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Breast Pathology and Cancer Diagnosis

September 15-16, 2022 | Webinar



BREAST PATHOLOGY-2022

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A Student Perspective: How to Increase Interest in Breast Pathology and Cancer among University Students

Kai Moors

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The medical student of today is the specialist of tomorrow. Unfortunately, the interest in breast pathology and cancer is sorely lacking amongst university students. This in part can be attributed to the minimal exposure students receive to the field during their undergraduate years, compared to other fields. Revolution relies on numbers; therefore, in order to revolutionize the different diagnostic approaches in breast pathology, it is of utmost importance to spark an interest in students now. As a student leader in various university societies and communities, I have learned how best to market to students to capture their interest. Of highest priority is to facilitate engagement and collaboration between doctors and student organisations, offering students access to opportunities and activities that they would not otherwise be able to experience. Exclusive exposure also creates a sense that they are a step ahead of their peers, which is in itself a motivating factor. Becoming involved in surgeries and research studies relating to breast pathology and cancer will allow students to realise their interest from the initial years of their studies, inspiring them to catapult their time and efforts into undergraduate and postgraduate research, as well as grow their desire for specialisation in the field. Cultivating student interest from the earliest possible opportunity through exciting exposure leads to a fruitful harvest of future specialists. The consequent increase in the number of researchers and contributors to the field will propel the revolutionization of different diagnostic approaches in breast pathology. Saving the next generation of patients begins with training the next generation of doctors.

Biography

He is a 4th year medical student studying at Stellenbosch University, rotating through breast surgery. Over the past 4 years he has come to hold many positions of student leadership at his university, particularly those in student-led societies and organisations. Some of his roles include managing the societies and coming up with innovative projects, which he has held up with the include orthopedic &

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Percutaneously inserted central catheter in neonatal intensive care: the best insertion site for lower extremity

Ezendu Ariwa

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The Role of CCL18 protein in Breast Cancer Development and Progression

Sm Faysal Bellah

Bangladesh

CCL18 is a CC chemokine ligand 18, which is produced by Tumor-Associated Macrophages (TAMs), that can stimulate the progressiveness, angiogenesis in breast cancer, as well as the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms and it was originally discovered as pulmonary and activation-regulated chemokine (PARC), dendritic cell (DC)-chemokine 1 (DC-CK1), alternative macrophage activation associated CC chemokine-1 (AMAC-1), and macrophage inflammatory protein-4 (MIP-4). The potential functional receptor of CCL18 protein is PITPNM3 that facilitates CCL18 effect and stimulates the intracellular calcium signaling pathway. Worldwide, Breast cancer (BCa) is one of the most common malignancies among the females in both developed and also developing county. This study mainly focused on the role of CCL18 in the production of breast tumor as well as in the invasiveness of breast cancer. The data here suggest that CCL18 protein play an important role in the

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A Single Centre Detailed Clinicopathological, Immunohistochemical and Follow Up Study of Male Breast Cancer Patients from Western India

Vandana Nunia

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Aim: The clinicopathological features, Immunohistochemical (IHC) characteristics, estimated recurrence, treatment and survival outcomes of Male Breast Cancer (MBC) patients were analyzed.

Methods: We have retrospectively evaluated the tumor registry data of 71 MBC (1.11% of total breast cases) patients from 2010 to 2018. Statistical analysis included the new Magee Equation 2 (nME2) for the calculation of Estimated Recurrence Score (ERS), Kaplan-Meier method to analyze survivals and cox survival model for multivariate prognostic analysis.

Results: Chief complaints, history, gross and microscopic characteristic of MBC patients were investigated. MBC molecular subtypes included luminal subtype A (57.74%), luminal subtype B (26.76%), HER-2 (12.67%) and TNBC (2.81%). Male breast cancer patients were more likely to be invasive carcinoma of No Special Type (NST) (95.77%), ER positive (84.50%) PR positive (77.46%) and Her 2/Neunegative (72.97%). Low, intermediate and high estimated recurrence scores were reported in 20, 37 cases and 14 cases respectively. In the follow up study metastasis was reported in 13 cases and recurrence in 5 cases and metachronous multiple primary tumor in 2 cases. Out of 71 cases 55 were effectively followed up, 5-year Overall Survival (OS) and Disease Free Survival (DFS) rates were 72.72% and 63.63% respectively. Multivariate analysis showed lymphovascular invasion, molecular subtypes, metastasis, age, tumor size, Ki-67 and intra-ductal components to be prognostic factors for survival of MBC

Biography

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Extreme Response to Immunotherapy in an Estrogen Receptor Positive Breast Cancer: A Case Report

Rebecca Fitzpatrick

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Introduction: Currently, immune checkpoint inhibitors are not approved by the FDA for HR-positive breast cancer, although an extreme response was seen in the case below.

Case: The patient is a 72 year old, woman who was diagnosed in 1996, at age 48, with stage T2N2aM0, ER-positive infiltrating ductal cancer in her left breast. She completed 4 cycles of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide and she received adjuvant tamoxifen, until 2004, then was switched to letrozole, which was completed in April, 2011, thus completing 15 years of endocrine treatment. She recurred in 2017 with pleomorphic invasive lobular carcinoma, ER 5%, PR 0%, and HER2 not amplified by FISH. She eventually progressed through 5 lines of treatment. The 2/2019 biopsy specimen was sent for next generation sequencing. The tumor was found to have a high Mutational Burden (MB) (21 m/MB, 96th percentile for breast cancer). Pembrolizumab was provided on compassionate plea from the manufacturer in 3/2019. She had a complete response with resolution of severe brachial plexopathy pain.

Discussion: Pembrolizumab is associated with good outcomes in cancer other than breast cancer. In these cancers, a higher mutation burden is associated with response. The patient in this case had a high tumor MB, which prompted treatment with