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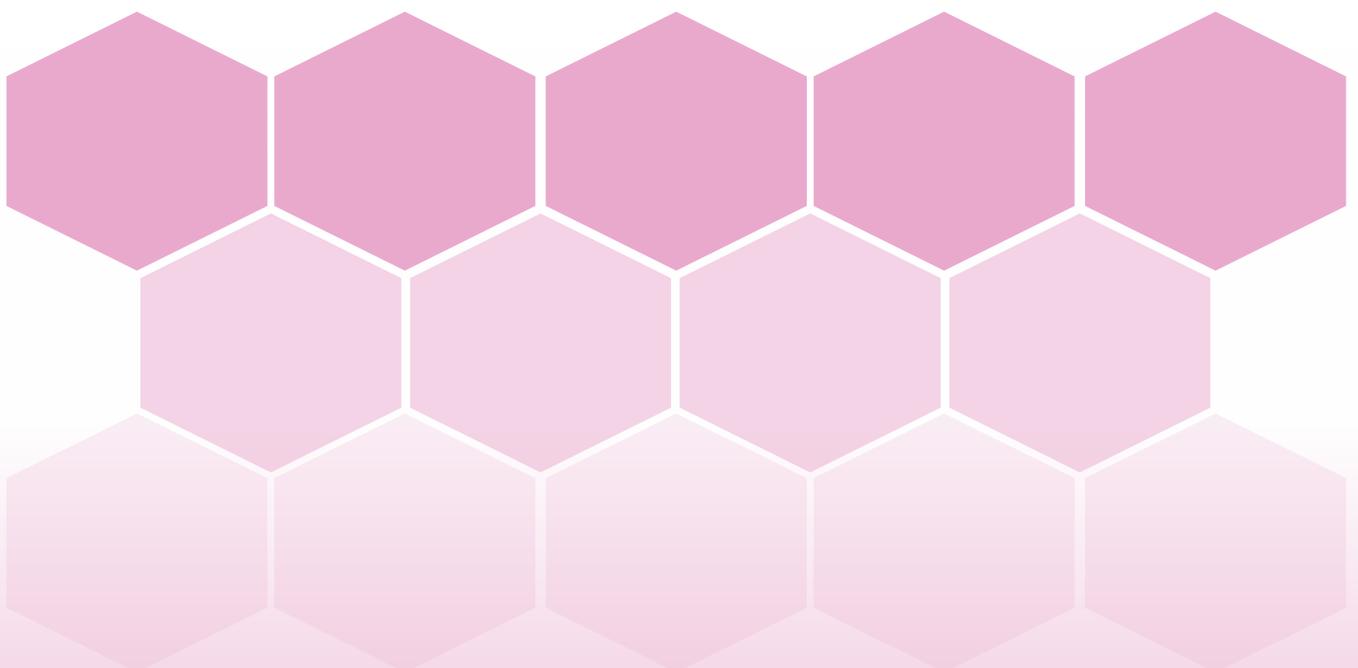
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939th Conference

4th World Congress on

Breast Cancer

May 08-10, 2017 Singapore

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)



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Stress of breast cancer chemotherapy among Minangnese patients and its influencing factors in public Hospital of Padang

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Statement of the Problem: Breast cancer is the highest rates and one of the main causes of death for women. Many therapies have used as the treatments for breast cancer, and one of them is chemotherapy. Breast cancer chemotherapy patients have high risk for stress not only because of the disease itself but also the side effects of chemotherapy. Researchers have reported about related factors with stress in breast cancer chemotherapy patients, but no one has studied about related factors with stress in Minangnese patients. Minangkabau is an ethnic place where women's position is very special and highly respected by others. The purpose of this study was to determine stress of breast cancer chemotherapy among Minangnese patients and its influencing factors in public Hospital of Padang.

Methodology: This study was descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach.

Findings: Samples of this study were 85 respondents with accidental sampling technique. This study was conducted in a public Hospital of Padang on May until August, 2016. The study instruments were crisis oriented personal scale (Copes) and depression anxiety and stress scale (DASS).

Conclusion & Significance: The bivariate data were analyzed by Pearson Product Moment test, T test, Anova and the multivariate data were analyzed by multiple linear regression test. The result showed that the characteristics of age, length of time since diagnosis of cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, looking for social and spiritual support had a significant relationship with the stress experienced for breast cancer chemotherapy patients. The most dominant factor influencing stress for breast cancer patient was looking for social support recommended for the patients to make a peer group to giving social support by using social media.

