

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Prevalence of Known Risk Factors in Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer at Inmol Hospital, Lahore, Punjab

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Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer in women worldwide and its frequency is increasing gradually in many countries. Over the last three decades an increase in the breast cancer has been witnessed in the earlier low-risk Asian countries including Pakistan. **Purpose:** The objective of the current study was to assess the prevalence of known risk factors like early menarche, late menopause, socio economic, reproductive and demographic factors, among women diagnosed with breast cancer at INMOL hospital, Lahore, Punjab, as little information exists in this regard. **Materials and Methods:** A survey study was conducted on 200 women diagnosed with breast cancer who were seen at Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Oncology (INMOL) hospital, Lahore. A structured questionnaire was administered to these patients regarding the known risk factors through face to face interviews after obtaining appropriate consent. **Results:** Regarding non-modifiable risk factors, our study showed that majority of the breast cancer patients were diagnosed at 35-45 years (32.5%) or at older age (≤ 46) and experienced menarche at 12 years or older (66%). Likewise, a large number of patients reached menopause at the age of 45 years (60%), had no family and personal history of breast cancer (80%) and hence fell in a low risk category. Regarding modifiable risk factors in women diagnosed with breast cancer, most of the patients fell in low risk strata as the majority were married (98%) at young age, breastfed their children for 12 months or more (88%) and bore two to three children (80%). Considering income criteria, the majority of the patients had a low risk profile as they belonged to middle class (70%), urban area (60%) and were house wives (80%). However, it was noted that a considerable number of women (34%) diagnosed with breast cancer experienced menarche at an early age (< 12) and reached menopause after the age of 45 years. This situation is further augmented by environmental changes and dietary habits and places them in a high risk category.

Keywords: Breast cancer - risk factors - menarche - menopause - demographic factors - INMOL hospital Lahore

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Introduction

Breast cancer is the most wide spread cancer globally and predominantly affects the lobules (milk producing glands) and milk ducts of breast which carry milk to the nipples (Sariego, 2010). Many women die every year due to breast cancer in Asia and Latin America and now it is being considered the prominent cancer worldwide among women (Saweer et al., 2003) both in the industrialized and the developing countries (Sasco, 2001; Saweer et al., 2003; Porter, 2009). Globally, breast cancer, due to its high prevalence, has emerged as 2nd most common cancer in the world and signifies 9% of universal cancer burden (Parkin et al., 2002). It is affecting 1.38 Million individual globally every year (Lee et al., 2012). In developing countries breast cancer is targeting the women at an early age with severe biological characteristics (Bhikoo et al., 2011).

In western industrialized societies breast cancer

usually upsets women living who are between the ages of 35 and 70 but it can also hit young women. The quantum and frequency of breast cancer is quite high in Western Europe and lowest in Eastern and Middle Africa, with approximately five-time difference globally (Ferlay et al., 2008). The highest incidence rate among the countries of European Union in 2008 was estimated around 145 cases per 100,000 in Belgium and 57 cases per 100,000 in Greece (Sasieni et al., 2011).

During 1993-1997, in China, the frequency of breast cancer was rated at 27.2 per 100000 in urban Shanghai whereas in rural area like Qidong, it was just 11.2 per 100000 (Parkin et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2006). Similarly, two-fold variation in breast cancer incidence was observed between Seoul (20.8 per 100000) and more rural Kanghwa county (12.7 per 100000) in Korea (Parkin et al., 2005).

Among Asian countries especially in Pakistani population there has been a shocking escalation in the prevalence of breast cancer. Although in Pakistan there is

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no organized data pertaining to breast cancer incidence, mortality and risk factor available but there were reports that breast cancer accounts for 34.6% of all female cancers. The prevalence of breast cancer in Pakistan is 2.5 times greater than bordering countries; Iran and India, (Mousavi et al., 2006), reflecting the highest frequency of breast cancer for any Asian population, after Jews in Israel (Bhurgri et al., 2000; Liede et al., 2002). In Pakistan, the frequency of breast cancer is “50 per 100,000”, which is quite high when compared to Indian women, “19 per 100,000” (Kumar et al., 2009). According to Karachi Cancer Registry, the age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) for breast cancer (KS) for period 1995- 1997 was 51.7/100,000 in Karachi South which was one third of all female cancers (Bhurgri et al., 2004).

