

Prognostic variables in greek patients with stage II breast cancer: a Hellenic Cooperative Oncology Group study.

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Source

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Abstract

The independent effects of several patient, tumor and treatment-related prognostic factors on relapse-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) were assessed by Cox multivariate regression analysis in 988 Greek patients with stage II breast cancer. At a median follow-up time of 83 (range 3.3-131+) months and after the evaluation of all patients together, the number of positive axillary nodes ($p < 0.0001$), tumor size ($p = 0.0024$) and tumor grade ($p = 0.0008$) were identified as significant prognostic factors for RFS. Also, the number of positive nodes ($p < 0.0001$), tumor size ($p = 0.0002$) and ER status ($p = 0.0001$) were found to be significant for OS. These short-term prognostic variables are similar to those reported for this group of patients in other European countries and in the USA.