
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# BREAST CANCER SURVIVAL TO 5 YEARS AMONG YOUNG (<40 YEARS) WOMEN IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN BREAST CANCER-DISPARITIES IN OUTCOME (ABC-DO) COHORT STUDY

**DR. OYEPEJU F. ABIOYE**

A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EPIDEMIOLOGY (EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS).

FEBRUARY, 2023

# BREAST CANCER SURVIVAL TO 5 YEARS AMONG YOUNG (<40 YEARS) WOMEN IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN BREAST CANCER-DISPARITIES IN OUTCOME (ABC-DO) COHORT STUDY


By

**Dr. Oyepeju F. Abioye**

(Student Number: 2465583)

**Supervisors**

**Dr. Juliana Kagura**

School of Public Health, University of the Witwatersrand

**Dr. Valerie McCormack**

International Agency on Research of Cancer (IARC)

**Prof. Isabel dos Santos Silva**

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

## DECLARATION

I, Dr. Oyepeju F. Abioye, declare that this report: "Breast Cancer Survival to 5 years among Young (<40 years) Women in the sub-Saharan African Breast Cancer – Disparities in Outcome (ABC-DO) Cohort Study" is my own unaided work and that every source used has been indicated by complete references. This report is being submitted for the Master of Science in Epidemiology degree at University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. It has never been submitted at this or another University for any degree.

**SIGNATURE**

18/02/2023

**DATE**

**DEDICATION**

*To my loving husband, Ayooluwa T. Akintola, whose belief in my ability is completely unwavering and for gifting me with love that's enough to last for a lifetime; my bright-eyed son, Ayooluwa A. Akintola, for whom I am setting an example of diligence and excellence; and in memory of my tenacious father, Mr. L.O.S Abioye, without whom my dreams would have been mere dust. Every achievement is for you.*

## ABSTRACT

***Introduction***. Breast cancer remains a key global health challenge, accounting for most prevalent cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. The impact of age at diagnosis on breast cancer survival has not been extensively investigated within the African context. Therefore, this study's objectives were to estimate the breast cancer survival time among women <40 years and investigate the factors associated with a 5-year survival differential between younger (<40 years) and older (>40 years) women in the ABC-DO Cohort Study in SSA.

***Methods***. Secondary data analysis of breast cancer patients from the multi-country ABC-DO Prospective Cohort Study of 5 African countries was carried out. Baseline characteristics of study participants were summarized using descriptive statistics. Kaplan Meier curves were generated to evaluate breast cancer survival time by age group "<40 years, 40-64 years, 65+ years". With the aid of Cox Multivariate Regression Modelling, factors correlated with a 5-year survival differential between younger and older women were investigated and Hazard Ratios were calculated adjusting for confounders.

***Results.*** This study had a total number of 2158 participants, 462 (21.41%) were <40 years at diagnosis, 1314 were between 40-64years (60.89%), while 382 patients were 65 years and above (17.70%). A total of 1211 deaths were recorded at 5 years. The total time at risk and incidence rate at 5 years was 6086.73 person years and 33 per 100 women respectively. The lowest overall survival at 5 years was found among women <40 years (33.46%; CI = 0.28-0.38), followed by women aged 65 years+ (37.63%; CI = 0.32-0.42), and highest overall survival was among women in the 40-64 years age group (42.66%; CI=0.39-0.45). For each country, the 5-year probability of survival was higher among women aged 40-64 compared to women under 40. On Cox multivariate analysis, a 20% rise in mortality was reported among women < 40 years (aHR 1.20; 95% CI= 1.03-1.36) compared to women between 40-64 years in the final model, at $p<0.05$. The variables significantly associated with 5-year survival differential between younger and older women were: HIV status, Residence, and Stage at Diagnosis.

***Conclusion.*** This study reports that breast cancer survival among women in sub-Saharan Africa is age-specific, with lower 5-year overall and country-specific survival among women < 40 years in comparison to older women. Factors associated with lower survival include stage at diagnosis, HIV status, and area of residence. Young women (<40 years) in SSA remain at risk of increased mortality from breast cancer, hence there is an urgent need for targeted strategies to achieve a more favorable stage at diagnosis and improved survival in this populace.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*"If I have seen any further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants"* – Sir Isaac Newton

Words are not enough to express my appreciation to my supervisors, Dr. Juliana Kagura, Dr. Valerie McCormack, and Prof. Isabel dos Santos for: sharing their knowledge and expertise, their continued supervision, academic and emotional support, invaluable patience in answering my questions and providing clarification at every step of the way, and consistent feedback, which has led to the successful completion of this research report. This entire journey has been an eye-opening one with regards to the research process, and I have learnt so much from the most incredible supervisors.

I appreciate my colleagues in the MSc. program for being a source of motivation and support along this journey. I acknowledge Ms. Innocentia Vukeya for her excellent administrative skills that were adequately expended during this MSc program, especially with regards to the research report.

The lecturers at the Wits School of Public Health have been all-round exceptional in their mastery of the material and teaching skill, which has significantly contributed to my knowledge base, ability to conduct research and desire for further academic excellence. It has been a huge honour to be tutored by such inspiring lecturers. Thank you!

My family has been my rock throughout this process. I express utmost gratitude to my husband (Engr. Ayooluwa Akintola) for being my in-house source of inspiration; as well as my mum (Mrs. Funmilayo Abioye), siblings (Biodun, Bola, and Timilehin Abioye), and parents-in-law (Bishop & Pastor Mrs. Akintola) for their ever-consistent words of reassurance when the road seemed bleak. I especially appreciate my mentor, Dr. Jumoke Ladapo, for encouraging me on this academic path and seeing in me, what I couldn't see at the time. Finally, I appreciate the Almighty God for his preservation and help from inception to completion of this research report.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF FIGURES

## LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF APPENDICES

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**ABC-DO** African Breast Cancer- Disparities in Outcome

**AJCC** American Joint Committee on Cancer

**ASR** Age-standardized Rates

**BC** Breast Cancer

**DFS** Disease Free Survival

**ER** Estrogen Receptor

**GLOBOCAN** Global Cancer Observatory

**HDI** Human Development Index

**HER2** Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-2

**IARC** International Agency for Research on Cancer

**KM** Kaplan–Meier

**LMIC** Low- and-Middle-Income Countries

**MeSH** Medical Subject Headings

**OS** Overall Survival

**POSH** Prospective Study of Outcomes in Sporadic and Hereditary Breast Cancer

**PR** Progesterone Receptor

**RS** Relative Survival

**SSA** sub-Saharan Africa

**TNBC** Triple Negative Breast Cancer

**TNM** Tumour Node Metastasis

**V** Variables

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Chapter One provides an overview of sub-Saharan Africa's breast cancer burden, this study's rationale, aim, and specific objectives.

### 1.1.1 Breast Cancer Burden in sub-Saharan Africa

Breast cancer currently constitutes a major global health challenge, accounting for the highest number of cancer diagnoses and cancer-related deaths worldwide, as reported by the 2018 Global Cancer Statistics (Bray *et al.*, 2018). In sub-Saharan African women, breast and cervical cancers alone made up close to 50% of new cancer diagnoses in 2018 (Bray *et al.*, 2018). Still, only few studies have estimated breast cancer survival rates in this region. Among conducted studies, 5-year survival estimates of women with cancer of the breast are under 50% in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020). Improving survival rates in this region, which are presently among the lowest in the world (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020), is a top objective for breast cancer control in Africa. Indeed, in 2021, WHO established a "Global Breast Cancer Initiative" to reduce inequities and enhance breast cancer survival among women in low- and middle-income countries (Anderson *et al.*, 2021).

Age is a notable predictor of breast cancer incidence and mortality (Zouzoulas *et al.*, 2020). The relatively higher preponderance of cases in women 40 years and older has resulted in breast cancer management being chiefly focused on women in this age group (Gabriel and Domchek, 2010). Sadly, while not as common, younger ages at diagnosis of breast cancer (<40 years) are associated with more aggressive subtypes (Rosenberg and Partridge, 2015), higher incidence of axillary lymph node infiltration, and consequently, significantly poorer prognoses (Zouzoulas *et al.*, 2020).

In addition, because women <40 years are within the child-bearing age-group and are often young mothers, there is a consequential impact of maternal orphans associated with younger deaths within this unique subgroup (Galukande *et al.*, 2021). In addition, they are within the economically productive age group, hence their morbidity and mortality from breast cancer impinges on overall societal productivity. As such, more research should be carried out to address these women, and emphasis should be placed on the provision of adequate preventive and curative medical intervention for women under age 40 with breast cancer.

### 1.1.2 Problem Statement

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), more than 400,000 women are estimated to die of breast cancer in the current decade (McCormack *et al.*, 2020). This is a very high death toll for a malignancy that is considered curable, if properly managed.

While survival has been found to be negatively impacted by clinical stage of disease (Jedy-Agba *et al.*, 2016) and HIV status (Chasimpha *et al.*, 2022), other patient's characteristics such as younger ages at diagnosis which may determine survival, have not been extensively studied in the African context. Women less than 40 years have not been actively considered for breast cancer screening; with the exception of women considered to be high-risk, such as those with family history of breast cancer (Anders *et al.*, 2009). Nonetheless, having breast cancer at younger ages increases the risk of aggressive tumours and subsequent death (Rosenberg and Partridge, 2015). Bearing this in mind, it is crucial to understand breast cancer mortality statistics among women under the age of 40.

### 1.1.3 Justification

Roughly 7% of breast cancer diagnoses in Western populations are made in women <40 years, yet survival rates among this sub-group of breast cancer patients are significantly worse than for women >40 years (Anders *et al.*, 2009). Even more alarming, in sub-Saharan Africa, there is insufficient research regarding factors associated with breast cancer survival, especially for women <40 years. This research gap constitutes a public health problem, and as such, there is a need to identify factors which impact survival among this sub-group of breast cancer patients, especially in SSA.

## 1.2 Research Question

What is the 5-year breast cancer survival time and its associated factors, among women less than 40 years in the ABC-DO Cohort Study in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)?

## 1.3 Aim and Objectives

### 1.3.1 Study Aim

To determine the 5-year breast cancer survival and describe its associated factors among young women less than 40 years in the ABC-DO study in SSA.

### 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specific objectives of this study were to:

- Estimate breast cancer survival time among women <40 years in the ABC-DO Cohort Study in SSA.
- Investigate factors associated with a 5-year survival differential between younger (<40 years) and older women (>40 years) in the ABC-DO Cohort Study in SSA.

# CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Introduction

For this study, comprehensive literature search was carried out on Google Scholar & PubMed for studies on the epidemiology, classification, management, survival, and predictors of survival from breast cancer. MeSH (medical subject headings) search terms on these electronic data bases included: “breast cancer” “survival” and “sub-Saharan Africa”, and publications used were from 2005 till date. Publications that reported prevalence, incidence, disease free survival, and overall survival were included. Search was restricted to the English Language. A manual search for relevant citations and references of included studies was also carried out.

## 2.2 Epidemiology of Breast Cancer

In 2018, roughly 2.1 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer, comprising almost 12% of cancer diagnosis worldwide (Bray *et al.*, 2018). Even more concerning, among women between the ages of 20-49, cancer of the breast is the most detected form of cancer (Anders *et al.*, 2009; Gentilini, Partridge and Pagani, 2020). In SSA, it is projected that over 400,000 women would die of breast cancer in this decade (McCormack *et al.*, 2020).

Age, as a risk factor of breast cancer incidence and survival, has notable epidemiological significance. The GRELL study, which investigated breast cancer incidence amongst women below 40 years in seven European countries discovered a 1.2% annual rise in breast cancer incidence among these young women over an 18-year period (1990 to 2008), with the highest increase between 15-34 years, when compared with older women (Leclère *et al.*, 2013). An American cancer epidemiological study also detected breast cancer survival to be distinctively lower among women <40 years, irrespective of the histological subtype and stage at diagnosis (Bleyer A *et al.*, 2006).

In Anders and colleagues’ 2009 study, it was astonishing to note breast cancer survival among women <40 years to be consistently lower than comparative survival in older women since 1975, further worsening breast cancer prognosis amongst younger women over the last four decades (Anders *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, this makes a solid case for the importance of studying breast cancer epidemiology and survival, especially in young women.

Other risk factors for increased breast cancer incidence include the presence of genetic mutations (BRCA1 mutation on Chromosome 17, BRCA2 mutation on Chromosome 13), early menarche, delayed pregnancies, previous history of breast cancer and non-cancerous breast

lesions, smoking, use of hormone replacement therapy and westernized lifestyles leading to an increased intake of processed foods and reduced physical activity (Łukasiewicz et al, 2021).

## 2.3 Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality at the Population Level

Worldwide, breast cancer is most frequently diagnosed cancer in women, with 2.26 million cases in 2020 (Ferlay et al, 2021) and an annual projection of 2.7 million new diagnoses by 2030 (Łukasiewicz et al, 2021). At an age-standardized rate (ASR) of 13.6 per 100,000 women in 2020, almost 700,000 deaths were recorded globally due to breast cancer (Ferlay et al, 2020). Although breast cancer incidence rates were highest in developed regions, Africa and Asia represented over 60% of breast cancer mortality in 2020 (Ferlay et al, 2020).

Of all new cancers diagnosed in 2020 based on WHO's Global Cancer Observatory (GLOBOCAN) fact sheets, breast cancer incidences varied widely among women in sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from 12.4% in Zambia, 13.5% in Uganda, 27.1% in South Africa, 29.3% in Namibia, 38.4% in Mauritius to 38.7% in Nigeria (International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2020).

Amongst SSA countries in 2020, Mauritius had the highest age-standardized rate (ASR) at 66.2 per 100,000 women, while Namibia, South Africa and Nigeria followed at age-standardized rates of 57.6, 52.6 and 49.0 per 100,000 women respectively. Uganda and Zambia had much lower ASRs of 22.2 and 20.0 per 100,000 women respectively. When compared to what is obtainable in high-income regions like North America, with ASRs of 90.3 per 100,000 women in the United States and 82.1% in Canada, sub-Saharan African countries report significantly lower age-standardized breast cancer incidence rates (International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2020).

In spite of higher incidence rates in North America, breast cancer mortality rates are comparatively higher in SSA, with 12.4 deaths and 13.3 deaths /100,000 women in United States and Canada respectively, while 15.4-26.6 deaths per 100,000 women were recorded in Western, Middle and Eastern Africa in 2020 (International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2020).

Allemani and colleagues, in their 2018 study, discovered the breast cancer 5-year survival rate to be between 85-90% in the United States. This study however showed black women to have relatively lower survival i.e. 80%, compared to their white counterparts (Allemani *et al.*, 2018). This lends credence to the researchers' observation that breast cancer survival amongst

Africans and African Americans is relatively lower than for other races, and possible reasons for this finding should be further investigated (Allemani *et al.*, 2018).