The present study was carried out to assess the prevalence of known risk factors among women diagnosed with breast cancer who regularly visited INMOL hospital, Lahore for follow up and treatment. A structured questionnaire was made to collect the information pertaining to known risk factors; (non-modifiable) like personal and family history of disease, age at diagnosis, age at first menarche and menopause, (and modifiable) socio-demographic characteristics and reproductive factors. The obtained data was analyzed and the results reflected that majority of the patient fell in low risk strata but the environmental factors and dietary habits augment the disease day by day and it is dire need to address this menace on government and public level by creating awareness and taking immediate measures. The results also emphasis the women to take care of their health because early detection of the disease will enhance the survival of the patients greatly.

Materials and Methods

Study design

The current work was a hospital based descriptive cross sectional study and was undertaken at Institute of Nuclear Medicine of Oncology Lahore (INMOL) Punjab, Pakistan. The study was conducted for one year from June 2013 to May 2014. The study population comprised of 199 females and 1 male breast cancer patients presented during the study period who had positive histological results.

The risk factors that were evaluated in the present study were categorized in to non-modifiable and modifiable risk factors for breast cancer. The non-modifiable factors consists of age at diagnosis, history of breast cancer and menstrual history. The history of breast cancer indicates whether a patient had a family member with the disease, either mother, sister or aunt (Wardlaw, 2012). Similarly menstrual history reflects the age of women at menarche and menopause.

Modifiable risk factors comprise, socio-demographic aspects like marital status, place of living, life style habits (smoking, alcohol intake, level of education and income) and reproductive factors (child bearing history, age at first pregnancy and breast feeding).

Quality control

Data was collected through planned face to face

interview in a separate sitting place. The researcher clarified the purpose of the questionnaire to the women before attaining consent. Great care was taken to ensure the secrecy; and enough time was given to the patients for answering the questions and encouraged them to be open in answering. During the interview any intricate information was simplified to get exact and clear answer by the patients. With the exception of few non modifiable factors, all other modifiable factors had multiple choice response like yes or no or 1/2/3/4.

Questionnaire contents

The data was collected through in-person interview based on structured questionnaire from the breast cancer patients. The data mainly covered risk factors of breast cancer: (i) socio-demographic factor: age at diagnosis, marital status, level of education, socio-economic status. (ii) Female physiological and reproductive factors: age at menarche, age at menopause, child bearing history, lactation history (iii) Breast cancer history (iv) life style habits: smoking (ever / never smoking), alcohol intake (ever / never used alcohol).

Socio-economic status was determined by relating the information on income and occupation of self / husband or parents. Those who had some regular official source of income with an income of rupee twelve thousands or below were coded as ‘lower’, those who had income between twelve to thirty five thousands were considered ‘middle’ and otherwise coded as ‘upper’.

The interviewer directed a questionnaire to patients who were waiting to be examined by physician or admitted in wards. Information collected is then entered into questionnaires. An identification key, including each patient’s name, residence, age, date of visit to the hospital was used for linkage. Cases were interviewed once.

Results

Age at diagnosis with breast cancer

The age at diagnosis of breast cancer was divided into five age groups. Out of 200 women diagnosed with breast cancer, 32.5% patients belonged to 35-45 years of age and hence were stratified in high risk profile. Whereas 33% cases were diagnosed at 46-56 year of age and belong to low risk profile. Our results also showed that 17.5% cases were at high risk of breast cancer development because they were diagnosed at less than 35 years of age. Moreover 14% cases were diagnosed between 57-65 years (Figure 1).

Age at menarche and menopause

Out of 200 patients, majority of the women (65.5%) experienced their first menarche at 12 years or older and were at low risk of breast cancer development whereas 34.5% patients underwent menstrual periods at less than 12 years and hence were stratified into high risk cancer development. 61% cases reached menopause at or below the age of 50 years and belonged to low risk profile but a considerable number of cases (39%) had their menopause after 50 years and placed the woman into high risk profile (Figure 2).

