



Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with Primary and Metastatic Breast Cancer

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Breast Cancer Surgery Oncological Aspects

Breast Cancer Surgery

Oncological Aspects

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Surgery is one sub-step out of multiple steps in breast cancer treatment. Thus, both a diagnostic and an oncological expertise are indispensable and a definite requirement.

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Pretherapeutic Assessment

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➤ Palpation	5	D	++
➤ Mammography	2b	B	++
➤ Ultrasound (breast & axilla)	2b	B	++
➤ Minimal invasive biopsy*	1c	A	+
➤ MRI**	1c	B	+/-

* If clinical examination, mammography, ultrasound and in some cases MRI are not able to determine the extension of lesion

** No significant reduction of re-excision rate.

The possibility of MRI guided biopsy is the precondition of breast MRI (e.g. dense breast tissue 3-4, C, D and invasive lobular cancer , suspicion of multifocal or multicentric disease)

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➤ **History and physical examination** **5 D ++**

**Only recommended in high metastatic potential
and / or with symptoms:**

➤ **Chest X-ray** **5 D +**

➤ **Liver ultrasound** **5 D +**

➤ **CT-scan** **5 D +**

➤ **Bone-scan** **5 D +**

➤ **FDG-PET or FDG-PET / CT** **4 C -**

➤ **Whole body MRI** **4 C -**

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Evidence of Surgical Procedure

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- **Survival rates after lumpectomy + XRT are equivalent to those after (modified) radical mastectomy** 1a A
- **Survival rates after modified radical mastectomy are equivalent to those after radical mastectomy** 1b A
- **Local recurrence rates after skin sparing mastectomy are equivalent to those after mastectomy** 2b B
- **Conservation of the NAC (nipple areola complex) is an adequate surgical procedure in tumors of the periphery of the gland and after tumor-free section of retroareolar tissue** 2b C

Breast Conservation: Surgical Technical Aspects

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	Oxford / AGO LoE / GR		
➤ Non-palpable lesion			
➤ Wire guided localisation	2b	B	++
➤ Radionuclide guided localisation	2b	B	+/-
➤ Specimen radiography or ultrasound	2b	B	++
➤ Tumor-free margins required (also in unfavorable biology „no cells on ink“ are enough)	2a	A	++
➤ Immediate intraoperative re-excision for close margins (specimen radiography and/or intra-operative pathology)	1c	B	++
➤ Re-excision required for involved margins (paraffin section)	3b	C	+
➤ Therapeutic stereotactic excision alone	4	D	--
➤ Ultrasound guided surgery to prevent re-excision	1a	A	+/-
➤ Intraop. margin evaluation with margin probe	1b	A	+/-

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Breast Conservation Surgery (BCS)

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- **Multicentricity** 2b B +/-
- **Positive microscopic margins after repeated excision** 2b B --
- **Inflammatory breast cancer** 2b B --

Surgery after neoadjuvant chemotherapy go to chapter „neoadjuvant chemotherapy“

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Axillary Lymph Node Dissection I

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Axillary lymph node dissection (≥ 10 LN)

- To improve survival
- For staging
- For local control

3 D -
3 A -
2a A +/-

Axillary lymph node dissection

- DCIS
- If SLNB is possible
- SN + (cT1/2 cN*0; < 3 SN +, BCS + tangential radiation field, no subsequent axillary radiation, adequate systemic therapy)
- SN + (mic)
- SN (i+)
- SN + mastectomy (no radiotherapy of the chestwall)
- SN+ mastectomy (radiotherapy of the chestwall)
 - Only if T1, T2 and 1-2 pos. SLN

2b B --
1a A --
1b B +/-
1b A -
2b B --
1b B +
5 D +/-

Axillary lymph node dissection indicated, but not feasible

- Radiation according to AMAROS-trial

1b^a B +

* Study participation recommended

Axillary Intervention Before or After NACT

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SLNB before or after NACT in cN0						
SLNB before NACT				2b	B	+/-
SLNB after NACT				2b	B	+
Further surgical procedures depending on SLNB status						
cN-Status (before NST)	pN-Status (before NST)	cN-Status (after NST)		Surgical Procedure (after NST)		
cN0	pN0(sn)	-		nihil	1a	A +
cN0	pN+(sn) (analog ACOSOG Z0011)	ycN0		nihil	5	D +
				Re-SLNB alone ALND	2b 3	B B
cN0	pN+(sn) (not analog ACOSOG Z0011)	ycN0		Re-SLNB alone	2b	B -
				ALND Axilla XRT	2b 2b	B B
cN0	not done	ycN0	ypN0 (sn)	SLNB alone	2b	B +
			ypN+ (sn)	ALND	2b	B
cN+	cN+ (CNB/FNA)	ycN0		SLNB alone*	2b	B +/-
		ycN+		ALND	2b	B +
				ALND	2b	B ++