Other researchers have studied breast cancer survival within the African context. In a prospective cohort study carried out in SSA, three-year crude overall breast cancer survival was found to be between 55-59% among South African and black Namibian women, with better survival outcomes (69-76%) observed among South African and mixed-race Namibian women (McCormack *et al.*, 2020). This study also reported an overall survival of 36% in Nigerian women, and 44-47% in Zambian and Ugandan women. Five-year survival, as noted by other researchers, ranged from <20% in The Gambia to 46% in Uganda (Sankaranarayanan *et al.*, 2010).

## 2.4 Understanding Breast Cancer Classification

Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease with biologically unique subtypes that behave differently. Breast cancer characterization can be done based on TNM staging, histopathological grading, and molecular subtyping; all of which affect clinical progression, management, and outcomes (Li *et al.*, 2015).

Four histological markers; viz: human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2), estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and Ki-67, subdivide breast cancer into subtypes. The subtypes are: "Luminal A (ER-and/or PR-positive/HER2-negative /low Ki-67), Luminal B (ER- and/or PR-positive/HER2-negative/high Ki-67), HER2-positive Luminal B (ER- and/or PR-positive/HER2 overexpression/any Ki-67), non-luminal HER2-positive (ER and PR absent/HER2 overexpression), and triple-negative (ER and PR absent/HER2-negative)" (Li *et al.*, 2015).

The American Joint Committee on Cancer staging manual ($7^{th}$ version) is utilized for TNM staging (Edge and Compton, 2010). With regards to tumour grading, breast cancer can be histologically graded as well, moderately, or poorly differentiated (Li *et al.*, 2015). Consequent upon the identification of these breast cancer subtypes and grading, researchers have better knowledge of the disease - which has been useful in individualizing treatment and predicting patient outcomes.

## 2.5 Management of Breast Cancer

While treatment varies across several hospitals in SSA, modalities of treatment offered to patients depends on the stage at diagnosis and histological markers expressed (Foerster *et al.*, 2019). Major treatment modalities include surgery, radiotherapy, hormonal therapy, and chemotherapy. Either single modality or combination therapy can be used in managing breast cancer. Breast cancer management is usually multidisciplinary, involving general surgeons, oncologists, radiotherapists, etc. In sub-Saharan Africa, oftentimes availability of treatment modality also affects what options patients are presenting with; which may not be the best for them amongst other setting-specific factors that may influence treatment options (Sutter *et al.*, 2017).

## 2.6 Age as a Prognosticator of Breast Cancer Survival

Age is a vital prognosticator of breast cancer survival. In a study conducted by Ohene-Yeboah and Adjei in Ghana, the peak age of breast cancer diagnosis was between ages 40-49 (Ohene-Yeboah and Adjei, 2012). Similarly, Gakwaya and colleagues' Ugandan study reported a peak age of diagnosis between ages 30-39 (Gakwaya *et al.*, 2008). Both studies suggest that younger ages of diagnosis are common in the sub-Saharan African populace, corroborating earlier findings observed by other researchers in this region (Gukas *et al.*, 2005; Clegg-lamptey and Hodasi, 2007).

With regards to the trend in relative survival (RS) by age; Joko-Fru et al (2020) observed that women less than 45 years had lower three-year survival estimates when compared to older women (between 55-64 years). McCormack et al. also observed a U-shaped survival pattern with younger women less than 30 years exhibiting lower survival rates when compared with women within the 40-49 years age bracket(McCormack *et al.*, 2020). These findings are suggestive of lower relative survival among younger women with breast cancer.

Some studies have evaluated breast cancer survival among younger women, with overall survival rates and survival trends reported in varying studies (Table 2.5).

In a 2011 Finland study by Liukkonen and colleagues, 212 women who were ≤ 35 years and diagnosed with breast cancer were observed over a median period of 78 months and had an overall survival (OS) of 80% (Liukkonen *et al.*, 2011). Similarly, a 2021 Portuguese study showed an overall survival of 86.5% among 207 women ≤ 35 over a 64.9 month median follow-up time (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021). Relative survival of 80% was also reported in a US study that showed 5-year relative survival by age group (Anders *et al.*, 2009).

While the overall survival in young women have been reported to be 80% and 86.5% respectively in some high-income countries (Liukkonen *et al.*, 2011; Eiriz *et al.*, 2021), there is a trend of lower survival among young women in SSA countries, with the need to compute specific relative/overall survival constituting a research gap in sub-Saharan Africa (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020; McCormack *et al.*, 2020).

**Table 2.5:** Summary of Findings from Recent Studies Evaluating Breast Cancer Survival in Younger Women

| | Study Ref | Country | Calendar Period of BC Diagnosis | Definition of 'young' breast cancers | No. young women with breast cancer | Comparison group – definition & no of women | Outcome | Effect estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liukkonen et al, 2011 | Helsinki, Finland | Treated 1997-2007 | <=35 | 212 (Median age at diagnosis=33) | No comparison group | All-cause mortality (Overall survival estimated) | 80% OS at 5-years |
| 2 | Eiriz et al, 2021 | Portugal | 2008-2017 | <=35 | 207 (Median age at diagnosis=31) | No comparison group | Overall survival, Disease free survival | 86.5% OS at 5 years; DFS: 79.7% in non-metastatic population |
| 3 | Anders et al, 2016 | United States, Taiwan, Netherlands, Sweden, Singapore | 1980-2002 | <=45 | 200 | >=65yrs; 211 | Disease free survival | Inferior Disease-free survival trends among younger women in cohort (HR=1.32; *P* = .094) |
| 4 | Anders et al, 2009 | United States | 2000-2005 | --- | --- | Women in other age groups | Relative survival (RS) | 5-year RS per age group<br>15-19y: 80%<br>20-24y: 75%<br>25-29y: 72%<br>30-34y: 76%<br>35-39y: 80%<br>45-80y: 84-86% |
| 5 | Hartley et al, 2006 | South Carolina, USA | 1998-2002 | <40 | 78 (Mean age at diagnosis=35) | >=40yr old women used as controls; 228 controls (Mean age at diagnosis=59) | All-cause mortality Overall survival | Lower overall survival for women <40 years on KM curves |

## 2.7 Other Predictors of Breast Cancer Survival with a Focus on Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa

### 2.7.1 Stage at Diagnosis

Stage at diagnosis is a well-recognized prognostic marker for breast cancer, with up to 77% of its diagnosis in SSA being late-stage (i.e. stage 3 or 4) (Jedy-Agba *et al.*, 2016). This factor is believed to be a major contributor to the lower survival rates seen in this region (Jedy-Agba *et al.*, 2016).

Joko-Fru and colleagues corroborated this in their study, showing stage at diagnosis as a prognosticator of survival, after confounders such as age at diagnosis and country had been adjusted for. These researchers observed that late-stage diagnosis can be linked to age at diagnosis, as the delays in accessing health care in this region could lead to older ages at presentation. However, there was no significant association between both possible predictors of survival. Late-stage diagnosis did not also correlate with tumour grade but there was correlation with tumour size; which was anticipated, as tumour size is a determinant of cancer stage (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020).

Outside SSA, stage at diagnosis is also an important prognosticator. For instance, a 2021 Portuguese study (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021) on breast cancer in women under 35 years revealed Disease Free Survival (DFS), explained as the timespan between cancer diagnosis and its recurrence, disease progression or death, to be significantly higher (79.7% and 73.3% at 5 and 10 years respectively) among the non-metastatic cancer populace. For patients with metastatic cancer, a 51.8% 5-year overall survival (OS) since metastatic disease diagnosis was observed. In this study, non-metastatic and metastatic cancer patients were followed up for an average of 64.6 and 72.7 months respectively.

Other factors found to be responsible for late-stage diagnosis are: low community awareness of breast cancer and distance barrier to accessing healthcare among the general population (Pruitt *et al.*, 2015; Tetteh and Faulkner, 2016).

### 2.7.2 Histological Markers

The impact of lifestyle and environmental factors on cancer is typically accumulated and discovered several years along the line, and as such, might not be as significant to breast cancer occurrence in young women. Genetic and histological attributes, however, are very important in this sub-population (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021).

There is constant agreement in literature that triple-negative breast cancer (i.e. ER, PR, and HER2 negative) which is the most aggressive subtype, compromise survival chances among

patients (Bae *et al.*, 2015; Gnanamuttupulle *et al.*, 2021). In the context of young age, a 2021 study on young women with breast cancer found 5-year overall survival in TNBC patients to be 75.3%, about 8% lower than 5-year overall survival of 83.3% among Hormone receptor negative/HER2-positive patients, and more than 15% lower than 5-year overall survival of 91.9% among Hormone receptor positive/HER-2 negative patients. This corroborates the findings of increased mortality among TNBC patients especially among young women (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021).

Furthermore, HER2-positive tumours are reported to be more widespread among younger women, in comparison to older patients (Gentilini, Partridge and Pagani, 2020). This is important, as increased recurrence and mortality are associated with HER2-positivity (Patel, Unni and Peng, 2020).

Histological markers have also been correlated with breast cancer metastasis. In fact, 5-year survival of patients with metastatic disease differed with varying histological pictures in a 2021 study, with a 60% survival rate observed among those with HR-positive/HER2-negative tumours, and significantly lower survival rate of 23.4% among those with TNBC (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021).

In view of the above, it is very concerning to note the possible correlation between CNS metastasis in breast cancer and immunohistochemical markers. While an association has been noted in literature between CNS metastasis and ER-receptor negativity in patients (Palmieri *et al.*, 2006), another study alludes to overall better prognosis with estrogen receptor-positive cancers when compared with estrogen-negative cancers across sub-Saharan Africa (McCormack *et al.*, 2020). HER2-positivity and TNBC have also been linked to CNS metastasis, contributing to high mortality rates from breast cancer (Eiriz *et al.*, 2021).

### 2.7.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity has significant impact on survival from breast cancer. For instance, black women have increased breast cancer incidence before 45, with higher mortality rates in every US state when compared to non-Hispanic Whites (American Cancer Society, 2015). Factors seemingly responsible for this disparity include health care access - which is typically lower among ethnic minorities such as black and Hispanic women, and late-stage presentation to the hospital (American Cancer Society, 2015).

Howbeit, findings from the POSH study, carried out in the United Kingdom on women 40 years and younger with breast cancer also identified black ethnicity as an independent risk

factor for lower survival, in spite of similar access to health care with White and Asian women (Copson *et al.*, 2014).

Some studies ascribe poorer outcomes in Black women to higher grade (Yedjou *et al.*, 2019) and more aggressive tumour subtypes such as triple-negative tumours (Allicock *et al.*, 2013). Nonetheless, the impact of ethnicity as an independent prognosticator of breast cancer deserves more extensive research focus.

### 2.7.4 Country's Human Development Index

Human development index (HDI) has been cited as a factor that may affect breast survival rates across countries/regions. Joko-Fru et al. found that survival was better among nations with high HDI when contrasted with low HDI nations. HDI may also impact age at diagnosis, indirectly affecting survival, as this study observed that although mean age at diagnosis in high HDI countries (56.5years) was higher than in low HDI countries (48 years), survival experience was still better in high HDI countries, where 5-year relative survival among patients diagnosed early was as high as 84.7%, compared to an almost 20% reduction of 67.1% in lower HDI countries (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020).

### 2.7.5 Socio-Economic Predictors of Survival

Socio-economic indices are viable breast cancer survival predictors. Some socio-economic indicators were analyzed by McCormack et al. and they include level of education, breast cancer awareness, rural or urban residency. This study observed higher mortality among women with lower level of education, women without the knowledge that breast cancer could be cured, and those living in rural areas. The effect of treatment types on survival rate has not been studied significantly, however higher mortality has been found among those who were not treated at all and those who had systemic therapy only when compared to those who had both systemic therapy and surgery(McCormack *et al.*, 2020). This could impact outcomes in SSA as not all health facilities across the region offer all the modes of therapy for breast cancer. Radiotherapy facilities are not as common as they should be, and in countries where they are available, they are located very distantly away from other urban places and rural areas (Edge *et al.*, 2014).

Lack of access to adequate therapy, tumour aggressiveness, late stage at diagnosis, and comorbidities are contributing factors to poor breast cancer survival in Africa. Treatment choices are also influenced by accessibility, cost, and adherence, in the context of additional comorbidities as well as alternative medicine use by patients in this region. However, prognostic and predictive factors investigated have been confined to a small number of clinical and treatment parameters. While outcomes in survival may be largely influenced by these

clinical and treatment parameters, there is need for a more complete assessment of the whole journey in women under 40 years who have breast cancer. Adequate follow up from when symptoms are first noticed through post-diagnostic therapy, subsequent disease cure, recurrence or spread may reveal other factors that may be associated with the disparities in outcomes.

## 2.8 Conceptual Framework on Predictors of Breast Cancer Survival

This study's conceptual framework is an adaptation of the Health Belief Model (Champion and Skinner, 2008) which emphasizes the importance of certain factors on the overall health outcome i.e., breast cancer survival in this study.

These factors include the: perceived susceptibility to a disease (in this case, breast cancer), perceived seriousness and threat of death from the condition, perceived benefits of actions taken for overall risk mitigation (e.g., breast cancer screening or treatment), as well as individual modifying factors.

In an Ethiopian study, the practice of breast self-examination (BSE), which is correlated with early detection of breast cancer was higher among young women with high perceived susceptibility to, and severity of breast cancer (Assfa Mossa, 2022). Another Iranian study found that women with high perceived benefits of screening were more likely to engage in breast self-examination and mammography, thus improving survival indices (Darvishpour, Vajari and Noroozi, 2018).

Individual modifying factors like age at diagnosis, race and socio-economic indices are important predictors of breast cancer survival, with studies showing higher breast cancer mortality among younger women in SSA (Joko-Fru et al, 2020), Black women (Yedjou et al, 2019), women with lower level of education, those who live in rural areas, and who have low awareness of breast cancer (McCormack et al, 2020).

Using this conceptual framework, the predictors of breast cancer survival are summarized in Figure 2.1 below.

