

New drug to treat invasive breast cancer ^[1]

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Cited from endi.com ^[2] "Conclusions from the Clinical Study for Invasive Breast Cancer Prevention determined that Raloxifene (Evista), commonly used to prevent osteoporosis is as effective as Tamoxifen (Nolvadex) in preventing invasive breast cancer. Both drugs reduce the risk of developing invasive breast cancer by 50%." "However, Raloxifene does not produce some of the serious side effects of Tamoxifen, like cataracts." "Moreover, women that took Raloxifene daily, for an average of 4 years, had 36% less chance of suffering uterine cancer and 29% less chance of suffering blood clots, than those that took Tamoxifen." "Breast cancer is the leading kind of cancer in Puerto Rican women and the one with highest mortality. There is no doubt that these scientific achievements will change this reality," detailed Milagros Vargas, executive director of the Oncological Hospital. "19,747 post-menopausal women, 35 years or older and in risk of developing breast cancer participated in the study. Of that total 76 of them were recruited at Oncological Hospital."

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