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Guidelines Breast
Version 2024.1E

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Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS)



Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS)

Versions 2002–2023:

**Audretsch / Bauerfeind / Blohmer / Brunnert / Budach / Costa / Ditsch /
Fersis / Friedrich / Gerber / Hanf / Junkermann / Kühn / Lux / Maass /
Möbus / Mundhenke / Nitz / Oberhoff / Scharl / Schütz / Solbach /
Solomayer / Souchon / Thill / Thomssen / Wenz**

Version 2024:

Budach / Gerber

DCIS - Pretherapeutic Assessment

| | Oxford | | |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| Mammography | 1b | B | ++ |
| Magnification view of microcalcifications | 4 | C | ++ |
| Increased detection rate of G1 / G2 DCIS by full-field digital mammography (versus screen-film) | 2b | B | + |
| Ultrasound (to rule out an accompanying invasive component) | 4 | C | ++ |
| For tumors with a solid part | 4 | C | ++ |
| MRI to determine the extension and planning of surgery | 1a | B | +/- |
| Clinical examination | 5 | D | ++ |
| Stereotactic core needle / vacuum biopsy (VAB) | 2b | B | ++ |
| Specimen radiography | 2b | B | ++ |
| Marker (clip) left at biopsy site for localization if lesion is completely removed | 5 | D | ++ |
| Interdisciplinary board presentation | 5 | D | ++ |

Mammographie

1. Li J, Zhang H, Jiang H, Guo X et al. Diagnostic Performance of Digital Breast Tomosynthesis for Breast Suspicious Calcifications From Various Populations: A Comparison With Full-field Digital Mammography. Comput Struct Biotechnol J. 2018 Dec 20;17:82-89.
2. Adachi M, Fujioka T, Mori M et al. Detection and Diagnosis of Breast Cancer Using Artificial Intelligence Based Assessment of Maximum Intensity Projection Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Magnetic Resonance Images. Diagnostics (Basel) 2020 May; 10(5): 330. Published online 2020 May 20. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics10050330
3. Sanmugasiva VV, Hamid MTR, Fadzli F, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of digital breast tomosynthesis in combination with 2D mammography for the characterisation of mammographic abnormalities. Sci Rep. 2020; 10: 20628. Published online 2020 Nov 26. doi: 10.1038/s41598-020-77456-6
4. Schaffter T, Buist DSM, Lee CI, et al. Evaluation of Combined Artificial Intelligence and Radiologist Assessment to Interpret Screening Mammograms. JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Mar; 3(3): e200265. Published online 2020 Mar 2. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.0265


Präoperatives MRT

1. Vapiwala N, Hwang WT, Kushner CJ, et al. No impact of breast magnetic resonance imaging on 15-year outcomes in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ or early-stage invasive breast cancer managed with breast conservation therapy. *Cancer*. 2017;123(8):1324-1332.
2. Ryan R, Tawfik O, Jensen RA et al. Current Approaches to Diagnosis and Treatment of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ and Future Directions. *Prog Mol Biol Transl Sci*. 2017;151:33-80.
3. Preibsch H, Beckmann J, Pawlowski J et al. Accuracy of Breast Magnetic Resonance Imaging Compared to Mammography in the Preoperative Detection and Measurement of Pure Ductal Carcinoma In Situ: A Retrospective Radiol. 2018 Aug 24. pii: S1076-6332(18)30383-0.
4. So A, De La Cruz LM, Williams AD et al. impact of preoperative magnetic resonance imaging and lumpectomy cavity shavings on re-excision rate in pure ductal carcinoma in situ-A single institution's experience. *J Surg Oncol*. 2018 Mar;117(4):558-566.
5. Lamb LR, Oseni TO, Lehman CD et al. Pre-operative MRI in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ: Is MRI useful for identifying additional disease? *Eur J Radiol*. 2020 Aug;129:109130. doi: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2020.109130.
6. Lam DL, Smith J, Partridge S et al. The Impact of Preoperative Breast MRI on Surgical Management of Women with Newly Diagnosed Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *Acad Radiol*. 2020 Apr;27(4):478-486. doi: 10.1016/j.acra.2019.05.013.
7. Lee J, Jung JH, Kim WW et al. Efficacy of breast MRI for surgical decision in patients with breast cancer: ductal carcinoma in situ versus invasive ductal carcinoma. *BMC Cancer*. 2020 Sep 29;20(1):934. doi: 10.1186/s12885-020-07443-7.
8. Canelo-Aybar C, Taype-Rondan A, Zafra-Tanaka JH, et al: Preoperative breast magnetic resonance imaging in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ: a systematic review for the European Commission Initiative on Breast Cancer (ECIBC). *Eur Radiol*. 2021 Aug;31(8):5880-5893. doi: 10.1007/s00330-021-07873-2.
9. Chou SHS, Romanoff J, Lehmann CD: Preoperative Breast MRI for Newly Diagnosed Ductal Carcinoma in Situ: Imaging Features and Performance in a Multicenter Setting (ECOG-ACRIN E4112 Trial). *Radiology*, 2021 Oct;301(1):66-77. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2021204743. Epub 2021 Aug 3.

Sonographie

1. Watanabe T, Yamaguchi T, Tsunoda H, et al. Ultrasound image classification of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast: Analysis of 705 DCIS lesions. *Ultrasound Med Biol*. 2017;43:918–25.
2. Bragg A, Candelaria R, et al: Imaging of Noncalcified Ductal Carcinoma In Situ *J Clin Imaging Sci*. 2021 Jun 16;11:34. doi: 10.25259/JCIS_48_2021

3. Grimm L, Rahbar H, Abdelmalak M et al.: Ductal Carcinoma in Situ: State-of-the-Art Review. Radiology . 2021 Dec 21;211839.
4. Rauch GM, Kuerer HM, et al: Clinicopathologic, mammographic, and sonographic features in 1,187 patients with pure ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast by estrogen receptor status. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2013 Jun; 139(3):639-47.



