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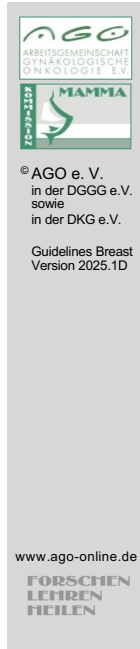
Guidelines Breast
Version 2025.1D

FORSCHEN
LEHREN
HEILEN

Diagnostik und Therapie früher und fortgeschrittener Mammakarzinome

Prognostische und prädiktive Faktoren

Prognostische und prädiktive Faktoren



- **Versionen 2002–2024:**

Costa / Fasching / Fersis / Friedrich/ Friedrichs / Gerber / Gluz / Göhring / Harbeck / Jackisch / Janni / Kolberg-Liedtke / Kreipe / Loibl / Lück / Mundhenke / Nitz / Rody / Schaller / Schmidt / Schmutzler / Schneeweiss / Simon / Solomayer / Thill / Thomssen / Untch / Witzel / Wöckel

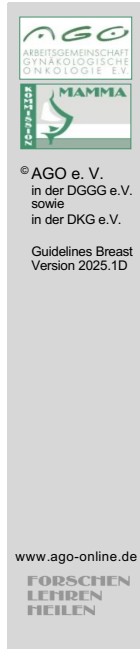
- **Version 2025:**

Fehm / Stickeler

Data bases screened

Pubmed 2008 - 2024, ASCO 2017-2024, SABCS 2003 – 2024, ESMO 2024, Cochrane data base (n.d.)

Definition



Prognostische Faktoren


Dienen der Vorhersage des wahrscheinlichen weiteren Krankheitsverlaufs (z. B. krankheitsfreies oder progressionsfreies Überleben, Gesamtüberleben). Die Vorhersage kann durch die Therapie beeinflusst werden.

Prädiktive Faktoren

Dienen der Vorhersage eines wahrscheinlichen Therapieeffektes.

Definition of Prognosis and Prediction

1. Hayes DF, Bast RC, Desch CE et al.:Tumor marker utility grading system: a framework to evaluate clinical utility of tumor markers. J Natl Cancer Inst. 1996 Oct 16;88(20):1456-66.
2. McGuire WL, Clark GM. Prognostic factors and treatment decisions in axillary-node-negative breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 1992 Jun 25;326(26):1756-61.



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“Low absolute risk implies low absolute benefit”

Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Lancet 379: 432-444, 2012

1. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Lancet 379: 432-444, 2012
2. Peto, R., Davies, C., Godwin, J., et al. 2012. Comparisons between different polychemotherapy regimens for early breast cancer: meta-analyses of long-term outcome among 100,000 women in 123 randomised trials. Lancet 379, 432–444.
3. Nielsen TO, Jensen MB, Burugu S, et al. High-Risk Premenopausal Luminal A Breast Cancer Patients Derive no Benefit from Adjuvant Cyclophosphamide-based Chemotherapy: Results from the DBCG77B Clinical Trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2017 Feb 15;23(4):946-953.



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Quality Criteria for selection of prognostic/predictive markers

- **Biological hypothesis**
- **Simple and standardized assessment method, quality assurance (QA) of the test**
- **Prospectively planned statistical evaluation (primary goal)**
- **Validation of clinical significance according to**
 - „Oxford Level of Evidence (LoEOx2001)“ criteria and „Grades of Recommendation (GR)“
 - „Grades of Recommendation (GR)“ as well as modified LoE criteria for the use in archived specimen (LoE2009) and category of tumor marker study (CTS)
- **Clinical relevance for treatment decisions**

1. Febbo PG, Ladanyi M, Aldape KD, et al. (2011) NCCN Task Force report: Evaluating the clinical utility of tumor markers in oncology. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 9 Suppl 5: S1-32; quiz S33.
2. Hayes DF, Bast RC, Desch CE et al. (1996) Tumor marker utility grading system: a framework to evaluate clinical utility of tumor markers. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 88 (20): 1456–1466.
3. Jeremy Howick, Iain Chalmers, Paul Glasziou, et al. Explanation of the 2011 Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (OCEBM) Levels of Evidence (Background Document). Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine.
4. McShane LM, Altman DG, Sauerbrei W et al. (2005) Reporting recommendations for tumor marker prognostic studies. J. Clin. Oncol. 23 (36): 9067–9072.
5. McShane LM, Hayes DF (2012) Publication of tumor marker research results: the necessity for complete and transparent reporting. J. Clin. Oncol. 30 (34): 4223–4232.
6. Simon RM, Paik S, Hayes DF (2009) Use of archived specimens in evaluation of prognostic and predictive biomarkers. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 101 (21): 1446–1452.

Prognostische Faktoren für das Auftreten eines ipsilateralen Rezidivs nach DCIS I

	<u>LoE</u>
▪ Resektionsränder	1a
▪ Alter	1a
▪ Größe	1a
▪ Grading	1a
▪ Komedonekrose	1a
▪ Diagnostische Methode	1a
▪ Fokalität	1a
▪ HER2-Überexpression	1a
▪ ER / PR (positiv vs. negativ)	1a

s. auch Kapitel „Ductales Carcinoma in situ“

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.
2. Rakovitch E, Gray R, Baehner FL et al. Refined estimates of local recurrence risks by DCIS score adjusting for clinicopathological features: a combined analysis of ECOG-ACRIN E5194 and Ontario DCIS cohort studies. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2018 Jun;169(2):359-369
3. Cutuli B: Ductal carcinoma in situ in 2019: Diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. Presse Med. 2019 Oct;48(10):1112-1122
4. Badve SS, Gökmen-Polar: Ductal carcinoma in situ of breast: update 2019. Pathology. 2019 Oct;51(6):563-569.
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
7. Giannakeas V, Sopik V, Narod SA. Association of a Diagnosis of Ductal Carcinoma In Situ With Death From Breast Cancer. JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Sep; 3(9): e2017124. Published online 2020 Sep 16. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.17124
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

Diagnostische Methode

1. Park HS, Park S, Cho J, et al. Risk predictors of underestimation and the need for sentinel node biopsy in patients diagnosed with ductal carcinoma in situ by preoperative needle biopsy. *J Surg Oncol*. 2013 Mar;107(4):388-92. doi: 10.1002/jso.23273. Epub 2012 Sep 24.
2. Schulz S, Sinn P, Golatta M, et al. Prediction of underestimated invasiveness in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast on percutaneous biopsy as rationale for recommending concurrent sentinel lymph node biopsy. *Breast*. 2013 Aug;22(4):537-42.
3. Elshof LE, Schmidt MK, Rutgers EJ, et al. Cause-specific Mortality in a Population-based Cohort of 9799 Women Treated for Ductal Carcinoma In Situ. *Ann Surg*. 2017 Apr 3. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000002239. [Epub ahead of print]
4. Punglia RS, Jiang W, Lipsitz SR, et al. Clinical risk score to predict likelihood of recurrence after ductal carcinoma in situ treated with breast-conserving surgery. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2017 Oct 28. doi: 10.1007/s10549-017-4553-5. [Epub ahead of print]

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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5. Lei RY, Carter DL, Antell AG, et al. A Comparison of Predicted Ipsilateral Tumor Recurrence Risks in Patients With Ductal Carcinoma in

Situ of the Breast After Breast-Conserving Surgery by Breast Radiation Oncologists, the Van Nuys Prognostic Index, the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center DCIS Nomogram, and the 12-Gene DCIS Score Assay. *Adv Radiat Oncol* 2020;6(2):100607.

