Breastfeeding, a potential neglected risk factor in young breast cancer.

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**INTRODUCTION**

- Women diagnosed before age of 40 years old has shown to have poorer survival rate
- Young breast cancer account for more than 40% of cancer at this age group.(1)
- This study is investigating on correlation between breast feeding and young breast cancer apart from genetic study.

**METHODS**

- This is a retrospective study which includes women diagnosed with breast cancer from 1st January 2015 until 31st December 2019, from Hospital Seberang Jaya.
- Sample size calculated using Epi Info by CDC. 41 cases and 41 controls are needed.
- SPSS is used to determine the significance

**RESULTS**

- Breast feeding has been a protective effect against breast cancer. In an Icelandic cohort study by Tryggcadottir et al. (2)
- In study by Islami et al. find out that there is no significant association between breastfeeding and risk of hormonal-receptor positive breast cancer. (3)
- A study by Felix Essiben et al. shows that breast feeding is strongly associated with young breast cancer with P-value of <0.001. (4)
- Breast feeding in young women may contribute to the occurrence of breast cancer at age of 40 years old and younger.
- P-value of our study is 0.038 and young breast cancer is strongly associated with breast feeding history

**DISCUSSION**

**REFERENCES**

1) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2894028/
2) https://academic.oup.com/aje/article/154/1/37/117307