

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

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Version 2018.1

## Endocrine Therapy of Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **Versions 2002–2017:**

**Albert / Bischoff / Dall / Fersis / Friedrich / Gerber /  
Huober / Janni / Jonat / Kaufmann / Liedtke / Loibl /  
Lück / von Minckwitz / Möbus / Müller / Mundhenke /  
Nitz / Schneeweiß / Schütz / Stickeler / Schmidt / Thill**

- **Version 2018:**

**Loibl / Lück**

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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: acute life-threatening disease**

**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

**Meta-analysis based on 48 (mostly retrospective) analyses:**

**Pooled discordance proportions were**

- 20% (95%CI 16-35%) for ER
- 33% (95%CI 29-38%) for PR
- 8% (95% CI 6-10%) for HER2

**Pooled proportions of tumors shifting from positive to negative and negative to positive were**

- 4% and 14% for ER
- 46% and 15% for PR
- 13% and 5% for HER2

# Endocrine Therapy

## General Considerations

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- Within all lines of treatment, treatment options should take previous endocrine therapies, age and comorbidities into consideration as well as respective approval status
- All premenopausal patients should receive OFS and be treated according to postmenopausal patients

# Endocrine Therapy in Premenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

- **GnRH-A + Fulvestrant + Palbociclib**
- **GnRH-A + AI + Palbociclib\***
- **GnRH-A + AI/Tamoxifen + Ribociclib**
- **GnRH-A + Fulvestrant + Abemaciclib**
- **GnRH-A + Tamoxifen (vs. OFS or Tam)**
- **Ovarial function suppression (OFS)**
- **Tamoxifen**
- **GnRH-A + AI (first + second line)**
- **GnRH-A + Fulvestrant**
- **Aromatase inhibitors without OFS**

| Oxford          |    |     |
|-----------------|----|-----|
| LoE             | GR | AGO |
| 2b              | B  | ++  |
| 5               | D  | ++  |
| 1b <sup>a</sup> | B  | ++  |
| 2b              | B  | +   |
| 1a              | A  | ++  |
| 2b              | B  | +   |
| 2b              | B  | +   |
| 2b              | B  | +   |
| 1b              | B  | +   |
| 3               | D  | --  |

\* Extrapolated from data of postmenopausal patients (with AI)

# Endocrine Therapy in Postmenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **Fulvestrant 500 mg**
- **Aromataseinhibitor (3rd generation)\***
- **Tamoxifen**
- **Fulvestrant 250 mg + Anastrozol**
- **Repeat prior treatments**

| Oxford    |          |            |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| LoE       | GR       | AGO        |
| <b>1b</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>++</b>  |
| <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>++</b>  |
| <b>1a</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>+</b>   |
| <b>1b</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>+/-</b> |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>D</b> | <b>+/-</b> |

# Endocrine Based Treatment Option for Postmenopausal Patients with HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

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- **Letrozol\* + Palbociclib**
- **Fulvestrant + Palbociclib**
- **Letrozol\* + Ribociclib**
- **Letrozol /Anastrozol+ Abemaciclib**
- **Fulvestrant + Abemaciclib**
- **Abemaciclib Monotherapie**
- **Exemestan + Everolimus**
- **Tamoxifen + Everolimus**
- **Letrozol + Everolimus**
- **Fulvestrant + Everolimus**
- **CDK4/6i beyond progression**

|                                     | Oxford<br>LoE         | GR | AGO        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|
| ▪ Letrozol* + Palbociclib           | <b>1b</b>             | B  | <b>++</b>  |
| ▪ Fulvestrant + Palbociclib         | <b>1b</b>             | B  | <b>++</b>  |
| ▪ Letrozol* + Ribociclib            | <b>1b</b>             | B  | <b>++</b>  |
| ▪ Letrozol /Anastrozol+ Abemaciclib | <b>1b</b>             | B  | <b>+</b>   |
| ▪ Fulvestrant + Abemaciclib         | <b>1b</b>             | B  | <b>+</b>   |
| ▪ Abemaciclib Monotherapie          | <b>3</b>              | C  | <b>+/-</b> |
| ▪ Exemestan + Everolimus            | <b>1b</b>             | A  | <b>+</b>   |
| ▪ Tamoxifen + Everolimus            | <b>2b</b>             | B  | <b>+</b>   |
| ▪ Letrozol + Everolimus             | <b>2b</b>             | B  | <b>+/-</b> |
| ▪ Fulvestrant + Everolimus          | <b>2b<sup>a</sup></b> | B  | <b>+</b>   |
| ▪ CDK4/6i beyond progression        | <b>5</b>              | D  | <b>-</b>   |

\* Data can be extrapolated on other AIs

# Endocrine Therapy in Postmenopausal HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients in Combination with Bevacizumab

|  | Oxford |    |     |
|--|--------|----|-----|
|  | LoE    | GR | AGO |
| ▪ Maintenance bevacizumab plus endocrine therapy after remission with chemotherapy and bevacizumab | 1b     | B  | +/- |
| ▪ Bevacizumab plus endocrine treatment as first line therapy for advanced disease                  | 1b     | B  | +/- |

# PARP Inhibitors in Patients with HER2-negative, gBRCA Mutant, Metastatic Breast Cancer

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## ■ Olaparib

- TNBC
- ER+

| Oxford |    |     |
|--------|----|-----|
| LoE    | GR | AGO |
| 1b     | B  | +   |
| 2b     | B  | +   |
| 2b     | C  | +/- |

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## **HER2 Positive and HR-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer**

# Endocrine Therapy in Postmenopausal HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients

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|   | Oxford | LoE             | GR | AGO |
|---|--------|-----------------|----|-----|
| ■ Anastrozole plus trastuzumab                        |        | 1b              | B  | +/- |
| ■ Letrozole plus trastuzumab                          |        | 2b              | B  | +/- |
| ■ Letrozole plus lapatinib                            |        | 1b              | B  | +/- |
| ■ Fulvestrant plus lapatinib                          |        | 1b              | B  | +/- |
| ■ Aromatase inhibitors plus Trastuzumab / Pertuzumab* |        | 2b <sup>a</sup> | B  | +/- |

Poor efficacy of endocrine therapy alone.

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

# Concomitant or Sequential Endocrine-Cytostatic Treatment

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- **Concomitant endocrine-cytotoxic treatment**
  - May increase response rate and progression free interval but not overall survival
  - May increase toxicity
- **Endocrine Maintenance therapy after chemotherapy +/- anti-HER2 therapy induced response +/- anti HER2 therapy**
  - Increases progression free interval

| Oxford |    |     |
|--------|----|-----|
| LoE    | GR | AGO |
| 1b     | A  | -   |
| 2b     | B  | +   |