



Comment on: *High platelet count as a predicting factor of histopathological grading among invasive breast cancer individuals: a single centre experience from Indonesia*

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The recent publication on *High platelet count as a predicting factor of histopathological grading among invasive breast cancer individuals: a single centre experience from Indonesia* by Dedy Hermansyah et al. [1] is very interesting. Authors reported that "Platelet counts investigation is an applicable yet potential hematological biomarker to predict invasive breast cancer (IBC) histopathological grading." This study represents the initial investigation into the association between an elevated platelet count and the histological grading outcome of IBC. Given the cost-effectiveness and practicality of hematologic biomarkers in resource-limited settings, the findings of this study may prove advantageous to oncologists and physicians in developing nations. However, it is important to note that the study conducted by Dedy Hermansyah et al. did not include male patients with breast cancer. It is worth considering that male breast cancers exhibit certain distinctions from their female counterparts. The average tumor size tends to be

larger in male breast cancers, and there is a higher prevalence of nodal involvement, androgen receptor positivity, and estrogen receptor positivity [2]. Male breast cancer is significantly less common than female breast cancer. Currently, the association between elevated platelet counts and higher grade breast cancer in males remains uncertain. Further research is necessary to explore the relationship between platelet count levels and the grading of IBC in male patients.

References

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