

Chimiothérapie néoadjuvante et cancer du sein

Prise en compte de la réponse thérapeutique et impact de l'irradiation adjuvante

Romuald LE SCODAN

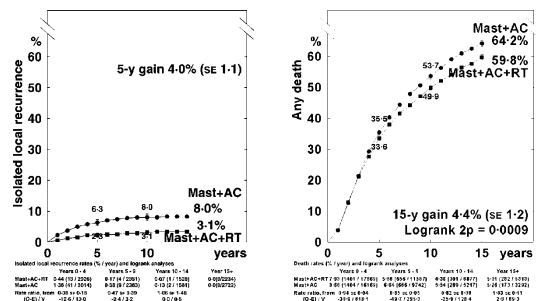
Oncologie Radiothérapie, CHP Saint Grégoire

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Introduction

- CNA : standard thérapeutique CS LA
- RT adjuvante : bénéfique CL et SG (Phases III et méta-analyse)

Mast+AC±RT in 8505 women with node-positive disease



Indications RT adjuvante : extension tumorale pathologique initiale

MAIS...

- Aucun essais de phase III de PMRT n'incluaient de patientes traitées par CNA
- **CNA entraîne Down staging tumoral** (20-40% éradication envahissement ganglionnaire)



Remise en cause des indications classiques de RT adjuvante

Irradiation adjuvante après CNA

- Impact de l'irradiation adjuvante après CNA et BCS
- Impact de l'irradiation adjuvante après CNA et MTLA
- Recommandations actuellement en vigueur (Niveau de preuve C)

RT adjuvante après CNA et traitement conservateur

IS REGIONAL LYMPH NODE IRRADIATION NECESSARY IN STAGE II TO III BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WITH NEGATIVE PATHOLOGIC NODE STATUS AFTER NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY?

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Hôpital René Huguenin, 1990-2004: 1054 CNA pour CS

248 ptes: N0 (n=164) N1-2 (n=84) ypN0 après CNA et BCS

RT sein + aires ggaires (LNI, n=158) vs RT sein (no LNI, n=90)

Suivi médian: 88 mois

Impact de la RT ganglionnaire sur SSRLR et SG ?

Sous groupe LNI vs no LNI

Age médian: 47 vs 51 ans (p < 0,05)
 N1-2: 43,9% vs 15,7% (p < 0,05)
 Tumeurs centrales ou internes plus fréquentes (p < 0,05)

Table 1. Patient characteristics at diagnosis

	LNI group N=158	No LNI Group N=90	P	Stage N=248
	No. of patients	No. of patients		No. of patients
Median age (range)	47 (26-71)	51 (28-72)	0,005	49 (26-72)
Age group, years				
< 50	96	74	0,11	170
50-59	39	24	0,06	63
60-69	23	14	0,19	37
≥ 70	7	1	1,1	8
Overall N	165	113	0,0001	278
ypN0	89	53	0,0001	142
ypN1	45	15	0,0001	60
ypN2	4	0	0	4
Androgen cytology (N0 or ypN0)				
Positive	35	0	0	35
Negative	9	7	0,63	16
Unknown	5	4	0,77	9
Not performed	21	4	0,03	25
Histologic type				
Ductal carcinoma	141	83	0,11	224
Lobular carcinoma	7	6	0,72	13
Other	16	7	0,22	23
Histologic grade				
ERB I	4	7	0,74	11
ERB II	45	23	0,06	68
ERB III	89	52	0,01	141
Unknown	18	3	0,33	21
Tumor ER status				
Positive	71	45	0,00	116
Negative	78	40	0,04	118
Unknown	9	6	0,66	15
Tumor ERBB2 status				
Positive	18	9	0,39	27
Negative	34	36	0,89	70
Unknown	86	30	0,01	116
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy regimens				
Anthracycline	120	76	0,11	196
Taxane	38	17	0,19	55
Platinum	0	0	0	0
ERBB2	46	20	0,22	66
ERBB3	66	37	0,11	103
ERBB4	32	18	0,11	50
ERBB5	14	6	0,46	20
ERBB6	0	0	0	0
ERBB7	0	0	0	0
ERBB8	0	0	0	0
ERBB9	0	0	0	0
ERBB10	0	0	0	0
ERBB11	0	0	0	0
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ERBB96	0	0	0	0
ERBB97	0	0	0	0
ERBB98	0	0	0	0
ERBB99	0	0	0	0
ERBB100	0	0	0	0