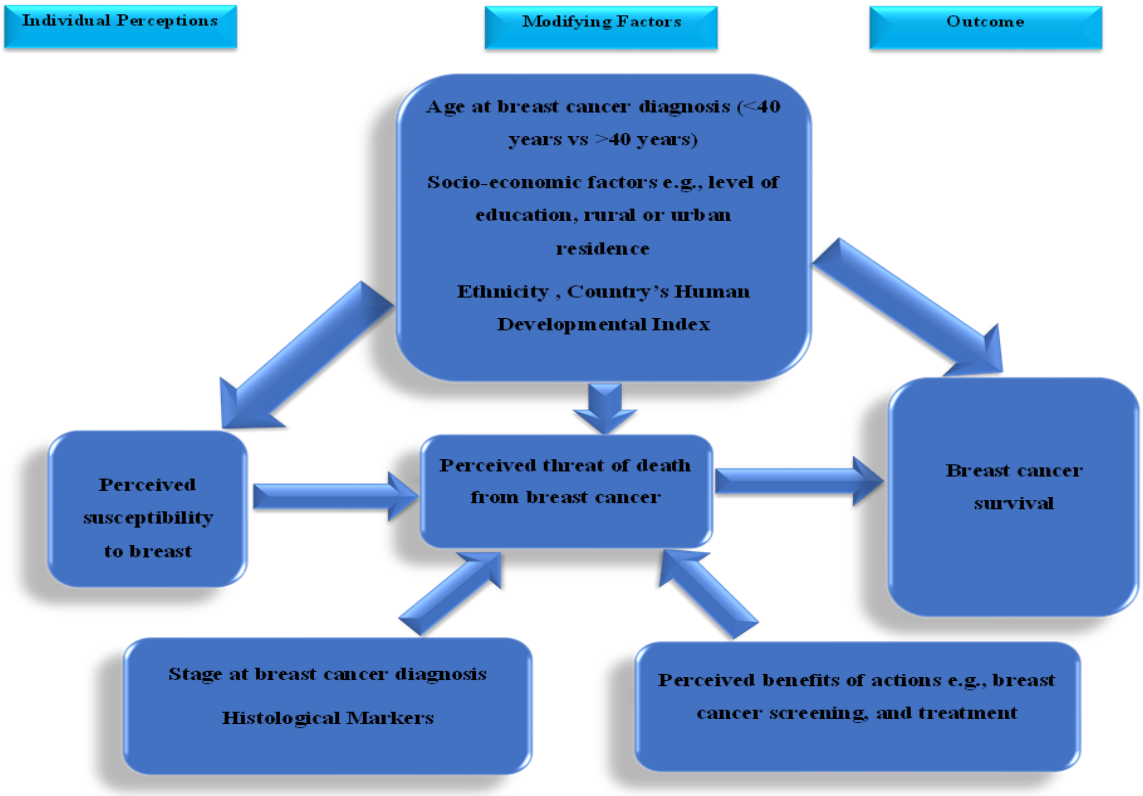


**Figure 2.1**: Conceptual Framework showing Predictors of Breast Cancer Survival

# CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Introduction

In Chapter Three, a thorough description of the primary study, study design, site, and population are presented. A comprehensive overview on data collection, management, analysis as well as ethical considerations is also provided. Data analysis carried out includes descriptive statistics, survival analysis using crude Kaplan-Meier estimates and Cox Regression.

## 3.2 Description of Primary Study

The African Breast Cancer – Disparities in Outcomes (ABC-DO) study was a hospital-based prospective cohort study which recruited over 2000 women, 18 years and older, who presented to 8 facilities in 5 SSA countries; namely: Uganda, Namibia, South Africa, Nigeria and Zambia) between September 2014 – December 2017, and followed them up till: 5 years from point of diagnosis, date of participant's death or when she was last known to be alive (McKenzie *et al.*, 2016).

Eligibility criteria included: histological and/or clinical breast cancer diagnosis in women presenting to participating facilities. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed data on sociodemographic factors, HIV status (tested for in South Africa but self-reported in the remaining 4 nations); clinical data on breast cancer stage (and receptor subtype if available). Data on treatment modalities were obtained from medical records.

Telephone calls were placed to participants or their next of kin once every three months. Contact details as well as information obtained were managed using a mobile health application (mHealth app) designed for this study.

## 3.3 Study Site

The primary data was collected from 8 hospitals in 5 SSA countries (South Africa, Uganda, Nigeria, Namibia, and Zambia). Table 3.4 provides a list of the study sites, while the countries understudied are highlighted on the SSA map in Figure 3.4.

**Table 3.4:** Study Sites Per Country for ABC-DO Data Collection

| Country | Hospital(s) |
|---|---|
| South Africa | Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital (Batho Pele Breast Clinic), Soweto |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nigeria | Abia State University Hospital, Aba |
| | Federal Medical Centre, Owerri |
| | Maranatha Clinic |
| Namibia | Windhoek Central Hospital |
| Uganda | Mulago Hospital Complex, Kampala |
| Zambia | University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka |
| | Kabwe General Hospital |


**Figure 3.3:** Map of sub-Saharan Africa showing the countries used in this study

## 3.4 Study Design

An analysis of existing/secondary data from the prospective ABC-DO Breast Cancer Cohort Study. This data was collected by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Study participants were followed up three-monthly via telephone calls to either the participants or when unavailable, the next of kin. For this analysis, data was retrieved for participants followed up until 5 years from the point of diagnosis, death of participant or date when she was last known to be alive.

## 3.5 Study Population

Women who were 18 years and older, with a histological and/or clinical breast cancer diagnosis in any of the 8 hospitals were recruited in 5 SSA countries: South Africa, Uganda, Nigeria, Namibia, and Zambia, between Sept 2014 – Dec. 2017.

From 2014 through 2017, 2313 women were recruited into the study, with 85 women excluded (as they did not have either clinical or histological diagnosis of breast cancer). Of the remaining 2228 women, 70 were excluded due to prior treatment, recurrence or being a part of a very small racial/ethnic group. 2158 women with breast cancer were captured within the ABC-DO database, followed up as study participants for 7 years (data analysis for this study was conducted up till 5 years), and they all met the inclusion criteria to be analyzed for this study.

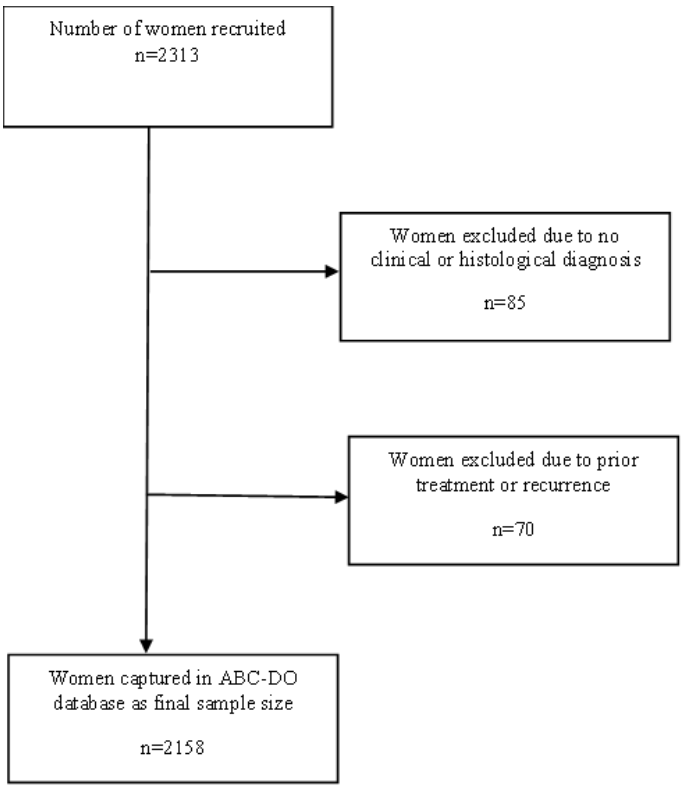


**Figure 3.5:** Flowchart showing recruitment and selection of study participants

## 3.6 Data Collection

Data source was the completed ABC-DO interviewer-administered questionnaire, after which clinical data and follow-up outcomes were extracted from participants' case files. The survey gathered extensive information on sociodemographic characteristics such as level of education, site-specific socioeconomic status, number of children, pregnancy history, age, presence of

comorbidities (e.g., HIV) and reproductive history of participants. Clinical data comprised of breast cancer stage, grade, and receptor subtype. Within 12 months from the diagnosis, information on life-prolonging interventions such as surgical excision, chemotherapy, or radiotherapy was also gathered.

## 3.7 Data Management and Processing

ABC-DO data was accessed on approval from the study's Principal Investigator and captured into STATA as *"ABCDO Oyepeju".* Data was extracted from the primary study according to age status at the point of diagnosis. A new variable for age status was generated, which subdivided the study participants into three groups (<40 years, 40-65years and >65years). Censored data was excluded from the analysis. Data was cleaned and examined for duplicate records and consistency. Confidentiality of study participants was ensured by using only anonymized data (unique ID codes were generated for each participant).

### 3.7.1 Study Variables

#### 3.7.1.1 *Outcome Variable*

The outcome variable of interest was time-to-death from date of diagnosis by age at diagnosis.

#### 3.7.1.2 *Explanatory Variables*

Socio-demographic variables (age, year of diagnosis, country, ethnicity, educational level), stage at diagnosis, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2) status, Hormone receptor status (ER & PR), HIV status.

These variables (v) are described below:

a) Age
   - v '1' = <40 years
   - v '2' = 40-64 years
   - v '3' = 65 years++

b) Year of Diagnosis
   - v '1' = 2014
   - v '2' = 2015
   - v '3' = 2016
   - v '4' = 2017

c) Country

- ‘1’ = South Africa
- ‘2’ = Namibia
- ‘3’ = Nigeria
- ‘4’ = Uganda
- ‘5’ = Zambia

d) Ethnicity

- ‘1’ = Black
- ‘2’ = White
- ‘3’ = Mixed

e) Educational level

- ‘1’ = None
- ‘2’ = Primary
- ‘3’ = Secondary
- ‘4’ = Technical
- ‘5’ = University

f) Stage at Diagnosis

- ‘1’ = Stages 1 & 2
- ‘2’ = Stage 3
- ‘3’ = Stage 4

g) Subtype

- ‘1’ = LumA
- ‘2’ = LumB
- ‘3’ = HER2 positive (HER2+)
- ‘4’ = Triple Negative

h) Hormone Receptor Status

ER status: Binary variable with two outcomes:

- ‘0’ = ER negative ($ER^-$)
- ‘1’ = ER positive (ER+)

PR status: Binary variable with two outcomes:

- v '0' = PR negative ($PR^-$)
- v '1' = PR positive (PR+)

i) HER2 Status: A binary variable with two outcomes:
- v '0' = HER2 negative ($HER2^-$)
- v '1' = HER2 positive ($HER2^+$)

j) HIV: A binary variable with two outcomes:
- v '0' = Uninfected ($HIV^-$)
- v '1' = Infected ($HIV^+$)

k) Residence:
- v 1 = "Urban"
- v 2 = "Rural"

A comprehensive ABC-DO Data Dictionary is provided in Appendix II.

## 3.8 Data Analysis

STATA/SE 17 for Windows was used for statistical analyses.

### 3.8.1 Baseline Features of Study Participants

Baseline features (demographic and clinical) of study participants were presented using Descriptive Tables showing age at breast cancer diagnosis by year of diagnosis, country, ethnicity, educational level, stage at diagnosis, breast cancer subtype, estrogen and progesterone receptor status, and HIV status. All variables of interest were categorical variables, and as such, were described using percentages.

These baseline characteristics were compared among three groups of women by age group: women <40 years, 40-64 years and >65years; with a research focus on women <40 years. Women >65years were grouped separately to account for excess mortality in this age group due to other factors that may cause death in older people in general. Frequencies between age groups were compared using Pearson's chi-square test with p-values reported.

### 3.8.2 Survival Analysis

Survival analysis was carried out to determine the time-to-death from point of diagnosis of study participants. Survival was defined as the probability of being alive over a 5-year period from the date of diagnosis, while incidence rate was defined as the ratio of number of participants who died from breast cancer to the person-time at risk over a 5-year period. Study participants for whom the time-to-death was not observed at the 5-year mark were censored.

The analysis time was measured in years, with the time scale set to 365.25. Person-time at risk, incidence rate, number of deaths and number of censored participants were subsequently calculated up till the 5-year period.

Not all study participants were recruited on the exact date of their breast cancer diagnosis, some entered the study at the time of baseline interview (after diagnosis). As such, the origin of follow-up (time zero) was not the entry time for all women, and this was reflected in the Kaplan Meier survival curves, with number of women at risk not being equal to overall number of women in the study at time zero (time=0).

Survival time (time-to-death over a 5-year period from the point of diagnosis**),** overall survival probability by age group and survival probability by age group per country were computed using Kaplan-Meier estimates. Crude Kaplan Meier curves were plotted to estimate survival functions followed by log-rank test for equality of survivor functions across strata.

### 3.8.3 Cox Proportional Hazards Regression Analysis

Cox proportional hazards (PH) regression was used for the identification of factors associated with a 5-year survival differential between younger (<40) and older (>40) women, while accounting for excess mortality in women >65years.

Univariate Cox Modelling was carried out with a baseline adjustment for country for each variable. This was followed by Multivariate Cox Modelling with a sequential approach, and adjusted relative hazards presented to account for confounding. Hazards ratio estimates and their corresponding 95% Confidence Intervals were presented. Prior to carrying out Cox Modelling, STATA's *"stsplit"* command was used to generate data for follow-up to 5 years, so as to capture all the at-risk time of women in this timespan.

A test of the proportional hazards' assumption was carried out by means of Schoenfeld residuals to check final model's goodness of fit.

## 3.9 Ethical Considerations

Written permission for the utilization of ABCDO data was gotten from co-Principal Investigators of the study (Appendix III). Prior to receiving this dataset, a 6-digit unique ID was used to code each study participant, and all personal details were taken out of the dataset to maintain anonymity of participants. Ethical clearance was received from the Human Research Ethics Committee (Medical), University of the Witwatersrand (Clearance Certificate Number: M2111130; Appendix IV), after approval of the title of this research report (Appendix V).

# CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

## 4.1 Introduction

In Chapter Four, a detailed summary of results is presented. Baseline attributes of study participants by age at diagnosis are reported. Breast cancer survival time is estimated using Kaplan Meier curves, and risk factors associated with a 5-year survival differential between younger and older women are summarized via Cox Regression Analysis.

## 4.2 Study Participants' Baseline Characteristics

This study comprised of 2158 participants, 462 (21.41%) were <40 years at diagnosis, 1314 were between 40-64years (60.89%) – constituting the highest number of study participants, while 382 patients were 65 years and above (17.70%).

Of the 2158 study participants, a total of 1211 deaths were recorded at 5 years, 438 women were administratively censored, while 509 women were still at risk after 5 years. The total time at risk and mortality incidence rate for the study population at 5 years was 6086.73 person years and 33 per 100 women respectively.

Only 57.32% of participants had subtyping for breast cancer done and most of these women were from South Africa and Namibia.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 respectively show the participants baseline demographic and clinical characteristics; while in Figure 4.2, the age distribution by subtype is shown.

