

## 乳癌的病理特徵在預後的重要性

# The prognostic significance of pathologic characteristics of breast cancer patients in Taiwan

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### 摘要

爲了探討乳癌的病理特徵所具有的預後意義，我們回溯性收集 1978 至 1987 年間 514 位接受手術治療，有組織證明的乳癌病例。其平均年齡是  $50.2 \pm 12.4$  歲。腫瘤大小由 0.7 至 13.0 公分，平均是  $4.26 \pm 2.4$  公分。腋下淋巴結轉移可見於 56.4% 病人。單一變數存活分析結果顯示腋下淋巴結轉移，腫瘤大小，淋巴管侵襲，腫瘤壞死，腫瘤組織分類，組織學惡性度，及年齡少於 30 歲是有意義之預後因子。

多變數存活分析結果顯示腋下淋巴結轉移 ( $\rho < 0.00005$ )，腫瘤組織學惡性度 ( $\rho = 0.0002$ )，及腫瘤大小 ( $\rho = 0.0108$ )，是獨立有意義之預後因子。我們的研究顯示乳癌的病理特徵在評估病人預後的確具有相當的重要性。

### Abstract

To investigate the prognostic significance of pathologic characteristics of breast cancer patients, we retrospectively studied 514 patients with operable cancer from 1978 through 1987. The mean age of the patients was  $50.2 \pm 12.4$  years. Tumor sizes ranged from 0.7 to 13.0 cm, with a mean size of  $4.26 \pm 2.4$  cm. Axillary node metastases were found in 56.4% of the patients. Univariate analysis on the survival rate revealed that the number of positive nodes, tumor size, lymphatic permeation, tumor necrosis, histologic type, histologic grade, and age were significant prognostic factors. Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that the number of positive nodes ( $\rho < 0.00005$ ), histologic grade ( $\rho = 0.0002$ ), and tumor size ( $\rho = 0.0108$ ) were independent prognostic factors. Our study confirms the importance of pathologic characteristics in predicting the prognosis of breast cancer patients..