

Hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer: Different prognosis of the bone damages among molecular subtypes

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Purpose: Identification of bone damage probability, in molecular subtypes among post-treated patients (hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer), considering statistical frequency of stages.

Methods and Materials: 160 women (I, II, III stages; hormone-receptor-positive), who underwent skeletal scintigraphy before and after treatment, were retrospectively studied. The study was performed with radiotracer Tc99m MDP, intravenous injection.

Results: According to the stages, molecular subtypes and bone damages it was revealed that: In the I stage - 32 (20,0%) patients: luminal A - 30 (93.7%) patients, among them with pathology 12 (40%) cases; luminal B - 2 (6.2%) patients with pathology 0 (0%) cases ($p=0.282$).

II stage - 83 (51.9%) patients: luminal A = 71 (85.5%) patients, among them with pathology - 43 (60.5%) cases; luminal B -


12 (14.4%) patients; among them with pathology -3 (25%) cases ($p=0.022$)

III stage =45 (28.1%) patients: Luminal A 38 (84.4%) patients, among them with pathology - 30 (78.9%) cases; luminal B - 7 (15.5%) patients; among them with pathology - 1 (14.2%) case ($p=0.001$)

Conclusion: In breast cancer patients molecular subtype luminal A has a high probability of spreading metastasis in bone system, but there is more positive prognosis in dynamic observation, rather than in luminal B type, that is much more rare and aggressive molecular type in the process of bone system dynamic observation.

Taking into consideration molecular subtypes and stages of breast cancer is very important, as both of them are significant prognostic factors of disease process, which might be helpful in the most doubtful cases.

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