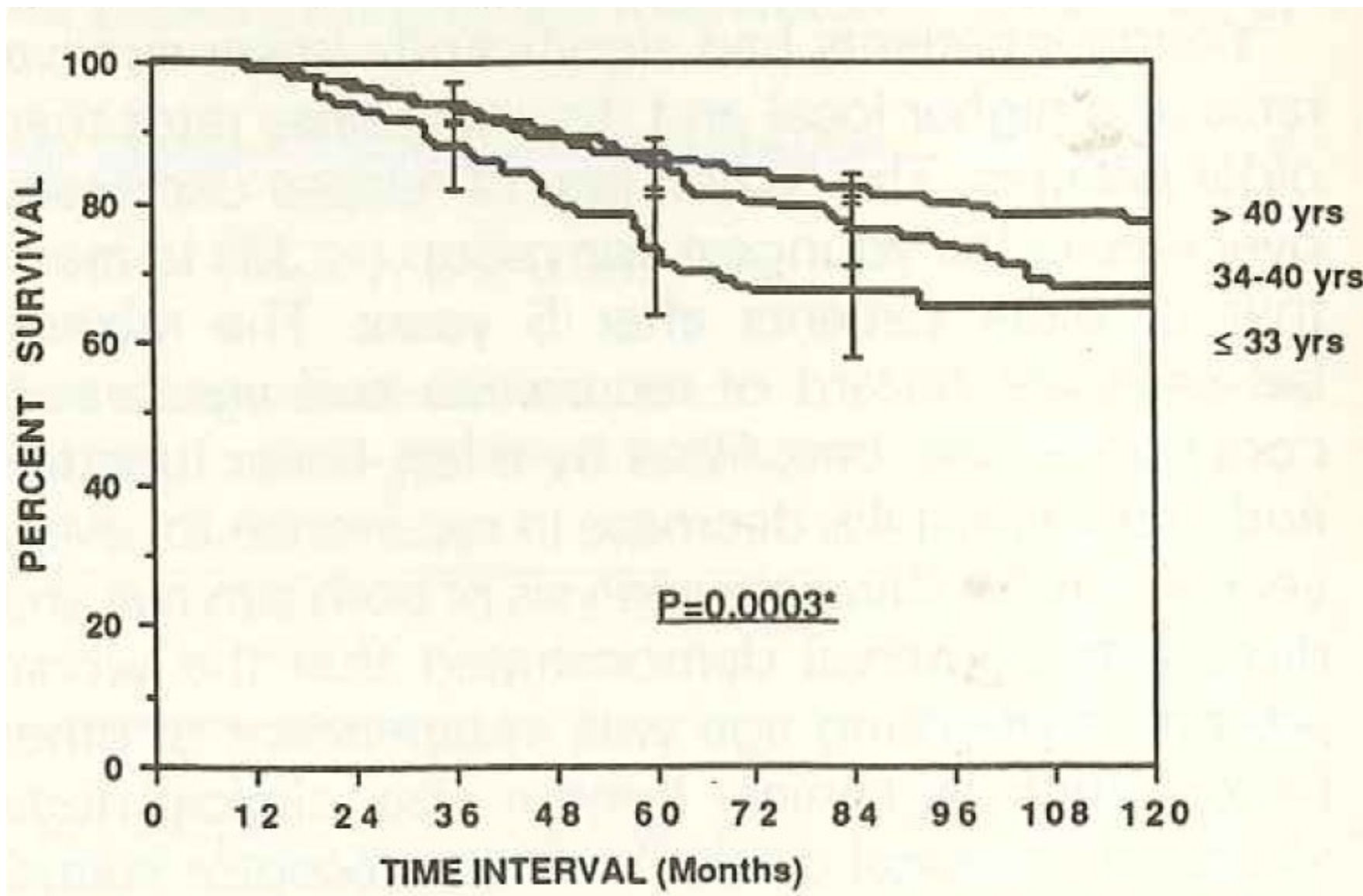


Le pronostic est-il comparable (localisation, évolution) chez la femme jeune

Henri Roché
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Toulouse



De La Rochefordiere A., Lancet, 1993

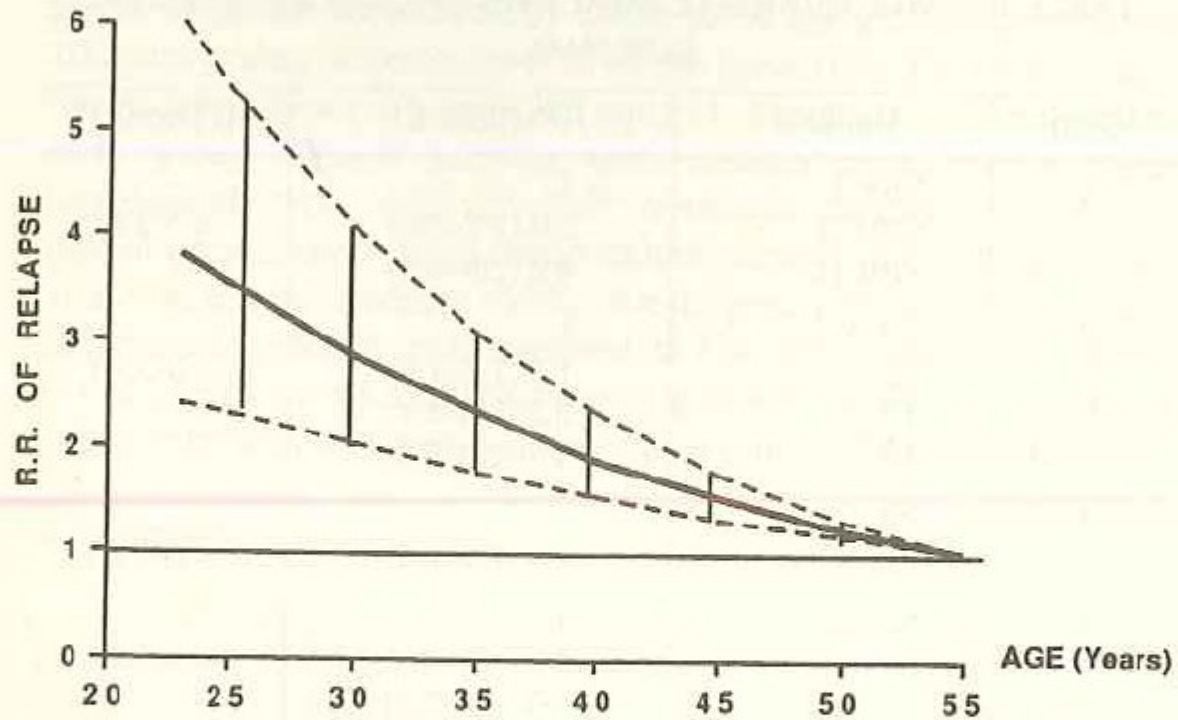


Fig 4—Hazard risk of relapse (local or distant).

Age computed as continuous variable. Broken lines show 95% CI limits. RR per year of age = 0.96.

De La Rochefordiere A., Lancet, 1993

Age: facteur pronostic indépendant

- En situation adjuvante: probablement oui
- En situation métastatique: ????
 - littérature riche, mais
 - quel âge ?
 - âge et histoire évolutive de la maladie (IL, site, ..)
 - âge et caractéristiques de la tumeur (type, grade, ..)

