

---

**BREAST CANCER IN INDIAN FEMALES:- A META-ANALYSIS STUDY****Murzalieva Aizhan Maratbekovna\*<sup>1</sup>, Kumar Shreemathy\*<sup>2</sup>, Momunova A.A.\*<sup>3</sup>,  
Kalmatov Roman K.\*<sup>4</sup>, Abhay Raj Chauhan\*<sup>5</sup>**

\*<sup>1,3</sup>Teacher, Department Of Pathology, Basic And Clinical Pharmacology, International Medical Faculty, Osh State University, Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

\*<sup>2</sup>Medical Student, International Medical Faculty, Osh State University, Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

\*<sup>4</sup>Dean, International Medical Faculty, Osh State University, Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

\*<sup>5</sup>Medical Student, International Medical Faculty, Osh State University, Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

DOI : <https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS45555>

---

**ABSTRACT**

To investigate on breast cancer, which is the most common cancer among women worldwide. And also to provide accurate and up-to-date information on breast cancer to help raise awareness, promote early detection and improve outcomes of patients.

**Keywords:** Breast Cancer, Women.

---

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Breast cancer is the most frequent malignancy in women worldwide and is curable in 70-80% of patients with early stage, non-metastatic disease. In the United States, breast cancer constitutes about 25% of all cancers in females and causes approximately 20% of all cancer deaths among females. Advanced breast cancer with distant organ metastases is considered incurable with currently available therapies. On the molecular level breast cancer is a heterogenous disease. Treatment strategies differ according to molecular subtype. Management of breast cancer is multidisciplinary-it includes locoregional and systemic therapy approaches. Future therapeutic concepts in breast cancer aim at individualization of therapy as well as treatment based on tumour-biology and early therapy response. However, there has been some decline in mortality from the breast cancer in recent years in developed countries due to early diagnosis and modern therapy.

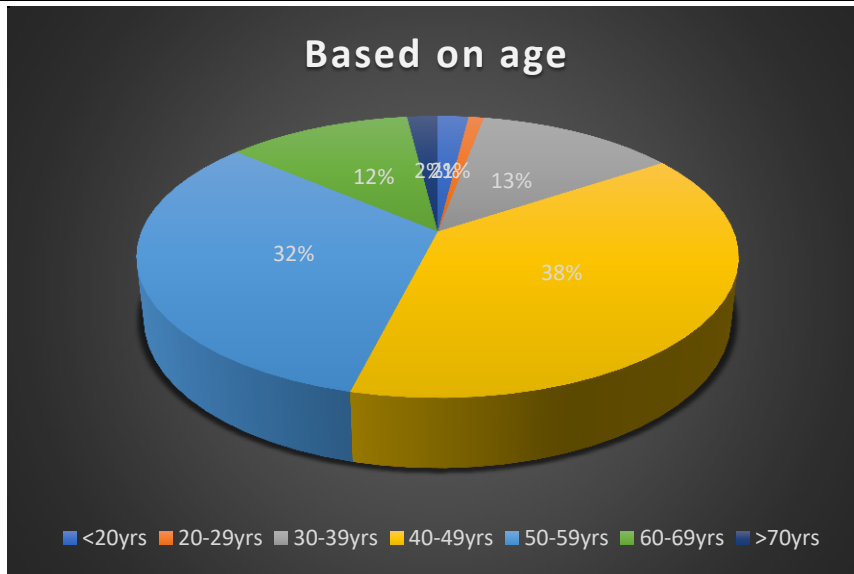
It is a disease characterized by the growth of malignant cells in the mammary glands. Worldwide, breast cancer is the most invasive cancer in women. Breast cancer comprises 22.9% of invasive cancers in women and 16% of all female cancers.

Breast cancer can be developed due to genetic factors such as family history, genetic mutations and oestrogen excess and also due to other factors such as consumption of large amount of animal fats, cigarette smoking, alcohol intake and breast augmentation surgery.

**II. RESEARCH METHOD**

In the survey We conducted, women of different age groups from different parts of the city participated and helped me complete the survey properly.

Based on the survey conducted among different age groups in a population, people in the age group of 40-49yrs are more prone to the development of breast cancer due to various etiologic factors.



**Based on the etiological factors**

1. About 68.8% of the women have been affected in the age group of 12-14 years

Variable	Frequency	%
<b>Age at menarche(years)</b>		
<12	48	12.5
12-14	265	68.8
>15	72	18.7

