

# DOES NEOADJUVANT Rx REALLY DOWN STAGE BR CA?

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# BREAST CA STAGING

- TNM STAGING:

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| - T – x            | N – x      |
| - 0                | - 0        |
| - is               | - 1        |
| - 1(1mic/1a/1b/1c) | - 2(a/b)   |
| - 2                | - 3(a/b/c) |
| - 3                |            |
| - 4(a/b/c/d)       |            |

# Post neoadj chemo restaging

- Clinical staging(CS)
- Pathological staging(PS)
- Clinical Pathologic Stage + Estrogen + Grading (CPS+EG)

- **Clinical course of breast cancer patients with complete pathologic primary tumor and axillary lymph node response to doxorubicin-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy.**
- JCO, 1999 Feb;17(2):460-9.

- Kuerer et al published in 1999 outcomes of pts with pathological complete response after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
  - 377 pts – enrolled prospectively for 2 neoadj trials between 1989- 1996
  - FAC(infusional) was used in both trials
  - LABC was defined as stage  $\geq$  IIA according to AJCC 1998

- Lymph node mets were confirmed by FNA
- metallic marker were used for responding pts after 1- 2 cycles of chemo for subsequent intraoperative localization
- after 4 cycles of chemo – 103 pts done segmental mastectomy with ALND and 253 pts received modified radical mastectomy

- Non-responders received RT
- Results: - 12%(n=43) had pCR(13% ER +ve)
  - 203 pts incomplete responders(49% ER+ve)
  - Smaller tumors(T0-2), 21%, more likely to have pCR than T3/4, 7%.

- 58 mnths of follow up:
  - 2 (5%) local recurrences in pCR pts  
vs 30(9%) local recurrences in  
incomplete responders
  - 12% distant recurrences in pCR pts vs  
37% in incomplete responders( $p=0,01$ )



# 5 YR SURVIVAL OUTCOMES

2003 AJCC

Stage cat	No pts	DDFS	OS	
0	22	95%(72 – 99%)	95%(72- 99%)	
1	20	84%(58- 95%)	90%(58- 95%)	
11	38	72%( 52- 85%)	71%( 49- 85%)	
111	52	47%(32- 61%)	61%(45- 74%)	

# NSABP

Stage	No pts	DDFS	OS	
pCR	22	95%	95%	
pINV	19	51%	52%	
cPR	14	34%	47%	
NCR	72	70%	80%	

