

THE LINK BETWEEN LEAN WOMEN WITH METABOLIC DYSFUNCTION-ASSOCIATED STEATOTIC LIVER DISEASE AND BREAST CANCER

Kai Markus Schneider

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Poster

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Analysis of UK Biobank and Mayo Clinic data found an association between MASLD and breast cancer among lean women, with tamoxifen use significantly higher in the MASLD group, suggesting tamoxifen therapy may contribute to hepatic steatosis development.

KEY POINTS

- In both cohorts (UK Biobank: 20,601 women; Mayo Clinic: 7,943 women), an association between MASLD and breast cancer among lean women was found independent of age and BMI (both $p < 0.001$)
- Most women with both conditions were diagnosed with breast cancer before MASLD diagnosis
- Significantly more women used tamoxifen in the MASLD group compared to controls in both the UK Biobank cohort ($p = 0.002$) and Mayo Clinic cohort ($p = 0.008$), independent of age and BMI
- In subgroup analysis of UK Biobank women diagnosed with breast cancer after liver MRI, no significant association between MASLD and breast cancer was found ($p = 0.219$)
- The authors suggest tamoxifen use in breast cancer therapy offers a possible explanation for the observed association and may be relevant for lean women

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