Depths of Malignancy: On the Prognosis of Breast Cancer [Response to Letter]

Jing He[1,]*, Ling Tong[2,]*, Ping Wu[3], Yibo Wu[2], Weifeng Shi[1], Ling Chen[1]

[1]Department of Breast Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China; [2]Human Reproductive Medicine Center, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China; [3]Department of Clinical Nutrition, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Ling Chen; Weifeng Shi, Email rainbow_lyn@163.com; 576095187@qq.com

Dear editor

We are honored that our published article has been read and paid attention by many people. In the following, I will explain one by one according to the reader's questions.

Firstly, none of the patients were lactating women. Secondly, as mentioned in the article, this study was only a single-center study, and the sample size (134 cases) may not be sufficient to fully reflect the status of breast cancer patients. Meanwhile, it is short of follow-up time and lacks OS. Median follow-up time was 45 months and most postoperative breast cancer patients often confront the first peak time of recurrence before 36 months.[1] Due to the credible and complete quantitative data on PFS, the value of LAR for the prognosis of breast cancer patients is compelling and sufficient, especially for those who may suffer the first recurrent peak. Thirdly, C-reactive protein is a vital inflammatory marker and I think it would be a good research direction. Finally, lymphatic fluid is less accessible than blood, so we selected blood as a medium.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this communication.

Reference

1. Ribelles N, Perez-Villa L, Jerez JM, et al. Pattern of recurrence of early breast cancer is different according to intrinsic subtype and proliferation index. *Breast Cancer Res*. 2013;15(5):R98. doi:10.1186/bcr3559