

## Research Article

# Breast Cancer Increases in Young Age Female in Pakistan

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## ABSTRACT

Cancer arises from the transformation of normal cells into tumor cells in a multistage process that generally progresses from a pre-cancerous lesion to a malignant tumor (Davis *et al.*, 1964). The aim of the study is to find out reason, which can increase various risk factors of breast cancer among reason of Pakistani women.

**Materials and Methods:** A total 100 subjects were divided into two groups, 50 subjects in each group. Subjects were interviewed using a specifically designed questionnaire. Subsequent disease-specific mortality was also measured.

**Results:** In this study, the total 50 sample patients different mean age of the patients is divided into two groups 16 – 40 (n=25) and 41 - 75 (n=25) years. Most of the patients have high grade tumor is Provisional Grade II (32.0%), Ductal Carcinoma Grade III 11(22.0%), Fibro-adenoma 10 (20.0%), Carcinoma 7 (14.0%), benign breast disease 2 (4.0%), giant fibroadenoma 1 (2.0%), Tubular Adenoma Right breast 1 (2.0%) and consistent with fibro-adenoma 1 (2.0%). The analysis was study the different types of breast cancer in different age groups. Most frequent categories were Ductal Carcinoma Grade III (22.0%) and Provisional Grade II (32.0%).

**Conclusions:** Pakistani women are at the highest incident rate (about 32.0%) for breast cancer is diagnosed in stages III and IV. Moreover various risk factors including age, breast-feeding, physical activity and menopausal status were significantly associated with increased risk of developing breast cancer in Pakistani women (Bernstein L, 2002). Women in Pakistan do not know much about that breast cancer is the curable disease. There is strong evidence women that lack of education and low income contribute significantly along with various other factors. We know that breast cancer prevention is in an early diagnosis. When disease is detected early, patient can almost be cured without mutilating surgery like mastectomy, leaving women with less psychological morbidity.

**Key Words:** Breast cancer; Mammary gland; Mastectomy

## Introduction

Cancer is a familial diseases and most progressive disease in the world as well as in Pakistan. Most common cancer in female is breast cancer. Breast tissues are made up of milk production glands, which called lobules and the ducts, which connect the lobules to the nipple. The remaining part of the breast is composed with lymphatic, connective and fatty tissues (Hunter, 2000). In Pakistan, the prevalence of breast carcinoma is considerably high. According to Punjab Cancer Registry Report, in 2014 5,521 cases were newly cancer diagnosed; out of which 44.3% were breast cancer cases (Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Center, 2014). An epidemiological study has reported that the incidence of breast carcinoma is alarmingly high in younger females in Pakistan (Shaukat *et al.*, 2013). Every tenth women in Pakistan has a risk of breast cancer during her life (Chattopadhyay *et al.*, 2014). The incidence of cancer rises dramatically with age, most likely due to a build-up of risks for specific cancers that increase with age (Bernstein L, 2002). The overall risk accumulation is combined with the tendency for cellular repair mechanisms to be less effective as a person grows older. Breast carcinoma is due to increase in lifetime exposure to estrogen and progesterone. So that, risks of breast cancer increases in early menarche, menopausal, infertility, first pregnancy over the age of 30 and therapy, like hormone therapy (estrogen with or without progesterone). Oral contraceptives, which contains estrogen and progesterone, also causes a small increased risk of breast cancer in young women (Ferlay *et al.*, 2015). There are two types of carcinogens; chemical carcinogens and biological carcinogens which can cause breast cancer. Chemical carcinogens includes; asbestos, aflatoxin (a food contaminant), and arsenic (a drinking water contaminant) while biological carcinogens includes; infections (like: viruses, bacteria and parasites) (Ferlay *et al.*, 2015).

## Material and Methods

This study was conducted in the Department of Pathology, Army Medical College, National University of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan. Informed consent has been taken from the patients. Study has been conducted after the approval from institutional ethical committee. Total number of the subjects was 100 females. Whole subjects were divided into two groups, control (n=50) and breast carcinoma group (n=50). Total period of the study was six months (Jan 2016 to Mar 2016).

