PS4-08-16: Evaluation of Clinicopathological Features and Prognoses of Male Patients with Breast Lymphoma

A. Azizy[1] , I. Dogan [2] , M. Bozkurt[3] , O. Dulgeroglu [4] , S. Yucel[5] , I. Yildiz [3] , I. D. Subasi[6] , A. Arican [3] , C. Uras[7]

[1]Medical Oncology, Istanbul University Institute of Oncology, Istanbul, TURKEY, [2]Medical Oncology, Acibadem Healthcare Group, Istanbul, TURKEY, [3]Medical Oncology, Acibadem University Atakent Hospital, Istanbul, TURKEY, [4]Breast Surgery, Acibadem University Atakent Hospital, Istanbul, TURKEY, [5]Radiation Oncology, Acibadem Research Institute of Senology, Istanbul, TURKEY, [6]Breast Radiology, Acibadem University Atakent Hospital, Istanbul, TURKEY, [7]Breast Surgery, Acibadem Research Institute of Senology, Istanbul, TURKEY.

Background

Primary breast lymphoma is an extremely rare malignancy, and its occurrence in male patients is even less common, with limited published data available. Due to its rarity, the clinicopathological characteristics and prognostic factors in male breast lymphoma remain poorly understood. Better characterization of this unique patient group may contribute to more tailored diagnostic and therapeutic approaches. This study aimed to evaluate the clinicopathological features and prognoses of patients diagnosed with male breast lymphoma.

Methods and Materials

Data for this study were extracted from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database, covering cases of male breast lymphoma diagnosed between 2000 and 2021. Demographic, clinicopathological, and survival data were collected and analyzed. Survival outcomes were assessed using Kaplan-Meier curves with the log-rank test.

Conclusion

Male breast lymphoma is quite rare and is more common in the elderly population. Age, type of lymphoma, and tumor stage were identified as prognostic factors. Receiving chemotherapy and radiotherapy in treatment has a positive effect on prognosis.

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the population

Characteristic	n	%
Age group (years)		
<65	52	37.7%
≥65	86	62.3%
Race		
White	122	88.4%
Black	9	6.5%
Other	7	5.1%
Tumor laterality		
Right breast	67	48.6%
Left breast	65	47.1%
Bilateral/unspecified	5	3.6%
Histological subtype		
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)	54	39.1%
MALT lymphoma	33	23.9%
Follicular lymphoma	24	17.4%
Other	27	19.6%
Ann Arbor stage		
I	39	34.8%
II	17	12.3%
III	5	3.6%
IV	19	13.8%
B symptoms present		
Yes	4	2.9%
Treatment received		
Breast surgery	41	29.7%
Radiotherapy	43	31.2%
Chemotherapy	62	44.9%

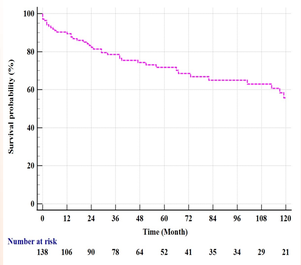


Figure 1. General survival of patients with primary breast lymphoma

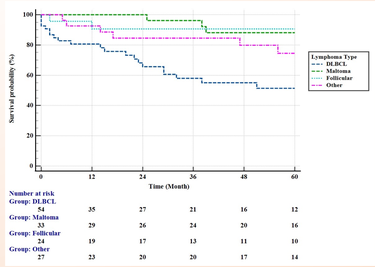


Figure 2. Survival of patients with primary breast lymphoma subtypes

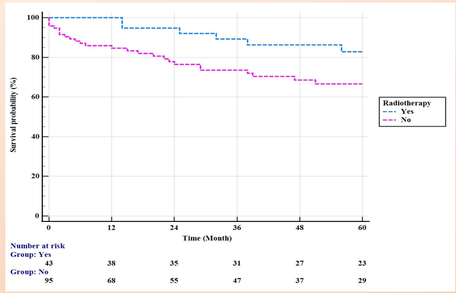


Figure 3. Survival of the patients by radiotherapy

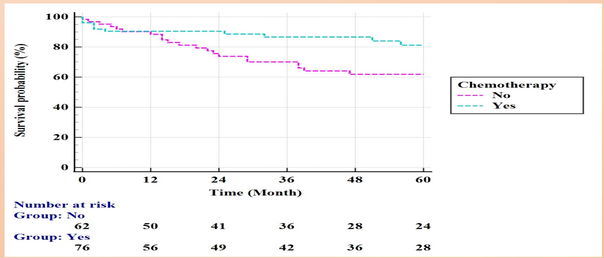


Figure 4. Survival of patients with primary breast lymphoma by chemotherapy

Results

A total of 138 patients were included in the study. 86 (62.3%) of the patients were over 65 years of age. The race of 122 (88.4%) patients was white. The disease was detected in the right and left breast at a similar rate (Right- 48.6%, Left - 47.1%). The most common histopathological types were Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma (39.1%), MALT (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue) lymphoma (23.9%), and Follicular lymphoma (17.4%), respectively. According to the Ann Arbor staging system, the valid percentage of Stage 1 disease was 48.8% and the rate of Stage 2 disease was 21.3%. Breast surgery was performed in 30.4% of the patients, as a valid percentage, the rate of patients who received radiotherapy was 31.2% and the rate of patients who received chemotherapy was 44.9%. B symptoms were present in 6.7% of the patients. The 5-year and 10-year survival rates were 71.7% and 55.7%, respectively. In the prognostic evaluation of the factors affecting survival; age (p<0.001), tumor side (p=0.727), race (p=0.539), origin (p=0.888), presence of B symptom (p=0.778), lymphoma type (p<0.001), stage (p=0.040), breast surgery (p=0.555), radiotherapy (p=0.033), chemotherapy (p=0.017) were determined.

Contact

Abdulmunir Azizy
Istanbul University Institute of Oncology
munir.azizy@gmail.com
+905069116448

References

1. Mpallas G, Simatos G, Tasidou A, Patra E, Galateros G, Lakiotis G, Papanicolaou S, Mpallas E, Anagnostou D. Primary breast lymphoma in a male patient. Breast. 2004 Oct;13(5):436-8. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2003.11.002. PMID: 15454203.
2. Zhang J, Ma B, Ji H, Guo R. Primary breast lymphoma in males: Incidence, demographics, prognostic factors, survival, and comparisons with females. Front Surg. 2022 Aug 25;9:984497. doi: 10.3389/fsurg.2022.984497. PMID: 36090327; PMCID: PMC9452836.

This presentation is the intellectual property of the author/presenter. Contact them at *munir.azizy@gmail.com* for permission to reprint and/or distribute.

© Poster Template by Genigraphics® 1.800.790.4001 www.genigraphics.com