



Prof Dr Fatih Ağalar

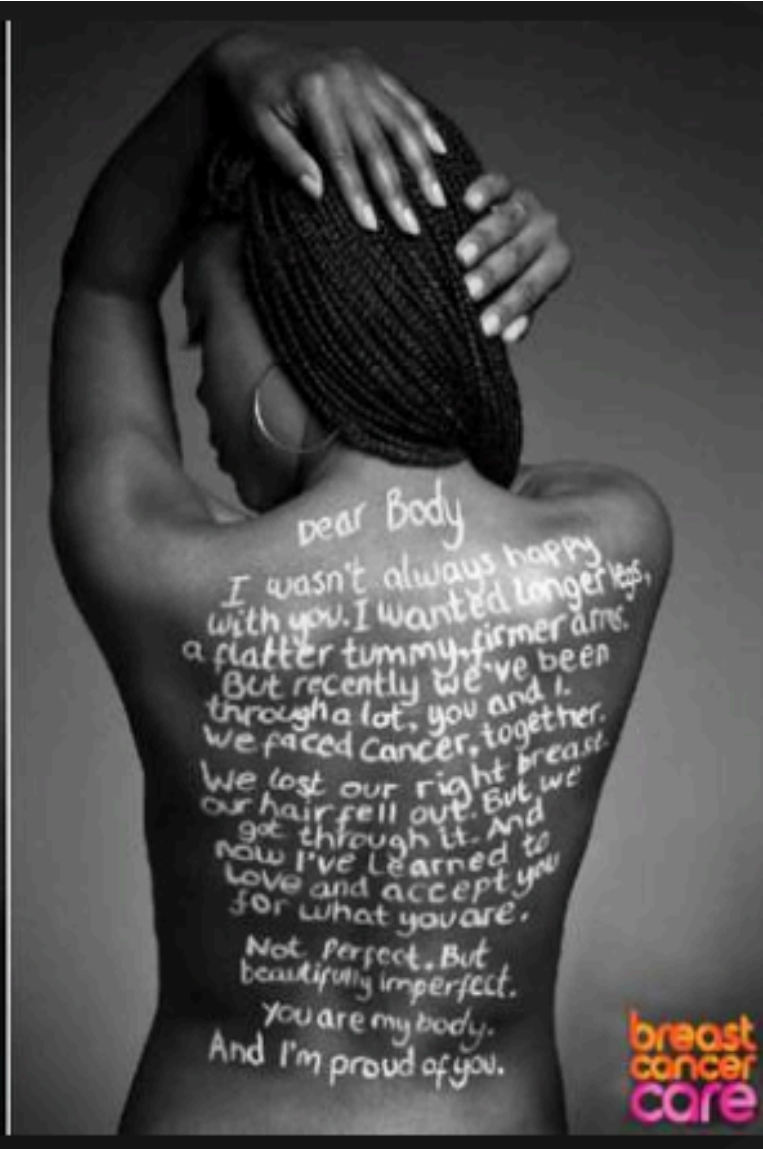
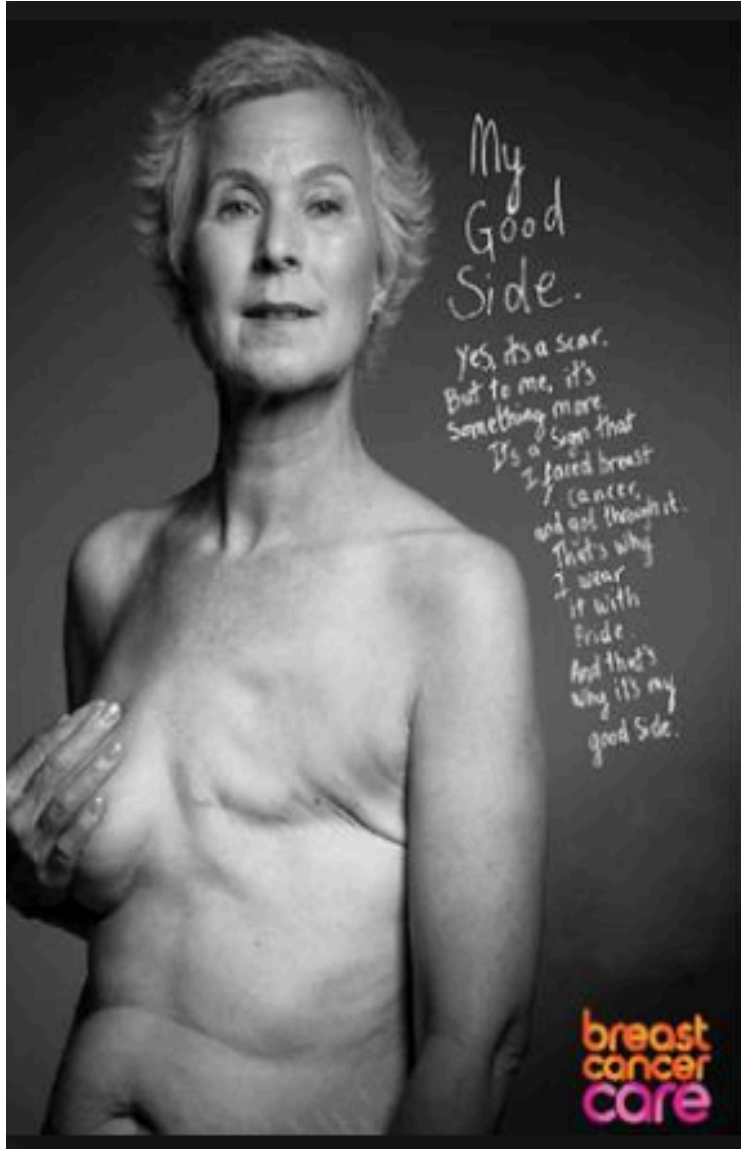
Angelina Jolie Etkisi

