ABSTRACT

The abstract states that the study was conducted in Australia and involved 67 breast cancer patients. The patients were randomly assigned to either a treatment group or a control group. The treatment group received a hormone-targeted therapy, while the control group received standard chemotherapy. The primary outcome measure was the reduction in tumor size, as assessed by clinical examination and MRI. The study results showed a statistically significant reduction in tumor size in the treatment group compared to the control group. The study concluded that the hormone-targeted therapy is an effective treatment for breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast cancer, hormone-targeted therapy, chemotherapy, tumor size, clinical examination, MRI.
TABLE 2. Per cent positive responses in the passage of
Fe positive cells.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hb (g/dl)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

Elaboration results in the table suggest that the patients who were categorized as having low iron stores (Serum Ferritin < 12) had a significantly lower response rate compared to those with higher iron stores (Serum Ferritin > 12). The table also shows a decrease in the percentage of positive responses over time, indicating a potential correlation between iron stores and the number of positive responses observed.

Table 1. Clinical and Laboratory data for patients with glucocorticosteroids and a

one patient (no. 4) had clinical hypothyroidism and a

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References


