

# St Vincent's Breast cancer awareness

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## Where is the cancer affected?

- Breast cancer mainly affects the breasts, but if you don't treat it it may affect and cause other symptoms in your livers, lungs, muscles, bones and brain.
- There might be a clear discharge that comes out of your nipple even though you're not breastfeeding, sometimes there might be blood in it.



# Mitosis Effects

- Mitosis is the equal division of a cell and its nucleus. One cell divides into two cells in this division. Sometimes irregular or uncontrolled division of cells occurs where cells divide very fast. This irregular mitosis is the reason behind cancer and tumors.



# Genetics, age, and gender

- Only 5-10% known cases are hereditary.
- But since it affects the lymphatic system not all cases are genetic but it's not impossible for this to be passed from mother to child. The most common cell that is affected genetically this is the BRCA1 and BRCA2.
- Age and gender affect this type of cancer because mainly females get breast cancer around the age of 50. Males can get it too but woman who breastfeed get DCIS which is cancer in the milk ducts.
- Breast cancer is associated with genetic alterations or a number of oncogenes (erb2, MYC,PIK3CA)



# What part of the cancer tissue/cell does the treatment target?

- Chemotherapy circulates throughout the body in the bloodstream so it can treat cancer cells almost everywhere in the body. This is most known as systemic treatment. Chemo kills cells that are in the process of splitting into two new cells.
- Because cancer cells divide much more often than most normal cells, chemotherapy is much more likely to kill them.
- Some drugs kill dividing cells by damaging the part of the cells control centre that makes it divide. Other drugs interrupt the chemical processes involved in cell division.