- Geçenlerde “ISI web of Science” da tarama yaptım.
- Her iki memesini de aldirmek isteyen düşük meme kanseri riskine sahip çok sayıda hasta ile karşılaşyoruz.

Sanatçının yüksek risk nedeniyle bilateral mastektomiye seçmiş olması meme kanserine duyarlılığı artırdı.

- Ama gereksiz bilateral mastektomi oranının da arttığını söyleyenlerde hiç az değil.
- “Riskli” ve ilateral mastektomi gerekebilecek grupta bilateral mastektomi oranı aynı kalırken bilateral mastektominin “nedenini” sosyologlar araştırmaktalar...

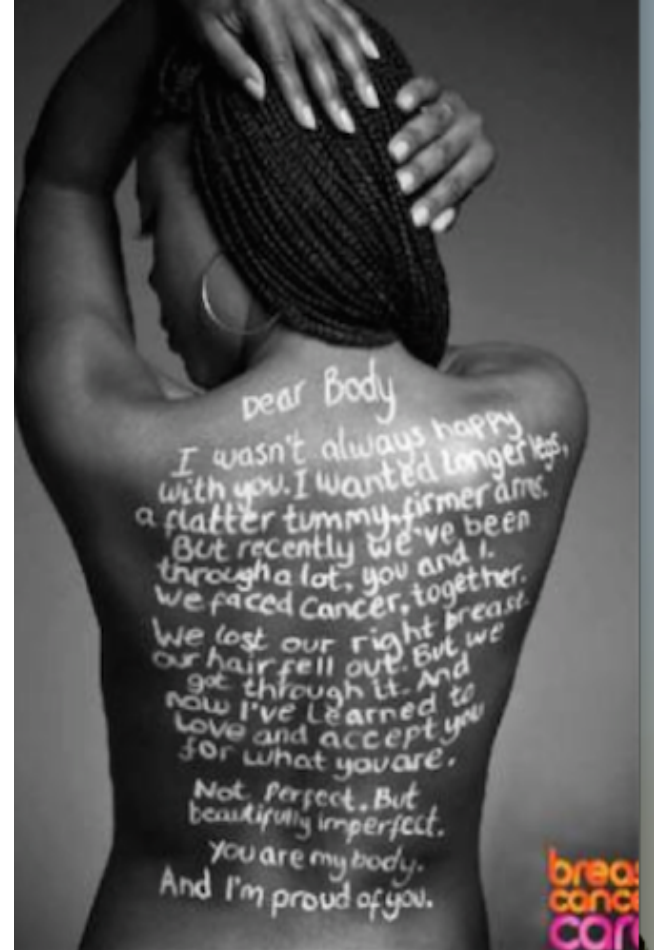
... Angelina Jolie'nin toplum üzerindeki etkisi sadece meme kanserine toplumsal farkındalık artışı ile sınırlı değil. Tahmin edebileceği gibi onun “humaniteryan çabası” nında ayrı bir etkisi var ...



