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Recurrent phyllodes tumor – A clinical perspective

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Phyllodes tumour of the breast is a rare fibroepithelial neoplasm that are known to recur locally in up to 19% of patients. Exact cause is still an enigma. Clinical symptoms are extremely similar to the more common fibroadenoma and are therefore often locally excised without any gross surgical margins. Accurate preoperative pathological diagnosis allows correct surgical planning and avoidance of recurrence and subsequent surgery. In this report, we present a case of benign phyllodes tumour with a presentation of recurrence. 56 years female with a history of breast swelling size of 4cm since 3 years attended as outpatient. No lymphadenopathy was noted. A history of swelling at the same location, 5 years back which was surgically removed has been reported. FNAC was suggestive of fibroadenoma. Histopathologically the tumour was diagnosed to be phyllodes tumour. Though there is no previous report, it suggests recurrent phyllodes tumor due to their tendency to recurrence and inadequate local excision surgically. Immunohistochemistry with the markers CD34 (+), CD117 (-) and with low proliferative index of Ki67 confirms the diagnosis. Recurrent tumours are histologically similar to that of primary tumours. Core needle biopsy has been reported to be more accurate than FNAC. Our study suggests that, preoperative diagnosis and efficient surgical management are very important to avoid recurrence of phyllodes tumours.

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Role of post translational modifications in breast cancer

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Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide, and resistance to the current therapeutics, often concurrently, is an increasing clinical challenge. Glycosylation of proteins is one of the most important post translational modifications. It is widely known that aberrant glycosylation has been implicated in many different diseases due to changes associated with biological function and protein folding. Alterations in cell surface glycosylation, can promote invasive behavior of tumor cells that ultimately lead to the progression of cancer. In breast cancer, there is increasing evidence pertaining to the role of glycosylation in tumor formation and metastasis. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the disease associated sialoglycoproteins in breast cancer by using bioinformatics tools. The sequence will be retrieved from uniprot database. A database in the form of a word document was made by collection of FASTA sequences of breast cancer gene sequence. Glycosylation was studied using yinOyang tool on expasy, followed by involvement of differentially expressed genes in important molecular and signaling casades using KEGG, DAVID and ingenuity databases. The number of residues predicted O-glc NAc threshold -2 or more was detected and recorded for individual sequence. We found that the there is a significant change in the expression profiling of glycosylation patterns of various proteins associated with triple negative breast cancer. Differential aberrant glycosylated proteins in breast cancer cells with respect to non-neoplastic cells are an important factor for the overall progression and development of cancer.

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