Incidence of Breast cancer and Family History

Family history of breast cancer is a critical risk factor. About 20% patients had family history of breast cancer which corresponds with high risk for breast cancer development where as 80% of the patients were suffered from the breast cancer with out any personal and family

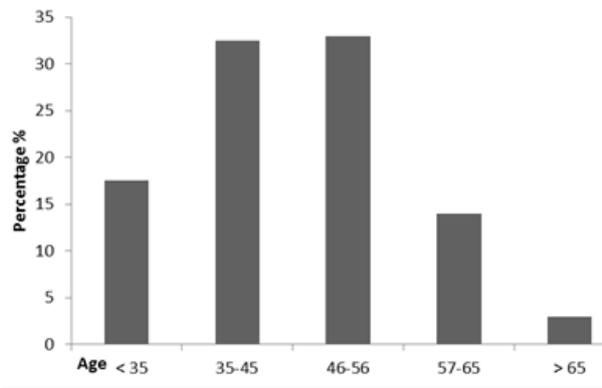


Figure 1. 200 Breast Cancer Patients, who Visited/Admitted to INMOL Hospital, were Analyzed with Respect to age at Diagnosis. Breast cancer patients included in this study were categorized in to five groups basing on the age at diagnosis (age below 35 and greater than 65 years)

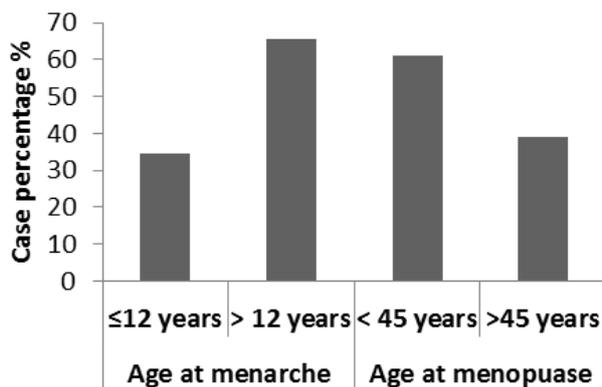


Figure 2. 200 Breast Cancer Patients, who Visited/Admitted INMOL Hospital, were Analyzed with Respect to age at Menarche and Menopause. Greater number of patients can be observed at early menarche and late menopause

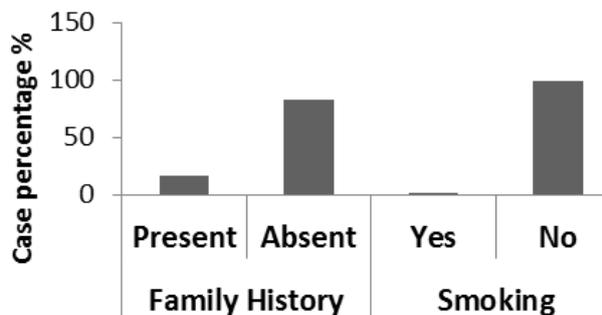


Figure 3. 200 Breast Cancer Patients, who Visited/Admitted INMOL Hospital, were Evaluated with Respect to Family History of Cancer and Smoking. The results are specified in terms of number of cases in percentages

history of any type of cancer. Alcohol intake and Smoking history does not appear to be a risk factor in current population as only 1.5% of patients were found smokers. The majority of patients (98.5%) were non-smokers and fell in a low risk profile (Figure 3).

Breast cancer and socio-demographic variables

Socio-demographic profiles are considered important in the prevalence of breast cancer. To ascertain any link between breast cancer and socio-demographic status, different risk factors like marital status, residence and income were taken in to consideration.

Marital status and breast cancer

Regarding marital status of the breast cancer patients, most of the cases (96.5%) belong to married women and hence correspond with low risk breast cancer development. Only 3.5% cases fell in high risk strata being unmarried. It is also observed that unmarried women belonged to age group less than 35 years and had high risk of breast cancer. Further, the living area poses risk in breast cancer development. The data indicated that 59.5% breast cancer women belonged to urban area and were more vulnerable to cancer than women from rural areas (41.5%), which fell in medium risk factor category. Moreover, the data reflected that a substantial number of

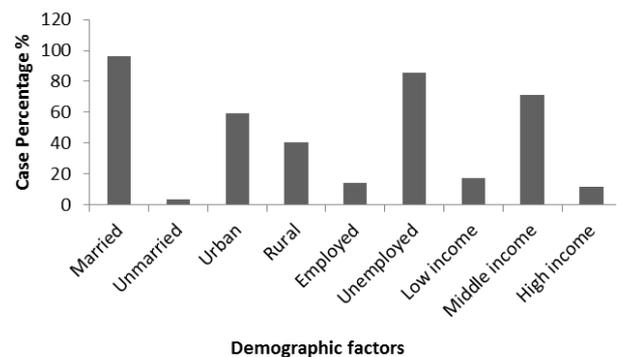


Figure 4. 200 Breast Cancer Patients, who Visited/Admitted to INMOL Hospital, were Analyzed with Respect to Demographic Factors. Breast cancer patients included in this study were categorized with respect to marital status, residential areas and financial status

