

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast carcinoma is one of the malignancies that has a high mortality rate in women both in the world and in Indonesia. Molecular subtypes and responses to breast carcinoma patients can be prognosis and selection of appropriate therapy for patients. Most breast carcinoma patients who come to compilation health services have reached a high stage because they have emerged that are committed. This causes a lack of awareness of patients to carry out early detection. Stadium III Upper breast carcinoma (advanced local stage carcinoma) given neojuvan chemotherapy. The standard chemotherapy regimen is CMF Take CAF and CEF. Research on molecular subtypes and pathological responses to breast carcinoma that received neojuvan chemotherapy has not been found in Indonesia.

Objection: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between molecular subtypes and pathological responses of patients with stage III breast carcinoma who had received a neojuvan anthracycline chemotherapy regimen at Dr. RSUD. soetomo Surabaya 2017.

Methods: This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique used total sampling using secondary data and obtained a sample of 31 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Characteristics that were classified were age, stadium / staging, histopathology type, and histopathological grading. The subtypes obtained are IHC results entered in the patient's medical record, the system used to assess pathological responses is to use the RCB-class calculated by the RCB calculator. Relationship statistical analysis using Chi Square test with contingency coefficients.

Results: From this study obtained a sample of 31 patients with the highest age, namely 50 years and over by 67.7%. For the advanced local stadium, stage IIIB was 80.6%. There were 2 types of histopathology in the sample of this study, the most invasive type of Ductal Carcinoma and Metaplastic Carcinoma was (IDC) 93.5%. And for the highest histopathological assessment obtained with a High Level (III) of 54.8%. The most common Molecular subtypes found were non-luminal subtypes 61.3%, especially HER2, 48.4%. Pathologic Complete Response / RCB-0 was obtained in 3 patients. While the most pathological response is RCB-III / minimum response of 58.1%. In this study no RCB-I pathological response / marked response was obtained.

Conclusion: There was no relationship between the molecular subtype of breast carcinoma and pathological response after neojuvant chemotherapy. The most pathological response of RCB-III was obtained in the HER2 subtype. Therefore there is a need for further research on the molecular subtitles of breast carcinoma with pathological responses.

Keywords: molecular subtype, pathological responses, locally advanced breast cancer