- Benim iyi tarafım !
- Evet bu bir kesi izidir.
- Ama benim için bundan fazlasıdır.
- Meme kanserine yakalandım ve bununla mücadele ettim. Bu nedenle onu gururla taşıyorum. Bu nedenle benim iyi tarafım skarlı tarafımdır.



- Sevili vücudum.
- Senden memnun değildim. Daha uzun bacaklarım, daha düz bir karnım ve daha sıkı kollarım olsun isterdim.
- Fakat ikimiz de bir kanser sorunuyla karşılaştık. Sağ mememizi kaybettik, saçımız döküldü.
- Fakat üstesinden geldik.
- Seni olduğun gibi kabul edip sevmeyi öğrendim.
- Mükemmel olmayabilir ama güzel...
- Sen benim vücudumsun ve seninle gururluyum...



For debate



EJSO 40 (2014) 670–672

the Journal of Cancer Surgery

www.ejso.com

For debate

Bilateral risk-reducing mastectomy is the safest strategy in *BRCA1* carriers



S. Pilgrim*, S. Pain

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Accepted 6 February 2014

Available online 18 February 2014

Introduction

The optimal management of a young patient with a *BRCA1* gene mutation is a difficult problem faced by breast cancer clinicians of all disciplines on a regular basis. Management must be decided on an individual basis, taking into account both the needs of the individual patient and current evidence.

Recent debate has centred on the optimal surveillance strategy for patients with *BRCA1* mutations. This has tended

proportion of high-grade tumours.³ The prognosis of both lymph node negative and lymph node positive basal cancers is poor.⁴ Invasive cancers in *BRCA1* mutation carriers are also associated with less DCIS than sporadic cancers, which may make early detection harder.³ In addition to this, tumours in young *BRCA1* mutation carriers are believed to grow quickly. A three dimensional MRI study estimated that the volume of breast tumours doubles in 46 and 52 days for *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers respectively, twice as fast as other high risk non-mutation

- ***Meme Kanseri Riski Azaltmada 2 Taraflı Mastektomide Angelina Jolie Etkisi***



Hasta ile birlikte karar vermek lazım, ama hastanın da riskinin yüksek olması lazım

For debate

Informed decision-making is the key in women at high risk of breast cancer



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Keywords: BRCA1; BRCA2; Risk reducing mastectomy

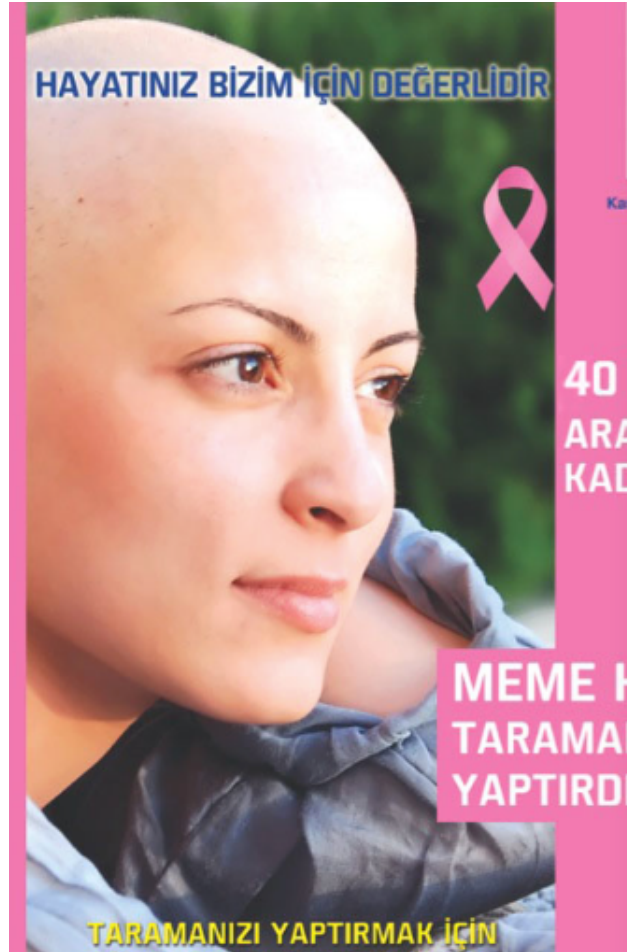
“First, do no harm”, is a fundamental principle underlying medical ethics and practice. In the case of bilateral risk-reducing mastectomy (RRM) in women at high risk of breast cancer, overwhelming evidence for the beneficence of this intervention would be required before physicians could with a clear conscience advise patients to undergo it. Otherwise they risk compromising both non-maleficence and patient autonomy.