- **Analyse de la littérature**
- Pistes à explorer

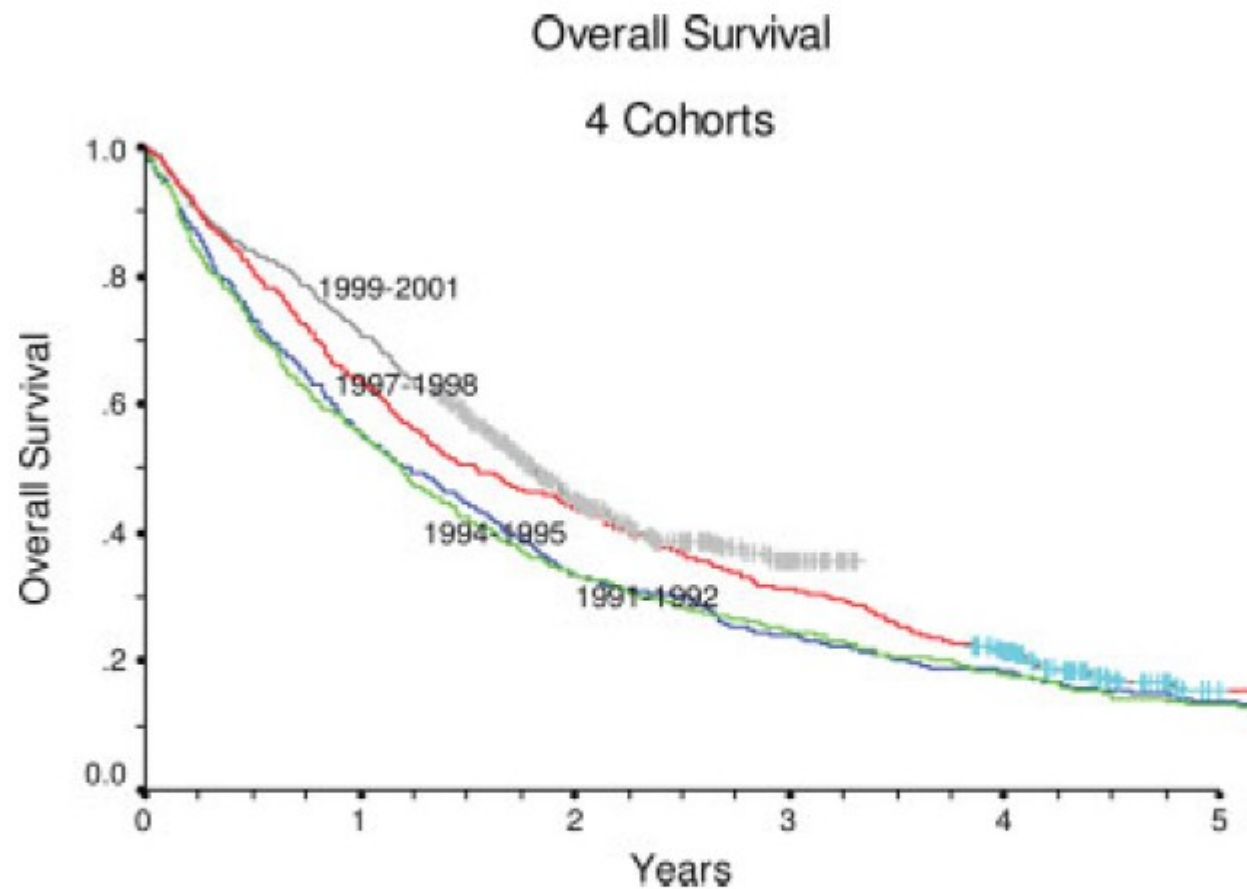


FIGURE 1. Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival for the 4 time cohorts from date of diagnosis of MBC.

Chia S., Cancer, 2007

Baseline Demographics of the 4 Time Cohorts*

Characteristic	Cohort 1: 1991–1992 (n = 423)	Cohort 2: 1994–1995 (n = 561)	Cohort 3: 1997–1998 (n = 641)	Cohort 4: 1999–2001 (n = 525)
Age at diagnosis of MBC, y				
Median	58.5	56	56.8	55.3
Range	26–75.9	25.6–76	26.8–75.9	24.4–76
Age group: No. of patients (%), y				
<35	14 (3.3)	13 (2.3)	13 (2)	10 (1.9)
35–44	62 (15)	102 (18)	105 (16)	69 (13)
45–54	98 (23)	137 (24)	151 (24)	164 (31)
55–64	91 (22)	118 (21)	186 (29)	143 (27)
>65	159 (37)	191 (34)	186 (29)	139 (27)
Interval from initial diagnosis to diagnosis of MBC, mo				
Median	15.7	25.3	27.8	29.6
Range	0–491	0–345	0–362	0–347
Size of initial tumor, cm				
Median	3	3	2.7	2.5
Range	0.1–9.9	0.1–9.9	0.1–9.9	0.1–10
Adjuvant therapy, %				
Chemotherapy	42.1	54.2	59	59.9
Hormone therapy	49.4	53.2	49	46.3
Lymph node status at initial diagnosis, %				
Negative	29.7	31.2	30.5	32.6
Positive	70.3	68.8	69.5	67.4
ER status at initial diagnosis, %				
Negative	40.5	41.3	36.9	31.7
Positive	59.5	58.7	63.1	68.3
Grade at initial diagnosis, %				
1/2	37.8	36.5	39.6	42.8
3	62.2	63.6	60.4	57.2
LV status at initial diagnosis, %				
Negative	35.5	63	62.3	54.4
Positive	64.5	37	37.7	45.6
Site of first distant metastases, %				
Visceral	44.3	45.8	39.6	41.5
Soft tissue and/or bone	55.7	54.2	60.4	58.5

TABLE 3
Cox Regression Analysis for Survival in Metastatic Breast Cancer*

