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Title	Tumoral Micro-environment and Breast Cancer
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Aim	The cell tumors of the breast cancer involved in a rich stroma that the nature may offer from this micro-environment a veritably circumstance for metastasis. In this study we try to find the link between the nature of the stroma and the molecular subtype. Vascular markers are excluded.
Materials & Methods	We reviewed 186 cases of breast cancer diagnosed on January 2010 to April 2011 at the Department of Pathology, Hassan II teaching hospital, Fez, Morocco. Fibrosis, fibro-inflammatory and inflammatory stroma was determined. The molecular subtype was studied. The epidemiological statistics were carried out using Epi-Info (version 3.5.4).
Result	The most frequent stromal nature in the breast cancer was fibrosis (48.4%), followed by fibro-inflammatory (43%) and inflammatory rich in lymphocytes stroma (5.4%). The distribution of tumor stromal by histological grade showed that it was essentially fibrosis in grade I (53%) and grade II (50%), but it was fibro-inflammatory in grade III (45%). The fibrosis stroma was predominant in all of the molecular subtype « luminal A (47%) », « luminal B (50%)», « HER2 (53%) » and « basal like (54%) ». In this study, the correlation between the molecular subtype and the nature of the stroma was not significant ($p=0.007$). The necrosis was identified in 22% of all of the cases, within 41.7% were basal-like subtype, the correlation study between necrosis and molecular subtype was significant ($p=0.002$). The association between stromal nature and KI 67 was not significant ($p=0.18$).
Conclusion	In This study, we're showing that fibrosis stroma was the most common type in breast cancer with all of molecular subtype. So the existence of inflammatory elements and the necrosis may be correlated at a high grade of malignancy