

Breast Cancer

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Breast Cancer



Epidemiology and Etiology

- Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer woman death in the world
- Every year 1 million woman in the world finding breast cancer
- 370 000 woman dying from this problem
- Still did not finding the real reason of breast cancer
- Genetic, hormonal, sociologic, psychology – factor of risk about breast cancer

Breast Cancer

- It's proof fact nowadays that the level of estrogen influence on the breast cancer cells
- Radiation, alcohol, smoking, electro magnetic waves are also can be provocation of breast cancer
- Stress, depression, nervous stress are now discussible factors of breast cancer

Breast Cancer in the first line of relatives two times increasing possibility of this disease



Breast cancer in 65 years old and older 6 times more common then the young woman



Group of risk

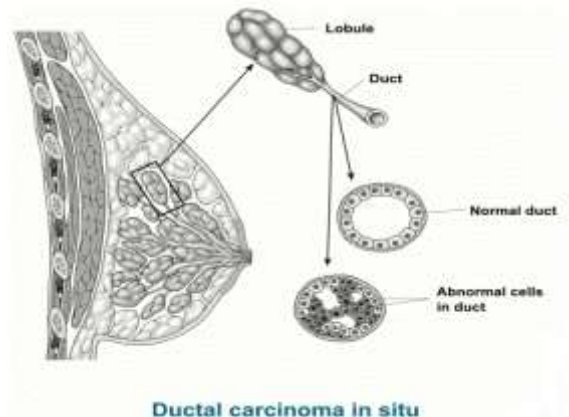
- The woman who has menopause early than 45 years old has less possibility of breast cancer
- Woman who did not delivery or delivery first baby after 30 years old have 4-5 times more high risk of breast cancer
- Breast feeding mothers decreasing risk of breast cancer
- Obesity increasing risk of breast cancer
- Alcohol and smoking increasing risk
- Breast tumors increasing risk of cancer

Types of breast cancer

- Ductal carcinoma in situ
- Invasive (or infiltrating) ductal carcinoma
- Invasive (or infiltrating) lobular carcinoma
- Inflammatory breast cancer
- Paget disease of the nipple
- Phyllodes tumor
- Angiosarcoma
- Special types of invasive breast carcinoma

Ductal carcinoma in situ

Ductal carcinoma in situ (*intraductal carcinoma*) is considered non-invasive or pre-invasive breast cancer. DCIS means that cells that lined the ducts have changed to cancer cells. The difference between DCIS and invasive cancer is that the cells have not spread (*invaded*) through the walls of the ducts into the surrounding breast tissue. About 1 in 5 new breast cancer cases will be DCIS. Nearly all women diagnosed at this early stage of breast cancer can be cured



Invasive (or infiltrating) ductal carcinoma

This is the most common type of breast cancer. Invasive (or infiltrating) ductal carcinoma (IDC) starts in a milk duct of the breast, breaks through the wall of the duct, and grows into the fatty tissue of the breast. At this point, it may be able to spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system and bloodstream. About 8 of 10 invasive breast cancers are infiltrating ductal carcinomas

Invasive (or infiltrating) lobular carcinoma

Invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC) starts in the milk-producing glands (lobules). Like IDC, it can spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body. About 1 in 10 invasive breast cancers is an ILC. Invasive lobular carcinoma may be harder to detect by a mammogram than invasive ductal carcinoma

Hormone status of breast cancers

- **Estrogen receptor (ER) positive.** This type of breast cancer is sensitive to estrogen and may respond to hormone therapy.
- **Progesterone receptor (PR) positive.** This type of breast cancer is sensitive to progesterone and may respond to hormone therapy.
- **Hormone receptor (HR) negative.** This type of cancer doesn't have hormone receptors, so it won't be affected by treatments aimed at blocking hormones in the body

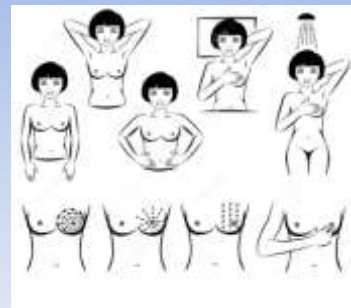
Signs and symptoms

The first noticeable symptom of breast cancer is typically a lump that feels different from the rest of the breast tissue. More than 80% of breast cancer cases are discovered when the woman feels a lump. The earliest breast cancers are detected by mammogram. Lumps found in lymph nodes located in the armpits can also indicate breast cancer

