## OVERVIEW OF BREAST CANCER TYPES

Breast cancer includes multiple disease types that differ based on:
- Cell of origin
- Invasiveness
- Molecular and biomarker characteristics
- Pattern of spread

## INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS

### Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC)
Invasive ductal carcinoma begins in the milk ducts and spreads into
surrounding breast tissue.
It is the most common type of breast cancer.

### Invasive Lobular Carcinoma (ILC)
Invasive lobular carcinoma begins in the milk-producing lobules.
It tends to grow more slowly and is more often bilateral than other types.

## NON-INVASIVE AND PRECURSOR CONDITIONS

### Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS)
DCIS is a non-invasive breast cancer confined to the milk ducts.
It is also referred to as stage 0 breast cancer.

### Lobular Carcinoma In Situ (LCIS)
LCIS is not considered breast cancer but is associated with increased
future risk.

## SPECIAL AND RARE TYPES OF BREAST CANCER

### Inflammatory Breast Cancer
A rare and aggressive form characterized by lymphatic blockage in the skin.

### Paget Disease of the Breast
A rare cancer involving the nipple and areola.

### Phyllodes Tumor
A rare tumor originating from connective tissue.
Most phyllodes tumors are benign.

## METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

Metastatic breast cancer (stage IV) occurs when cancer spreads to distant
organs
such as bone, liver, or lungs.

## MOLECULAR SUBTYPES OF BREAST CANCER

Molecular subtypes are defined by biomarker expression.

Common subtypes include:
- Luminal A
- Luminal B
- HER2-positive
- Triple-negative breast cancer

These subtypes influence prognosis and treatment strategies.
## CLINICAL RELEVANCE

Breast cancer classification is essential for:
- Prognosis estimation
- Treatment planning
- Risk assessment