

Breast Cancer



Saima Saeed MD

Breast Cancer



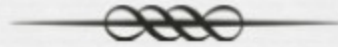
- ☞ Most common cancer among women in the US
- ☞ 2nd leading cause of death in women
- ☞ 1 in 8 women will develop breast cancer
- ☞ Incidence/mortality rates have declined

Breast Cancer



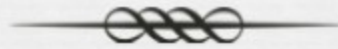
- ☞ Breast cancer increases with age
- ☞ 95% of breast cancer cases occur in women >age 40
- ☞ Highest in white women
- ☞ 2nd highest in black women

Screening



- ☞ Clinical exam
- ☞ Mammogram
- ☞ MRI
- ☞ CT scans
- ☞ PET scans

Staging



☞ 0- DCIS

☞ >98% 5 year survival

☞ I - <2 cm, negative LN

☞ 95% 5 year survival

☞ II- <2 cm 1-3 positive LN or 2.1 cm-5 cm if negative LN

☞ 85% 5 year survival

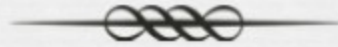
Staging



- ☞ III- Any tumor size with >4 LN, infraclavicular, ipsilateral internal mammary, supraclavicular LN, tumors >5 cm with >1 LN, chest wall or skin involvement
 - ☞ 52% 5 year survival

- ☞ IV- Distant mets
 - ☞ 18% 5 year survival

Prognosis



- ☞ Small tumor size
- ☞ Negative lymph node
- ☞ Absence of lymphovascular invasion
- ☞ Positive hormone receptor status

Receptor Expression



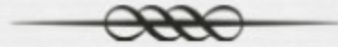
- ☞ The degree of ER/PR expression is positively correlated with response to endocrine therapy
- ☞ Her2-positive status is predictive of Her2-targeted therapy

Patient Case #1



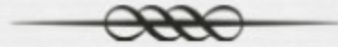
- ❧ 65 yo woman undergoes a routine screening mammogram which shows calcifications in the left breast that have increased since her last two mammograms

Patient Case #1



☞ Ductal carcinoma in situ

Patient Case #1



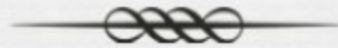
- ☞ Lumpectomy
- ☞ DCIS
- ☞ ER/PR positive, Her2neu positive

Patient Case #1



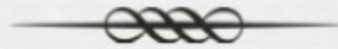
- ☞ Radiation and aromatase inhibitor for 5 years
- ☞ Endocrine therapy reduces the risk of developing invasive cancer in ipsilateral and contralateral breasts

DCIS



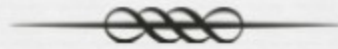
- ☞ Lumpectomy or mastectomy if disease is extensive
- ☞ Sentinel lymph node biopsy indicated if microinvasion (< 1mm of invasion) or mastectomy in whom invasion is found on final path

DCIS



- ☞ Represents a heterogeneous group of neoplastic lesions confined to the breast ducts and lobules
- ☞ Diagnosis has increased dramatically with the introduction of breast cancer screening mammography
- ☞ The risk of DCIS increases with age, is uncommon in women younger than 30 and is as high as 88 per 100,000 in women aged 50 to 64 years
- ☞ The risk of cancer-related death in women with DCIS is low, estimated at 1.9 percent within 10 years

DCIS



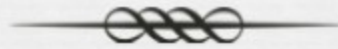
- ☞ Most cases of DCIS are detected only on imaging studies (most commonly by the presence of mammographic microcalcifications)
- ☞ Percutaneous core biopsy under stereotactic or ultrasound guidance is preferred in the evaluation of mammographically-identified microcalcifications
- ☞ Fine needle aspiration biopsy is inadequate for the diagnosis of DCIS, as it cannot distinguish between invasive and in situ disease

DCIS



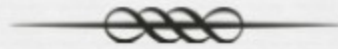
- ☞ 80% of DCIS are ER/PR positive
- ☞ Consider TMX or Aromatase inhibitor (post menopausal)
- ☞ No survival benefit but decreases risk of recurrence of local breast cancer in involved and opposite breast.