**Table 4.1**: Baseline Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants by Age at Diagnosis

| Demographic Characteristics | | | | | | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year of Diagnosis (N=2158)** | | | | | | |
| **Age at diagnosis** | **2014** n (%) | **2015** n (%) | **2016** n (%) | **2017** n (%) | | 0.32 |
| <40 | 27 (26.2) | 170 (23.7) | 171 (19.7) | 94 (19.9%) | | |
| 40-64 | 58 (56.3) | 434 (60.4) | 532 (61.5) | 290 (61.4%) | | |
| 65+ | 18 (17.5) | 114 (15.9) | 162 (18.8) | 88 (18.7%) | | |
| Total | 103 (100) | 718 (100) | 865 (100) | 472 (100) | | |
| **Country (N=2158)** | | | | | | |
| **Age at diagnosis** | **South Africa** n (%) | **Zambia** n (%) | **Namibia** n (%) | **Uganda** n (%) | **Nigeria** n (%) | **<0.001** |
| <40 | 102 (15.1) | 55 (27.6) | 88 (18.4) | 115 (27.4) | 102 (26.4) | |
| 40-64 | 416 (61.6) | 109 (54.8) | 287(60.2) | 257 (61.2) | 245 (63.3) | |
| 65+ | 157 (23.3) | 35 (17.6) | 102(21.4) | 48 (11.4) | 40 (10.3) | |
| Total | 675 (100) | 199 (100) | 477 (100) | 420 (100) | 387 (100) | |
| **Ethnicity (N=2158)** | | | | | | |
| **Age at diagnosis** | | **Black n (%)** | **White** n (%) | **Mixed race (74)** n (%) | | **<0.001** |
| **<40** | | 447 (22) | 2 (3.3) | 13 (17.6) | | |
| **40-64** | | 1227 (60.7) | 38 (63.4) | 49 (66.2) | | |
| **65+** | | 350 (17.3) | 20 (33.3) | 12 (16.2) | | |
| **Total** | | 2024 (100) | 60 (100) | 74 (100) | | |
| **Educational Status (N=2158)** | | | | | | |

| Age at diagnosis | None | Primary | Secondary | Technical | University | Unknown | <0.001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | |
| <40 | 22 (7.1) | 114(14.0) | 173 (30.5) | 70 (28.6) | 56 (38.9%) | 27 (34.2%) | |
| 40-64 | 146(47.2) | 524(64.5) | 355 (62.5) | 155 (63.3) | 84 (58.3%) | 50 (63.3%) | |
| 65+ | 141(45.7) | 175(21.5) | 40 (7) | 20 (8.1) | 4 (2.8%) | 2 (2.5%) | |
| Total | 309(100) | 813(100) | 568 (100) | 245 (100) | 144 (100) | 79 (100) | |

**Table 4.2:** Baseline Clinical Characteristics of Study Participants, by Age at Breast Cancer Diagnosis (N=2158)

| Characteristics | N (%) | <40 years N=462 n (%) (21.41) | 40-64 years N=1314 n (%) (60.89) | 65years+ N=382 n (%) (17.7) | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Stage at diagnosis** | | | | | |
| I/II | 843 (39.1) | 151 (32.7) | 521 (39.6) | 171(44.8) | **0.006** |
| III | 940 (43.5) | 221 (47.8) | 558 (42.5) | 161(42.1) | |
| IV | 295 (13.7) | 65 (14.1) | 191 (14.5) | 39 (10.2) | |
| Missing | 80 (3.7) | 25 (5.4) | 44 3.3) | 11(2.9) | |
| **TOTAL** | 2158(100) | 462 (100) | 1314 (100) | 382 (100) | |
| **Subtype** | | | | | |
| LumA | 686 (31.8) | 122 (26.4) | 406 (30.9) | 158(41.4) | **0.023** |
| LumB | 259 (12.0) | 57 (12.3) | 154 (11.7) | 48 (12.6) | |
| HER2+ | 75 (3.4) | 19 (4.1) | 37 (2.8) | 19 (5.0) | |
| TripNeg | 217 (10.1) | 25 (5.4) | 144 (11.0) | 48 (12.6) | |
| Unknown | 921 (42.7) | 239 (51.7) | 573 (43.6) | 109(28.5) | |
| **TOTAL** | 2158(100) | 462 (100) | 1314 (100) | 382 (100) | |
| **Estrogen Receptor** | | | | | |
| Positive | 914(42.3) | 172 (37.2) | 546 (41.6) | 196(51.3) | 0.29 |
| Negative | 360(16.7) | 55 (11.9) | 220 (16.7) | 85 (22.3) | |
| Missing | 884(41.0) | 235 (50.9) | 548 (41.7) | 101(26.4) | |
| **TOTAL** | 2158(100) | 462 (100) | 1314 (100) | 382 (100) | |
| **Progesterone Receptor** | | | | | |
| Positive | 808(37.4) | 153 (33.1) | 479 (36.5) | 176(46.1) | 0.45 |
| Negative | 454(21.1) | 73 (15.8) | 279 (21.2) | 102(26.7) | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Missing | 896(41.5) | 236 (51.1) | 556 (42.3) | 104(27.2) | |
| **TOTAL** | 2158(100) | 462(100) | 1314(100) | 382(100) | |
| | | | | | |
| **HIV Status** | | | | | |
| Positive | 317(14.7) | 78 (16.9) | 226(17.2) | 13 (3.4) | **<0.001** |
| Negative/Unknown | 1841(85.3) | 384(83.1) | 1088(82.8) | 369(96.6) | |
| **TOTAL** | 2158(100) | 462(100) | 1314(100) | 382(100) | |

*p*-value gotten from Pearson chi-square for statistical difference within groups, significant at $p<0.05$. All significant values in bold face.

### 4.2.1 Baseline Characteristics of Study Participants by Age-Stage Distribution

Women below 40 years in this analysis had the least proportion of early-stage (Stages 1 &2) diagnosis (32.7%), when compared to the older age groups (39.6% for ages 40-64 years & 44.8% for 65years+), with early-stage diagnosis increasing progressively with age (Figure 4.1). Furthermore, most women in the <40 years group were diagnosed at Stage 3 (47.8%), and this accounted for the highest proportion of women across all groups diagnosed at this stage.

Across all age groups, the least number of participants were diagnosed at Stage 4.

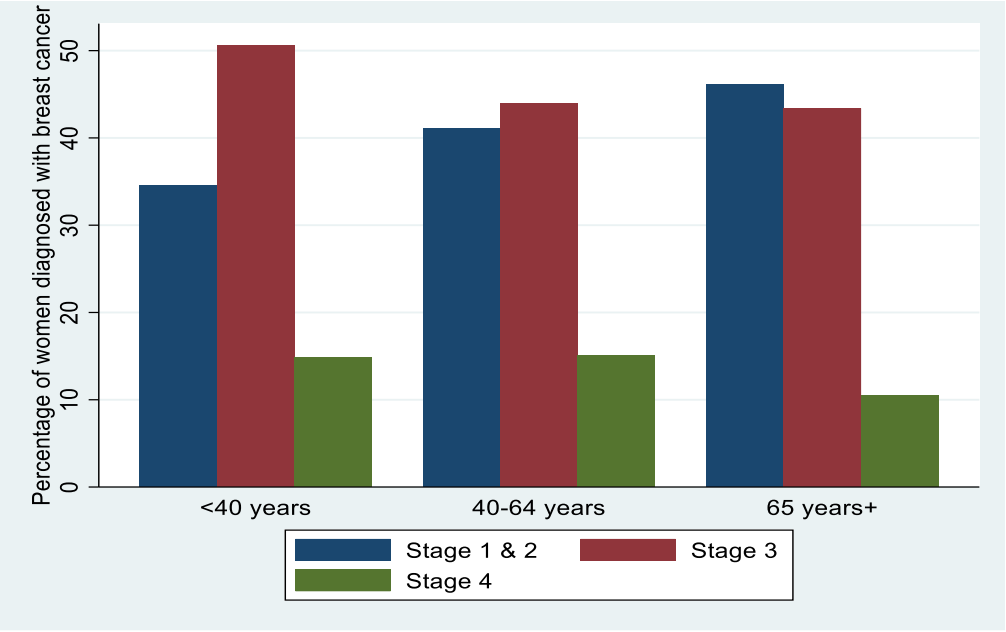


**Figure 4.1:** Bar Chart Depicting Stage Distribution of Breast Cancer among participants by age at diagnosis

### 4.2.2 Baseline Characteristics of Study Participants by Age-Subtype Distribution

Across all age groups, Luminal A subtype was most predominant (54.71%, 54.79% and 57.87% respectively in women <40 years, 40-64 years and 65years+ respectively), followed by Luminal B, Triple Negative and HER2+ subtypes respectively (Figure 4.2).

Women <40 years had the lowest proportion of triple negative tumors (11%), when compared to middle aged women between 40-64 years, for whom the number of triple negative tumors were close to 20%. Although the least represented subtype across all age groups, HER2+ subtype was commonest in participants <40 years.

The above findings were significant, with a p value < 0.05 (p=0.023)

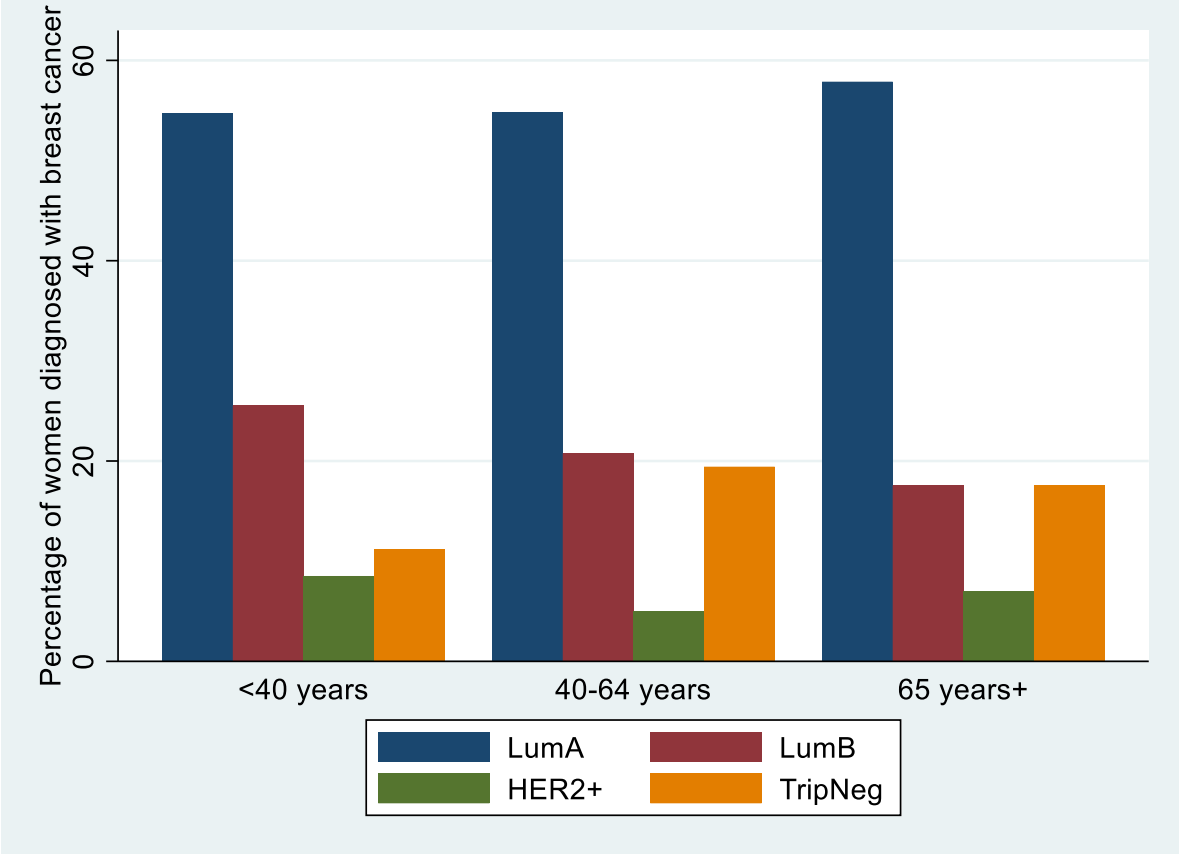


**Figure 4.2:** Bar Chart Depicting Subtype Distribution of Breast Cancer among participants by age at diagnosis

## 4.3 Overall Breast Cancer Survival (by Age Group) of Study Participants

Table 4.3 below shows the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group at 5 years.

After being followed up for 5 years, out of the 2158 total participants at the start of the study, 509 women were at risk of death (i.e., women with breast cancer still alive at this point), out of which 54 died and 455 were censored.

Lowest overall survival at 5 years was found among women <40 years (33%; CI of 0.28-0.38), followed by women aged 65 years+ (38%; CI of 0.32-0.42), and the highest overall survival was among women in the 40-64 years age group (42%; CI=0.39-0.45)

**Table 4.3:** Kaplan Meier 5-Year Survival by Age Group of Study Participants (N=2158)

| Age group (years) | Total no. of women (N=2158) | No at risk till 5 years (N=1649) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=509) | 5-year survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=1211) | No censored at 5 years (N=438) | | | |
| <40 | 462 | 286 | 81 | 95 | 0.33 | (0.28-0.38) |
| 40-64 | 1314 | 702 | 274 | 338 | 0.42 | (0.39-0.45) |
| 65 + | 382 | 223 | 83 | 76 | 0.38 | (0.32-0.42) |

Further graphical representation of 5-year survival is depicted by the Kaplan Meier survival curves in Figure 4.3.

### 4.3.1 Kaplan Meier Survival Curves by Age Group At 5 Years

In keeping with findings reported in Table 4.3, the Kaplan Meier survival shown below (Figure 4.3) suggests that the probability of survival after being followed up for 5 years was lowest among study participants <40 years; followed by those aged 65+ years, while participants aged 40-64yrs had the highest survival probability.

