased mortality. The ILD has been recognized as the most common complication in the lung of RA patients and the second cause of death in those patients.

**Objective:** Patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have risk to develop RA associated interstitial lung disease (RA-ILD) and the relation between RA & ILD is to be assessed. This study aimed at investigating the potential association of the positivity of serum anti-citrullinated protein antibody (ACPA) with RA-ILD in RA patients with positive RF titre.

**Patients & Methods:** A total of 40 RA patients were collected between 2015 and 2017 with positive RF titre in their sera & age matched between 30 – 65 years old, who were diagnosed according to Eular/ACR 2010 criteria for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. Individual patients were screened for the evidence of ILD with high resolution CT imaging (HRCT) and pulmonary function test (PFT). The titre of serum ACPA and RF were measured in individual patients from outpatient Rheumatology and Immunology Clinic of Alexandria Police Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine (Rheumatology & Immunology unit), Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt.

**Results:** There were 11 RA patients with RA-ILD, accounting for 27.5% in this study. The positive rates of ACPA and RF in the patients with RA-ILD were significantly higher than that in the patients with RA-only (45% vs. 10%,  $p=0.013$ ).

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## Surgery for metastatic breast cancer (MBC): Closing the barn door after the horse has bolted?

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Approximately 4-7% of breast cancer patients present with distant metastases and about 20-30% of early breast cancers (EBC) will eventually metastasize. Although MBC has traditionally been linked with a poor prognosis, advances in management of these patients have greatly improved their survival. However, the optimal management of the local disease has always been controversial and usually performed with a palliative intent. Most of the evidence is retrospective and two prospective trials have failed to show a significant survival benefit with surgery. Potential curative treatment with a multidisciplinary approach can be considered for MBC patients with oligometastasis, who respond to initial systemic therapy. This talk considers the role of surgery in MBC with or without adjuvant therapy in selected patient groups.

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