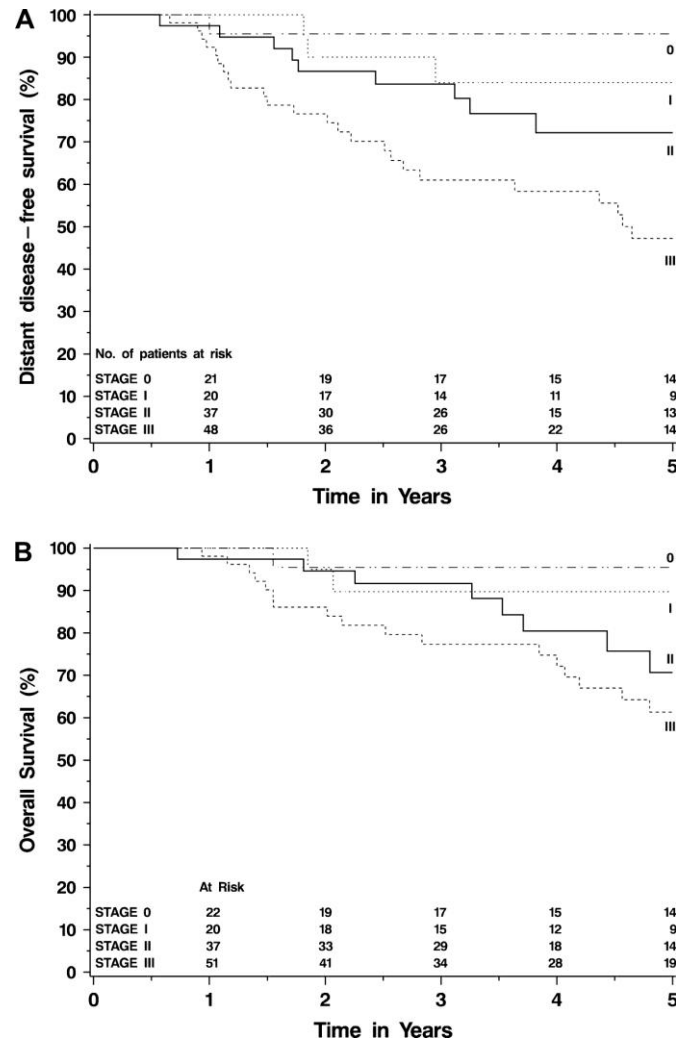
# MILAN CANCER INSTITUTE

Stage	No pts	DDFS	OS
pCR	22	95%	95%
GPR	91	66%	73%
nCR	11	34%	47%

# MD ANDERSON

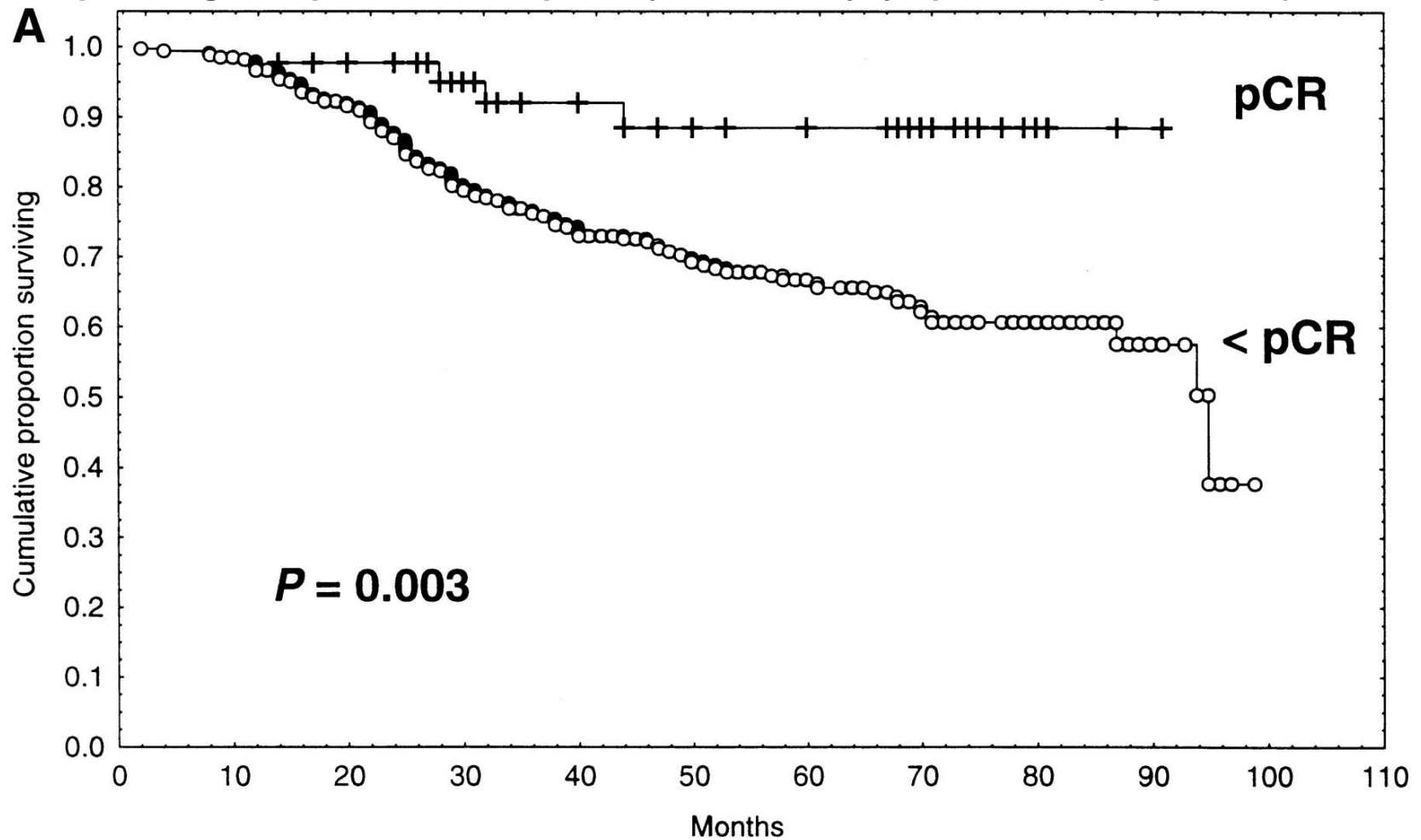
Stage	No pts	DDFS	OS
pCR	22	95\$	95%
<pCR	105	62%	70%

# Kaplan–Meier curves demonstrating relationships between the 2003 revised AJCC TNM pathologic stage after neoadjuvant chemotherapy and the survival endpoints.