Variable	HR	<i>P</i>	95% CI
Grade			
1/2	1		
3	1.46	<.001	1.30–1.64
Unknown	1.00	.95	0.87–1.14
ER status			
Positive	1		
Negative	1.83	<.001	1.64–2.05
Unknown	1.32	<.001	1.16–1.51
Age, y*			
≥65	1		
<35	1.07	.61	0.82–1.40
35–44	0.88	.075	0.76–1.01
45–54	0.79	<.001	0.70–0.90
55–64	0.86	.025	0.76–0.98
Cohort			
1	1		
2	0.97	.65	0.85–1.11
3	0.84	.011	0.74–0.96
4	0.72	<.001	0.61–0.84

HR indicates hazards ratio; 95 % CI, 95% confidence interval; ER, estrogen receptor.

* Age cohort is at the time of diagnosis of distant metastases.

Table 4. Multivariate analyses

	Initial model ^a			Final model ^b		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
Age (years)						
<50	1	1	–	1	1	–
≥50	1.44	1.15–1.79	0.0012	1.45	1.16–1.80	0.00092
Size of primary tumor (mm)						
≤20	1	1	–	1	1	–
>20	1.21	1.00–1.47	0.050	1.240	1.02–1.50	0.027
SBR						
SBR 1	1	1	–	1	1	–
SBR 2, 3	1.22	0.97–1.52	0.084	1.25	1.00–1.55	0.048
Hormonal receptor status						
Negative	1	1	–	1	1	–
Positive	0.66	0.50–0.87	0.0037	0.65	0.50–0.85	0.002
Adjuvant chemotherapy						
No	1	1	–	1	1	–
Yes	1.24	1.01–1.51	0.035	1.22	1.00–1.49	0.046
Metastasis-free interval (months)						
<24	1	1	–	–	–	NS ^c
<60	0.98	0.77–1.24	0.88	–	–	
≥60	0.91	0.70–1.18	0.50	–	–	
Site of metastasis						
Lymph nodes and skin	1	1	–	1	1	–
Bone	1.56	1.12–2.17	0.0083	1.62	1.16–2.24	0.004
Lung	1.98	1.38–2.83	0.0002	2.01	1.41–2.88	0.0001
Liver	3.92	2.63–5.82	<0.0001	4.30	2.92–6.34	<0.0001
Multiple	4.89	3.36–7.10	<0.0001	4.87	3.35–7.06	<0.0001
Brain	15.53	8.39–28.74	<0.0001	15.00	8.17–27.50	<0.0001

