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CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HORMONE INDEPENDENT LOBULAR BREAST CARCINOMA

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Estrogen has a role in the proliferation of luminal layer of epithelial breast cells and approximately 70% of human breast cancers have estrogen receptor expression. Based on the hormone receptor expression, we can classify these carcinomas as hormone-dependent and hormone-independent. Considering that the data in the world literature are incomplete, the aim of this research was a comparative analysis of these characteristics of hormone-dependent and hormone-independent lobular breast carcinomas. One hundred thirty-eight cases of lobular breast carcinomas were analyzed in relation to their hormonal status. Obtained morphometric values were subjected to statistical analysis using Student's t-test and Fisher's test. Statistically significant difference between groups of patients with hormone-dependent and hormone-independent lobular breast carcinomas was found for the age of patients ($p = 0.036$) and nuclear gradus ($p = 0.006$). On the other hand there was no statistically significant difference between two groups of patients considering the presence of metastasis in the axillary lymph nodes ($p > 0.05$). It was found that the patients with hormone-independent lobular breast carcinoma were significantly older then the patients with hormone-independent lobular breast carcinoma, and that expression of hormone receptors did not play a key role in metastasis of this carcinoma to the axillary lymph nodes.

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