On the occasion of world cancer day 2018; breast cancer in geriatric individuals

Hamid Nasri
Nickan Research Institute, Isfahan, Iran

World cancer day with the theme of 'We can. I can' is held on February 4th each year. The important purpose of this campaign is bringing organizations and individuals around the world together for increasing the public knowledge about cancer disease (1).

To fight against cancers, individuals can change their lifestyle through avoiding smoking, doing exercise and consuming healthy foods. They can increase their knowledge about symptoms of cancer and early diagnosis of disease in order to facilitate the treatment process. Furthermore, they can share their experiences about cancer with people affected by cancer and support patients with cancer to make affirmative changes in their life. In this regard, communities can stimulate workplaces to perform the plans of nutrition and physical activity that can assist individuals to change their lifestyle (2,3).

Breast cancer is a frequent kind of cancer in women that is related to age. Approximately 1400000 patients with breast cancer were recognized in the world in 2008 (4). Furthermore, approximately 6500 breast cancer cases are diagnosed in the Czech Republic every year. According to the national cancer institute's surveillance epidemiology, approximately 40% of female breast cancers in the United States are known in elderly patients in which 19.7% of cases are 65 to 74 years, 15.5% of cases are 75 to 84 years, and 5.65% of them are 85 years or more (5). Thus, the prevalence of this cancer will increase with age. Since the diagnosis of cancer in elderly women is delayed and most of them do not receive a standard treatment given to their younger counterparts, overall survival rate in elderly patients is lower than younger women (6,7).

Approach to the meditation is different between young population and elderly women. These differences are associated with low functional status, low life expectancy, low-life quality, and the simultaneous presence of some chronic diseases in older people compared with younger women. According to many trials, guidelines for treatment of breast cancer include surgical therapy, adjuvant radiotherapy chemotherapy, and hormone (endocrine) therapy. Even after adjustment for confounding factors, elderly women will not be able to tolerate breast conserving therapy and axillary lymph node dissection, radiotherapy behind breast conservative surgery, and chemotherapy as a systemic therapy. In contrast, the administration of adjuvant hormone therapy has been reported to be useful without paying attention to the age of patients (8,9).

Author's contribution
HN is the single author of the manuscript.

Ethical considerations
Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication , double publication) have been completely observed by the author.

Conflicts of interest
The author declare no conflict of interest.

Funding/Support
None.

References

Citation: Nasri H. On the occasion of world cancer day 2018; breast cancer in geriatric individuals. J Negat Results Clin Exp Stud. 2018;1(1):e03.

Copyright © 2018 The Author(s); Published by Nickan Research Institute. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.