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Quantification of immune cell infiltrate in ductal carcinoma In-Situ and invasive breast cancer: Comparative study to determine the role of immune cells in the progression of carcinogenesis

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Methods: A total of four preneoplastic, 104 cancer and 104 control samples were analyzed. Morphological classification and prognostic scoring along with quantification of immune cells/mm² was performed. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 21. Correlation of immune cell densities with various tumour sub-types was investigated using paired t-test and ANOVA. A p-value of <0.05 was considered as significant.

Results: Our data show increased infiltration of lymphocytes (mean lymphocytes = 287.6cells/mm²) as well as myelocytes (mean lymphocytes = 117.1cells/mm²) in pre-neoplastic tissues. This infiltration was significantly high compared to cancer (p-value<0.001) as well as control tissues (p-value <0.001). Moreover, we report increased infiltration of lymphocytes in cancer tissues compared to controls (p-value<0.001). There was no difference in lymphocyte densities within various tumour sub-types (all p-values >0.05).

Conclusion: Leukocytes may play a role in early stages of breast carcinogenesis.

Biography:

Currently working as Assistant Professor, involved in academic as well as diagnostic work in the Department of Pathology, Dow University of Health and Sciences (DUHS). Possesses a sound understanding/knowledge of Pathology (Histopathology) and research related to tumor immunology, breast cancer, tumor microenvironment which is developed through placement and voluntary work.

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