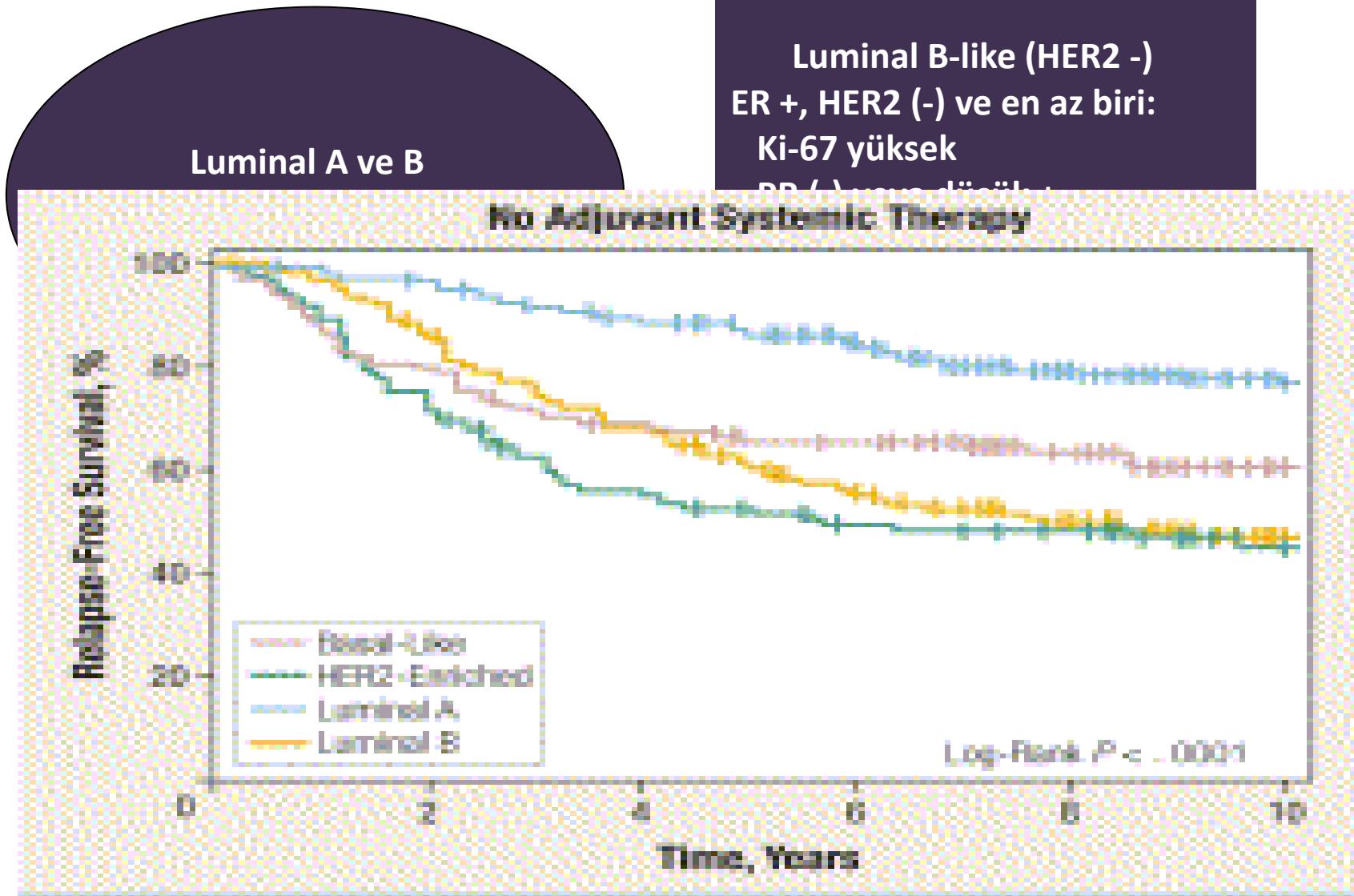


# **Meme Kanserinde Adjuvant Endokrin Tedavide Güncel Durum**

**E. Prof. Dr. Dilek DİNÇOL**

**Şubat-2014**



# Meme Kanserinde Endokrin Tedavi (ER+ Hastalar)

- Over ablasyonu → supresyonu
- Tamoksifen
- Aromataz inhibitörleri
  - Anastrazol
  - Letrozol
  - Exemestan

