

Breast cancer mortality among Ashkenazi Jewish women in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil

ABSTRACT

The mortality rate for breast cancer in So Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil was similar among Ashkenazi Jewish women compared to the general population. These findings suggest that environmental factors may have an impact on germ mutation expression reported in this ethnic group.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction The study of breast cancer mortality among Ashkenazi Jewish women in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil was conducted in 2011 and 2012.

The study had four main objectives: (i) to provide the most accurate estimate of breast cancer mortality among Ashkenazi Jewish women in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil, as well as (ii) to compare the results with those from other similar studies.

Results:

The study found an overall mortality rate of 4.9% among Ashkenazi Jewish women in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil. The mortality rate was higher among Ashkenazi Jewish women than other Jewish groups.

Outcomes:

The primary outcome was the outcome of breast cancer Ashkenazi Jewish women have been found to have higher rates of BRCA1 and BRC2 gene mutations (primarily 185 delAG, 5382insC and 6174delT) in their genetic makeup than the general population in other countries. This has also been linked to a higher lifetime risk of ovarian and breast cancer, which ranges from 38% by age 50 to 59% by age 70, according to several studies conducted over the past decade. Despite the scientific evidence suggesting that Ashkenazi women in North America and Europe have a higher incidence of breast cancer than the rest of the population, there seems to be fewer instances of this type of cancer. This research will assess the validity of these findings and determine whether they support or contradict them. The paper presents preliminary results of a comprehensive examination of cancer mortality in two Brazilian Jewish communities, So Paulo and Porto Alegre, using mortality and personal data from local Jewish burial societies (Chevra Kadisha).

CONCLUSION

Remarkable conclusions Taking into account the higher incidence of breast and ovarian cancer-related germline mutations in women from other countries, the findings of this study were interpreted as indicating a lower than expected mortality rate among Ashkenazi women in Brazilian cities.