R. Largillier, Ann Oncol, 2008

Table 1. Characteristics of patients with respect to the site of the first metastases ($n = 648$)

Site of first metastasis	All	Bone (%)	Visceral (%)	Bone + visceral (%)	p -value ^b
No. of patients	648	296	268	84	
Menopausal status					
Pre	288	131 (44)	118 (44)	39 (46)	0.925
Post	360	165 (56)	150 (56)	45 (64)	

Table 2. Prognostic factors in the whole group, in patients with first bone metastasis and in patients with first visceral metastases

	Study group			First bone metastases			First visceral metastasis		
	p -value	RR	CI	p -value	RR	CI	p -value	RR	CI
Metastasis-free survival (< 2 vs > 2 years)	< 0.001	1.71	1.43–2.04	< 0.001	1.86	1.42–2.44	0.003	1.50	1.14–1.96
Menopausal status (pre- vs postmenopausal)	0.99	1.01	0.84–1.19	0.851	1.03	0.78–1.34	0.820	1.03	0.79–1.35

E. Solomayer, BCRT, 2000

Multivariate Analyses of Prognostic Markers of the Primary Tumor and Survival from First Recurrence in Patients with Metastatic Breast Carcinoma

Variable	Hazard ratio (95%CI)	<i>P</i> value
Older age at diagnosis	1.64 (1.28–2.12)	0.0001
Visceral metastases	1.63 (1.27–2.10)	0.0001
Shorter DFI	1.59 (1.14–1.67)	0.0008
PgR negativity	1.52 (1.18–1.94)	0.001
Increased SPF	1.27 (1.07–1.49)	0.005
bcl-2 negativity	1.23 (1.00–1.67)	0.06

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; DFI: disease free survival; PgR: progesterone receptor; SPF: S-phase fraction.

