

Second primary ovarian cancer after first primary breast cancer

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Background: Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer after non-melanoma skin cancer and it is the second leading cause of cancer deaths after lung cancer and ovarian cancer is the fifth most deadly cancer in women. Breast and ovarian cancer are features of several hereditary syndromes. Metachronous cancer (multiple primary tumors developing at intervals) will appear more commonly as cancer patients live longer lives. Although ovarian cancer management is well established, less is known of ovarian cancer trends among survivors of breast cancer. Therefore, we examined second primary ovarian cancers after first primary breast cancer during the period of observation in order to ensure that ovarian cancer patients access appropriate treatment to improve the outcome of this disease, accurate analysis of prior cancer disease is essential.

Objectives: The relationship between the occurrence of breast and ovarian cancer in patients, their treatment, time span between the occurrence of diseases and stages.

Subjects & Methods: The medical records of 68 patients with a history of breast and ovarian cancer, which had been operated on primary cancer between 1994 and 2014 in Grodno Regional Clinical Hospital, were reviewed retrospectively.

Results: 68 patients were divided in 3 groups according to first and second diagnose respectively: (1) primary breast cancer and second primary ovarian cancer patients from 35 to 77 years old 47 patients (69%); (2) Primary ovarian cancer and second primary breast cancer from 38 to 69 years old 16 patients (24%); (3) Primary breast cancer and breast cancer + second primary ovarian cancer women from 39 to 47 years old five patients (7%). The mean age for the first diagnose in every group was same that is 50 years. So the median age of primary breast and primary ovarian cancer is the same 50 years. The mean age for the second diagnose was different: For second breast cancer 53 years and for second ovarian cancer was 55 years. We have analyzed the protocols of treatment for 1st diagnosed primary breast cancer. Surgery treatment for primary breast cancer had 48 out of 52 patients. Patients undergo mastectomy with 37 on chemotherapy with 25 on radiotherapy combination. In 3 cases only radiotherapy was administrated. 3 patients disagree from treatment. According to International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stages: Stage-I: 13 patients, Stage-II: 7 patients and Stage-III: 32 patients. Treatment of second ovarian cancer: 42 of 47 patients undergo surgery with 47 having chemotherapy. According to International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stages: Stage-I: 9 patients, Stage-II: 2 patients, stage-III: 32 patients and stage-IV: 4 patients.

Conclusion: Patients with lower stage of primary breast cancer further developed the second primary ovarian cancer and they are 69% of all patients with primary metachronous breast and ovarian cancer. Furthermore, the average interval between first and second cancers is substantial and suggests opportunities for interventions (prevention and screening) that might reduce the burden of sequence two and higher cancers.

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