

India. Its detection from fine needle aspirates may prove useful as an adjunct to cytological examination. The presence of this mutation suggests that chronic inflammation may play an etiologic role in gallbladder carcinogenesis.

Late Abstract

P37

Breast Cancer Association with Malignant Tumors in Families

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Introduction: Breast cancer (BC) is one of the most common oncopathologies in women. By the data of National Cancer Register the incidence rate in 1998 made up 36,7 of 100,000 women in Ukraine. Thus, it poses a serious public health problem. The most part of cancer cases are sporadic, about 5-10% of breast cancer are considered to be familial. One of the main approaches to prevent familial BC is medical-genetic analysis using clinical-genealogical methods of pedigrees and estimation of cancer risk in the proband's families.

Methods: In our studies we used clinical-genealogical method to analyze pedigrees of BC probands. Statistical analysis was used also and found the accumulation of oncopathology with different localization (ovaries, endometrium, cervix, prostate, pancreas, colon, stomach etc.) in first- and second-degree relatives.

Results: The incidence of spread oncopathologies in the families of 145 with BC, which live in various Ukrainian regions were analyzed. 98 probands had accumulation of oncopathology with different localization (ovaries, endometrium, cervix, prostate, pancreas, colon, stomach etc.) in relatives (67%), and 47 – without oncopathology in the families (32,41%). It was characterized cancer burdening in 1114 relatives (478 first-degree and 636 second degree relatives). Pedigrees with accumulation of oncopathologies were divided in 6 subgroups: 1) pedigrees with accumulation breast cancer in two and more relatives (10%); 2) pedigrees with one affected breast cancer (32,7%); 3) 16% pedigrees with aggregation of malignant tumor of reproductive system; 4) 17,35% pedigrees were with digestive tract cancers in relatives; 5) 12,2% probands had affected relatives with thyroid or lung cancers, osteosarcoma, leukemia etc; 6) benign tumors aggregation were in relatives of 12,24% probands.

Conclusion: In 42,7% of the analyzed families an accumulation of breast cancer in first-degree and second-degree relatives was documented. Therefore, clinical-genealogical analysis should be used for identification of high-risk groups for clinical cancer prevention and such investigations can be applied for regular medical-genetic consulting of cancer family members.