

Prophylactic Surgeries Associated With Lower Cancer Risks For Women

Women at increased risk of breast and ovarian cancer because of inherited mutations of the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes who had prophylactic mastectomy or salpingo-oophorectomy (removal of the fallopian tubes and ovaries) had an associated decreased risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer, according to a study in the September 1 issue of *JAMA*.

“Women who have inherited mutations in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes have substantially elevated risks of breast cancer and ovarian cancer, with a lifetime risk of breast cancer of 56 to 84 percent,” the authors write. “Women who are mutation carriers have cancer risk-management options that include salpingo-oophorectomy, mastectomy, annual cancer screening and chemoprevention.”

Susan M. Domchek, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and colleagues conducted a study that included a large group of mutation carriers to determine cancer reduction estimates following risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy and mastectomy, incorporating mutation type and cancer history.

The study found that risk-reducing mastectomy was associated with a decreased risk of breast cancer in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers, with no breast cancer events occurring in women who underwent risk-reducing mastectomy during three years of prospective follow-up.

“In contrast, seven percent of women without risk-reducing mastectomy over a similar follow-up period were diagnosed with breast cancer,” the researchers write. Risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy was associated with a decreased risk of ovarian cancer, with no ovarian cancer events seen during the six years of prospective follow-up in BRCA2 mutation carriers without prior breast cancer who underwent the procedure.

Three percent of women without salpingo-oophorectomy over a similar follow-up period were diagnosed with ovarian cancer. No cases of ovarian cancer were diagnosed in BRCA2 mutation carriers after salpingo-oophorectomy, which was also associated with a decreased risk of breast cancer in both BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers without prior diagnosis of breast cancer.

“Compared with women who did not undergo risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy, undergoing salpingo-oophorectomy was associated with lower all-cause mortality, breast cancer-specific mortality and ovarian cancer-specific mortality,” according to the authors.

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Published on Surgical Products (<http://www.surgicalproductsmag.com>)

Source URL (retrieved on 02/27/2015 - 2:07am):

http://www.surgicalproductsmag.com/news/2010/09/prophylactic-surgeries-associated-lower-cancer-risks-women?qt-most_popular=0&qt-recent_content=0