

# Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with Primary and Metastatic Breast Cancer

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## Osteooncology and Bone Health

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Souchon**

➤ **Version 2017:**

**Diel / Liedtke**

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# Bisphosphonates in Metastatic Breast Cancer

## Oxford / AGO LoE / GR

- |   |           |          |           |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Hypercalcemia</b>                                | <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Reduction of skeletal events (complications)</b> | <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Reduction of bone pain</b>                       | <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Increasing bone pain-free survival</b>           | <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Treatment beyond osseous progression</b>         | <b>5</b>  | <b>D</b> | <b>++</b> |

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# Denosumab in Metastatic Breast Cancer



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## Oxford / AGO LoE / GR

- |  |    |   |     |
|--|----|---|-----|
| ➤ Reduction of hypercalcemia           | 1a | A | ++  |
| ➤ Reduction of skeletal complications  | 1a | A | ++  |
| ➤ Reduction of bone pain               | 1a | A | ++  |
| ➤ Increasing bone pain-free survival   | 1b | A | ++  |
| ➤ Treatment beyond progression         | 5  | D | +   |
| ➤ Progression while on bisphosphonates | 4  | C | +/- |

# CALGB 70604: Longer-Interval vs Standard Dosing of Zoledronic Acid

- 1822 patients with metastatic breast cancer, metastatic prostate cancer, or multiple myeloma, 795 completed the study
- SRE within 2 yrs:           29.5 % zoledronic acid every 4 weeks  
  28.6 % zoledronic acid every 12 weeks

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# Bone Modifying Agents for the Therapy of Bone Metastases

Oxford / AGO  
LoE / GR

➤ <b>Clodronate PO 1600 mg daily</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Clodronate IV 1500 mg q3w / q4w</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Pamidronate IV 90 mg q3w / q4w</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Ibandronate IV 6 mg q3w / q4w</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Ibandronate PO 50 mg daily</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Zoledronate IV 4 mg</b>			
➤ <b>q4w</b>	1a	A	+
➤ <b>q12w</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Denosumab 120 mg s.c. q4w</b>	1a	A	++
➤ <b>Denosumab 120 mg s.c. q12w</b>	4	C	-
➤ <b>Other dosing or schedules, e.g. derived from adjuvant studies or therapy of osteoporosis</b>	5	D	--

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# Skeletal Metastases

## Treatment with Radionuclids

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➤ <b>Tumor progression after standard treatment of multiple / disseminated metastases and intolerable bone pain (prerequisite: hot spots in the bone scintigraphy)</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b><sup>186</sup>Rhenium-hydroxyethylidene-diphosphonat</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b><sup>153</sup>Samarium</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b><sup>89</sup>Strontium</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b><sup>223</sup>Radium</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>

**Cave: Myelosuppression with risks of pancytopenia has to balance potential benefits.**

# Metastatic Bone Disease of the Spine

## Indications for surgery

**Oxford LoE: 2b**

**GR: C**

**AGO: ++**

- **Spinal cord compression**
  - **With progressive neurological symptoms**
  - **With pathological fractures**
- **Instability of the spine**
- **Lesions in pre-irradiated parts of the spine**

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# Bone Metastases

## Acute Spinal Cord Compression / Paraplegia

Oxford / AGO  
LoE / GR

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- |  |           |          |           |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Decompression surgery, reduction of tumor volume, stabilisation surgery (&lt; 24 h) and irradiation of the spine (RT)</b> | <b>2b</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Irradiation of the spine (&lt; 24 h) +/- steroids</b>   | <b>3b</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>++</b> |
| ➤ <b>Immediate start of treatment</b>  | <b>1c</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>++</b> |

**Clinical trials have included patients with different tumor entities!**

# Surgery for Bone Metastases

## Technical Aspects

### Spine and limbs

**Oxford LoE: 3b**

**GR: C**

**AGO: +**

- **Marrow splints**
- **Plate osteosynthesis**
- **Compound osteosynthesis (replacement by PMMA and osteosynthesis)**
- **Vertebral replacement by titanspacer**
- **Tumor-Endoprosthesis**
- **Vertebroplasty / Kyphoplasty +/- thermoablation of the tumor**
- **Kypho-IORT (in studies only)\***
- **Resection of involved bone in oligometastatic disease (sternum, ribs, vertebrectomy and replacement with spondylodesis)**

**\*Study participation recommended**

# Metastatic Bone Disease: Radiotherapy (RT)

Oxford / AGO  
LoE / GR

## Bone metastases

- |   |    |   |     |
|---|----|---|-----|
| ➤ With fracture risk  | 1a | B | ++  |
| ➤ With functional impairment                                    | 1a | B | ++  |
| ➤ With bone pain  | 1a | B | ++  |
| ➤ Single dose RT = fractionated RT                              | 2a | B | ++  |
| ➤ With neuropathic bone pain                                    | 1b | B | ++  |
| ➤ Asymptomatic isolated bone metastases                         | 5  | D | +/- |
| ➤ Reduction of radiation induced pain flare by<br>dexamethasone | 1b | B | +   |

