

P63 immunohistochemistry expression in concurrence with bi-rads 4 subcategory in breast lesions**H. Lalchhanhimi***Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai India*

Mammography is regarded as the gold standard for breast cancer screening and detection. However, the use of immunohistological markers can help in guiding treatment decisions and classifying breast cancers into subtypes that are biologically distinct and behave differently as they can act as both prognostic and predictive factors. Among the various biochemical markers used to diagnose breast cancer, p63 has become well-known for its ability to detect myoepithelial cells, a key sign of breast benignity. In this study, we will statistically analyze and correlate the breast lesion grading on mammography imaging with p63 immunostaining using the Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS). After confirming that the inclusion and exclusion criteria were met, 80 patients were enrolled in the study for two years (2016-2018). They were then divided into BI-RADS 4 subcategories, taking into account a variety of factors i.e., X-ray mammogram and tomosynthesis findings, 57 samples were categorized as low suspicion (BI-RADS 4A), while 12 were classified as intermediate (BI-RADS 4B) and the remaining 11 samples were categorized as highly suspicious (BI-RADS 4C). Our study has concluded that p63 is a sensitive and specific myoepithelial marker. All invasive breast carcinoma were devoid of p63 while it was positive in all benign cases. Also, in all in situ cases, p63 was positive at the periphery representing the rim of myoepithelial cells.

Biography

Miss H. Lalchhanhimi is currently pursuing her Ph. D at Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research at Chennai, India. She has given a number of oral and poster presentations both in the national and international levels and also published papers in reputed journals.