Here we present current evidence on the clinical and psychological impact of RRM and argue that it should

sensation.^{3,4} Following up 59 women two years after surgery, Gahm et al.¹ found 69% reported pain and 71% discomfort in the breasts. Lost or much reduced sexual sensations were reported by 85% and enjoyment of sex was negatively impacted for 75% of patients. Brandberg et al.² surveyed 90 of 98 consecutive women who underwent RRM, of whom 48% reported increased self-consciousness, 48% feeling less sexually attractive and 44% dissatisfaction with scars.

It should be noted that since RRM is currently offered

Toplumun bazen korkutuyor olabilirmiyiz?



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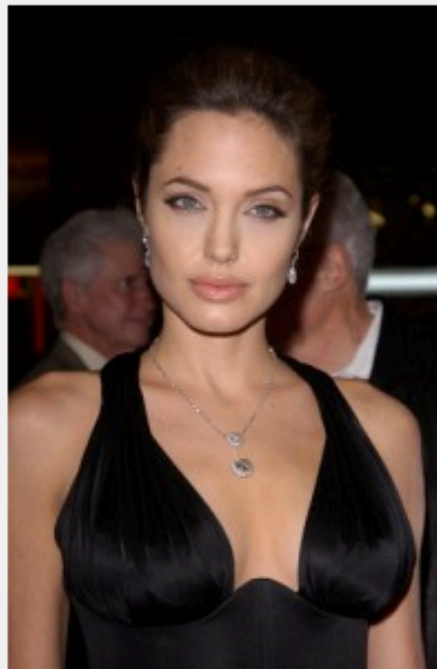
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Cevabı bilinen bir Őeyi sormak dođru mu?





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Bilateral Mastectomy Doesn't Yield Better Breast Cancer Survival Rates, But Testing Surge Reflects “Angelina Jolie Effect.”

What is believed to be the first-ever major study comparing outcomes of breast cancer surgeries shows no survival benefit for women who had both breasts removed compared with women who underwent lumpectomy followed by radiation therapy. However, a Canadian study reports a 90 percent increase in numbers of women referred for breast cancer genetic counseling following actress **Angelina Jolie's** May 2013 announcement that she had undergone a preventive double mastectomy after testing positive for the BRCA1 gene mutation.

Researchers at the [Stanford University School of Medicine](#) and the [Cancer Prevention Institute of California](#), found breast cancer patients treated with lumpectomy followed by radiation therapy survived as long as patients who had **bilateral mastectomy**.

The Stanford researchers' comprehensive analysis of nearly 190,000 California women with the disease is the first to directly compare survival rates following the three most common surgical interventions: bilateral mastectomy (the removal of both breasts), unilateral mastectomy (the removal of the affected breast), and lumpectomy (the selective removal of cancerous tissue within the breast) plus radiation. Women in the study were diagnosed between 1998 and 2011 with cancer in one breast.

[The study was published Sept. 2](#) in the Journal of the American Medical Association ([JAMA](#)).

The report coauthors note that among all women diagnosed with early-stage breast cancer in California