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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

1. Solin LJ, Gray R, Baehner FL, et al. A multigene expression assay to predict local recurrence risk for ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2013 May 15;105(10):701-10.
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)
3. Rakovitch E, Nofech-Mozes S, Hanna W et al. A large prospectively-designed study of the DCIS score. Predicting recurrence risk after local excision for ductal carcinoma in situ patients with and without irradiation. *SABCS 2015*. S5-04
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7. Hwang KT, Suh YJ, PARK CH, et al: Hormone Receptor Subtype in Ductal Carcinoma in Situ: Prognostic and Predictive Roles of the Progesterone Receptor. *The Oncologist* 2021;26:e1939–e1950

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.
2. 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. doi: 10.1007/s11912-019-0777-3.
3. Visser LL, Groen EJ, van Leeuwen FE, et al.: Predictors of an Invasive Breast Cancer Recurrence after DCIS: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2019 May;28(5):835-845. doi: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-18-0976. Epub 2019 Apr 25.
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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, Hooning MJ, et al. Contralateral breast cancer risk in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive

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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
2. Lei RY, Carter DL, Antell AG, et al. A Comparison of Predicted Ipsilateral Tumor Recurrence Risks in Patients With Ductal Carcinoma in Situ of the Breast After Breast-Conserving Surgery by Breast Radiation Oncologists, the Van Nuys Prognostic Index, the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center DCIS Nomogram, and the 12-Gene DCIS Score Assay. Adv Radiat Oncol 2020;6(2):100607.
3. 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 (Basel). 2021 Dec 3;13(23):6103. doi: 10.3390/cancers13236103.

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Progesterone Receptor. The Oncologist 2021;26:e1939–e1950

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

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Molecular Profile

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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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.
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6. Dabbs D, Mittal K, Heineman S: Analytical validation of the 7-gene biosignature for prediction of recurrence risk and 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
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Frühes Mammakarzinom (M0) - eBC klinisch/histopathologische Prognosefaktoren I

Faktor	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Tumorgröße - pT	1a	A	++
▪ Lymphknotenstatus - pN	1a	A	++
▪ Histologischer Typ (muzinös, tubulär etc.)	2b	B	++
▪ Grading (Elston & Ellis) - G	2a	B	++
▪ Histologisch nachgewiesener Einbruch in Lymph- und/oder Blutgefäße (L1, V1)	1b	B	++
▪ pCR nach NACT* bei (Lum B-like, HER2+, TN)	1a	A	++
▪ Erhöhtes Rezidivrisiko bei initial invas.-lob. Typ, cT3/4, N+	2a	B	+/-
▪ Resektionstatus – R0/R1	1a	A	+
▪ Übergewicht (BMI > 30 kg/m ²)	1b	B	+
▪ Alter	2a	B	++

* NACT = Neoadjuvante Chemotherapie

General references

1. Harris LN, Ismaila N, McShane LM et al. Use of Biomarkers to Guide Decisions on Adjuvant Systemic Therapy for Women With Early-Stage Invasive Breast Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2016 Apr 1;34(10):1134-50.
2. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtle R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2019: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. Breast Care (Basel). 2019 Apr;14(2):103-110.
3. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtle R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2023: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. Breast Care (Basel). 2023 Apr;18(3):213-222.

Tumor size

1. Coates AS, Winer EP, Goldhirsch A, et al. Tailoring therapies--improving the management of early breast cancer: St Gallen International Expert Consensus on the Primary Therapy of Early Breast Cancer 2015. Ann Oncol. 2015 Aug;26(8):1533-46.
2. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtle R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2019: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. Breast Care (Basel). 2019 Apr;14(2):103-110.

Lymph node status

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3. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtlein R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2023: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. *Breast Care (Basel).* 2023 Apr;18(3):213-222.

Histological type (mucinous, tubular etc.)

1. Weigelt B, Geyer FC, Reis-Filho JS. Histological types of breast cancer: how special are they? *Mol Oncol.* 2010 Jun;4(3):192-208
2. Horlings HM, Weigelt B, Anderson EM et al. Genomic profiling of histological special types of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2013 Nov;142(2):257-69
3. Dieci MV, Orvieto E, Dominici M. Rare breast cancer subtypes: histological, molecular, and clinical peculiarities. *Oncologist.* 2014 Aug;19(8):805-13
4. Mouabbi JA, Hassan A, Lim B, Hortobagyi GN et al. Invasive lobular carcinoma: an understudied emergent subtype of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2022 Jun;193(2):253-264

Tumor grade (Elston & Ellis)

1. Coates AS, Winer EP, Goldhirsch A, et al. Tailoring therapies--improving the management of early breast cancer: St Gallen International Expert Consensus on the Primary Therapy of Early Breast Cancer 2015. *Ann Oncol.* 2015 Aug;26(8):1533-46.
2. Rakha EA, Aleskandarani M, Toss MS et al. Breast cancer histologic grading using digital microscopy: concordance and outcome association. *J Clin Pathol.* 2018 Aug;71(8):680-686.
3. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtlein R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2019: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. *Breast Care (Basel).* 2019 Apr;14(2):103-110.
4. Balic M, Thomssen C, Würtlein R et al. St. Gallen/Vienna 2023: A Brief Summary of the Consensus Discussion on the Optimal Primary Breast Cancer Treatment. *Breast Care (Basel).* 2023 Apr;18(3):213-222.

