PIII-2: Factors Associated with Female Breast Cancer Recurrence: A Critical Review of the Literature

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Abstract:
Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common cancer in American women, accounting for approximately one third of all female cancers. Female patients from differing ethnic and socioeconomic groups who receive treatment for primary breast cancer do not always have equivalent choices and outcomes. Studies on health disparities as they relate to mortality and survival in breast cancer patients receiving primary breast cancer treatment have been inconsistent. The purpose of this literature review is 1) to synthesize the current scientific evidence of risk factors, specifically, obesity, socioeconomic status (SES), race or ethnicity among female breast cancer patients that receive primary breast cancer surgical treatment, and 2) to highlight the potential impact of these factors on breast cancer recurrence and overall survival.

Method(s): Systematic searches of prospective clinical trials, prospective observational studies, and retrospective observational studies published in peer-reviewed journals from January, 1990,
to the third week of June, 2009, were completed in five electronic databases. All studies included subjects that received primary breast surgical cancer treatment with or without adjuvant therapy in the United States, Canada, or western Europe. One or more risk factors were variables included in each study.

**Results:** A total of 20 publications met the inclusion criteria and were included in the final synthesis. Information in this review introduced risk factors such as obesity, SES, race or ethnicity, and female breast cancer patients undergoing surgery with endpoints such as prognostic measures of breast recurrence and survival. Most studies reviewed showed a relationship of the presence of comorbid conditions associated with obesity and lower SES with a decreased survival among women regardless of race or ethnicity.

**Discussion & Conclusions:** This review describes and evaluates the risk of breast cancer recurrence and overall survival rates among women of ethnic/racial groups and socioeconomic status. Additional information provided in this review suggests that the prevalence of serious, chronic comorbid conditions can also modify long term outcomes of cancer survival, given the right host.

**Abstract History:**
This abstract has not been presented or accepted for presentation in whole or in part at the SNRS or other scientific meeting.

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No, I (or a member of my immediate family) have not received something of value* from or own stock (or stock options) in a commercial company or institution related directly or indirectly to the subject of my presentation.

**FDA Disclosure:**
I will not be describing any pharmaceutical and/or medical device.

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