

Retrospective Study of Carcinoma breast in Thoothukudi Medical College, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu, India

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I. Introduction

Breast cancer is now becoming the most common cancer throughout the world. Breast cancer is a hormone dependent cancer. Amount of Oestrogen exposure is directly proportional to the chance of developing breast cancer in a women throughout her lifetime. Early detection of breast cancer improves the survival rate upto 99%

II. Materials And Methods

This study included 81 cases. This is a 2 year retrospective study of 81 patients with carcinoma breast. Data collection from Medical records office department. The personal information of the patients was not captured and only the medical history, treatment details and laboratory reports including the histopathology reports documented, hence we requested Ethics Committee for the waiver of consent in those selective retrospective cases. The modality of management was registered. The diagnosis was made based on clinical presentation, histopathological & radiological investigations.

III. Source Of Data

Retrospective data collected from the hospital records from January 2017 to December 2018. The data of 81 patients so collected was tabulated and analysed.

IV. Observation And Results

During the period of study from January 2017 to December 2018, a total number of 81 breast cancer cases had undergone treatment in our institution. Out of this, 55 cases were Early breast carcinoma , 5 cases were Locally advanced disease and 21 cases were Advanced breast cancer.

STAGE WISE INCIDENCE OF BREAST CANCER

➤	Total no. of Early Breast cancer cases	: 55
➤	Total no. of Locally Advanced breast cancer cases	: 5
➤	Total no. of Advanced breast cancer cases	: 21

The patients with Locally Advanced cancers undergone 3 cycles of Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and followed by Modified Radical Mastectomy (MRM).

The patients who presented with Advanced breast cancers were unaware about the disease or undergone native treatment. Health Education regarding breast cancer and screening programmes are in great need for the people.

There were no cases recorded below 30 years of age. There was an increased incidence of breast cancers between 51 to 60 years of age (30 cases) . This shows screening of population with Mammography is necessary after the age of 40 years to detect early breast cancer.

Table 1: AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Age in years	Male	Female	Total	Percentage %
< 30	-	-	-	-
31 – 40	-	8	8	10%
41 – 50	-	29	29	36%
51 – 60	-	30	30	37%
61 – 70	1	7	8	10%
71 – 80	-	5	5	6%
81 – 90	-	1	1	1%

Table 2: SIDE WISE INCIDENCE

SIDE	NUMBER OF CASES
Left Breast	40
Right Breast	41

Table 3: TREATMENT MODALITIES

TYPES OF SURGERY DONE	NUMBER OF CASES
Modified Radical Mastectomy (Auchincloss)	58
Modified Radical Mastectomy with Latissimus dorsi flap	2
Palliative Chemotherapy	21

Table 4: HISTOPATHOLOGICAL TYPES

HPE TYPES	NUMBER OF CASES
Invasive Ductal Carcinoma	80
Invasive Lobular Carcinoma	-
Mucinous Carcinoma	1

V. Discussion

This study included 81 breast cancer cases. In our study, one case of male breast cancer presented in the age group of 61 – 70 years, whereas among females, 37% in the age group of 51 – 60 years, and 36% presented in the age group of 41 – 50 years.

55 cases of Early breast cancer patients underwent Auchincloss Modified Radical Mastectomy.

Out of 5 cases of Locally Advanced breast cancer patients, 3 cases underwent three cycles of Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by Auchincloss Modified Radical Mastectomy, and 2 cases- Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by Auchincloss Modified Radical Mastectomy with Latissimus dorsi flap reconstructions.

21 cases of Advanced breast cancer underwent Palliative chemotherapy.

VI. Conclusion

Carcinoma breast with increased frequency were seen in the age group of 51 – 60 years with female preponderance in Thoothukudi medical college. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma is the commonest histopathological type seen in our study.

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