

Clinicopathological Features of Breast Cancer in RSUD Dr.

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Breast cancer is a cancer which has the most new cases and have high prevalence. The idea comes from the idea that the bad clinical state will result on bad pathological state. But there is no solid evidence on this, since the previous researches have different results. Also, in Indonesia itself, there is no similar research until now. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the relationship between clinical and pathological features of breast cancer. **METHODS:** This research was using cross-sectional study based on medical records. The subject was taken from medical records of breast cancer patient on the oncology department of RSUD Dr. Soetomo (Poli Onkologi Satu Atap) which first checked in 2015. The clinical variable which data was taken is age on diagnose, family history of breast cancer, clinical stage, menopause status and history of hormonal contraceptive. Menopause status was decided by age. The pathologic variable is histopathological grade, and the expression of ER, PR, HER2, and *triple negative* status. *Triple negative* was decided by using the data from ER, PR and HER2 expression. The data was analyzed using chi square with continuity correction and fisher's exact test. **RESULTS:** The result of the study was there is no association between clinical aspect (age, family history, menopause status, hormonal contraceptives and clinical stage) and histopathological grade (p score is 0.616, 0.297, 0.395, 0.948, 0.157), ER and or PR (p score is 0.312, 0.694, 0.883, 1, 1), HER2 (p score is 1, 0.485, 0.408, 0.509, 0.509) and *triple negative* (p score is 0.7, 0.623, 0.330, 1, 1). **CONCLUSION:** We cannot predict the pathological features from its clinical features. Writers hope that this research will be developed more and could be one of the consideration to prevent worse outcomes and choose treatment.

Keywords : breast cancer, clinical features, pathological features