

## THE RISK OF PROGRESSION THE BREAST CANCER LUM A vs. LUM B

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**Introduction** Malignant breast tumors in women younger than 45 years tend to have features that are characteristic of more aggressive or advanced tumors compared with tumors in older women. These tumor variables have been associated with poorer overall survival.

**Purpose** Comparative analysis of the progression risk of breast cancer subtype LUM A vs. LUM B in young patients after complex treatment.

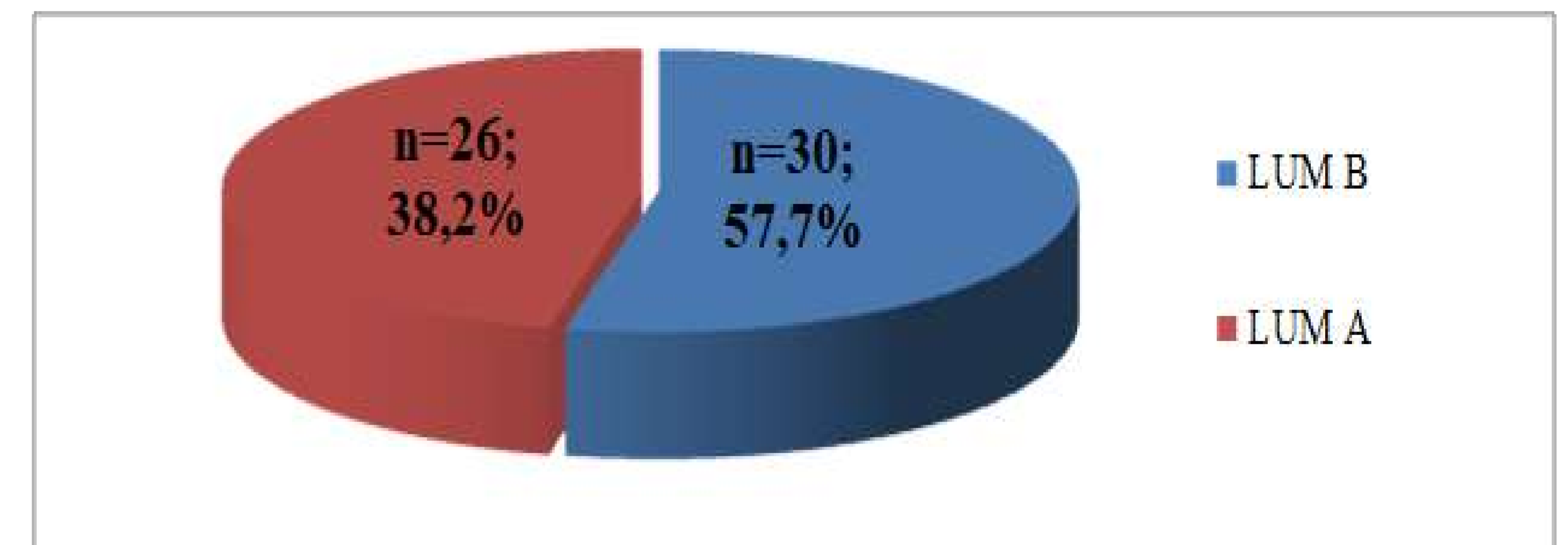
**Material and methods** In the study were enrolled 120 patients with breast cancer who were treated in the Mamology Laboratory, Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy Departments of the Oncological Institute in the Republic of Moldova. Enrolled participants were divided into two lots according to the luminal subtype. Thus, 68 (56.6%) of patients were LUM A and 52 (43.3%) - LUM B.

**Results** LUM A tumors showed much more favorable results on the evolution, complex treatment outcomes and disease prognosis compared with LUM B. The progression of the disease found in LUMA – 38,2% vs. 57,7% - for LUM B (p<0.05).

**Conclusions** Luminal subtypes determine significantly the evolution and prognosis of breast cancer. LUM B tumors showed much more progresion cases compared with LUM A subtype.

**Keywords** breast cancer, luminal subtype, progression.

**Figure 1 The progression of the breast cancer subtype LUM A vs. LUM B**



The most frequent localization of metastases was pulmonary (No=19;34,0%), bone (No=16;28,5%), ovarian (No=11;19,6%) and liver (No=10;17,8%).

**Table 1 Localization the metastases in breast cancer**

Metastases site	No (%)
Lungs	19 (34,0%)
Bone	16 (28,5%)
Ovarian	11 (19,6%)
Liver	10 (17,8%)
Total	56 (46,6%)