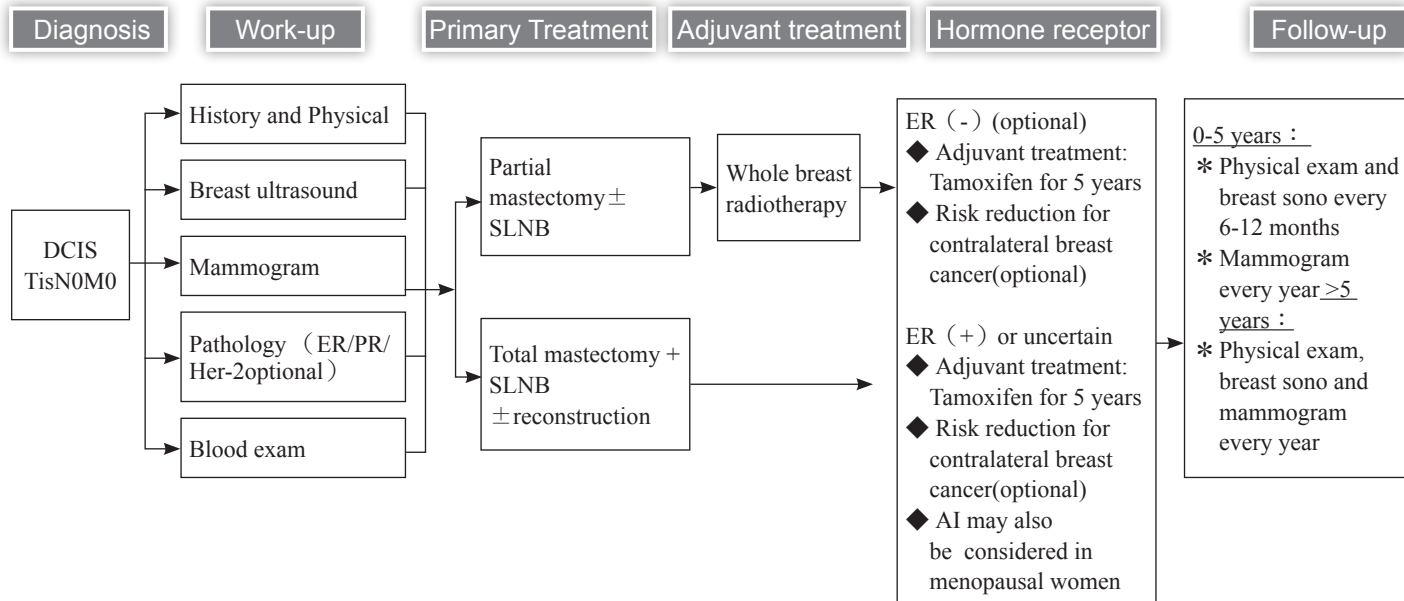




# **Breast Cancer**

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# 《Consensus on Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer -1》