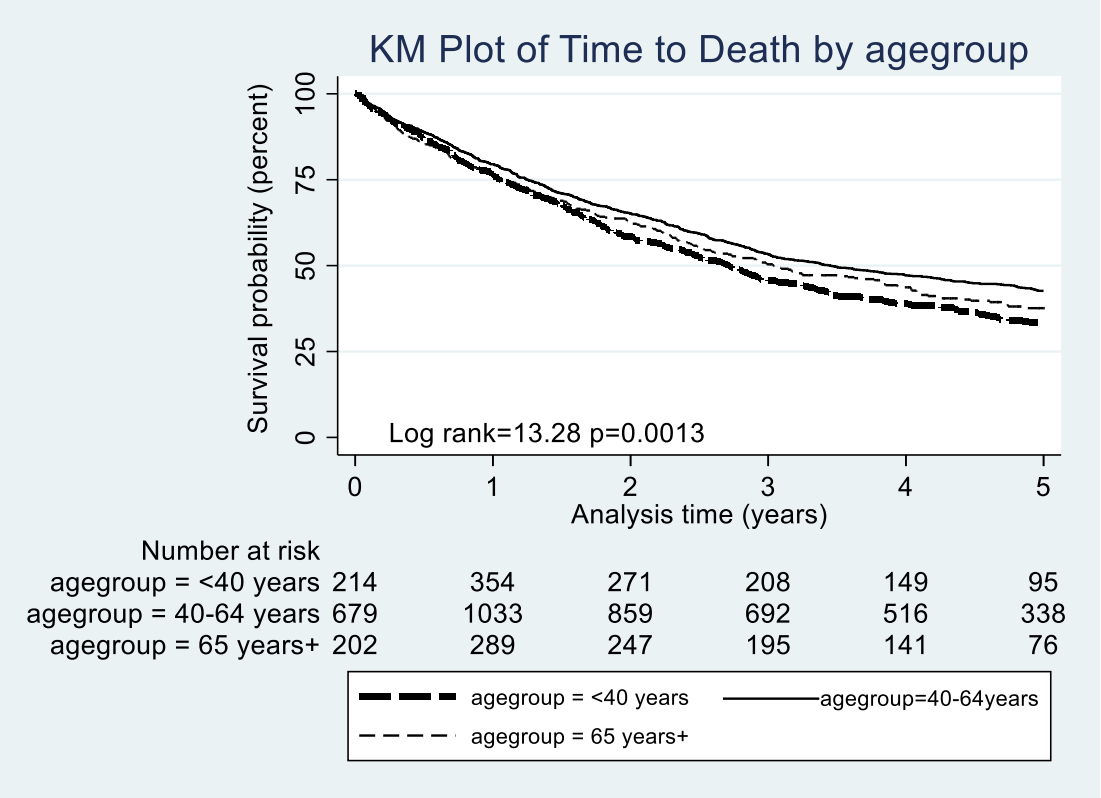


**Figure 4.3:** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve Showing time-to-death by Age Group

Since the time-to-death findings above are inclusive of all countries where the study data emanated from, further investigation on survival was carried out for each country to identify any notable differences.

## 4.4 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants Per Country

The Kaplan Meier survival function tables and curves shown below depict survival after 5-years for each age group by country.

### 4.4.1 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for South Africa

Table 4.4 below depicts the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group for South African participants at 5 years.

After being followed up for 5 years, out of the 675 participants at the start of the study, 330 women died, 281 were censored while 64 women remained at risk of death.

Lowest overall survival at 5 years was found among women 65+ years (40%; CI of 0.30-0.50), followed by women aged <40 years (45%; CI of 0.33-0.55), and the highest overall survival was among women in the 40-64 years age group (48%; CI=0.42-0.53).

**Table 4.4:** Kaplan Meier 5-Year Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for South Africa (N= 675)

| Age group (years) | Total no. of women (N=675) | No at risk till 5 years (N=611) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=64) | 5-year Survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=330) | No censored at 5 years (N=281) | | | |
| <40 | 102 | 52 | 38 | 12 | 0.45 | (0.33-0.55) |
| 40-64 | 416 | 176 | 196 | 44 | 0.48 | (0.42-0.53) |
| 65 + | 157 | 82 | 67 | 8 | 0.40 | (0.30-0.50) |

Based on the Kaplan-Meier curve in Figure 4.4 below, the 5-year survival probability among South African women was highest in participants aged 40-64years, followed by those aged <40 years, while the lowest survival probability was among participants aged 65 years and above. The log rank test revealed no statistical difference in survival distributions for the three groups (log rank Chi square of 1.64 on two degrees of freedom at $p$=0.4395). However, incidence of death was higher than expected among participants <40 years (52 observed cases compared to 48.55 expected cases).

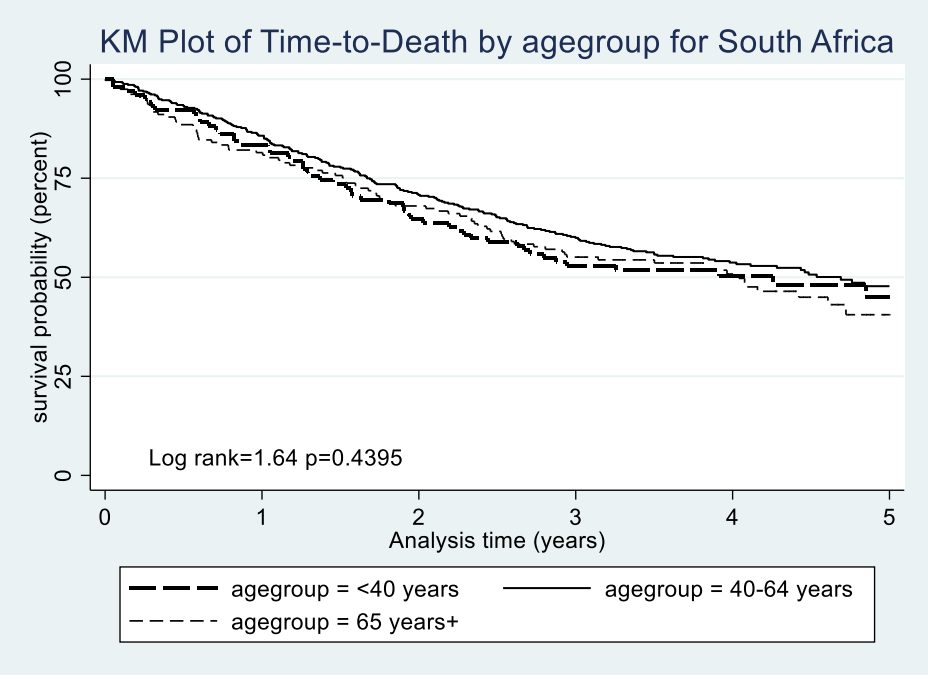


**Figure 4.4:** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve Showing time-to-death by Age Group for South Africa

### 4.4.2 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for Zambia

In Table 4.5, the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group for Zambian participants at 5 years is shown.

After being followed up for 5 years, out of 199 women, 114 died, 50 were censored while 34 women remained at risk of death.

Highest overall survival was among women <40 years (42%; CI=0.28-0.55), followed by women aged 40-64 (37%; CI=0.27-0.46), with lowest overall survival recorded in women 65years+ (8%; CI=0.14-0.44).

**Table 4.5:** Kaplan Meier Survivor Functions at 5 years by Age group of study participants for Zambia (N= 199)

| Age group (years) | Total no of women (N=199) | No at risk till 5 years (N=164) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=35) | 5-year Survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=114) | No censored at 5 years (N=50) | | | |
| <40 | 55 | 29 | 16 | 10 | 0.42 | (0.28-0.55) |
| 40-64 | 109 | 61 | 30 | 18 | 0.37 | (0.27-0.46) |
| 65 + | 35 | 24 | 4 | 7 | 0.08 | (0.14-0.44) |

The Kaplan Meier curve of time-to-death by age group for Zambia (Figure 4.5) shows the highest 5-year probability of survival among participants <40 years and lowest in the 65 years+ age group. The log rank test showed equality of survivor functions i.e., no statistical difference in survival distributions for the three groups (log rank Chi square of 2.35 on two degrees of freedom at p=0.3084).

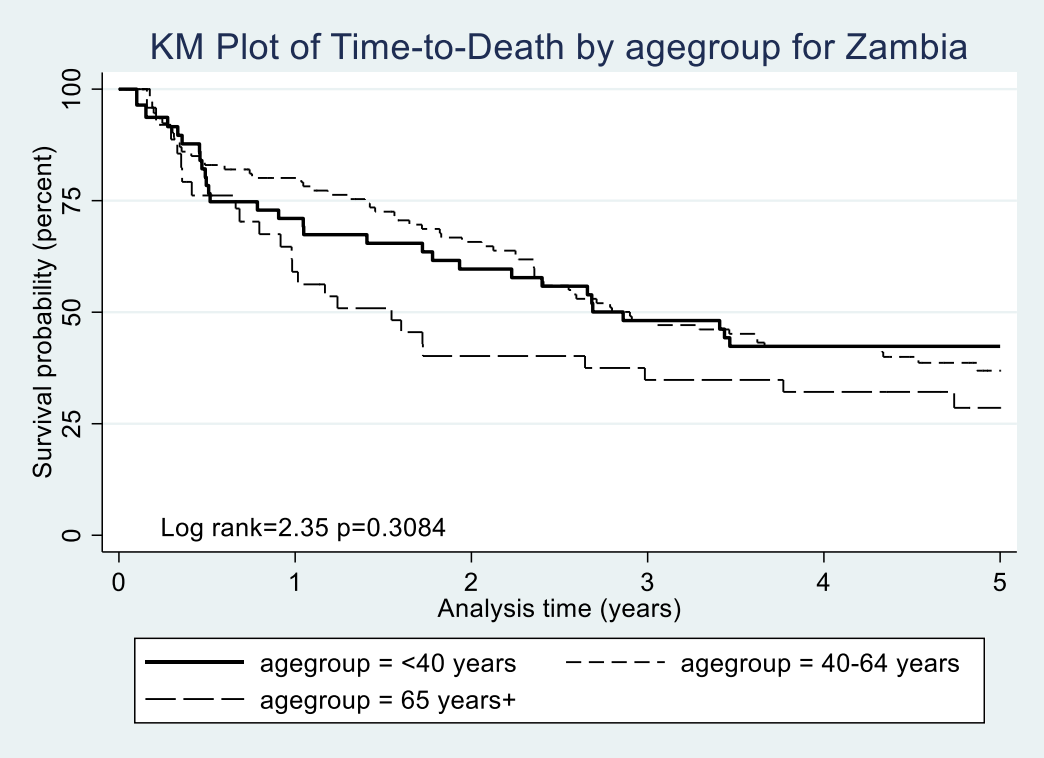


**Figure 4.5:** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve Showing time-to-death by Age Group for Zambia

### 4.4.3 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for Namibia

Table 4.6 shows the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group for Namibian participants at 5 years.

After being followed up for 5 years, out of 477 women, 215 died, 18 were censored while 244 women remained at risk of death.

Highest overall survival was among women aged 40-64 (57%; CI=0.50-0.62), followed by women <40 years (46%; CI=0.35-0.56), with lowest overall survival recorded in women 65years+ (45%; CI=0.35-0.54).

**Table 4.6:** Kaplan Meier Survivor Functions at 5 years by Age group of study participants for Namibia (N= 477)

| Age group (years) | Total no of women (N=477) | No at risk till 5 years (N=233) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=244) | 5-year Survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=215) | No censored at 5 years (N=18) | | | |
| <40 | 88 | 45 | 5 | 38 | 0.46 | (0.35-0.56) |
| 40-64 | 287 | 117 | 9 | 161 | 0.57 | (0.50-0.62) |
| 65 + | 102 | 53 | 4 | 45 | 0.45 | (0.35-0.54) |

Figure 4.6 shows the Kaplan Meier curve of time-to-death by age group for Namibia. The highest 5-year probability of survival among participants in the 40-64years age group, with an overlap in survival probability among those <40 years and 65years+. However, the log rank test revealed statistical difference in survival distributions among the three groups (log rank Chi square of 9.07 on two degrees of freedom at p=0.0107).

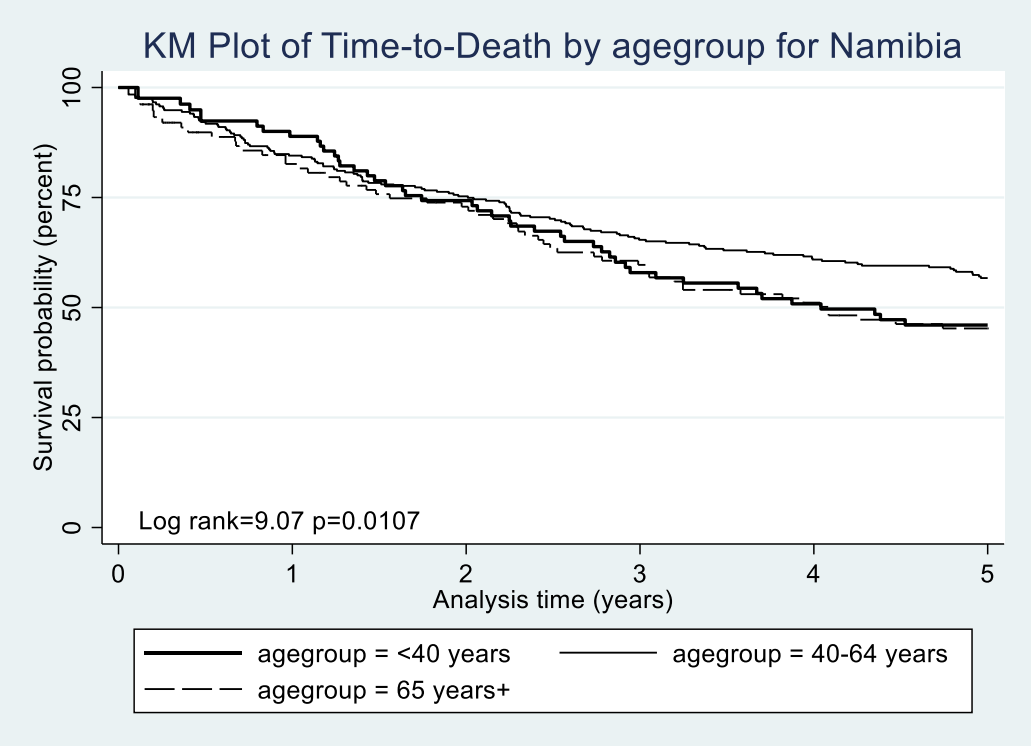


**Figure 4.6:** Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing time-to-death by Age Group for Namibia

### 4.4.4 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for Uganda

Table 4.7 shows the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group for Ugandan participants at 5 years.

After being followed up for 5 years, out of 420 women, 272 died, 37 were censored while 111 women remained at risk of death.

Highest overall survival was among women aged 40-64 (33%; CI=0.27-0.39), followed by women 65years+ (32%; CI=0.19-0.45), with lowest overall survival recorded in women <40 years (26%; CI=0.17-0.34).

