

CASE REPORT : BREAST CARCINOMA STADIUM IIIB

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Abstract

Introduction: Breast Carcinoma is a malignant tumor originating from the parenchymal epithelial cells of the breast. This includes the ducts of the mammary glands and their supporting tissues, which grow infiltratively, destructively, and can metastasize. In 2018, an estimated 2.1 million women were newly diagnosed with breast cancer, about one new case diagnosed every 18 seconds. The global incidence of breast cancer has increased with an annual year increase of 3.1%

Case presentation: A female 51-years-old patient with right breast cancer on chemotherapy. She already has 6 times chemotherapy session the patient had a biopsy done one year ago and the results of the biopsy were obtained from a patient with grade 2 breast cancer, the patient had been offered to do breast removal but the patient refused, at this time the lump in the patient burst and bled continuously

Conclusion: Breast cancer (Carcinoma mammae) is cancer of the breast tissue. Ca Mammae occurs because the condition of the cell has lost its normal control and mechanism, so that it experiences abnormal, fast and uncontrolled growth. Ca Mammae is often defined as a malignant neoplasm disease originating from the mammary gland parenchyma. There are various hormonal and non-hormonal factors that are thought to increase the risk of breast cancer, including age, genetic and familial, hormonal, lifestyle, environment, and a history of benign tumors.

Case presentation

A 49-year-old patient complained of a lump in the right armpit that was getting bigger and was followed by a lump in the right breast two years ago. The patient only felt intermittent pain in the lump in her breast. Then, a lump in the breast that initially resembles a pimple gets bigger and bigger and then releases fluid like pus from the lump. A lump with a hard consistency and is black in color and bleeds easily. In addition, patients also complain that they

often feel tired quickly, there is a decrease in appetite and weight loss felt by the patient. The patient has 3 children, the patient's age when giving birth to the first child was 32 years, then the patient gave birth to a second child when she was 34 years old, and the third child at 36 years old. The patient admits to giving exclusive breastfeeding to all of her children, and is sometimes given formula milk when the patient is at work. The patient uses spiral (+) contraception after the third child is

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born and is replaced every 5 years. History of use of hormonal drugs (-). History of menarche at the age of 13 years. The patient admits that the patient's cycle is erratic, the average duration of menstruation is 5 days. The patient started to stop menstruating after undergoing The patient underwent surgery for a biopsy examination and was diagnosed with breast cancer in the right breast. The patient has undergone chemotherapy 6 times, while receiving chemotherapy the patient feels side effects in the form of baldness, nausea, vomiting, black nails on the feet and hands, and menstrual cycle disturbances.

Discussion

Cancer or malignant neoplasia is a type of disease characterized by DNA damage so that cell growth and development does not take place normally. These cancer cells have two characteristics, first, cancer cells are not able to divide and differentiate in a normal way, and second, cancer cells have the ability to invade surrounding tissues and metastasize to distant places. Breast carcinoma is a malignant tumor originating from the parenchymal epithelial cells of the breast. Including the ducts of the mammary glands and their supporting tissues which grow infiltratively, destructively, and can metastasize.^{1,2} The main complaint of patients with breast carcinoma can be a lump in the breast. These lumps can be accompanied by pain, discharge from the mammary papillare, retraction of the mammary papillare, eczematous lesions around the areola, skin complaints in the form of dimpling, venectation, ulceration or the presence of peau d'orange. Breast cancer is the most common malignancy encountered in women. Based on GLOBOCAN 2020 data, it is estimated that there are 2.3 million new cases of breast

cancer in the world. In the United States, breast cancer accounts for 29% of all new cancers in women. Breast cancer also ranks first for most cancers in Indonesia with data for 2020 showing the number of new cases of breast cancer reaching 68,858 cases or 16.6% of the total 398,914 new cancer cases in Indonesia³. The gold standard in diagnosing breast cancer is to perform a histopathological examination in which this is done on clinically and radiologically suspected malignant breast tumors. Histopathological examination can be carried out by several methods as follows :

- Stereotactic biopsy with the help of ultrasound or mammography in non-palpable lesions
- Core needle biopsy
- Vacuum assisted biopsy
- Incisional biopsy for tumors as follows:
 - Can be operated on with a diameter of > 3 cm before definitive surgery
 - Inoperable then performed for diagnosis, predictor factors, and prognosis
- Excisional biopsy
- Mastectomy specimen accompanied by regional KGB examination
- Immunohistochemical examination (IHC) for ER, PR, HER-2, Cathepsin-D< VEGF< BCL-2, P53^{4,5}.

Currently, in determining the stage, the VIII edition of the TNM classification can be used which was published by the AJCC (American Joint Committee on Cancer) in 2018. In this classification, histopathological examination must assess the size of the primary tumor (tumor), the condition of axillary lymph nodes (nodes), and whether there is distant metastases (Metastases). Staging will be useful to determine the prognosis of disease progression⁶. The prognosis for breast

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cancer improves as the cancer is found more quickly. In stage I, there is a 100% survival rate at 5 years. In stages II and III, there are 93% and 72% survival rates at 5 years. When breast cancer has spread, the prognosis will be greatly reduced and in stage IV it is found that only a 22% survival rate in 5 years ⁷.

In certain cases, especially if the patient's condition has reached an advanced stage, it is necessary to do a breast amputation when the patient cannot be treated with conservative therapy. Breast amputation involves removing the entire breast and skin covering the mammary gland (unless a subcutaneous amputation is performed) ⁸.

Abbreviations

Breast Cancer Stadium, Therapy,

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