



Breast cancer clinicopathological presentation, gravity and challenges in Eritrea, East Africa: Management practice in a resource-poor setting

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Background. In Africa, breast cancer closely compares with cervical cancer as the most common malignancy affecting women and the incidence rates appear to be rising. Early detection of breast cancer is a key strategy for a good treatment outcome. However, there is no established protocol or guideline for management of breast cancer in Eritrea, East Africa.

Objective. To assess the clinicopathological presentation, gravity and management challenges presented in breast cancer treatment in Eritrea.

Methods. Our investigation was a retrospective, descriptive study to assess the clinical features and severity of breast cancer at time of presentation. We reviewed the medical records of all patients who presented with breast malignancies over the 2-year period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008.

Results. Eighty-two patients ranging in age from 26 - 80 years (mean 48 years) were included in the study. Of these 51% were premenopausal women; 61% of the patients presented with breast mass only and the remainder with manifestations of local (mass plus discharge, breast pain or breast ulceration) or distant metastatic disease. More than 60% of the patients presented after >2 years following onset of symptoms. Two-thirds of patients had late stage (III or IV) disease. All except one case was managed surgically.

Conclusion. Most cases presented at younger age and advanced stage. These findings call for strengthening health education to promote early health-seeking behaviour and advocacy for the introduction of national screening, implementation of a management protocol and establishment of a radio-chemotherapy centre.

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The reported incidence of breast cancer in sub-Saharan Africa is lower at 20 cases per 100 000 population, than 90/100 000 in the West.^[1]

In Africa, breast cancer closely compares with cervical cancer as the most common malignancy affecting women and the incidence rates appear to be rising.^[2] In Nigeria, for example, the incidence rate increased from 13.8 - 15.3/100 000 in the 1980s to 33.6/100 000 in 1992 and 116/100 000 in 2001.^[3]

While mortality rates are declining in the developed world because of early diagnosis, screening and improved cancer treatment programmes, the converse is true in the developing world and in eastern and central Europe.^[1,4]

There is a marked difference in distribution, presentation and outcome between developed and developing countries.^[2,4] In the USA, the percentage of patients presenting with stage I disease increased from 42.5% (1985) to 56.2% (1995), while the percentage of patients presenting with stage III or stage IV decreased from 18.3% to 11.6% during the same time period.^[5] In contrast, studies of women with breast cancer from Tunisia,^[6] Sudan,^[7] Nigeria^[8] and South Africa^[9] have shown that most patients present with advanced stages (III and IV) at first healthcare consultation. The geographic disparities in incidence rates can be attributed mainly to disease-reporting patterns and disease awareness.

About 70 - 90% of breast cancers present with breast masses and rarely with nipple discharge and pain.^[10] Triple Assessment – clinical examination, imaging, cytology or tissue pathology of a biopsy specimen – establishes the diagnosis for most women with suspected breast cancer.^[11,12]

The prognosis, choice of treatment and outcome depend on accurate morphologic diagnosis, staging, histologic grade, hormone receptor status and identification of biomarkers. The latter two investigations are rarely possible in resource-poor countries. Treatment of early breast cancer is, however, less resource-intensive than advanced breast cancer with superior outcomes, the 5-year breast cancer survival rate ranges from 98% for stage I cancer to approximately 16% for stage IV cancer.^[13]

According to previous studies undertaken in Eritrea, breast cancer is common in young women and there is regional variation.^[14,15] Information regarding clinicopathological presentation, gravity and the diagnostic and treatment approach is limited and has not been well documented. Moreover, there is no established protocol/guideline for management of breast cancer in Eritrea.

Objective

To assess (i) the clinicopathological presentation, (ii) severity of breast cancer at presentation, (iii) the methods followed in establishing the diagnosis, and (iv) the subsequent management of patients at 3 referral hospitals in Eritrea, East Africa.

