



Solo Información Médica

LORUSSO FODERE

BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

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1.-

A review of the influence of mammographic density in the clinical and pathological phenotype of breast cancer.

Shawky, MS; Huo, CW; Henderson, MA; Redfern, A.; Britt, K.; Thompson, EW

Vol. 177 Nr 2 Page: 251-276 Publication date: 01/09/2019

Summary:

PURPOSE: It is well established that high mammographic density (MD), when adjusted for age and body mass index, is one of the factors strongest known risk for breast cancer (BC), and is also associated with increased incidence of cancers in the screening interval due to masking of early mammographic abnormalities. It is carrying out further research to determine underlying histological and biochemical determinants of DM and its implications for the pathogenesis of BC, anticipating that a better mechanistic understanding may lead to new preventive or treatment interventions. At the same time, technological advances in digital mammography and contrast are such that the validity of the well-established relationships should be re-examined in this context.

METHODS: With attention to old technologies versus new, conducted a literature review to summarize the relationship between the clinicopathological features of BC and density of surrounding breast tissue on mammography, including partnerships with the biological characteristics of BC including subtype, and implications for clinical disease course covering relapse, progression, response to treatment and survival.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: There is reasonable to support positive relationships between MD high (HMD) and tumor size, lymph node positivity and local relapse in the absence of radiation, but not between HMD and LVI, regional recurrence or distant metastasis evidence. There are conflicting data for HMD associations with tumor location, grade, intrinsic subtype receptor status, second primary incidence and survival, they need more confirmatory studies.

Una revisión de la influencia de la densidad mamográfica en el fenotipo clínico y patológico del cáncer de mama.

Shawky, MS; Huo, CW; Henderson, MA; Redfern, A.; Britt, K.; Thompson, EW

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Resumen:

PROPOSITO: Están bien establecido que la alta densidad mamográfica (DM), cuando se ajusta según la edad y el índice de masa corporal, es uno de los factores de riesgo más fuertes conocidos para el cáncer de seno (BC), y también se asocia con una mayor incidencia de cánceres de intervalo en el cribado debido al enmascaramiento de anomalías mamográficas tempranas. Se está llevando a cabo una mayor investigación para determinar los determinantes histológicos y bioquímicos subyacentes de la DM y sus consecuencias para la patogénesis de BC, anticipando que una mejor comprensión mecanista puede conducir a nuevas intervenciones preventivas o de tratamiento. Al mismo tiempo, los avances tecnológicos en la mamografía digital y de contraste son tales que la validez de las relaciones bien establecidas debe ser reexaminada en este contexto.

MÉTODOS: Con atención a las tecnologías antiguas versus las nuevas, realizamos una revisión de la literatura para resumir las relaciones entre las características clinicopatológicas de BC y la densidad del tejido mamario circundante en la mamografía, incluyendo las asociaciones con las características biológicas de BC que incluyen el subtipo, y las implicaciones para el curso de la enfermedad clínica que abarca la recidiva, la progresión y la respuesta al tratamiento y supervivencia.

RESULTADOS Y CONCLUSIONES: Hay evidencia razonable para apoyar positivas las relaciones positivas entre MD alto (HMD) y tamaño del tumor, positividad de ganglios linfáticos y recidiva local en ausencia de radioterapia, pero no entre HMD y LVI, regional recurrence o distancia metastasis evidencia. Existen datos contradictorios para las asociaciones de HMD con la ubicación del tumor, grado, subtipo intrínseco, estado del receptor, segunda incidencia primaria y supervivencia, que necesitan más estudios confirmatorios.

2.-

Breast leptomeningeal disease: a review of current practices and updates on management.

Figura, N.B.; Rizk, V.T.; Araghani, A.J.; Arrington, J.A.; Etame, A.B.; Han, H.S.; Czerniecki, B.J.; Forsyth, P.A.; Ahmed, K.A.

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Resumen:

PURPOSE: Leptomeningeal disease (LMD) is an advanced metastatic disease presentation portending a poor prognosis with minimal treatment options. The advent and widespread use of new systemic therapies for metastatic breast cancer has improved systemic disease control and extended survival; however, as patients live longer, the rates of breast cancer LMD are increasing. METHODS: In this review, a group of medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, radiologists, breast surgeons, and neurosurgeons specializing in treatment of breast cancer reviewed the available published literature and compiled a comprehensive review on the current state of breast cancer LMD.

