

Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

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Version 2021.1E

Endocrine-based and targeted Therapy of Metastatic Breast Cancer

Endocrine Therapy of Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **Versions 2002–2020:**

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Gerber / Wöckel

Endocrine Therapy in Metastatic Breast Cancer

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Indication

Oxford LoE: 1a

GR: A

AGO: ++

Endocrine-based therapy is first line treatment in patients with metastatic breast cancer and positive (or unknown) hormone receptor (HR) status.

Exception: imminent organ failure

Caveat: HR may change during the course of disease.

Histology of recurrent site should be obtained whenever possible

Comparison ER/PR and HER2 Metastasis vs. Primary Tumor (N=5.521)

Meta-analysis based on 39 (mostly retrospective) analyses, exclusively comparing primary tumor and metastasis (no lymph nodes):

Pooled discordance proportions were:

- 19,3% (95% CI 1/4 15.8% to 23.4%) for ER
- 30,9% (95% CI 1/4 26.6% to 35.6%) for PR
- 10,3% (95% CI 1/4 7.8% to 13.6%) for HER2

Pooled proportions of tumors shifting from positive to negative

- 22.5% (95% CI = 16.4% to 30.0%) for ER
- 49.4% (95% CI = 40.5% to 58.2%) for PR
- 21.3% (95% CI = 14.3% to 30.5%) for HER2

Pooled proportions of tumors shifting from negative to positive

- 21.5% (95% CI = 18.1% to 25.5%) for ER
- 15.9% (95% CI = 11.3% to 22.0%) for PR
- 9.5% (95% CI = 7.4% to 12.1%) for HER2

Endocrine Therapy

General Considerations

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- In all lines of treatment, treatment options should consider prior endocrine therapies, age, and comorbidities as well as the respective approval status.
- Premenopausal patients receiving GnRH analogues or after ovariectomy can be treated like postmenopausal patients.

Metastatic Breast Cancer

Endocrine Resistance

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Primary endocrine resistance:

- Relapse within 2 years of adjuvant endocrine treatment (ET)
- Progressive disease within first 6 months of first-line ET for MBC

Secondary (required) endocrine resistance:

- Relapse while on adjuvant ET but after the first 2 years or a relapse within 12 months after completing adjuvant ET
- PD \geq 6 months after initiation of ET for MBC

Endocrine Therapy in Premenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **GnRHa + Fulvestrant + CDK4/6i**
- **GnRHa + AI + Ribociclib**
- **GnRHa + AI + Palbociclib / Abemaciclib**
- **GnRHa + Tamoxifen + Palbociclib / Abemaciclib**
- **GnRHa + Tamoxifen**
- **Ovarian Function Suppression(OFS)**
- **Tamoxifen**
- **GnRHa + AI (first + second line)**
- **GnRHa + Fulvestrant**
- **Aromataseinhibitors without OFS**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++
1b	B	++
3b^a/5	C	+
2b	B	+/-
1a	A	+
2b	B	+
2b	B	+/-
2b	B	+
1b	B	+
3	D	--

Endocrine Mono-Therapy in Postmenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **Fulvestrant 500 mg**
- **Aromatase inhibitor***
- **Tamoxifen**
- **Fulvestrant 250 mg + Anastrozole**
- **Repeat prior treatments**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	B	+
1a	A	+
1a	A	+
1b	B	+/-
5	D	+/-

* There is no evidence for superiority of any specific aromatase inhibitor. As everolimus plus exemestane is indicated after AI treatment, a non-steroidal AI should be used in first line.

Endocrine-Based Treatment Options for Postmenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

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FORSCHEN
LEHREN
HEILEN

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ CDK4/6-Inhibitor (Abemaciclib, Palbociclib, Ribociclib)			
▪ + non-steroidal AI	1b	B	++
▪ + Fulvestrant	1b	B	++
▪ Abemaciclib monotherapy	3	C	+/-
▪ Alpelisib + Fulvestrant (PIK3CA mutated)	1b	B	+
▪ Everolimus			
▪ + Exemestane	1b	A	+
▪ + Tamoxifen	2b	B	+
▪ + Letrozole	2b	B	+/-
▪ + Fulvestrant	2b ^a	B	+
▪ CDK4/6-Inhibitor beyond progression	5	D	-
▪ CDK4/6-Inhibitor switch based on toxicity	5	D	+/-

Endocrine Therapy in Postmenopausal HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer in Combination with Bevacizumab

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- **Maintenance bevacizumab plus endocrine therapy after remission with chemotherapy and bevacizumab**
- **Bevacizumab plus endocrine treatment as first line therapy for advanced disease**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	B	+/-
1b	B	+/-

PARP Inhibitors in Patients with HER2-negative, gBRCA-Mutant, Metastatic Breast Cancer

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■ Olaparib

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	A	++

■ Talazoparib

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	B	++

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HER2-Positive and HR-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

Endocrine Therapy in Postmenopausal HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients

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- **Anastrozole + trastuzumab**
- **Letrozole + trastuzumab**
- **Letrozole + lapatinib**
- **Fulvestrant + lapatinib**
- **Abemaciclib + fulvestrant + trastuzumab (after T-DM1)**
- **Aromatase inhibitors + trastuzumab / pertuzumab***

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	B	+/-
2b	B	+/-
1b	B	+/-
1b	B	+/-
2b ^a	B	+/-
2b	B	+/-

Poor efficacy of endocrine therapy alone.

Consider induction chemotherapy + anti-HER2-therapy (followed by endocrine + anti-HER2-therapy as maintenance therapy)!

* Study participation recommended

Concomitant or Sequential Endocrine-Cytostatic Treatment

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Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b	A	-
2b	B	+

- **Concomitant endocrine-cytotoxic treatment**
 - May increase response rate and progression free interval but not overall survival
 - May increase toxicity
- **Endocrine maintenance therapy after chemotherapy +/- anti-HER2 therapy-induced response +/- anti HER2 therapy**
 - Increases progression-free interval