Population globale

SSRLR à 5 ans:
 89,4% (LNI) vs 86,2% (no LNI) NS

SG 5 ans:
 88,7% (LNI) vs 92% (no LNI) NS

164 patientes N0pN0

DFS à 5 ans:
 83% (LNI, n=89) vs 85% (no LNI, n=75) NS

SG 5 ans:
 89,3% (LNI, n=89) vs 94,5% (no LNI, n=75) NS

84 patientes N1-2 pN0

DFS à 5 ans:
 72 % (LNI, n=69) vs 79,4 % (no LNI, n=15) NS

SG à 5 ans:
 87,9 % (LNI, n=69) vs 80 % (no LNI, n=15) NS

Daveau et al. IJROBP 2010

RT adjuvante après NAC et traitement conservateur

Facteurs pronostiques en AMV:

- pCR
- cN

Pas d'impact de la LNI

Table 2. Multivariate analysis of Overall survival, Cox Model (248 patients)

	HR for death	95% CI	P
Response to NAC			
pCR	1		
No pCR	3.05	1.17-7.99	0.023
Clinical Nodal status			
N0	1		
N1-N2	2.24	1.15-4.36	0.017

- Pas d'augmentation du risque de RLR, métastatique ou décès en cas d'omission de la RT ganglionnaire prophylactique si ypN0
- Sous groupe de patientes à faible risque (évaluation ganglionnaire optimale)
- Impact LNI si envahissement ganglionnaire initial prouvé cytologiquement (84 pts, toutes LNI)?

Daveau et al. IJROBP 2010

RT après CNA et BCS

Cancer du sein infiltrant
non métastatique
Questions d'actualité



Recommandations

Après chimiothérapie néoadjuvante et traitement conservateur :

Irradiation de la glande mammaire

- irradiation de la glande mammaire avec surimpression du lit tumoral recommandée

Irradiation ganglionnaire

- en cas de tumeur ypN+ : l'irradiation ganglionnaire est recommandée
- en cas de tumeur ypN0 : le bénéfice de l'irradiation ganglionnaire reste à évaluer dans des études prospectives

INCA 2012

Impact de la PMRT après CNA et MTLA

Impact de la PMRT: essais randomisés et méta-analyse EBCTCG

Indications PMRT: extension anatomopathologique initiale

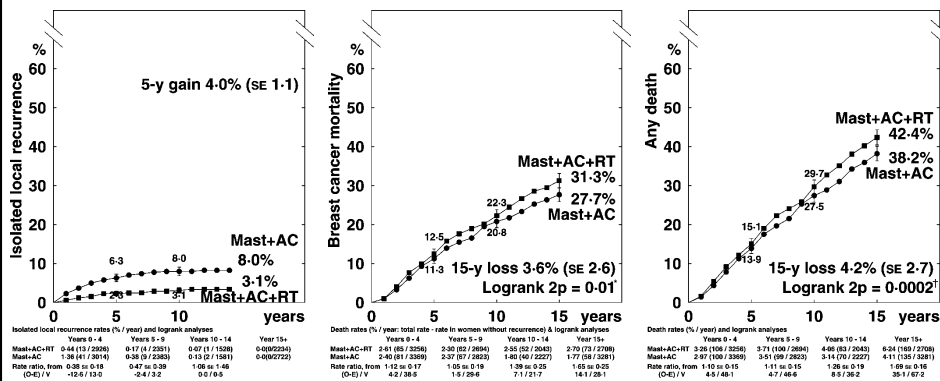
Impact du down staging T+N sur la décision de PMRT ?