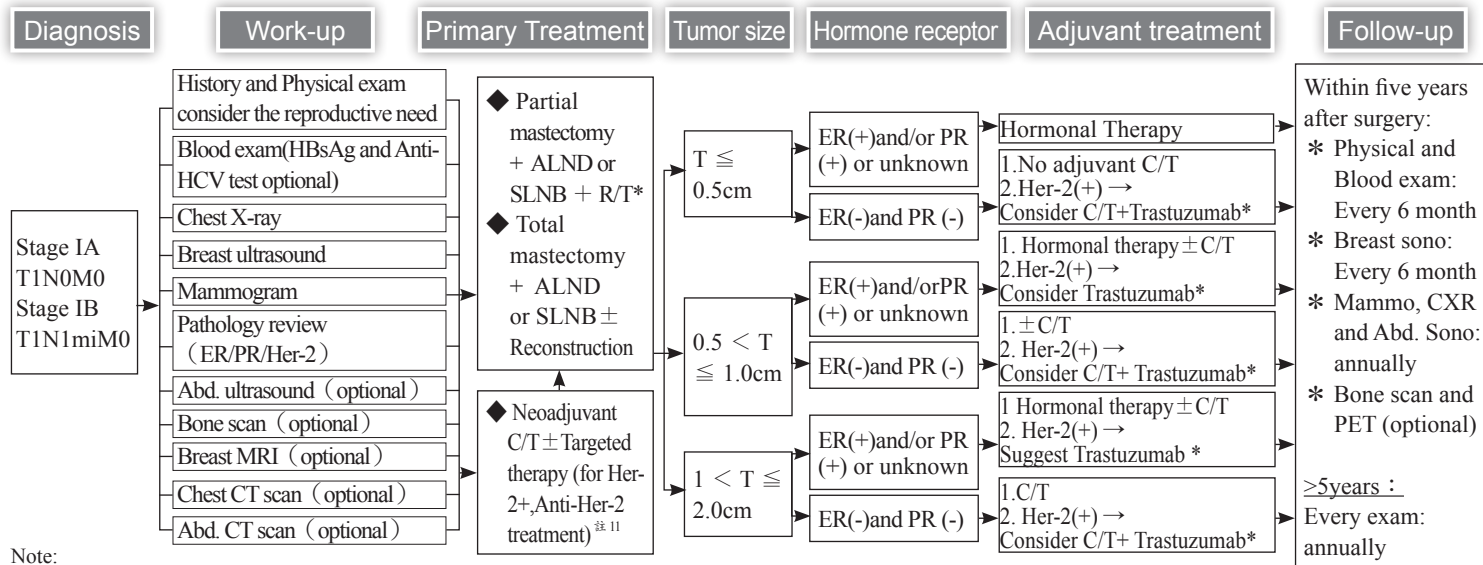


\*Adjuvant whole breast radiotherapy significantly reduces local recurrence by around 50%. If the patient and the treatment team decide the risk of local recurrence is low + after shared decision making (SDM), some patients may be treated with excision only.

+ Risk factors for local recurrence: palpable mass, larger size, higher nuclear grade, close or involved tumor margins, and age < 50 years

\*The standard dose of tamoxifen is 20 mg/day for 5 years. Low-dose\* tamoxifen (5 mg/day for 3 consecutive years) can only be selected when the patient has symptoms when taking the 20 mg dose or the patient is unwilling or unable to take the standard dose

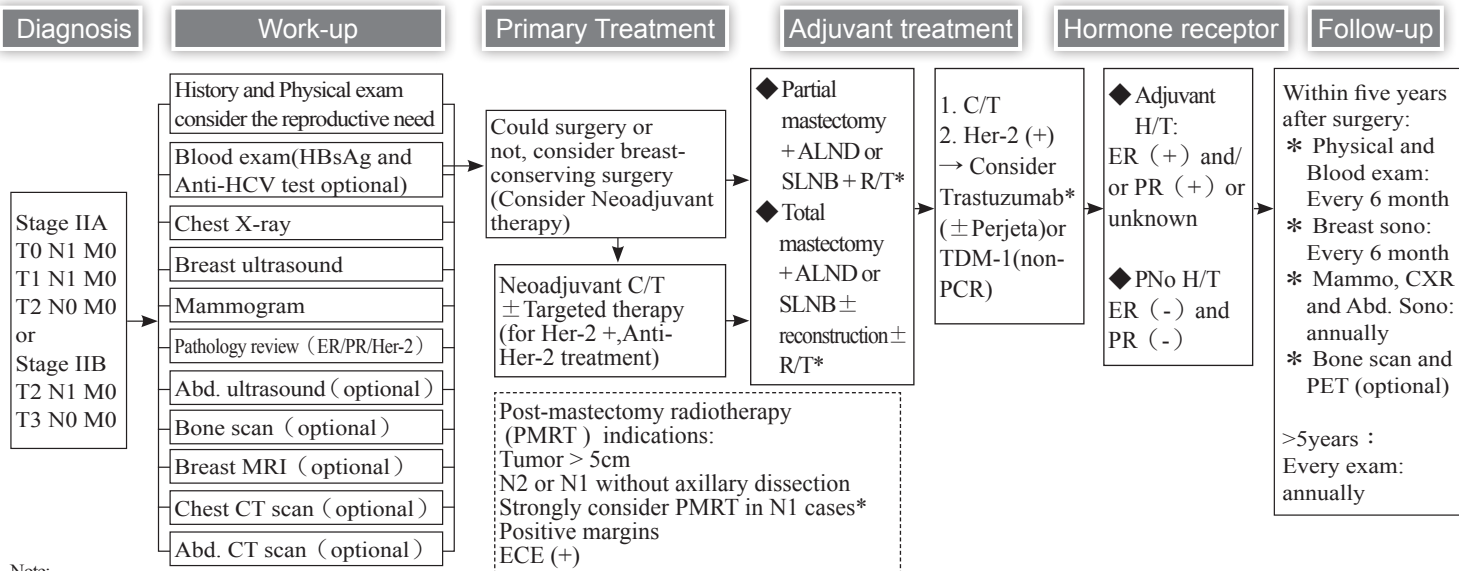
# 《Consensus on Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer -2》



