

THE IMPACT OF OBESITY ON ER-PR POSITIVE, HER-2 NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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Recent studies focus on diabetes and high body mass index (BMI) which are considered as key pathological risk factors of breast cancer. The aim of this retrospective study is investigating the correlation between disease onset age and BMI in patients who have ER-PR positive Her-2 negative breast cancer diagnosis. The data of 119 patients who have ER-PR positive and Her-2 negative breast cancer diagnosis was analyzed in this study. All data was collected from patients' reports. ER, PR and Her-2 positivity had been studied via immunohistochemical staining. Ethical approval was obtained in December, 2013 from local ethical committee. All results were presented as mean \pm standard deviation and percentage. GraphPad Prism software (v.6.04) was used to evaluate the results. Confidence Interval (CI) was 95%, all analysis was 2-tailed. In conclusion, the association between BMI and ER-PR positive Her-2 negative breast cancer was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$) because of the incidence of obese cases in this pool is high. However, as the obese population of patients was high this study proved that weight control may reduce the risk of breast cancer among women.

Keywords: Obesity, hormone receptor, Her-2, BMI

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