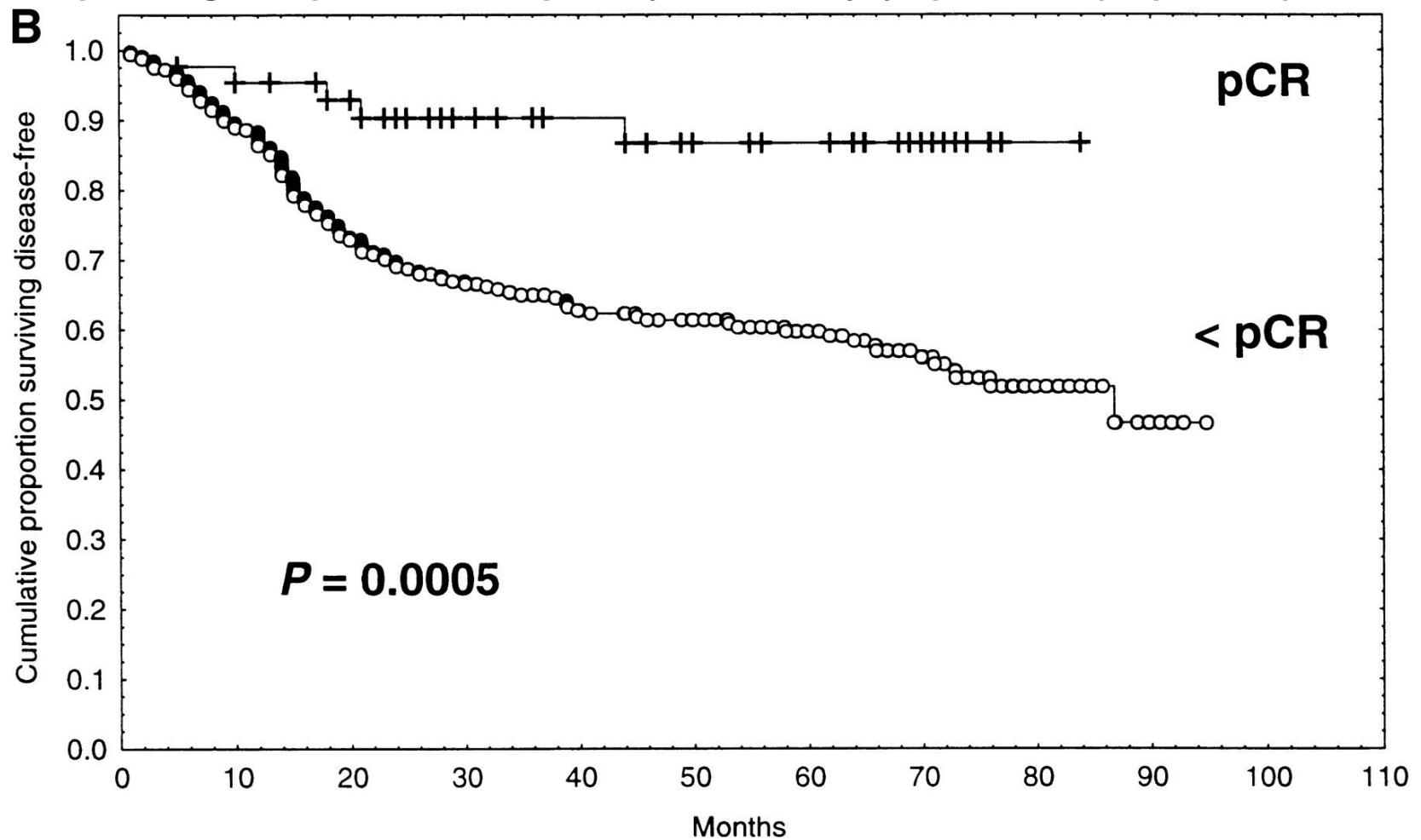
Carey L A et al. JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst 2005;97:1137-1142

Relationship of pathologic primary breast tumor and axillary lymph node response to overall survival (A) and disease-free survival (B) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy. pCR, complete pathologic response in both primary and axillary lymph nodes (43 patients); ...