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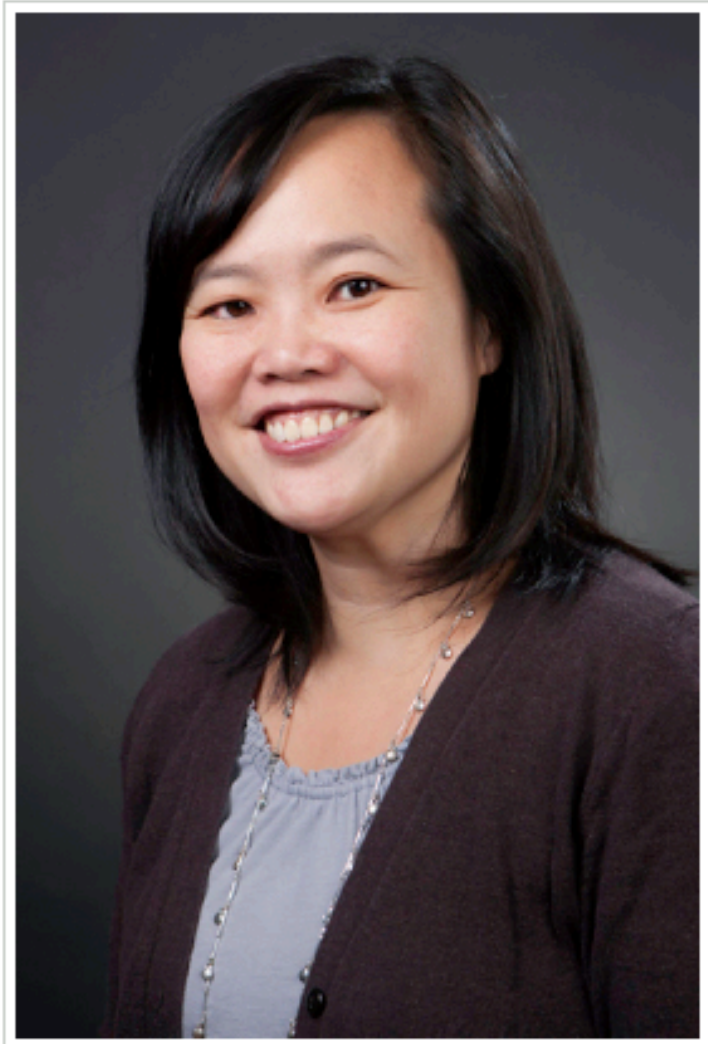


“Given the recent attention around bilateral mastectomies, we wanted to know whether there are particular types of patients likely to receive a bilateral mastectomy,” says Dr. Gomez. “And, secondly, are there relative differences in mortality among the three procedures? We were able to address these questions using data from the [California Cancer Registry](#), which covers nearly all women diagnosed with breast cancer in the state. The registry is enhanced with information on factors that may influence a treatment decision, including their socioeconomic status, health insurance and where they received their care.

Recent Increases In Double Mastectomies

Despite the fact that women who removed both breasts did not have better survival rates, the study found that rapidly increasing numbers of women are opting for the complex surgery, which requires a long recovery period and possibly reconstructive surgery.

The Stanford researchers say that the surge in bilateral mastectomy use despite absence of supporting evidence has puzzled clinicians and health policy makers, and that proposed explanations include increasing use of highly sensitive breast magnetic resonance imaging, with increases in anxiety-producing recall and biopsy rates that may drive patients to undergo preventive surgery, and the dissemination of genetic testing of BRCA1 (unigene cluster number Hs.194143) and BRCA2 (unigene cluster number Hs.34012), which facilitates identification of high-risk patients who benefit from bilateral mastectomy. BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations are linked to up to half of hereditary breast cancers, about 5 to 10 percent of all breast



Genet Med. 2014 Jul;16(7):516-21. doi: 10.1038/gim.2013.181. Epub 2013 Dec 19.

The Angelina effect: immediate reach, grasp, and impact of going public.

Borzekowski DL¹, Guan Y², Smith KC², Erby LH², Roter DL².

⊕ Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: In May 2013, Angelina Jolie revealed in a New York Times opinion piece that she had undergone a preventive double mastectomy because she had a family history of cancer and carried a rare mutation of the BRCA1 gene. Media coverage has been extensive, but it is not obvious what messages the public took from this personal health story.

METHODS: We conducted a survey with a representative national online panel of 2,572 adults. Participants described their awareness and identified information sources for the Angelina Jolie news story. They also reported their understanding, reactions, perceptions, and subsequent activities related to the story. We asked questions pertaining to personal and societal breast cancer risk and hypothetical questions regarding preventive surgery if the respondent or a family member were in the same position as Ms Jolie. Demographic information was collected, as was family risk for breast and ovarian cancer, and a gauge of numeracy.