RESULTS: We discuss the pathogenesis, epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment options (including systemic, intrathecal, surgical, and radiotherapy treatment modalities), and treatment response evaluation specific to breast cancer patients. Furthermore, we discuss the controversies within this unique clinical setting and identify potential clinical opportunities to improve upon the diagnosis, treatment, and treatment response evaluation in the management of breast LMD.

CONCLUSIONS: We recognize the shortcomings in our current understanding of the disease and explore the future role of genomic/molecular disease characterization, technological innovations, and ongoing clinical trials attempting to improve the prognosis for this advanced disease state.

Mama enfermedad leptomeningea: una revisión de las prácticas actuales y los cambios en la gestión.

Figura, NB; Rizk, VT; Araghani, AJ; Arrington, JA; Etame, AB; Han, SA; Czerniecki, BJ; Forsyth, PA; Ahmed, KA

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Resumen:

OBJETIVO: La enfermedad leptomeningea (LMD) es una presentación de la enfermedad metastásica avanzada que augura un mal pronóstico con las opciones de tratamiento mínimos. El uso generalizado de llegada y nuevas terapias sistémicas para el cáncer de mama metastásico ha mejorado el control de la enfermedad sistémica y la supervivencia prolongada; Sin embargo, ya que los pacientes viven más tiempo, las tasas de cáncer de mama LMD están aumentando.

MÉTODOS: En esta revisión, un grupo de oncólogos médicos, oncólogos de radiación, radiólogos, cirujanos de mama y neurocirujanos especializados en el tratamiento del cáncer de mama revisión de la literatura publicada disponible y compilaron una revisión exhaustiva sobre el estado actual de la LMD cáncer de mama.

RESULTADOS: Se discuten las opciones patogénesis, epidemiología, diagnóstico, tratamiento (incluyendo sistémica, intratecal, modalidades, y tratamiento de radioterapia quirúrgica), y la evaluación de la respuesta al tratamiento específico para pacientes con cáncer de mama. Además, se discuten las controversias dentro de este entorno clínico único e identificar las oportunidades potenciales clínicas para mejorar el diagnóstico, el tratamiento y la evaluación de la respuesta al tratamiento en la gestión de LMD mama. Conclusiones: Se reconocen las deficiencias en la comprensión actual de la enfermedad y explorar el papel futuro de la caracterización genómica / molecular de la enfermedad, las innovaciones tecnológicas, y los ensayos clínicos en curso que tratan de mejorar el pronóstico para este estado de la enfermedad avanzada, y la evaluación de la respuesta al tratamiento en la gestión de LMD mama. Conclusiones: Se reconocen las deficiencias en la comprensión actual de la enfermedad y explorar el papel futuro de la caracterización genómica / molecular de la enfermedad, las innovaciones tecnológicas, y los ensayos clínicos en curso que tratan de mejorar el pronóstico para este estado de la enfermedad avanzada.

3.-

DCIS quality of information on the Internet: a content analysis.

Blackwood, J.; Wright, FC; Hong, NJL; Gagliardi, AR

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Summary:

PURPOSE: Women with ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) experience persistent confusion and anxiety, and can use the Internet for additional information. This study evaluated the content and quality of information on the Internet DCIS.

METHODS: We searched Google tools available public information DCIS were conducted in English and published from 2010 to the present by non-profit organizations. Summarize the features of the tool, the DCIS labels and important information for women with DCIS domains corresponding to a frame of the patient-centered care (PCC). The quality of the tool was evaluated with the DISCERN instrument.

RESULTS: Of 39 tools included, most were summaries in simple language published since 2016. The tools used labels median 2.0 (range 1.0 to 5.0) for DCIS, most often non-invasive breast cancer (29, 74.4%), abnormal cells (14, 35.9%), precancer (14, 35.9%), and early breast cancer (13, 33.3%). The tools discussed a median PCC 4.0 (2.0 to 5.0 range) domains. Few tools contained content domains to foster the relationship (30.8%), addressing the emotions (41.0%) or monitoring (41.0%); 74.4% said the risk of progression or recurrence, but provided vague details. The tools were evaluated as high quality (25.6%), moderate (48.7%) and low (25.6%). CONCLUSIONS: Few tools DCIS information available to women on the Internet meet the quality criteria for health information or address consumer concerns of importance for women with DCIS. By identifying a variety of poorly defined terms used to label the DCIS and domains specific content missing, this study identified how they could be improved existing tools and identified tools of higher quality than physicians can use when discussing the DCIS with patients.