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DCIS – Upstaging, ipsi- / Contralateral Events und Mortality

| Upstaging to BC % | Ipsilateral events (cum. incidence) % | Contralateral events (cum. incidence) % | BC-specific mortality % (95% CI) |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 5-25.9 | 10 years: BCS: 24.6 BCS and radiotherapy: 9.6 20 years: BCS: 30.6 BCS and radiotherapy: 18.2 | 10 years: 4.8-6.4 15 years: 6.4~11 | 10 years: 0.9 (0.7-1.1) (BCS) 0.8 (0.7-1.0) (BCS and radiotherapy) 1.3 (1.1-1.5) (unilateral mastectomy) |

~ 50% of all ipsilateral events are invasive.
Breast cancer specific mortality is 3,3%.
Women with DCIS have a 1.8-3-fold increased risk of death compared to normal population/women without DCIS. Risk is greater for young and black women.

Upstaging

1. Brennan ME, Turner RM, Ciatto S, et al. Ductal carcinoma in situ at coreneedle biopsy: meta-analysis of underestimation and predictors of invasive breast cancer. *Radiology* 2011;260(1):119–128.
2. Oseni TO, Smith BL, Lehman CD, et al: Do Eligibility Criteria for Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS) Active Surveillance Trials Identify Patients at Low Risk for Upgrade to Invasive Carcinoma? *Ann Surg Oncol.* 2020 Oct;27(11):4459-4465. doi: 10.1245/s10434-020-08576-6..

Ipsilateral

1. Narod SA, Iqbal J, Giannakeas V, et al. Breast Cancer Mortality After a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *JAMA Oncol.* 2015 Oct;1(7):888-96
2. Giannakeas V, Sopik V, Narod SA. et al. Association of a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ With Death From Breast Cancer. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2020 Sep 1;3(9):e2017124. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.17124
3. Mannu GS, Wang Z, Broggio J, et al: Invasive breast cancer and breast cancer mortality after ductal carcinoma in situ in women attending for breast screening in England, 1988-2014: population based observational cohort

study. *BMJ*. 2020 May 27;369:m1570.

4. van Seijen M , Lips EH , Fu L: Long-term risk of subsequent ipsilateral lesions after surgery with or without radiotherapy for ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. *British Journal of Cancer* (2021) 125:1443–1449; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-021-01496-6>


Kontralateral

1. Wärnberg F, Garmo H, Emdin St: Effect of Radiotherapy After Breast-Conserving Surgery for Ductal Carcinoma in Situ: 20 Years Follow-Up in the Randomized SweDCIS Trial. *JCO*, 32: 32, 2014
2. Elshof LE, Schaapveld M, Schmidt MK: Subsequent risk of ipsilateral and contralateral invasive breast cancer after treatment for ductal carcinoma in situ: incidence and the effect of radiotherapy in a population-based cohort of 10,090 women. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2016; 159(3): 553–563.
3. Miller ME , Muhsen, Zabor EC, et al: Risk of Contralateral Breast Cancer in Women with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Associated with Synchronous Ipsilateral Lobular Carcinoma In Situ. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2019 Dec;26(13):4317-4325. doi: 10.1245/s10434-019-07796-9.
4. Giardiella D, Kramer I, Maartje J, et al: Contralateral breast cancer risk in pts with ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive breast cancer. *Npj Breast Cancer* 6:60, 2020
5. Hovis K, Mercaldo S, Kim G: Contralateral breast cancer after curative-intent treatment for ductal carcinoma in situ: Rate and associated clinicopathological and imaging risk factors. *Clin Imaging*. 2021 Nov 20;82:179-192. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2021.11.018.

Überleben

1. Narod SA, Iqbal J, Giannakeas V, et al. Breast Cancer Mortality After a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *JAMA Oncol*. 2015 Oct;1(7):888-96

2. Giannakeas V, Sopik V, Narod SA. et al. Association of a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ With Death From Breast Cancer. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2020 Sep 1;3(9):e2017124. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.17124



Association of a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ With Death From Breast Cancer

Giannakeas V, Sopik V, Narod SA. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2020 Sep 1;3(9):e2017124

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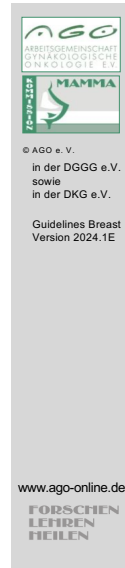
144,524 women treated for DCIS, 1,540 women died of breast cancer, cohort study included data for women who had first primary DCIS diagnosed between 1995 and 2014 from the SEER registries database (use of ET is not reported), retrospective analysis, results:

- standardized mortality ratio for death from breast cancer among women with DCIS was 3.36 (95% CI, 3.20-3.53),
- risk is greater for young and black women,
- 4,502 (3.1%) ipsilateral invasive recurrences, resulting in a 20-year actuarial risk of 13.9%,
- 5,527 (3.8%) contralateral invasive breast cancers, resulting in a 20-year actuarial risk of 11.3%,
- women with DCIS had a 3-fold increased risk of death from breast cancer compared to women without DCIS.