Note:

1. Stage I & II favorable histology include tubular and colloid. Refer to the NCCN guideline to discuss treatment options through a team meeting
2. Clinical trial is always an option of treatment.
3. Oncotype or Endopredict, ICT, Mammoprint, Pam50 test is optional examination for ambiguous patients.
4. \*Trastuzumab is used according to health insurance regulations or at its own expense
5. Consider receiving chemotherapy or carrier blood tests (including HBsAg and Anti-HCV test before chemotherapy)
6. Whole breast irradiation is the preferred radiotherapy technique. For details, please refer to the consensus on radiotherapy for breast cancer.
7. If the patient meets all of the following conditions (1) ≥ 70 years old, (2) undergoing breast cancer preservation surgery, (3) pT1N0, (4) ER + PR + and has received hormone therapy, the team will discuss it instead of Receive adjuvant radiation therapy
8. Blood test (including HBsAg and Anti-HCV test before chemotherapy)
9. Hormonal therapy: Tamoxifen takes 5-10 years; AI takes 5-10 years.
10. Main treatment Total mastectomy=Simple mastectomy
- 11.cT1cN0 HER2+ 和 TNBC 可考慮 Neoadjuvant C/T

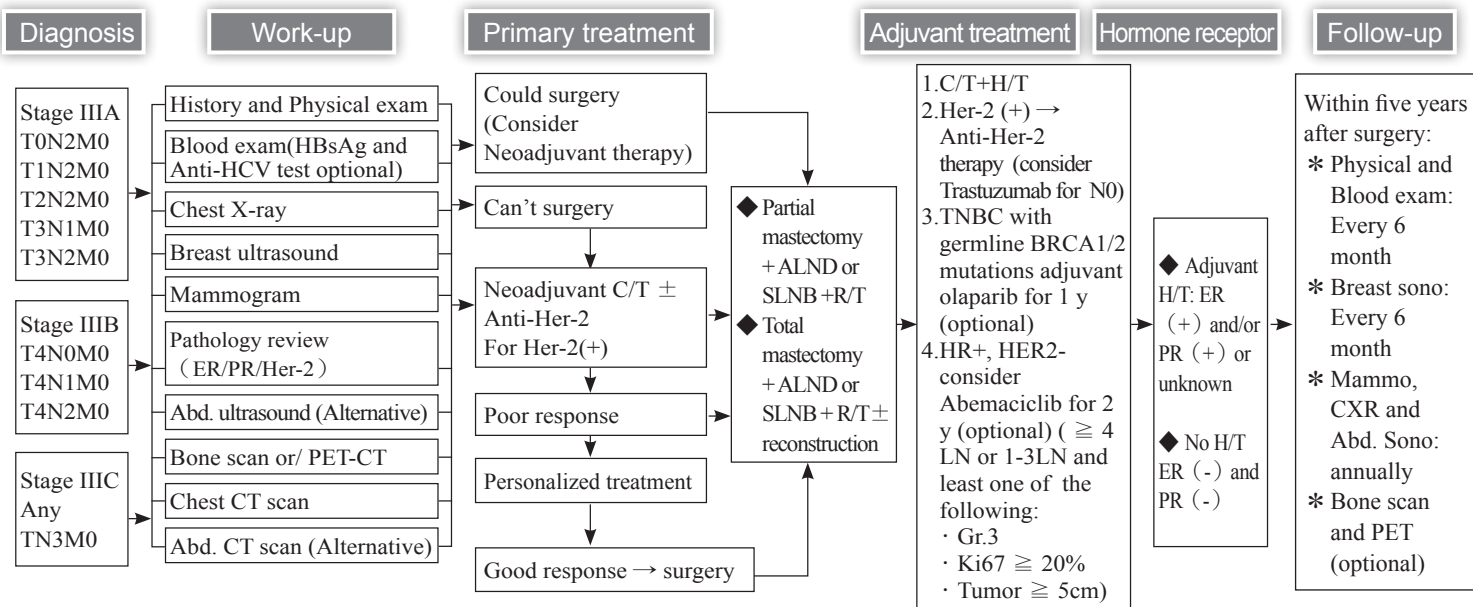
# Consensus on Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer -3