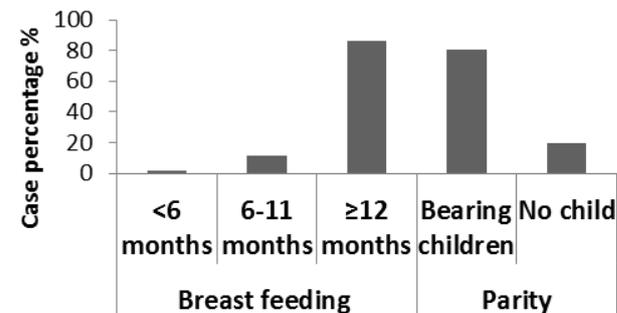


Figure 5. 200 breast cancer patients, who visited INMOL hospital, were analyzed with respect to breast feeding and Parity. The results are designated in terms of percentage

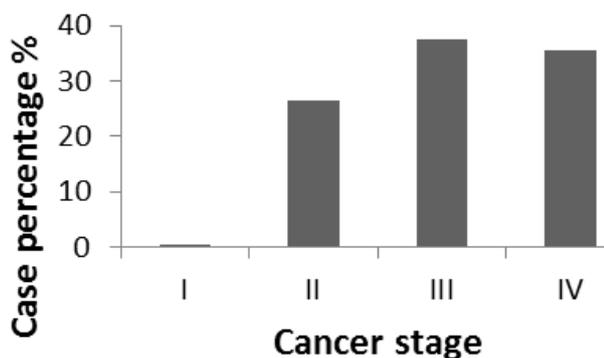


Figure 6. 200 Breast Cancer Patients, who Visited/Admitted to INMOL Hospital, were Evaluated with Respect to Cancer Stage. The results are specified in terms of number of cases in percentages

the patients (85.5%) did not belong to any working class (house wives) and hence fall in low risk profile (Figure 4).

Incidence of breast cancer with relation to breast feeding and parity

Breast feeding and parity are critical risk factors of breast cancer. The results revealed that only 2% patients were those who didn't breast feed or breast feed their children for a very short time period. Most of the women (88%) in the existing study breast feed their children for 12 months or more and hence fall in a low risk strata. Similarly when the data was examined with relation to parity, it was found that 20% patient did not bear children and hence were at critical risk factor in breast cancer development (Figure 5).

Incidence of Breast cancer with relation to cancer stage

All the patients (200) were categorized with respect to biological severity and cancer stages. The current study revealed that a negligible number of cases were diagnosed at stage I where as most cases of breast cancer belonged to stage III and IV (i.e., 37.5% and 35.5%). A substantial number (26.5%) of cases were identified at stage II (figure 6).

Discussion

Age at diagnosis: In this study 200 breast cancer patients were interviewed with respect to prevalence of different risk factors who visited/ treated at INMOL hospital Lahore. The study reflected certain risk factors as critical one which augmented the development and escalation of breast cancer.

Our analysis showed that the youngest patient in this study was 21 years old and oldest one was 80 years old. 17.5% of the patients were diagnosed before the age of 35 years whereas majority (82.5%) of the patients in the present study were 46 years of age or even older at diagnosis. This data is compatible to the findings of Rambau (2011) who reported that the median age at diagnosis among Tanzanian women was 46 years, and 32.5% cases were diagnosed at 35-45 years age. Regarding the stratification of age at diagnosis our studies were in

agreement to the the Tanzanian (Rambau et al. 2011) and Nigerian (Ogundiran et al., 2010) studies. Moreover, the age at the time of diagnosis reflects the quantum of danger because once a woman develops a primary tumor, the chances of developing a secondary tumor enhances in her breast (Chen et al., 1999). It means that screening for breast cancer should be performed at an early age for earlier detection and therapy.

Age at menarche and menopause: Our results reflected that majority (65.5%) of the patients experienced their first menarche at an age of 12 years and older and hence were placed at low risk level. Women who suffered menarche at younger age (≤ 12 years) have high risk of evolving breast cancer since prolonged menstrual history multiplies woman contact to oestrogen (Sprague et al., 2008).

