

双侧原发性乳腺癌两癌间隔时间对ER PR HER-2表达一致性及预后的影响

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Effects of the Time Interval between Bilateral Primary Breast Cancer on the Prognosis and Concordance of Hormone Receptor and Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-2 Expression

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摘要

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摘要 分析两癌发生间隔时间对双侧原发性乳腺癌雌激素受体 (ER)、孕激素受体 (PR) 及人表皮生长因子受体2 (HER-2) 表达一致性及预后的影响。方法: 回顾性分析366例双侧原发性乳腺癌 (bilateral primary breast cancer, BPBC) 患者的病理资料, 按照两癌发生的间隔时间进行分组, 侧重分析不同组内第一原发癌与第二原发癌ER、PR、HER-2表达的一致性 & 两癌间隔时间对BPBC预后的影响。结果: BPBC第一原发癌与第二原发癌的ER、PR、HER-2表达呈正相关, 两癌间隔时间≤12个月的BPBC双侧ER、PR、HER-2表达密切相关 (P<0.05), 而两癌间隔时间>12个月的BPBC双侧ER、PR、HER-2表达相关性无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。两癌间隔时间≤12个月较>12个月发生者远期生存率低, 预后差。结论: 12个月内发生的BPBC两癌在ER、PR、HER-2表达方面具有较高的相似性, 远期生存率较低, 同异时性BPBC以12个月划分更能反映两癌之间的联系及预后。

关键词: 双侧原发性乳腺癌 雌激素受体 孕激素受体 人表皮生长因子受体2

Abstract: To determine the effect of the time interval between bilateral primary breast cancer (BPBC) on the concordance of hormone receptor and human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER)-2 expression and the prognosis. Methods: The medical records of 366 BPBC patients were reviewed. The patients were then grouped according to the time interval between the two cancers. Data analysis focused on the concordance of hormone receptor and HER-2 expression between the first and second primary breast cancers and the prognosis of BPBC in different groups. Results: There was a positive association between the hormone receptors and HER-2 of bilateral tumors. The strongest association was found in the group in which the time interval was ≤12 months (P < 0.05). Although the concordance rate in the group with a time interval >12 months was high, there was no statistical significance (P > 0.05). Patients with a time interval ≤12 months had lower overall survival rates than those with a time interval >12 months. Conclusion: The expression levels of estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and HER-2 in BPBC are greatly similar when the time interval is ≤12 months. Patients' overall survival rate is also lower when the time interval is >12 months. Synchronous and metachronous BPBC divided by 12 months can reflect the association and prognosis of bilateral cancers.

Key words: Bilateral breast neoplasm Estrogen receptors Progesterone receptors HER-2

收稿日期: 2011-06-23; 出版日期: 2012-06-15

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引用本文:

· 双侧原发性乳腺癌两癌间隔时间对ER PR HER-2表达一致性及预后的影响[J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2012, 39(11): 777-780.

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