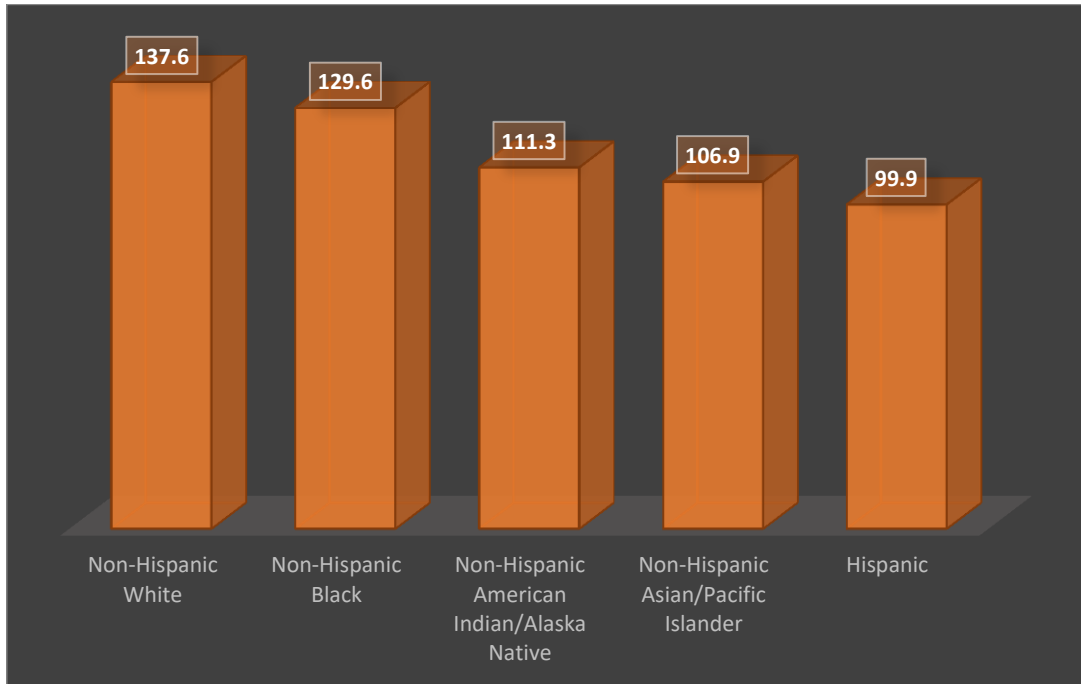
2. Family history is not a major cause in breast cancer as the frequency of affected women is only 14.3% than the rest

Variable	Frequency	%
<b>Positive family history of breast cancer</b>		
Yes	55	14.3
No	330	85.7

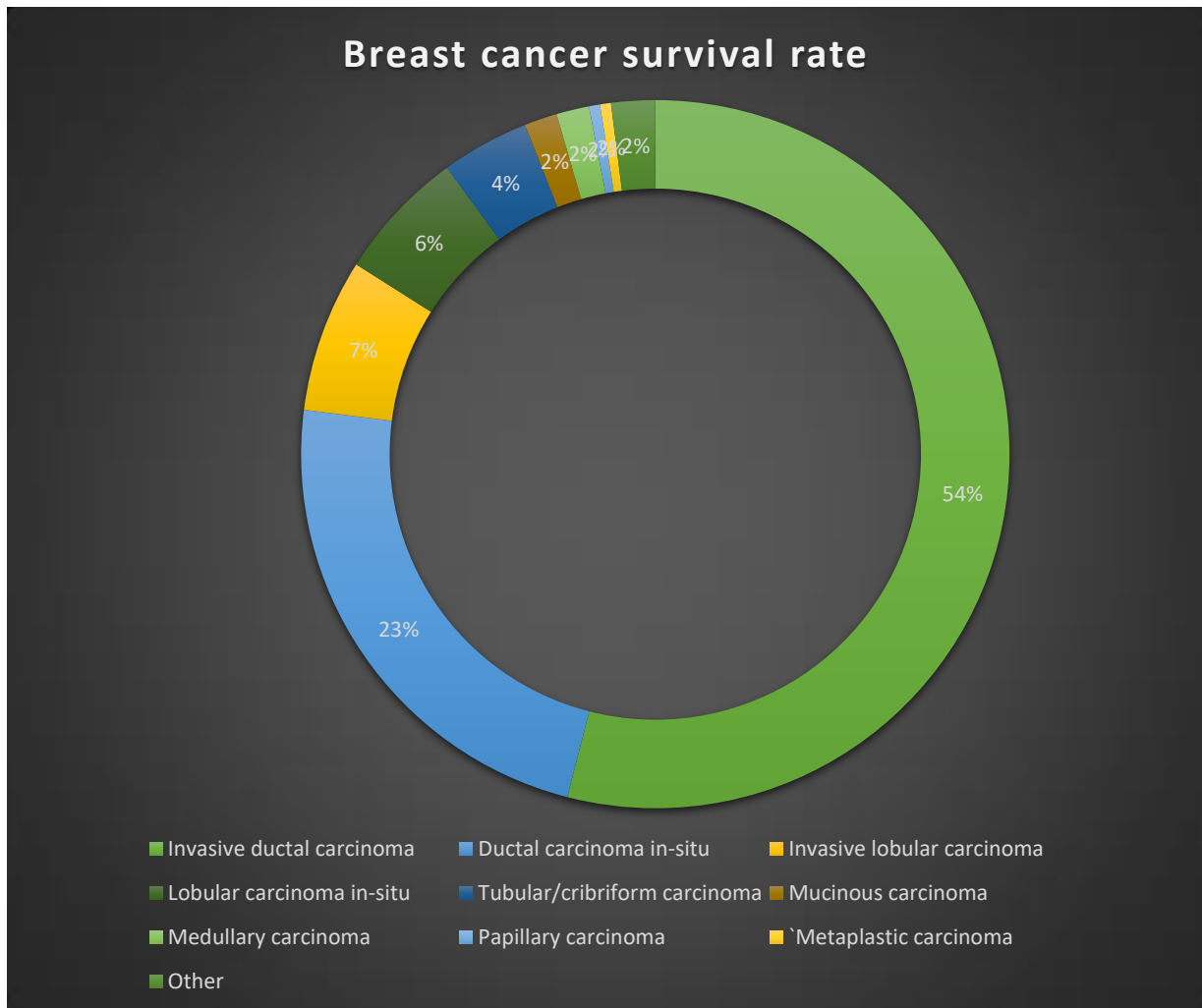
3. Second generation of women have more probability of developing breast cancer than the rest in the family