The Histopathologist picked the sample in fine 5 mm needle. Prepare the slide and incubate at 65°C for 30 minute. Immerse slide in xylene for 30 minute and repeated new xylene. Slide 100% ethanol for 10 minute repeat the step in new ethanol. Slide in 90% ethanol for 5 minute and 70% ethanol for 1 min 50% for 1 min 30% ethanol for 1 min. Rinse in PBS for 5min. Wipe away excess liquid from around tissue. Hematoxylin solution 200ul and incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes. Wash in running tap water from reverse side. Rinse in PBS for 5 min. Wipe away excess liquid from around tissue. Stain in 400ul Eosine solute for 30sec and wash running tap water from reverse side. Rinse in PBS for 5minutes. Dehydrate in absolute alcohol two changes for 2 minute. Clear in xylene two change 10 minute of each. Mount the slide was observed under microscope.

## Results

A total subjects (n=100) is divided into two groups of normal healthy control (n=50) and breast carcinoma group (n=50). Breast carcinoma group were divided into two groups; group A (16- 40years) and group B (41 to 75 years).The mean  $\pm$  SD of age of group A and group B was statistically non-significant. The present study revealed Provisional Grade II 16 (32.0%), Ductal Carcinoma Grade III 11 (22.0%), Fibro-adenoma 10 (20.0%), Carcinoma 7 (14.0 %). benign breast disease 2 (4.0%), giant fibro-adenoma1 (2.0%), Tubular Adenoma Right breast1 (2.0%), consistent with fibro-adenoma 1 (2.0%) and Fibro-adenosis lump breast 1 (2%).Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS20. Frequency and percentages of these stages were presented in Table 1. In this study, group A contains Provisional Grade II (32.0%) and Ductal Carcinoma Grade III (22.0%).

Table 1: Different types of breast cancer.

	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)	
Breast Carcinoma (n=50)	Fibroadenoma LUMP breast	10	20
	benign breast disease	2	4
	giant fibroadenoma	1	2
	Tubular Adenoma Right breast	1	2
	Fibroadenosis lump breast	1	2
	Consistent with fibroadneoma	1	2
	Ductal Carcinoma Grade III	11	22
	Carcinoma	7	14
	Provisional Grade II	16	32

## Discussion

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in Pakistani females (Bhurgri, 2004). The Pakistani population has a large increase in its incidence among Asian countries (Liede *et al.*, 2002). Age is an important risk factor for different cancers (White *et al.*, 2014).In general, reproductive factors, like puberty and breastfeeding have already been revealed to have a protective significance against breast cancer (Bernstein, 2002).

The risk of carcinoma increased as the BMI increased from the normal range. Other studies also found that females with high BMI were at increased risk of breast cancer (Ozmen *et al.*, 2009; Bhaskaran *et al.*, 2014; Xia *et al.*, 2014), which may be mainly due to higher levels of free estrogen produced by excess aromatase activity in the peripheral adipose tissue (Bulun *et al.*, 2012). Further research is recommended to explore the causal mechanisms that how breastfeeding influence breast cancer. Both Pregnancy and breastfeeding reduces the lifetime number of menstrual cycles of a woman and thus her total exposure to endogenous hormones. In addition, breastfeeding and pregnancy also has direct effects on breast cells differentiation and maturation. Differentiated cells are comparatively more resistant to be transformed into cancerous cells (Russo *et al.*, 2005; Britt *et al.*, 2007). Menopause is not directly related to cancer, but actually the risk of developing cancer increases with the increasing age (Surakasula *et al.*, 2014). During the reproductive age of females, the ovaries produce steroid hormones affecting function and development of the breast (Cancer, 2012). Research has showed that marital status

somehow affects an individual's health but this association has not been studied comprehensively (Costello and Osborne, 2005; Floud *et al.*, 2014). Married women were less likely to have breast cancer (Surakasula *et al.*, 2014). Some other researchers have also reported an association between marital status and multiple cancers. Aizer and colleagues found that unmarried individuals have significantly higher risk of metastatic cancer (Aizer *et al.*, 2013).

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