Histologically proven lymph and/or blood vessel invasion

1. Ryu YJ, Kang SJ, Cho JS et al. Lymphovascular invasion can be better than pathologic complete response to predict prognosis in breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 2018 Jul;97(30):e11647

2. Lin Y, Zhang Y, Fang H et al. Survival and clinicopathological significance of blood vessel invasion in operable breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2023 Jan 6;53(1):35-45.
3. Zhong YM, Tong F, Shen J. Lympho-vascular invasion impacts the prognosis in breast-conserving surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Cancer*. 2022 Jan 25;22(1):102.

pCR after NACT* in Luminal B-like, HER2 and TN Breast Cancer

1. Cortazar P, Zhang L, Untch M et al. Pathological complete response and long-term clinical benefit in breast cancer: the CTNeoBC pooled analysis. *Lancet*. 2014 Jul 12;384(9938):164-72.
2. Cortazar P, Geyer CE Jr. Pathological complete response in neoadjuvant treatment of breast cancer. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2015 May;22(5):1441-6.
3. Nekljudova V, Loibl S, von Minckwitz G et al. Trial-level prediction of long-term outcome based on pathologic complete response (pCR) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for early-stage breast cancer (EBC). *Contemp Clin Trials*. 2018 Aug;71:194-198.

Increased risk of recurrence in invasive-lobular BC, cT3/4, N+

1. Thomas M, Kelly ED, Abraham J et al. Invasive lobular breast cancer: A review of pathogenesis, diagnosis, management, and future directions of early stage disease. *Semin Oncol*. 2019 Apr;46(2):121-132.
2. Van Baelen K, Geukens T, Maetens M et al. Current and future diagnostic and treatment strategies for patients with invasive lobular breast cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2022 Aug;33(8):769-785. Erratum in: *Ann Oncol*. 2022 Dec 16; PMID: 35605746.

Resection status (R0 / R1)

1. Houssami, N., et al. The association of surgical margins and local recurrence in women with early-stage invasive breast cancer treated with breast-conserving therapy: a meta-analysis. *Ann Surg Oncol*, 2014. 21(3): 717-30.
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Obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m²)

1. Chan DSM et al. Body mass index and survival in women with breast cancer—systematic literature review and meta-analysis of 82 follow-up studies *Ann Oncol*. Oct 2014; 25(10): 1901–1914.

2. Nguyen HL, Geukens T, Maetens M, et al. Obesity-associated changes in molecular biology of primary breast cancer. *Nat Commun.* 2023 Jul 21;14(1):4418.
3. Van Baelen K, Nguyen HL, Hamy-Petit AS, et al. Association of body mass index with clinicopathological features and survival in patients with primary invasive lobular breast cancer. *Eur J Cancer.* 2023 Sep;191:112988
4. Chen H, Yuan M, Quan X, et al. The relationship between central obesity and risk of breast cancer: a dose-response meta-analysis of 7,989,315 women. *Front Nutr.* 2023 Nov 9;10:1236393.

Age

1. Brandt J, Garne JP, Tengrup I et al. Age at diagnosis in relation to survival following breast cancer: a cohort study. *World J Surg Oncol.* 2015 Feb 7;13:33.
2. Liu YR, Jiang YZ, Yu KD et al. Different patterns in the prognostic value of age for breast cancer-specific mortality depending on hormone receptor status: a SEER population-based analysis. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 2015 Apr;22(4):1102-10.
3. Johnson HM, Irish W, Muzaffar M et al. Quantifying the relationship between age at diagnosis and breast cancer-specific mortality. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2019 Oct;177(3):713-722.

Frühes Mammakarzinom (M0) – eBC histopathologische Prognosefaktoren II

Faktor	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ ER / PR	1a	A	++
▪ HER2 (IHC, ISH)	1a	A	++
▪ ER / PR / HER2 / Ki-67 zur Abschätzung des intrinsischen Typs unter Berücksichtigung der Tumorhistologie und -biologie	2b	B	++
▪ Proliferationsmarker			
▪ Ki-67 vor, während oder nach der Behandlung	1a	B	+
▪ Neu-Bestimmung Ki-67 nach kurzer, präoperativer endokriner Therapie (2 Wochen) (ypT und ypN)*	1a	B	+

*Biomarkertesting und Genexpressionstest sollten an Stanze vor Therapie bestimmt werden

ER/PR

1. Allison KH, Hammond MEH, Dowsett M et al. Estrogen and Progesterone Receptor Testing in Breast Cancer: ASCO/CAP Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2020 Apr 20;38(12):1346-1366
2. Allison KH, Hammond MEH, Dowsett M et al. Estrogen and Progesterone Receptor Testing in Breast Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Guideline Update. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2020 May;144(5):545-563
3. Jorns JM. Breast Cancer Biomarkers: Challenges in Routine Estrogen Receptor, Progesterone Receptor, and HER2/neu Evaluation. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2019 Dec;143(12):1444-1449

HER2

1. Ross JS, Slodkowska EA, Symmans WF et al. The HER-2 receptor and breast cancer: ten years of targeted anti-HER-2 therapy and personalized medicine. Oncologist 2009; 14, 320–368
2. Slamon DJ, Clark GM, Wong SG et al. Human breast cancer: correlation of relapse and survival with amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene. Science 1987; 235: 177–182
3. Wolff AC, Somerfield MR, Dowsett M, et al. Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Testing in Breast Cancer: ASCO-College of American Pathologists Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2023 Aug 1;41(22):3867-3872
4. Wolff AC, Somerfield MR, Dowsett M, et al. Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Testing in Breast Cancer. Arch Pathol Lab

Med. 2023 Sep 1;147(9):993-1000

HER2 low vs. HER2 0:

1. Zhang H, Katerji H, Turner BM, Audet al. HER2-low breast cancers: incidence, HER2 staining patterns, clinicopathologic features, MammaPrint and Blueprint genomic profiles. *Mod Pathol.* 2022 Aug;35(8):1075-1082
2. Roy AM, Jiang C, Perimbeti S, et al. Oncotype Dx Score, HER2 Low Expression, and Clinical Outcomes in Early-Stage Breast Cancer: A National Cancer Database Analysis. *Cancers (Basel).* 2023 Aug 25;15(17):4264


