

MALE BREAST CANCER: OVERALL SURVIVAL IN A SINGLE INSTITUTION

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BACKGROUND

Male breast cancer is an uncommon disease and the therapy is mainly based on what is known from female breast cancer.

OBJECTIVE

To investigate the clinicopathologic characteristics of male breast cancer and the overall survival in a single institution.

METHODS

The clinical data and survival status of 75 male breast cancer treated in a Brazilian public cancer hospital from 2000 to 2009 were collected. The association with clinicopathological characteristics and overall survival was analyzed using Kaplan-Meier curves and the Cox proportional hazards regression (enter method) was used to assess survival differences after adjusting for confounders. The study was approved by National Cancer Institute Research and Ethics Committee (number 128/11).

RESULTS

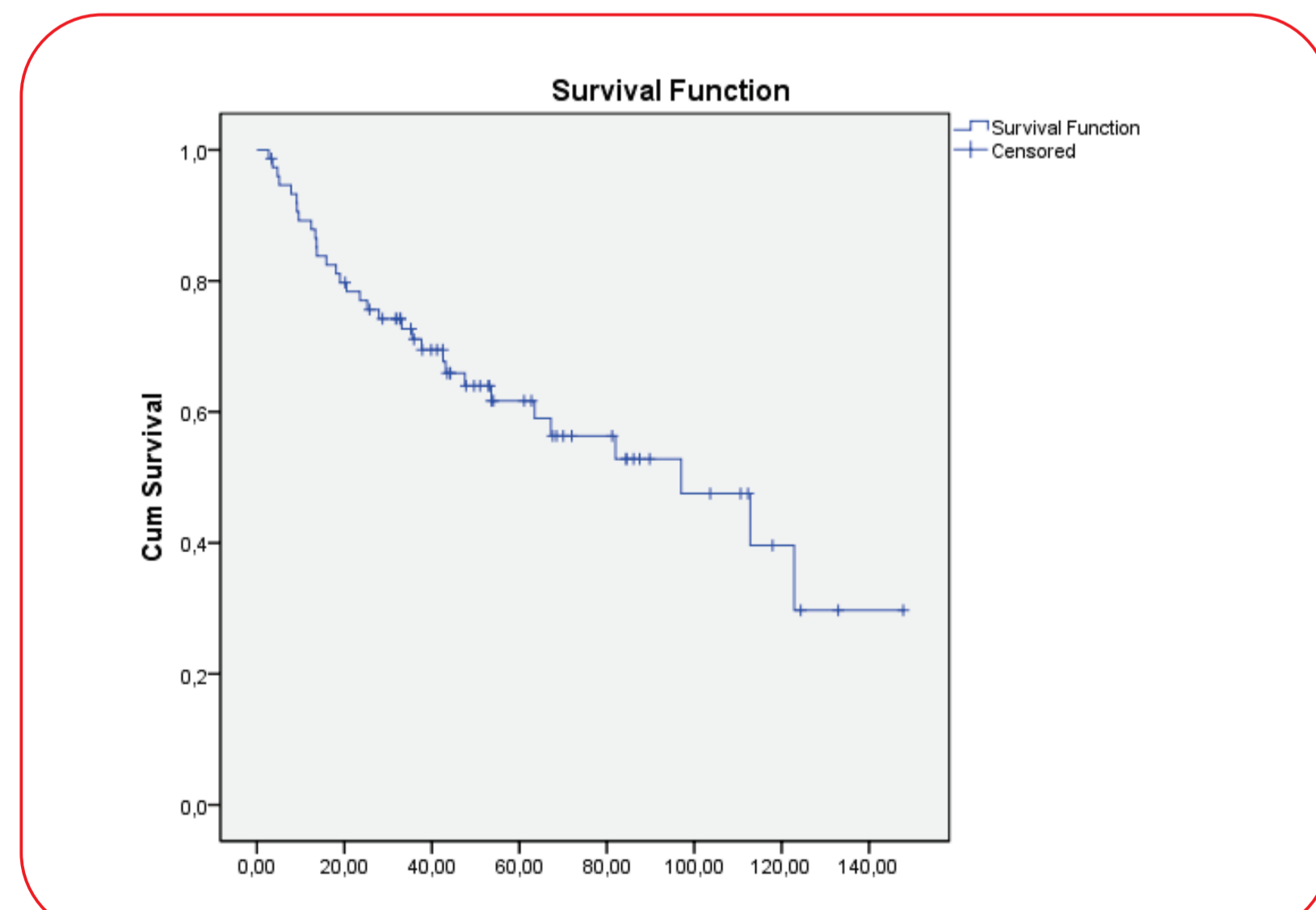
The median patient age was 64 years (range 33-86).

