# 27P/ Breast Cancer Primary Site and Laterality as Predictive Factors of Prognosis: SEER Based Analysis for Survival. Eman Zin Eldin

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### Background:

Breast cancer prognostic factors vary from surgical, pathological grades, hormonal sensitivity, stage and LN metastasis. Results from recent studies discuss primary location as survival indicator and its significance is still unclear. With SEER database in place, a rich source for data collection with differentiating breast cancer sites and primary location. With analysis of theses data, the effect of primary origin on breast cancer survivorship would be more comprehensive.

#### **Methods:**

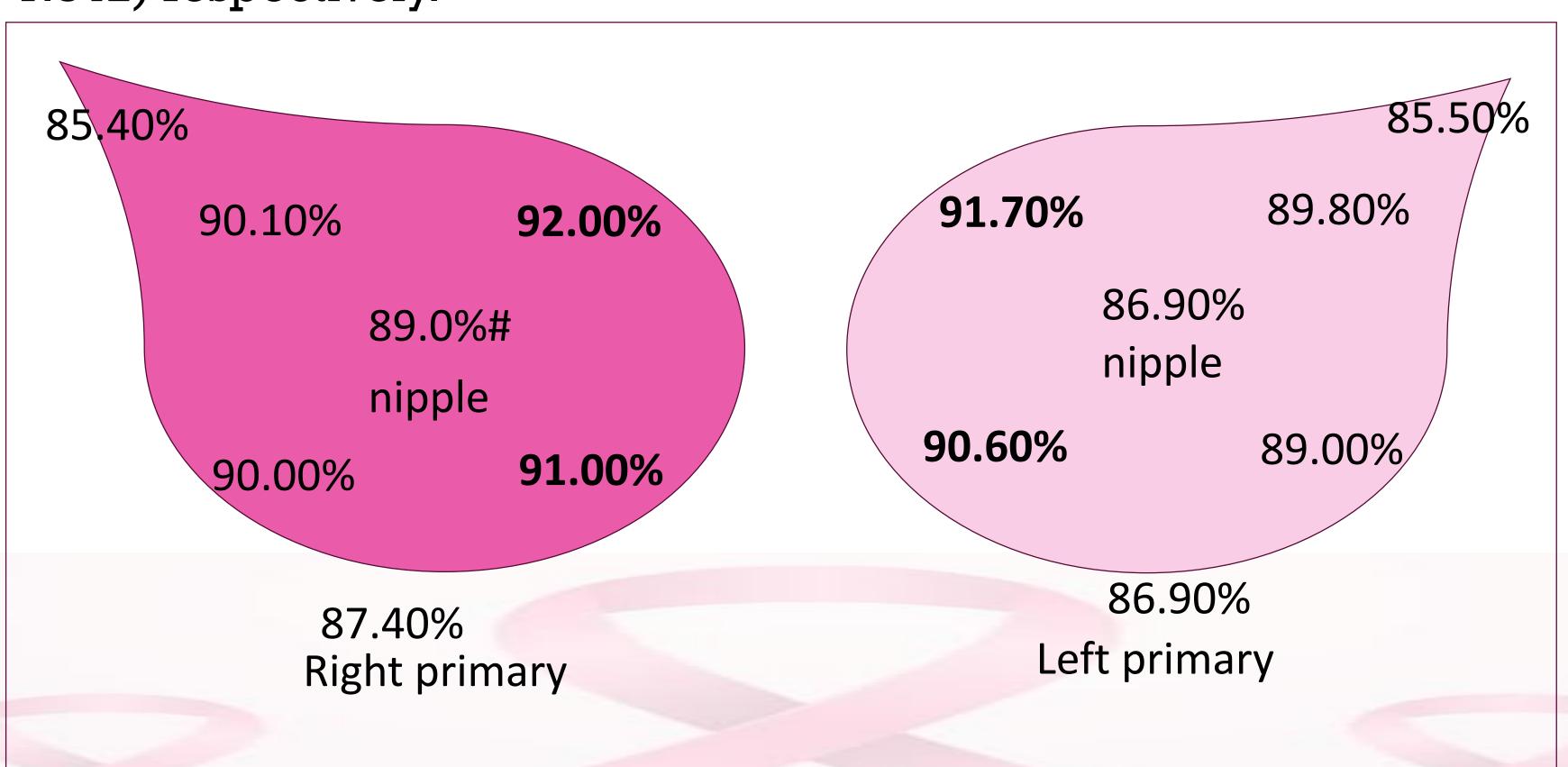
Using SEER\*stat 8.3.6 program, Based on Incidence - SEER Research Data, 9 Registries, Nov 2019 Sub (1975-2017), patients diagnosed with breast cancer (site recode ICD-O-3) between 1975-2017 are selected. Case listing session was done with extraction patients' year of diagnosis, survival time in months, laterality and primary site Cox regression was done using IBM SPSS statistics 25. p-value <0.001 is considered significant.



#### **Results:**

720272 patients were involved in analysis 50.9% left origin of primary. Median survival time for the cohort was 185 months (95%CI,184.4:185.5).

Left side malignancy showed a significantly less positive effect on survival than right originated ones(HR,0.988;95%CI, 0.982-0.995). Upper and lower inner quadrants show a significantly higher effect on survival (HR,1.877;95%CI, 1.797-1960) and (HR,1.761;95% CI,1.685-1.842) respectively.



#### **Conclusion:**

Upper and lower inner quadrants show the best survival for patients diagnosed with breast cancer. The primary site of malignancy in breast cancer appears to be a good predictive value of survival and can be used as a rough method to predict patient prognosis. More data extraction, analysis and interpretation of overall and cause-specific survival are recommended.

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