Signs and symptoms

Indications of breast cancer other than a lump may include thickening different from the other breast tissue, one breast becoming larger or lower, a nipple changing position or shape or becoming inverted, skin puckering or dimpling, a rash on or around a nipple, discharge from nipple/s, constant pain in part of the breast or armpit, and swelling beneath the armpit or around the collarbone. Pain ("mastodynia") is an unreliable tool in determining the presence or absence of breast cancer, but may be indicative of other breast health tissues

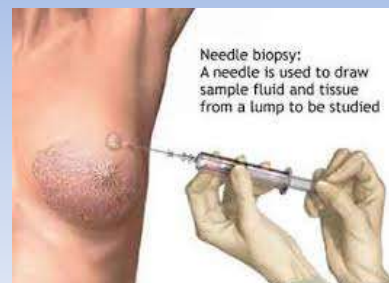
Breast Cancer Self Examination should me once in a month



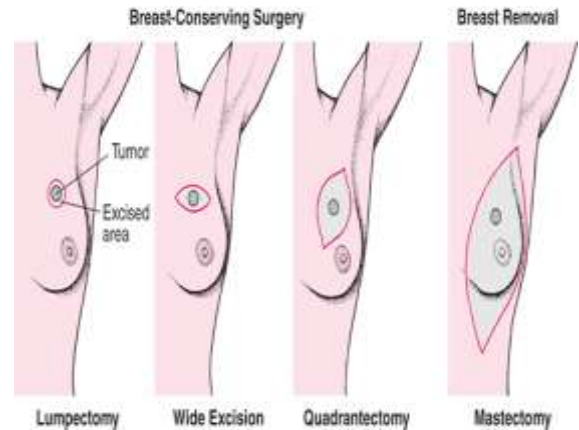
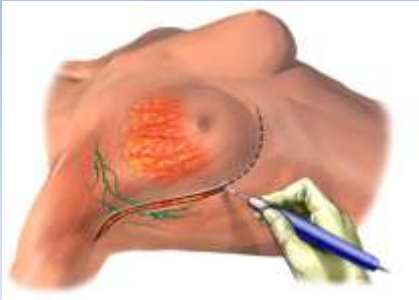
Mammography and ultrasonography

- Sonography should be done every year
- Mammography should be done every 2 years

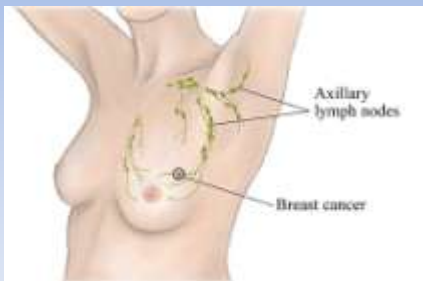
To proof the cancer type can just only biopsy



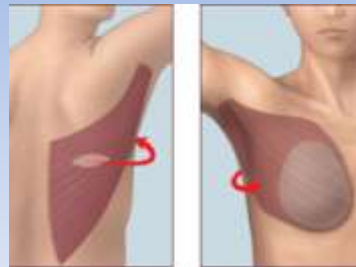
Surgical treatment



The first metastasis from breast cancer coming to the lymphatic ducts



Sometimes it's prescribe full mastectomy with local nodules



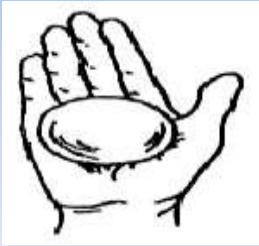
Caring for the patients after operation

- Caring with all antiseptic rules about the postoperative wound
- Control for the infection of the wound
- Say to the patients about not to use any antiperspirants or powder under the arm
- Helping to the patients fight with the pain
- Give to the patients information about phantom pain
- Help to the patients to take more comfortable position
- Warn the patients about edema, pain, purple after operation

Position of the patient after operation

- First 24 hours after operation the woman should start the exercises with a hand
- Early exercise helping to increase the drainage of the wound and prevent contractures
- Exercise should be done every day during 6 month

First day exercise should be just with palm



After it s possible to add so complex



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Thank you for your attention

