

Review of: "Effect of Ethnic Differences on Breast Cancer Presentation and Prognosis in Singapore"

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The work shows strength in its design. It is a cross-sectional study because, during a certain time, they studied the exposure of a defined population to a certain disease in order to verify the distribution, frequency, and factors that could favor the development of breast cancer in the assessed population. It is an epidemiologically based qualitative review research.

Statistical evidence demonstrates that Malaysian patients, in addition to being diagnosed at younger ages, present a more advanced histological grade in relation to the other ethnicities studied, which determines the higher frequency of mortality in this group.

It is proven that the multifactorial pattern of cancer is repeated and that everything under the epigenetic influence produces an interaction of predictable risk factors in each ethnic group studied.

We must focus on the most important identifiable risk factors, which include lifestyles, inherent culture associated with religions, educational level, awareness of screening studies such as mammography, parity, and duration of breastfeeding, as well as the application of conventional combined therapies and personalized immunological therapies.

The conclusions should add the monitoring of this problem as a line of research that goes into depth about each of the risk factors that have been identified as epigenetic conditions.