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| **Tabla 1.Expresión de receptores de inmunohistoquimica** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ARTICULO/AUTOR** | **PAIS** | **AÑO** | **TUMORES LUMINALES** | | | **TUMORES HER2 POSITIVO** | | **TUMORES TRIPLE NEGATIVO** | | | **TOTAL POBLACION** |
| **TOTAL** | **LUM A** | **LUM B** | **TOTAL** | **CBP** | **5NP** |
| **Subtipos moleculares del cáncer de mama: implicaciones pronósticas y características clínicas e inmunohistoquímicas5**  M.A. Arrechea Irigoyen y col. | ESPAÑA | 2011 | 219 | 170 (62,5%) | 49  (18%) | 27  (9,9%) | | 26 | 22  (8,4%) | 4 (1,4%) | 272 |
| **Subtyping of Breast Cancer by Immunohistochemistry to Investigate a Relationship between Subtype and Short and Long Term Survival: A Collaborative Analysis of Data for 10,159 Cases from 12 Studies.6**  Fiona M. Blows y col. | USA | 2010 | 7882 | 7,243\* (92%) | 639\*\*  (8%) | 632  (6%) | | 1645 | 962  (58%) | 683  (42%) | 10159 |
| **The triple negative paradox: primary tumor chemosensitivity of breast cancer Subtypes.13**  Lisa A. Carey y col. | USA | 2007 | 62 | 36 (34%) | 26 (24%) | 11  (10%) | | 34\*´  (32%) | ---- | ---- | 107 |
| **Molecular subtype analysis determines the association of advanced breast cancer in Egypt with favorable biology.14**  Bodour Salhia y col, | EGIPTO | 2011 | 140 | 90  (44.3%) | 50  (24.6%) | 24  (11.8%) | | 39 | 23  (11.3%) | 16  (7.9%) | 203 |
| **Protein expression profile and prevalence pattern of the molecular classes of breast cancer - a Saudi population based study.15**  Dalal M Al Tamim y col. | ARABIA SAUDITA | 2010 | 46 | 9 (3.9%) | 37 (16.0%) | 40  (17.3%) | | 122 | 23 (10.0%) | 99  (42.8%) | 231\*´´ |
| **Triple Marker Immunohistochemestry Analysis in Breast Cancer Mexican Patients.17**  Ana Laura Calderón-Garcidueñas y col. | MEXICO | 2012 | 325 | 285  (56.3%) | 40  (8%) | 84  (16.6%) | | 97\*´  (19.1%) | ---- | ---- | 506 |
| **Distinct distribution and prognostic significance of molecular subtypes of breast cancer in Chinese women: a population-based cohort study18**  Yinghao Su y col. | CHINA | 2011 | 1822 | 1355 (48.55%) | 467 (16.73%) | HER2 POSITIVO | HER2 LIMITROFE | 360\*´ (12.90%) | ---- | ---- | 2791 |
| 382 (13.69%) | 227 (8.13%) |
| **Race, Breast Cancer Subtypes, and Survival**  **in the Carolina Breast Cancer Study.24**  Lisa A. Carey y col. | USA | 2006 | 332 | 255 (51.41%) | 77 (15.52%) | 33  (6.65%) | | 131 | 100 (20.16%) | 31 (6.25%) | 496 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **LUM A:** tumores subtipo luminal A, **LUM B:** tumores subtipo luminal B, **CBP:** tumores del grupo basal nuclear**, 5PN:** tumores del fenotipo 5 negativo, **\***:Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo luminal 1, **\*\***:Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo limunal 2. **\*´:** En este estudio solo se tomó en cuenta la definición de triple negativo independiente de otras características tumorales, **\*´´:** 23 de los casos de este estudio fueron clasificados como híbridos (hibrido LUM B – HER2: 8(3.5%), hibrido LUM A – CBP: 3(1.3%), hibrido HER2 – CBP: 3(1.3%), hibrido LUM B – CBP: 9(3.9%). | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Tabla 2. Asociación entre los receptores de inmunohistoquimica y en tamaño tumoral** | | | | | | | |
