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Relationships among body mass index, systemic immune-inflammation index and luminal subtype in the resistance to endocrine therapy of breast cancer

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Breast cancer is the most common cancer for women worldwide. Endocrine therapy has become one of the most important treatment options for hormone-sensitive patients, which accounts for approximately 70-80% of breast tumors. Many studies have explored the effect of high BMI on breast cancer patients with endocrine therapy, but the treatment efficacy is not clear in China. The relationships among BMI, SII and luminal subtype in endocrine therapy of breast cancer have been rarely explored. We analyzed the data from 161 breast cancer patients, and demonstrated that the 5-year resistance rates of the patients in high BMI group and high SII group are significantly higher than that in the normal BMI group and low SII group, indicating that BMI and SII are closely related to endocrine therapy resistance of luminal type breast cancer. Further analysis shows that BMI and SII reveal the significantly positive correlation, suggesting that the increase of BMI may promote the increase of SII in a certain way, and both are involved in the resistance to endocrine therapy. BMI and SII can be the indicators for the prognosis of luminal type breast cancer, which can not only improve prognostic accuracy, but also reduce the physical pain and cost toxicity for patients.

Biography

Qing-Xia Li has completed her PhD from The Fourth Military Medical University. She is the Associate Director of the 4th Department of Oncology, Hebei General Hospital. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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