170P - Pattern and prognosis of fatal cardiac events in locoregional and distant stages in female breast cancer patients: SEER-based analysis
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ABSTRACT
Breast cancer is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Some patients experience cardiac events, as a result of the cardiovascular impairments related to a number of antineoplastic modalities of treatment. We extracted 7969 patients who had experienced cardiac mortality (related or not to treatment). Of all, 7300 patients had localised disease. Patients with advanced disease have poorer survival than patients with localized disease at cardiac death (overall survival 27 months vs 14 months, HR=1.30, CI=1.088-1.55). The multivariate analysis revealed that surgery or chemotherapy use were both associated with better survival in the overall population and in the cohort of interest of this study (HR= 1.47, CI=1.091-1.98, P = 0.01; HR= 1.65, CI=1.273-2.15, P< 0.000). In conclusion, we showed that the determinants of the outcome in women experiencing fatal breast cancer events are not dissimilar to the established prognostic factor in breast cancer patients’ overall population. However, research on the treatment-causative roles and the impact of tumor-related factors, like the metastatic spread pattern, is worthy of further research.

CONCLUSIONS
In conclusion, we showed that the determinants of the outcome in women experiencing fatal breast cancer events are not dissimilar to the established prognostic factor in breast cancer patients’ overall population. However, research on the treatment-causative roles and the impact of tumor-related factors, like the metastatic spread pattern, is worthy of further research.

REFERENCES