Methods A retrospective study on 105 patients with early-stage TNBC who did not undergo neoadjuvant systemic therapy in Vietnam National Cancer hospital from January 2018 to May 2019. TILs assessment and the density of CD8+ TILs on IHC in intratumoural (iTILs) and stromal compartments (sTILs) were evaluated on surgical specimens. The relationship between clinicopathological features and immunoreactivity was evaluated with Pearson’s Chi squared test or Fisher’s exact test using median TIL value as the cut-off. Overall survival (OS) was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method, log-rank statistics and multivariable Cox regression.

Results The univariate analysis demonstrated that significant prognostic factors were T stage (p=0.000), N status (p=0.000), Her2 status (negative or Her2-low) (p=0.006) and TILs (p=0.002). The 5 year OS of patients with high TILs was significantly higher than those with low TILs (94.6% vs. 67.7%, P=0.002). Cox regression multivariate analysis showed that independent predictors of OS were TILs (p=0.03; HR=0.20 95%CI 0.04–0.89) and CD8+ iTILs (p=0.04; HR=0.20 95%CI 0.04–0.93). There was also a correlation between TILs and Her2 status (P=0.02) where low TILs were associated with Her2-low status, infiltration of CD8+ sTILs and T stage (p=0.04).

Conclusion/Implications High TILs and CD8+ iTILs were associated with better prognosis in early-stage TNBC patients. We recommend their inclusion in routine pathological reports.

Abstract EP025/#623 Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curves for OS according to TILs categories defined by median TIL value as the cut-off

Abstract EP025/#623 Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves for OS according to CD8+ iTILs categories defined by median iTILs value as the cut-off

Further research is needed to explore the potential of TILs as predictive markers for immunotherapy in TNBC.

Introduction From the diagnosis of breast cancer (BC), changes and adaptations are required in all the aspects of daily life in patients. The quality of life (QOL) during and after treatment of BC is an objective as important as the overall survival. Self image and body image are important characteristics of the QOL in BC patients, especially when breasts are symbols of femininity and maternity. They are often overlooked by healthcare professionals. We aim to study the adaptive changes in self and body image among young women after BC surgery.

Methods A qualitative study was carried out until saturation occurrences among young BC patients. We included all sexually active women under 40 who had breast cancer surgery at our department during the last 2 years, from January to July 2022. In-depth semi-structured interviews with three axes: the diagnosis of BC, the fight against cancer and Self and body image after breast surgery were scheduled at participants conciencence.

Results Four themes were identified: the emotional crisis following breast surgery; some participants had described the importance of spirituality and beliefs; others emphasized the need to have the support of their family and spouses in addition to caregivers and their informative and educational roles of source of information and education. Finally, bodily changes experienced by participants and their impact on their self-image with three sub-themes: sexual satisfaction, attribution and self-esteem.

Conclusion/Implications Knowledge of the changes in women’s self and body image after BC surgery is important to help improve their QOL.