A Single Centre Detailed Clinicopathological, Immunohistochemical and Follow Up Study of Male Breast Cancer Patients from Western India

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Aim: The clinicopathological features, Immunohistochemical (IHC) characteristics, estimated recurrence, treatment and survival outcomes of Male Breast Cancer (MBC) patients were analyzed.

Methods: We have retrospectively evaluated the tumor registry data of 71 MBC (1.11% of total breast cases) patients from 2010 to 2018. Statistical analysis included the new Magee Equation 2 (nME2) for the calculation of Estimated Recurrence Score (ERS), Kaplan-Meier method to analyze survivals and cox survival model for multivariate prognostic analysis.

Results: Chief complaints, history, gross and microscopic characteristic of MBC patients were investigated. MBC molecular subtypes included luminal subtype A (57.74%), luminal subtype B (26.76%), HER-2 (12.67%) and TNBC (2.81%). Male breast cancer patients were more likely to be invasive carcinoma of No Special Type (NST) (95.77%), ER positive (84.50%) PR positive (77.46%) and Her 2/Neunegative (72.97%). Low, intermediate and high estimated recurrence scores were reported in 20, 37 cases and 14 cases respectively. In the follow up study metastasis was reported in 13 cases and recurrence in 5 cases and metachronous multiple primary tumor in 2 cases. Out of 71 cases 55 were effectively followed up, 5-year Overall Survival (OS) and Disease Free Survival (DFS) rates were 72.72% and 63.63% respectively. Multivariate analysis showed lymphovascular invasion, molecular subtypes, metastasis, age, tumor size, Ki-67 and intra-ductal components to be prognostic factors for survival of MBC

Biography

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