Objective

To analyze the distribution of Breast Cancer at Mount Saint John’s Medical Centre, Antigua & Barbuda based on parishes, age, laterality, Er/Pr and Her2Neu status. This is first of a series of breast cancer analyses in Antigua & Barbuda.

Introduction

Breast cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer in women worldwide and the second most common cancer overall. In Antigua & Barbuda, the incidence of Breast Cancer is 36% approximately and 1 in 3 cases registered at the oncology clinic is a breast cancer patient.

Methods and Material

To understand the breast cancer incidence better, data from the Department of Oncology at Mount Saint John’s Medical Centre was collected for the last three years (Aug 2016 to Aug 2019). A total of 84 new cases were registered during the period. These were analyzed spatially and then grouped based on Geography, Age, Laterality, Stage, Hormone status and Her2Neu status.

Results

- **Parish**: The Majority of patients were from St. John parish followed by St George and Saint Mary denoting that most cases were from Western part (North and South) than the Eastern part.
- **Age**: 41% patients belong to the age group between 51yrs to 60yrs of age and equally distributed on either side of this age group.
- **Laterality**: 54% are Right Breast cancers and 46% Left Breast.
- **Pathology**: 80% are of Invasive Ductal Histology with about 9% Ductal Carcinoma In situ.
- **Stage**: 55% are Advanced Breast Cancers.
- **Hormone Status**: More than 50% of the Tumours were Hormone Positive and Her2Neu Negative. Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) and Triple Positive Breast Cancer (TPBC) were almost equal in presentation at 16% & 17% respectively. About 14% did not have complete Pathology results.

Discussion

This is the first of a series of analyses planned for the Breast Cancer data at the Oncology Department in Mount Saint John’s Medical Centre. This paper demonstrates the Geographic distribution and the biology of Tumour and this could help us plan not just management of breast cancer but also the possible primary prevention of the disease. For example by noting that more than 50% of diagnosis are from a particular geographical area, efforts can be made to plan activities such as cancer awareness and also screening programmes in this area which would help diagnose the cancer at an early stage and hence lead to more possible cure rates. We believe that this is the first time such an analysis is attempted and the team will continue to analyze more data and present at future Breast Cancer Symposia.

References