Ki-67

1. de Azambuja E, Cardoso F, de Castro G Jr, et al. Ki-67 as prognostic marker in early breast cancer: a meta-analysis of published studies involving 12,155 patients. *Br J Cancer.* 2007 May 21;96(10):1504-13
2. Petrelli, F., et al., Prognostic value of different cut-off levels of Ki-67 in breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 64,196 patients. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2015. 153(3): 477-91
3. Nitz U, Gluz O, Huober J et al. Final analysis of the prospective WSG-AGO EC-Doc versus FEC phase III trial in intermediate-risk (pN1) early breast cancer: efficacy and predictive value of Ki67 expression. *Ann Oncol.* 2017 Nov 1;28(11):2899
4. Denkert C, Budczies J, Regan MM, et al. Clinical and analytical validation of Ki-67 in 9069 patients from IBCSG VIII + IX, BIG1-98 and GeparTrio trial: systematic modulation of interobserver variance in a comprehensive in silico ring trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2019 Aug;176(3):557-568.
5. Dowsett M, Ellis MJ, Dixon JM, et al. Evidence-based guidelines for managing patients with primary ER+ HER2- breast cancer deferred from surgery due to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Breast Cancer.* 2020 Jun 8;6:21
6. Smith I, Robertson J, Kilburn L, et al. Long-term outcome and prognostic value of Ki67 after perioperative endocrine therapy in postmenopausal women with hormone-sensitive early breast cancer (POETIC): an open-label, multicentre, parallel-group, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020 Nov;21(11):1443-1454
7. Nielsen TO, Leung SCY, Rimm DL, et al. Assessment of Ki67 in Breast Cancer: Updated recommendations from the International Ki67 in Breast Cancer Working Group. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2021 Jul 1;113(7):808-819
8. Gluz O, Nitz UA, Christgen M, et al. Impact of age, recurrence score (RS) and ovarian function suppression (OFS) on endocrine response to short preoperative endocrine therapy (ET): Analysis of ADAPT and ADAPTCycle trials. *Annals of Oncology (2022) 33 (suppl_7): S808-S869.* 10.1016/annonc/annonc1089
9. Martins-Branco D, Nader-Marta G, Molinelli C et al. Ki-67 index after neoadjuvant endocrine therapy as a prognostic biomarker in

patients with ER-positive/HER2-negative early breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Cancer. 2023 Nov;194:113358

Post-treatment Ki-67

1. Dowsett M, Smith IE, Ebbs SR, et al. Prognostic Value of Ki67 Expression After Short-Term Presurgical Endocrine Therapy for Primary Breast Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 2007; 99:167-170
2. DeCensi A, Guerrieri-Gonzaga A, Gandini S, et al. Prognostic significance of Ki-67 labeling index after short-term presurgical tamoxifen in women with ER-positive breast cancer. Annals Oncol 2011 Mar;22(3):582-7
3. Gluz O, Nitz UA, Christgen M, et al. Impact of age, recurrence score (RS) and ovarian function suppression (OFS) on endocrine response to short preoperative endocrine therapy (ET): Analysis of ADAPT and ADAPTCycle trials. Annals of Oncology (2022) 33 (suppl_7): S808-S869. 10.1016/annonc/annonc1089
4. Martins-Branco D, Nader-Marta G, Molinelli C, et al. Ki-67 index after neoadjuvant endocrine therapy as a prognostic biomarker in patients with ER-positive/HER2-negative early breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Cancer. 2023 Nov;194:113358



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HEILEN

Reproducibility – Quality Assurance is Key for Clinical Decision Making

- **ER / PR: concordance central vs. local is high (97%; Plan B, SABCS 2014)**
- **Grade: concordance central vs. local is 68% (PlanB, JCO 2016)**
- **HER2: frequency of false-positive test results 6% (ASCO /CAP JCO 2013)**
- **Impact of routine pathologic review in N0 BC: 20% changes: grade 40%, LVI 26%, N 15%, margin 12% (JCO 2012)**
- **pN0 from MIRROR study: pN0 was upstaged in 22%, in central pathology review (Ann Oncol 2012)**
- **Ki-67:**
 - **Inter- and intraobserver variability in measurement of Ki-67 is high (J Nat. Cancer Institute 2011)**
 - **High reproducibility for low and high Ki-67 levels (J Pathol 2002)**
 - **Standardized methodology improves analytical validity (JNCI 2020)**

1. Dowsett M, Nielsen TO, A'Hern R, et al: Assessment of Ki67 in breast cancer: recommendations from the International Ki67 in Breast Cancer working group. J Natl Cancer Inst 2011, 103(22):1656-1664.
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5. Vestjens, J.H.M.J., Pepels, M.J., Boer, M. de, et al. 2012. Relevant impact of central pathology review on nodal classification in individual breast cancer patients. Ann. Oncol. 23, 2561–2566.
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9. Nielsen TO, Leung SCY, Rimm DL, et al. Assessment of Ki67 in Breast Cancer: Updated recommendations from the International Ki67 in Breast Cancer Working Group. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2020 Dec 28:djaa201.

Prädiktive Pathologie der endokrinen Responsivität

- Immunhistochemische Detektion des Östrogen- und Progesteronrezeptors am Paraffinschnitt mit Angabe des Prozentsatzes positiver Tumorzellkerne (ER positiv bei $\geq 1\%$; niedrig positiv bei $\geq 1\%$ bis 10% , PR positiv bei $\geq 10\%$)
- Nachweis endokriner Responsivität durch Ki67 Abfall auf $\leq 10\%$ nach 3-4 wöchiger präoperativer endokriner Therapie bei Erstdiagnose
- Nachweis sekundärer (unter endokriner Therapie erworbener) endokriner Resistenz durch Untersuchung der aktivierenden *ESR1* Mutation in der Liquid Biopsy oder den Metastasen

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1a	A	++
1b	A	+
1b	A	+

s. auch Kapitel „Pathologie“

ASCO/CAP Guideline for ER- and PR-testing

1. Allison KH, Hammond MEH, Dowsett M, et al. Estrogen and Progesterone Receptor Testing in Breast Cancer: ASCO/CAP Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(12):JCO1902309–1366. doi:10.1200/JCO.19.02309
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IHC-testing for ER-positivity

1. Duffy MJ, Harbeck N, Nap M, et al. Clinical use of biomarkers in breast cancer: Updated guidelines from the European Group on Tumor Markers (EGTM). *Eur J Cancer.* 2017;75:284-298. doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2017.01.017.
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9. Hammond et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists guideline recommendations for immunohistochemical testing of estrogen and progesterone receptors in breast cancer. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* (2010) vol. 134 (6) pp. 907-22
10. Rocha R, Nunes C, Rocha G et al. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies show higher sensitivity than mouse monoclonals for estrogen and progesterone receptor evaluation in breast cancer by immunohistochemistry. *Pathol Res Pract*. 2008;204(9):655-62. Epub 2008 Jun 18.

IHC Scores

1. Allred, D. C., Harvey, J. M., Berardo, M., et al. (1998). Prognostic and predictive factors in breast cancer by immunohistochemical analysis. *Modern Pathology*, 11(2), 155–168.
2. Remmele, W., & Stegner, H. (1987). Vorschlag zur einheitlichen Definition eines Immunreaktiven Score (IRS) für den

immunohistochemischen Östrogenrezeptor-Nachweis (ER-ICA) im Mammakarzinomgewebe. *Der Pathologe*, 8(3), 138–140.

Monoclonal Antibodies for ER-Testing

1. Cheang MC, Treaba DO, Speers CH, et al. Immunohistochemical detection using the new rabbit monoclonal antibody SP1 of estrogen receptor in breast cancer is superior to mouse monoclonal antibody 1D5 in predicting survival. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006 Dec 20;24(36):5637-44.

