

Risk Factors of Breast Cancer Associated with Hormone Receptors Status Among Palestinian Women

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Abstract:

It is observable that the incidence of breast cancer among Palestinian women is increased exponentially in the last few years especially among relatively young women without known factors that influence this increase. 140 histologically confirmed cases of breast cancer in Palestinian women of North West Bank and 160 healthy women of age and sex-matched population controls were interviewed as part of this epidemiological study. Demographic, reproductive and family history data were collected and analyzed, in addition, hormone receptors status were identified in order to gain insight into whether this tumors jointly classified by estrogen and progesterone receptor status and to what extent there is different associations between reproductive factors and hormone status.

Age at menarche, family history, abortion, age at menopause and breast feeding were significantly associated with breast cancer risk (P-value <0.05). As age increased, the proportion of women ER-/PR- tumors increased and the risk of reproductive variables have different association with breast cancer regarding receptor status (P-value <0.01). Our finding suggest that family history, age at menarche and abortion may have an impact on the incidence of breast cancer in Palestinian women and that reproductive variables act through different hormonal mechanisms. Further research programs are needed among Palestinian breast cancer women particularly in the young age group to improve their management and outcome.