Pas d'essai prospectif

Données rétrospectives (MDA et CRH)

Radiotherapy after mastectomy with axillary clearance (Mast+AC±RT) in women with node-negative disease

(1428 women)



5-year local recurrence risks: 2% vs 6% (reduction 4%)

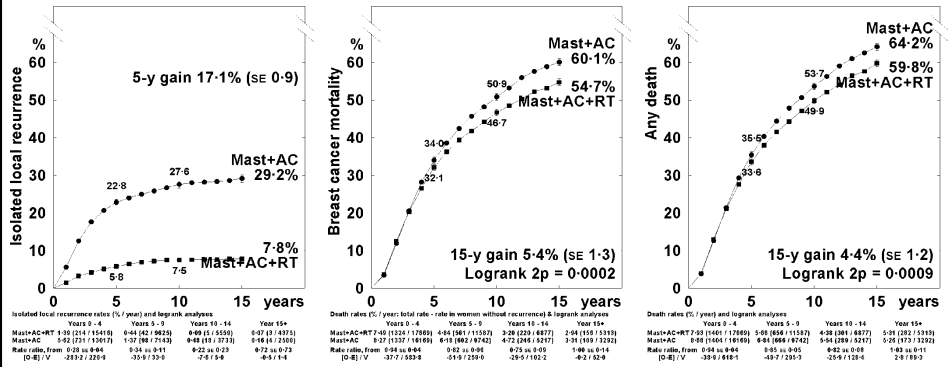
15-year breast cancer mortality risks: 31.3% vs 27.7% (increase 3.6%, SE 3.6, 2p=0.01)

15-year overall mortality risks: 42.4% vs 38.2% (increase 4.2%, SE 2.7, 2p=0.0002)



Radiotherapy after mastectomy with axillary clearance (Mast+AC±RT) in all women with node-positive disease

(8505 women, many with the actual number of involved nodes unknown)



5-year local recurrence risks: 6% vs 23% (reduction 17%)

15-year breast cancer mortality risks: 54.7% vs 60.1% (reduction 5.4%, SE 1.3, 2p=0.0002)

15-year overall mortality risks: 59.8% vs 64.2% (reduction 4.4%, SE 1.2, 2p=0.0009)



EBCTCG Lancet 2005; 366: 2087-2106 11

FDR de RLR après NAC et MTLA

Données du NSABP B-18 et B-27

3088 pts : CNA- BCS ou MTLA, Pas de PMRT si MTLA

RLR à 10 ans pour MTLA: 12,3% (8,9% locale / 3,4% régionale)

Predictors of Locoregional Recurrence After Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy: Results From Combined Analysis of National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project B-18 and B-27

Elgharib P, Mamounas, Stewart J, Anderson, James J, Dignam, Harry D, Burz, Thomas R, Julian, Charles E, Geyer Jr, Alphonse Taphian, D, Lawrence Wickerham, and Norman Wolmark

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of Independent Predictors of 10-Year LRR According to Type of Surgery

Variable	No. of Patients	LRR Events	HR	95% CI	P
Patients treated with mastectomy*					
Clinical tumor size > 5 v ≤ 5 cm†	1,071	131	1.58	1.12 to 2.23	.0095
Clinical nodal status cN(+) v cN(-)†			1.53	1.08 to 2.18	.017
Nodal/breast pathologic status			2.21	0.77 to 6.30	< .001
ypN(-)/no breast pCR v ypN(-)/breast pCR†			4.48	1.64 to 12.21	
ypN(+) v ypN(-)/breast pCR†					
Patients treated with lumpectomy plus breast XRT*					
Age ≥ 50 v < 50 years†	1,890	189	0.71	0.53 to 0.96	.025
Clinical nodal status cN(+) v cN(-)†			1.70	1.26 to 2.31	< .001
Nodal/breast pathologic status					< .001
ypN(-)/no breast pCR v ypN(-)/breast pCR†			1.44	0.90 to 2.33	
ypN(+) v ypN(-)/breast pCR†			2.25	1.41 to 3.59	

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; LRR, locoregional recurrence; pCR, pathologic complete response; XRT, external radiation therapy.
*Includes only patients for whom all covariates are known.
†Category used as baseline for comparison of risk.