**Only few studies included breast cancer patients!**

# Metastatic Bone Disease

## Recurrent Bone Pain after RT

Oxford / AGO  
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### Recurrent bone pain in pre-irradiated parts of the skeleton

➤ <b>Single dose RT*</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Fractionated RT*</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Radionuclid therapy</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Radiofrequency ablation</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Cryoablation</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>+</b>

**\*Dosing and fractionation depending on location, interval from first RT, and dose and fractionation of first radiotherapy.**

# Side-Effects and Toxicity – Bisphosphonates (BP) and Denosumab (Db)

Oxford  
LoE

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- **Renal function deterioration due to IV-aminobisphosphonates** **1b**
- **Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) mostly under IV-BP and denosumab therapy (1.3 % / 1.8 %)** **1b**
  - Association with (simultaneous) anti-angiogenetic therapies **3b**
- **Severe hypocalcemia (Dmab > BPs)** **1b**
- **Acute Phase Reaction (IV Amino-BPs, Db) 10–30 %** **1b**
- **Gastrointestinal side effects (oral BPs) 2–10 %** **1b**
- **Atypical femur fractures** **2b**

(absolute risk of 11 per 10,000 person years of BP use)

# Recommendations for Prevention of Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (ONJ)

**Oxford LoE: 4**

**GR: C**

**AGO: +**

- During bisphosphonate or denosumab treatment, avoid any elective dental procedures, which involve jaw bone manipulations – if interventions are inevitable, prophylactic antibiotics are recommended (**LoE 2b**)
- Optimize dental status before start of bisphosphonate or denosumab treatment, if feasible (**LoE 2b**)
- Inform patients about ONJ risk and educate about early symptom reporting
- In case of high risk for ONJ, use oral bisphosphonate
- Good oral hygiene, limiting of alcohol intake and stopping smoking should be recommended

**In adjuvant bisphosphonate therapy, ONJ was rare**

# Adjuvant Bone Targeted Therapy for Reduction of Bone Metastases and Survival Advantage



Oxford / AGO  
LoE / GR

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- |  |   |     |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
|--|---|-----|---|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|----|---|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|-----------------|---|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Clodronate (oral)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Postmenopausal patients</li> <li>➤ Premenopausal patients</li> </ul> </li> <br/> <li>➤ <b>Aminobisphosphonates (iv or oral)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Postmenopausal patients</li> <li>➤ Premenopausal patients</li> </ul> </li> <br/> <li>➤ <b>Denosumab (60 mg s.c., q6mo)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Postmenopausal patients</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">1a</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">A</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1a</td> <td>B</td> <td>+/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>1a</td> <td>A</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1a</td> <td>B</td> <td>+/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>1b<sup>a</sup></td> <td>B</td> <td>+/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 1a  | A | + | 1a | B | +/- |  |  |  | 1a | A | + | 1a | B | +/- |  |  |  | 1b <sup>a</sup> | B | +/- |
| 1a   | A   | +   |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
| 1a   | B   | +/- |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
|  |   |     |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
| 1a   | A   | +   |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
| 1a   | B   | +/- |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
|  |   |     |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |
| 1b <sup>a</sup>  | B   | +/- |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |    |   |   |    |   |     |  |  |  |                 |   |     |

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# Dosage of Adjuvant Bisphosphonates for Improvement of Survival

- **Non-Aminobisphosphonates:**
- **Clodronate po 1600 mg/d (Bonefos/ Clodronic acid)**
- **Clodronate po 1040 mg/d (Ostac)**
- **Aminobisphosphonates:**
- **Zoledronate iv 4 mg/6 m (Zometa/ Zoledronic acid)**
- **Ibandronate po 50 mg/d (Bondronat/ Ibandronic acid)**
- **Pamidronate po (orally not available in most countries)**
- **Risedronate po 35 mg/w\*(Actonel/ Risedronic acid)**
- **Alendronate po 70 mg/w (Fosamax/ Alendronic acid)**
- **Optimal duration yet to be defined; in adjuvant studies duration of BP treatment varied from 2–5 years**

## **Aminobisphosphonates include:**

Zoledronic acid (65 %), oral ibandronate (24 %), oral pamidronate (8 %), oral risedronate (2 %), oral alendronate (1 %) (data from EBCTCG-metaanalysis)



