

## Survival of Breast Cancer Women < 35 Years Treated in Tripoli/Libya

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### Study Objective

To study survival of breast cancer in very young age women < 35 years over the 2000-2005.

To relate recurrence rate and survival to risk factors as lymph node involvement, and Estrogen and progesterone status.

### Design and Setting

Non-randomized retrospective study in patients with breast cancer confirmed by biopsy in Oncology department in Tripoli medical center.

### Patients

Five hundred fifty two patients were seen, 93 patients less than 35 years representing 16.8% were included in this study in the period between January 2000, and December 2005

### Results

Patients below 35 years of age represent 16.8% of our total patients. Their stages were not different from older patients .stage I (1.1%vs. 3.2 %), stage II (38.7% vs. 44 %), stage III (37.8%vs32.6%), and stage IV were (11.8%vs. 10.2%) (P= > 0.05).

Also no difference in tumor grade.

In the majority of the patients under 35 years estrogen and progesterone receptor status were negative (55.6%), but the majority of the patients over 35 years were estrogen and progesterone receptor positive (55.5%) (p=0.035).

Visceral metastases were more common in the under 35 years (50%) versus (29%) in patients above 35 years (p=0.04).

Overall survival rate in very young age at 1,2and 5 years was 94.5%, 85%and 74% respectively, while overall survival rate in patients above 35 years at 1,2and 5 years was 96%, 89%and 81% respectively.(p=0.04)

Overall recurrence rate at 1,2and 5 years and survival rate was better in node negative patients than node positive patients regardless of age (p=0.01).

Overall recurrence rate at 1,2and 5 years and survival rate was better in estrogen positive patients than in estrogen negative patients p=0.04.

### Conclusion

Women less than thirty five have a poor prognosis despite a similar stage and grade to older women. These women have more estrogen and progesterone negative status tumors (p=0.035) and have greater tendency to develop visceral metastases than older women.