RESULTS: While three of four Americans were aware of Angelina Jolie's double mastectomy, fewer than 10% of respondents had the information necessary to accurately interpret Ms Jolie's risk of developing cancer relative to a woman unaffected by the BRCA gene mutation. Awareness of the Angelina Jolie story was not associated with improved understanding.

CONCLUSION: While celebrities can bring heightened awareness to health issues, there is a need for these messages to be accompanied by more purposeful communication efforts to assist the public in understanding and using the complex diagnostic and treatment information that these stories convey.

[Cancer J](#). 2014 Jul-Aug;20(4):246-53. doi: 10.1097/PPO.000000000000057.

Adverse events in cancer genetic testing: the third case series.

[Bonadies DC](#)¹, [Brierley KL](#), [Barnett RE](#), [Baxter MD](#), [Donenberg T](#), [Ducaine WL](#), [Ernstx ME](#), [Homer J](#), [Judkins M](#), [Lovick NM](#), [Powers JM](#), [Stanislaw C](#), [Stark E](#), [Stenner RC](#), [Matloff ET](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

After repeated media attention in 2013 due to the Angelina Jolie disclosure and the Supreme Court decision to ban gene patents, the demand for cancer genetic counseling and testing services has never been greater. Debate has arisen regarding who should provide such services and the quality of genetics services being offered. In this ongoing case series, we document 35 new cases from 7 states (California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Utah) and the District of Columbia of adverse outcomes in cancer genetic testing when performed without the involvement of a certified genetic counselor. We identified 3 major themes of errors: wrong genetic tests ordered, genetic test results misinterpreted, and inadequate genetic counseling. Patient morbidity and mortality were an issue in several of these cases. The complexity of cancer genetic testing and counseling has grown exponentially with the advent of multigene panels that include rare genes and the potential for more variants of uncertain significance. We conclude that genetic counseling and testing should be offered by certified genetics providers to minimize the risks, maximize the benefits, and utilize health care dollars most efficiently.

Indian J Med Ethics. 2014 Jan-Mar;11(1):34-5.

Angelina's choice: private decision, public impact.

Sirohi B¹, Sinha N², Goel NS³, Badwe RA⁴.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

The decision of the actress, Angelina Jolie (AJ), to undergo preventive risk-reducing bilateral mastectomy has elicited extreme responses, in support and against. We will discuss whether her decision was justified and if there are other options available to women. AJ, who is 38 years old, inherited the BRCA 1 gene. Because of the lack of randomised trials, there is controversy about the overall benefit that various risk-reduction strategies offer carriers of the BRCA 1, but some of the strategies offer a clear benefit. The decision to opt for mastectomy must be driven by the patient's choice, evidence on the balance of the risks and benefits, the quality of life after surgery and issues relating to body image.

[J Psychiatr Pract](#). 2014 Jan;20(1):61-2. doi: 10.1097/01.pra.0000442939.69198.0c.

The importance of understanding the psychological meaning of Angelina Jolie's surgery.

[Goin MK](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

The recent announcement by the high profile actress, Angelina Jolie, that she had had a preventive double mastectomy because she had a high genetic risk of breast and ovarian cancer will lead other women who are at risk to consider similar operations. Psychiatrists and other physicians are likely to be asked to advise women concerning this decision. This column discusses the psychological impact of mastectomy and breast reconstruction for women and encourages clinicians to have an empathic and understanding attitude and allow patients to talk openly about their fears, doubts, concerns about sexual intimacy, and other issues. It is also important to let women experiencing psychological reactions to mastectomy know that such feelings are normal and usually recede in time.

Global Gender Inequality and the Empowerment of Women A Discussion of Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide

By: [Shachar, A](#) (Shachar, Ayelet)

PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS

Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Pages: 279-281

DOI: 10.1017/S153759270999291X

Published: MAR 2010

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide is a powerful journalistic account of the oppression of women worldwide, and of the ways that some women and men have struggle against this oppression and discovered new forms of economic empowerment. The book-in its eleventh printing in less than a year, and with testimonials from the likes of [Angelina Jolie](#) and George Clooney-is also a publishing sensation. Half the Sky brings much attention to an important and timely topic, and it creatively combines narrative, analysis, and policy prescriptions, and so we invited three prominent scholars of gender inequality and development to reflect on the book's strengths and weaknesses: Ayelet Shachar, Uma Narayan, and Valentine M. Moghadam.