1. Giannakeas V, Sopik V, Narod SA. et al. Association of a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ With Death From Breast Cancer. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2020 Sep 1;3(9):e2017124. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.17124.

| Risk Factors for Upstaging from DCIS to Invasive Cancer in Final Surgical Specimen | | Oxford |
|---|--|--------|
| | | LoE |
| Higher risk | | |
| ▪ DCIS without microcalcification in core needle or vacuum biopsy | | 3b |
| ▪ Microcalcification $\geq 11,5$ mm | | 3b |
| ▪ Presentation as tumor in MRI | | 3b |
| ▪ Increased Ki-67 ($\geq 20\%$) | | 3b |
| ▪ PR negative | | 3b |
| ▪ High peak contrast enhancement on MRI | | 3b |
| ▪ Irregularly shaped, non-circumscribed, heterogeneous or margin-enhancing tumors with intratumoral high signal intensity or peritumoral edema on MRI | | 3b |
| ▪ Biopsy technique: diagnosis by core needle biopsy versus vacuum biopsy (smaller sampling volume) | | 3b |
| ▪ High platelet-lymphocyte ratio | | 3b |
| Lower risk | | |
| ▪ Removal $\geq 90\%$ of the microcalcifications by vacuum biopsy | | 3b |

1. Cheung YC, Chen SC, Ueng SH, et al. Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Underestimation of Microcalcifications Only by Stereotactic Vacuum-Assisted Breast Biopsy: A New Predictor of Specimens without Microcalcifications. J Clin Med. 2020 Sep; 9(9): 2999. Published online 2020 Sep 17. doi: 10.3390/jcm9092999
2. Visser LL, Elshof LE, Van de Vijver K, et al. Discordant Marker Expression Between Invasive Breast Carcinoma and Corresponding Synchronous and Preceding DCIS. Am J Surg Pathol 2019;43(11):1574–1582.
3. Yoon GY, Choi WJ, Cha JH, et al. The role of MRI and clinicopathologic features in predicting the invasive component of biopsy-confirmed ductal carcinoma in situ. BMC Med Imaging. 2020; 20: 95. Published online 2020 Aug 12. doi: 10.1186/s12880-020-00494-z
4. Takada K, Kashiwagi S, Asano Y, et al. Factors predictive of invasive ductal carcinoma in cases preoperatively diagnosed as ductal carcinoma in situ. BMC Cancer. 2020; 20: 513. Published online 2020 Jun 3. doi: 10.1186/s12885-020-07001-1



Good Clinical Practice (GCP)

Surgical excision (BCS or mastectomy) is the standard treatment for DCIS.

Adjuvant treatment (radiotherapy, endocrine treatment) must be discussed with the patient individually. Adverse effects should be weighted against risk reduction.

1. Kirsty E. Stuart, Nehmat Houssami, Richard Taylor, et al. Long-term outcomes of ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast: a systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *BMC Cancer* (2015) 15:890.
2. Katrina B. Mitchell and Henry Kuerer. Ductal Carcinoma In Situ: Treatment Update and Current Trends. *Curr Oncol Rep* (2015) 17: 48
3. Elizabeth M. Ward, Carol E. DeSantis, Chun Chieh Lin, et al. Cancer Statistics: Breast Cancer In Situ. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2015;65:481–495.
4. Benjamin D. Smith. When Is Good Enough Really Good Enough? Defining the Role of Radiation in Low-Risk Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *J Clin Oncol* 2015; 33(7): 686 – 692.
5. Laura Esserman, Christina Yau. Rethinking the Standard for Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Treatment. *JAMA Oncology* Published online August 20, 2015.
6. Steven A. Narod, Javaid Iqbal, Vasily Giannakeas, et al. Breast Cancer Mortality After a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *JAMA Oncol*. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2015.2510 Published online August 20, 2015.
7. Hamilton SN, Nichol A, Wai E et al. Local Relapse After Breast-Conserving Therapy Versus Mastectomy for Extensive Pure Ductal Carcinoma In Situ ≥ 4 cm. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2018 Sep 22. pii: S0360-3016(18)33801-X
8. Gradishar WJ, Anderson BO, Balassanian R et al. Breast Cancer, Version 4.2017, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2018 Mar;16(3):310-320.

Surgical Treatment for Histologically Proven DCIS I

| | Oxford | | |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| Excisional biopsy (wire guided) | 2b | B | ++ |
| Localization with wire-free procedure | 3b | C | +/- |
| Bracketing wire localization in large lesions | 3a | C | + |
| Specimen radiography | 2b | B | ++ |
| Intraoperative ultrasound (pre-op visible lesion) | 3a | C | +/- |
| Immediate re-excision in case of incomplete resection (specimen radiography) | 1c | B | ++ |
| Intraoperative frozen section (in individual cases for margin assessment) | 3a | D | +/- |
| Interdisciplinary board presentation | 2b | C | ++ |
| Open biopsy in suspicious lesions (mammographic microcalcifications, suspicious US, MRI etc.) without preoperative needle biopsy should be avoided | | | |

Exzision (drahtmarkiert)

1. Houssami N, Ambrogetti D, Marinovich L et al. Accuracy of a preoperative model for predicting invasive breast cancer in women with ductal carcinoma in situ on vacuum assisted core needle biopsy. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2011;18(5):1364-71
2. Ryan R, Tawfik O, Jensen RA, et al. Current Approaches to Diagnosis and Treatment of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ and Future Directions. *Prog Mol Biol Transl Sci.* 2017;151:33-80.
3. Janssen NNY, van la Parra RFD, Loo CE et al. Breast conserving surgery for extensive DCIS using multiple radioactive seeds. *Eur J Surg Oncol.* 2018 Jan;44(1):67-73.
4. Hong YK, McMasters KM, Egger ME, et al. Ductal carcinoma in situ current trends, controversies, and review of literature. *Am J Surg.* 2018 Nov;216(5):998-1003
5. Kuerer HM, Smith BD, Chavez-MacGregor M, et al. DCIS Margins and Breast Conservation: MD Anderson Cancer Center Multidisciplinary Practice Guidelines and Outcomes. *J Cancer.* 2017;8(14):2653-2662.
6. DVerstehenden DPA, Keizer LGG, Schlooz-Vries MS, et al: Performance characteristics of specimen radiography for margin assessment for ductal carcinoma in situ: a systematic review. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017;166:669–679.
7. Pieszko K, Wichtowski M, Cieciorowski M, et al. Evaluation of the nonradioactive inducible magnetic seed system Magseed for preoperative localization of nonpalpable breast lesions – initial clinical experience *Contemp Oncol (Pozn)* 2020; 24(1): 51–54. Published online 2020 Mar 13. doi: 10.5114/wo.2020.93677

