

유방암의 역학과 위험요인

Epidemiology and Risk Factors of Breast Cancer

28

Keun - Young Yoo, M.D.

Department of Preventive Medicine

Seoul National University College of Medicine

E-mail : kyyoo@plaza.snu.ac.kr

Abstract

As a cause of death in women, breast cancer ranks second to stomach cancer in Korea. Age - standardized mortality rates for breast cancer have been steadily increasing during the 1980s to 1990s. There have been big differences in incidence rates for breast cancer compared to those of Western countries. Epidemiological features, i.e., trends in morbidity and mortality, various shapes of age - specific incidence curves, migrants study results, and the risk factors, however, suggest that the incidence of breast cancer might be further increasing in Korea. The key epidemiological hormonal risk factors for breast cancer are all explicable in terms of the estrogen augmented by progesterone hypothesis ; older age, family history of breast cancer, early menarche, late menopause, late full - term pregnancy, and never - having had a breast - fed child. Both the establishment of a high - risk group and the estimation of lifetime risk are essential to develop a control strategy against breast cancer. Invasive ductal carcinoma was the most common histologic type of breast cancer in Korea, and the five - year survival rate was estimated as 80 ~ 83%. Recent studies on identification of susceptibility factors, i.e., inherited metabolic capacity of glutathione - s - transferase M1, T1 enzyme activities, catechol - O methyltransferase, XRCC1, a DNA repair enzyme for single - strand break, etc. that predispose individuals to breast cancer if they are exposed to particular environmental agents may possibly give further insight into both the etiology and the prevention of this malignancy.

Keywords : Breast neoplasms; Epidemiology; Genetic polymorphism; Prevention; Risk factors

: ; ; ; ;

2

1980

가

1999

5,409

15%

(1).

(2).

1. AJCC 가 52.8% 가
25.3% . , 5
1998~2000 10 80~83% , 0 가 96~
21.13 (3). 1988~1989 100%, 가 95%, 가 86%, 가 59~60%,
10.91 가 3~21% 5
2 가 , 1993~1997 (4). 5
20.8 /10 . 86%, 10 76%, 15 58%,
20 53%
가 (5).
.
20 ,
가 가 40 .
가 50~54 가
가 . 4.
0~14 가 10 0.02 , 15~44 1980
가 15.56 , 45~54 가 66.24 , 55~64 가 53.11 가 1980~1987 4% 가
, 65 27.22 , 1987 0.5% 가
가 (3). (5).
가 ? 가
.
2. 10 가
2001
1,199 5.6% . 1980
(1). 4.3 /10 , 가 1981 2000
4.4 /10 . 3 가
가
3. (4, 6).
2000 38 45
invasive duc-
tal carcinoma가 90% 가 . 가

가
가 (estrogen - augmented - by - progesterone hypothesis) (8).
1980
가 1989 1.6%, 1995
3.4% (5)
가?
가 (, 가 , ,)
(, ,)
가 1.
가
가 (7).
가 가 12.5% 8 1
50
가
가 1.5~4
3.
(age at menarche) 12
(DMPA) (age at menopause) 55
가 , 5
(unopposed estrogen) 17% 가
가

(anovula-
가

4.

가

가
(8).

가

가

가 (9).

5.

5

가

1.2

1.6

5 ~ 10

가

가

가

10

(5).

(tamoxi-

49%

가

(11).

가

가 8.

가

가

가 (5, 15).
 , 가
 10.
 50~60%
 가
 (12). 가
 가
 40
 가 1.4 7.2
 (13). , 가
 가
 (phytoestrogen) 17 -
 가 (lignans)
 (isoflavonoids) 가 (16).
 가
 (14). 가
 9. , PCB
 가 (organochlorines)
 가 (16).
 1.5 가 11.
 가
 가 ,
 (genetic sus-

ceptibility) . 12.

BRCA - 1 BRCA - 2 가 20 10

80% 0.05% 가

, 가 , 30

5% , 0.40%, 40 1.49%, 50 2.77%,

1% . 60 3.45%, 70 4.16%

95% 가 (5).

(5).

가 .

(genetic polymorphism) .

50 , 가

, 14 ,

cytochrome P450 50 ,

CYP1A1, CYP2D6, CYP2E1 , 35

. CYP2E1 , 64 kg

CYP19, CYP1B1 가 25 (19,

(17, 18). 20). 가

가 glutathione S - transferase(GST) 가 2 가

GSTM1 GSTT1 . , 65

가

. GSTM1 GSTT1 4 (5).

가

가 가 GSTM1 GSTT1 가

가 2

가 (15).

heterocyclic amine , .

