

Impact of chemotherapy-induced amenorrhea on the prognosis of early breast cancer patients

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this work is to find a relatively reliable method to predict the possibility of regaining menses after development of chemotherapy induced amenorrhea (CIA) and to detect if there is an impact of the CIA on relapse-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) in the early stage breast cancer patients

Methods: The chemotherapy-induced amenorrhea (CIA) has been evaluated as a prognostic factor in some studies. These studies were always retrospective and included heterogeneous populations, which mixed hormone-sensitive and resistant tumors as well as hormone-treated and untreated patients.

Results: In this study we retrospectively revised files of premenopausal early breast cancer patients who received adjuvant chemotherapy in Medical Research Institute in Alexandria from the year 2003 to 2008 to find if there is an impact of CIA on relapse-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS). Patients who developed CIA had better RFS and OS than those who did not developed CIA, but this difference in RFS and OS was not statistically significant