

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF BREAST CANCER

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Abstract

The state discusses the etiology of fibrocystic disease (FCB) or mastopathy, benign breast dysplasia (DDMJ), fibroadenoma (FA) and breast cancer (RMJ), precancerous condition, as well as the relationship of risk factors with increased breast risk, more serious causes, pathogenesis and morphogenesis, the mechanism of development of apoptosis factors In the breast cell. FCB and breast cancer have a common etiology, most of the risk factors are the same. Numerous risk factors disrupt the hormonal balance in a woman's body, cause hyperestrogenism and hyperproliferation of the epithelium in breast tissues, which leads to the development of PCB, in the presence of congenital or acquired gene damage – to the development of breast cancer. The morphological examination of breast tissue obtained during biopsy is crucial in assessing the risk of breast cancer in a patient with FCB. The risk of breast cancer does not increase or is minimal in the non-proliferative form of FCB. With the proliferative form of the FKB gland, the atypical risk of RMJ increases by 2 times, with atypical – by 4 times. The risk of developing breast cancer in FCB with ductal or lobular carcinoma in place is maximum and can increase by 12 times.

Keywords: Breast cancer, precancerous disease, mastopathy, dishormonal diseases, apoptosis, fibro adenoma, fibrocystic disease.

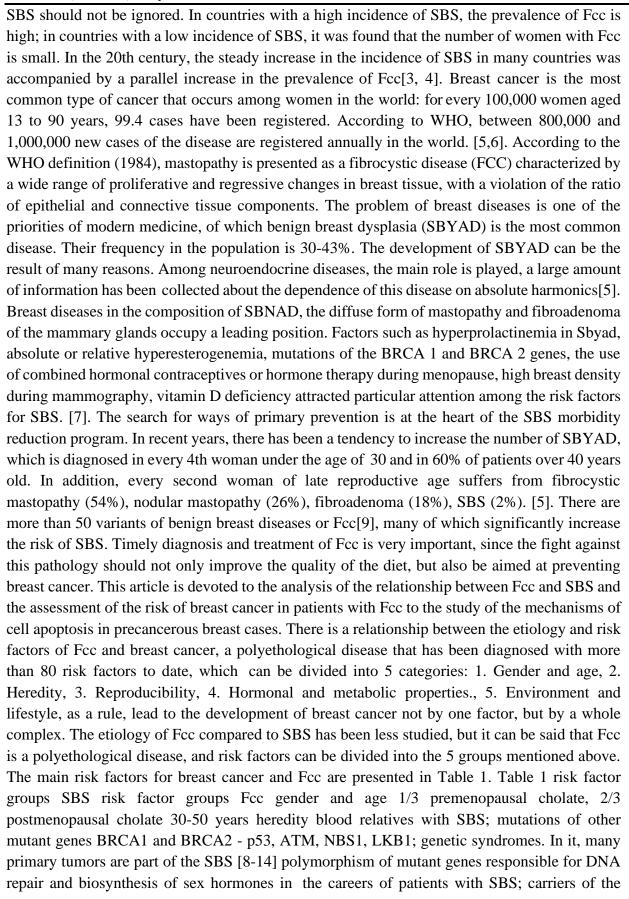
Introduction

Fcc is the most common pathology of the breast. The Fcc is not maintained by a statistical list, but, according to calculations by various authors, its frequency among the female population reaches up to 50%. [1, 2]. There are no uniform principles of terminology that are currently generally accepted in the diagnosis and treatment of this pathology, according to some literature, there are differences in the difference in this issue. In domestic and foreign literature, it has been established that this pathology is usually used with the terms "mastopathy", "fibrocystic disease", "fibroadenomatosis", "hormonal breast dysplasia", "good quality breast dysplasia". All these terms are actually used to refer to breast diseases characterized by edema, mastalgia, the appearance of diffuse and nodular formations in tissues, sometimes pathological discharge from the nipple. In breast diseases of good quality, formations and cysts are detected during X-ray mammography and ultrasound (UTT), histological examination reveals hyperplasia, atypical hyperplasia of epithelial tissue in cell-free and fragmented structures, connective tissue hyperplasia. For a long time it was considered as a stage of the SBS front, the fcc was separated at the end of the XIX century into a separate nosological unit. Currently, views on the fcc have undergone significant changes, in general, this pathology is not a previous stage of the oncological process in the mammary gland. However, the role of the Fcc in the development of



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BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes; reproducibility of early menarchy - up to 12 years; late menopause - after 52 years; late first childbirth - after 30 years; absence or short duration of breastfeeding, abortions, high density of early menarchy - up to 12 years; low birth rate; one low pregnancy rate, high frequency of artificial abortions; absence or short duration of breastfeeding; high density of mammograms in women of late reproductive age hormonal and metabolic signs of hyperestrogenism, hyperprolactinemia, hypothyroidism; high level of the first insulin-dependent growth factor, menstrual cycle disorders, infertility, mastopathy, adnectitis, ovarian cysts, uterine fibroids, endometriosis, obesity in postmenopausal age, diabetes mellitus, liver diseases, hormone replacement therapy, the use of hormonal contraceptives. hyperestrogenism, hyperprolactinemia, hypothyroidism; progesterone deficiency in the luteal phase, thyroid diseases, menstrual disorders, uterine fibroids, endometriosis, endometrial hyperplasia, ovarian cysts and tumors, polycystic ovarian syndrome, congenital dysfunction of the adrenal cortex, obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, liver diseases. Environment and lifestyle of ionizing rays and chemical carcinogens excess alcohol, fat, caloric content of hemp oil; excess alcohol, caloric content of fats, hemp proteins, carrots and fruits vitamin and mineral deficiency, depression, sleep disorders, night shift work, inactivity proteins, carrots and fruits vitamin and mineral deficiency, depression, sleep disorders, night shift work, inactivity, various zinc strains.

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