**Table 4.7:** Kaplan Meier Survivor Functions at 5 years by Age group of study participants for Uganda (N= 420)

| Age group (years) | Total No of women (N=420) | No at risk till 5 years (N=309) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=111) | 5-year Survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=272) | No censored at 5 years (N=37) | | | |
| <40 | 115 | 80 | 11 | 24 | 0.26 | (0.17-0.34) |
| 40-64 | 257 | 161 | 21 | 75 | 0.33 | (0.27-0.39) |
| 65 + | 48 | 31 | 5 | 12 | 0.32 | (0.19-0.45) |

For Uganda, the Kaplan Meier curve of time-to-death by age group (Figure 4.7) showed almost equal 5-year survival probability for participants in the 40-64years & 65years+ age groups, with a lower survival probability for those in the <40years age group. The log rank test, however, did not show any statistical difference in survival distributions among the three groups (log rank Chi square of 2.19 on two degrees of freedom at p=0.3341).

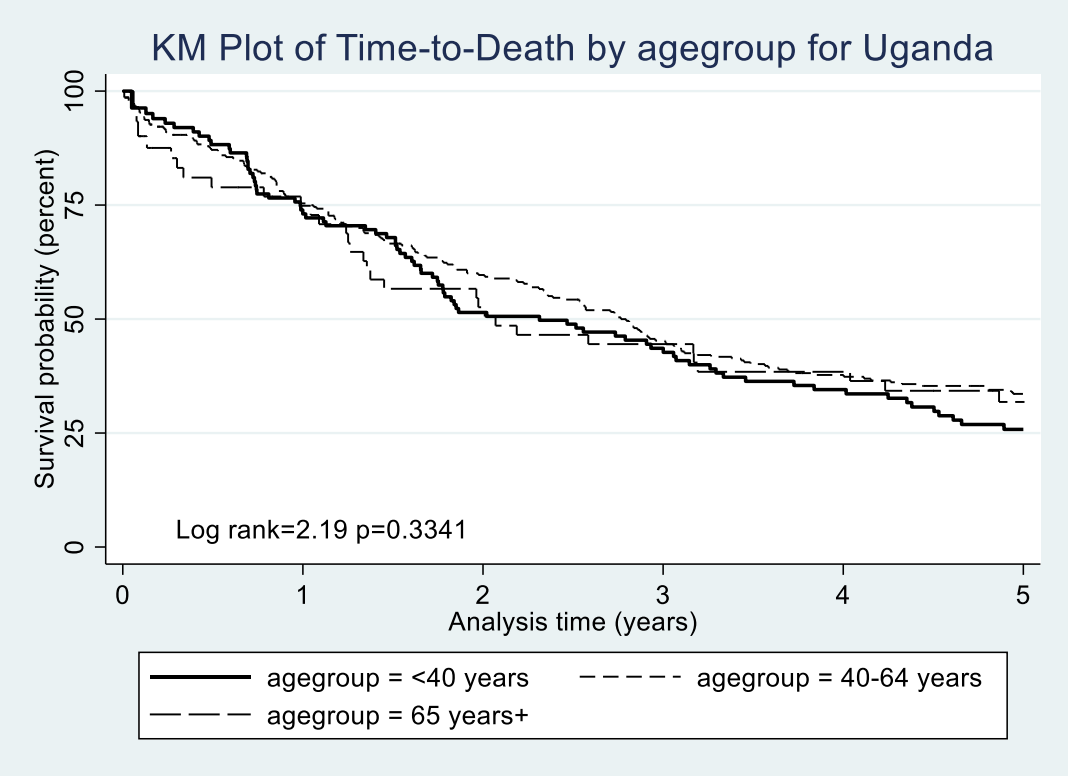


**Figure 4.7:** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve showing time-to-death by Age Group for Uganda

### 4.4.5 Breast Cancer Survival by Age Group of Study Participants for Nigeria

In Table 4.8, the Kaplan Meier survivor functions by age group for Nigerian women is shown.

After a follow-up period of 5 years, out of 387 women, 280 died, 52 were censored while 55 women remained at risk of death.

Highest overall survival was among women aged 40-64 (28%; CI=0.22-0.34), followed by women <40 years (18%; CI=0.22-0.34), with lowest overall survival recorded in women 65years+ (16%; CI=0.06-0.28).

**Table 4.8:** Kaplan Meier Survivor Functions at 5 years by Age group of study participants for Nigeria (N= 387)

| Age group (years) | Total no of women (N=387) | No at risk till 5 years (N=332) | | No at risk after 5 years (N=55) | 5-Year Survival | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of deaths at 5 years (N=280) | No censored at 5 years (N=52) | | | |
| <40 years | 102 | 80 | 11 | 11 | 0.18 | (0.10-0.26) |
| 40-64 years | 245 | 167 | 38 | 40 | 0.28 | (0.22-0.34) |
| 65 years+ | 40 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 0.16 | (0.06-0.28) |

In Figure 4.8, the Kaplan Meier survival curve of time-to-death by age group in the Nigerian participants showed the highest 5-year survival probability in participants aged 40-64years, followed by those aged <40 years, and the lowest survival probability among participants aged 65 years and older. However, no statistical difference in survival distribution was noted among the three groups on the log rank test (log rank Chi square of 3.11 on two degrees of freedom at p=0.2111).

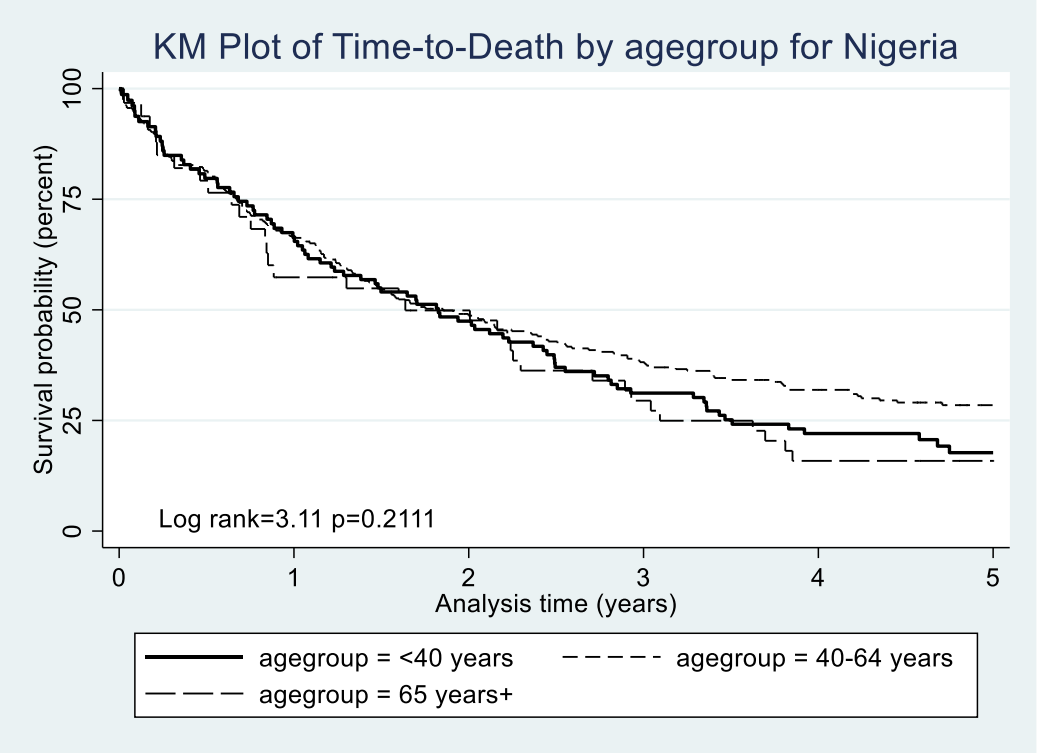


**Figure 4.8:** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve showing Time-to-Death by Age Group for Nigeria

## 4.5 Cox Proportional Hazards Regression Analysis

To investigate which variables accounted for the lower survival in <40 compared to 40–64-year-old women, Cox Proportional Hazards Regression Analysis (Breslow method) was conducted. Unadjusted hazard ratios for univariate analysis, and adjusted hazard ratios for multivariate analysis (restricted to 5 years) were computed. Baseline adjustment for country was carried out on all variables in the univariate analysis to account for the multi-country nature of this study.

Table 4.9 presents the results of fitting the univariate model, with baseline adjustment for country carried out on all variables (since the study results were gotten from 5 different

countries). When compared to women between 40-64 years, women < 40 years with breast cancer had an 18% rise in mortality (HR 1.18; 95% CI= 1.03-1.36). On univariate analysis at $p<0.05$, variables significantly associated with 5-year survival differential between younger and older women were: HIV status, Educational status, Residence, Breast Cancer Subtype, and Stage at Diagnosis. Person years at risk (PYAR) and number of failures were reported for each of these variables.

Table 4.10 depicts the findings from fitting a multivariable Cox regression model with sequentially adjusted hazard ratios for age. A simple model with age alone as the exposure variable was used to estimate the HR for age, after which other factors; viz: country, HIV, ethnicity, residence, tumour stage and tumour subtype were sequentially added to the model whilst observing any change in HR as regards the effect of age on survival. The multivariable model showed significant differences in the adjusted HRs for age, with a 20% rise in mortality among women <40 years compared to those between 40-64 years in the final model (aHR of initial model: 1.18 (95% CI=1.03-1.36); aHR of final model: 1.20 (95% CI=0.97-1.49)). As such, there was some evidence that the factors adjusted for, as outlined above, slightly modified the survival differential by age in this study.

**Table 4.9:** Cox Proportional Hazards Model depicting Unadjusted Hazard Ratios for Factors associated with 5-Year Survival Differential (Univariate analysis)

Baseline adjustment for country was carried out on all variables

| Characteristic | Number of women | Number of deaths | Person years at risk | Unadjusted HR (95% CI) | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Agegroup** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.18 (1.03-1.36) | **0.016** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.08 (0.93-1.26) | **0.004** |
| **Educational status** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| No education | | | | 1.00 | |
| Primary | | | | 0.70 (0.59-0.82) | **0.000** |
| Secondary | | | | 0.63 (0.53-0.76) | **0.000** |
| Technical | | | | 0.45 (0.36-0.57) | **0.000** |
| University | | | | 0.40 (0.30-0.53) | **0.000** |
| Missing | | | | 0.80 (0.57-1.14) | 0.237 |
| **Residence** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| Urban | | | | 1.00 | |
| Rural | | | | 1.26 (1.12-1.42) | **0.000** |
| **Ethnicity** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| Black | | | | 1.00 | |
| White | | | | 0.22 (0.11-0.43) | **0.000** |
| Mixed | | | | 0.66 (0.45-0.97) | **0.038** |
| **Stage at diagnosis** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| Stage 1 & 2 | | | | 1.00 | |
| Stage 3 | | | | 2.78 (2.41-3.22) | **0.000** |
| Stage 4 | | | | 7.66 (6.44-9.11) | **0.000** |
| Missing | | | | 1.76 (1.28-2.42) | **0.000** |
| **Subtype** | 1237* | 598* | 3856.65 | | |
| LumA | | | | 1.00 | |
| LumB | | | | 1.23 (1.00-1.51) | 0.405 |
| HER2+ | | | | 1.49 (1.07-2.08) | **0.017** |
| TripNeg | | | | 1.69 (1.38-2.08) | 0.300 |
| **HIV Status** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| Negative | | | | 1.00 | |
| Positive | | | | 1.34 (1.15-1.58) | **0.000** |

significant at $p<0.05$. Significant values shown in bold face.

*Values drop to reflect the number of participants whose subtypes were unknown

**Table 4.10:** Cox Proportional Hazards Model depicting Sequentially Adjusted Hazard Ratios for Factors associated with 5-Year Survival Differential (Multivariate analysis)

| **Characteristic (Variables adjusted for in bracket)** | **No of women** | **No of deaths** | **PYAR** | **Adjusted HR (95% CI)** | **P value** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group (country)** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.18 (1.03-1.36) | **0.016** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.08 (1.07-1.45) | **0.004** |
| **Age group (country + hiv)** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.18 (1.03-1.35) | **0.017** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.32 (1.13-1.54) | **0.000** |
| **Age group (country+ hiv + ethnicity)** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.16 (1.01-1.33) | **0.075** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.34 (1.14-1.56) | **0.020** |
| **Age group (country + hiv + ethnicity + residence)** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.18 (1.03-1.36) | **0.016** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.30 (1.11-1.52) | **0.001** |
| **Age group (country + hiv + ethnicity + residence + education)** | 2158 | 1211 | 6086.73 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.25 (1.09-1.45) | **0.053** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.16 (0.98-1.36) | **0.071** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group (country + hiv + ethnicity + residence + education + stage)** | 2078* | 1164* | 5862.64 | | |
| 40-64years | | | | 1.00 | |
| <40 years | | | | 1.24 (1.08-1.44) | **0.003** |
| 65yrs+ | | | | 1.22 (1.03-1.44) | **0.017** |

significant at p<0.05. Significant values shown in bold face.

*Values drop to reflect the number of participants whose stages were unknown

### 4.5.1 Testing Cox Proportional Hazard Assumption

Using the proportional hazards assumption test based on Schoenfeld residuals, the proportionality assumption was tested on the full sequentially adjusted multivariate model (Table 4.10), with results shown in Appendix VII. With a global p value >0.05, the proportionality assumption was not violated.

# CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Introduction

Breast cancer remains a serious health challenge, both globally and in SSA. Very few studies have estimated breast cancer survival rates in SSA. This chapter comprises a discussion and conclusion on main outcomes from this study in light of existing literature on breast cancer survival time estimation. This chapter also discusses factors associated with a 5-year survival differential for young women (<40 years) in the ABC-DO Cohort Study in SSA and describes the study's strengths and limitations.

## 5.2 Summary of Main Findings

This study reports a 33.46% overall breast cancer survival rate at 5 years for women <40 years. When broken down by country, Namibia had the highest overall survival (46.02%), followed by South Africa, Zambia, Uganda, and Nigeria respectively. Factors significantly associated with 5-year survival differential between women under 40 years and older women were: area of residence, stage of diagnosis and HIV status; while ethnicity, level of education, hormone receptor (ER, PR) status and breast cancer subtype were not significantly associated with 5-year overall survival.

One out of five women in this study was less than 40 years, resulting in a 21.41% incidence rate for breast cancer. Compared to the 6.4% incidence rate for women <40 years reported from the United States SEER study of over 200,000 women (Gnerlich *et al.*, 2009), the incidence rate reported in this study is much higher. Factors that may be responsible include the multi-country nature and the relatively lower number of participants in this study.

