



# Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

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Guidelines Breast  
Version 2021.1E

## Endocrine-based and targeted Therapy of Metastatic Breast Cancer

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# Endocrine Therapy of 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

- **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.**

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# 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 <sup>a</sup> /5	C	+
2b	B	+/-
1a	A	+
2b	B	+
2b	B	+/-
2b	B	+
1b	B	+
3	D	--

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# 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

Oxford

LoE GR AGO

	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>CDK4/6-Inhibitor (Abemaciclib, Palbociclib, Ribociclib)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ + non-steroidal AI</li> <li>▪ + Fulvestrant</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1b	B	++
	1b	B	++
▪ <b>Abemaciclib monotherapy</b>	3	C	+/-
▪ <b>Alpelisib + Fulvestrant (PIK3CA mutated)</b>	1b	B	+
▪ <b>Everolimus</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ + Exemestane</li> <li>▪ + Tamoxifen</li> <li>▪ + Letrozole</li> <li>▪ + Fulvestrant</li> </ul>	1b	A	+
	2b	B	+
	2b	B	+/-
	2b <sup>a</sup>	B	+
▪ <b>CDK4/6-Inhibitor beyond progression</b>	5	D	-
▪ <b>CDK4/6-Inhibitor switch based on toxicity</b>	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	+/-

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# 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

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# 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 <sup>a</sup>	B	+/-
2b	B	+/-

Poor efficacy of endocrine therapy alone.

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

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\* Study participation recommended

# Concomitant or Sequential Endocrine-Cytostatic Treatment

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Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO

- **Concomitant endocrine-cytotoxic treatment**

- May increase response rate and progression free interval but not overall survival
  - May increase toxicity

<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>-</b>
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- **Endocrine maintenance therapy after chemotherapy +/- anti-HER2 therapy-induced response +/- anti HER2 therapy**

- Increases progression-free interval

<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
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