Niedrig positiv, ER 1%-10%

1. Deyarmin, B. et al. Effect of ASCO/CAP guidelines for determining ER status on molecular subtype. *Annals of Surgical Oncology* 20, 87–93 (2013).
2. Prabhu, J. S. et al. A Majority of Low (1-10%) ER Positive Breast Cancers Behave Like Hormone Receptor Negative Tumors. *Journal of Cancer* 5, 156–165 (2014).
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Primäre endokrine Resistenz

1. Tryfonidis K, Zardavas D, Katzenellenbogen BS, Piccart M. Endocrine treatment in breast cancer: Cure, resistance and beyond. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2016 Nov;50:68-81. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2016.08.008
2. Nitz UA, Gluz O, Kümmel S, Christgen M, Braun M, Aktas B, Lüdtker-Heckenkamp K, Forstbauer H, Grischke EM, Schumacher C,

Darsow M, Krauss K, Nuding B, Thill M, Potenberg J, Uleer C, Warm M, Fischer HH, Malter W, Hauptmann M, Kates RE, Gräser M, Würstlein R, Shak S, Baehner F, Kreipe HH, Harbeck N. Endocrine Therapy Response and 21-Gene Expression Assay for Therapy Guidance in HR+/HER2- Early Breast Cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2022 Aug 10;40(23):2557-2567. doi: 10.1200/JCO.21.02759

3. Bliss JM, Tovey H, Evans A, et al; POETIC Trialists. Clinico-pathologic relationships with Ki67 and its change with short-term aromatase inhibitor treatment in primary ER + breast cancer: further results from the POETIC trial (CRUK/07/015). *Breast Cancer Res.* 2023 Apr 12;25(1):39. doi: 10.1186/s13058-023-01626-3.

Sekundäre endokrine Resistenz durch *ESR1* Mutation

1. Bidard FC, Kaklamani VG, Neven P, et al. Elacestrant (oral selective estrogen receptor degrader) Versus Standard Endocrine Therapy for Estrogen Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative Advanced Breast Cancer: Results From the Randomized Phase III EMERALD Trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2022 Oct 1;40(28):3246-3256. doi: 10.1200/JCO.22.00338.
2. Wong NZH, Yap DWT, Ong RJM, et al. Efficacy of Oral SERDs in the treatment of ER+, HER2 - metastatic breast cancer, a stratified analysis of the *ESR1* wild type and mutant subgroups. *Ann Oncol.* 2023 Oct 21:S0923-7534(23)04328-4. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2023.10.122.
3. Grote I, Poppe A, Lehmann U, Christgen M, Kreipe H, Bartels S. Frequency of genetic alterations differs in advanced breast cancer between metastatic sites. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer.* 2024 Jan;63(1):e23199. doi: 10.1002/gcc.23199.

Frühes Mammakarzinom (M0) – eBC Prognosefaktoren III

Faktor	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Genexpressionsprofile (GEP; Multigene Assays, Gensignaturen)			
▪ MammaPrint® (N0-1)	1b	A	++
▪ Oncotype DX® (N0-1, HR+, HER2-)	1b	A	++
▪ EndoPredict® (N0-1, HR+, HER2-)	2b	B	++
▪ Prosigna® (N0-1, HR+, HER2-)	2b	B	++
▪ Breast Cancer Index® (N0-1, HR+ HER2-)**	2b	B	+/-*
▪ IHC4 (ER / PR / HER2 / Ki67) (für die zentrale Testung validiert)	2b	B	+/-
▪ PREDICT® Algorithmus (https://breast.predict.nhs.uk/)	1b	A	+
▪ HER2DX (HER2+)	2b	B	+/-
▪ Klinisch-pathologischer Score für lobuläres Mammakarzinom (Nodalstatus, Tumorgroße, Lymphgefäßinvasion LVI)	2b	B	+/-
▪ CTSS Clinical Treatment Score**	2b	B	+
▪ CPS-EG Score	2b	B	+
▪ RCB Score	2a	B	+

* Sollten nur im Kontext der klinisch-pathologischen Faktoren (Tumorgroße, Nodalbefall, Grading, Ki-67, ER, PR, HER2) eingesetzt werden
** Abschätzung des Spätrezidiv-Risikos

Gene expression profiles (GEP; Multigene Assays, Gene expression signatures)

(*Should only be used in the context of clinico-pathological criteria (e.g. tumor size, number involved lymph nodes, grade, Ki67) for therapeutic decision making)

1. Andre F, Ismaila N, Allison KH, et al. Biomarkers for Adjuvant Endocrine and Chemotherapy in Early-Stage Breast Cancer: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2022 Jun 1;40(16):1816-1837. doi: 10.1200/JCO.22.00069. Epub 2022 Apr 19. Erratum in: J Clin Oncol. 2022 Aug 1;40(22):2514. Lemij AA, Baltussen JC, de Glas NA, et al. Gene expression signatures in older patients with breast cancer: A systematic review. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2023 Jan;181:103884.

MammaPrint®

1. Cardoso F, van't Veer LJ et al.; MINDACT Investigators. 70-Gene Signature as an Aid to Treatment Decisions in Early-Stage Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2016 Aug 25;375(8):717-29.
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Generation Sequencing Technology. *J Mol Diagn.* 2019 Sep;21(5):808-823

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5. Slembrouck L, Darrigues L, Laurent C et al. Decentralization of Next-Generation RNA Sequencing-Based MammaPrint® and BluePrint® Kit at University Hospitals Leuven and Curie Institute Paris. *Transl Oncol.* 2019 Dec;12(12):1557-1565.
6. Viale G, de Snoo FA et al.; MINDACT investigators. Immunohistochemical versus molecular (BluePrint and MammaPrint) subtyping of breast carcinoma. Outcome results from the EORTC 10041/BIG 3-04 MINDACT trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2018 Jan;167(1):123-131

Oncotype DX®

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Commercially Available Molecular Tests

	70 gene signature (MammaPrint®) §	21 gene Recurrence score (Oncotype DX®) §	8 gene signature (Endopredict®) §	PAM 50 (Prosigna®) §	Breast Cancer Index® (BCI) §
Provider	Agendia	Genomic Health	Sividon (MyriadS)	NanoString	Biotheranostics
Type of assay	70-gene assay	21-gene recurrence score	11-gene assay	50-gene assay	5 + 2 (MGI+H/I)
Type of tissue	fresh frozen (technical validation for FFPE available)	FFPE	FFPE	FFPE	FFPE
Technique	Microarrays for RNA	qRT-PCR	q-RT-PCR	Direct hybridization (nCounter®)	q-RT-PCR
Central lab	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Indication and population studied	prognostic N-/+, < 70 Jahre	prognostic N-/+, ER+ endocrine treated	prognostic (pre-) postmenopausal N-/+, ER+ HER2- endocrine treated	prognostic postmenopausal N-/+, ER+ HER2- endocrine treated	Prognostic pT1-3pNo – pN1 ER+ / HER2- Endocrine treated
Risk classes	Low – high	RS (Low – intermediate – high)	Low – high	ROR (Low – inter- mediate – high), molecular types	Low - high
Clinical Validation	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Registration	FDA clearance as "In Vitro Diagnostic Multivariate Index Assay (IVDMIA)®" CE-Mark (fresh tissue and FFPE)	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) + College of American Pathologists (CAP)- accredited ref lab	CE-Mark	CE-Mark FDA 510(k) Clearance	Service Mark (SM)

