

Breast malignancies in a tertiary health setting in North-Eastern Nigeria: a histopathological review

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Summary

Breast cancer is one of the most common malignancies that occurs in women. Most of the studies done on breast cancer in our setting are epidemiological. This study aims at determining the histopathological subtypes and various features of breast malignancies seen in our setting. The bench record books of the Department of Pathology, Federal Medical Centre Gombe were used to identify all the breast cancer cases seen from May 2000 to May 2007, after which the Haematoxylin and Eosin-stained slides and request forms were retrieved. The slides were reviewed based on the 2003 WHO classification of breast tumours. One hundred and thirty four breast cancer cases were reviewed histologically. Invasive ductal carcinoma (NOS) made up 66.6% (89/134), followed by invasive lobular carcinoma which comprised 9.7% (13/134). Medullary carcinoma was seen in 6.0% (8/134). Invasive papillary and sarcomatoid carcinomas comprised 3.0% (4/134) each. Invasive ductal carcinomas were graded as follows: grade I – 12%, grade II – 22.5%, and grade III – 65%. The majority of breast cancer cases occurred in the fourth and fifth decades of life. Invasive ductal carcinoma remains the most frequent histopathological subtype and most of the patients in this environment have grade III disease.

Keywords: *Breast malignancies; invasive ductal carcinoma*

Résumé

Le cancer du sein est l'une des maladies les plus communes qui survient chez les femmes. La plupart des études faites sur le cancer de sein dans notre cadre sont épidémiologiques. Cet étude a pour but de déterminer les sous types histologiques et les différentes caractéristiques. Les registres pris au département de pathologie, centre Médical Fédéral de Gombe étaient utilisé pour identifier tous les cas de cancer de sein observe de Mai 2000 - Mai 2007, après lequel les teinture de l'hématoxyline et d'éosine des lames. Les lames épaisses étaient revues selon la classification de l'OMS de 2003 sur les tumeurs du sein. Cent trente quatre cas de cancer du sein étaient histologiquement revues. Le carcinome invasive (NOS) faisait 66.6% (89/134), suivi du carcinome lobulaire invasive qui comprend 9.7% (13/134). Le carcinome médullaire était observe a 6.0% (8/134). Les carcinomes papillaires et sarcomatoide comprenaient 3.0% (4/134) chacun. Les carcinomes étaient classés tel qui suit: classe I- 12%, classe II- 22.5%, et classe III- 65%. La majorité des cas de cancer du sein survenait entre 40 et 50 ans. Le carcinome reste le sous type histopathologique le plus fréquent et la plupart des patients dans cet environnement ont un mal de classe III.

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