



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF EARLY ONSET FEMALE BREAST CANCER (≤ 35 YEARS)

THESIS

*submitted to faculty of medicine, tanta university
in partial fulfillment of the requirements of
M.Sc degree*

***In
Radiotherapy***

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**Faculty Of Medicine
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el.



وَقُلْ أَعْمَلُوا بِمَا
أَمَرْتُمْ وَلَا تُنَازِعُوا
فِي الْأَمْرِ الَّتِي
أَمَرْتُكُمْ

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ

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CONTENT

	Page
Introduction	<i>1</i>
Aim of the work	<i>2</i>
Review of literature	
-Etiology and predisposing factor	<i>3</i>
-Treatment of breast cancer	<i>22</i>
-Surgery of breast cancer	<i>22</i>
-Radiotherapy in breast cancer	<i>32</i>
-Chemotherapy in breast cancer	<i>40</i>
- Endocrinal therapy	<i>48</i>
- Prognostic factors in breast cancer	<i>56</i>
Patients and Methods	<i>81</i>
Results	<i>90</i>
Discussion	<i>123</i>
Summary and Conclusion	<i>134</i>
References	<i>137</i>
Arabic Summary	

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, the American Cancer Society estimated in 1999, about 175,000 new cases of invasive breast cancer in the United States and 43,700 deaths from breast cancer. (A.C.S, 1999) ⁽¹⁾.

In Egypt it represents 33.9% of all female cancer and 14% of cancer cases registered from 1982 – 1987 at NCI, Cairo University, Sheriff and Ibrahim (1987) ⁽²⁾. This incidence raised to 18.5% at NEMROCK (Mohamed, 1999) ⁽³⁾.

There is evidence from several studies that women who developed breast cancer at a young age (< 35 yrs) have lower survival rates, these findings have not differed over a 25-year time span and have been reported from different countries. (Walker, 1996) ⁽⁴⁾.

Young women with breast carcinoma have a poorer prognosis than older women, this difference in survival is not solely a reflection of more advanced disease but may reflect differences in tumor biology. (Chung, 1996) ⁽⁵⁾.



A.M. OF THE WORK

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to study the patients characteristics, analysis of treatment results and to evaluate the different prognostic factors of breast cancer in female patients aged ≤ 35 years who treated at NEMROCK (Kaser El Aini Center Of Radiation Oncology and Nuclear Medicine) through out the period from 1985 to 1995.

*REVIEW OF
LITERATURE*

ETIOLOGY AND PREDISPOSING FACTOR OF BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer is the most frequent malignant disease worldwide (Ewertz, 1993)⁽⁶⁾. Simply being a woman is the main risk factor (A.C.S, 1999)⁽¹⁾. Breast cancer accounts about 18% of all cancer in women (Parkein et al., 1988)⁽⁷⁾. In developed countries, breast cancer represents between 15% to 20% of all cancer deaths among women and 2-5% of all deaths (Adami et al, 1990)⁽⁸⁾.

Although breast cancer occurs less frequently in developing countries than in the developed world, it is still the most frequent malignant neoplasm among women in developing countries, accounting for about 30.000 new cases and 150.000 deaths each year (Parkin, 1993)⁽⁷⁾

In Egypt, breast cancer is the most common malignant tumor among females and represents about 23% of all cancer in female patients. (Sheriff, Ibrahim, 1987).⁽²⁾

The median age is 46 years, one decade younger than the corresponding age in Western countries. In Egyptian patients