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Improvement of the False-Negative Rate of SLNB after NACT in Patients with (cN+) (FNA/CNB)

- Removal of > 2 SLNs
- Combined tracer
- IHC and serial sections
- LN localisation

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3b C +/-

3b C +/-

2b C +/-

3b C +/-

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNB): Indications I

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	1b	A	++
➤ Clinically (cN0) / sonographically neg. axilla			
➤ Add. FNA/CNB of LN (clinical/sonogr. suspicious) in order to enable SLNB	2a	B	+
➤ T 1-2	2b	A	++
➤ T 3, 4a-c	3b	B	+
➤ Multifocal / multicentric lesions	2b	B	+
➤ DCIS	3b	B	+
➤ Mastectomy	3b	B	+
➤ DCIS in male	5	D	+
➤ BCT	3b	B	-
➤ Male breast cancer	2b	B	+
➤ In the elderly	3b	B	+

Sentinel Lymph Node Excision (SNE): Indications II

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➤ During pregnancy and / or breast feeding (no blue dye)	3	C	+
➤ After previous tumor excision	2b	B	+
➤ Previous major breast surgery (e.g. reduction mammoplasty, mastectomy)	3b	C	+/-
➤ Ipsilateral breast recurrence after prior BCS and prior SNE	4	D	+/-*
➤ SN in the mammarian internal chain	2b	B	-
➤ After axillary surgery	3b	B	+/-*
➤ Prophylactic bilateral / contralateral mastectomy	3b	B	- -
➤ Inflammatory breast cancer	3b	C	-

* Lymph node scintigraphy is necessary

Sentinel Lymph Node Excision (SNE): Marking

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➤ ^{99m}Tc Kolloid	1a	A	++
➤ Blue dye	1a	B	+/-
➤ Methylen blue	4	D	-
➤ Indocyanin green (ICG)*	2b	B	+/-
➤ SPIO#	2b	B	+/-

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SPIO: Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide

* Study participation recommended

Procedure after Neoadjuvant Therapy

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➤ Marking of tumor in a timely manner	5	D	++
➤ Surgery	2b	C	++
➤ Microscopically clear margins	5	D	++
➤ Tumor resection in the new margins	3b	C	+

For „Surgery after neoadjuvant chemotherapy“ see chapter „Neoadjuvant chemotherapy“

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Adjuvant Therapy after Primary Surgery

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- | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ➤ Start adjuvant systemic therapy and RT as soon as possible (a.s.a.p.) after surgery | 1b | A | ++ |
| ➤ Start of adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery a.s.a.p., and prior to RT | 1b | A | ++ |

Without cytotoxic therapy:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ➤ Start irradiation 6-8 weeks after surgery | 2b | B | ++ |
| ➤ Start endocrine therapy after surgery and a.s.a.p. | 5 | D | ++ |
| ➤ Tamoxifen concurrent with radiotherapy | 3b | C | + |
| ➤ AI concurrent with radiotherapy | 3b | C | + |

Breast Cancer Surgery Oncologic Aspects (2/16)

Further information and references:

Update Januar 2017

Screened data bases: Pubmed 1998 - 2016, ASCO 2016, SABCS 2016, ESMO 2016, EBCC 2016

Screened consensus conference:

- Goldhirsch A, Winer EP, Coates AS, Gelber RD, Piccart-Gebhart M, Thürlimann B, Senn HJ; Panel members. Personalizing the treatment of women with early breast cancer: highlights of the St Gallen International Expert Consensus on the Primary Therapy of Early Breast Cancer 2013. Ann Oncol. 2013 Sep;24(9):2206-23. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdt303. Epub 2013 Aug 4.

Cochrane library:

- <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/cochranelibrary/search>

Breast Cancer Surgery Oncologic Aspects (3/16)

No further information

No references

Pretherapeutic assessment (4/16)

No further information

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Pre-operative staging (5/16)

No further information

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Statement: history and physical examination

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Statement: high metastatic potential / symptoms

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Evidence of surgical procedure (6/16)

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Breast Conservation, Surgical Technical Aspects (7/16)

No further information

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Patients with Nonpalpable Breast Malignancies Ann Surg Oncol (2014) 21:1589–1595 DOI 10.1245/s10434-014-3602-0

Breast Conservation Surgery (8/16)

No further information

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Axillary Lymph Node Dissection I (9/16)

No further information

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Surgical Treatment of Axillary Lymph Nodes Pre and Post Nact (10/16)

No further information

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Axillary Intervention Before or After NACT (11/16)

No further information

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Sentinel Lymph Node Excision: Indications I (12/16)

No further information

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Statement: elderly

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Sentinel Lymph Node Excision: Indications II (13/16)

No further information

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Sentinel Lymph node excision: Marking (14/16)

No further information

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Procedure after Neoadjuvant Therapy (15/16)

No further information

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Ajuvant Therapy after Primary Surgery (16/16)

No further information

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