SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The present study entitled, "Diseases of Breast" (A retrospective study from 1982-1996 in Bundelkhand Region of U.P.), was taken-up in the Department of Pathology, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi. Diseases of breast were analysed over a period of 15 years from 1982-1996. The material for this study consisted of old Paraffin blocks and histopathological slides, taken out from the record section of Pathology department.

This study includes a total of 540 cases of diseases of breast with an approximate incidence 2.15%.

Following inferences are drawn from present study -

1. Most of the cases 337 (62.40%) in our study were from rural areas and rest of the patients 203 (37.60%) were from urban areas.

2. Breast diseases were commonly encountered in females with female to male ratio of 11.27 : 1.

3. Diseases of breast were mostly (31.48%) presented in 21-30 years age range and only 2 cases (0.55%) were observed in older age group i.e. 71-80 years.

4. Clinically, majority of the diseases of breast presented in the form of Breast lump (90.37%), Pain was seen in 51.76% cases, whereas some cases presented with discharge
from nipple with retraction and itching and in few cases pain was seen in arm & chest. Skin ulceration was also seen. Only one case presented with Paeu 'd' orange.

As regards incidence of different diseases of breast encountered in our series, 263 (48.70%) were Benign conditions and 175 (32.40%) Malignant lesions, whereas physiological and inflammatory conditions were constituted 8.15% and 10.75% respectively.

Among physiological conditions, 28 cases (5.15%) were of Gynaecomastia of male breast with 8 cases (1.48%) of physiological hyperplasia, whereas Pubertal and Lactational hyperplasia presented with in 3 cases (0.55%) each. The Papillomatous and functional hyperplasia was seen in one case (0.18%) each respectively.

Among inflammatory conditions, most commonly encountered condition was granulomatous mastitis (3.8%). Second most common (2.03%) was Plasma cell mastitis. Some cases of chronic cystic mastitis along with chronic mastitis were observed. Few cases of acute mastitis and only one case each belong to non-granulomatous mastitis and galactocele.

The Breast tumours and tumour-like lesions were classified according to W.H.O. Classification (1982) (Azzoparedi et al, 1982).

The "Mixed connective tissue and epithelial tumours" was the most common Benign condition constituted 32.03%
followed by "mammary dysplasia and fibrocystic disease" (15.20%). "Benign epithelial tumours" and "Duct ectasia", a tumour-like lesion comprised of two cases (0.37%) each, respectively.

The "mixed connective tissue tumours and epithelial tumours" was the biggest group among Benign condition. Fibroadenoma (31.66%) was commonest Benign tumour in this group whereas Phyllodes tumour represents 2 cases (0.37%) only.

"Mammary dysplasia and fibrocystic disease" were second commonest Benign condition in which fibroadenosis along with sclerosing fibroadenosis was the commonest group, while some cases of fibrocystic diseases (3.90%) were observed. Among "Benign epithelial tumours", the intra-ductal papilloma represents all the cases (0.37%). No case of pure adenoma and adenoma of nipple was encountered.

As regards Carcinoma of the breast, most (31.11%) of the patients presented with lump in breast, pain (25.30%) in breast was second commonest symptoms. Some case of malignant tumours presented with nipple discharge and retraction along with skin ulceration & fungation. Few cases presents with Pain in chest & arm, Itching of nipple and only one case with (0.18%) Paeu 'd' orange.

Among the "Carcinoma breast" in our series, "Malignant epithelial tumours" 171 (31.66%) were commonest group encountered. "Unclassified tumours" stood second (0.55%), while "miscellaneous tumours" (0.18%) was the third group, which shows (0.18%) soft tissue tumour i.e. fibrosarcoma.
Among "Malignant epithelial tumours" the "Invasive carcinoma" (29.26%) comprised the biggest group. Invasive ductal (adenoc) carcinoma including scirrhoues carcinoma was the commonest tumours in this group, whereas Medullary carcinoma and some cases of Invasive lobular carcinoma, Mucinous carcinoma, Papillary carcinoma (0.55%) each and carcinoma with squamous metaplasia (0.75%) were also encountered. Only one case (0.18%) of spindle cell carcinoma was observed.

The "Non-invasive carcinomas" among the Malignant epithelial tumour were second biggest group. Intraductal (comedo) carcinoma (2.22%) was the commonest tumour while lobular carcinoma in-situ represents only one case (0.18%) in this group. These tumours were not seen in male breast.

In unclassified tumours, all the three cases (0.55%) were belonged to metastatic undifferentiated carcinomas.

As the tumours of breast most commonly encountered in female breast due to its complex structure, but may also encountered in males.

In females breast, 159 (29.44%) cases of malignant tumours and in males 16 (2.95%) were encountered. Thus, the female to male ratio of carcinoma breast cases comes to 9.93:1.

In our series, carcinoma female breast includes malignant epithelial tumours comprising the biggest group with 28.70%. The invasive carcinoma (26.30%) was the most common group and in this group mostly (19.81%) cases was invasive duct
adenocarcinomas, while in male breast this group comprised of only 2.03%. In females, scirrhous carcinoma and Medullary carcinoma represent 2.03% & 1.11% whereas in male breast they were 0.55% and 0.37% respectively.

The invasive lobular carcinoma, mucinous carcinoma and papillary carcinoma (0.55%) each were encountered in female breast while no such histological type of breast cancer were encountered in male breast. Few cases of carcinoma with squamous metaplasia and spindle cell carcinoma were also encountered in female breast but not in male breast.

No other histological type of invasive cancer were encountered either of the female or male breast.

Non-invasive carcinoma was the second commonest group of malignant epithelial tumours observed in females. Intra-ductal (comedo) carcinoma was the common malignant tumour in this group whereas only 0.18% was lobular carcinoma in situ. These tumours were not seen in male breast.

Among malignant epithelial group, 0.75% of Paget's disease of nipple were also seen in female breast.

As regards "Unclassified tumours", all the three cases were of metastatic undifferentiated tumours encountered in female breast. "Miscellaneous tumours" consist of one (0.18%) case of soft tissue tumour i.e. fibrosarcoma in female breast.

In the present series, total cases analysed were 540, out of these, only 175 (32.40%) were of carcinoma breast including female and male.
Among these cases 20% shows distant metastasis. Regional axillary lymph nodes were the most common site of metastasis whereas only one case shows metastasis to vessels in a patient of 30 years age, such case carrying a bad prognosis (Wilson et al, 1984).

Only 10.3% cases shows local metastasis. Mostly cases were showing metastasis to line of excision, while few cases to deep muscles and to the nipple.

In the last it is suggested that, since Diseases of breast constitutes a heterogenous group consisting of tumours of diverse histogenesis, there is ample scope of research and work for better differentiation of such tumours using special techniques and methods specially immuno-histochemistry, immuno-cytochemistry and flow cytometry.