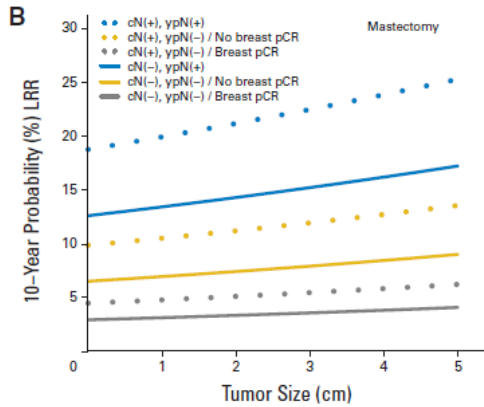
Facteurs prédictifs de RLR: pCR > cT, cN

Mamounas et al. JCO 2012

FDR de RLR après NAC et MTLA

Predictors of Locoregional Recurrence After Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy: Results From Combined Analysis of National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project B-18 and B-27

Eliftheria P. Mamounas, Stewart J. Anderson, James J. Dignam, Harry D. Bear, Thomas R. Julian, Charles E. Geyer Jr, Alphonse Tashiro, D. Lawrence Wickerham, and Norman Wolmark



LVI ? Phénotypes tumoraux ?

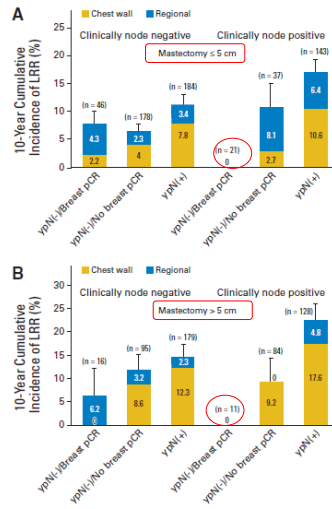


Fig 3. Ten-year cumulative incidence of locoregional recurrence (LRR) in patients with (A) ≤ 5 -cm tumors treated with mastectomy and (B) > 5 -cm tumors treated with mastectomy. pCR, pathologic complete response after neoadjuvant chemotherapy; ypN, pathologic nodal status after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

Mamounas et al. JCO 2012

FDR de RLR après NAC et MTLA

Données du MD ANDERSON

Sous groupe de patientes à Haut Risque de RLR après NAC + MTLA (sans PMRT)

RLR à 5 ans > 10%

	Number of patients	5-year locoregional recurrence
AJCC 1988 stage at diagnosis		
IIA	21	5%
IIIB	44	16%
IIIA	35	17%
IIIB	38	50%
IV*	11	79%
Clinical tumour stage and pathological nodal status		
T1-2, negative lymph nodes	19	5%
T3-4, negative lymph nodes	23	34%
T1-2, positive lymph nodes	42	13%
T3-4, positive lymph nodes	64	36%
Pathological tumour size and lymph-node status		
<2 cm, negative lymph nodes	21	10%
2.1-5.0 cm, negative lymph nodes	14	49%
>5.0 cm, negative lymph nodes	5	20%
<2 cm, positive lymph nodes	52	20%
2.1-5.0 cm, positive lymph nodes	41	30%
>5.0 cm, positive lymph nodes	9	63%

Adapted from reference 23. AJCC=American Joint Committee on Cancer. *Ipsilateral supraclavicular disease without systemic metastasis.

Table: Locoregional recurrence among patients from MD Anderson who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy, mastectomy, and no postmastectomy radiation therapy, stratified by clinical and pathological disease characteristics

Buchholtz et al. JCO 2002

Impact de la PMRT après NAC et MTLA

Postmastectomy Radiation Improves Local-Regional Control and Survival for Selected Patients With Locally Advanced Breast Cancer Treated With Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy and Mastectomy

Eugene H. Huang, Susan L. Tucker, Eric A. Strom, Marsha D. McNeese, Henry M. Kuerer, Aman U. Buzdar, Vicente Valero, George H. Perkins, Naomi R. Schechter, Kelly K. Hunt, Aysegül A. Sahin, Gabriel N. Hortobagyi, and Thomas A. Buchholz

CNA MTLA: PMRT (542 pts) vs no PMRT (134 pts)

Population globale

SSRLR à 10 ans: 11% (PMRT) vs 22% (no PMRT) p=0,0001

Sous groupe stade III et pCR:

SSRLR à 10 ans: 3% (1/35 pts) vs 33% (3/11 pts), p=0,006

Sous groupe stade II et pCR: 0 bénéfice PMRT

Sous groupe 1-3 N+: 0 bénéfice PMRT

RLR (population globale)

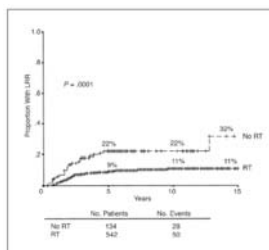


Fig 1. Rate of local-regional recurrence (LRR) for patients treated with radiation (RT; 542 patients, 60 events) and without RT (134 patients, 28 events).