8. Colombe Agahozo M, Berghuis SAM, van den Broek E, et al. Radioactive Seed Versus Wire-Guided Localization for Ductal Carcinoma in Situ of the Breast: Comparable Resection Margins. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2020; 27(13): 5296–5302. Published online 2020 Jun 23. doi: 10.1245/s10434-020-08744-8

Intraoperative Sonographie (darstellbarer Befund)

1. Ahmed M, Douek M. Intra-operative ultrasound versus wire-guided localization in the surgical management of non-palpable breast cancers: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2013; 140(3): 435-446.

Sofortige Nachresektion bei knappen Resektionsrändern (Präparateradiographie)

1. Thill M, Dittmer C, Baumann K, et al. MarginProbe®--final results of the German post-market study in breast conserving surgery of ductal carcinoma in situ. *Breast*. 2014 Feb;23(1):94-6. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2013.11.002. Epub 2013 Dec 2.
2. Kuerer HM, Smith BD, Chavez-MacGregor M, et al. DCIS Margins and Breast Conservation: MD Anderson Cancer Center Multidisciplinary Practice Guidelines and Outcomes. *J Cancer*. 2017;8(14):2653-2662.

Intraoperative Schnellschnittdiagnostik

1. Kuerer HM, Smith BD, Chavez-MacGregor M et al. DCIS Margins and Breast Conservation: MD Anderson Cancer Center Multidisciplinary Practice Guidelines and Outcomes. *J Cancer*. 2017;8(14):2653-2662.
2. Laws A, Brar MS, Bouchard-Fortier A, et al. surgery for ductal carcinoma in situ. *J Surg Oncol*. 2018 Dec;118(7):1205-1211.
3. Morrow M, Van Zee KJ, Solin LJ, Houssami N et al: Society of Surgical Oncology-American Society for Radiation Oncology-American Society of Clinical Oncology Consensus Guideline on Margins for Breast-Conserving Surgery with Whole-Breast Irradiation in Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2016 Nov;23(12):3801-3810.

Statement: Non-palpable lesions or lesions

1. Morrow M, Strom E, Bassett L et al. Standard for the management of ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast (DCIS). *CA Cancer J Clin* 2002; 52: 256-276.

Tumorboard

1. Farante G, Toesca A, Magnoni F, et al: Advances and controversies in management of breast ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). PMID: 34772587, DOI: 10.1016/j.ejso.2021.10.030

Surgical Treatment for Histologically Proven DCIS II

| | Oxford | | |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| Histologically clear margins (Ris0) | 1a | A | ++ |
| Multifocal DCIS: BCS if feasible | 2b | B | + |
| Re-excision required for close margin in case of BCS and radiotherapy (≤ 2 mm in paraffin section)* | 2b | C | + |
| Mastectomy** | | | |
| Large lesions confirmed by multiple biopsies; no clear margins after re-excision | 2a | B | ++ |
| SLNE | | | |
| Mastectomy | 3b | B | + |
| BCS | 3b | B | -- |
| In case of DCIS in the male breast | 5 | D | +/- |
| ALND | 2b | B | -- |

* Individual approach taking into account age, tumor size, grading and implementation of radiation, especially in case of no subsequent radiation
 ** Patients who present with a palpable mass have a significantly higher potential for occult invasion (26%), multicentricity and local recurrence

Histologisch freie Resektionsränder (pR0)

1. Badruddoja M. Ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast: a surgical perspective. Int J Surg Oncol. 2012;2012:761364. doi: 10.1155/2012/761364. Epub 2012 Sep 4.
2. Hassani A, Griffith C, Harvey J. Size does matter: High volume breast surgeons accept smaller excision margins for wide local excision--a national survey of the surgical management of wide local excision margins in UK breast cancer patients. Breast. 2013 Oct;22(5):718-22.
3. Morrow M., et al: Society of Surgical Oncology –American Society for Radiation Oncology–American Society of Clinical Oncology Consensus Guideline on Margins for Breast-Conserving Surgery with Whole-Breast Irradiation in Ductal Carcinoma in Situ J CO 2016 34;33 :4040-4046
4. Salvatorelli L, Puzzo L, Vecchio GM, et al. Ductal Carcinoma In Situ of the Breast: An Update with Emphasis on Radiological and Morphological Features as Predictive Prognostic Factors. Cancers (Basel) 2020 Mar; 12(3): 609. Published online 2020 Mar 6. doi: 10.3390/cancers12030609
5. Livingston-Rosanoff D, Trentham-Dietz A, Hampton JM, et al: Does margin width impact breast cancer recurrence rates in women with breast conserving surgery for ductal carcinoma in situ? Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2021 Sep;189(2):463-470. doi: 10.1007/s10549-021-06278-5.