Methods

Study design

Our investigation was a retrospective, descriptive study of breast cancer in patients who attended the General Surgical Units of 3 hospitals – Orotta Medical Surgical National Referral Hospital, Halibet Hospital and Sembel Hospital – from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008. These hospitals serve more than three-quarters of the Eritrean population requiring surgical interventions.

Study population and data collection

We reviewed 90 medical records over the 2-year period, of which we excluded 8 samples where data (age, sex, duration of symptoms, radiological, pathology, and operative reports and treatment received) were incomplete. Demographic details, clinical presentation and duration of symptoms at initial diagnosis, radiological data, cytological and histological findings, treatment and postoperative data of all patients were entered into our study protocol. Checklists for appropriate management, according to the recommended guideline for low-income countries,^[16] were prepared during data collection. The WHO Tumour, Node and Metastasis (TNM) tumour classification and cancer staging system was used in this study.^[17] We performed descriptive data analysis using SPSS software (version 14).

Results

Of the 82 patients in our study, women constituted 94% (female:male ratio 15:1). The age range was 26 - 80 years (mean 48.46 years; standard deviation (SD) 16.2), the majority of patients were ≤55 years with 10% >75 years.

Seventy-eight (95%) patients were married and 4 (5%) were single. Geographically, 51 (62.2%) patients were from the Central Zone,

17 (20.7%) from the South zone, 5 (6.1%) from the Gash-Barka region, 4 (4.9%) from the Southern Red Sea zone and the remaining 3.7% and 2.4% from the Northern Red Sea and Anseba zones, respectively.

The majority of patients presented with breast mass only (61%), followed by breast mass plus discharge, pain or ulceration (36.6%) and the remainder with breast pain only (2.4%) with a left-side predominance of disease (56%). The duration from onset of symptoms to first presentation ranged from 3 months to 10 years (mean 2.9 years; SEM 0.27) (Table 1).

Radiologic imaging (mammography/ultrasonography or both) was undertaken with only 29% of patients; 73% underwent cytological examination of their breast masses prior to histological diagnosis. One-third of patients had resorted to traditional medicine as their first choice of treatment. Infiltrative ductal carcinoma accounted for 82% of all cancers. Invasive lobular carcinoma, papillary carcinoma and recurrence each accounted for 1.2%. Cribriform, medullary carcinoma and phyllodes with other non-specified malignancies accounted for 2.4%, 4.0% and 8.3%; respectively. More than two-thirds of the cases were of advanced stage (III and IV, 46% and 18%; respectively) (Table 1).

Three-quarters of patients had positive lymph node involvement and 18% had distant organ metastasis, chiefly to the lungs and liver, with associated symptoms of cough and jaundice, respectively (Table 2).

The hormone receptor status and biomarker profile had not been established in any cases. Treatment modalities ranged from excisional lumpectomy to palliative wound clearance: excisional lumpectomy ($n=5$; 6.1%) (the tumour-free margin could not be defined intra-operatively in all these cases), modified radical mastectomy (MRM) ($n=34$; 41.5%), radical mastectomy ($n=6$; 7.3%), radical mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection ($n=26$; 31.7%) and wound debridement ($n=9$; 11%). Only 1 patient had MRM and chemotherapy. One patient refused mastectomy.

Of 7 patients with stage I disease, 4 underwent excisional lumpectomy, 2 had

Table 1. Cancer stage distribution v. duration of symptoms at first presentation

Stage	Duration of symptoms (months), <i>n</i>				Total <i>N</i> (%)
	3 - 12	13 - 48	49 - 84	75 - 240	
I	4	2	0	1	7 (9)
II	14	7	1	0	22 (27)
III	11	18	9	0	38 (46)
IV	1	3	6	5	15 (18)
Total, <i>N</i>	30	30	16	6	82