RLR (stade III et pCR)

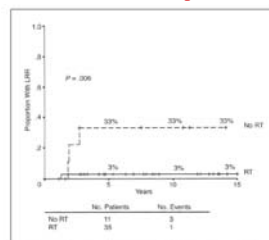


Fig 2. Rate of local-regional recurrence (LRR) for patients who initially had clinical stage III or IV advanced disease but subsequently achieved a pathological complete response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy. RT, with radiation; No RT, without radiation.

Huang JCO 2004

Postmastectomy Radiation Improves Local-Regional Control and Survival for Selected Patients With Locally Advanced Breast Cancer Treated With Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy and Mastectomy

Eugene H. Huang, Susan L. Tucker, Eric A. Strom, Marsha D. McNeese, Henry M. Kuerer, Aman U. Buzdar, Vicente Valero, George H. Perkins, Naomi R. Schechter, Kelly K. Hunt, Aysegül A. Sahin, Gabriel N. Hortobagyi, and Thomas A. Buchholz

Après CNA-MTLA, PMRT améliore CL et survie spécifique si:

T3-4 ou stade III-IV
 ≥ 4N+
 Indépendamment de la réponse à la CNA

MVA pour LRR et Survie spécifique

Pas de PMRT:

HR LRR: 4,7 (IC95%: 2-8,1) p < 0,0001
 HR Survie spécifique: 2 (IC95%: 1,4-2,9) p < 0,0001

PMRT réduit LRR si:

Factor	10-year LRR Rate		P
	No Radiation (%)	Radiation (%)	
Clinical T-stage			
T1	0	8	.535
T2	10	7	.408
T3	22	8	.002
T4	46	15	<.0001
Clinical N-stage			
N0	23	10	.014
N1	14	9	.062
N2-3	40	12	<.0001
Pathological tumor size, cm			
0-2	13	8	.051
2.1-5.0	31	14	.002
≥ 5.1	52	13	.001
No. of positive nodes			
0	11	4	.010
1-3	13	11	.636
≥ 4	59	16	<.0001

Abbreviation: LRR, local regional recurrence.

Factor	Hazard Ratio	95% CI	P
No radiation	4.68	2.70 to 8.13	<.0001
≥ 20% sampled nodes positive	3.58	2.11 to 6.08	<.0001
Stage ≥ IIIB	2.38	1.42 to 4.02	.001
No tamoxifen	2.19	1.19 to 4.06	.012
Minimal or worse clinical response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy	1.88	1.10 to 3.23	.021
Estrogen receptor-negative	1.69	1.04 to 2.76	.033

Abbreviation: LRR, local-regional recurrence.

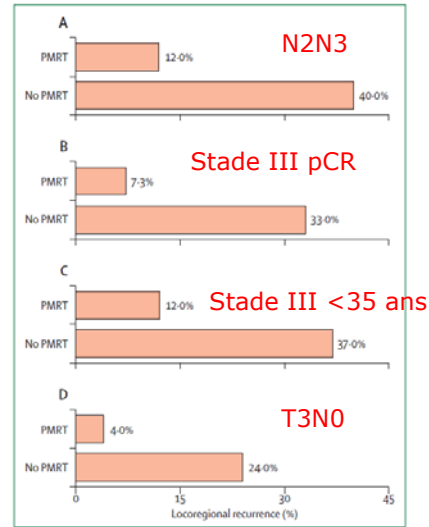
Huang JCO 2004

Postmastectomy Radiation Improves Local-Regional Control and Survival for Selected Patients With Locally Advanced Breast Cancer Treated With Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy and Mastectomy

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Figure 2: Locoregional recurrence for subgroups of patients from MD Anderson who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy and mastectomy with or without postmastectomy radiation therapy (PMRT)

10-year locoregional recurrence for patients with clinical N2-N3 disease (A); 10-year locoregional recurrence for patients with clinical stage III disease and pathological complete response to chemotherapy (B); 5-year locoregional recurrence for patients younger than 35 years and with clinical stage II or III disease (C); and 5-year locoregional recurrence for patients with clinical T3N0 disease (D).



