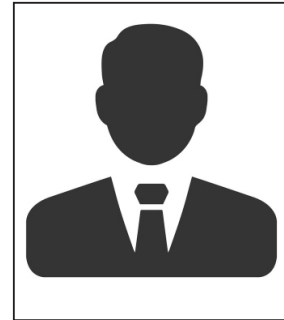


Title: Primary Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Breast: A rare case report and management decisions

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Received: July 14, 2022; Editor assigned: July 15, 2022, Reviewed: July 22, 2022, QC No. Q-00001;
Published: August 08, 2022 Invoice No. WCBC-0000F1

Squamous cells are normally not found inside the breast. Therefore, a primary squamous cell carcinoma of breast is an exceptional phenomenon and the management of this type of disease is still debated. The prognosis is poor, and hence there is a clinical trend to offer multimodal treatment options of surgery, chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

Aim: Clinical outcome assessment of patient with squamous cell carcinoma of the breast and management decisions.

Materials and methods: we report case of primary squamous cell carcinoma of the breast T2N0Mx in a 78-years-old woman who underwent modified radical mastectomy (MRM) plus adjuvant chemotherapy and hormonal therapy without radiation therapy and review literature for appropriate management decisions.

Results: With a follow up of 24 months, the patient is alive with no of local or distant recurrence.

Conclusions: Pure primary cell carcinoma of the breast is rare and aggressive disease, often treatment -refractory, our case show that the hormonal therapy after surgery and chemotherapy, allows to achieve a high local control. Multidisciplinary approach seems to be the optimal management for early stages in this rare disease.

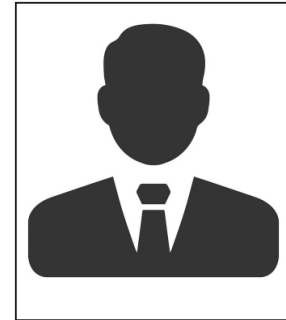
Biography

Dr. Amani Saleh Hadi Saeed, Specialist of clinical oncology and nuclear* National oncology center –Aden. Head of Health Education unit for Arab council of Academic and competencies – branch of Yemen. Membership in Union of Afro-Asia Universities, *Corresponding author: Amani Saleh Hadi Saeed, M.B., B.CH. M.Sc., Specialist of Clinical Oncology and Nuclear Medicine National Oncology Center-Aden/Yemen

Title: Density of Breast; An independent risk factor for developing breast cancer; a prospective study of patients presenting to breast clinic at two tertiary hospitals

Anil Gandhi

Monash University, Australia



Received: June 09,2022; Editor assigned: June 10,2022, Reviewed: June 15, 2022, QC No. Q-00002;
Published: August 08, 2022 Invoice No. WCBC-0000F2

Breast density maybe a risk factor of breast cancer. However, its attributable and relative risk are unknown. Being a modifiable risk factor, breast density is a potential surrogate marker for predicting breast cancer risk. Studies have shown that high breast density led to higher incidence of breast cancer, while reduction in breast density is able to reduce breast cancer risk significantly. Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BIRADS) composition of breast has been used worldwide to classify breast density. However, it is a qualitative measurement based on visual assessment of 2-dimensional (2D) mammography films that are taken from 3-dimensional (3D) breasts. In the recent years, Volpara, which is an automated software is used for volumetric measurement of breast density. However, it is unsure whether BIRADS or Volpara will be better in measuring breast density and predicting breast cancer risk.

Breast density was shown to be a risk factor of breast cancer when classified using BIRADS and VDG, independent of menopausal status. There was only slight agreement between BIRADS and Volpara and the agreement level improved when binary classification of both modalities were used. Volpara was shown to be more accurate than BIRADS 5th edition in measuring breast density and predicting breast cancer risk.

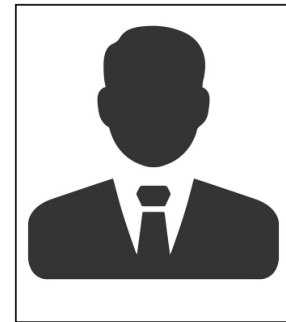
Biography

Dr Anil Gandhi joined Monash University in August 2009 as a Clinical Associate Professor (Surgery). He graduated from Christian Medical College, India in 1980 and obtained his Master in Surgery from the renowned Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, India. After post-graduation, Dr Gandhi worked in various hospitals in India and South-East Asia namely Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong. He specializes in the field of Endoscopy, Laparoscopy and upper GI Surgery. For the last few years, Dr Gandhi has developed a keen interest in Medical Education. Before joining Monash University, Dr Gandhi was working at Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong and was Deputy Director at the centre for Education & Training within the Dept of Surgery.