Biography

Vetty Priscilla got her master degree and nursing specialist in University of Indonesia and Master of public Health in Amsterdam. She is a lecturer and researcher in Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University Indonesia. Thus, she is also a clinical instructor in the teaching hospital and also takes a role in caring patient as a clinical care manager. Mostly, she has concern on the maternity problem and Women's Health.

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Staging distribution and choice of therapeutic management in patients with breast cancer in 2016 at the Breast Unit, University Hospital Tzaritza Joanna – ISUL, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

I Terziev, T Sedloev, M Koleva, T Pirdopska, S Usheva, Ts Spiridonova, J Spiridonov, V Tihchev, I Gabrovski, S Kovacheva and B Korukov
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Introduction: The incidence of breast cancer (BC) in Bulgaria is lower than the average in Europe (76.3 out of 100 000 females to average in Europe 94.2/100 000 females). The data from Bulgarian National Cancer Registry for the last 40 years shows continuous growth in the number of newly diagnosed cases – from 1632 patients in 1976 to 4000 in 2014. The staging distribution for 2013 is the following: stage I (A, B) – 29%, stage II (A, B) – 42 %, stage III (A, B, C) – 20 %, stage IV – 5 %, unclassified – 4 %1.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the choice of therapeutic management in patients with BC, diagnosed and treated at the Breast Unit, University Hospital "Tzaritza Joanna – ISUL", Medical University (MU) of Sofia in 2016 according to the stage of the disease.

Materials and method: All patients, diagnosed with BC were staged according to the TNM- classification (8th edition). The University of Southern California/Van Nuys Prognostic Index (USC/VNPI), the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) nomogram and Medical University Sofia (MUS) prognostic model for evaluating the probability of local recurrence were used in determining the treatment options for patients with non-invasive form of BC (DCIS)². The selection of patients with early breast cancer, suitable for breast-conserving surgery (BCS) with simultaneous intraoperative radiotherapy (IORT), was accomplished according to The Groupe Européen de Curiothérapie-European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (GEC-ESTRO) Breast Cancer Working Group (2009) criteria³. SPECT/CT was the preferred method for a preoperative mapping of sentinel lymph nodes, followed by intraoperative detection with Europad Gamma Probe camera. We used the INTRABEAM® system (Carl Zeiss Surgical GmbH, Oberkochen, Germany) to complete the process.

Results: In 2016 386 BC patients were treated at our Breast Unit. The mean age of the group of 136 newly diagnosed cases (132 females and 5 males) is 59,2 (29-91). Invasive ductal carcinoma was the most frequent finding (76%) and invasive lobular carcinoma occurs in 16 % of all cases. We had one male patient with malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the breast.

Conclusion: Important factors for successful results are the modern complex treatment, which requires individualized approach, and the consecutive modules in standard limits that we provide. The role and advantages of the specialized structures (Breast Units) are undeniable, since they ensure the highest level of diagnosis and treatment, i.e. for the past year at our Breast Unit newly-diagnosed patients were 33% without a single patient with unclear stage. Nationally these numbers are 29% and 4%, respectively.

Biography

Ivan Terziev was born in 1961. He graduated in Medicine in 1987 from the Medical University of Sofia and obtained a specialty in Pathology and Cytology in 1991. Dr Terziev has been working at Tzaritsa Yoanna ISUL University Hospital since 1988, and he is also an Assistant professor of Pathology at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria. Dr Terziev is a member of Bulgarian and European Society of Pathology and Bulgarian-Turkish group on Diseases of Thyroid and Breast. He has numerous publications in Bulgarian scientific journals, as well as more than 20 papers in reputed international ones. Dr Terziev is working in the area of histopathology of head of neck, thyroid gland, gastrointestinal, breast and surgical pathology.

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Is there any relationship between Minangnese family support with the quality of life of breast cancer patients in Public Hospital Solok?