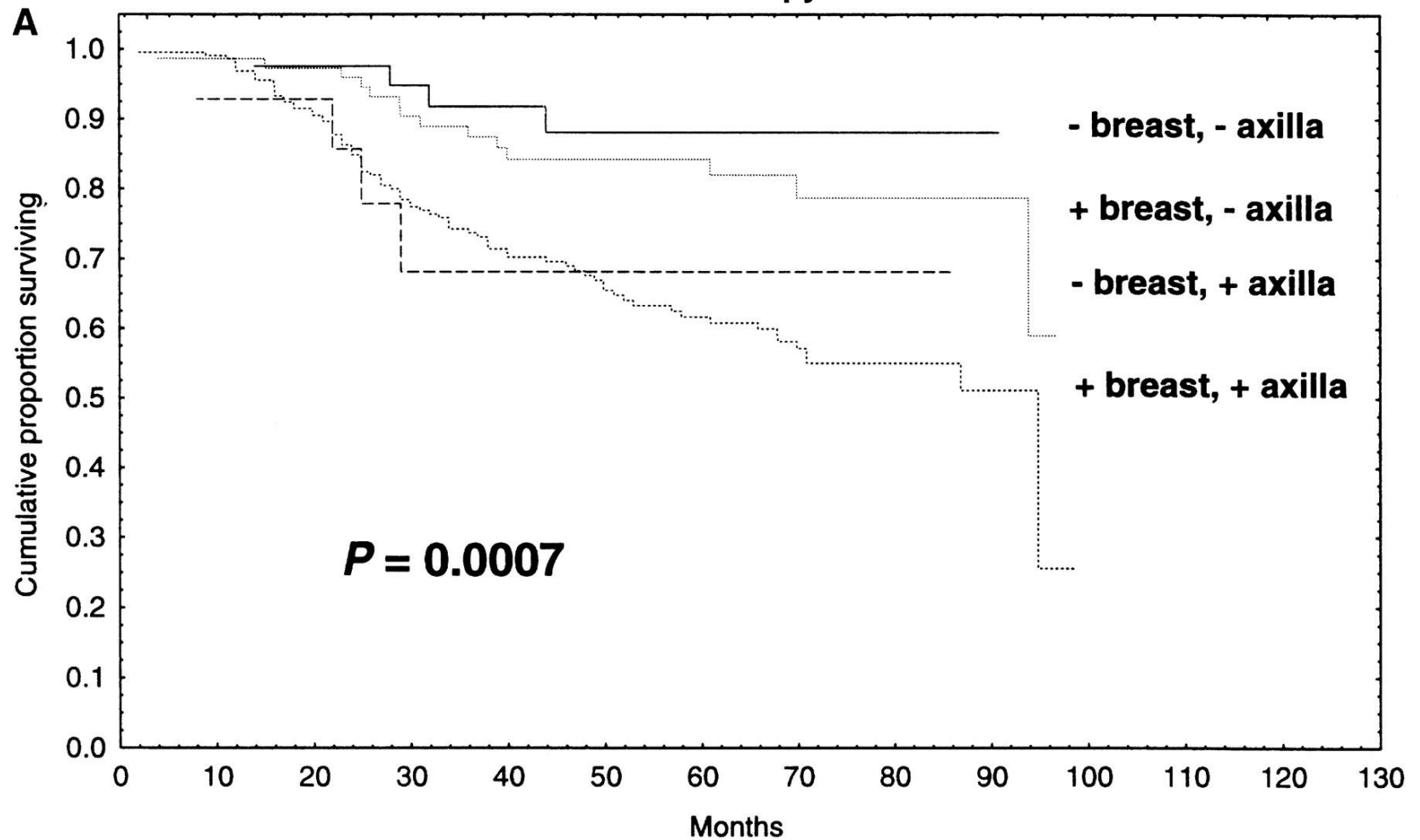
Kuerer H M et al. JCO 1999;17:460-460

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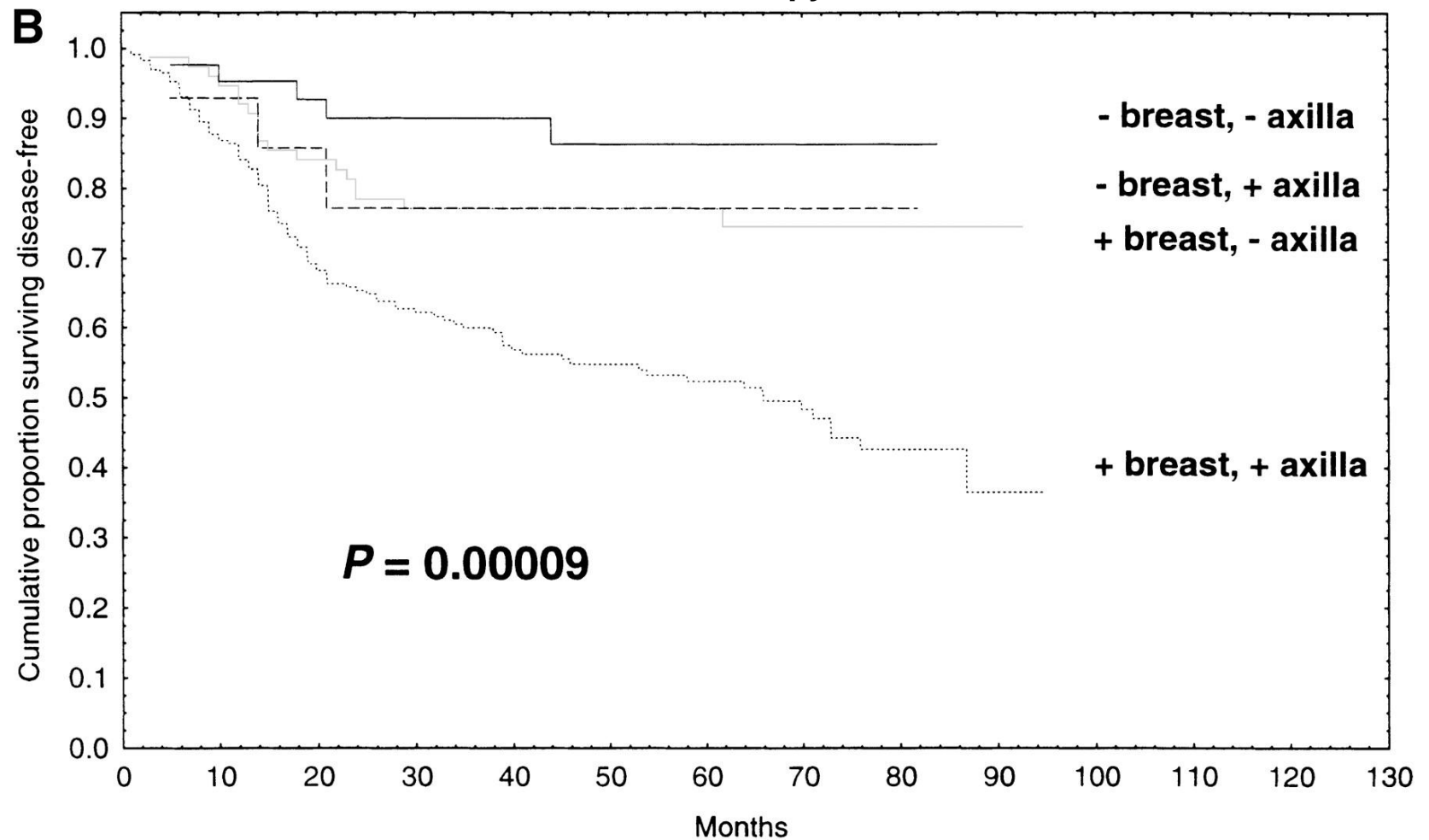
**Relationship of the differential pathologic response of the primary breast tumor and axillary lymph nodes to overall survival (A) and disease-free survival (B) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.**



Kuerer H M et al. JCO 1999;17:460-460



**Relationship of the differential pathologic response of the primary breast tumor and axillary lymph nodes to overall survival (A) and disease-free survival (B) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.**



Kuerer H M et al. JCO 1999;17:460-460

- 82% 5 yr OS in pt with segmental mastectomy plus ALND vs 66% in modified radical mastectomy
- 73% 5 yr DFS in pts with segmental mastectomy vs 57% in modified radical mastectomy

- Neoadjuvant chemo identifies minimal responders
- the data indicate that the complete histologic elimination of invasive disease from the breast, the axillary lymph nodes, or both after neoadjuvant chemotherapy confers a survival advantage

# NSABP B-18

- 1523 pts
- AC pre-op vs AC post-op
- No significant differences in DFS, OS

# TAC

- Gepartrio group presented preliminary findings at 26<sup>th</sup> San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium on Neoadjuvant TAC
  - 51% CCR with 23% pCR in responders

## NSABP B-27

- AC – T pre op vs AC preop vs AC preop + post op T(docetaxel)
  - 2411 pts

- Increase in pCR- 26,1% in preop AC – T vs 14,3% in preop AC and postop T
- No increase in DFS or OS

# PROACT TRIAL

- 451 Postmenopausal women
- Anastrozole vs TMX – given for 3 mnths
- Showed no differences in response rate
- Anastrozole had more BCS than TMX

## IMPACT TRIAL

- 330 Postmenopausal women
- Letrozole vs TMX vs combination of the two
- Same response rate in 3 mnths
- Anastrozole had better BCS

# References