Chang J., Cancer, 2003

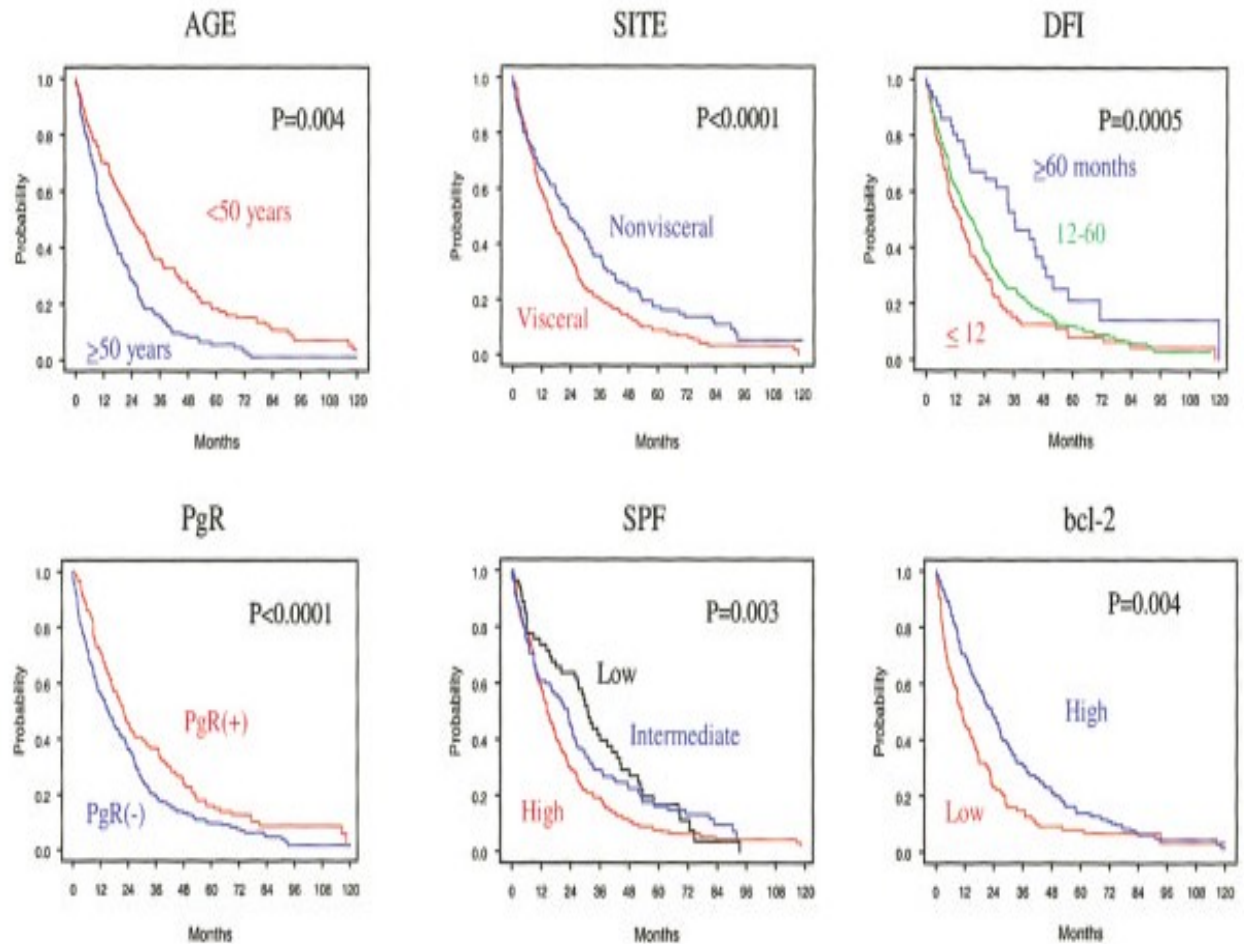


FIGURE 1. Survival after first recurrence in patients with metastatic breast carcinoma. DFI: disease free interval; PgR: progesterone receptor; SPF: S-phase fraction.

Chang J., Cancer, 2003

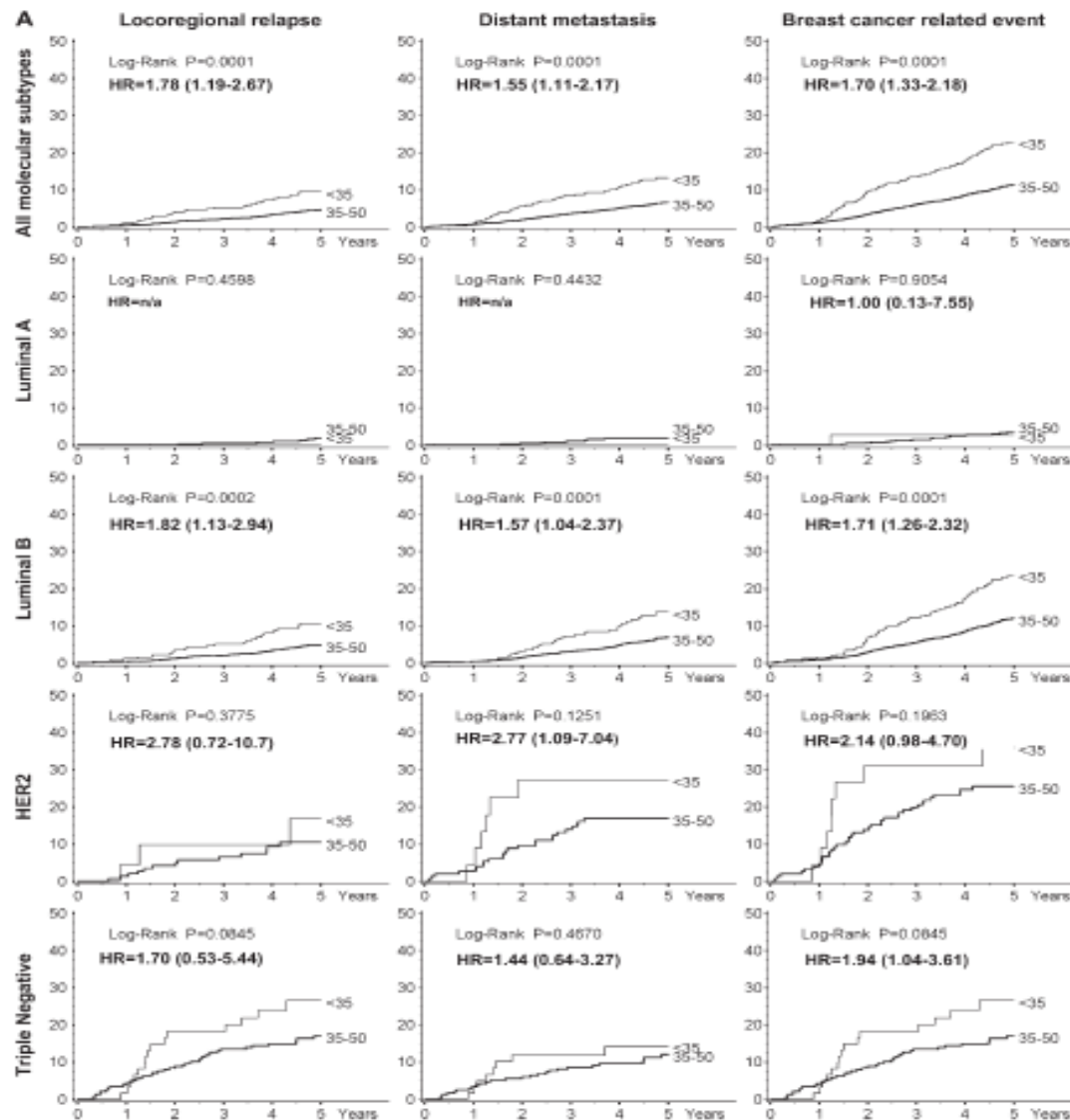
Second consensus on medical treatment of metastatic breast cancer

