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- *Journal of Breast Cancer*

Journal of Breast Cancer 편집장
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- 제호와 제본의 개선
- Thomson Reuters의 SCI학술지 선정 정책의 변화
- 정시발행
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한국유방암학회
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2005년 3월호부터
표지도안과 제본을 현대
감각에 맞게 교체하고,
학회지 제호도 '한국유방암
학회지'에서 'Journal of
Breast Cancer'로 변경

2007년 3월호부터
출판사가 교체되면서
인쇄품질과 레이아웃을 개선

Journal of Breast Cancer

한국유방암학회지 * June 2008 Vol.11 No.2

Cyclooxygenase-2 저해제와 아데노바이러스를 이용한 흑색종 분화 연관 유전자-7 병합치료

A Novel Therapeutic Approach to Breast Cancer using a Selective Cyclooxygenase 2 Inhibitor and Adenovirus-mediated Delivery of the Melanoma Differentiation-associated Gene-7 (Ad-mdm7)

유방암 세포주에 에스트로겐 및 항에스트로겐 처치에 따른 Coregulators, MAP Kinase 활성도 및 세포주기 조절인자 p27/kip1의 변화

Changes of Coregulators, MAP Kinase Activity and p27/kip1 with Estrogen or Antiestrogen Treatment in Breast Cancer Cell Line

촉지성 유방암과 비촉지성 유방암의 초음파 소견 비교

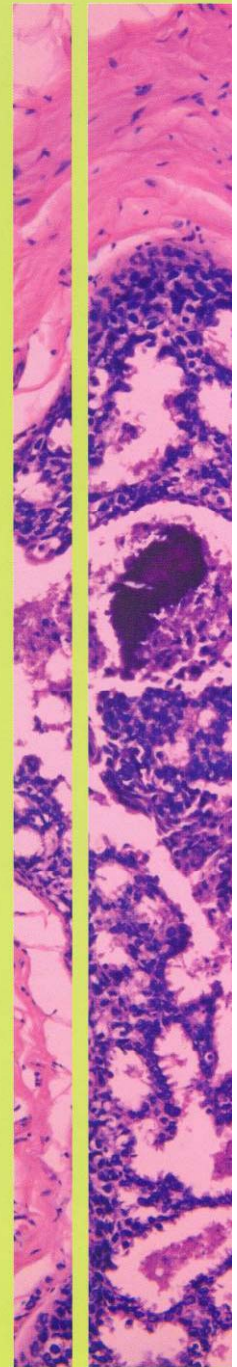
A Comparative Study of Palpable and Nonpalpable Breast Cancers determined by Ultrasonography

'한국인 유전성 유방암의 진료현황'에 대한 설문 조사결과

Practice Patterns of Surgeons for the Management of Hereditary Breast Cancer in Korea



한국유방암학회
KOREAN BREAST CANCER SOCIETY www.kbcs.or.kr
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Frequency of *BRC* Detected by Protein T Breast and Ovaria in Japan

¹Department of Surgical Onc
²Department of Genetic

Noriko Ikeda, M.D.¹,
Kohri Yoneda
and S

The purpose of this investigation is to study the and penetrance of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* germline in Japanese familial breast cancer patients analysis of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* by protein trur was conducted on the 120 breast cancer patients with at least one breast cancer (site-specific bre families, n=105) or one ovarian cancer (breast/ocer families, n=15) patient in their first-degree rel *BRCA1* (7.6%) and ten *BRCA2* (9.5%) mutations in site-specific breast cancer families (n=105), *BRCA1* (46.7%) but no *BRCA2* (0%) mutations in breast/ovarian cancer families (n=15). In breast cancer families, mutation frequency of *E BRCA2* was high in families with more than th cancer patients (30%, 6/20), early onset (40 ≤ breast cancer patients (41.1%, 14/34), or bilat cancer patients (40%, 6/15). Cumulative incidenc cancer by age 70 was estimated to be 78% at *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers, respecti

Correspondence: Shinzaburo Noguchi, Department Oncology, Osaka University Medical School, 2-2 Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. (Tel) 06-6879 06-6879-3779 (E-mail): noguchi@onsurg.med.os This study was supported in part by a Grant-in-aid Research (10-14) from the Ministry of Health and Japan. The following institutions and principal contributed to this study: Hiroki Koyama, M.D., D Surgery, Osaka Medical Center for Cancer and C Diseases; Eisai Shin, M.D., Department of Surgery, O Hospital; Yusuke Ikeda, M.D., Department of Bre Sapporo National Hospital; Reiki Nishimura, M.D., D Surgery, Kumamoto City Hospital; Muneaki Sano, M ment of Breast Surgery, Niigata Cancer Center; Keiso M.D., Department of Surgery, Kinki Chuo Hospital.

Overexpressio correlate Metastases in I

Division of Breast • Endocrine Surger

Purpose: The modulation of Bmi-1 is observed in several tumor tissues, with its heightened protein level suspected of being involved in tumorigenesis by acting as a transcriptional repressor in the *INK4a/ARF* locus. To elucidate the role of Bmi-1 in invasive ductal breast cancers, the expression of Bmi-1 at the mRNA and protein levels were examined.