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Minangnese, community in west sumatera, is the largest matrilineal society in the world, with property, family name and land passing down from mother to daughter. Being diagnosed by Breast cancer (BC) has impact on family integrity, which is a very stressful event for patients and their families. Moreover, The role of the family as significant person and very important in supporting the patient. The research design used was cross sectional with sampling purposive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted from 7 to 16 of December 2015, with 40 people sampled in population of BC patients in public hospital Solok. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between family support with the quality of life of breast cancer patients in public hospital Solok. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This research using corelatic anlysis that discusses the degree of relationship between two variables vary consistently; independent variables (family support) and dependent variable (QoL) in patients with BC in cross-sectional approach. Data were collected through interview using a questionnaire which is processed and analyzed by chi-square test. Findings :The result showed more than half of respondents had negative quality of life in highly support in family. There is a relationship between family support and quality of life. Being diagnosis has been shown to evoke a state of shock, fear and disbelief, thus creating not only a psychological crisis but an existential one as well. Most Minangnese women experience at least some psychosocial distress during the course of their breast cancer diagnosis, but they try to struggle by their own power, keep doing their daily task, until the stadium of BC or its complication make them suffering, and these maketheirqualityoflife negative. The level of distress varies from woman to woman and can vary for the individual patient over the course of diagnosis. Recommendations are made for health service to promote early detection of BC and give health education to patient and family of BC

Biography

Ns Rika Fatmadona, MKep, Sp.Kep MB, has her expertise in oncology nursing and passion in improving nursing education and health. She has get master and nursing specialist in Oncology at University of Indonesia. Now she works as a lecturer in Nursing Faculty at Andalas University Padang. Her concerned on nursing education, and doing research on cancer patient. Not only that, she is also as a clinical instructor in educational hospital, RSP Andalas Padang and also takes a role in caring patient as a clinical care manager. As a researcher, she is concerned on caring of cancer patient and its impact on family. trying to arrange develop research on her way to get PhD. Her vision in updating knowledge and skill is one way to develop herself. Being good and useful to everyone, is her motto.

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Effects of peer group education on breast cancer screening beliefs and participation in Iranian women with a family history of breast cancer

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Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among Iranian women. Breast cancer screening methods have led to earlier diagnosis and improvement in the survival of breast cancer patients. However, Iranian women with a family history of breast cancer are less likely to participate in breast cancer screening programs. In this study we have evaluated the effectiveness of peer group based intervention in promoting breast cancer screening participation in women with a family history of breast cancer.

Method: Women with a family history of breast cancer who were 20 years or older and in pre contemplation, contemplation, or relapse stage of breast cancer screening according to Trans Theoretical Model (TTM) were included. A computerized randomization was performed to allocate participants to the intervention or the control group. In order to prepare peer group leaders, an educational program was held for volunteer women by a health expert. Afterwards, three sessions were held in three weeks for the intervention group. A questionnaire was filled out for participants in both groups at baseline one and three months after the intervention.

Results: Overall 98 women completed the study. ANOVA showed that one and three months after the intervention, women in the intervention group had a significantly higher level of knowledge, perceived sensitivity, perceived severity, health motivation, CBE and mammography benefits and lower barriers toward CBE and mammography.

Discussion: A structured intervention based on peer group can successfully improve participants' knowledge, beliefs and participation in breast cancer screening programs in high risk women for breast cancer.

Biography

Ziba Farajzadegan has completed her MD from Tabriz University and specialty studies from Isfahan University School of Medicine. She is working as a preventive Medicine Specialist in Isfahan Medical Sciences for 15 years. Her research interest is women health, focusing on supportive care of women with breast cancer.

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How personalized medicine and personalized monitoring using non-invasive method could improve treatment for breast cancer

Fu Zhuo-Han Marc and Jean-François Laes
OncoDNA, Belgium

Statement of the Problem: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer amongst women in Europe, with one out of eight developing this disease during her lifetime. In the last few decades, surgical excision followed by adjuvant radiotherapy, sentinel lymph node dissection, and adjuvant systemic therapy in the form of chemotherapy, hormonal therapy and Trastuzumab have improved the quality of life and long-term survival of women diagnosed with early disease. However, BC remains the leading cause of female cancer-related death worldwide. Thanks to the NGS and other tests (like IHCs, methylation), it is now possible to perform a profiling of the tumor to identify either treatments that might be associated with some clinical benefit or resistance to approved treatment.

Methodology: Biopsies of women affected by different breast cancer type have been analysed by sequencing and some specific tests (methylation, IHCs).

Findings: Overall, the NGS provided the oncologist with no use in 50% to 90% of the cases whereas the IHCs/specific tests increase this number by a factor 2 with the caviar of the combination of both. These results were prospectively compared to the decision of the oncologists in an automated way. 23.2% of the patients passed away before the oncologist's decision. Among the 76.8% remaining, 59.7% followed our recommendations, 27.5% didn't and 3.1% went against. Only in 6.6% of the cases, the decision was taken according to the NGS only, and 95.4% remaining concerned chemotherapies only. And in 100% of the cases, the treatment chosen was either a drug approved for the cancer type analysed or approved for another cancer type. None of the drugs in development in clinical trial was chosen and only 1% went into a clinical trial.

