Prognosis and Recurrence Factors of Breast Cancer: Ethnicity centered based study in Malaysia- a single non-tertiary centre experience

L. Yi Wen, L. Avinash, I. Aizat Sabri, K. Vikinesan Vijaya, Y. Rashide
Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sungai Petani, Kedah, Malaysia

Introduction

This is an analytical study of local recurrence prognostic factors in Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sungai Petani done in the year of 2018.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the prognostic factors that relate to locoregional or distant recurrences in breast cancer patients who have been diagnosed and treated at Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sungai Petani in year 2018 and analyse the association between ethnicity and the recurrent rate of breast cancer in 50 patients diagnosed in 2018.

Methodology

We have randomly sampled 50 patients who were diagnosed in Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani in year of 2018 for this study. These patients had either underwent both surgical and chemotherapy treatment, or only underwent chemotherapy treatment in Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani.

Among these 50 patients, someone them who have same prognostic factors however have different rate in the recurrent of breast cancer.

This study is carried out base on some of the important prognostic factors such as the number of positive axillary nodes, tumor size, tumor grade, lymphatic and vascular invasion, the estrogen-receptor (ER) and progesterone-receptor (PR), age, and the pathological complete response of the patient to neoadjuvant chemotherapy. We did also recognized the risk factors in which attribute to each ethnicity.

Discussion

We will then further discuss and analyze how these prognostic factors affecting the prognostic outcome according to different ethnics in Malaysia, mainly Malay, Chinese and Indian. We would like to evaluate the impact of ethnicity on the recurrence rate of breast cancer in the multi-ethnic region of Malaysia.
Conclusion
Patients who have same prognostic factors and undergoes same treatment, might have different recurrent rate. Research into underlying reasons, potentially including variations in tumor biology, psychosocial factors, treatment responsiveness and lifestyle after diagnosis, is warranted. However this study may provide the clear bio-clinical landscape related to our Malaysian ethnicity for the next future research.