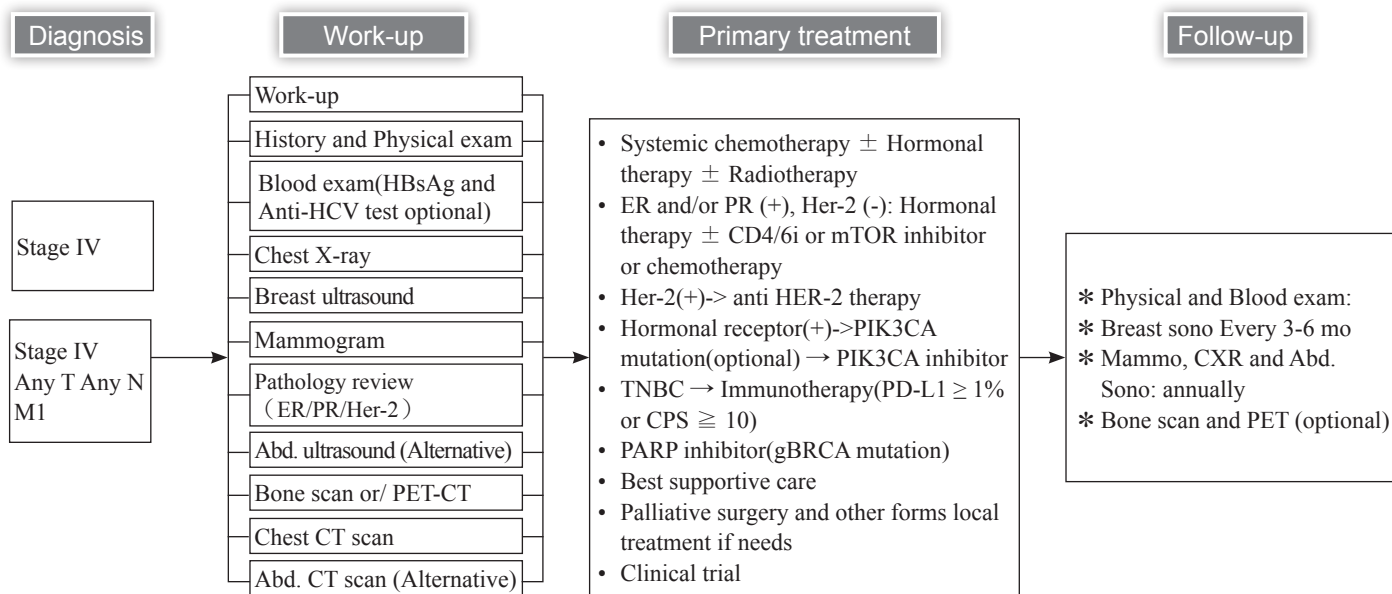
Note:

1. Stage I & II favorable histology include tubular and colloid. Refer to the NCCN guideline to discuss treatment options through a team meeting
2. Clinical trial is always an option of treatment.
3. Oncotype, Mammoprint, Pam50 test, or Endopredict is optional examination for ER(+) HER2(-) N1 ambiguous patients.
4. Anti-Her2 treatment is used in accordance with health insurance regulations or at own expense
5. Consider receiving chemotherapy or carrier blood tests (including HBsAg and Anti-HCV test before chemotherapy)
6. \*N1 Patients with low recurrence risk can omit post-mastectomy radiotherapy after a shared decision-making discussion. Patients with low risk of recurrence must meet all the following conditions:  
age ≥ 40 years old, T1, single lymph node invasion, no lymphatic vessel invasion, Her2/Neu (-)
7. Blood test (including HBsAg and Anti-HCV test before chemotherapy)
8. Main treatment Total mastectomy=Simple mastectomy
9. TNBC following standard neo/adjuvant therapy: consider Capecitabine maintenance therapy (self-pay)
10. ER(-), PR(-) and Her2(+) Node(+) patients: Consider adjuvant chemotherapy+Trastuzumab ± Pertuzumab
11. Stage II/III TNBC neoadjuvant chemotherapy combination with immunotherapy as treatment can be considered

## 《Consensus on Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer -4》



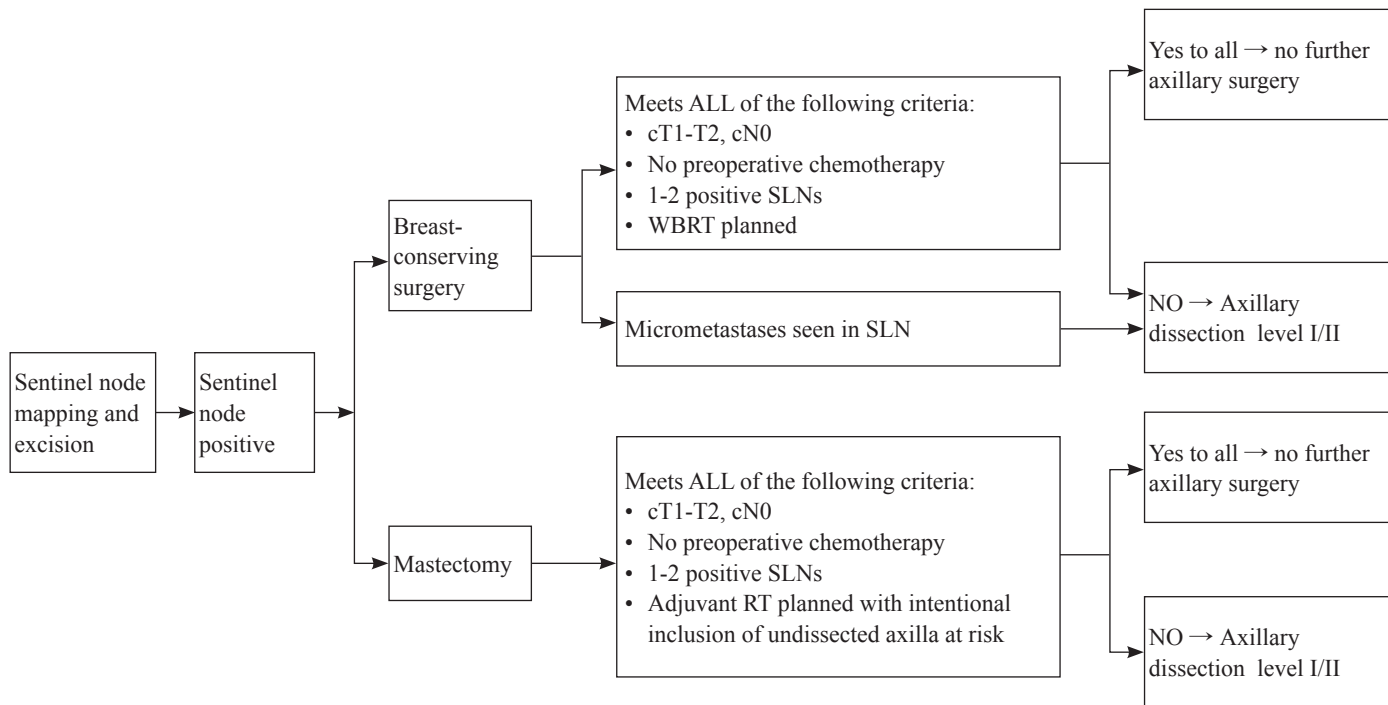
- 1.Stage I & II favorable histology include tubular and colloid. Refer to the NCCN guideline to discuss treatment options through a team meeting
- 2.Clinical trial is always an option of treatment.
3. RT Refer to Consensus on Radiotherapy for Breast Cancer
- 4.Abdomen sono or abdomen CTAlternative
- 5.Main treatment Total mastectomy=Simple mastectomy
- 6.TNBC following standard neo/adjuvant therapy: consider Capecitabine maintenance therapy (self-pay)
- 7.ER (-), PR (-) and Her2 (+) Node (+) patients: Consider adjuvant chemotherapy + Trastuzumab ± Pertuzumab
- 8.Consider neoadjuvant and adjuvant immunotherapy for TNBC high risk