§ Validated clinical data only available for this assay

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Commercially Available Molecular Tests

	70 gene signature (MammaPrint®) §	21 gene Recurrence score (Oncotype DX®) §	8 gene signature (Endopredict®) §	PAM 50 (Prosigna®) §	Breast Cancer Index® (BCI)
Prognosis after 5 yrs (late recurrences)	not separately shown	yes	yes	yes	yes
Predictive impact (chemotherapy benefit)	poorly validated	yes	not shown	not shown	EAT after 5 yrs
Prospective- retrospective evidence (% of recruited patients)	Multicenter validation	NSABP B-14 (14%) NSABP B-20 (28%) ECOG 9127 SWOG 8814 (40%) ATAC (30%)	ABCSG 6 (19%) ABCSG 8 (36%) GEICAM-9906 (45%) ATAC (10%)	MA.12 (59%) MA.5 (66%) ABCSG 8 (44%) ATAC (16%)	TransATTOM (11%)
Prospective evidence	MINDACT (N0, N1) (8y DFS, OS)	TAILORx (12 y DFS, OS), N0, RS ≤ 25 vs. ≥ 26 PlanB (N0 highrisk/N+) (5 y DFS, OS) RxPONDER (5 y DFS, OS), N1, RS ≤ 25 vs. ≥ 26 ADAPT (5 y DFS, OS), N0-1, RS 0-11; RS 12- 25 / Ki67 response	–	–	–

§ Validated clinical data only available for this assay

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Breast Cancer Index

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Prospective Clinical Trials (Oncotype DX® [TAILORx, PlanB, RxPONDER, ADAPT], MammaPrint® [MINDACT])

Prognosis in low-risk groups excellent for both tests: ~ 94% 5 J. DFS with only adjuvant endocrine therapy (ET)

	TailorX	RxPONDER	PlanB	ADAPT	MINDACT
Follow-up	median 7.5 years	median 5.1 years	5-year-DFS	median 60 months	median 8.7 years
Trial design (biomarker question)	pN0; Randomization RS 11-25 (+/- CTX)	pN1; Randomization RS0-25 (+/- CTX)	Prospective ODX testing: ET alone in RS 0-11 pN0-1	Non-inferiority (IDFS) ET alone: RS 0-11 vs RS12-25/ET response	Prospectively defined 5y-DMFS threshold for ET alone
Percentage clinically defined low-risk group	6615/9427 (70.2%, adj-online)	all 1-3 involved lymph nodes	all clinical CTX indication (pN0-1)	all clinical chemotherapy (CTX) indication (c/pN0-1)	3336/ 6693 (49.8%, adj-online)
Percentage high clinical risk and low genomic risk (clinical CTX indication)	16.7% (RS 0-10)	42.8% (RS 0-13)	15.3% (RS 0-11)	ET-trial (pN0-1): all RS 0-25, i.e. low genomic risk with ET alone	23.2% (high clinical/low genomic risk)
Test failure rate	n.r.	n.r.	2.9%	n.r.	26% (fresh frozen)
Percentage genomically intermediate-risk group (only for Oncotype DX, ODX)	69.1% (RS 11-25)	57.2% (RS 14-24)	60.4% (RS 12-25)	Included only RS 0-11 (37.9%) or RS 12-25/ET response (62.1%)	n.a.
Percentage genomically high-risk group (only for Oncotype DX)	14.3% (RS ≥ 26)	n.a.	24.3% (RS ≥ 26)	n.a.	27.0% (high clinical and high genomic risk)
12-year follow-up	reported	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

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Frühes Mammakarzinom (M0) – CTCs / ct-DNA Prognose und Prädiktion

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Prognose prätherapeutisch			
▪ Disseminierte Tumorzellen (DTC)	1a	A	+/-
▪ Zirkulierende Tumorzellen (CTC, Cell Search®)*	1a	A	+/-
▪ ct-DNA	1a	A	+/-
Prognose posttherapeutisch (nach OP +/- Chemo)			
▪ DTCs	1b	A	+/-
▪ CTCs	1b	A	+/-
▪ ct-DNA	1b	A	+/-
Post(neo)adjuvante Therapieentscheidungen basierend auf			
▪ CTC-Nachweis	3a	C	-
▪ ct-DNA Nachweis	5	D	-**
▪ ct-DNA – Mutationsnachweis	5	D	-**

* Validierte klinische Daten nur verfügbar für diesen Assay; ** Studienteilnahme empfohlen

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Clinical studies on post-(neo)adjuvant therapy decisions in the case of post-therapeutic ctDNA positivity in early breast cancer (EBC)

Name of the study	NCT number	Phase	Inclusion criteria	Experimental arm
ARTEMIS	04803539	II	Triple negative, Stage II-III	Capecitabine + Camrelizumab + Apatinib
PERSEVERE	04849364	II	Triple negative non PCR	Depending on mutation + Capecitabin
KAN-HER	05388149	II	HER2 positive, 2-6 cycle T-DM1	Neratinib (in addition to T-DM1)
ASPRIA	04434040	II	triple negative non PCR	Atezolizumab + Sacituzumab Govitecan

Modified from Tegeler CM et al. *Cancers* 2024

Tegeler CM, Hartkopf AD, Banyas-Paluchowski M, et al. . Circulating Tumor DNA in Early and Metastatic Breast Cance-Current Role and What Is Coming Next. *Cancers* (Basel). 2024 Nov 22;16(23):3919. doi: 10.3390/cancers16233919. PMID: 39682108; PMCID: PMC11640659.