S. Beslija, J. Bonnetterre, H. Burstein, V. Cocquyt, M. Gnant, P. Goodwin, V. Heinemann, J. Jassem, W. J. Köstler, M. Krainer, S. Menard, T. Petit, L. Petruzelka, K. Possinger, P. Schmid, E. Stadtmauer, M. Stockler, S. Van Belle, C. Vogel, N. Wilcken, C. Wiltchke, C. C. Zielinski* & H. Zwierzina

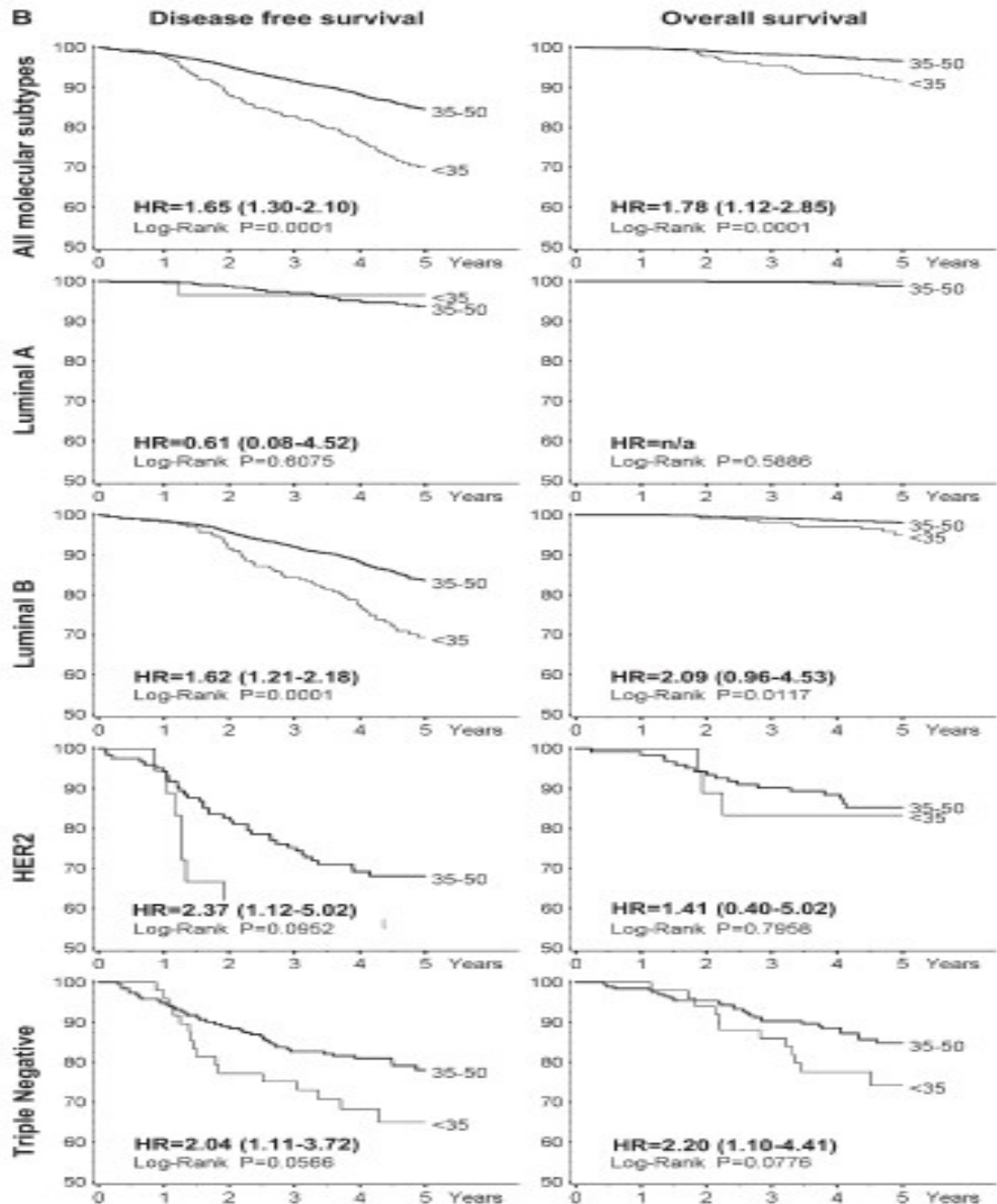
Central European Cooperative Oncology Group (CECOG)[§], Schwarzspanierstrasse 7/5, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

Prognostic factor	Favorable	Unfavorable
Performance status	Good	Poor
Sites of disease	Bone, soft tissue	Viscera
No. of sites of disease	Oligo	Multiple
Hormone receptor status	Positive	Negative
Her-2/Neu status	Negative	Positive (significance less clear in trastuzumab era)
Disease-free interval	>2 years	<2 years
Prior adjuvant therapy	No	Yes
Prior therapy for MBC	No	Yes