Author Information

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Angelina Jolie's faulty gene: newspaper coverage of a celebrity's preventive bilateral mastectomy in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom

By: Kamenova, K (Kamenova, Kalina)^[1]; Reshef, A (Reshef, Amir)^[1]; Caulfield, T (Caulfield, Timothy)^[1,2,3]

GENETICS IN MEDICINE

Volume: 16 Issue: 7 Pages: 522-528

DOI: 10.1038/gim.2013.199

Published: JUL 2014

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

Purpose: This study investigates the portrayal of Angelina Jolie's preventive bilateral mastectomy in the news media. Content analysis of print news was conducted to identify major frames used in press coverage, the overall tone of discussions, how journalists report broader questions about BRCA1/2 testing and hereditary breast/ovarian cancer, and whether they raise concerns about the impact of celebrities on patients' choices and public opinion.

Methods: The Factiva database was used to collect publications on Jolie's preventive mastectomy in elite newspapers in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The data set consisted of 103 newspaper articles published in the first month of media coverage.

Results: The results show that although the press discussed key issues surrounding predictive genetic testing and preventive options for women at high risk of hereditary breast/ovarian cancer, important medical information about the rarity of Jolie's condition was not communicated to the public.

Conclusion: The results highlight the media's overwhelmingly positive slant toward Jolie's mastectomy, while overlooking the relative rarity of her situation, the challenges of "celebrity medicine" and how celebrities influence people's medical decisions. Future research is required to investigate whether the media hype has influenced demand and use of BRCA1/2 testing and preventive mastectomies.

The wikification of GIS and its consequences: Or **Angelina Jolie's** new tattoo and the future of GIS

By: [Sui, DZ](#) (Sui, Daniel Z.)

COMPUTERS ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN SYSTEMS

Volume: 32 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-5

DOI: 10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2007.12.001

Published: JAN 2008

[View Journal Information](#)

Keywords

KeyWords Plus: [MEDIA](#)

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Perilous Equations !!!

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/wsif



Perilous equations? Empowerment and the pedagogy of fear in breast cancer awareness campaigns



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Breast Cancer Consortium, Division of Health Research, Furness Building, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YG, United Kingdom

ARTICLE INFO

Available online xxxxx

SYNOPSIS

Breast cancer awareness campaigns are the major strategy used by public institutions and private organizations to empower women about breast cancer. Yet, drawing on my own research and observations as an academic and activist over the past 9 years in Spain, I argue that these mainstream campaigns are often unaware of, or oversimplify, conceptualisations of empowerment. I illustrate my argument with examples from Spain and North America. I show how the specific goal of empowerment aims to persuade women to comply with biomedical recommendations which include behaviour change and treatment-seeking. Towards this end, their main approach focuses on the use of coercive fear mongering tactics, including misleading information and exaggeration of data on incidence, mortality, survival and treatment efficacy. A further problem is that they allude to assumptions about the reasons for women's compliance: stereotypical moral and gendered responsibilities for one's health and family as well as fear of a horrible death. Some justify this particular use of fear by appealing to the need to target women with a simplified, high-impact message. However, there is evidence that fear creates



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LLEVA

Cosmopolitan Stars, Interactive Audience Labor, and the Digital Economy of Global Care

By: Wilson, JA (Wilson, Julie A.)

TELEVISION & NEW MEDIA

Volume: 15 Issue: 2 Pages: 104-120 Special Issue: SI

DOI: 10.1177/1527476412448469

Published: FEB 2014

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

Cosmopolitan stars like [Angelina Jolie](#) not only urge charity and care; increasingly, they link Western media audiences to international aid and development agencies, enjoining them to become empowered, socially entrepreneurial world citizens through online participation in global civil society. These developments are indicative of significant shifts in the cultural life of both media celebrity and citizenship, as charitable stars and the small acts of digital caring they solicit from their media audiences have emerged as central linchpins in global governmentality. Tracing the social, cultural, and political-economic productivity of celebrity branding and media interactivity for global regimes of governing, this essay shows how caring stars and audience labor are mobilized to fuel a digital economy of global care that sustains the social welfare work of the international community.