Prädiktive Faktoren: Adjuvante Endokrine Therapie

Therapie	Faktor	Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Endokrine Therapie	▪ ER / PR Status [%]	1a	A	++
	▪ IHC Färbeintensität (ER/PR)	1a	A	-
	▪ Neu-Bestimmung Ki-67 nach endokriner Induktionstherapie (2-4 Wochen)	1b	A	+
	▪ Recurrence-Score 12-25 in Kombination mit Ki-67-Abfall auf ≤10 % nach endokriner Induktionstherapie	1b	B	+
	▪ Breast Cancer Index* MammaPrint	2b	B	+/-
▪ Erweiterte endokrine Therapie (EAT)				
▪ Tamoxifen	▪ CYP2D6 Polymorphismus	2b	B	-
▪ Ovarieller Ablation oder Funktionsunterdrückung	▪ Menopausenstatus	1c	A	++
▪ Aromataseinhibitoren vs. Tamoxifen	▪ Menopausenstatus	1c	A	++
	▪ ER / PR / HER2 als Einzelmarker	1c	A	-
	▪ Invasives lobuläres MaCa	2b	B	+
	▪ Ki-67 hoch	2b	B	+/-
	▪ Übergewicht (BMI > 30 kg/m ²)	2b	B	+/-

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Invasive lobular:

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Prädiktive Faktoren: (Neo-)Adjuvante Chemo- und zielgerichtete Therapie

Therapie	Faktor	Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Adjuvante Chemotherapie	70-Gen-Signature (Mammaprint)*	1b	A	+
	21-Gen-Recurrence-Score* (Oncotype DX®)	1b	A	+
	EPclin (EndoPredict®)*	2b	B	+
	PAM-50 (Prosigna®)*	2b	B	+
	Histologischer Typ (lobulär vs. NST)	2b	B	-
	TIL's bei TNBC	1a	A	+/-
▪ Anti-HER2-Therapie	HER2 (IHC, ISH)	1a	A	++
▪ PARP-Inhibitor	<i>gBRCA1/2</i> Mutation (HER2 neg.)	1a	A	++

*Entscheidung nach Alter/Menopausenstatus zu erwägen, prospektive Evidenz nur für Mammaprint und OncotypeDX verfügbar (siehe nächste Folie)

70-Gene-Signature (Mammaprint®)

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OncotypeDX

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therapy (ET) +/- chemotherapy (CT) in patients (pts) with 1-3 positive nodes, hormone receptor-positive (HR+) and HER2-negative (HER2-) breast cancer (BC) with recurrence score (RS) < 25: SWOG S1007 (RxPonder). SABCS 2020, GS3-00

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EPclin (EndoPredict®)

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PAM-50 (Prosigna®)

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Histological type:

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see evidence in chapter “Chemotherapy and targeted therapy”

PARPi

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 Results for prospectively evaluated biomarkers (LOE1a) in early HR+/HER2- breast cancer		
biomarker/signature	Population (HR+/HER2- patients)	therapy options
Mammaprint (MINDACT n=2140)	Clinically high/genomic low risk (n=1550) N0-1, age >50 yrs N0-1, age ≤50 yrs (patients with OFS in the ET arm: 26%)	ET, no adjuvant CT adjuvant CT→ET*: 2.6% CT-benefit in 5-y DDFS (93.6 vs. 96.2%)
Oncotype DX (TAILORx n=6711)	TailorX (T1b-T2, N0, 74% clinically low risk, 13% OFS in premenopausal women) N0, RS 0-25 age>50 yrs. N0 RS 0-15 age ≤50 yrs N0 RS 16-25 age ≤50 yrs	ET, no adjuvant CHT ET, no adjuvant CHT adjuvant CT→ET*: (3.2-3.4% CT-benefit in 5-y DRFI (93→95-96% 5 y DRFI, in RS 16-20 if clinical high risk only, 16-20: HR=1.4 (n.s.), 21-25: HR=2.19 (sign) for ET vs. CT→ET
RxPonder (n=5018)	RxPonder: N1 RS 0-25: postmenopausal RS 0-25: premenopausal (patients with OFS in the ET arm: 19%)	ET, no adjuvant CT (neo)adjuvant CT→ET* 2.4% CT benefit in 5-y DRFI (5-y DRFI 93.9 vs. 96.3%, HR=0.062, p=0.02) explorative analysis: no effect of CT age 50 and older (p interaction 0.06)
RS + Ki-67post (ADAPT, n=2290 endocrine treated)	clinically intermediate/high risk , RS 0-25 (RS 12, 25+Ki67post≤10%) N0-1, age>50 yrs N0, RS 0-11 and age ≤50 yrs N0, RS 12-25 with Ki67post≤10% and age ≤50 yrs N1: RS 0-25 (+ Ki-67post ≤10% in RS 12-25) and age ≤50 yrs N1: RS 0-25 and ki-67post>10%	ET, no adjuvant CT adjuvant ET, no adjuvant CT adjuvant ET+/- OFS, if RS >16 or clinically high risk +/- CT: 5-yr-DDFS: 97% with ET alone, no significant difference between RS 0-15 and 16-25 adjuvant ET+OFS or CT→ET 5-yrs. DDFS 97% with ET alone (neo)adjuvant CT→ET

* If CT is refused: alternative ET+OFS
DDFS=distant-disease-free-survival, DRFI= distant recurrence free interval, ET= endocrine treatment, CT= chemotherapy, OFS= ovarian function suppression, RS= Recurrence Score

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Neoadjuvante Chemotherapie (NACT)

Prädiktive Faktoren für pCR I

Faktor	pCR* Wahrscheinlichkeit	Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Junges Alter	↑	1a	A	+
▪ Adipositas	↓	2a	B	+
▪ cT1 / cT2-Tumoren o. N0 o. G3	↑↑	1a	A	++
▪ Negativer ER- und PR-Status	↑↑	1a	A	++
▪ Triple negative (TNBC)	↑↑	1a	A	++
▪ Positiver HER2-Status	↑↑	1a	A	++
▪ Frühes klinisches Ansprechen	↑	1b	A	+
▪ Invasives lobuläres Karzinom	↓	1a	A	+
▪ Metaplastisches Karzinom	↓↓	4	C	+

* Hohe (↑) oder sehr hohe (↑↑) Wahrscheinlichkeit einer pCR, niedrigere (↓) oder sehr niedrige (↓↓) Wahrscheinlichkeit einer pCR

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Neoadjuvante Chemotherapie (NACT)

Prädiktive Faktoren für pCR II_{Oxford}

Faktor	pCR* Wahrscheinlichkeit	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Genexpressions-Profile (Gensignaturen) (Mammaprint® (+ Blueprint®), Endopredict®, Oncotype DX®, Prosigna®, PAM50®, Breast Cancer Index®)	↑	2b	B	+/-
▪ HER2DX (27 Gene, Ansprechen auf Trastuzumab/Pertuzumab)	↑	2b	B	+/-
▪ Ki-67	↑	2b	B	+
▪ Tumor-infiltrierende Lymphozyten**	↑	1a	A	+
▪ PIK3CA Mutation (für HER2-positives MaCa)	↓	2a	B	+/-
▪ gBRCA Mutation (für Effekt der Chemotherapie)	↑↑	1a	A	++
▪ gBRCA Mutation (für Platin-Effekt)	↔	2b	B	+/-
▪ PD-L1 Expression (bei TNBC)	↑	1b	A	+/-

