

Epidemiology of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Breast in a Developing Community

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Abstract

A well recognized rare breast entity is the adenoid cystic carcinoma [ACC]. Indeed, a few series have long been reported from several parts of the world. Now, according to the Birmingham [UK] group, there is the concept that the histopathology data pool promotes epidemiological analysis. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to present from a developing community the data collected from such a pool with reference to women of the Ethnic Group called the Ibos or Igbo, who live mainly in the South-eastern region of Nigeria. Of the sixteen collected examples, most were gathered from the Cosmopolitan City of Enugu. Both sides were affected equally. The 31-50 age groups preponderated, while a particular surgeon dominated the operation scenery. Distant practitioners profit by sending biopsies to a centrally located Reference Laboratory.

Keywords: Breast; Type; Carcinoma; Adenoid cystic; Distance; Ibos; Enugu; Niger

Introduction

During the 1970s, there was a rise in the reprint request [RR] traffic. Thus, I freely received during that time single or few case reports as reprints on ACC at my request [1-5]. Incidentally, the microphotographs were compelling, although there were some variations. By 1980, Macartney, Rollaston and Codling [6] postulated from Birmingham (UK) that the establishment of a histopathology data pool would facilitate epidemiological analysis. Fortunately, this idea was in consonance with my own work in those days.

Investigation

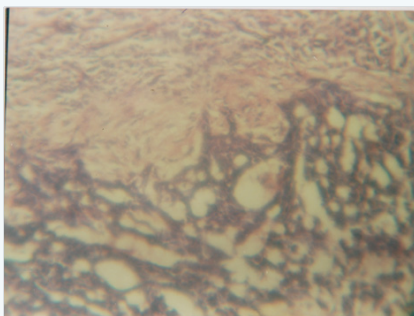


Figure 1: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of breast (First view).

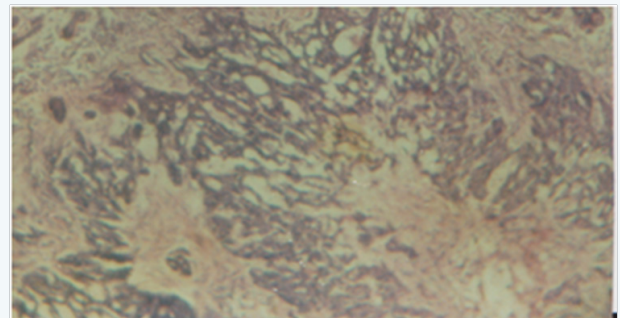


Figure 2: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of breast (Second view).

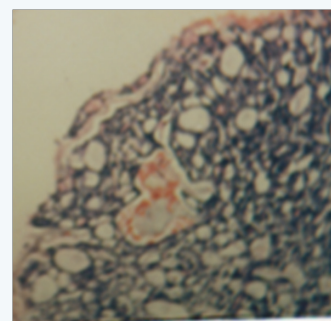


Figure 3: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of breast (Third view).

During the 1980s and 1990s, the author was privileged to head a Reference Pathology Laboratory situated in Enugu, the capital city of the then Eastern Region of Nigeria. Its histopathology data pool yielded 506 breast carcinomas, 16 being diagnosed personally as ACC. They are analyzed hereunder. Illustrative photographs are also adjoined (Figure 1-3).

Results

Table 1: Epidemiological data on adenoid cystic carcinoma of breast in a developing community.

S/No.	Lab No	Initials	Age	Side	Town	Doctor
1	UH 2157/85	IR	80	R	Enugu	Ojukwu
2	UH 2443/86	IB	51	R	Enugu	Ojukwu
3	UH 802/89	IJ	45	R	Enugu	Ojukwu
4	UH 1021/89	NJ	40	L	Owerri	Iwenobi-Njoku*
5	9709175	MM	40	R	Abakaliki	Abiakam
6	9503178	MC	40	L	Umuahia	Mbanaso**
7	951061	EM	45	L	Enugu	Ojukwu
8	951084	KC	40	L	Enugu	Ojukwu
9	9603113	UN	35	R	Enugu	Ojukwu
10	960463	OF	56	R	Enugu	Ojukwu
11	96092	NT	46	L	Enugu	Njeze
12	961214	OI	47	L	Enugu	Ojukwu
13	970214	OM	58	R	Ehime	Anyaeze
14	970335	NR	35	L	Enugu	Udeh
15	H 51/98	MR	30	L	Enugu	Achebe
16	990462	IC	39	R	Enugu	Akahara

*Dr Iwenobi-Njoku wrote: "This is an uncommon form of breast cancers."

**Dr Mbanaso wrote: "The prognosis is reportedly better than the usual invasive ductal carcinoma."

Table 2: Age group distribution.

Age	No
< 30	1
31 – 40	7
41 – 50	4
51 – 60	3
61+	1
Total	16

Tables 1 and 2 show the epidemiological analyses. It is evident

- A. that the lesions featured equally on both sides,
- B. most specimens were from the cosmopolitan city of Enugu,
- C. there was preponderance in the 31-50 age groups and
- D. Surgeon Ojukwu took pride of place.

Discussion

Among the RRs of the 1970s, let me select, on purpose, the careful work of Anthony and James [5]. They presented 3 cases from 2686 breast cancers within a period of 10 years. Moreover, as they agreed, "The term adenoid cystic carcinoma is the one recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to other synonyms." Their range of photographs confirmed the requisite appearances. Also noteworthy was its tendency to carry a uniquely favorable prognosis when compared with similar tumors elsewhere in the body.

In the local context, ACC was diagnosed in a 68-year-old surgeon well over a decade ago as regards his bowel cancer; it has till now proved truly prognostic [7]. Also, I have found it to be a molecular variant in local albino skin cancers [8]; their own follow up should also be fruitful.

Concerning the recent world literature, what are some pointers? From India, a 40-year-old female with final histopathologic diagnosis of ACC underwent adjuvant external beam radiotherapy and was on follow-up without recurrence for more than a year [9]. From Seoul, Korea [10], the report on 6 patients was to the effect that "Although some of our patients developed local recurrence or distant metastases, all patients had favorable clinical course, and to date, none of the patients has died from complications of her disease." Concerning a joint Korea-USA study [11], their comprehensive review provided experience with the ACC of the breast as well as an overview of clinical, histopathological, and molecular genetics, features. From the Mayo Clinic in USA [12], the conclusion was clear, namely, "Recognition of ACC is important to avoid delay in diagnosis because this tumor has a good prognosis with rare metastases to axillary lymph nodes. Axillary nodal sampling by fine-needle aspiration or core biopsy is rarely indicated."

A population-based cohort study of ACC in the United States (1977 to 2006) was conclusive [13]: Breast-ACC among women is characterized by ER-negative/PR-negative expression, rare regional lymph node involvement, a favorable prognosis with excellent survival, and absence of associated cancers. These findings reinforce the importance of tailored treatments for breast-ACC and lend credence to the apparent heterogeneity of basal-like breast cancers. Incidentally, there was debate in the UK as regards the benefit accruable to practitioners distant from a Reference Laboratory [14]. Indeed, the experience in this developing community is that of its desirability [15].

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