Huang JCO 2004

Impact PMRT après pCR Expérience du MDA

106 patientes pCR (T+N) NAC MTLA:

PMRT (n=72, 83%T3-4, 37% N2-3) vs no PMRT (n=34, 32%T3-4, 21% N2-3)

Population globale:

SSRLR à 10 ans: 5% vs 10% p=0,4

Stade I-II et pCR:

SSRLR à 10 ans: 0% (0/12) vs 0% (0/20)

Stade III et pCR:

SSRLR à 10 ans: 7,3% vs 33,3% , p=0,04

Table 2. Univariate analysis of factors associated with local-regional recurrence (LRR) after a pathologic complete response (pCR) in patients with Stage III disease treated with mastectomy

Characteristic	No. of patients	10-Year actuarial LRR rate	p Value
Age			0.27
≤50 years	50	14.3	
>50 years	24	5.3	
Clinical T stage			0.43
T1	3	0	
T2	8	27	
T3	30	7	
T4	31	12	
Clinical N stage			0.46
N0	5	20	
N1	31	4.2	
N2	22	11.5	
N3	13	15.4	
Menopausal status			0.55
Premenopausal	44	13.9	
Postmenopausal	28	8.0	
Histology			0.67
Ductal	61	11.5	
Lobular	2	0	
Estrogen receptor status			0.24
Positive	12	0	
Negative	42	14.3	
Progesterone receptor status			0.36
Positive	9	0	
Negative	37	12.5	
Lymphovascular invasion status			0.063
Yes	6	45	
No	68	8.5	
Nuclear grade			0.23
2	13	0	
3	54	13.0	
No. of lymph nodes examined			0.68
≤10	18	6	
>10	55	11.1	
Radiation therapy given			0.04
Yes	62	7.2	
No	12	33.4	

Mc Guire IJROBP 2007

Stade III pCR: bénéfice de la PMRT

POSTMASTECTOMY RADIATION IMPROVES THE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH LOCALLY ADVANCED BREAST CANCER WHO ACHIEVE A PATHOLOGIC COMPLETE RESPONSE TO NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY

SEAN E. MCGUIRE, M.D., Ph.D.,* ANA M. GONZALEZ-ANGULO, M.D.,¹ EUGENE H. HUANG, M.D.,* SUSAN L. TUCKER, Ph.D.,² SHI-WAN C. KAU, Ph.D.,¹ TSE-KUAN YU, M.D., Ph.D.,* ERIC A. SYTHM, M.D.,* JULIA L. OH, M.D.,* WENDY A. WOODWARD, M.D., Ph.D.,* WELLELA TEREFTE, M.D.,* KELLY K. HUNT, M.D.,³ HENRY M. KUEBER, M.D., Ph.D.,³ AYSIGEL A. SAHN, M.D.,³ GABRIEL N. HORTORAGYI, M.D.,¹ AND THOMAS A. BUCHHOLZ, M.D.*

Stade III	PMRT (n=62)	no PMRT (n=12)	
10-y LRR	7,3%	33,3%	p=0,04
10-y DMFS	87,9%	40,7%	p=0,0006
10-y OS	77,3%	33,3%	p=0,0016

Expérience du MDA

Stade II et pCR: aucun impact PMRT

Stade III et pCR : risque élevé de RLR: PMRT recommandée

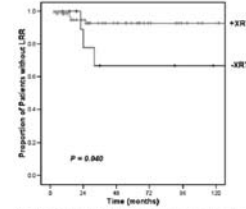


Fig. 1. Freedom from local-regional recurrence (LRR) in patients presenting with clinical Stage III breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy and mastectomy with or without radiation therapy (+XRT, n = 62 and -XRT, n = 12 respectively).

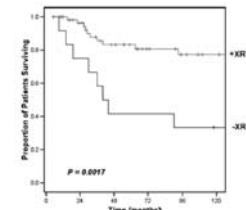


Fig. 3. Overall survival in patients with Stage III breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy and mastectomy with or without radiation therapy (+XRT and -XRT, respectively).

