

The effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy on breast conservation rate in locally advanced breast cancer cases in Kasr Al Ainy and Fayoum

Thesis

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English summary

Breast cancer is the most common malignant disease in women, and it is more aggressive in young patients.

Many clinical trials were conducted to establish the best methods for managing this disease.

We retrospectively conducted this research to evaluate the role of NACT in downstaging the locally advanced disease and giving more patients the chance to go on for CBS and also PCR, giving the chance for a better prognosis for those patients.

47% of our patients could go for CBS, 35% had PCR, and 26.2% of our patients were younger than 40 years old.

13 patients (12.6%) were clinically of stage IIB, while stage III was stratified into IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC and included 53 patients (51.5%), 25 patients (24.3%), and 12 patients (11.7%), respectively.

The molecular subtypes of our patients were stratified into luminal A, luminal B, Her2 enrich and TNBC, representing 47%, 18%, 17%, and 18% of all study groups, respectively.

PCR achieved in luminal A, luminal B, Her2 enrich, and TNBC at percentages of 25.5%, 55.6%, 52.9%, and 22.2%, respectively, with a significant $p = 0.0308$.

During the mean follow-up of 69 months, 19% of patients had distant metastasis, 4% had locoregional recurrence, and 3% experienced both local and distant recurrence.

The 3-year DFS rate for all study groups was 65.9%, while OS was 84.9%.