

Simultane oder sequenzielle endokrin-zytostatische Behandlung

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simultane endokrin-zytotoxische Therapie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Höhere Ansprechraten und progressionsfreies ÜL möglich, keine Verbesserung des Gesamtüberlebens ▪ Kann Nebenwirkungsrate/Toxizität erhöhen 	1b	A	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endokrine Erhaltungstherapie +/- Anti-HER2 Therapie nach Ansprechen auf eine Chemotherapie +/- Anti-HER2 Therapie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verlängert das progressionsfreie Überleben 	2b	B	+

Concomitant endocrine-cytotoxic treatment

1. Sledge GW, Hu P, Falkson G, et al. Comparison of chemotherapy with chemohormonal therapy as first-line therapy for metastatic, hormone-sensitive breast cancer: An eastern cooperative oncology group study. J Clin Oncol 18, 262-266, 2000.
2. Partridge AH, Burstein HJ, Winer EP. Side effects of chemotherapy and combined chemohormonal therapy in women with early-stage breast cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr. 2001;(30):135-42.
3. Boccardo F1, Amoroso D, Rubagotti A, et al. Endocrine therapy of breast cancer. The experience of the Italian Cooperative Group for Chemohormonal Therapy of Early Breast Cancer (GROCTA). Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1993 Nov 30;698:318-29.

Maintenance endocrine therapy after chemotherapy induced response

1. Sutherland S, Miles D, Makris A. Use of maintenance endocrine therapy after chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer. Eur J Cancer. 2016 Dec;69:216-222.
2. Rossi S, Schinzari G, Basso M, et al. Maintenance hormonal and chemotherapy treatment in metastatic breast cancer: a systematic review. Future Oncol. 2016 May;12(10):1299-307