



Study on Various Types of Breast Cancer

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DESCRIPTION

Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed life-threatening cancer in women today and is the leading cause of cancer death in women. For 20 years, research related to breast cancer has brought extraordinary advances in the understanding of breast cancer, leading to more efficient and less toxic treatments. Increased public awareness and improved screening have enabled early diagnosis at the appropriate stage to complete surgical resection and curative treatment. As a result, breast cancer survival has improved significantly, especially among young women. Breast cancer refers to cancer that results from breast tissue, most commonly the inner layer of the ducts, or the lobules that feed the ducts.

Breast cancer

Cancer is usually named after the part of the body where it originated. Therefore, breast cancer refers to the irregular growth and proliferation of cells derived from breast tissue. Breast is made up of two major tissue types. Glandular and stromal (supporting) tissues. Glandular tissue contains the ducts (lobules) and ducts (ducts), stromal tissue constitutes the fatty and fibrous connective tissue of the breast. Breast is also made up of lymphoid tissue, of the immune system that removes fluids and waste products from cells. There are different types of tumors that can occur in different areas of the breast. Most tumors are the result of benign changes in the breast. For example, fibrous cystic lesions are non-cancerous conditions in which a woman develops areas of cyst (accumulated fluid pack), fibrosis (formation of scar-like connective tissue), lumps, and swelling, tenderness, or breast pain. Most breast cancers originate from the cells that line the ducts (breast cancer). Some start with the cells that line the lobular (lobular cancer), while others start with other tissues.

Types of breast cancer

Non-invasive breast cancer cells that are limited to the ducts and do not invade the fat and connective tissue around the breast.

Ductal Carcinoma *in Situ* (DCIS): is the most common form of ductal carcinoma *in situ* (90%). Lobular Carcinoma *in Situ* (LCIS) is rare and is considered a marker of increased risk of breast cancer.

Lobular Carcinoma *In Situ* (LCIS): The term "non-invasive" refers to cancer that has not spread beyond the area where it first started. LCIS is a rapidly increases the number of cells in the mammary gland (lobule) of the breast.

Ductal Carcinoma *In Situ* (DCIS): The most common type of ductal carcinoma *in situ*, DCIS, is confined at the ducts of the breast. For example: ductal comedocarcinoma.

Invasive Lobular Carcinoma (ILC): The ILC is also known as invasive lobular carcinoma. The ILC begins in the mammary glands (lobules) of the breast, but often spreads (metastasis) to other areas of the body. The ILC accounts for 10% to 15% of breast cancers.

Invasive Duct Cancer (IDC): IDC is also known as invasive ductal cancer. IDC begins in the breast ducts and penetrates the walls of the ducts into the adipose tissue of the breast and, in some cases, other areas of the body. IDC is the most common type of breast cancer and accounts for 80% of breast cancer diagnoses.

Medullary carcinoma: Medullary carcinoma is an invasive breast cancer that forms a clear boundary between tumor and normal tissue. Only 5% of breast cancers are medulla cancers.

Mucinous cancer: Mucinous cancer, also known as colloidal cancer, is a rare breast cancer formed by mucin-producing cancer cells. Women with rebellious cancer generally have a better prognosis than women with more common type of invasive cancer.

Tubular cancer: Tubular cancer is a special form of invasive (invasive) breast cancer. Women with tubular cancer generally have a better prognosis than women with the more common type of invasive cancer. Tubular cancer accounts for about 2% of breast cancer diagnoses.

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Inflammatory Breast Cancer (IBC): Inflammatory breast cancer is the appearance of an inflammatory breast (red and warm) with pits and / or thick ridges caused by breast cancer cells

blocking the lymphatics or ducts of the breast's skin. Inflammatory breast cancer is rare (accounting for only 1% of breast cancers), but it grows very fast.