Conclusion & Significance: This study demonstrated how simple strategies based on the NGS only have a limited impact on the oncologist's final decision confronted to the reality where only chemotherapies are available in their countries and clinical trials are either not recruiting or really difficult to get into.

Biography

Fu Zhuo-Han Marc : After a Master in biomedical engineering at UCL. He is currently Business Developer at OncoDNA. It is an exciting challenge to combine scientific and sales knowledge to further develop OncoDNA's activities in South East Asian Regions.

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The Buddhist coping experience of breast cancer survivors: A phenomenological approach

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Aim: To be or not to be a breast cancer survivor? This study aimed to explore the spiritual impact of the Buddhist beliefs as a lived experience on breast cancer survivorship in Hong Kong culture.

Method: A phenomenological research design guided in data collection. A purposive sample of ten breast cancer survivors coming from the Soka Gakkai International, Fo Guang Shan was interviewed two times. Twenty semi-structured, in-depth and face to face interviews are conducted in the community. All of them recites the Buddhist Sutra and perform different meditation practices every day. Their unique lifeworld stories reflected on the Hong Kong healthcare context. Two layers data reduction included the thematic analysis and the van Manen's method. The researcher conceptualized themes under the lived space, lived body, lived time, and lived human relations. The hermeneutics approach elaborated the participant's life including being, being-with-others, and being-in-the-world.

Result: These women expressed that the Buddhist mindfulness and chanting meditation have led them to be open and to accept all experiences in their way. The survivors perceived breast cancer as an opportunity to discover their own Buddhahood no matter what difficulties they encountered. Two significant stresses came from the suffering during the treatment and fulfilling the role as a mother. Four Buddhist coping themes were (a) transforming their negative karma, (b) opening up own Buddhahood, (c) fulfilling the Bodhisattvas identity, and (d) hope and future. All of them had performed two patterns including "to actualize their essence of life" and "to study and practice their Buddhist faith." Body and mind changed from passive, "being help by others" to active, "to empower and encourage other people."

Conclusion: Searching the meaning of life is important to help them cope with the adversity in living with cancer. The author suggests the cancer survivors define the ultimate goal in life and explore the significance of faith which empowers them to achieve happiness in their unique way.

Biography

Lai Oi Ling has done her professional Doctorate in the year 2012 from the University of the West of England. She is the Registered Nurse in Hospital Authority and a member of the Hong Kong Soka Gakkai International. She is actively participating in the Hong Kong Cancer Fund as a Volunteer Lecturer in patient education.

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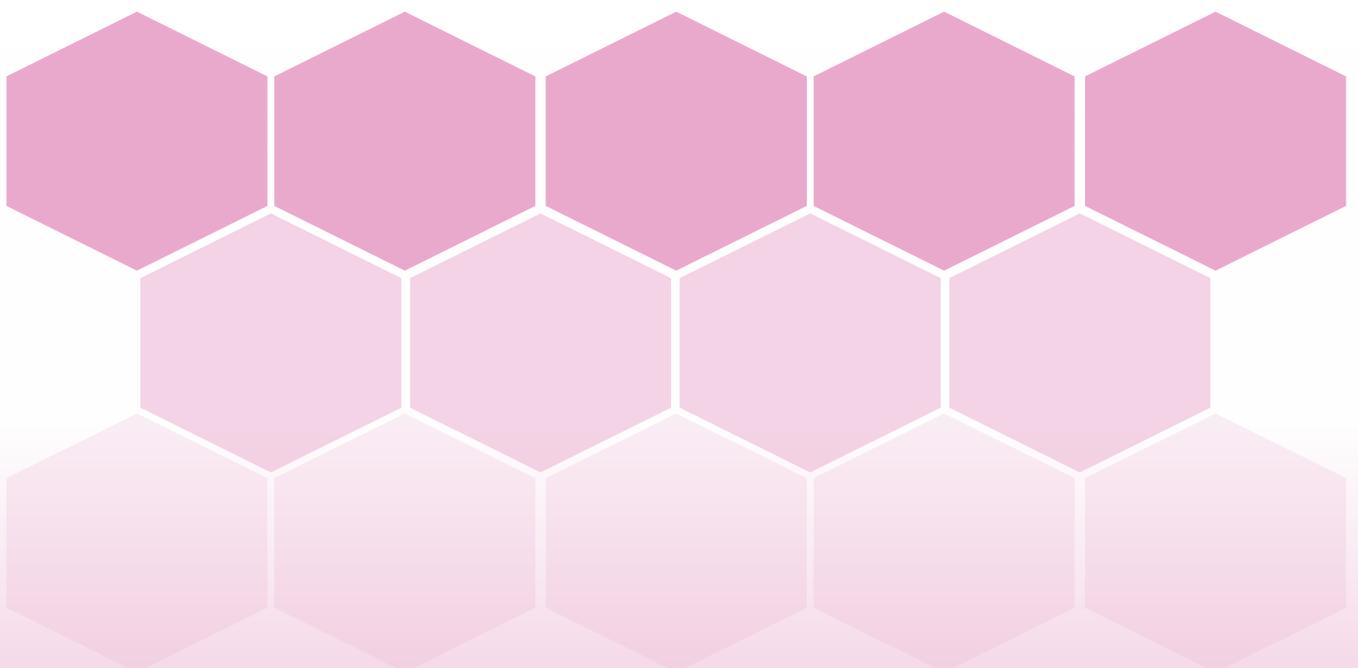
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Hemodynamic shear stress stimulates migration and extravasation of tumor cells by elevating cellular oxidative stress