* Hohe (↑) oder sehr hohe (↑↑) Wahrscheinlichkeit einer pCR, niedrigere (↓) oder sehr niedrige (↓↓) Wahrscheinlichkeit einer pCR
 ** Definiert als dichte lymphozytäre Infiltration des inneren peritumoralen Stromas außerhalb der Invasionsfront (Stroma besteht mit > 50 % aus Lymphozyten)

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Metastasiertes Mammakarzinom (M1) – CTCs / ct-DNA Prognose und Prädiktion

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Prognose			
▪ Zirkulierende Tumorzellen (CTC, Cell Search®)	1a	A	+
▪ ct-DNA	1a	A	+
Frühes Therapieansprechen (nach 2-3 Wochen)			
▪ CTCs	1a	A	+
▪ ct-DNA	2a	B	+
Therapieentscheidungen basierend auf			
▪ CTC-Dynamik	1b	A	-*
▪ CTC-Phänotyp	2b	B	-/+*
▪ ct-DNA-Dynamik	5	D	-*
▪ ESR1-Monitoring	2b	B	+/-*
▪ ct-DNA-Mutationsanalyse zur Indikation von zugelassenen mutationsbasierten Therapien (e.g. ESR1, PIK3CA)	1a	A	++**

*Studienteilnahme empfohlen; **Zulassungstext beachten!

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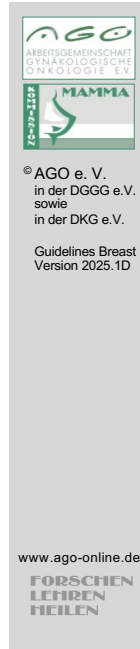
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Metastasiertes Mammakarzinom (mBC)

Marker zur Indikationsstellung

Therapie	Faktor	Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Endokrine Therapie	ER / PR (Primärtumor, besser Metastase) Ansprechen auf vorherige Therapie	1a	A	++
		2b	B	++
▪ Elacestrant	autokrine Rezeptormutation (<i>ESR1</i>) (Metastase, Plasma)	1b	B	++
▪ Alpelisib / Inavolisib	<i>PIK3CA</i> Mutation (Primärtumor, Metastase, Plasma)	1b	A	++
▪ Capivasertib	<i>PIK3CA</i> , <i>AKT1</i> , <i>PTEN</i> -Alterationen (Primärtumor, Metastase, Plasma)	1b	A	+
▪ Trastuzumab Deruxtecan	HER2-low/-positiv (Primärtumor, besser Metastase) HER2-ultralow (Primärtumor, besser Metastase)	1b	A	++
		2b	B	+/-
▪ Chemotherapie	Ansprechen auf vorherige Therapie	1b	A	++
▪ Anti-HER2- Therapie	HER2 (Primärtumor, besser Metastase)	1a	A	++
▪ Checkpoint-Inhibitoren	PD-L1 Positivität* (IC, CPS) in TNBC (Primärtumor oder Metastase)	1b	B	++
▪ PARP-Inhibitoren	MSI/TMB <i>gBRCA1/2</i> -Mutation <i>sBRCA1/2 /gPALB2</i>	3	C	+
		1a	A	++
		2b	B	+

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Mutationsdiagnostik* bei mBC: „Precision medicine“ für zielgerichtete Therapien

Alteriertes Gen	Therapierelevanz	Genregion	Ausgangsmaterial	Oxford		
				LOE	GR	AGO
BRCA1, BRCA2	Olaparib, Talazoparib Olaparib	Alle Exons	Keimbahn: Blutzellen	1b	A	++
			Somatisch: Gewebe	2b	B	+
PALB2	Olaparib		Keimbahn: Blutzellen	2b	B	+
PIK3CA	Alpelisib / Inavolisib	Exon 7, 9 und 20	Primärtumor, Metastasen, Plasma	1b	A	++
AKT1, PTEN, PIK3CA	Capivasertib		Primärtumor, Metastasen, Plasma	1b	A	+
HER2-Mutation (unabh. vom HER2-Status)	Neratinib, Lapatinib	Kinase- und extrazelluläre Domänen; S310, L755, V777, Y772_A775dup	Primärtumor, Metastasen, Plasma; insbes. lobuläres CA	4	C	+/-
ESR1	Resistenz gegenüber AI Ansprechen auf Elacestrant	Exon 4, 7 und 8	Metastasen, Plasma	2b	B	+
			Metastasen, Plasma	1b	B	++
NTRK Genfusion	Larotrectinib, Entrectinib	Fusions- und Spleißvarianten	Tumor, bei sekretor. MammaCa	2a	B	+
MSI	Pembrolizumab	Mikrosatelliten- Instabilität	Gewebe	2a	B	+

* idealerweise Paneldiagnostik # siehe auch Kapitel Pathologie

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	A framework to rank genomic alterations as targets for cancer precision medicine: the ESMO Scale for Clinical Actionability of molecular Targets (ESCAT)		
	ESCAT evidence tier	Clinical value class	Clinical implication
Ready for routine use	I: alteration-drug match is associated with improved outcome in clinical trials	Drug administered to patients with the specific molecular alteration has led to improved clinical outcome in prospective clinical trial(s)	Access to the treatment should be considered standard of care
Investigational	II: alteration-drug match is associated with antitumour activity, but magnitude of benefit is unknown	Drug administered to a molecularly defined patient population is likely to result in clinical benefit in a given tumour type, but additional data are needed	Treatment to be considered 'preferable' in the context of evidence collection either as a prospective registry or as a prospective clinical trial
Hypothetical target	III: alteration-drug match suspected to improve outcome based on clinical trial data in other tumour type(s) or with similar molecular alteration	Drug previously shown to benefit the molecularly defined subset in another tumour type (or with a different mutation in the same gene), efficacy therefore is anticipated for but not proved	Clinical trials to be discussed with patients
	IV: pre-clinical evidence of actionability	Actionability is predicted based on preclinical studies, no conclusive clinical data available	Treatment should 'only be considered' in the context of early clinical trials. Lack of clinical data should be stressed to patients
Combination development	V: alteration-drug match is associated with objective response, but without clinically meaningful benefit	Drug is active but does not prolong PFS or OS, probably in part due to mechanisms of adaptation	Clinical trials assessing drug combination strategies could be considered
	X: lack of evidence for actionability	There is no evidence, clinical or preclinical, that a genomic alteration is a potential therapeutic target	The finding should not be taken into account for clinical decision



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Mateo J, Chakravarty D, Dienstmann R, et al. A framework to rank genomic alterations as targets for cancer precision medicine: the ESMO Scale for Clinical Actionability of molecular Targets (ESCAT). *Ann Oncol.* 2018 Sep 1;29(9):1895-1902. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdy263. PMID: 30137196; PMCID: PMC6158764.