N - acetyltransferase

. 가

- (21). 가 가? ' 가? (23).
- 가 (8). 가
- (22) ' 가? , 1960
- 가 LA 1987
- 16.9/10 1992 28.5/10
- 가
- 가 (24).
- 1 cm 4~7 가
- 가 (25)
- 가 가
- (mammography) 가 , ,
- (clinical breast examina- 가 , ,
- tion), 가
- 가 (breast self - examina-
- tion) 가
- (26). ㉠
- 가 1. , 2002

2. Parkin DM, Whelan SL, Ferlay J, Raymond L, Young J. Cancer incidence in five continents. Vol. VII, IARC. Lyon, 1997
3. Shin HR, Ahn YO, Bae JM, Shin MH, Lee DH, Park JG, et al. Cancer incidence in Korea. *Cancer Res Treat* 2002 ; 34 : 405 - 8
4. Yoo KY, Kang DH, Park SK, Kim SK, Shin AS, Choe KJ, et al. Epidemiology of breast cancer in Korea. Occurrence, high risk groups, and prevention. *J Korean Med Sci* 2002 ; 17 : 386 - 90
5. American Cancer Society. Breast cancer facts & figures. Atlanta, GA : American Cancer Society, 1997
6. Yoo KY, Kim DH. Trends in mortality and morbidity of uterine cervix, female breast, and ovarian cancer in Korea. *Seoul J Med* 1992 ; 33 : 175 - 81
7. Key TJA, Pike MC. The role of oestrogens and progesterones in the epidemiology and prevention of breast cancer. *Eur J Cancer Clin Oncol* 1988 ; 24 : 29 - 34
8. Pike MC, Spicer DV, Dahmouch L, Press MF. Estrogens, progesterones, normal breast cell proliferation, and breast cancer risk. *Epidemiol Rev* 1993 ; 15 : 17 - 35
9. Kelsey JL, Gammon MD, John EM. Reproductive factors and breast cancer. *Epidemiol Rev* 1993 ; 15 : 36 - 47
10. Yoo KY, Tajima K, Miura S, Takeuchi T, Hirose K, Dubrow R, et al. Breast-cancer risk factors according to estrogen and progesterone receptor status : A case - control analysis. *Am J Epidemiol* 1997 ; 146 : 307 - 14
11. Yoo KY, Tajima K, Kuroishi T, Hirose K, Yoshida M, Murai H, et al. Independent protective effect of lactation against breast cancer : a case - control study in Japan. *Am J Epidemiol* 1992 ; 135 : 726 - 33
12. Hunter DJ, Spiegelman D, Adami HO, Beeson L, van den Brandt PA, Willett W, et al. Cohort studies of fat intake and the risk of breast cancer : a pooled analysis. *N Engl J Med* 1996 ; 334 : 356 - 61
13. Willett WC. Diet and cancer : one view at the start of the millennium. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomark Prev* 2001 ; 10 : 3 - 8
14. Adlercreutz H. Phytoestrogens and breast cancer. *J Steroid Biochem* 2003 ; 1803 : 1 - 6
15. Park SK, Yoo KY, Lee SJ, Kim SK, Ahn SH, Kang DH, et al. Alcohol consumption, glutathione S - transferase M1 and T1 genetic polymorphisms and breast cancer risk. *Pharmacogenetics* 2000 ; 10 : 301 - 09
16. Laden F, Hunter DJ. Environmental risk factors and female breast cancer. *Annu Rev Public Health* 1998 ; 19 : 101 - 23
17. Choi JY, Abel J, Neuhaus T, Ko Y, Harth V, Kang DH, et al. Role of alcohol and genetic polymorphisms of CYP2E1 and ALDH2 in breast cancer development. *Pharmacogenetics* 2003 ; 13 : 67 - 72
18. Lee KM, Abel J, Ko Y, Harth V, Park WY, Kang DH, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of cytochrome P450 19 and 1B1, alcohol use, and breast cancer risk. *Br J Cancer* 2003 ; 88 : 675 - 8
19. Suh JS, Yoo KY, Kwon OJ, Yun IJ, Han SH, Choe KJ, et al. Menstrual and reproductive factors related to the risk of breast cancer in Korea. Ovarian hormone effect on breast cancer. *Korean J Med Sci* 1996 ; 11 : 501 - 8
20. , , . 1998 ; 3 : 1 - 23
21. Marshall E. Search for a killer : focus shifts from fat to hormones. *Science* 1993 ; 259 : 618 - 21
22. Yoo KY, Bae JM, Park ES, Ha MN, Suh JS, Shin YS, et al. Obesity as a determinant of age at menarche and age at menopause in a cross - sectional survey in Yonchon County, Korea. *Seoul J Med* 1995 ; 36 : 137 - 54
23. , , . 2001 ; 6 : 131 - 9
24. Park SK, Yoo KY, Kang DH, Ahn SH, Noh DY, Choe KJ. The estimation of breast cancer disease - probability by difference of individual susceptibility. *Cancer Res Treat* 2003 ; 35 : 35 - 51
25. Yoo KY, Kim H, Shin HR, Kang D, Ha M, Cho SH, et al. Female sex hormones and body mass in adolescent and postmenopausal Korean women. *J Korean Med Sci* 1998 ; 13 : 241 - 6
26. , , , , . 2001 ; 23 : 1 - 7