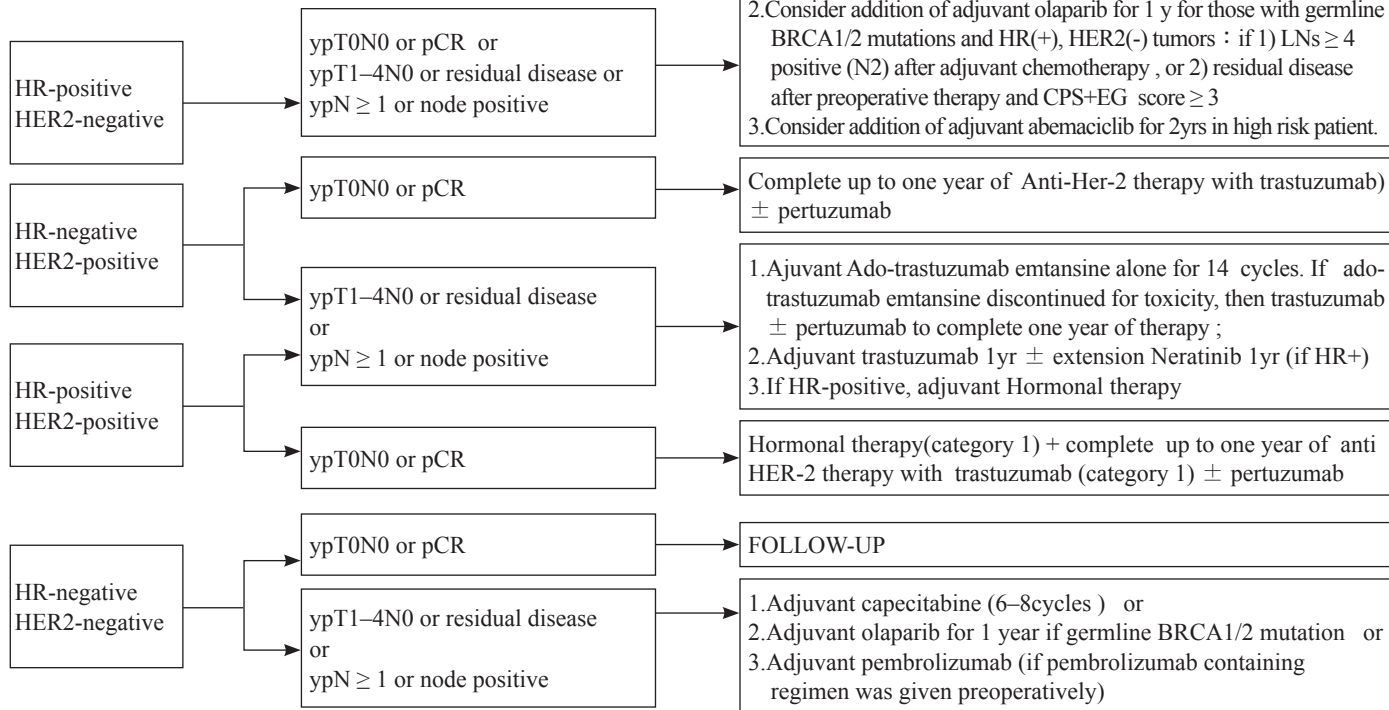
PS :