This study also reports comparatively lower overall survival among women <40 years compared to older women, which correlates with prior research results (Hartley *et al.*, 2006; Anders *et al.*, 2008). In SSA, projected 5-year survival estimates for women with breast cancer are near or lower than 50% (Joko-Fru *et al.*, 2020; McCormack *et al.*, 2020), while more developed countries show 5-year survival estimates of 85-90% (Brenner *et al.*, 2016; Allemani *et al.*, 2018). This trend is further corroborated by findings from this SSA study, where overall 5-year survival and all country-specific estimates are below 50%. With such low survival rates,

there is a serious need for solutions that target increased breast cancer survival among young women in SSA.

Three factors were associated with the 5-year survival differential between women <40 years and older women in this study; namely: area of residence, stage at diagnosis and HIV status. However, there was very little change in the Hazard Ratios for age on sequential adjustment. These results are somewhat in keeping with prior studies where women with concomitant breast cancer and HIV were diagnosed at younger ages (McCormack *et al.*, 2018; Chasimpha *et al.*, 2022) and stage at diagnosis (Gakwaya *et al.*, 2008) was a potent determinant of survival from breast cancer among young women in SSA.

Seeing as advanced disease stage at diagnosis has a negative impact on survival in sub-Saharan African women under 40 years, the need for downstaging cannot be overemphasized. This can be accomplished through targeted education of young women, and communities in SSA countries on early signs of breast cancer, as well as the urgent need to present at health facilities for prompt diagnosis and management (McCormack *et al.*, 2020). As the number of breast cancer patients who are HIV-positive continue to rise (McCormack *et al.*, 2018), further research is required, especially on HIV's impact among young breast cancer patients and specific management strategies aimed at improving survival among this population. In addition, residing in an urban area might positively influence presentation of patients with breast cancer to treatment centres.

## 5.3 Study Limitations

This study has some noteworthy limitations, which are discussed in this section.

Since this study involved secondary data analysis, the data collection and screening process of the primary researchers was completely depended on, thereby streamlining the research objectives of this study.

Again, since survival estimates were only recorded from women who present at treatment centres, it is hard to extrapolate this study's findings to all countries from which data was sourced, as well as the entire sub-Saharan African populace. Unfortunately, survival estimates might be a lot worse among breast cancer patients that fail to present at the hospital. Lastly, censoring is a challenge experienced on survival analysis, and this study was not exempted from it.

## 5.4 Strengths of the Study

Despite this study's limitations, it provides insight into the impact of age-at-diagnosis on breast cancer survival in 5 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with a sufficient sample size to power the analysis and suitable adjustment for confounders. With these factors in mind, a reasonable conclusion that survival of breast cancer patients <40 years is consistently less than survival among women aged 40-65 years is reached. The multi-country nature of this study also gives it good generalizability.

## 5.6 Conclusion

The key conclusion from this report is that breast cancer survival in SSA is age-specific, with lower 5-year overall survival among women < 40 years in comparison to older women. Breast cancer survival was also lower in all understudied countries (South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Uganda, Nigeria) for women <40 years when compared to older women. Factors independently associated with lower survival on univariate analysis include stage at diagnosis, HIV status, area of residence and educational status. Breast cancer in young African women, therefore, remains a cause concern and as such, community-driven policy efforts that target education, screening, and early treatment should be put in place to reduce the survival disparities between younger and older women with breast cancer.

## 5.7 Recommendations

Considering the above findings, improved breast cancer screening of women <40 years in SSA to identify and manage earlier stages of the disease, and better HIV screening and management among young women with breast cancer in SSA are recommended, to target lower survival indices among this sub-populace.

Further recommendations include well-funded research on young women with breast cancer in African nations, aimed at providing more robust database on their survival and factors influencing it, and specific policies put in place to promote awareness and availability of breast cancer screening and treatment facilities for young women.

## REFERENCES

Allemani, C., Matsuda, T., Di Carlo, V., Harewood, R., Matz, M., Nikšić, M., Bonaventure, A., Valkov, M., Johnson, C.J., Estève, J., Ogunbiyi, O.J., Azevedo e Silva, G., Chen, W.Q., Eser, S., Engholm, G., Stiller, C.A., Monnereau, A., Woods, R.R., Visser, O., Lim, G.H., Aitken, J., Weir, H.K., Coleman, M.P. and Lewis, C. (2018) 'Global surveillance of trends in cancer survival 2000–14 (CONCORD-3): analysis of individual records for 37 513 025 patients diagnosed with one of 18 cancers from 322 population-based registries in 71 countries', *The Lancet*, 391(10125), pp. 1023–1075. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33326-3.

Allicock, M., Graves, N., Gray, K. and Troester, M.A. (2013) 'African American women's perspectives on breast cancer: implications for communicating risk of basal-like breast cancer', *Journal of health care for the poor and underserved*, 24(2), pp. 753–767. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1353/HPU.2013.0082.

Anders, C.K., Hsu, D.S., Broadwater, G., Acharya, C.R., Foekens, J.A., Zhang, Y., Wang, Y., Marcom, P.K., Marks, J.R., Febbo, P.G., Nevins, J.R., Potti, A. and Blackwell, K.L. (2008) 'Young age at diagnosis correlates with worse prognosis and defines a subset of breast cancers with shared patterns of gene expression', *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 26(20), pp. 3324–3330. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2007.14.2471.

Anders, C.K., Johnson, R., Litton, J., Phillips, M. and Bleyer, A. (2009) 'Breast Cancer Before Age 40 Years', *Seminars in Oncology*, 36(3), pp. 237–249. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1053/j.seminoncol.2009.03.001.

Anderson, B.O., Ilbawi, A.M., Fidarova, E., Weiderpass, E., Stevens, L., Abdel-Wahab, M. and Mikkelsen, B. (2021) 'The Global Breast Cancer Initiative: a strategic collaboration to strengthen health care for non-communicable diseases', *The Lancet Oncology*, 22(5), pp. 578–581. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00071-1.

Assfa Mossa, K. (2022) 'Perceptions and knowledge of breast cancer and breast self-examination among young adult women in southwest Ethiopia: Application of the health belief model', *PloS one*, 17(9), p. e0274935. doi: 10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0274935.

Bae, S.Y., Kim, S., Lee, J.H., Lee, H. chul, Lee, S.K., Kil, W.H., Kim, S.W., Lee, J.E. and Nam, S.J. (2015) 'Poor prognosis of single hormone receptor- positive breast cancer: Similar outcome as triple-negative breast cancer', *BMC Cancer*, 15(1), pp. 1–9. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-015-1121-4.

Bleyer A, O'Leary M, Barr R and Ries LAG (2006) *Cancer Epidemiology in Older Adolescents and Young Adults 15 to 29 Years of Age INCLUDING SEER INCIDENCE AND SURVIVAL: 1975-2000*.

Bray, F., Ferlay, J., Soerjomataram, I., Siegel, R.L., Torre, L.A. and Jemal, A. (2018) 'Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries', *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 68(6), pp. 394–424. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21492.

Brenner, D.R., Brockton, N.T., Kotsopoulos, J., Cotterchio, M., Boucher, B.A., Courneya, K.S., Knight, J.A., Olivotto, I.A., Quan, M.L. and Friedenreich, C.M. (2016) 'Breast cancer survival among young women: a review of the role of modifiable lifestyle factors', *Cancer Causes and Control*, 27(4), pp. 459–472. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/s10552-016-0726-5.

Chasimpha, S., McCormack, V., Cubasch, H., Joffe, M., Zietsman, A., Galukande, M., Parham, G., Pinder, L.F., Anele, A., Adisa, C.A., Offiah, A.U., Anderson, B.O., Boucheron, P., Foerster, M., Schüz, J. and dos-Santos-Silva, I. (2022) 'Disparities in breast cancer survival between women with and without HIV across sub-Saharan Africa (ABC-DO): a prospective, cohort study', *The Lancet HIV*, 9(3), pp. e160–e171. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018(21)00326-X.

Clegg-lamptey, J.N.. and Hodasi, W.. (2007) 'A study of breast cancer in korle bu teaching hospital: assessing the impact of health education', *Ghana medical journal*, 41(2). Available at: https://doi.org/10.4314/GMJ.V41I2.55305.

Copson, E., Maishman, T., Gerty, S., Eccles, B., Stanton, L., Cutress, R.I., Altman, D.G., Durcan, L., Simmonds, P., Jones, L., Tapper, W. and Eccles, D. (2014) 'Ethnicity and outcome of young breast cancer patients in the United Kingdom: The POSH study', *British Journal of Cancer*, 110(1), pp. 230–241. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1038/bjc.2013.650.

Darvishpour, A., Vajari, S. M. and Noroozi, S. (2018) 'Can Health Belief Model Predict Breast Cancer Screening Behaviors?', *Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences*, 6(5), p. 949. doi: 10.3889/OAMJMS.2018.183.

Edge, J., Buccimazza, I., Cubasch, H. and Panieri, E. (2014) 'The challenges of managing breast cancer in the developing world - a perspective from sub-Saharan Africa', *South African medical journal = Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrif vir geneeskunde*, 104(5), pp. 377–379. Available at: https://doi.org/10.7196/SAMJ.8249.

Edge, S.B. and Compton, C.C. (2010) ‘The american joint committee on cancer: The 7th edition of the AJCC cancer staging manual and the future of TNM’, *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 17(6), pp. 1471–1474. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-010-0985-4.

Eiriz, I.F., Vaz Batista, M., Cruz Tomás, T., Neves, M.T., Guerra-Pereira, N. and Braga, S. (2021) ‘Breast cancer in very young women—a multicenter 10-year experience’, *ESMO Open*, 6(1), p. 100029. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esmoop.2020.100029.

Foerster, M., Anderson, B.O., McKenzie, F., Galukande, M., Anele, A., Adisa, C., Zietsman, A., Schuz, J., Dos Santos Silva, I. and McCormack, V. (2019) ‘Inequities in breast cancer treatment in sub-Saharan Africa: Findings from a prospective multi-country observational study’, *Breast Cancer Research*, 21(1), pp. 1–11. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1186/s13058-019-1174-4.

Gabriel, C.A. and Domchek, S.M. (2010) ‘Bcr2647’, *Breast Cancer Research*, 12(212), pp. 1–10.

Gakwaya, A., Kigula-Mugambe, J.B., Kavuma, A., Luwaga, A., Fualal, J., Jombwe, J., Galukande, M. and Kanyike, D. (2008) ‘Cancer of the breast: 5-year survival in a tertiary hospital in Uganda’, *British Journal of Cancer*, 99(1), p. 63. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1038/SJ.BJC.6604435.

Galukande, M., Schüz, J., Anderson, B.O., Zietsman, A., Adisa, C., Anele, A., Parham, G., Pinder, L.F., Mutumba, S., Lombe, D., Cabanes, A., Foerster, M. and Dos-Santos-Silva, I. (2021) ‘Maternally Orphaned Children and Intergenerational Concerns Associated with Breast Cancer Deaths among Women in Sub-Saharan Africa’, *JAMA Oncology*, pp. 285–289. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.6583.

Gentilini, O., Partridge, A.H. and Pagani, O. (2020) *Breast Cancer in Young Women*. Available at: https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-24762-1.

Gnanamuttupulle, M., Henke, O., Ntundu, S.H., Serventi, F., Mwakipunda, L.E., Amsi, P., Mremi, A., Chilonga, K., Msuya, D. and Chugulu, S.G. (2021) ‘Clinicopathological characteristics of breast cancer patients from Northern Tanzania: Common aspects of late stage presentation and triple negative breast cancer’, *Ecancermedicalscience*, 15, pp. 1–16. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3332/ECANCER.2021.1282.

Gnerlich, J.L., Deshpande, A.D., Jeffe, D.B., Sweet, A., White, N. and Margenthaler, J.A. (2009) ‘Elevated breast cancer mortality in women younger than age 40 years compared with older women is attributed to poorer survival in early-stage disease’, *Journal of the American*

*College of Surgeons*, 208(3), pp. 341–347. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JAMCOLLSURG.2008.12.001.

Gukas, I.D., Jennings, B.A., Mandong, B.M., Igun, G.O., Girling, A.C., Manasseh, A.N., Ugwu, B.T. and Leinster, S.J. (2005) 'Clinicopathological features and molecular markers of breast cancer in Jos, Nigeria', *West African Journal of Medicine*, pp. 209–212. Available at: https://doi.org/10.4314/wajm.v24i3.28220.

Hartley, M.C., Mckinley, B.P., Rogers, E.A., Kalbaugh, C.A., Messich, H.S., Blackhurst, D.W., Lokey, J.S. and Trocha, S.D. (2006) 'Differential expression of prognostic factors and effect on survival in young (≤40) breast cancer patients: A case-control study', *American Surgeon*, 72(12), pp. 1189–1194. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/000313480607201208.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (2020) 'GLOBOCAN', pp. 1–2. Available at: https://gco.iarc.fr/today (Accessed: 18 September 2022).

Jedy-Agba, E., McCormack, V., Adebamowo, C. and dos-Santos-Silva, I. (2016) 'Stage at diagnosis of breast cancer in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis', *The Lancet Global Health*, 4(12), pp. e923–e935. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(16)30259-5.

Joko-Fru, W.Y., Miranda-Filho, A., Soerjomataram, I., Egue, M., Akele-Akpo, M.T., N'da, G., Assefa, M., Buziba, N., Korir, A., Kamate, B., Traore, C., Manraj, S., Lorenzoni, C., Carrilho, C., Hansen, R., Finesse, A., Somdyala, N., Wabinga, H., Chingonzoh, T., Borok, M., Chokunonga, E., Liu, B., Kantelhardt, E., McGale, P. and Parkin, D.M. (2020) 'Breast cancer survival in sub-Saharan Africa by age, stage at diagnosis and human development index: A population-based registry study', *International Journal of Cancer*, 146(5), pp. 1208–1218. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.32406.

Leclère, B., Molinié, F., Trétarre, B., Stracci, F., Daubisse-Marliac, L. and Colonna, M. (2013) 'Trends in incidence of breast cancer among women under 40 in seven European countries: A GRELL cooperative study', *Cancer Epidemiology*, 37(5), pp. 544–549. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.canep.2013.05.001.

Li, J., Chen, Z., Su, K. and Zeng, J. (2015) 'Clinicopathological classification and traditional prognostic indicators of breast cancer', *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, 8(7), pp. 8500–8505. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26339424/ (Accessed: 21 December 2021).

Liukkonen, S., Leidenius, M., Saarto, T. and Sjöström-Mattson, J. (2011) 'Breast cancer in

very young women', *European journal of surgical oncology : the journal of the European Society of Surgical Oncology and the British Association of Surgical Oncology*, 37(12), pp. 1030–1037. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/J.EJSO.2011.08.133.