Calidad de la información DCIS en Internet: un análisis de contenido.

Blackwood, J.; Wright, FC; Hong, NJL; Gagliardi, AR

Vol. 177 Nr. 2 Página: 295 - 305 Fecha de publicación: 01/09/2019

Resumen:

OBJETIVO: Las mujeres con carcinoma ductal in situ (DCIS) experimentan confusión y ansiedad persistentes, y pueden usar Internet para obtener información adicional. Este estudio evaluó el contenido y la calidad de la información DCIS en Internet.

MÉTODOS: Se realizaron búsquedas en Google de herramientas de información DCIS disponibles en público y en inglés publicadas desde 2010 hasta la actualidad por organizaciones sin fines de lucro. Resumimos las características de la herramienta, las etiquetas DCIS e información importante para las mujeres con DCIS correspondientes a los dominios de un marco de atención centrada en el paciente (PCC). La calidad de la herramienta se evaluó con el instrumento DISCERN.

RESULTADOS: De 39 herramientas incluidas, la mayoría eran resúmenes en lenguaje sencillo publicados desde 2016. Las herramientas emplearon una mediana de etiquetas 2.0 (rango 1.0 a 5.0) para DCIS, con mayor frecuencia cáncer de mama no invasivo (29, 74.4%), células anormales (14, 35.9%), precáncer (14, 35.9%), y la forma temprana de cáncer de mama (13, 33.3%). Las herramientas abordaron una mediana de dominios PCC 4.0 (rango 2.0 a 5.0). Pocas herramientas contenían contenido en los dominios para fomentar la relación (30.8%), abordar las emociones (41.0%) o el seguimiento (41.0%); El 74,4% señaló el riesgo de progresión o recurrencia, pero proporcionó detalles vagos. Las herramientas se evaluaron como de alta calidad (25.6%), moderada (48.7%) y baja (25.6%).

CONCLUSIONES: Pocas herramientas de información de DCIS disponibles para las mujeres en Internet cumplen con los criterios de calidad para la información de salud del consumidor o abordan preocupaciones de importancia para las mujeres con DCIS. Al identificar una variedad de términos mal definidos utilizados para etiquetar el DCIS y los dominios de contenido específicos que faltaban, este estudio identificó cómo podrían mejorarse las herramientas existentes e identificó herramientas de mayor calidad que los médicos pueden usar al discutir el DCIS con los pacientes.

4.-
Detection of circulating tumor cells and circulating tumor DNA before and after breast compression in a cohort of patients with breast cancer to neoadjuvant scheduled.

Bhandari, S.; Ngo, P.; Kute, B.; Mandadi, M.; Pitman, WA; Wu, X.; Lloyd, S.; Brown, MC; Rai, SN; Jain, D.; Riley, EC

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Summary:

PURPOSE: This pilot study evaluated adherence to anti-estrogen therapy in women with breast cancer with hormone receptor positive using a blister pack.

METHODS: This was a prospective pilot study investigating one arm enrolled 86 patients between August 2012 and April 2014. descriptive statistics for patient age, race, insurance, stage duration were calculated treatment and comorbidities. All patients received routine prescriptions in a package of "bubbles" or a daily blister distributed by a pharmacy. Participants were considered adherent if they had taken 80% = drug dispensing. Data disease free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were obtained at 78 months. Results. Fifty patients were included in the analysis. The overall adherence rate was 97%. None of the examined variables (race, age, insurance status, and stage) had an impact on the rate of adhesion. Only the duration of endocrine therapy had marginal effect on adherence ($p = 0.06$). The late cohort (duration of therapy 37-60 months) were less likely to comply with 89.53%. Our 5 - year DFS was 94% and 5 - year OS was 96%. There were no statistically significant differences in DFS and OS between patients with an adherence rate > 90% and <90%.

CONCLUSION: The rate of adherence to the blister package was greater than historical studies. Although this is a pilot study of a single arm, these data suggest that antiestrogen blister package may be reasonable to improve adherence in patients with breast cancer with hormone receptor positive option. The late cohort (duration of therapy 37-60 months) were less likely to comply with 89.53%. Our 5 - year DFS was 94% and 5 - year OS was 96%. There were no statistically significant differences in DFS and OS between patients with an adherence rate > 90% and <90%.

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