| **ARTICULO/AUTOR** | **TOTAL POBLACION** | **TAMAÑO TUMORAL** | **TUMORES LUMINALES** | | **TUMORES HER2 POSITIVO** | **TUMORES TRIPLE NEGATIVO** | |
| **LUM A** | **LUM B** | **CBP** | **5NP** |
| **Subtyping of Breast Cancer by Immunohistochemistry to Investigate a Relationship between Subtype and Short and Long Term Survival: A Collaborative Analysis of Data for 10,159 Cases from 12 Studies.6**  Fiona M. Blows y col. | 10159 | **< 2 cm** | 4441\*  (61%) | 300\*\*  (47%) | 272  (43%) | 442  (46%) | 296  (43%) |
| **2–4.9 cm** | 2580\*  (36%) | 306\*\*  (48%) | 318  (50%) | 468  (49%) | 336  (49%) |
| **>= 5 cm** | 222\*  (3%) | 33\*\*  (5%) | 42  (7%) | 52  (5%) | 51  (7%) |
| **Molecular subtype analysis determines the association of advanced breast cancer in Egypt with favorable biology.14**  Bodour Salhia y col, | 203\*´ | **< 2 cm** | 11 (15.9%) | 5 (14.7%) | 5  (23.8%) | 0  (0.0%) | 2 (15.4%) |
| **2–4.9 cm** | 51 (73.9%) | 26 (76.5%) | 13  (61.9%) | 13 (86.7%) | 8 (61.5%) |
| **>= 5 cm** | 7 (10.1%) | 3  (8.8%) | 3  (14.3%) | 3 (23.1%) | 2 (13.3%) |
| **Subtipos moleculares del cáncer de mama: implicaciones pronósticas y características clínicas e inmunohistoquímicas5**  M.A. Arrechea Irigoyen y col. | 272\*´´ | **< 2 cm** | 115 (67,6%) | 29 (59,1%) | 13  (48,1%) | 5 (22,7%) | 1  (25%) |
| **2–4.9 cm** | 44 (25,8%) | 18 (36,7%) | 8  (29,6%) | 13 (59%) | 3  (75%) |
| **>= 5 cm** | 5  (3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3  (11,1%) | 3 (13,6%) | 0  (0.0%) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **LUM A:** tumores subtipo luminal A, **LUM B:** tumores subtipo luminal B, **CBP:** tumores del grupo basal nuclear, **5PN:** tumores del fenotipo 5 negativo, **\***:Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo luminal 1, **\*\***:Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo limunal 2. **\*´:** En el estudio no se contó con el dato de tamaño tumoral para 51 casos, **\*´´:** en este estudio se contempló una 4ta variable [tumor de cualquier tamaño con extensión a pared torácica o a piel**,** LUM A: 6 (3,5%), LUM B: 2 (4,1%), HER2 POSITIVO: 3 (11,1%), CBP: 1 (4,5%), 5PN: 0 (0%)]. | | | | | | | |

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| **Tabla 3. Asociación entre los receptores de inmunohistoquimica y la invasion ganglionar** | | | | | | | | |
| **ARTICULO/AUTOR** | **TOTAL POBLACION** | **INVASIÓN GANGLIONAR** | | **TUMORES LUMINALES** | | **TUMORES HER2 POSITIVO** | **TUMORES TRIPLE NEGATIVO** | |
| **LUM A** | **LUM B** | **CBP** | **5NP** |