Multifokalität: BET falls möglich (inkl. RT)

1. Meijnen P, Bartelink H. Multifocal ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast: A contraindication for breast-conserving treatment? J Clin Oncol 2007;25:5548–5549
2. Rakovitch E, Pignol JP, Hanna W, et al. Significance of multifocality in ductal carcinoma in situ: outcomes of women treated with breast-conserving therapy. J Clin Oncol 2007;25:5591–5596

Nachresektion bei knappem Resektionsrand (< 2 mm im Paraffinschnitt)

1. Dunne, C., J. P. Burke, et al. (2009). "Effect of margin status on local recurrence after breast conservation and radiation therapy for ductal carcinoma in situ." J Clin Oncol 27(10): 1615-1620.
2. Van Cleef A, Altintas S, Huizing M et al. Current view on ductal carcinoma in situ and importance of the margin thresholds: A review. Facts Views Vis Obgyn. 2014;6(4):210-8.
3. Kuerer HM, Smith BD, Chavez-MacGregor M et al. DCIS Margins and Breast Conservation: MD Anderson Cancer Center Multidisciplinary Practice Guidelines and Outcomes. J Cancer. 2017;8(14):2653-2662.
4. Morrow M. De-escalating and escalating surgery in the management of early breast cancer. Breast. 2017 Aug;34 Suppl 1:S1-S4.

Mastektomie* (große Läsionen; keine sicheren Ränder im Nachresektat)

1. Carlson, G. W., A. Page, et al. (2007). "Local recurrence of ductal carcinoma in situ after skin-sparing mastectomy." J Am Coll Surg 204(5): 1074-1078; discussion 1078-1080.
2. Rudloff U, E Brogi et al. (2010): "The Influence of Margin Width and Volume of Disease Near Margin on Benefit of Radiation Therapy for Women With DCIS Treated With Breast-Conserving Therapy" Ann Surg (251) 583 – 591
3. Polyak K. Molecular markers for the diagnosis and management of ductal carcinoma in situ. J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr 2010; 41: 210-213
4. Houssami N, Ambrogetti D, Marinovich L et al. Accuracy of a preoperative model for predicting invasive breast cancer in women with ductal carcinoma in situ on vacuum assisted core needle biopsy. Ann Surg Oncol 2011;18(5):1364-71

SLNE* /Axilladisektion

1. Killelea BK, Long JB, Dang W, et al. Associations Between Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy and Complications for Patients

with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2018 Jun;25(6):1521-1529.

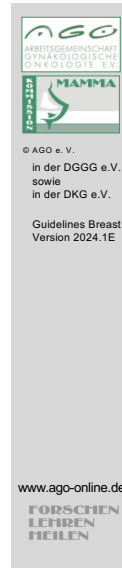
2. Hong YK, McMasters KM, Egger ME, et al. Ductal carcinoma in situ current trends, controversies, and review of literature. *Am J Surg*. 2018 Nov;216(5):998-1003
3. Karakatsanis A, Hersi AF, Pistiolis L: Effect of preoperative injection of superparamagnetic iron oxide particles on rates of sentinel lymph node dissection in women undergoing surgery for ductal carcinoma in situ (SentiNot study). *Br J Surg*. 2019 May;106(6):720-728. doi: 10.1002/bjs.11110. Epub 2019 Mar 6.
4. Price A, Schnabel F, Chun J et al. Sentinel lymph node positivity in patients undergoing mastectomies for ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). *Breast J*. 2020 May;26(5):931-936. doi: 10.1111/tbj.13737.
5. Pyfer BJ, Jonczyk M, Jean J et al. Analysis of Surgical Trends for Axillary Lymph Node Management in Patients with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Using the NSQIP Database: Are We Following National Guidelines? *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2020 Sep;27(9):3448-3455. doi: 10.1245/s10434-020-08374-0

DCIS beim Mann

1. Chern J, Liao L, Baraldi R, et al. Case report: ductal carcinoma in situ in the male breast. *Case Rep Radiol*. 2012;2012:532527. doi: 10.1155/2012/532527. Epub 2012 Sep 26.

BET

1. Meijnen P, Oldenburg HS, Loo CE, et al. Risk of invasion and axillary lymph node metastasis in ductal carcinoma in situ diagnosed by core-needle biopsy. *Br J Surg* 2007;94:952-6
2. Miyake T, Shimazu K, Ohashi H, et al. Indication for sentinel lymph node biopsy for breast cancer when core biopsy shows ductal carcinoma in situ. *The American Journal of Surgery* 2011; 202: 59-65 :394095. doi: 10.5402/2012/394095. Epub 2012 May 14.
3. De Lorenzi F, Di Bella J, Maisonneuve P et al. Oncoplastic breast surgery for the management of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS): is it oncologically safe? A retrospective cohort analysis. *Eur J Surg Oncol*. 2018 Jul;44(7):957-962



Prognostic Factors for an Ipsilateral Recurrence after DCIS I

| | LoE |
|--|-----------|
| Resection margins | 1a |
| Age | 1a |
| Size | 1a |
| Grade | 1a |
| Comedo necrosis | 1a |
| Method of diagnosis | 1a |
| Focality | 1a |
| HER2-overexpression | 1a |
| ER / PR (positive vs. negative) | 1a |

See also chapter "Prognostic Factors"

1. Visser LL, Elshof LE, Schaapveld M et al. Clinicopathological Risk Factors for an Invasive Breast Cancer recurrence after Ductal Carcinoma In Situ-A Nested Case-Control Study. Clin Cancer Res. 2018 Aug 1;24(15):3593-3601.
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5. Van Bockstal MR, Agahozo MC, Koppert LB: A retrospective alternative for active surveillance trials for ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. Int J Cancer. 2020 Mar 1;146(5):1189-1197
6. Solin LJ: Management of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS) of the Breast: Present Approaches and Future Directions. Curr Oncol Rep. 2019 Mar 5;21(4):33
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8. Groen EJ, Hudecek J, Mulder L, et al. Prognostic value of histopathological DCIS features in a large-scale international interrater reliability study. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020; 183(3): 759–770. Published online 2020 Jul 30. doi:

10.1007/s10549-020-05816-x

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Fokalität

1. Meijnen P, Bartelink H. Multifocal ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast: A contraindication for breast-conserving treatment? *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:5548–5549
2. Rakovitch E, Pignol JP, Hanna W, et al. Significance of multifocality in ductal carcinoma in situ: outcomes of women treated with breast-conserving therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:5591–5596

(mod.) Van Nuys Prognose Index und MSKCC Nomogramm

1. Lagios MD, Page DL, Silverstein MJ. Prospective study of wide excision alone for ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:3809-11
2. Rudloff U, Jacks LM, Goldberg JL, et al. Nomogram for predicting the risk of local recurrence after breast conserving surgery for ductal carcinoma in situ. *J Clin Oncol* 2010; 28(23): 3762-9
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4. Sweldens C, Peeters S, van Limbergen E, et al. Öocal relapse after breast-conserving therapy for ductal carcinoma in situ:

- a European single-center experience and external validation of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center DCIS nomogram. *Cancer J* 2014; 20(1): 1-7.
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 6. Grimm LJ, Rahbar H, Abdelmalak M, et al: Ductal Carcinoma in Situ: State-of-the-Art Review. *Radiology*. 2021 Dec 21;211839. doi: 10.1148/radiol.211839. Online ahead of print.
 7. Wärnberg F, Karlsson P, Holmberg E, et al: Prognostic Risk Assessment and Prediction of Radiotherapy Benefit for Women with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS) of the Breast, in a Randomized Clinical Trial (SweDCIS). *Cancers* 2021, 13,6103

Palpables DCIS

Palpabel + COX-2+p16+Ki-67+

Palpabel + ER-, HER2, +Ki-67+

HER2-Überexpression

ER/PgR (positiv vs. negativ)

DCIS-Score

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2. Sarah Patricia Cate, Alyssa Gillego, Manjeet Chadha, et al. Does the Oncotype DCIS score impact treatment decisions? *J Clin Oncol* 31, 2013 (suppl 26; abstr 91)
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772. doi: 10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-20-0024.

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DCIS mit Mikroinvasion – Behandlung analog zum invasiven Karzinom

1. Eng-Wong J, JP Costantino et al. The Impact of Systemic Therapy Following Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr* 2010; 41: 200 – 203
2. Ryan R, Tawfik O, Jensen RA, Anant S. Current Approaches to Diagnosis and Treatment of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ and Future Directions. *Prog Mol Biol Transl Sci.* 2017;151:33-80.

Intrinsische Subgruppen (Luminal A,B, HER+, triple negativ)

1. Noh JM, Lee J, Choi DH, et al. HER-2 overexpression is not associated with increased ipsilateral breast tumor recurrence in DCIS treated with breast-conserving surgery followed by radiotherapy. *Breast.* 2013 Oct;22(5):894-7.
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Familiäre Karzinombelastung, Menopausenstatus, BMI und Brustdichte

1. Alaeikhaneshir S, Engelhardt EG, van Duijnhoven FH, et al. The impact of patient characteristics and lifestyle factors on

the risk of an ipsilateral event after a primary DCIS: A systematic review. *Breast*. 2020 Apr; 50: 95–103. Published online 2020 Feb 19. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2020.02.006

Kontralaterales Mammakarzinom

1. Giardiello D, Kramer I, Hoening MJ, et al. Contralateral breast cancer risk in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive breast cancer. *NPJ Breast Cancer*. 2020; 6: 60. Published online 2020 Nov 3. doi: 10.1038/s41523-020-00202-8

Molecular Subtyping

1. Nofech-Mozes S, Hanna W, Rakovitch E. Molecular Evaluation of Breast Ductal Carcinoma in Situ with Oncotype DX DCIS. *Am J Pathol*. 2018 Dec 31. pii: S0002-9440(18)30581-9
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6. Shah C, Bremer T, Cox C: The Clinical Utility of DCISionRT® on Radiation Therapy Decision Making in Patients with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Following Breast-Conserving Surgery. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2021 Oct;28(11):5974-5984. doi: 10.1245/s10434-021-09903-1. PMID: 33821346

| Prognostic Factors for an Ipsilateral Recurrence after DCIS II | | LoE |
|--|--|-----|
| Hereditary breast cancer risk | | 2a |
| Premenopausal at time of DCIS diagnosis | | 2a |
| High BMI | | 2a |
| High breast density | | 2a |
| Growth pattern (cribriform / solid versus „clinging“ / micro-papillary) | | 2b |
| Residual tumor-associated microcalcifications | | 2b |
| Architecture | | 2b |
| (modified) Van Nuys Prognostic Index/ mitotic rate | | 2b |
| Palpable DCIS | | 2b |
| ER-, HER2+, Ki-67+ | | 2b |
| Scores: DCIS, Oncotype DX Breast DCIS Score (12 genes); CCP (23 genes) | | 2b |
| MSKCC Nomogram | | 2b |
| DCISionRT | | 2b |
| Intrinsic subtypes (luminal A, B, HER2+, triple negative) | | 2b |
| DCIS compared to invasive carcinoma with higher risk of contralateral BC | | 2b |
| High number of TILs | | 2b |
| See also chapter "Prognostic Faktoren" | | |

1. Visser LL, Elshof LE, Schaapveld M et al. Clinicopathological Risk Factors for an Invasive Breast Cancer recurrence after Ductal Carcinoma In Situ-A Nested Case-Control Study. Clin Cancer Res. 2018 Aug 1;24(15):3593-3601.
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DCISionRT:

1. Weinmann S, Leo MC, Francisco M, et al. Validation of a Ductal Carcinoma *In Situ* Biomarker Profile for Risk of Recurrence after Breast-Conserving Surgery with and without Radiotherapy. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2020 Aug 1;26(15):4054-4063.
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Kontralaterales Mammakarzinom

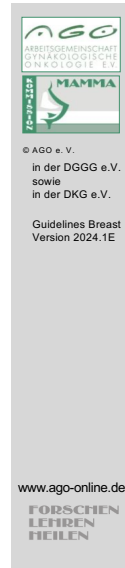
1. Giardiello D, Kramer I, Hooning MJ, et al. Contralateral breast cancer risk in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive breast cancer. *NPJ Breast Cancer*. 2020; 6: 60. Published online 2020 Nov 3. doi: 10.1038/s41523-020-00202-8

Molecular Profile

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3. Schiza A, Thurfjell V, Stenmark Tullberg A; Tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes add prognostic information for patients with low-risk DCIS: findings from the SweDCIS randomised radiotherapy trial *Eur J Cancer*. 2022 Jun; 168:128-137
4. Wu SL, Yu X, Mao X, Jin F. Prognostic value of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in DCIS: a meta-analysis. *BMC Cancer*. 2022 Jul 18;22(1):782. doi: 10.1186/s12885-022-09883-9.
5. Hahn E, Rodin D, Sutradhar R: Can Molecular Biomarkers Help Reduce the Overtreatment of DCIS? *Curr Oncol*. 2023 Jun 13;30(6):5795-5806. doi: 10.3390/curroncol30060433. PMID: 37366916.
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radiation therapy benefit for breast ductal carcinoma in situ. *Front Oncol.* 2023 May 19;13:1069059. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2023.1069059. eCollection 2023. PMID: 37274253

7. Shah C, Bremer T, Cox C: The Clinical Utility of DCISionRT® on Radiation Therapy Decision Making in Patients with Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Following Breast-Conserving Surgery. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 2021 Oct;28(11):5974-5984. doi: 10.1245/s10434-021-09903-1. PMID: 33821346



DCIS – Radiotherapy Statements

Radiotherapy has no impact on survival

LoE 1a

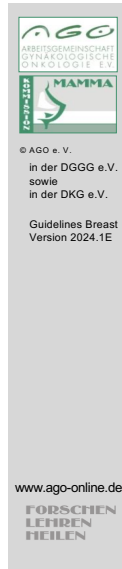
Radiotherapy reduces the risk of ipsilateral (invasive and non invasive) recurrences by 50 %

LoE 1a

The number needed to treat (for ipsilateral breast recurrence) is 9 (over all risk groups).

1. Bagenal J, Roche N, Ross G, Kirby A, Dodwell D: Should patients with ductal carcinoma in situ be treated with adjuvant whole breast radiotherapy after breast conservation surgery? *BMJ*. 2018 May 17;361:k1410. doi: 10.1136/bmj.k1410. Review.
2. Lebeau A, Kühn T.: Updates in the treatment of ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol*. 2016 Feb;28(1):49-58.
3. Mannu GS, Wang Z, Broggio J et al. Invasive breast cancer and breast cancer mortality after ductal carcinoma in situ in women attending for breast screening in England, 1988-2014: population based observational cohort study. *BMJ*. 2020 May 27;369:m1570. doi: 10.1136/bmj.m1570.
4. Weinmann S, Leo MC, Francisco M et al. Validation of a Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Biomarker Profile for Risk of Recurrence after Breast-Conserving Surgery with and without Radiotherapy. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2020 Aug 1;26(15):4054-4063. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-19-1152. DCISionRT test, the DS was prognostic for the risk of later breast events for women diagnosed with DCIS, following BCS.
5. Yang L, Lu D, Lai Y et al. Prognostic Score-Based Stratification Analysis Reveals Universal Benefits of Radiotherapy on Lowering the Risk of Ipsilateral Breast Event for Ductal Carcinoma In Situ Patients with Different Risk Levels. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2020 Aug 13. doi: 10.1245/s10434-020-09003-6.
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Excision for Good-Risk Ductal Carcinoma In Situ: Long-Term Report From NRG Oncology/RTOG 9804. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021 Nov 10;39(32):3574-3582. doi: 10.1200/JCO.21.01083.



DCIS – Adjuvant Radiotherapy

| | Oxford | | |
|---|--------|----|-----|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| Radiotherapy after: | | | |
| Breast conserving surgery (BCS) | 1a | A | ++ |
| Mastectomy | 2b | B | -- |
| Radiotherapy procedure: | | | |
| Conventionally fractionated radiotherapy (50 Gy in 25 fract.) | 1a | A | + |
| Hypofractionated radiotherapy (40-42,5 Gy in 15-16 fract.) | 1a | A | + |
| Radiotherapy boost of the tumor bed | 1b | B | +/- |
| in case of risk factors* (absolute benefit 5-y-RFS 4 %, rate of fibrosis significant increased) | 1b | B | +/- |
| without risk factors | 2b | B | - |
| Partial breast irradiation [age ≥ 50y, DCIS ≤ 3 cm, G1-2, R0 (≥ 5 mm), unifocal / unicentric] | 1b | B | + |

Side effects and disadvantages must be weighed against risk reduction. Omitting radiotherapy implies elevated risk for local recurrence without effect for overall survival even in the subset of „good risk“ patients. Lack of level-1 evidence supporting the omission of adjuvant radiotherapy in selected low-risk cases: < 2.5 cm, low and intermediate nuclear grade, mammographically detected.
* < 50 years or ≥ 50 years and diagnosis based on symptoms, ≥ 15 mm, multifocality, palpable tumor, resection margins < 10 mm, G2 / 3, central necrosis, comedo type