The average age at menarche for the investigated patients was 13 years, this result equals to the Californian patients, whose average age at menarche was 12.6 years (Wrensch et al., 2003). In the present study 34.5% had early menarche (≤ 12 years) which contrasted to the data of Northwest Ethiopian women whose age at menarche was 15.8 ± 1 year (Zegeye et al. 2009). There are reports that indicate that African women had menarche at older ages and hence were at low risk of breast cancer (Fregene and Newman, 2005). This suggests that interaction between genetic and environmental factors determine the age at menarche (Karapanou and Papadimitriou, 2010).

Contrary to the menarche, women who reach menopause after 50 years of age are more prone to evolve breast cancer because of long exposure to estrogens (Clemons et al., 2001). Our results indicated that 39% women experienced menopause after the age of 45 years and this is in agreement with the data of African-Americans women who underwent menopause at older age (Berstad et al., 2010) and were placed at high risk category.

Family history: It is reported that women with family history of cancer has more tendency to develop cancer but in the present study majority of the patients (83%) did not have any relatives diagnosed with cancer and were stratified in low risk level. Only 17% of the patients in our sample study had first degree relatives with cancer which stratified them at high risk level. But these findings are contrary to the study conducted in India, where 85.0% patients had relatives with breast cancer (Puri et al., 2009). Moreover, it is reported that Breast Self-Examination reduces the cancer worries and improves survival in women with family history of cancer (Norman et al., 2005). Most of the African women did not share any information regarding family history of cancer because of decreased awareness and their desire to keep this information secret (Anyanwu, 2000). Some of the patients in the existing study also specified that only their close relatives (father and mother) knew about their disease. It implies that in Asia and Africa the patients tend to keep their disease secret and become victim of serious circumstances. Moreover, it is reported that there is a suspicious link between smoking and breast cancer and it is observed that presentation of breast cancer occurs earlier in passive and chain smokers as compared to non smokers (Abhidha Malik., 2015). Our results are

in agreement with this notion that our 98.5% patients fall in low risk category.

Marital status itself does not indicate being risk of breast cancer (Abbasis et al., 2009) as majority of patients (96.5%) in the current study were married and hence can be stratified at low risk level but the patients who did not get married/ at right age are likely to become victim of breast cancer.

Income: Development of breast cancer has been linked with income and education level of women in literature because it determines life style behavior and area of living. We have grouped our patients in to low, medium and high income class basing on different kind of employment/ work/ job done. About (17.5%) current patients belonged to low education and low income level, which is near to Californian patients where 9% of the patients were marked as "lower middle class" and hence were placed in low risk strata (Wrensch et al., 2003). Moreover, 71% of the existing patients were grouped in to medium income class compared to 55% of Californian patients who were placed in same income class (Wrensch et al., 2003) whereas 11.5% patients belonged to the upper class and had high risk of breast cancer development.

Place of residence

Residential area has been cited as a risk factor in the development of breast cancer. It is observed that women living in urban areas are more vulnerable to this disease as compared to the women living in rural areas. Our results also support this notion since 60% of the patients belonged to urban areas and rest of the patients were living in rural places. Vorobiof (2001) has reported that place of living influences patients' decision to get early treatment or to evade the suggested medical remedies for cancer because people from rural places still incline to apply native ways of treatment.

Parity

Our data indicates that majority of the patients (80%) had one, two or few children which enlist them into a low risk category. These results are in agreement with the notion that multi-parity decreases endogenous oestrogen levels and hence ceases the level of risk (Fregene and Newman, 2005) while nulli-parity augment the level of prolactin which amplifies the risk for breast cancer (Travis and Key, 2003). Risk for breast cancer diminishes for females who underwent delivery process for three or more times (Wrensch et al., 2003), while having few children increases risk (Sprague et al., 2008).

Breast feeding: Breast feeding shields females against breast cancer through numerous ways causing hormonal changes in the body and breast, late ovulation and excretion of carcinogenic agents (Travis and Key, 2003; Wrensch et al., 2003; Lord et al., 2008). Hormonal changes caused by breast feeding are linked with delayed reappearance of a new mother's menstrual periods and hence diminishes the likelihood of exposure to hormones like oestrogen and risk for breast cancer (Clemons and Goss, 2001).

It is reported that breast feeding for approximately 16 months diminishes the risk of breast cancer in woman

(Fregene and Newman, 2005). Our data reflected that majority of the patients (86.5%) in the current study had breastfed for 12 months or more and hence correspond to low risk level. Only 2% of the interviewed patients did not breastfeed their children.

Ethical Considerations: All ethical issues including plagiarism, Informed Consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc. have been completely observed by the author.

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