



FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS



13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

THEME

**Environmental Virology,
Exposomics and Epigenetics**

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine,
University of Lagos, Idi Araba,
Lagos State

DATE

WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE 2016

TIME

8.00 am - 5.00pm

• **PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS** •

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13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

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Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES

Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation

CHAIRMAN

Professor Rahamon A. Bello

Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Olajide Idris

Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER

Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu

Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba

DATE: Wednesday June 8th 2016 **TIME:** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Conference website

www.cmulfcsconference.com

MOLECULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCERS SEEN IN LUTH; A RETROSPECTIVE PILOT STUDY

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Background and Objectives: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy worldwide, occurring in both sexes; male breast cancer is however rare. This disease shows marked heterogeneity at both the cellular and molecular level; resulting in classifications based on their morphologic as well as molecular characteristics. Though there is a generally well accepted consensus about the morphologic characteristics of breast cancers, the molecular characteristics of breast cancer in African women remains controversial. The study objective was to determine the molecular characteristics of breast cancer in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) using immunohistochemistry.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted in the Department of Anatomic and Molecular Pathology, LUTH. Using systematic sampling, 83 female breast cancers diagnosed in LUTH over a period of 3yrs (2011-2013) were analyzed. Biodata was obtained from electronic records; slides were retrieved and reviewed to ascertain the histopathological diagnosis and histological grade. A panel of 5 antibodies – ER, PR, HER2, CK5 and Ki67- were used to determine their molecular characteristics via immunohistochemical techniques.

Results: The predominant histopathological diagnosis was invasive carcinoma of no special type, (64%); and the majority of these breast cancers were high grade tumours (57%). The most predominant molecular class was triple negative breast cancer (59%); of which basal-like breast cancers made up the majority (50%). Twenty-nine percent of tumours were hormone receptor positive.

Conclusions: This study further emphasizes the need for routine evaluation of all breast cancer samples with immunohistochemistry to determine their molecular characteristic. This will greatly enhance prognostication, management and ultimately overall survival

Keywords: breast cancer, genetics, molecular characteristics, immnuohistochemistry, prognosis