Methods: Breast carcinoma samples were obtained from patients who underwent routine surgery for breast cancer at the Department of Surgery, Chonbuk National University Hospital, in 2000-2002. Cancerous breast and paired normal breast tissues were taken from a site distant from the tumorous lesion, and analyzed with reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and immunohistochemical assay. We analyzed the correlations between the expression of Bmi-1 and various clinicopathological factors, such as age, lymph node metastases, estrogen receptor (ER), and progesterone receptor (PR), in invasive ductal carcinomas of the breast.

Results: The Bmi-1 mRNA level by RT-PCR was shown to be significantly up-regulated in 19 of the 22 breast carcinoma tissues specimen compared with the non-neoplastic tissues adjusted to tested

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Comparative Study of Palpable and Nonpalpable Breast Cancers determined by Ultrasonography

Kyu Ran Cho, Bo Kyoung Seo¹, Juneyoung Lee², Ki Yeol Lee¹, Bo Kyung Je¹, Baek Hyun Kim¹, Sang Hoon Cha¹, Yu Whan Oh, Seokjin Kim³, Jeoung Won Bae⁴

Department of Radiology, Korea University Anam Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul; ¹Department of Radiology, Korea University Ansan Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Ansan; ²Department of Biostatistics, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul; ³Division of Oncology/Hematology, Departments of Internal Medicine and ⁴Surgery, Korea University Anam Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate any difference of ultrasound findings for palpable and nonpalpable breast cancers.

Methods: Two hundred breast cancer patients that had undergone preoperative ultrasound and surgery were enrolled in the study. A total of 126 cancers were palpable, and the remaining 74 cancers were nonpalpable. We compared lesion characteristics using ultrasound images according to the BI-RADS®-Ultrasound guidelines of the American College of Radiology. A crude odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated for a comparison of the palpable and nonpalpable breast cancers.

Results: Nonpalpable cancers displayed more often an oval shape (OR=0.35, 95% CI=0.17-0.70), no posterior acoustic features (OR=0.50, 95% CI=0.28-0.89), and a parallel orientation (OR=0.50, 95% CI=0.28-0.89). An irregular shape (OR=2.98, 95% CI=1.60-5.54), a spiculated margin (OR=2.66, 95% CI=1.23-5.74), and a combined pattern of posterior acoustic features (OR=7.20, 95% CI=1.64-31.66) were more commonly observed in the palpable cancers.

Conclusion: Palpable and nonpalpable breast cancers were found to have different ultrasound characteristics.

Key Words : Breast, Breast neoplasms, Palpation, Ultrasonography, Mammary

INTRODUCTION

Nonpalpable breast cancers have a better prognosis than palpable breast cancers, and a higher incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), a lower tumor stage, and a lower incidence of lymph node metastasis.⁽¹⁻⁷⁾ Currently, mammography has been used with clinical breast examination and breast self-examination for screening of breast cancer.

Mammography has been successfully used as a screening test for breast cancer over the past 20-30 yr, but has substantial limitations. Approximately 10-20% of

palpable breast cancers are not visible on mammographic images, mainly due to insufficient contrast between normal and abnormal breast tissue.⁽⁸⁻¹⁰⁾ Moreover, the sensitivity of mammography for the diagnosis of breast cancer is variable and known to be influenced by age, breast density, family history, and other factors.⁽¹¹⁾ False negative rates for mammographic breast cancer detection are higher in women with dense breast parenchyma, and the risks of subsequent breast cancer are also higher, particularly in women with a first-degree family history of breast cancer.⁽¹²⁻¹⁴⁾

Breast ultrasound (US) is widely used as a supplementary modality for evaluating mammographically detected abnormalities,⁽¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁾ and as an effective screening modality for detecting occult breast cancers in mammographically determined dense breasts.^(15, 17-21) A study by Stavros et al.⁽²²⁾ reported that US has a high sensitivity and negative predictive value for diagnosing breast cancer, i.e., 98.4% and 99.5%, respectively, and recent advances

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- 제호와 제본의 개선
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- 정시발행
- 서지정보의 철저한 관리

Philadelphia , PA - May 27, 2008 — The Scientific business of Thomson Reuters today announced that 700 new regional journals have been added to Web of Science. The newly identified collection contains journals that typically target a regional rather than international audience by approaching subjects from a local perspective or focusing on particular topics of regional interest.

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Reuters. "By expanding the scope of the regional journal selection process, coverage of material that previously was only available on a limited basis through a few international journals is now accessible in far greater depth to the entire *Web of Science* community. The addition of these first 700 journals will provide meaningful insight to scientific issues that are unique to particular regions throughout the world."

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The journal will *not publish paper that simply reports the cloning and sequencing of a gene or the preliminary X-ray crystallography* without providing evidence for its biological significance

.....

Aims and Scope (J Breast Cancer)

The Journal of Breast Cancer is the official journal of the Korean Breast Cancer Society, which is issued quarterly and published in Korean together with English. The Journal aims *to provide a forum for the academic communication* between medical doctors, basic science researchers, and health care professionals to be interested in breast cancer. To get this aim, we publish original investigations, review articles, brief communications including case reports, editorial opinions on the topics of importance to breast cancer, and *welcome new research findings and epidemiologic studies, especially when they contain a regional data to grab the international reader's interest.* Although the Journal is mainly dealing with the issues of breast cancer, rare cases among benign breast diseases or evidence-based scientifically written articles providing useful information for clinical practice can be published as well.

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