# Therapy and Prevention of Tumor Therapy-Induced Bone Loss / Osteoporosis

Oxford / AGO  
LoE / GR

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- **Bisphosphonates**
  - **Therapy** 1b B ++
  - **Prevention** 1b A +
  
- **Denosumab**
  - **Therapy** 1b B ++
  - **Prevention** 1b A +
  
- **Hormone replacement therapy** 5 D -
  
- **DXA-scan at baseline in pts with AI or with premature menopause** 5 D +
  
- **Repeat DXA-scan based on risk** 5 D +

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## Further recommendations (based on DVO-guidelines for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of osteoporosis)\*

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➤ Physical activity	4	C	++
➤ Avoiding immobilisation	4	C	++
➤ Calcium (1000–1500 mg/d)**	4	C	++
➤ Vitamine D3 suppl. (800–2000 U/d)	4	C	++
➤ Cessation of smoking, reduction of alcohol	2b	B	++
➤ Avoiding BMI < 20 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	3b	C	++
➤ Drugs approved for the treatment of osteoporosis in adults (see next slide)			

\*[http://www.dv-osteologie.org/dvo\\_leitlinien/osteoporose-leitlinie-2014](http://www.dv-osteologie.org/dvo_leitlinien/osteoporose-leitlinie-2014)

\*\*if nutritional supply is insufficient, (in combination with Vit D3 only)

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# Medical Treatment of Osteoporosis

## Oxford / AGO LoE / GR

➤ <b>Alendronate 70 mg po/w*</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Denosumab 60 mg sc/6m*</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Ibandronate 150 mg po/m*</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Ibandronate 3 mg iv/3m</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Parathyroid hormone (1-84) 100 µg sc/d</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Raloxifene 60 mg po/d (improves spine only)</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>
➤ <b>Risedronate 35 mg po/w*</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
➤ <b>Strontium ranelate 2 g po/d **</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Teriparatide (1-34) 20 µg sc/d</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
➤ <b>Zoledronate 5 mg iv/12 m*</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>

\* Drugs tested in clinical studies with breast cancer patients and tumor therapy-induced osteoporosis

\*\*Elevated risk of myocardial infarction. Substance restricted to postmenopausal pats. with severe osteoporosis and high risk of fractures

**TABELLE 4.2.: INDIKATION FÜR EINE MEDIKAMENTÖSE OSTEOPOROSETHERAPIE NACH RISIKOPROFIL** in Abhängigkeit von Geschlecht, Lebensalter, DXA-Knochendichte und weiteren Risikofaktoren.<sup>1</sup>

Lebensalter in Jahren		T-Score (Nur anwendbar auf DXA-Werte. Die Wirksamkeit einer medikamentösen Therapie ist für periphere Frakturen bei einem T-Score > -2,0 nicht sicher belegt.)				
Frau	Mann <sup>2</sup>	-2,0 bis -2,5	-2,5 bis -3,0	-3,0 bis -3,5	-3,5 bis -4,0	< -4,0
50-60	60-70	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja
60-65	70-75	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja	Ja
65-70	75-80	Nein	Nein	Ja	Ja	Ja
70-75	80-85	Nein	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja
>75	>85	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja

<sup>1</sup> Alternative Risikomodellierungen können bei Bedarf vergleichend zu Rate gezogen werden (siehe Langfassung).

<sup>2</sup> bei Verwendung eines männlichen Referenzkollektivs für die T-Scores

**Therapieindikation auch schon bei um 1,0 höherem T-Score<sup>3,4</sup>, wenn:**

- Glukokortikoide oral  $\geq 2,5$  mg und  $< 7,5$  mg Prednisolonäquivalent tgl. (außer bei rheumatoider Arthritis +0,5)
- Diabetes mellitus Typ 1
- $\geq 3$  niedrigtraumatische Frakturen in den letzten 10 Jahren im Einzelfall (mit Ausnahme von Finger-, Zehen-, Schädel- und Knöchelfrakturen)

## **Osteoncology and Bone Health (2/20)**

*No further information*

*No references*

## **Bisphosphonates in Metastatic Breast Cancer (3/20)**

*No further information*

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## **Denosumab in Metastatic Breast Cancer (4/20)**

*No further information*

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**CALBG 70604: Longer-Interval vs Standard Dosing of Zoledronic Acid (5/20)**

*No further information*

*No references*

## **Bone modifying Agents for the Therapy of Bone Metastases (6/20)**

*No further information*

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Standard Dosing of Zoledronic Acid on Skeletal Events in Patients With Bone Metastases: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2017 Jan 3;317(1):48-58.

## Skeletal Metastasis Treatment with Radionuclids (7/20)

*No further information*

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## **Therapy and Prevention of Tumor Therapy-Induced Bone Loss / Osteoporosis (17/20)**

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