1. Stage I & II favorable histology include tubular and colloid. Please refer to NCCN guideline and recommendation of breast tumor board
2. Clinical trial is always an option of treatment.
3. Abdomen sono or abdomen CT Alternative
4. Anti -HER-2 therapy according to the policy of reimbursement by national health insurance or at their own expense
5. CPS: combined positive score

## 《Consensus on Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer -6》



## After complete course of neoadjuvant chemotherapy



1. CPS+EG score: a score based on pre-treatment clinical stage (CS) post-treatment pathologic stage (PS), ER status (E) and grade (G) after neoadjuvant therapy

2. Postoperative report is DCIS regarded as pCR after neoadjuvant chemotherapy



## 《Consensus on Radiotherapy for Breast Cancer-1》

### Whole breast radiotherapy

CT should be the standard to define target volume and critical organs

**Indications :** invasive cancers or carcinoma in situ after breast conserving surgery

**Target volume :** ipsilateral breast in entirety

**Dose :** 50-50.4 Gy in 25-28 fractions, or 40-42.5Gy in 15-16 fractions

**Boost irradiation :** lumpectomy cavity with adequate margins

**Boost Dose :** 10-16 Gy in 4-8 fractions

**Techniques :** Radiation is delivered in tangential fields, intensity modulated radiotherapy, volumetric modulated arc therapy, and tomotherapy. Image guidance and cardiopulmonary sparing techniques are optional. Boost dose can be delivered sequentially or concomitantly. Dose/fractionation for concomitant boost should be converted from standard boost irradiation based on biologically equivalent dose concept.

### Chest wall radiotherapy

CT should be the standard to define target volume and critical organs

**Indications :** invasive cancers with  $\geq$  T3 diseases after mastectomy; clinical or pathological N1 disease

**Target volume :** ipsilateral chest wall, surgical scar and its margins

**Dose:** 50-50.4 Gy in 25-28 fractions

**Boost irradiation :** surgical scar and its margins

**Boost Dose :** 10-16 Gy in 4-8 fractions

**Techniques :** Radiation is delivered in tangential fields, intensity modulated radiotherapy, volumetric modulated arc therapy, and tomotherapy. Image guidance and cardiopulmonary sparing techniques are optional. Boost dose can be delivered sequentially or concomitantly. Dose/fractionation for concomitant boost should be converted from standard boost irradiation based on biologically equivalent dose concept.

## 《Consensus on Radiotherapy for Breast Cancer-2》

### **Regional nodal irradiation**

CT should be the standard to define target volume and critical organs

**Indications:** invasive cancers with  $\geq$  T3 diseases after mastectomy; clinical or pathological N1 disease

**Target volume:** ipsilateral axillary basin, subclavicular and supraclavicular fossa. May include internal mammary chain when IMC lymph nodes are clinically involved or when such plans do not violate normal tissue constraints.

**Dose:** 50-50.4 Gy in 25-28 fractions

**Techniques:** Radiation is delivered in tangential fields, intensity modulated radiotherapy, volumetric modulated arc therapy, and tomotherapy. Image guidance and cardiopulmonary sparing techniques are optional.

## 《 Reference 》

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