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Article in *Annals of Oncology* · April 2013

DOI: 10.1093/annonc/mdt082.10

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Triple-negative breast cancer

38P RELATION BETWEEN BMI AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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Background: The aim of this retrospective analysis was to investigate the morphological features of triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) patients with different body mass index (BMI).

Patients and methods: The study included 110 patients with TNBC aged 25 to 76 (54.6 ± 1) years old, who sought medical care in clinic of oncology National Medical University named after A.A. Bogomolets in 2005-2006. A morphological characteristics of TNBC was evaluated in relation to BMI.

Results: According to WHO criteria women with TNBC were divided into the 3 groups: group 1 – 27 patients (24%) were normal/underweight (BMI <25 kg/m²), group 2 – 47 patients (43%) were overweight (BMI from 25 to 29.9 kg/m²), and group 3 – 36 patients (33%) were obese (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²). In postmenopausal TNBC is diagnosed in significantly more patients with obese, and in premenopausal in patients who have overweight. Lobular TNBC was significantly more frequent in patients in with obese (25%) and ductal - in patients with group 1 and 2 in 74% and 77% of cases. Low histological grade (G3, G4) occur in patients with overweight and obese (32% and 42%, respectively). Lymph node metastases were often (for 13%) in patients with obese.

Conclusions: Our study shows an association between high BMI and poor prognostic morphological characteristics in patients with TNBC.

Disclosure: All authors have declared no conflicts of interest.