- Analyse de la littérature
- **Pistes à explorer**



Situation adjuvante: < 35 vs 36-50
 G. Canello, Ann. Oncol., 2010



Situation adjuvante:

< 35 vs 36-50 ans

G. Canello, Ann Oncol.,
2010

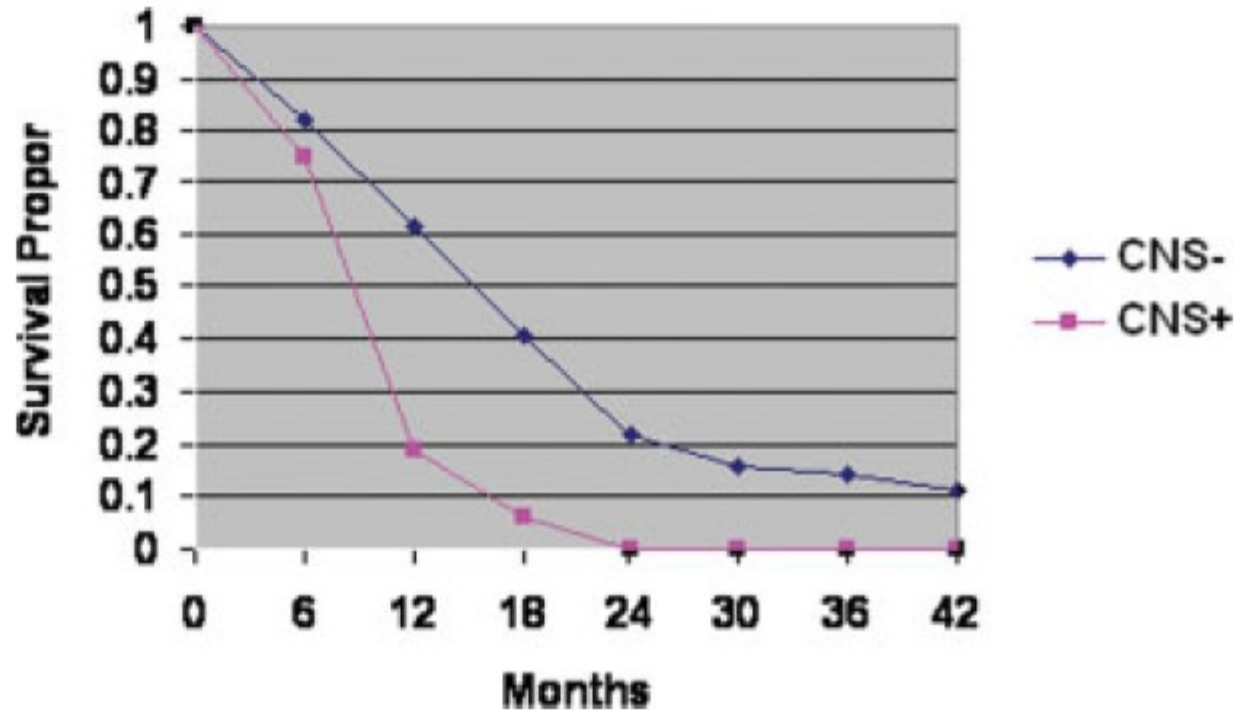


FIGURE 2. Time to death by the presence/absence of central nervous system (CNS) metastasis at the time of first metastatic presentation ($P < .001$, log-rank test).

Figure 2 Median Duration of First-, Second-, and Third-Line Palliative Chemotherapy

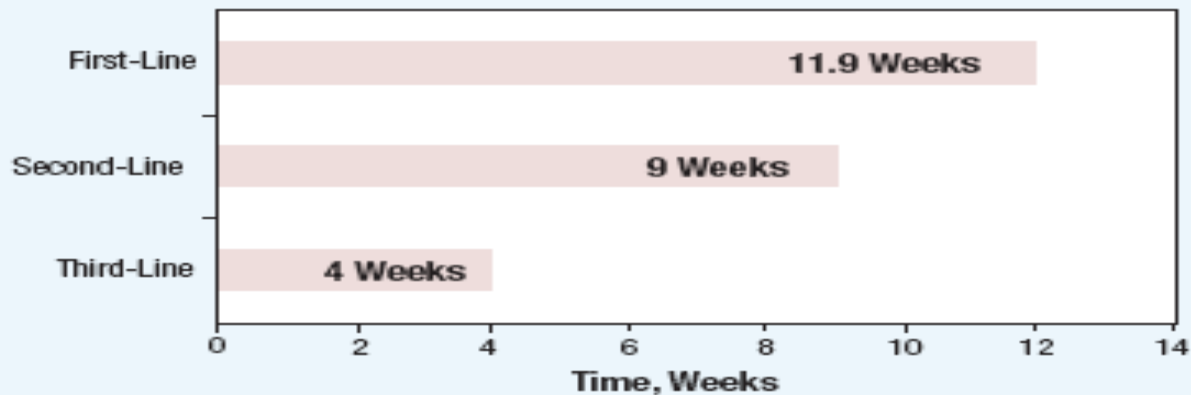


Table 2 Multivariate Analysis of Prognostic Variables for Overall Survival in Patients with Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

