

## P128

**The body image and sexual experiences in female patients receiving chemotherapy after mastectomy**

Nurgül Bölükbaş<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Burçin Irmak<sup>2</sup>, Züleyha Ocak<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ordu University, Ordu, Turkey*

<sup>2</sup> *Ordu University, Nursing Department, Ordu, Turkey*

The objective of this study was to determine the body image and sexual life of patients who treated with chemotherapy after mastectomy. The research was carried out between 5th September and 30th December 2014 at Ordu State Hospital in the chemotherapy unit as a cross-sectional and descriptive study. The data was collected with questionnaire including descriptive feature and The Medical Outcomes Body Image scale and Sexual Experiences scale. Statistical analyses were evaluated via Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program 15.0 for data entry and analysis.

33 female patients accepted participating in the study. The mean age of the women was 48.69, and all women married. 54.5% of women were primary school graduates. The mean age of the women husbands were 51.45% and 45.5% primary and secondary school graduates. Of women treated with chemotherapy were body image average 88.03, sexual experiences scale average 17.03.

These two results show that, in women receiving chemotherapy due to mastectomy had found to be in moderate ( $88.03 \pm 23.80$ ), and their about sexual experiences have proved to be a little reluctant ( $17.03 \pm 10.40$ ).

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## P129

**Prolactin promotes T47D cell motility through actin cytoskeleton**

Vinicius Cestari do Amaral<sup>1,\*</sup>, Priscilla L. da Silva<sup>2</sup>, Tommaso Simoncini<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *University of Pisa, Postdoctoral Fellow, Pisa, Italy*

<sup>2</sup> *Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo – FMUSP, Disciplina de Ginecologia, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

<sup>3</sup> *University of Pisa, Gynecology, Pisa, Italy*

**Objective:** This study aimed at determining the effects of prolactin in the cell migration of the T47D breast cancer cells and analyse T47D actin rearrangement and modulation of cytoskeleton by prolactin.

**Methods:** For this purpose, the cells, cultured in 6 well dishes with supplemented medium, were divided in 4 different assays: Assay1 (T47D-control); Assay2 (T47D+25 ng/ml of prolactin); Assay3 (T47D+50 ng/ml of prolactin) and Assay4 (T47D+100 ng/ml of prolactin). The migration analysis, as well the immunoblotting evaluation of Focal Adhesion Kinase (FAK) and Membrane-Organizing Extension Spike Protein (Moesin), were performed 24 hours after the treatment. The actins' cytoskeleton modulation was analysed, by immunofluorescence, 30 min after the treatment.

**Results:** The results showed that prolactin, in Assay3 (50 ng/ml) and Assay4 (100 ng/ml), enhanced the migration of T47D cells. Furthermore, the expression of FAK and Moesin as well as the cell membrane thickness were increased in those Assays ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** In summary, prolactin enhanced T47D breast cancer cell motility. This result is probably related to an activation of Actin adjustment on the cytoskeleton and formation of focal

adhesion complexes. Our findings may extend the knowledge about the physiological and pathological processes associated with prolactin and cell motility, nevertheless further studies are necessary to better understand these correlations.

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## P130

**Systematic review: treatment of atrophic vaginitis in breast cancer patients treated with aromatase inhibitors**

Aurelie Joris\*, Serge Rozenberg

*Hospital Saint Pierre, Gynaecology, Brussels, Belgium*

**Background:** It is estimated that about 60% of breast cancer patients (BRCA) using aromatase inhibitors (AI) suffer from atrophic vaginitis and consequently from dyspareunia. While topical estrogen therapy has proven efficacy, its safety remains questionable in such patients.

**Aim:** This systematic review analysis the safety of vaginal estrogen and of alternative treatments for atrophic vaginitis in breast cancer patients (using AI).

**Material and methods:** We searched the literature and found 13 studies answering to the selection criteria.

Three retrospective studies evaluated the breast cancer risk recurrence, after using topical oestrogens. Between 869 and 10,933 patients were included and followed during 10–17 years. All were using oestradiol (E2). None of these studies observed an increased risk of breast cancer recurrence (hazard ratio and relative risks were respectively 0.46 (IC 95%: 0.21–1.01); 0.57 (IC 95% 0.2–1.58,  $p = 0.28$ ) and 0.78 (IC 95%: 0.48–1.25).

Seven studies used sensitive dosages of serum concentration of oestradiol as a surrogate endpoint, in women using AI or Tamoxifen and using concomitantly topical estrogen. In this case both oestradiol (E2) and estriol (E3) were used. These studies reported an increase in E2 or E3 during initial use of topic estrogen. Two studies evaluated topical testosterone. While they observed symptomatic improvement, they also reported some increase in serum testosterone and E2. Finally one study evaluated Replens® to a lubricant. There was a transitory symptomatic improvement only using Replens.

**Conclusion:** Using vaginal oestradiol a transitory increase of serum estrogen can be observed. It is unknown whether this increase has clinical consequences.

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## P131

**Emotional status of breast cancer patients: a qualitative study**

Gülşah Tanrıverdi<sup>1,\*</sup>, Zehra Eskimez<sup>1</sup>, Pınar Yeşil<sup>1</sup>, Gürsel Öztunç<sup>1</sup>, Ahmet T. Tanrıverdi<sup>2</sup>, İpek Köse<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cukurova University Adana School Health, Nursing, Adana, Turkey*

<sup>2</sup> *Cukurova University, Sociology of Religion, Adana, Turkey*

Breast cancer is the most frequent female cancer worldwide. People who have breast cancer may find the physical, emotional, and social effects of the disease stressful. The purpose of this study is to identify the emotional status of patients with breast cancer after prognosis. Target population of the study which is descriptive