The Lump: A Gynecologist's Journey with Male Breast Cancer

Citation metadata

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Date: Oct. 2012
From: Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings(Vol. 25, Issue 4)
Publisher: Taylor & Francis Group LLC
Document Type: Book review
Length: 686 words

Main content

Article Preview:


This is a heartwarming account of a physician afforded the opportunity to be on the other side of the stethoscope. Dr. Alan Johns is a highly respected gynecologist who gives an entertaining and enlightening narrative of his personal journey through breast cancer.

Born and reared in Graham, Texas, his dad owned a grocery store. Alan honed his surgical skills early, cutting up chickens and beef in the meat department. When he and a friend headed off to college at the University of Texas at Austin, his friend was interested in medicine, but not Alan. A couple of years later, medical school suddenly looked attractive in lieu of military service in Vietnam. When he shared his aspirations with his dad, the senior John's response was doubt that he could get in, much...

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The Lump: A Gynecologist's Journey with Male Breast Cancer. July 2012 · Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology. Anthony A. Luciano. Read more. Article. Fatores genéticos associados ao câncer de mama masculino: uma revisão de literatura. October 2016. Nathalia Maria Tomaz Silveira. O câncer de mama masculino é um quadro neoplásico raro, abrange 1% dos casos de câncer de mama no mundo todo, 1% dos tumores malignos em homens e apresenta incidência anual de 1 por 100.000. Reuniram-se informações acerca da atualidade de estudos relacionados ao caráter genético na patologia abordada, cujo objetivo foi analisar aspectos da predisposição e associação, utilizando 15 artigos Male breast cancer (male breast neoplasm) is a rare cancer in males that originates from the breast. Many males with breast cancer have inherited a BRCA mutation, but there are other causes, including alcohol abuse.
and exposure to certain hormones and ionizing radiation. As it presents a similar pathology as female breast cancer, assessment and treatment relies on experiences and guidelines that have been developed in female patients. The optimal treatment is currently not known. The odds of a man getting breast cancer are one in 1,000. Retired magician Khevin Barnes became that 'one' when he was diagnosed with the disease in 2014. Now, he raises awareness among men. She was also the one to convince him to have a doctor check the lump that turned out to be cancer. His doctor told Khevin to focus on his time with his mother, and not worry until he was back in Hawaii. 'On the plane home, it hit me: I have male breast cancer,' Khevin recalls. It was difficult to wrap his head around the idea of fighting for his life against a disease it had never occurred to him to fear. Nonetheless, Khevin and his medical team wasted no time once he was back in Hawaii. Male breast cancer is a rare cancer that forms in the breast tissue of men. Though breast cancer is most commonly thought of as a disease that affects women, breast cancer does occur in men. Male breast cancer is most common in older men, though it can occur at any age. Men diagnosed with male breast cancer at an early stage have a good chance for a cure. Treatment typically involves surgery to remove the breast tissue. Other treatments, such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy, may be recommended based on your particular situation. Signs and symptoms of male breast cancer can include: A painless lump or thickening in your breast tissue. Changes to the skin covering your breast, such as dimpling, puckering, redness or scaling. Male breast cancer (MBC) is rare and thought to have a distinct pathophysiological basis of disease. MBC accounts for 1% of all breast cancer, with about 350 men being diagnosed in the UK per year, compared with 50,000 women. Symptoms often include a painless lump, nipple discharge or retractions. Lesions are typically invasive and located in the subareolar area with associated lymph node involvement. Invasive ductal carcinoma is the most common histological subtype, contributing to almost 90% of cases, while other subtypes include Paget's disease of the nipple, medullary, mucinous, tubular an