McCormack, V., McKenzie, F., Foerster, M., Zietsman, A., Galukande, M., Adisa, C., Anele, A., Parham, G., Pinder, L.F., Cubasch, H., Joffe, M., Beaney, T., Quaresma, M., Togawa, K., Abedi-Ardekani, B., Anderson, B.O., Schüz, J. and dos-Santos-Silva, I. (2020) 'Breast cancer survival and survival gap apportionment in sub-Saharan Africa (ABC-DO): a prospective cohort study', *The Lancet Global Health*, pp. e1203–e1212. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30261-8.

McCormack, V.A., Febvey-Combes, O., Ginsburg, O. and dos-Santos-Silva, I. (2018) 'Breast cancer in women living with HIV: A first global estimate', *International Journal of Cancer*, 143(11), pp. 2732–2740. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.31722.

McKenzie, F., Zietsman, A., Galukande, M., Anele, A., Adisa, C., Cubasch, H., Parham, G., Anderson, B.O., Abedi-Ardekani, B., Schuz, J., Dos Santos Silva, I. and McCormack, V. (2016) 'African Breast Cancer - Disparities in Outcomes (ABC-DO): Protocol of a multicountry mobile health prospective study of breast cancer survival in sub-Saharan Africa', *BMJ Open*, 6(8). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011390.

Ohene-Yeboah, M. and Adjei, E. (2012) 'Breast cancer in Kumasi, Ghana.', *Ghana medical journal*, 46(1), pp. 8–13.

Palmieri, D., Smith, Q.R., Lockman, P.R., Bronder, J., Gril, B., Chambers, A.F., Weil, R.J. and Steeg, P.S. (2006) 'Brain metastases of breast cancer', *Breast Disease*, 26(1), pp. 139–147. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3233/bd-2007-26112.

Patel, A., Unni, N. and Peng, Y. (2020) 'The changing paradigm for the treatment of HER2-positive breast cancer', *Cancers*, 12(8), pp. 1–17. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers12082081.

Pruitt, L., Mumuni, T., Raikhel, E., Ademola, A., Ogundiran, T., Adenipekun, A., Morhason-Bello, I., Ojengbede, O.A. and Olopade, O.I. (2015) 'Social barriers to diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer in patients presenting at a teaching hospital in Ibadan, Nigeria', *Global Public Health*, 10(3), pp. 331–344. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2014.974649.

Rosenberg, S.M. and Partridge, A.H. (2015) 'Management of breast cancer in very young women', *Breast (Edinburgh, Scotland)*, 24 Suppl 2, pp. S154–S158. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/J.BREAST.2015.07.036.

Sankaranarayanan, R., Swaminathan, R., Brenner, H., Chen, K., Chia, K.S., Chen, J.G., Law, S.C., Ahn, Y.O., Xiang, Y.B., Yeole, B.B., Shin, H.R., Shanta, V., Woo, Z.H., Martin, N., Sumitsawan, Y., Sriplung, H., Barboza, A.O., Eser, S., Nene, B.M., Suwanrungruang, K., Jayalekshmi, P., Dikshit, R., Wabinga, H., Esteban, D.B., Laudico, A., Bhurgri, Y., Bah, E. and Al-Hamdan, N. (2010) 'Cancer survival in Africa, Asia, and Central America: a population-based study', *The Lancet Oncology*, 11(2), pp. 165–173. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(09)70335-3.

Sutter, S.A., Slinker, A., Balumuka, D.D. and Mitchell, K.B. (2017) 'Surgical management of breast cancer in Africa: A continent-wide review of intervention practices, barriers to care, and adjuvant therapy', *Journal of Global Oncology*, 3(2), pp. 162–168. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1200/JGO.2016.003095.

Tetteh, D.A. and Faulkner, S.L. (2016) 'Sociocultural factors and breast cancer in sub-Saharan Africa: implications for diagnosis and management', *Women's health (London, England)*, 12(1), pp. 147–156. Available at: https://doi.org/10.2217/WHE.15.76.

Yedjou, C.G., Sims, J.N., Miele, L., Noubissi, F., Lowe, L., Fonseca, D.D., Alo, R.A., Payton, M. and Tchounwou, P.B. (2019) 'Health and Racial Disparity in Breast Cancer', *Advances in experimental medicine and biology*, 1152, pp. 31–49. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-20301-6_3.

Zouzoulas, D., Tsolakidis, D., Gitas, G., Zafrakas, M., Goulis, D.G., Douganiotis, G., Sympilidis, G. and Grimbizis, G. (2020) 'Breast cancer in women younger than 35 years old', *Archives of gynecology and obstetrics*, 302(3), pp. 721–730. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/S00404-020-05695-Z.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I: PLAGIARISM DECLARATION FORM


**PLAGIARISM DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY ALL HIGHER DEGREE STUDENTS**

SENATE PLAGIARISM POLICY: APPENDIX ONE

I Oyepeju Folashade Abioye (Student number: 2465583) am a student registered for the degree of MSc EPIDEMIOLOGY (Epidemiology & Biostatistics) in the academic year 2021/2022.

I hereby declare the following:

- I am aware that plagiarism (the use of someone else's work without their permission and/or without acknowledging the original source) is wrong.
- I confirm that the work submitted for assessment for the above degree is my own unaided work except where I have explicitly indicated otherwise.
- I have followed the required conventions in referencing the thoughts and ideas of others.
- I understand that the University of the Witwatersrand may take disciplinary action against me if there is a belief that this is not my own unaided work or that I have failed to acknowledge the source of the ideas or words in my writing.
- I have included as an appendix a report from "Turnitin" (or other approved plagiarism detection) software indicating the level of plagiarism in my research document.

Signature: _____ Date: 20th October, 2022

1

# APPENDIX II: ABCDO DATA DICTIONARY

| Variable | Variable Label | Variable Value |
|---|---|---|
| PID | Patient ID Number | |
| date_bl | Date of Interview | 08/09/2014– 29/12/2017 |
| date_exit_t0 | Date of Exit from Study | 13/12/2014– 23/12/2021 |
| agegroup | Age group of participants | 1= "<40" |
| | | 2= "40-64" |
| | | 3= "65+" |
| education | Highest level of education | 1 = "None" |
| | | 2 = "Primary" |
| | | 3 = "Secondary" |
| | | 4 = "Technical" |
| | | 5 = "University" |
| sitename | Country of study | 1 = "South Africa" |
| | | 2 = "Zambia" |
| | | 3 = "Namibia" |
| | | 4 = "Uganda" |
| | | 5 = "Nigeria" |
| Relationship | Relationship status (current) | 1 = "Married" |
| | | 2 = "Divorced" |
| | | 3 = "Widowed" |
| | | 4 = "Single" |
| | | 5 = "Other cohabitation" |
| | | 6 = "Other" |
| urban | Area of residence | 1 = "Urban" |
| | | 2 = "Rural" |
| erstatus | Estrogen receptor status | 1 = "Negative" |
| | | 2 = "Positive" |
| prstatus | Progesterone receptor status | 1 = "Negative" |
| | | 2 = "Positive" |
| Her2status | What is the HER2 status? | 1 = "Negative" |
| | | 2 = "Positive" |
| HIV | Have you ever been diagnosed with HIV? | 1 = "Negative/Unknown" |
| | | 2 = "Positive" |
| Stage | What is the stage at diagnosis? | 1 = "Stage 1 & 2" |
| | | 2 = "Stage 3" |
| | | 3 = "Stage 4" |
| Ethnicity | What is the participant's ethnicity? | 1 = "Black" |
| | | 2 = "White" |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 3 = “Mixed” |
| fhx | Has anyone in the family ever had breast cancer? | 0 = “No”<br>1 = “Yes”<br>2 = “Don’t know” |
| subtype | Breast cancer subtype | 1 = “LumA”<br>2 = “LumB”<br>3 = “HER2+”<br>4 = “TripNeg” |

# APPENDIX III: PERMISSION TO USE THE ABC-DO DATASET

International Agency for Research on Cancer
World Health Organization

150 cours Albert Thomas
69372 Lyon CEDEX 08, France
Environment and Lifestyle Epidemiology Branch
Tel: +33 4 72 73 85 66
Fax: +33 4 72 73 83 94
E-mail: mccormackv@iarc.fr
Web: www.iarc.fr

Dr Oyepeju Abioye
MSc Epidemiology & Biostatistics student
Witwatersrand University
Gauteng
South Africa

07 November 2021

Dear Oyepeju,

Re: Permission for data access to the African Breast Cancer Disparities in Outcomes study data for MSc Thesis

As co-PIs of the African Breast Cancer Disparities in Outcome study (ABC-DO https://abc-do.iarc.who.int/), we herein grant you permission to access anonymised data from ABC-DO for the purpose of a comparison of breast cancer survival in young (<40 years) women and older women in sub-Saharan Africa. Data will be shared with you via a safe password protected file transfer protocol site provided by IARC.

The dataset to be shared will contain individual-level data on women, but all personal details such as names, address and free-text fields which might contain personal information will not be shared. A 6-digit study participant ID will be included to identify unique women in the study. The data will be transferred to you, Oyepeju, and should not be shared with any other individual or party other than your university MSc thesis supervisor if necessary, who cannot share the data with other individuals. The data we transfer to you is to be destroyed once the publications are in press.

We will soon send you a data transfer agreement to sign prior to any data transfers.

Valerie McCormack is the data keeper at IARC (and co-PI), where data are stored on IARC secure servers. No biological specimen will be shared. The data to be shared will include sociodemographic data, clinical characteristics, survival data and basic treatment data.

We very much look forward to working with you on this analysis and the resulting publication.

Yours sincerely,

ABC-DO co-Principal Investigators

Valerie McCormack, PhD
IARC Environment and Lifestyle Epidemiology

Prof Isabel dos Santos Silva
London School of Hygiene &Tropical Medicine

# APPENDIX IV: WITS HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

R49 Dr O Abioye

## HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (MEDICAL)
## CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE NO. M2111130

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME:** (Principal Investigator) | Dr O Abioye |
| **DEPARTMENT:** | School of Public Health<br>Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics<br>Medical School<br>University |
| **PROJECT TITLE:** | *Breast cancer survival to 5 years amongst young (<40 years) women in the Sub-Saharan African Breast Cancer Disparities in Outcome (ABC-DO) cohort study* |
| **DATE CONSIDERED:** | 2021/11/26 |
| **DECISION:** | Approved unconditionally |
| **CONDITIONS:** | |
| **NOTE:** | If contact information regarding student study participants is required, please contact the Registrar's office - <Nicoleen.Potgieter@wits.ac.za> |
| **SUPERVISOR:** | |
| **APPROVED BY:** | Dr CB Penny, Chairperson, HREC (Medical) |
| **DATE OF APPROVAL:** | 2022/03/02 |

**This Clearance Certificate is valid for 5 years from the date of approval. An extension may be applied for.**

---

**DECLARATION OF INVESTIGATORS**

To be completed in duplicate and **ONE COPY** returned to the Research Office secretariat on the 3rd floor, Phillip Tobias Building, Parktown, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

I/we fully understand the conditions under which I am/we are authorized to carry out the above-mentioned research and I/we undertake to ensure compliance with these conditions. Should any departure be contemplated from the research protocol as approved, I/we undertake to submit details to the Committee. **I agree to submit a yearly progress report**. When a funder requires annual re-certification, the application date will be one year after the date when the study was initially reviewed. In this case, the study was initially reviewed in **November** and therefore reports and re-certification will be due in the month of **November** each year. Unreported changes to the study may invalidate the clearance given by the HREC (Medical).

Signature of Principal Investigator — Date: 04/03/2022

Date: 05/03/2022

# APPENDIX V: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH TITLE

UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG

Private Bag 3 Wits, 2050
Fax: 027117172119
Tel: 02711 7172076

Reference: Mrs Sandra Benn
E-mail: sandra.benn@wits.ac.za

19 November 2021
Person No: 2465583
PAG

Dr OF Abioye
9 Princess Place
Parktown
Parktown North
2193
South Africa

Dear Dr Oyepeju Abioye

**Master of Science in Epidemiology: Approval of Title**

We have pleasure in advising that your proposal entitled *Breast cancer survival to 5 years among young (<40 years) women in the sub-Saharan African Breast Cancer ¿ Disparities in Outcome (ABC-DO) cohort study* has been approved. Please note that any amendments to this title have to be endorsed by the Faculty's higher degrees committee and formally approved.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Sandra Benn
Faculty Registrar
Faculty of Health Sciences

## APPENDIX VI: TEST OF PROPORTIONAL HAZARDS ASSUMPTION

| Characteristic | rho2 | chi2 | df | Prob>chi2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agegroup (2) | 0.03904 | 1.79 | 1 | 0.1807 |
| Agegroup (3) | 0.00143 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.9612 |
| Country (2) | -0.08160 | 7.85 | 1 | 0.0051 |
| Country (3) | -0.02604 | 0.79 | 1 | 0.3741 |
| Country (4) | -0.01518 | 0.27 | 1 | 0.6052 |
| Country (5) | -0.07139 | 5.82 | 1 | 0.0158 |
| HIV (1) | -0.04458 | 2.27 | 1 | 0.1319 |
| Race (2) | 0.01951 | 0.45 | 1 | 0.5045 |
| Race (3) | -0.02254 | 0.59 | 1 | 0.4419 |
| Education (2) | 0.01488 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.6177 |
| Education (3) | -0.01489 | 0.26 | 1 | 0.6113 |
| Education (4) | 0.05399 | 3.27 | 1 | 0.0708 |
| Education (5) | -0.03263 | 1.20 | 1 | 0.2732 |
| Education (6) | 0.00299 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.9191 |
| Stage (2) | -0.05531 | 3.56 | 1 | 0.0590 |
| Stage (3) | -0.13238 | 19.46 | 1 | 0.0000 |
| **Global Test** | | **47.84** | **16** | **0.2672** |

## APPENDIX VII: TURNITIN REPORT

Signed J Kagura

2465583 RESEARCH REPORT OCTOBER 2022.pdf

ORIGINALITY REPORT

| 12% | 9% | 10% | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| SIMILARITY INDEX | INTERNET SOURCES | PUBLICATIONS | STUDENT PAPERS |

PRIMARY SOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | wiredspace.wits.ac.za<br>Internet Source | 1% |
| 2 | adhlui.com.ui.edu.ng<br>Internet Source | 1% |
| 3 | dspace.knust.edu.gh<br>Internet Source | 1% |
| 4 | www.researchsquare.com<br>Internet Source | <1% |
| 5 | link.springer.com<br>Internet Source | <1% |
| 6 | hdl.handle.net<br>Internet Source | <1% |
| 7 | Sheppard, Amanda Joan. "Breast cancer survival in Ontario's First Nations women: Understanding the determinants", Proquest, 20111109<br>Publication | <1% |
| 8 | www.suaire.sua.ac.tz<br>Internet Source | <1% |