LCIS



- ❧ Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) is a noninvasive lesion that arises from the lobules and terminal ducts of the breast
- ❧ It almost always represents an incidental finding that is diagnosed on a breast biopsy performed for some other reason, such as an area of fibrocystic change or a fibroadenoma

LCIS



- ❧ LCIS is more often detected in premenopausal than postmenopausal women, suggesting a hormonal influence in the development or maintenance of these lesions
- ❧ The cells of LCIS are typically estrogen receptor-positive, rarely show overexpression of the HER2, and have a very low proliferative rate

LCIS



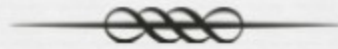
- ☞ 4-times more likely to develop invasive cancer
- ☞ 30% risk of developing cancer over 25 years
- ☞ Ipsilateral and contralateral breast

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy



- ☞ Sentinel lymph node is the first lymph node to receive lymphatic drainage from the breast
- ☞ Lymphatic mapping done by injecting blue dye or radiolabeled tracer into the breast parenchyma near the area of cancer/mass or, alternatively, in a periareolar location
- ☞ Lymph node or nodes are removed

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (DCIS)



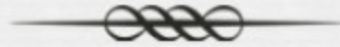
- ❧ **DCIS with planned mastectomy**
- ❧ **DCIS with suspicious features** —
breast-conserving surgery for DCIS clinically
suspected of harboring invasive cancer, including
DCIS larger than 5 cm and DCIS with a palpable
mass.

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (Invasive Ca)



- ☞ Early breast cancer with clinically negative node
- ☞ Fewer than three metastatic sentinel lymph nodes on SLNB
- ☞ Patients undergoing breast conserving surgery followed by whole-breast irradiation

Axillary Lymph Node Dissection



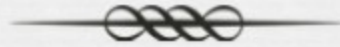
- ☞ Three or more metastatic sentinel lymph nodes on SLNB
- ☞ One or two metastatic sentinel lymph nodes on SLNB but who do not desire whole-breast irradiation

Patient Case #2



- ☞ 32 yo female breast with a 2 cm mass in her right breast
- ☞ Mammogram confirms a 2.3 cm mass

Patient Case #2



- Biopsy reveals invasive ductal carcinoma grade 3
ER/PR positive and her2 neu negative

Patient case #2



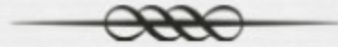
- ☞ You refer her to a breast surgeon
- ☞ Lumpectomy and sentinel lymph node biopsy

Patient Case #2



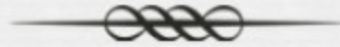
- ☞ Final path reveals 2.1 cm IDC ER/PR positive, her2neu negative
- ☞ Sentinel LN is negative
- ☞ Now what?

Oncotype Dx



- ☞ The Oncotype Dx 21-gene recurrence score is a prognostic assay and may identify patients who are most and least likely to derive benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy
- ☞ Indicated for women with LN negative, ER positive, HER2 negative breast cancer

Oncotype Dx



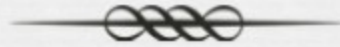
- ☞ RT- PCR to generate a recurrence score
- ☞ Categorizes the tumor as low, intermediate or high risk
- ☞ Low risk- adjuvant endocrine therapy alone
 - ☞ Tamoxifen versus Aromatase inhibitor
- ☞ High risk- chemotherapy
 - ☞ TC, AC-T, TAC

Patient Case #2



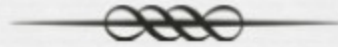
- ☞ Oncotype Dx recurrence score was 5, low risk
- ☞ TMX- 5 versus 10 years
- ☞ Side effects of TMX?
- ☞ Side effects of aromatase inhibitors?

Patient Case #3



- ☞ 54 yo female who presents with a very painful and swollen left breast and palpable lymph nodes
- ☞ Mammogram confirms a 6.5 cm breast mass and left axillary LN
- ☞ Biopsy is c/w IDC ER/PR negative, her2neu positive
- ☞ Now what?

