



POSTER ABSTRACTS

Conclusion: Comic strips are a novel and creative way to improve patient education, and the themes and structure of this medium will also help in empowering patients to embrace and appreciate the need for changing services.
Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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ANTIPROLIFERATIVE EFFECTS OF ANTHEMIS NOBILIS FRACTION ON HUMAN BREAST CANCER CELLS

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Problem Statement: The global burden of cancer continues to increase largely because of the aging and growth of the world population alongside an increasing adoption of cancer-causing behaviors. Breast cancer is considered to be the most familiar malignant tumor in females in western countries; and is becoming more and more widespread in Asia. Standard cancer therapy generally combines surgery, multi-therapeutic agents and ionizing radiation. The anticancer agents induce cell cycle arrest and/or cell death by apoptotic or non-apoptotic mechanisms including necrosis. Due to the less toxicity and cost effectiveness, traditional herbal medicine increasingly attracts more attentions as alternative cancer therapies. Chamomile has been used for centuries as a medicinal plant for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-microbial, anti-spasmodic and sedative properties. As a member of compositae family, it is widely represented by two known varieties viz. German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) and Roman chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*). Previous studies exhibited anticancer properties for German chamomile. Chamomile is also known to contain several

classes of biologically active compounds including flavonoids and terpenoids. The present study was carried out to investigate the anticancer activity of effective *C. nobile* extract on Breast cancer cells.

Methods: The cells were treated with varying concentrations (0.001- 0.25 mg/mL) of the extract for 24, 48 and 72 h. Apoptosis induced in MCF-7 cells was measured using annexin V/PI, flowcytometry and western blotting analysis

Results: The results showed that *C. nobile* extract revealed relatively high antiproliferative activity on MCF-7 cells; however, it caused minimal growth inhibitory response in normal cells. The involvement of apoptosis was confirmed by annexin-V/PI assay and change in Bax/Bcl-2 ratio. Furthermore, decreased proliferation of MCF-7 cells in the presence of the extract was associated with G2/M phase cell cycle arrest.

Conclusion: These findings confirm that *C. nobile* extract may contain a diversity of phytochemicals which suppress the proliferation of MCF-7 cells by inducing apoptosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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IMPACT OF TUMOR BED BOOST ON LOCAL CONTROL AND SURVIVAL AFTER BREAST-CONSERVING THERAPY UNDER STRINGENT '5 MM AS POSITIVE MARGIN' CRITERIA: JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

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Problem Statement: SSO/ASTRO defines the presence of cancer cells at inked margin as 'positive margin' in breast-conserving therapy (BCT) of early breast cancer. However, presence of tumor within 5 mm distance of resection margin has been deemed 'positive' in Japanese clinical practice. Tumor bed radiation boost in addition to whole breast irradiation

