

Clinical and histopathological features of breast cancer in Jordan: Experience from a tertiary care hospital

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Abstract

Objective: To analyse breast cancer cases with respect to age, menopausal status, hormone receptors and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 expression, in addition to nodal and distant metastases.

Methods: This retrospective study was conducted at Jordan University Hospital, Amman, Jordan, and comprised cases of breast carcinoma among females between 2006 and 2015,. Clinicopathological data was collected from patient files and laboratory reports. Data was analysed using SPSS.

Results: Of the 752 cases, 559(74.3%) were invasive ductal carcinomas of non20 specific type, followed by 36(4.8%) cases of invasive lobular carcinoma. Upon investigating the clinicopathological data on the breast cancer cases, 466(61.97%) cases had sufficient information for further analysis. Of them, 414(61.97%) patients were aged above 40 years and 190(40.77%) were post-menopausal. Moreover, 221(47.42%) cases showed lymph node metastases, but only 32(6.87%) had distant metastases. The expression of oestrogen receptor, progesterone receptor , and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 was found to be positive in 343(73.6%), 299(66.7%) and 97 (24.6%) cases, respectively. Besides, 42(9.01%) cases were triple negative, which were diagnosed only in females below 40 years old.

Conclusion: These results were in concordance with international reports, except for the association of triple negative breast cancer with age where it was mainly diagnosed among females younger than 40 years old.

Keywords: Prevalence, Cancer, Breast carcinoma, Triple negative breast cancer, Poor prognosis.