Young age at menarche and positive family history of breast cancer, the non-modifiable risk factor in young breast cancer.

Teh JX¹, Fareez H¹, FA Amran²

¹Department of Surgery, Hospital Seberang Jaya, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.
²Department of Surgery, Advanced Medical and Dental Institute (IPPT), Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.
E-mails: junxian626@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

- Study by Carey et al. shows that breast cancer diagnosed before age of 40 years old has poorer survival rate
- Young breast cancer account for more than 40% of cancer of similar age group (1)
- This study is investigating on correlation between young breast cancer and non-modifiable risk factors, which are young age at menarche (≤ 12 years old) and positive family history of breast cancer.

METHODS

- This is a retrospective case-control study
- Data are collected from 1st January 2015 until 31st December 2019, from Hospital Seberang Jaya.
- Women diagnosed with breast cancer at age of 40 years old and younger are included in this study.
- Sample size calculated using Epi Info by CDC. 41 cases and 41 controls are needed.
- SPSS is used to determine the significance

RESULTS

- Both young age of menarche and positive family history of breast cancer are strongly associated with young breast cancer and both show a stronger correlation as compared with breast cancer in older age group.
- A revised risk stratification might be needed for young breast cancer with these 2 risk factors and early intervention are needed to reduce the complication of young breast cancer.

REFERENCES

1) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2894028/
5) https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(01)06524-2/