# Article information:

Bilateral breast cancer: analysis of incidence, outcome, survival and disease characteristics | SpringerLink
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10549-010-1057-y>

# Article summary:

1. Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among women in the western world, and the incidence of clinically observed bilateral breast cancer (BBC) ranges from 1.4% to 11.8%. There is uncertainty in the literature regarding whether developing a contralateral tumor influences the outcome, as some studies suggest poor survival while others report similar survival compared to unilateral disease.

2. Factors such as family history of breast cancer, initial tumor diagnosed at an early age, lobular histology of the first tumor, treatment received for the first tumor, and nulliparity contribute to the risk of developing contralateral breast tumor.

3. The management of patients with BBC is still uncertain. Some reports confirm the efficiency of bilateral mastectomy in managing BBC, while others question its benefit in reducing rates of BBC diagnoses and improving survival rate. Additionally, MRI has shown increased sensitivity for detecting breast cancer compared to conventional methods but its role in screening settings has not yet been outlined.

Note: The provided summary is a brief overview and may not include all details mentioned in the article.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章是关于双侧乳腺癌的发病率、预后、生存率和疾病特征的分析。然而，文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。

首先，文章提到乳腺癌是西方世界妇女最常见的恶性肿瘤之一，但没有提及其他地区或人群的情况。这可能导致对全球范围内乳腺癌患者的情况缺乏全面了解。

其次，文章提到发展对侧肿瘤是否会影响预后存在不确定性，并引用了一些相互矛盾的研究结果。然而，文章没有提供任何解释或分析这些不一致结果的原因。这可能导致读者对该问题产生困惑，并无法得出明确结论。

此外，文章还讨论了与BBC管理相关的一些问题，如手术治疗选择、双侧预防性切除乳房术和MRI在患者筛查中的作用。然而，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持所提出的观点。例如，在讨论双侧预防性切除乳房术时，文章只是简单地指出存在争议，并没有详细讨论其潜在的风险和益处。

此外，文章还提到MRI在乳腺癌检测中的敏感性较高，但没有探讨其特异性较低以及相关的成本和焦虑等问题。这可能导致读者对MRI在筛查设置中的实际效果产生疑问。

最后，文章没有平衡地呈现双方观点。它主要关注了BBC的发病率、预后和生存率，而忽略了其他可能与该疾病相关的因素。这可能导致读者对整个问题的理解不完整。

综上所述，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题，包括片面报道、无根据的主张、缺失的考虑点、所提出主张的缺失证据、未探索的反驳等。读者应该谨慎对待其中提出的观点，并寻找更全面和有根据的信息来了解双侧乳腺癌。

# Topics for further research:

* 全球范围内乳腺癌的发病率和预后情况
* 对侧肿瘤对预后的影响的原因和解释
* 双侧预防性切除乳房术的潜在风险和益处
* MRI在乳腺癌筛查中的特异性、成本和焦虑问题
* 其他可能与双侧乳腺癌相关的因素
* 反驳或不同观点的存在

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