Estrogen receptor (ER) was positive in 58 (77.3%) patients, while progesterone receptor (PR) were positive in 47 (62.7%).

Histology type was ductal infiltrant carcinoma for 57 (76.0%) and 51 (68.0%) patients underwent surgery.

The median follow-up period was 43.1 months (range 2.7- 147.8). The median survival from the diagnosis of breast cancer was 97.0 months (95%CI 53.6 -140.4) with a 61.7% 5-year overall survival (OS) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: – Kaplan Meier 5-year Overall Survival (Months)



In the final Cox regression model, independent factors associated with increased risk of death were metastasis at diagnosis (HR = 18.1; 95%CI: 5.9-55.2), > 65 years old (HR = 4.3; 95%CI: 1.7-10.5); tumor stages > IIb (HR = 3.5; 95%CI: 1.3-9.7) and smoking (HR = 1.6; 95%CI: 1.04-2.6) (Figure 2 - 5).

Figure 2: Kaplan Meier 5-year Overall Survival (Months) x Metastasis

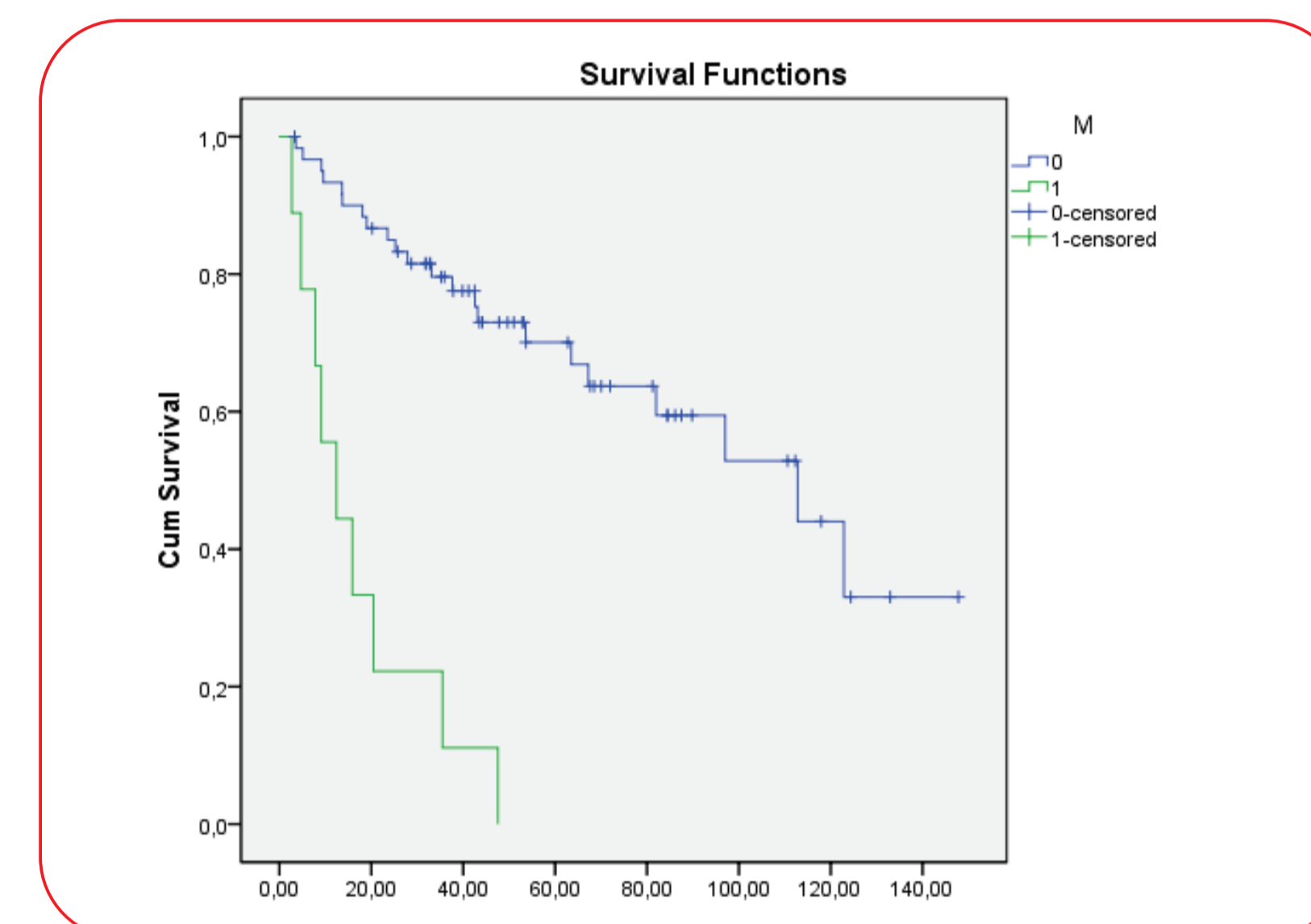


Figure 3: Kaplan Meier 5-year Overall Survival (Months) x Age

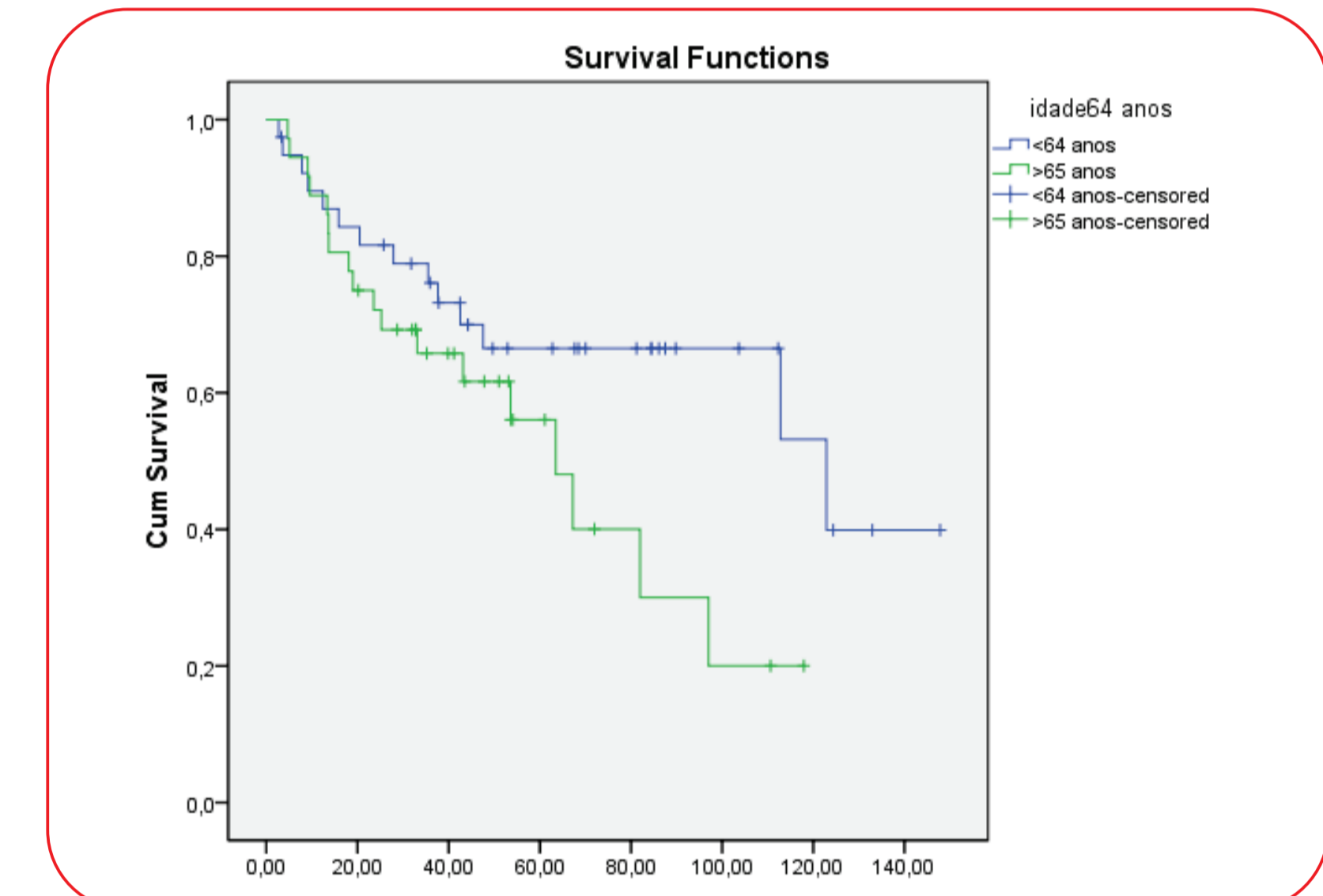


Figure 4: Kaplan Meier 5-year Overall Survival (Months) x Stage