Mc Guire JROBP 2007

Impact PMRT après pCR (pN0) Expérience du CRH

RADIO THERAPY FOR STAGE II AND STAGE III BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WITH NEGATIVE LYMPH NODES AFTER PREOPERATIVE CHEMOTHERAPY AND MASTECTOMY

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Hôpital René Huguenin: 1990-2004: 1054 NAC pour CS

134 ptes: ypN0 après CNA et MTLA

PMRT (78 ptes, 58,2%) vs no PMRT (56 ptes, 41,8%)

Suivi médian: 91 mois

PMRT vs no PMRT:
T3-T4: 58% vs 38%
cN1-N2: 58% vs 34%
Stade III AJCC: 49% vs 21%

NS

Table 1. Patient characteristics and treatment

Variable	No-PMRT group (n = 56)	PMRT group (n = 78)	P
Age (y)			
Mean ± SD	49.9 ± 9.6	49.9 ± 10.4	
Range	34-68	28-71	
Age group (y)			.794
<50	26 (46)	38 (49)	
≥50	30 (54)	40 (51)	
Clinical Stage (AJCC)			
I	0	1 (1)	
II	44 (79)	39 (50)	
III	12 (21)	38 (49)	.021
Clinical T stage			
T1-T2	35 (62)	33 (42)	
T3-T4	21 (38)	45 (58)	
Clinical N stage			.007
N0	37 (66)	33 (42)	
N1-N2	19 (34)	45 (58)	
Primary tumor response to NAC (pCR)			.066
Yes	6 (11)	18 (23)	
No	50 (89)	60 (77)	
Lymph node dissection			.456
Mean ± SD	12.5 ± 4.1	12.0 ± 4.2	
Range	6-30	1-26	
Histologic type			.543
Ductal carcinoma	45 (80)	62 (80)	
Lobular carcinoma	9 (16)	11 (14)	
Other	2 (4)	5 (6)	
Inflammatory signs*			.076
No	40 (71)	44 (56)	
Yes	16 (29)	34 (44)	
Histologic grade (SBR)			.093
SBR1	7 (14)	3 (4)	
SBR2-SBR3	44 (86)	67 (86)	
Tumor HER2 status			.697
Negative	19 (34)	38 (49)	
Positive	0	8 (10)	
Unknown	37 (66)	32 (41)	.401†
Tumor ER status			.401†
Negative	18 (32)	34 (44)	
Positive	35 (62)	40 (51)	
Unknown	3 (5)	4 (5)	
Tumor PR status			.493†
Negative	21 (38)	37 (47)	
Positive	32 (57)	37 (47)	
Unknown	3 (5)	4 (5)	
Tumor PI status			.212†
Negative	25 (45)	46 (59)	
Positive	28 (50)	28 (36)	
Unknown	3 (5)	4 (5)	
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimens			.798
Adriamycin	51 (91)	70 (90)	
Epirubicin	5 (9)	8 (10)	
Fluorouracil	5 (9)	8 (10)	
Endocrine treatment			.189
No	24 (43)	45 (58)	
Yes	32 (57)	33 (42)	
Hormonal treatment type			
Tamoxifen	24	19	
Nov-AI	0	4	
Tamoxifen plus AI	7	5	
Other	1	5	

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SSRLR à 5 ans:

96,2% (PMRT) vs 92,5% (no PMRT) $p=0,12$

SG 5 ans:

88,3% (PMRT) vs 94,3% (no PMRT) $p=0,08$

PMRT: pas d'impact

SSRLR (HR 0,37; 95%CI, 0,09-1,61, $p=0,18$)

SG (HR 2,06; 95%CI, 0,71-6, $p=0,18$)

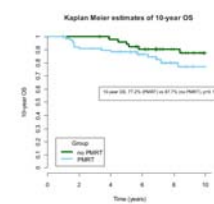
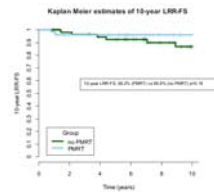


Table 5. Interaction between PMRT delivery and known prognostic factors

Variable	p Value for interaction	
	OS	LRR-FS
Clinical T stage	.67	.43
Clinical N stage	.13	.91
pCR	.99	1.00
Age at diagnosis	.16	.49

