

## Efficacy of Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy Correlate with Breast Cancer Patients' Ethnicity

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### Abstract

Over 70% of women with breast cancer are with hormone receptor positive disease [1], and most of them are treated with an adjuvant endocrine therapy. Five years tamoxifen used to be a standard adjuvant endocrine treatment of breast cancer. It was shown by a metaanalysis that tamoxifen reduced about 40% of recurrence rates in both premenopausal and postmenopausal women with breast cancer [2]. Third generation Aromatase Inhibitors (AIs), exemestane (steroidal), anastrozole (non-steroidal), and letrozole (non-steroidal) began to be used in late 90's as an adjuvant endocrine therapy in postmenopausal women with breast cancer. A randomized controlled trial showed that 5 years adjuvant anastrozole was superior to 5 years adjuvant tamoxifen in terms of disease-free survival (DFS) rates [3]. In addition another randomized controlled trial showed that 5 years of adjuvant letrozole was superior to 5 years adjuvant tamoxifen in terms of DFS rates and overall survival (OS) rates [4]. .

### Biography:

Dr Kanemura is an Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at University of Yamanashi Faculty of Medicine. He graduated at Yamanashi Medical University in 1992. He was Resident, Department of Pediatrics, Yamanashi Medical University in 1992-1993. He earned his M.D. from Yamanashi Medical University in 2003. He is an Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at University of Yamanashi Faculty of Medicine since 2005. Since 2010, He also holds the post of Specially Approved Visiting Professor of Health Science University. He is a fellow of Japanese Society of Child Neurology. He is also memberships of Japasene Pediatric Society, Japanese Epilepsy Society, Infantile Seizure Society, Japanese Society of Clinical Neurophysiology, and Japanese Society of Cognitive Neuroscience. Dr. Kanemura has published nationally and internationally on the topic of neurodevelopmental disorders including epilepsy, autism and ADHD. His current main research interests include cognitive and behavioral functions in epileptic children.

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