Title: Long-Term Exposure to Decabromodiphenyl Ether Promotes the Proliferation and Tumourigenesis of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma by Inhibiting TR β

Xinpei Wang

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Received: June 26,2022; Editor assigned: June 27,2022, Reviewed:June 30,2022, QC No. Q-00003;
Published: August 08, 2022 Invoice No. WCBC-F3

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) have been reported to possess endocrine-disrupting and tumour-promoting activity. However, the effects of long-term exposure to decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE209) on thyroid tumourigenesis of papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) and the underlying mechanisms remain poorly defined. In this study, functional assays in vitro and mouse models in vivo were used to evaluate the toxic effects of long-term exposure to environmental concentrations of BDE209 on the pathogenesis and progression of PTC. MTS, EdU and colony-forming assays confirmed the chronic toxicity of BDE209 on the proliferation of human normal follicular epithelial cell line (Nthy-ori 3-1) and PTC-derived cell lines (TPC-1 and BCPAP). Wound and Transwell assays showed that BDE209 exacerbated the aggressiveness of PTC cells. BDE209 significantly promoted cell proliferation during the S and G2/M phases of the cell cycle. Mechanistically, BDE209 altered the thyroid system by acting as a competitive inhibitor of thyroid receptor beta (TR β) expression and function, which was further proven by public databases and RNA-seq bioinformation analysis. Taken together, these results demonstrated that BDE209 has chronic toxicity and potential tumourigenic effects on the thyroid by inhibiting TR β .

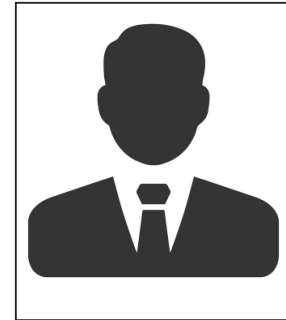
Biography

Xinpei Wang is a postgraduate student now. She has passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Together with her mentor, she worked on the study of the causes of thyroid cancer. Recently the problem of environmental pollution has gradually attracted their attention.

Title: Eating Away Your Cancer

Xu Chen

University of the Rockies, Harvard University



Received: July 22, 2022; Editor assigned: July 23, 2022, Reviewed: July 28, 2022, QC No. Q-00004;
Published: August 08, 2022 Invoice No. WCBC-F4

During the last four decades, cancer rates overall went up. Among them, thyroid cancer rate went up even more. Because thyroid cancer has a high survival rate, every year, more people are living with this cancer. During the cancer remission time, everyday practice, such as the food you eat, water you drink, a small walk, social support, or mental status can be key factors in cancer survival. To understand these key factors, this researcher went through thousands of threads in Yahoo Thyroid Cancer Long Term Survivor Support Group, and summarized the possible best practices in thyroid cancer long term survival. Also, this researcher will tentatively discuss the reasons behind different people's various reactions towards the same treatments.

Biography

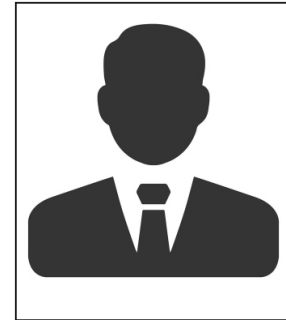
Xu Chen has a Bachelor's of Art degree in Biology from The College of St. Scholastica. That was her first 4-year degree in her life. After that she went to nursing school for couple years. Then she went back to the College of St. Scholastica to get a Master's of Science degree in Exercise Physiology. After her Master's degree, Xu Chen went on to matriculate University of the Rockies, Quinnipiac University, and Harvard University to work on her Doctoral Degree.

Currently Xu Chen had more than 10 publications in multiple world renown journals. Currently, she is a performing artist in the shelters in Boston. Also, she has a certificate in computer science from Harvard.

Title: Breast Cancer Screening among Rural Women: A Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

Ali Khani Jeihooni

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Received: July 21, 2022; Editor assigned: July 22, 2022, Reviewed: July 30, 2022,, QC No. Q-00005;
Published: May 02, 2022 Invoice No. WCBC-F5

Background: Early detection of breast cancer is a crucial factor in surviving the disease. This study aimed to investigate the mammography screening based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) among rural women in Fasa and Shiraz cities in Fasa, Iran.

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional study performed on 800 female clients referring to rural health centers in Fasa and Shiraz cities in southern Iran in early 2021. Due to the possibility of Coronavirus transmission through paper questionnaires, the authors decided to send and distribute the electronic questionnaire form through the WhatsApp application in collaboration with the health staff of rural health centers for the people covered by these centers. The questionnaire's link was placed in Fasa and Shiraz University of medical sciences' health information groups and health centers. Data gathering tools were a questionnaire on demographic characteristics, a questionnaire based on constructs of TPB and behavior of mammography screening.

Results: The knowledge, attitude and perceived behavioral control were the predictors of intention and behavior of mammography screening among the women. Among demographic variables, age, literacy, being menopausal, cancer in family, city, and ethnicity contribute more to the variance variation in TPB constructs. In this study, 7.2% of Persians, 8% of Qashqai Turks, and 4.5% of Arabs are contemplating going to mammography screening. About 6.3% of Persians, 3.4% of Qashqai Turks, and 3.2% of Arabs had a mammography screening history. In total,

6.8% (54 people) of all individuals intended to go mammography screening, and 5.4% (43 people) had a history of mammography screening.

Conclusions

The results indicated that the constructs of the theory of planned behavior predict mammography screening behaviors in rural women. It has also demonstrated that mammographic behavior can be improved in rural women using education based on the TPB model, emphasizing critical psychological factors of creating or changing behavior.

Biography

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