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Boost

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DCIS – Adjuvant Systemic Treatment

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Adjuvant endocrine treatment has no impact on survival (RR 1.11; 95% CI 0.89-1.39) | LoE 1a |
| Endocrine treatment may have a small effect on ipsilateral invasive (HR 0.79; 95% CI 0.62-1.01) and DCIS (HR 0.75; 95% CI 0.61-0.92) recurrences | LoE 1a |
| Endocrine treatment for DCIS has an effect on contralateral invasive (RR 0.57; 95% CI 0.39-0.83) and non-invasive (RR 0.50; 95% CI 0.28-0.87) cancer | LoE 1a |
| The number needed to treat for any ipsilateral breast event is 15 | LoE 1a |
| The number needed to treat to prevent invasive breast cancer is 29 for anastrozole vs. 59 for tamoxifen* | LoE 1b |

* within 12 years; according to IBIS II-trial

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DCIS – Adjuvant Systemic Treatment

| | Oxford | | |
|--|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| Tamoxifen (only ER+) 20 mg | 1a | A | +/-* |
| Tamoxifen (only ER+) 5 mg for 3 years | 2b | B | +/-* |
| Aromatase inhibitor (only ER+) in postmenopausal women only | 1b | A | +/-** |
| Trastuzumab (only HER2+) | 5 | D | -- |

* Indication for treatment depends on risk factors, side effects and patient preference

Anastrozole versus Tamoxifen: Anastrozole higher fracture rate (OR 1.34), Tamoxifen higher rate of stroke (OR 3.10) and TIA (OR 3.10)

Tamoxifen (nur ER+, nur BET)

1. Fisher B, Dignam J, Wolmark N, et al. Tamoxifen in treatment of intraductal breast cancer: National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project B-24 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 1999 Jun 12;353(9169):1993-2000.
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to Prevent Recurrence in Breast Noninvasive Neoplasia: A 10-Year Follow-Up of TAM-01 Study. J Clin Oncol. 2023 Jun 10;41(17):3116-3121.

AI (wenn postmenopausal)

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AI vs. Tamoxifen

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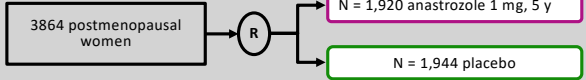
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Use of Anastrozole for Breast Cancer Prevention (IBIS-II): Long-Term Results of a Randomised Controlled Trial

Cuzick J et al, Lancet 2020




```

graph LR
    A[3864 postmenopausal women] --> B((R))
    B --> C[N = 1,920 anastrozole 1 mg, 5 y]
    B --> D[N = 1,944 placebo]
    
```


N = 3,864 postmenopausal women at increased risk for breast cancer, median follow-up of 131 months, results:

- 49% reduction of all breast cancers with anastrozole (HR 0.51, 95% CI 0.39–0.66, $p < 0.0001$),
- significant reduction in incidence for anastrozole for ductal carcinoma in situ (HR 0.41, 0.22–0.79, $p = 0.0081$), especially for oestrogen-positive (HR 0.22, 0.07–0.65, $p = 0.0062$),
- 5-year adherence anastrozole 74.6% vs. 77.0% for placebo,
- no difference in major side effects (fractures, myocardial infarctions, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism),
- NNT to prevent one breast cancer during 12 years: 29 (anastrozole) vs. 59 (tamoxifen).

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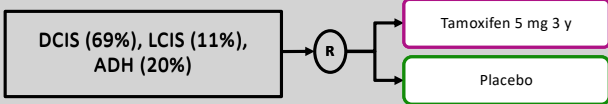
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HEILEN

Low Dose Tamoxifen (5 mg) in Premalignant Lesions

Lazzeroni M et al: J Clin Oncol 2023



- **N = 500,**
- **follow-up 9.7 years,**
- **results:**
 - Events: 66 breast cancers (15 in situ; 51 invasive) were diagnosed: Tam 25 and Placebo 41; hazard ratio: 0.58; 95% CI, 0.35 to 0.95; log-rank $P = .03$.
 - Contralateral BC incidence: Tam 6 vs. Plac 16 (HR, 0.36; 95% CI, 0.14 - 0.92; $P = .025$)
 - NNT to prevent one case of breast event with tam 22 in 5 and 14 in 10 years.
 - Severe adverse event: no significant differences
 - Adherence Tam 65% vs. PLAC 61%.

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Therapy of Local DCIS Recurrence after Tumorectomy

| | Oxford | | |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| | LoE | GR | AGO |
| After Radiation: | | | |
| Simple mastectomy | 3a | C | + |
| + SLNE | 5 | D | + |
| Secondary breast conserving surgery | 4 | C | +/- |
| Without radiation after first tumorectomy | | | |
| Treatment like primary disease | 3 | C | ++ |

1. Li Q, Wang K, Yang L: Long-term Survival Comparison of Repeated Breast-conserving Surgery Versus Mastectomy for Patients with DCIS with Ipsilateral Breast Tumor Recurrence: A Real-world Longitudinal Study. 2021 Aug;21(4):360-372. doi: 10.1016/j.clbc.2021.02.012.
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Nach Radiatio

Einfache Mastektomie

+ SN B

1. Silverstein MJ, MD Lagios et al (1998): "Outcome After Invasive Local Recurrence in Patients With Ductal Carcinoma In Situ of the Breast" J Clin Oncol 16:1367-1373

Sekundäre Tumorektomie führt zu Rezidiven in bis zu 30 % der Fälle (NSABP B17)

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