Keywords

Author Keywords: audience labor; branding; celebrity; charity; citizenship; cosmopolitanism; governmentality; interactivity

KeyWords Plus: GOVERNANCE

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Reprint Address: Wilson, JA (reprint author)

Allegheny Coll, Dept Commun Arts, Box 45,520 North Main, Meadville, PA 16335 USA.

Objectifying Sarah Palin: Evidence that objectification causes women to be perceived as less competent and less fully human

By: Heflick, NA (Heflick, Nathan A.)^[1]; Goldenberg, JL (Goldenberg, Jamie L.)^[1]

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Volume: 45 Issue: 3 Pages: 598-601

DOI: 10.1016/j.jesp.2009.02.008

Published: MAY 2009

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

Although a great deal of research has examined the effects of objectification on women's self-perceptions and behavior, empirical research has yet to address how objectifying a woman affects the way she is perceived by others. We hypothesize that focusing on a woman's appearance will promote reduced perceptions of competence, and also, by virtue of construing the women as an "object", perceptions of the woman as less human. We found initial experimental evidence for these hypotheses as a function of objectifying two targets - Sarah Palin and Angelina Jolie. In addition, focusing on Palin's appearance reduced intentions to vote for the McCain-Palin ticket (prior to the 2008 US Presidential election). We discuss these findings in the context of the election and the objectification of women. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Objectification of women; Political psychology; Infrahumanization

KeyWords Plus: SELF-OBJECTIFICATION; PERFORMANCE; SEX

"Getting in Touch with your Inner **Angelina**': celebrity humanitarianism and the cultural politics of gendered generosity in volunteer tourism

By: [Mostafanezhad, M](#) (Mostafanezhad, Mary)

THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY

Volume: 34 Issue: 3 Pages: 485-499

DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2013.785343

Published: APR 1 2013

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

Reporting on the growth of volunteer tourism, a recent Time magazine article explains, Getting in touch with your inner **Angelina Jolie** is easier than it used to be!'. In myriad ways celebrities like **Angelina Jolie** and Madonna have made international volunteering sexy. These women and their adopted children from the so-called Third World' have come to symbolise popular humanitarianism in the West. This paper addresses the cultural politics of female celebrity humanitarianism and the corollary implications of this practice for 20-something female volunteer tourists in northern Thailand. Based on 16 months of ethnographic fieldwork, I argue that the cultural politics of gendered generosity in these encounters overshadows the institutional and historical relationships on which the experience is based and that, in a neoliberal sleight of hand, the political is displaced by the individual with celebrity sheen.

Keywords

KeyWords Plus: [JUSTICE](#); [WORLD](#); [AID](#)

The Gender Politics of Celebrity Humanitarianism in Africa

By: [Repo, J \(Repo, Jemima\)](#)^[1]; [Yrjola, R \(Yrjola, Riina\)](#)^[2]

INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST JOURNAL OF POLITICS

Volume: 13 Issue: 1 Pages: 44-62

Article Number: PII 933546258

DOI: 10.1080/14616742.2011.534661

Published: 2011

[View Journal Information](#)

Abstract

This article examines Anglo-American news media through a discourse-theoretical framework to study first, how celebrities are constituted as gendered humanitarian subjects acting on behalf of African problems, and second, how the concept of 'Africa' is produced, not only as a place, but also as a purpose in the world system. The debate surrounding celebrities is at an impasse, where they are seen as either instrumental or detrimental to African development. To break this standoff, we begin by placing celebrities in their neo-colonial context. We argue that the legitimacy of Bono, Bob Geldof and [Angelina Jolie](#) as humanitarian actors is underpinned by particular reproductions of race, class and gender. They are positioned in a heteronormative world political framework in which celebrities recreate Africa and its proper place in the neoliberal international system through a performative perpetuation of historically embedded subjectivities. The analysis then turns to Madonna's Malawian adoption in 2006 as a case that does not entirely 'fit' and probes its subversive capacity. The article argues that the adoption controversy made visible the privileged, neo-colonial position from which celebrities, and western humanitarianism broadly speaking, happens, and gives rise to further questions pertaining to Africa's childlike position in the western imaginary.

Keywords

Author Keywords: [celebrity](#); [development](#); [gender](#); [humanitarianism](#); [neo-colonialism](#); [neoliberalism](#); [news media](#); [race](#)

KeyWords Plus: [ICONOGRAPHY](#); [CHILDHOOD](#)