| **Subtyping of Breast Cancer by Immunohistochemistry to Investigate a Relationship between Subtype and Short and Long Term Survival: A Collaborative Analysis of Data for 10,159 Cases from 12 Studies.6**  Fiona M. Blows y col. | 10159 | **Positivo** | | 3014\* (42%) | 361\*\*  (56%) | 365  (58%) | 385 (40%) | 316 (46%) |
| **Negativo** | | 4229\* (58%) | 278\*\*  (44%) | 267  (42%) | 577 (60%) | 367 (54%) |
| **Molecular subtype analysis determines the association of advanced breast cancer in Egypt with favorable biology.14**  Bodour Salhia y col, | 203\*´ | **Positivo** | | 33 (71.7%) | 21 (77.8%) | 11  (78.6%) | 5 (50.0%) | 4 (50.0%) |
| **Negativo** | | 13 (28.3%) | 6 (22.2%) | 3  (21.4%) | 5 (50.0%) | 4 (50.0%) |
| **Subtipos moleculares del cáncer de mama: implicaciones pronósticas y características clínicas e inmunohistoquímicas5**  M.A. Arrechea Irigoyen y col. | 272\*´´ | **Positivo** | **N1** | 31 (18,2%) | 13 (26,5%) | 11  (40,7%) | 5 (22,7%) | 0  (0.0%) |
| **N2** | 11 (6,4%) | 5 (10,2%) | 2  (7,4%) | 4 (18,2%) | 1  (25%) |
| **N3** | 4  (3%) | 3  (6,1%) | 1  (3,7%) | 3 (13,6%) | 2  (50%) |
| **Negativo** | | 95 (56%) | 22 (44,9%) | 10  (37%) | 10 (45,4%) | 1  (25%) |
| **Race, Breast Cancer Subtypes, and Survival**  **in the Carolina Breast Cancer Study24**  Lisa A. Carey y col. | 496**+** | **Positivo** | | 86  (34%) | 35  (47%) | 18  (56%) | 41  (41%) | 9  (29%) |
| **Negativo** | | 165  (66%) | 39  (53%) | 14  (44%) | 58  (59%) | 22  (71%) |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **LUM A:** tumores subtipo luminal A, **LUM B:** tumores subtipo luminal B, **CBP:** tumores del grupo basal nuclear, **5PN:** tumores del fenotipo 5 negativo, **\*:** Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo luminal 1, **\*\*:** Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo limunal 2. **\*´:** En el estudio no se contó con el dato de invasión ganglionar para 98 casos, **\*´´:** En este estudio no se puede valorar la afectación ganglionar en 38 casos, **N1:** metástasis en 1 a 3 ganglios linfáticos axilares y/o en ganglios de la mamaria interna, **N2:** metástasis en 4 a 9 ganglios linfáticos, **N3:** metástasis en 10 ó más ganglios linfáticos, **+:** En el estudio no se contó con el dato de invasión ganglionar para 18 casos. | | | | | | | | |

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| **Tabla 4. Asociación entre los receptores de inmunohistoquimica y el grado histopatológico** | | | | | | | |
| **ARTICULO/AUTOR** | **TOTAL POBLACION** | **GRADO HISTOPATOLOGICO** | **TUMORES LUMINALES** | | **TUMORES HER2 POSITIVO** | **TUMORES TRIPLE NEGATIVO** | |
| **LUM A** | **LUM B** | **CBP** | **5NP** |
| **Subtyping of Breast Cancer by Immunohistochemistry to Investigate a Relationship between Subtype and Short and Long Term Survival: A Collaborative Analysis of Data for 10,159 Cases from 12 Studies.6**  Fiona M. Blows y col. | 10159 | **I** | 1493\* (21%) | 41\*\*  (6%) | 20  (2%) | 15  (3%) | 40  (6%) |
| **II** | 3645\*  (50%) | 239\*\*  (37%) | 146  (23%) | 129  (13%) | 174  (25%) |
