



Abstract

Background:

Up to 20% of women diagnosed with breast cancer have at least one relative who is also affected by the disease. Part of this familial clustering shows autosomal dominant inheritance with high penetrance and is due to mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* breast cancer genes.

Objective:

The objective of the study is to have survival analysis of hereditary susceptible breast cancer patients.

Methods:

The interpretation is based on 69 breast cancer patients selected from databank. The criteria are, disease onset is 40 years old and below, bilateral breast cancer and has family history of breast cancer. Data is collected by doing follow up to the patient's house to know about the patient's condition. In depth interview is done to obtain family history of hereditary susceptible breast cancer. If the patient is dead, the date is recorded. Duration from the operation date to the death date is counted in weeks. The data is analyzed by using Kaplan-Meier and log rank to know the relationship between two survival analyses.

Result:

From 69 subjects, 53 are non mutation and 16 are mutation positive. There is no significant ($p = 0.1995$) different of survival between patients with hereditary susceptible breast cancer and patient with no mutation breast cancer. The explain factor did not contribute to survival of the patients.

Conclusion:

The survival rate of hereditary susceptible breast cancer patient with mutation positive did not significantly differ from patient with no mutation.

Key words: breast cancer, hereditary, survival, mutation