Shijun Ma¹, Kathy Qian Luo²¹Nanyang Technological University, Singapore²University of Macau, China

Circulation of cancer cells in blood flow is an important phase for distant cancer metastasis, during which cancer cells are exposed to hemodynamic shear stress. Recent studies identified shear stress as the primary factor that damages circulating tumor cells in blood flow. However, it remains unclear whether shear stress can modulate properties and functions of tumor cells in a manner that might help tumor cells to exit circulation. In our study, we demonstrate that fluidic shear stress could positively regulate migration and extravasation of surviving tumor cells in circulation, and facilitate metastasis. We established a microfluidic circulatory system to apply physiological fluidic shear stress on breast cancer cells and mimic the physical environment in blood flow. An arterial level of shear stress generated in the circulatory system significantly increased tumor cell migration in both transwell and wound healing assays. We also observed that shear stress enhanced extravasation of breast tumor cells in a transendothelial assay. The mechanistic study identified the elevation of cellular ROS as an early molecular event induced by shear stress. The excessive cellular ROS subsequently activates ERK1/2 pathway, which leads to tumor cell migration and extravasation. Finally, by using a zebrafish model, we demonstrated that application of antioxidants could suppress shear stress-enhanced tumor cell extravasation in vivo. This new understanding of how fluidic shear stress promotes metastatic potential of tumor cells has important implications in cancer treatment and can help us identify latent therapeutic targets for inhibiting tumor progression.

Biography

Ma Shijun received his BS from Wuhan University in China. He is currently a PhD candidate in School of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, Nanyang Technological University. His current research work focuses on the how hemodynamic shear stress influences tumor cell migration and adhesion.

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Xenobiotic zinc as a biomarker for breast cancer: A meta-analysis study

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Different studies indicate some discrepancies regarding zinc (Zn) levels in various samples of breast cancer patients. Several researchers have shown blood and hair levels of Zn decrease in patients dealing with breast cancer while others have found the opposite. The present study analyzes the Zn level of breast tissue, plasma or serum and hair samples and its relationship with breast cancer using meta-analysis method. In the present meta-analysis of 31 articles, which are published in the years 1984 to 2015 selected by search in PubMed, Scopus and Google Scholar databases and information analyzed I² statistics were calculated to examine heterogeneity. The analysis was performed on 31 studies of including 1699 cases and 2009 controls participants. In the present study we observed significant statistical difference overall base on random effects model (SMD (95% CI): -0.78[-1.40, -0.16]; P=0.014). Data from 19 studies were the significant statistical difference between serum and plasma Zn concentration (SMD (95%CI): -1.61(-2.43, -0.79)). There was significant statistical difference between breast tissue and hair with Zn statuses (SMD (95%CI): 2.32(1.42, 3.21)) and (SMD (95%CI): -1.80 (-3.41, -0.20) respectively. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between Zn concentration and breast cancer risk.

Conclusions: This meta-analysis study provides evidence that the difference between Zn level in serum, hair and breast tissue among individuals with and without breast cancer is significant.

