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• 中文摘要

乳癌是婦女常見的癌症之一。目前台灣,乳癌發生的增加率躍居所有癌症之冠,已升爲台灣地區婦女第二常見癌症及女性癌症死因之第五位。因此,加強乳癌的防治工作已是當務之急,而了解乳癌之致病機轉乃防治工作的基石,雖然目前已知某些因子,例如:家族史、月經史、懷孕史、肥胖與喝酒暨飲食習慣等等與乳癌的成因有某種程度上的相關,但是目前仍無法準確地預測暴露於某些危險因子下所導致乳癌生成的危險性;另一方面,各危險因子間的相互關係也仍模糊不明。在研究乳癌之致病機轉所面臨的瓶頸乃是如何界定遺傳因子所扮演的角色以及其與環境因子的交互影響爲何?因此本研究乃針對台灣地區罹患乳癌的婦女,採用病例對照家族研究法(Case-control family study),收集其一等女性血親(母親、姐妹、女兒)是否罹患乳癌以及可能導致乳癌的危險因子的資料,估算是否有家族聚集的傾向。本年度共收集 214 個病例個案及 159 個對照個案之危險因子暴露資料,初步發現經校正年齡後,病例個案具有乳癌家族史的比例是對照個案的 6.335 倍 (OR=6.335;p=0.016)。下年度將收集其一等女性血親(母親、姐妹、女兒)是否罹患乳癌以及可能導致乳癌的危險因子的資料,以釐清家族聚集的傾向,並加以探討乳癌之遺傳形態。

• 英文摘要

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers. It is now the leading increased cancer incidence in Taiwan. Unfortunately, therapy for breast cancer remains only modestly effective. The nature of this disease can be fully understand only in light of its etiology or natural development. Understanding the etiology of breast cancer is a basis for rationale medical management and therapy. Among the most commonly recognized risk factors for breast cancer are a family history of breast cancer, obesity, alcohol, nulliparity, late age at first pregnancy, and late age at menopause, etc. To date, no single or combination of factors can be used to predict accurately the occurrence of breast cancer in any one individual. Moreover, the

relationships among the major risk factors are not clearly understood. The key issue is how to determine the genetic predisposition of breast cancer. Therefore, we conduct a genetic epidemiological study of breast cancer to disentangle the influence of host and environmental factors in the pathogenesis of breast cancer. Two hundred and fourteen incident breast cancer cases and one hundred and fifty nine cancer-free were recruited in this study. After adjusting the effect of age, the risk of breast cancer among women with breast cancer family history was 6.335 times greater then women without breast cancer family history. The information of breast cancer risk factors of probands' first degree female relatives will be collected to clarify the familial clustering of breast cancer next year. If the role of genetic predisposition of breast cancer can be identified, it is advisable for women with family history to take mammography more frequently for early detection of breast cancer.