

(By Insert name)

Course Codes

Professor's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Day Month Year

“The Influence of Breast Cancer in the Life of Women”

(P)-Population/patient problem

The target patients are 10 women in different levels of breast cancer treatment. The women are between age 45 and 65. The most common age group that is affected by breast cancer. The women are Americans by birth.

(I)-Intervention

This women have undergone biopsy to verify their diagnosis if its cancer. This involves removal of small amount of tissue or cells and examining them under a microscope. In this case, a fine needle aspiration biopsy that utilizes a thin needle to remove a small sample of cells from the swollen area is employed. The collected sample is used to check whether the cells are cancerous. Local anesthesia is used to lessen the patients discomfort during the procedure. To check if the cancer has affected the other breast, an MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) is performed. A special dye, contrast medium, is injected into the patients' vein before the scan is done. This creates a clear picture of the cancer.

Analysis of the sample taken during the biopsy has to used to learn the specific features of the cancer and determine the treatment options for different patients. Tumor markers; the concentration of the tumor on the microscope is important to reveal if the tumor is invasive or in situ, or distant or localized. An ER and PR test was performed in all the patients to determine the risk of recurrence. The HER2 status is the determining factor in whether drugs that target the HER2 receptor such as antibody treatment trastuzumab (Herceptin) might help treat the cancer.

Genomic tests were necessitated by the need to understand if the cancer had spread to other body parts or organs. This test helps estimate whether the cancer will reoccur later on after diagnosis. Genomic tests predict if the treatment chosen will work. Blood tests were performed on all the patients to determine the complete blood count; a measure of number of different cells such as white blood cells and red blood cells. This test was used to check whether the breast removal of the participants was functioning properly.

Therapies

Treatment for 3 of the women was radiation therapy focusing on the affected area of the breast when the cancer is in the early stages. This is referred to as partial-breast radiation. The last method is Radiation Delivered in the Prone Position. The patient lies on their stomach and radiation directed to the affected breast while it hangs through an opening on the treatment table. This way there is reduction in the rate of radiation exposure related problems on the patient. This is deemed better

(C)-Comparison

Systemic therapy was the recommended alternative treatment for the other 3 patients, which involves drugs taken orally. This is effective in reaching all the cancer cells in the body. This is done before surgery to avoid and control metastases.

(O)-Outcome

With radiation treatment, there is precision resulting in minimal harm to the skin surrounding the affected area and the vital organs such as lungs and heart. The patients' experienced visible side effects such as fatigue and skin irritation. Application of a topical cream minimizes these side effects. Radiation therapy has fewer side effects as compared to systemic therapy.

(T)-Time

These data has been collected over a period of one-year continuous treatment of all the women. The time frame for treatment depends on the patients response to the therapies employed.