ABSTRACT

Correlation between hormonal receptor status with lactation duration of breast cancer patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital.

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Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer in woman with a high percentage of new cases and highest mortality rate. Breast cancer is characterized by abnormal cell development, tissue invasion, and metastasize from the origin cell to other body parts. Breast cancer is affected by hormonal receptor status such as Estrogen Receptor (ER) and Progesteron Receptor (PR). Lactation is a metabolic and reproductive process of a woman in which mammary glands proliferate and produce milk. In 2016, WHO recommended exclusive duration of lactation for the first 6 months without food supplements and continues for up to 2 years. Objective: To analyze the correlation of hormonal receptor status and lactation duration of breast cancer patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Methods: This research was designed in cross-sectional which observe breast cancer patients in Poli Onkologi Satu Atap (POSA) RSUD Dr. Soetomo from 1 January 2017– 28 February 2017. Age, parity, age at first birth, and duration of lactation were examined in both case and control group. Results: These findings suggest that age, parity, and age at first birth had no significant difference value between duration of lactation equal to 18 months or more and duration of lactation less than 18 months (p= 0.931, p=0.354, p= 0.460). Duration of lactation equal to 18 months or more has higher percentage of ER+ and/or PR+ hormonal receptor status compared to ER- and PR- in breast cancer patients (OR= 9.412; CI 95% 3,402-26,037; p=0.001). Conclusion: Duration of lactation had significant difference with hormonal receptor status.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Estrogen Receptor, Lactation, Progesteron Receptor.