Variable	Frequency	%
<b>Relative with breast cancer</b>		
Sister	2	3.6
Mother	12	21.8
Grandmother	29	52.7
Auntie	12	21.8

According to the survey conducted among the U.S women regarding the breast cancer caused by race and ethnicity.



Survival rate based on the type of breast cancer in the last 5 years.



**Tumours of breast can be split into benign and malignant.**

BENIGN	MALIGNANT
Fibroadenoma Phyllodes tumour Hamartoma	Ductal carcinoma Lobular neoplasia Intraductal papillary carcinoma Invasive lobular carcinoma Tubular carcinoma Medullary carcinoma Mucinous carcinoma Cribriform carcinoma Metastatic tumours Metaplastic carcinoma Inflammatory carcinoma

Risks of developing breast cancer can be reduced by making better behavioural choices that includes:

1. Maintaining a healthy weight
2. Staying physically active
3. Avoid use of alcohol
4. Breastfeeding
5. Quitting tobacco use and avoid exposure to tobacco smoke
6. Avoiding prolonged use of hormones
7. Avoiding excess exposure to radiation

**Breast Cancer Initiative**

Breast Cancer Initiatives has been established with the aim of reducing global cancer mortality by 2.5% per year, thus avoiding 2.5 million early deaths due to breast cancer between 2020 and 2040 in women under the age of 70 years. The three pillars of action for achieving this mortality reduction are:

1. Health promotion for early detection: public health education to improve awareness of signs and symptoms and of importance of early detection and treatment
2. Timely diagnosis: public and health worker education on signs and symptoms of early breast cancer so women are referred to diagnostic services when appropriate
3. Comprehensive breast cancer management: because cancer management requires some level of specialized care, establishing centralized services, treatment for breast cancer can be optimized.

**III. CONCLUSION**

Breast cancer is a complex disease that requires ongoing research, education and support to improve outcomes for those affected. By staying informed and taking steps to reduce our risk, we can all play a role in the fight against breast cancer.

**IV. REFERENCES**

- [1] Harsh Mohan Textbook of Pathology; (Pg757-759)-Introduction to breast cancer, risk factors, Breast cancer division
- [2] Avoiding risk and awareness creation about breast cancer, Breast Cancer Initiative (<https://www.emro.who.int/fr/noncommunicable-diseases/campaigns/breast-cancer-awareness-month-2022.html>)
- [3] Breast cancer survival rate survey report (<https://breast-cancer-research.biomedcentral.com/articles>)
- [4] Frequency of occurrence of breast cancer depicted as a survey using a pie chart (<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/about/how-common-is-breast-cancer.html>)
- [5] Epidemiology of breast cancer ([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology\\_of\\_breast\\_cancer](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_breast_cancer))
- [6] Age dependent breast cancer survey (<https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1697353-overview>)

- 
- [7] Survey regarding breast cancer based on the etiological factors  
([https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335984408\\_Breast\\_cancer](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335984408_Breast_cancer))
- [8] Abstract on breast cancer  
(<https://www.esmo.org/meeting-calendar/esmo-breast-cancer-2023/abstracts>)
- [9] Abstract on breast cancer (<https://www.omicsonline.org/abstracts-list.php?journal=bccr>)
- [10] Survey depending on the race and ethnicity of U.S women  
(<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0253373>)
- [11] Survey results on the basis of types of breast cancer  
([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasive\\_carcinoma\\_of\\_no\\_special\\_type](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasive_carcinoma_of_no_special_type))
- [12] Charlotte Le Cornet, Audrey Y. Jung, Theron S. Johnson, Sabine Behrens, Nadia Obi, Heiko Becher, Jenny Chang-Claude and Renée T. Fortner: Postdiagnosis circulating survival and recurrence after a breast cancer diagnosis.
- [13] Slamon, Dennis J, Al-Hajj, Muhammad, Van't Veer, Laura J: prospective identification tumorigenic breast cancer cells, human breast cancer: correlation of relapse.