

Body mass index and clinical outcomes in Egyptian women with breast cancer: a multi-institutional study

A.M.A. Shaaban1, A. Abd Aziz2 , N. Sholkamy1 , S. Emam3, H. Mokhtar1, A. Anter4

- Clinical Oncology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Minia University, Egypt., 2. Clinical Oncology Department, Faculty Of Medicine, Ain shams University. 3 Public Health Department, Faculty of Medicine, Minia University, Egypt., 4. Clinical Oncology and Nuclear Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine,

Mansoura University, Egypt.

Corresponding Author: Amrou Mamdouh Abdeen Shaaban, E-mail: genzo_2010@yahoo.com

Purpose

The aim of this work was to evaluate the association between body mass index (BMI) and clinical outcomes among Egyptian female breast cancer patients.

Methods

We reviewed the file registry of 629 patients with operable breast cancer regarding age, sex, height, weight, menopausal status, family history of breast cancer, tumor features, TNM arrangement, and treatment during the period from January 2006 to December 2012. In our studies, obesity was defined as a BMI of ≥30 kg/m2. The primary objective was to estimate the effect of body mass index on the clinical outcomes of breast cancer patients including DFS and OAS.

Results

A total of 629 patients with a mean age of 51.1 years. Stage III and Stage II presented 52% and 46.6% respectively. Overweight and obese patients represent 60.5% of all patient population. there was no association between tumor stage, grade or menopausal status and BMI. Patients with normal BMI showed a median survival of 95.3 months [CI: 54.6,136.06]. This was significantly higher than overweight and obese patients (p = 0.001). Nearly one-third of patients (29.1%) with normal BMI experienced disease relapse compared to 32.8% for overweight and obese patients, however, this was statistically not significant (0.097).

Table 1.Patient characteristics

										BMI	
	Total N = 629		Underweigh t N = 21		Normal Weight N= 227		Overweight N = 180		Obese N = 201		1
											valu
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Age (Years)											
Mean (SD)	51.1(11		46.5(13		50.4(12		49(10.		52.8(10		
. ,	.7)		.1)		.9)		7)		.9)		
Median	50		45		49		48.5		50		
Tumor Stage											
Stage I	8	1.4	0	0	2	25	2	25	4	50	
											age
Stage IIA	125	19.	4	3.	44	35.	38	30.	39	31.	
orage mit		8		2		2		4		2	р
	168	26.	8	4.		39.	52	30.	42	25.	0
Stage IIB	168	8	8	7	66	2	52	9	42	2	3
											age
Stage IIIA	222	35.	8	3.	72	32.	63	28.	79	35.	
Scole mit	~~~	2		6		5		4	1 12	5	р
				-		40.		23.			0
Stage IIIB	106	16.	1	1	43	40.	25	23.	37	35	4
		8				5		3			
				_					Menopa	usal §	statu
Premenopa	298	47.	12	4	120	40.	94	31.	72	24.	
usal	298	3	12	4	120	2	94	6	12	2	р 0
Postmenopa	331	52.	9	2.	107	32.	86	26	129	39	
usal	331	7		7	107	3		20			
									Т	umor	grad
GI	6	1	0	0	4	66.	0	0	2	33.	
				-		35.		29.		3	р
GII	555	88. 1	20	3. 6	197	35.	164	29.	174	31. 4	0.
		10.		1.		38.		23.		36.	8
G III	68	9	1	5	26	30.	16	23.	25	7	
		5							Horm		itati
ER											P
0	286 45.	45.	8	2.	105	36.				32.	0.
Positive	286	8	8	8	105	7	80	28	93	5	4

I TA TA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Fig. 5. Consistence for a structure of the structure of

Conclusion

According to the results of this retrospective study, increased BMI may be associated with less favorable prognosis of breast cancer patients.