RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Clinicopathological Characteristics of Breast Cancer at Cibabat Regional General Hospital in 2022–2023

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## Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common malignancy found in women throughout the world and is the fifth leading cause of cancer death in the world. Cibabat Regional General Hospital is one of the places for breast cancer examination and treatment in West Java. This study aims to determine the clinical and histopathological features at Cibabat Regional General Hospital. The method used in this research is descriptive-analytic with a total sampling technique using secondary data obtained from the medical records of Cibabat Regional General Hospital patients from 2022 to June 2023. The results show that most cases of breast cancer at Cibabat Regional General Hospital occur in those aged 45–54 (32.3%), left breast (52.1%), grade 3 (44.8%), histopathological type invasive carcinoma of no special type (75%), lymph node status unknown (88.5%), negative lymphovascular invasion (43.7%), and fat invasion status unknown (68.7%). The conclusion is that breast cancer cases at Cibabat Regional General Hospital mainly occur in patients of productive age with a high grade and predominantly in the left breast, with the most common type being invasive carcinoma of no particular type.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, clinicopathology

## Introduction

Breast cancer is the most common malignancy found in women throughout the world (154 out of 185 countries) and is the fifth leading cause of cancer death in the world.[1,2] The number of new cases of breast cancer in the world in 2020 reached 2,261,419 cases, with a death rate of 6.9% or the equivalent of 684,996 deaths. The number of new cases and deaths has increased over the last few decades, including in Asian countries. There have been 158,939 new cases of breast cancer in Southeast Asia, with 58,670 deaths from the disease.[3]

Breast cancer ranks first in terms of the highest number of cancer cases. It is the first contributor to cancer deaths in Indonesia, which is the country with the largest population in Southeast Asia. The number of new cases of breast cancer in Indonesia in 2020 reached 65,858 cases (16.6%), with 22,430 deaths (9.6%) spread across all provinces in Indonesia.[3] Western Java is one of the three provinces with the most significant number of cancer patients in 2013, with 45,473.[4]

Hospitals have an essential role in diagnosing and treating breast cancer cases. Breast cancer diagnosis is crucial because it plays a role in determining the prognosis of breast cancer. Prognostic factors for breast cancer consist of 1) clinical features including age and tumor size; 2) histopathological features including tumor type and histopathological grading, axillary lymph node status, fat invasion, and lymphovascular invasion; 3) the immunophenotype profile includes ER, PR, HER2, and KI67.[5] The prognosis of breast cancer is essential to know because it can provide information about the development of the disease in the future and can be used to

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