Patient Case #3



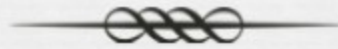
- ☛ CT scan of chest/abd/pelvis- shows breast mass and left axillary adenopathy but no distant disease

Patient Case #3



- ☞ Neoadjuvant chemotherapy- Her2neu targeted therapy
- ☞ Surgery
- ☞ Radiation- Lumpectomy, axillary lymph nodes, chest wall or positive margins

Patient Case #4



- ☞ 54 yo female with history of breast cancer diagnosed 7 years ago
- ☞ Lumpectomy, SLN followed by radiation and 5 years of Tamoxifen
- ☞ Back pain for past 3 months
- ☞ Exam is unremarkable
- ☞ Treated supportively with NSAIDS, physical therapy

Patient Case #4



👉 Now what?

Patient Case #4



- ☞ X-ray and CT scan of her spine- widespread bone mets
- ☞ PET scan- Bone lesions but no other sites of disease
- ☞ Biopsy is done and shows IDC ER/PR positive and Her2neu negative

Patient Case #4



- ☞ Anastrozole until progression
- ☞ Bisphosphonate therapy
 - ☞ Side effects?
- ☞ Chemotherapy if any evidence of visceral crisis or progressed on multiple lines of endocrine therapy

Questions



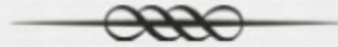
- ❧ A 50 yo woman underwent breast conservation surgery and radiation for Stage I triple negative breast cancer. She declined adjuvant chemotherapy. Two years later she is found to have a 1.5 cm ipsilateral relapse that on biopsy is again triple negative. Bone scan and CT scans are all negative

Questions



- ☞ Which of the following treatment plans would provide the greatest reduction in risk of future relapse?
- ☞ A) Mastectomy
- ☞ B) Mastectomy with adjuvant chemotherapy
- ☞ C) Mastectomy with radiation and adjuvant chemotherapy

Questions



- ☞ B) Mastectomy with adjuvant chemotherapy

Questions



- ❧ A 60 yo woman with ductal carcinoma in situ was treated with breast conservation therapy, and all known disease was removed. She wants to decrease the risk of recurrent breast cancer

Questions



- ☛ Which of the following best describes the use of adjuvant endocrine for this patient?
 - ☛ A) Adjuvant endocrine therapy will decrease recurrence, regardless of whether her cancer was ER positive or negative
 - ☛ B) If her cancer is ER positive, adjuvant endocrine tx can improve OS and and decrease ipsilateral and contralateral breast recurrence
 - ☛ C) If her breast cancer is ER positive, adjuvant endocrine therapy can decrease ipsilateral and contralateral recurrence

Questions



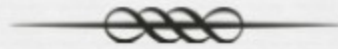
- ❧ C) If her breast cancer is ER positive, adjuvant endocrine therapy can decrease ipsilateral and contralateral recurrence

Questions



- ☛ A woman presents with 3cm axillary lymph positive breast cancer, which is ER/PR negative and Her2neu negative

Questions



- ❧ Which of the following informs your decision of whether or not she should receive preoperative chemotherapy or proceed with initial surgery?
 - ❧ A) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy has been proven to improve survival in this situation
 - ❧ B) Initial surgery has been associated with improved survival in this situation
 - ❧ C) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is associated with a reduction in the need for mastectomy and possibly axillary lymph node dissection

Questions



- ❧ C) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is associated with a reduction in the need for mastectomy and possibly axillary lymph node dissection

Questions



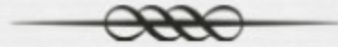
- ❧ A 65 yo woman has a resected Her2neu positive breast cancer. She has been told that adjuvant trastuzumab is beneficial

Questions



- ☛ Which of the following is the appropriate length of time for her to receive adjuvant trastuzumab?
 - ☛ A) 6 months
 - ☛ B) 1 year
 - ☛ C) 2 years
 - ☛ D) Adjuvant trastuzumab is only necessary during the time that she is receiving adjuvant chemotherapy

Questions



8 B) 1 year