Biography

Kourosh Sayehmiri has expertise in design and analysis of systematic review and meta-analysis studies in breast cancer. He also performs several research in field of risk factors of breast cancer, survival analysis of breast cancer patients using cox proportional hazard models and accelerated failure time models

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Thymoquinone inhibits bone metastasis of triple negative breast cancer cells through the suppression of CXCR4 signaling axis

Muthu K Shanmugam, Annie Hsu, Gautam Sethi and Benny K H Tan
National University of Singapore, Singapore

Several lines of evidence(s) indicate that CXCR4 overexpression has been correlated with distant site metastasis and poor overall survival rate in patient with breast cancer. The tumor metastasis promoting molecule CXCR4 is considered as a potential therapeutic target for inhibiting breast cancer metastasis. Thus, novel agents that can down-regulate CXCR4 expression have potential against breast cancer metastasis. In the present report we investigated the effect of thymoquinone (TQ), derived from the seeds of medicinal plant *Nigella sativa*, on the expression and regulation of CXCR4 in breast cancer cells. In addition, we evaluated the effect of TQ in a metastasis mouse model established by intracardiac injection of luciferase-tagged MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells that metastasize to the bones. We observed that TQ could inhibit the expression of CXCR4 in MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cells in a dose and time dependent manner. TQ (2 mg/kg or 4 mg/kg) treatment for four weeks significantly inhibited tumor growth and significantly reduced metastases to multiple vital organs, including lungs, brain and bone. Immuno-histochemical analysis of the lung and brain tissue showed significant reduction in the expression of CXCR4, Ki67, MMP9, VEGFR2 and COX2 compared to tissues from control mice. TQ treatment also reduced the overall bone tumor burden. Overall, our results show that TQ exerts its antitumor and anti-metastatic effects by downregulation of CXCR4 expression both *in vitro* and *in vivo* thus may have possible potential for the treatment of breast cancer.

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by NUHS Basic Seed Research grant to Prof. Benny Tan.

Biography

Muthu K Shanmugam is a senior research fellow in the Department of Pharmacology, National University of Singapore, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine. He got his Ph.D in cancer pharmacology and he is currently working as a senior research fellow. He has twelve years of experience in experimental laboratory research and have published in journal papers and presented at international conferences. Muthu K Shanmugam has vast experience in cancer biology, inflammatory diseases, orthotopic, xenograft and transgenic mice models, in molecular biology, cell and tissue culture experiments. In addition, he is trained in high-throughput technology such as cDNA microarray technology, antigen and antibody array technology, two dimensional gel electrophoresis, mass spectrometry, pharmacokinetics and in the development of array based clinical diagnostic tools.

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Amplification and over-expression of *MAP3K3* gene in human breast cancer promotes formation and survival of breast cancer cells

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University of Texas at Austin, USA

Gene amplification in the 17q chromosomal region is observed frequently in breast cancers. An integrative bioinformatics analysis nominated *MAP3K3* gene, located in 17q23, as a potential therapeutic target in breast cancer. This gene encodes the mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 3 (MEKK3), but has not yet been associated with cancer-causal genetic aberrations. We found that *MAP3K3* was amplified in approximately 8-20% of breast carcinomas, and that its over-expression was an independent prognostic marker for poor outcome with respect to relapse-free and overall survival, especially among the estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer patients. shRNA-mediated knockdown of *MAP3K3* expression significantly inhibited cell proliferation and colony formation of *MAP3K3*-amplified breast cancer cell lines MCF7 and MDA-MB361, and promoted breast cancer cell apoptosis induced by TNF α , TRAIL, or a doxorubicin. In addition, ectopic expression of *MAP3K3*, in collaboration with Ras, induced colony formation in both primary mouse embryonic fibroblasts and immortalized mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10A). Together, these results suggest that *MAP3K3* is a potential biomarker indicating poor prognosis, contributes to resistance to therapy, and is an oncogene in breast carcinogenesis. Therefore, therapeutic targeting of *MAP3K3* may be attractive in breast cancer patients with *MAP3K3*-amplified breast cancer.

Biography

Amy Hong Zhang is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Pathology and Translational Molecular Pathology in University of Texas-MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, TX, specializing on breast cancer pathology. She is an American Board certified practicing Pathologist since 2003. She has expertise in diagnosing breast cancers and the interpretation of the biomarkers relevant to breast cancers for patient care. She is also actively supervising research scientists and trainees on translational and laboratory research, focusing on the characterization of tumor markers significant for breast tumorigenesis and the development of small molecule inhibitors and potential novel molecular targets for breast cancer treatments in a different way of focusing.

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