| **III** | 2105\*  (29%) | 359\*\*  (56%) | 466  (73%) | 818  (85%) | 469  (69%) |
| **Molecular subtype analysis determines the association of advanced breast cancer in Egypt with favorable biology.14**  Bodour Salhia y col, | 203\*´ | **I** | 1  (1.5%) | 0  (0.0%) | 0  (0.0%) | 0  (0.0%) | 0  (0.0%) |
| **II** | 51 (78.5%) | 34 (85%) | 13  (86.7%) | 12 (92.3%) | 10 (76.9%) |
| **III** | 13 (20%) | 6  (15%) | 2  (13.3%) | 1  (7.7%) | 3 (23.1%) |
| **Subtipos moleculares del cáncer de mama: implicaciones pronósticas y características clínicas e inmunohistoquímicas5**  M.A. Arrechea Irigoyen y col. | 272 | **I** | 92 (54,1%) | 20 (40,8%) | 7  (26%) | 1  (5%) | 0  (0.0%) |
| **II** | 59 (34,7%) | 20 (40,8%) | 14  (51,8%) | 5  (25%) | 1  (25%) |
| **III** | 19 (11,2%) | 9 (18,4%) | 6  (22,2%) | 14 (70%) | 3  (75%) |
| **The triple negative paradox: primary tumor chemosensitivity of breast cancer Subtypes.13**  Lisa A. Carey y col. | 107 | **I** | 0  (0.0%) | 0  (0.0%) | 0  (0.0%) | 0\*´´  (0.0%) | |
| **II** | 10 (38%) | 17 (47%) | 3  (27%) | 12\*´´  (35%) | |
| **III** | 16 (62%) | 19 (53%) | 8  (73%) | 22\*´´  (65%) | |
| **Protein expression profile and prevalence pattern of the molecular classes of breast cancer - a Saudi population based study.15**  Dalal M Al Tamim y col. | 231**+** | **I** | 2  (20%) | 3  (30%) | 0  (0%) | 2  (20%) | 2  (20%) |
| **II** | 5  (4.3%) | 16  (15.3%) | 13  (12.5%) | 15 (14.5%) | 42 (40.5%) |
| **III** | 3  (3.4%) | 5  (5.6%) | 14  (15.7%) | 11 (12.3%) | 42  (47%) |
| **Triple Marker Immunohistochemestry Analysis in Breast Cancer Mexican Patients.17**  Ana Laura Calderón-Garcidueñas y col. | 506 | **I** | 10 (1.9%) | 3 (0.59%) | 0  (0.0%) | 2\*´´  (0.39%) | |
| **II** | 200 (39.5%) | 18 (3.5%) | 46  (9%) | 50\*´´  (9.8%) | |
| **III** | 75 (14.8%) | 19 (3.7%) | 38  (7.5%) | 45\*´´  (8.8%) | |
| **Race, Breast Cancer Subtypes, and Survival**  **in the Carolina Breast Cancer Study24**  Lisa A. Carey y col. | 496**++** | **I** | 91  (36%) | 20  (26%) | 2  (6%) | 2  (2%) | 6  (19%) |
| **II** | 85  (33%) | 33  (43%) | 6  (19%) | 14  (14%) | 6  (19%) |
| **III** | 78  (31%) | 24  (31%) | 24  (75%) | 82  (84%) | 19  (62%) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **LUM A:** tumores subtipo luminal A, **LUM B:** tumores subtipo luminal B, **CBP:** tumores del grupo basal nuclear, **5PN:** tumores del fenotipo 5 negativo, **\*:** Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo luminal 1, **\*\*:** Este valor corresponde a tumores subtipo limunal 2. **\*´:** En el estudio no se contó con el dato de grado histologico para 57 casos, **\*´´:** En este estudio solo se tomó en cuenta la definición de triple negativo independiente de otras características tumorales, **+:** Tumores híbridosgrado I= 1 (10%) grado II= 13 (12.5%) grado III=14 (15.7%), **++:** En el estudio no se contó con el dato de grado histologico para 8 casos. | | | | | | | |