Quelques soit sous groupe stade II/III

Le Scodan IJROBP 2012

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Sous réserve:

Nature rétrospective
Populations différentes
Effectif faible (mais supérieur série MDA)

Patientes pN0 après CNA et MTLA:

Bon pronostic avec risque de RLR faible

Omission de la PMRT:

Pas de risque accru de RLR ou de décès

Absence de pCR:

Sous groupe à haut risque
Thérapeutiques adjuvantes

Expérience du CRH: pas d'impact de la PMRT si ypN0 après CNA et MTLA

PMRT après CNA et MTLA

Recommandations

INCA 2012

Après chimiothérapie néoadjuvante et mastectomie totale :

Irradiation pariétale

- en cas de tumeur ypN+ : l'irradiation pariétale est recommandée
- en cas de tumeur ypN0 : il est proposé de réaliser une irradiation pariétale, s'il existait des indications pour une irradiation (tumeurs cT3-T4 ou N+) avant la chimiothérapie néoadjuvante

Irradiation ganglionnaire

- en cas de tumeur ypN+ : l'irradiation ganglionnaire est recommandée
- en cas de tumeur ypN0 : le bénéfice de l'irradiation ganglionnaire reste à évaluer dans des études prospectives

Recommandations

NCI Bucholz JCO 2008

PMRT à considérer si stade III et pN+

Rôle de la PMRT pour les stades II pN0: « unclear »

Nécessité études prospectives

Essais en cours

□ Radiotherapy After Primary CHEMotherapy for breast cancer (RAPCHEM)

NCT 01279304, NKI): suivi prospectif du risque de RLR sans PMRT pour les patientes T1-2N+ ypT0-2 ypN0

□ Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology: proposition d'essai randomisé PMRT vs no PMRT pour les patientes T0-3 N+ ypN0

Prise en compte des phénotypes tumoraux ?

- ❑ Risque accru de RLR si: Triple Négatif / RH- +/- HER2+
- ❑ Facteurs de risque modifiés de manière potentiellement importante par le taux de réponse à la CNA
- ❑ Impact du phénotype tumoral pour la décision de PMRT ?
- ❑ Impact des facteurs de prolifération pour la décision de PMRT ?

Prognostic Value of Molecular Subtypes, Ki67 Expression and Impact of Postmastectomy Radiation Therapy in Breast Cancer Patients With Negative Lymph Nodes After Mastectomy

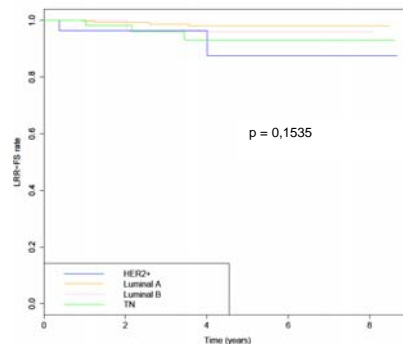
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2001-2008:

- 699 pts MT-LA pNOMO
- PMRT (191 pts: 27%) / no-PMRT (508pts:73%)
- Luminal A (RE+ et/ou RP+ et HER2-): 72,6%
- Luminal B (RE+ et/ou RP+ et HER2+): 6,5%
- HER2+ (RH- et HER2+): 6,6%
- TN (RH- et HER2-): 14,3%
- Ki67: seuil positivité 20%

SSRLR en fonction des phénotypes moléculaires



- AMV: aucun phénotype moléculaire associé à RLR
- Ki67 > 20%: seul facteur pronostique SSRLR (HR, 4,18; 95% IC: 1,11-15,77; p < 0,0215)
- Aucun facteur prédictif de l'efficacité de la radiothérapie

PMRT après CNA et MTLA

Point de vue « personnel »

- PMRT si:
- ypN+
 - ypNO mais FDR RLR (cT3-4, cN+) (INCA)
(RH-, TN, no Breast pCR, pT3-4)
 - Femme jeune

Pas de PMRT si stade II ypNO

CNA: sélection d'un sous groupe de patientes de bon pronostique pour lesquelles on peut se passer de la PMRT ?

Merci de votre attention