

IMPACT OF CONVENTIONAL MORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS UPON THE PROGNOSIS AND THE THERAPY OF INVASIVE BREAST CARCINOMA

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Histological examination is considered “golden standard” in tumors diagnosis. Breast carcinoma is a heterogeneous entity that consists of morphological subtypes, which in spite of common origin are very diverse histologically and clinically. The highest heterogeneity is specific for ductal invasive carcinoma, which is the most frequent diagnosed form of the breast cancer. In order to elaborate an effective treatment there are taken in consideration clinical criteria, such as age, lymph nodes state, tumor size, as well as some histological peculiarities like histological grade, lymphovascular invasion. Unfortunately, these parameters do not have a predictive potential for the diverse types of therapies, applied in treatment of breast carcinoma. The aim of this work was to review the prognostic and predictive potential of morphological diagnosis in breast carcinoma.

Management of patients with breast carcinoma is still guided by clinic-pathological and morphological features. Although some schemes of treatment seem to be effective, there is no yet enough potential to realize a personalized therapy. The blind treatment of breast carcinoma, based rather on the statistics, in which the classical histological aspect of the tumor has only prognostic value, being valueless from the predictive point of view was the reason for a complex studying of a broad spectrum of cellular markers.

Breast cancer, morphological classification, predictive potential, prognostic value