The Role of Cholesterol and triglycerides as Prognostic factor in Breast Cancer

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Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common non-skin cancer among women worldwide. The exact etiology of breast cancer is unknown, its associated risk factors were identified. Such factors as Obesity influences lipid profile and inversely associates with plasma high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL).
A study in Sri Lankan and other countries reveal that cholesterol accelerates and enhances tumor formation together with the tumor aggressiveness, Therefore, the relationship between breast cancer and cholesterol level is an important area of interest.

Method: We preformed this retrospective study using Al-Watany hospital data files for breast cancer female patients, which were diagnosed between January, 2017 and August, 2018, to evaluate cholesterol as a risk factor of developing breast cancer. A total number of 157 breast cancer female patients, with a mean age of 50 years (range between 40-59 years), were analyzed by SPSS.

Result &discussion : we compared our variables(age ,postmenopausal, smoking, family history, blood sampling and hepatic tests ,triglyceride, cholesterol) with breast cancer and obtained the P value of each of them . All values show that there is no relationship between each risk factor and breast cancer incidence except the cholesterol and TAG, as high levels for cholesterol and TAG had the percentages of 53.5% and 52.2% respectively. P-values (=0.035)also indicates that there is a real relationship between cancer and abnormal high levels of cholesterol and TAG.

Conclusion: The overall number of patients with breast cancer who showed high cholesterol levels had the percent of 53.5%. Therefore, our study suggest that plasma cholesterol is an important determinant involved in the control of breast cancer.