**Table 2. Distribution of patients with distant organ/system metastasis and grave signs (N=82)**

	Cases, n	Clinical presentation
Distant organ/system metastasis		
Vertebral bone	1	Breast mass and back pain
Vertebral bone and brain	1	Breast mass, back pain and hemiplegia
Vertebral bone and liver	1	Breast mass, back pain and jaundice
Liver	4	Breast mass and jaundice
Liver and lung	2	Breast mass, jaundice and cough
Lung	6	Breast mass and cough
No distant metastasis	67	Breast mass, pain and discharge

MRM and 1 refused surgical intervention. Of 22 patients with stage II disease, 18 underwent MRM, 3 radical mastectomy and 1 MRM with axillary lymph node dissection. Stage IV cancer patients received palliative intervention and only 6/15 underwent radical mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection.

Discussion

In Eritrea and other East African countries, cancer is a neglected disease. Information on cancer is limited by the lack of a cancer registry and local evidence-based research.

In our study, 83% of the cases were from the highlands (the Central and South zones), which are densely populated and where there is better access to healthcare facilities and better health-seeking behaviour than the lowlands. This geographic disparity between the highlands and lowlands and between urban and rural populaces is consistent with the literature, which has documented reasons for these disparities.^[1,4,8] Our study cannot completely reflect the incidence and prevalence of breast cancer in Eritrea because it was carried out at tertiary hospitals that attend to only 75% of the population.

In developed countries, breast cancer is a disease of older women. More than 50% of patients in our study were premenopausal, similar to reports from Nigeria and other developing countries.^[4,7,8,15] The incidence of breast cancer typically increases with age and it is rare in patients <25 years old. In the white population the incidence is <0.5% in patients <35 years old.^[4] In our study 26.8% of cases were <35 years old. Thus, our results indicate that in Eritrea breast cancer is a disease of younger, mainly premenopausal women.

In developing and resource-poor countries women with breast cancer present very late in the course of the disease,^[7,8,18] despite symptoms being easily identifiable during routine self-examination.

In our study >70% of patients sought consultation >1 year after noticing symptoms and presented with advanced stage disease;

97% presented with breast mass with or without additional symptoms such as pain, discharge and ulceration.

The proportion of patients resorting to traditional therapy (e.g. herbal, holy water, soil) indicated that women in our society have poor attitudes towards western medicine, further exacerbating the poor outcome and prognosis of the disease. None presented with ductal carcinoma *in situ*, with 91% having infiltrating/invasive ductal carcinomas with a variety of subhistological types consistent with the literature from developing countries^[4,6-8,17,18] where invasive ductal carcinoma is reported in 70 - 85% of cases.^[17]

Consistent with a study from Nigeria,^[8] 18% of patients had distant organ metastasis to the liver, lung, vertebrae and brain.

Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease. Treatment outcomes depend on early and accurate diagnosis, the pathology of the disease, and the availability of adequate resources. While Triple Assessment is the gold standard for evaluation of breast cancer and has a specificity of diagnosis approaching 100%,^[11,12] this was undertaken in only 24% of our cases. Hormone receptor analysis is not available in Eritrea.

The only treatment available in our setting is surgery, which in our patients ranged from excisional lumpectomy to radical mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection. While surgery in combination with radiation therapy is the management of choice for early breast malignancies, and hormonal therapy and chemotherapy are administered to advanced cases where systemic metastasis is presumed,^[16] this is not established in Eritrea. An additional challenge is the lack of frozen-section procedure for the assessment of tumour-free margins, with the result that breast conservation therapy is hardly possible.

Without the right techniques to identify cancer-free margins, the risk of recurrence cannot be minimised. Furthermore, a radio-chemotherapy centre for cancer has yet to be established in Eritrea.

Conclusions

Our study, using retrospective and hospital-based data, shows that breast cancer patients presented at a younger age, with advanced disease.

Limitations of the study

This retrospective case series based on hospital data from medical records of patients had a relatively small sample size and the true distribution of the disease in the country might not, therefore, be reflected.

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