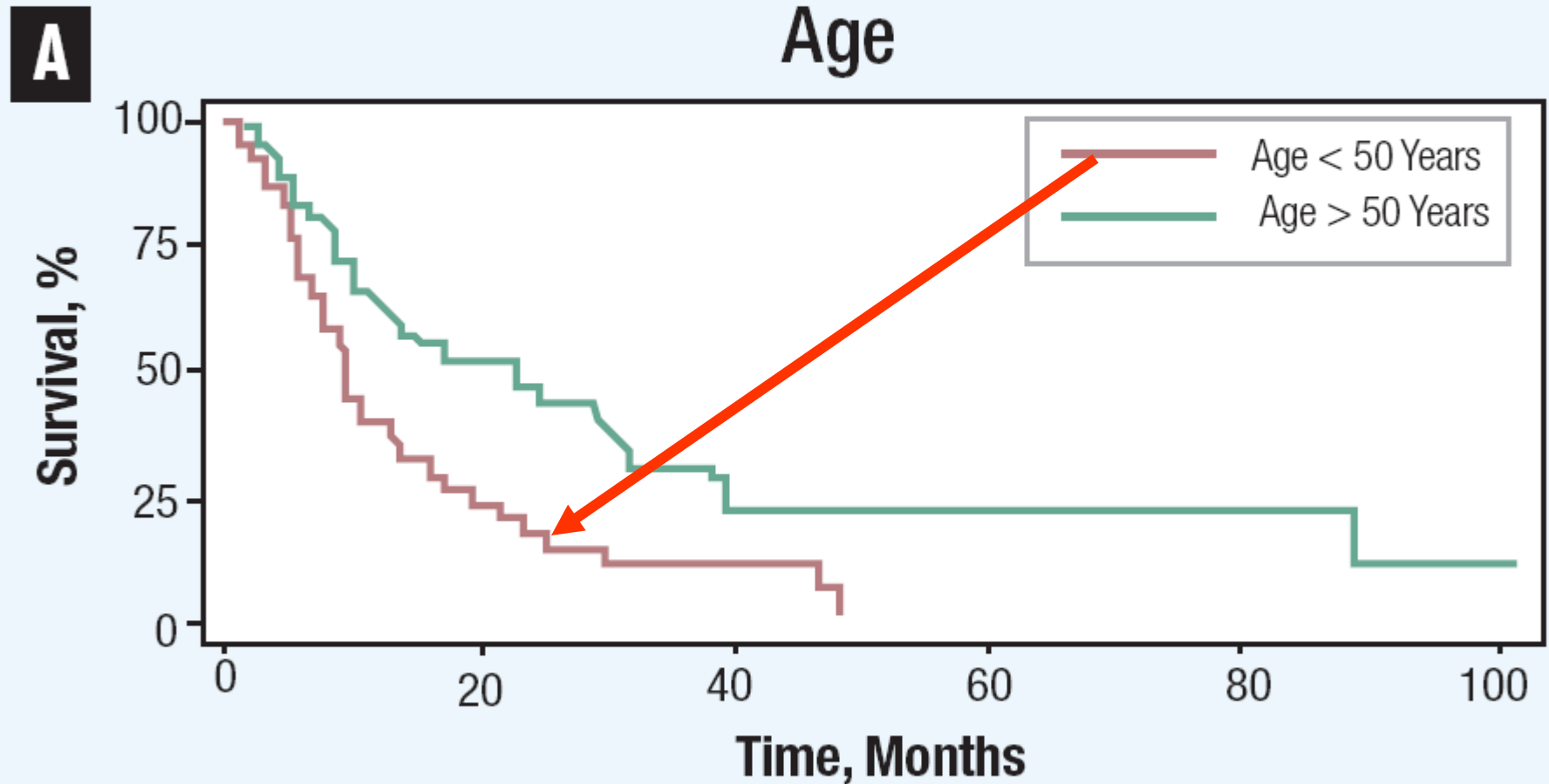
Prognostic Variable	HR (95% CI)	P Value
Age > 50 Years	0.46 (0.27-0.76)	.003
DDFI > 12 Months	0.46 (0.26-0.83)	.01
Visceral Metastases	1.94 (1.11-3.43)	.021
Previous Chemotherapy*	2.77 (1.39-5.52)	.004
ALP > 120 U/L	2.40 (1.40-4.13)	.002

*Previous chemotherapy = neoadjuvant and/or adjuvant chemotherapy.
Abbreviations: ALP = alkaline phosphatase level; DDFI = distant disease-free interval; HR = hazard ratio

F. Kassam, Clin. Breast cancer, 2009

Figure 3

Survival from Diagnosis of Distant Metastatic Disease by Prognostic Variable



F. Kassam, Clin. Breast Cancer, 2009

Conclusions

- Age facteur pronostique variable selon le type moléculaire (TN)
- Aucun travail prospectif sur ce sujet
- Aucune recommandation spécifique selon l'âge
- S ' y intéresser

Travaux prospectifs