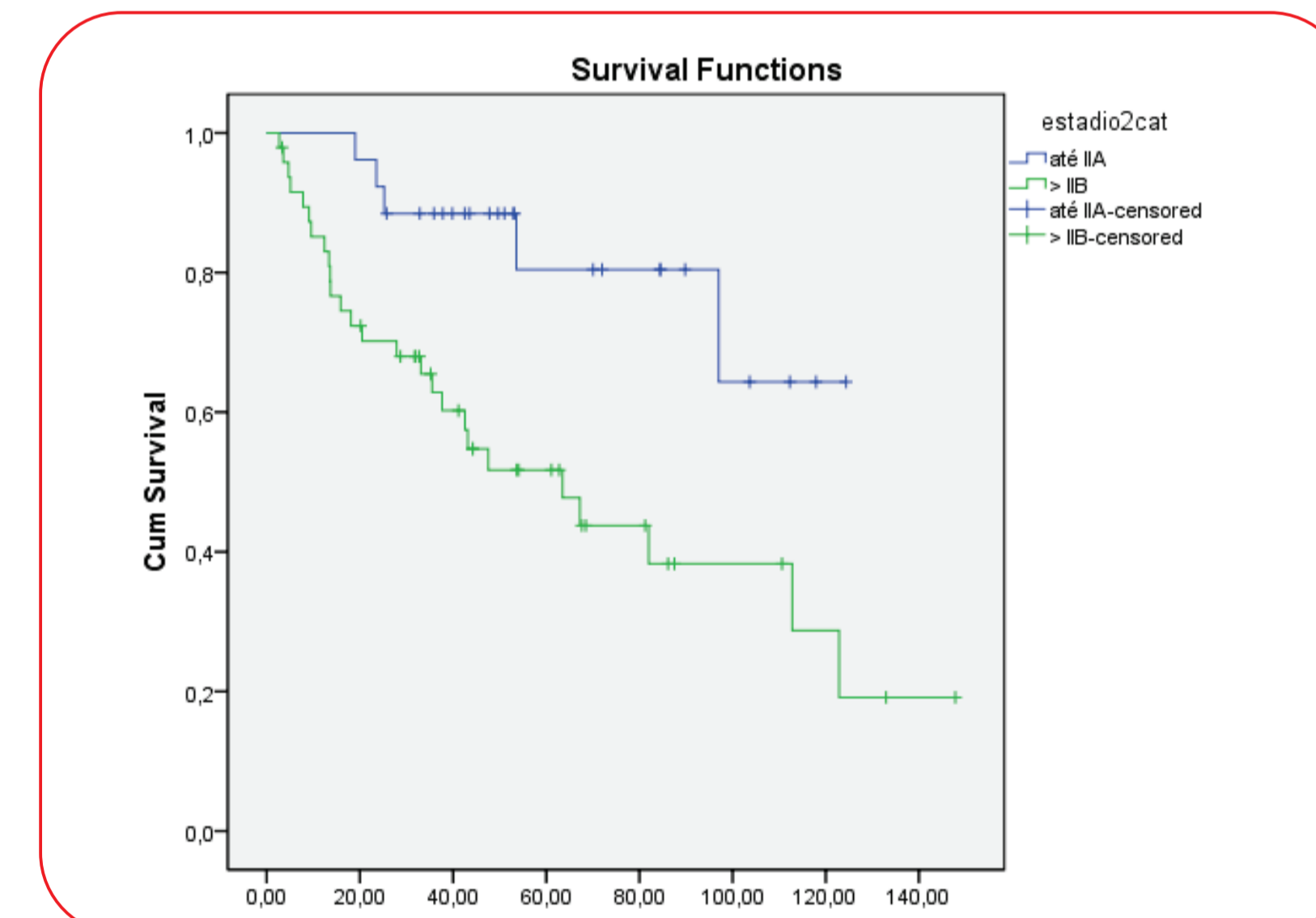
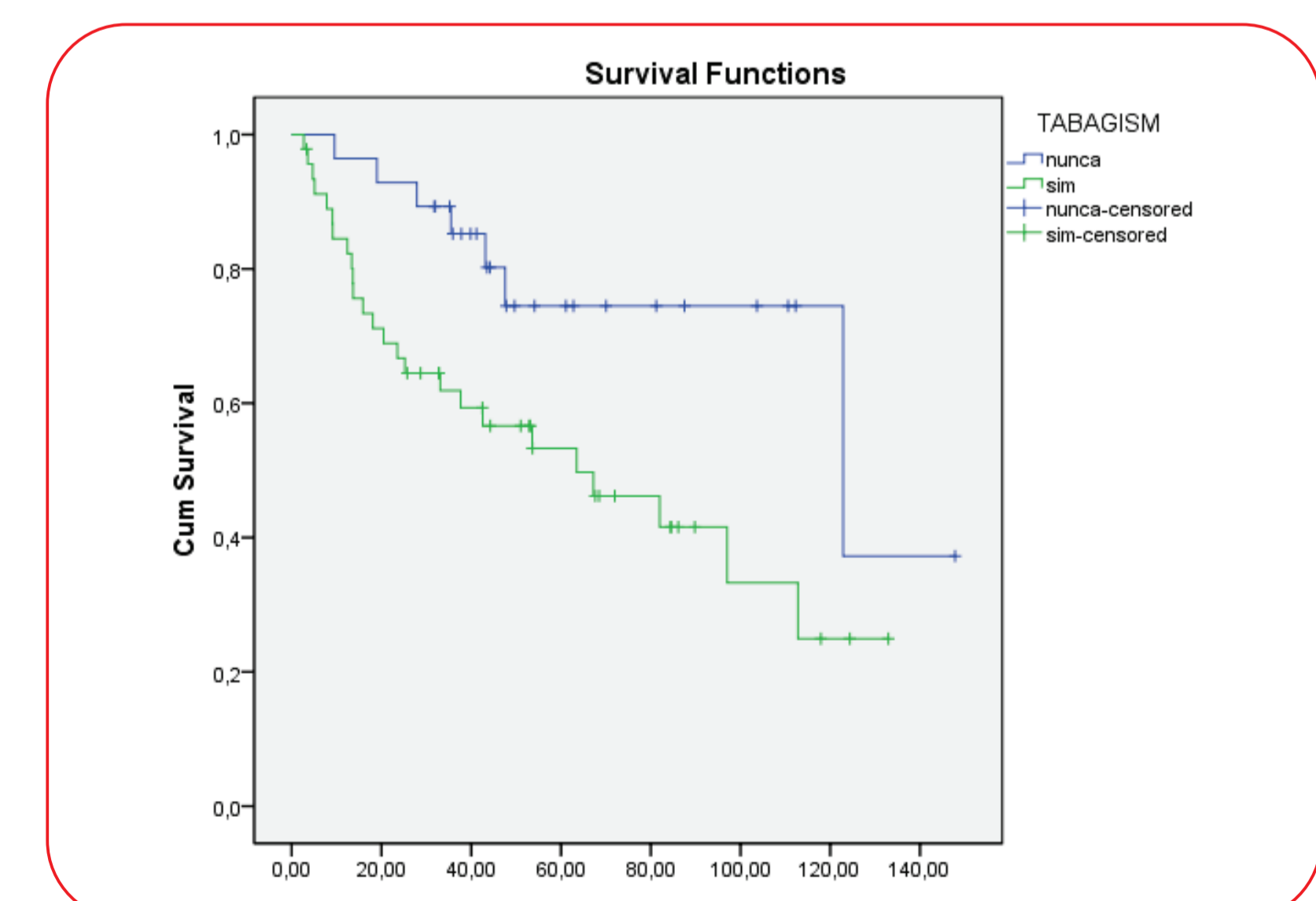


Figure 5: Kaplan Meier 5-year Overall Survival (Months) x Smoking



CONCLUSIONS

Invasive ductal carcinoma is the main pathologic type. The median survival from the diagnosis of breast cancer was 97.0 months and metastasis at diagnosis, patient age, tumor stage and smoking are independent prognostic factors.