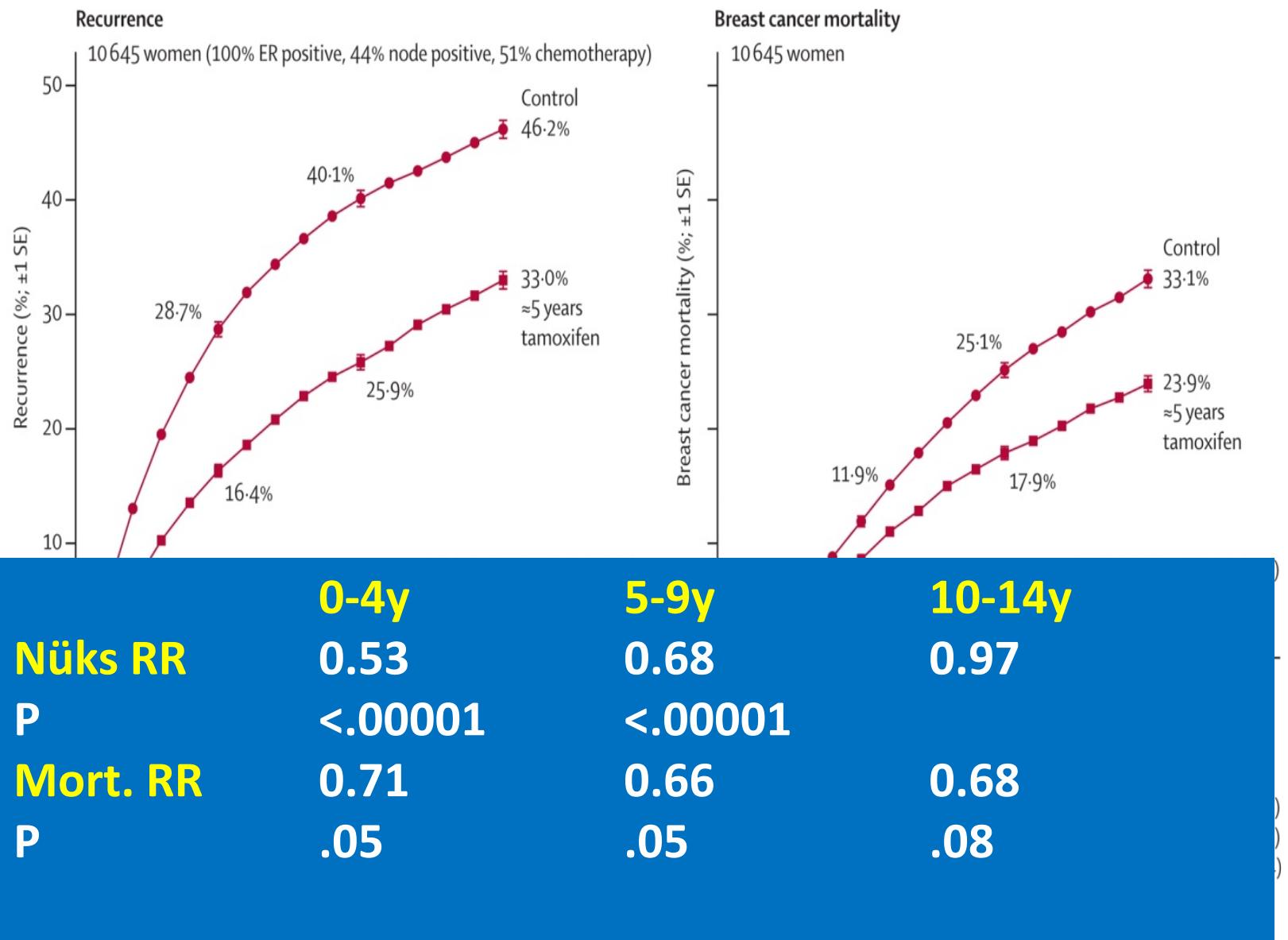
# **Relevance of breast cancer hormone receptors and other factors to the efficacy of adjuvant tamoxifen: patient-level meta-analysis of randomised trials**

Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG)

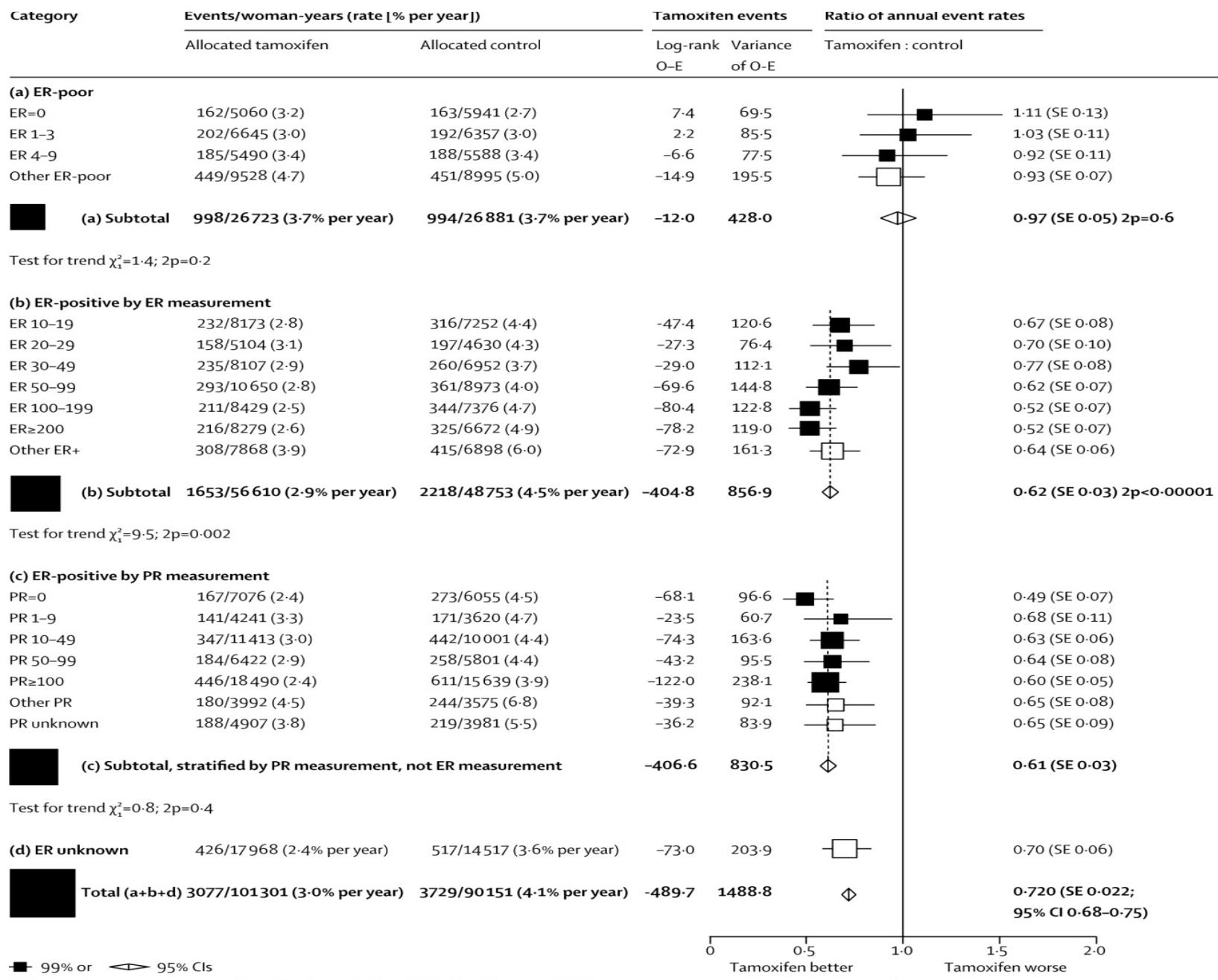
The Lancet

Volume 378, Issue 9793, Pages 771-784 (August 2011)

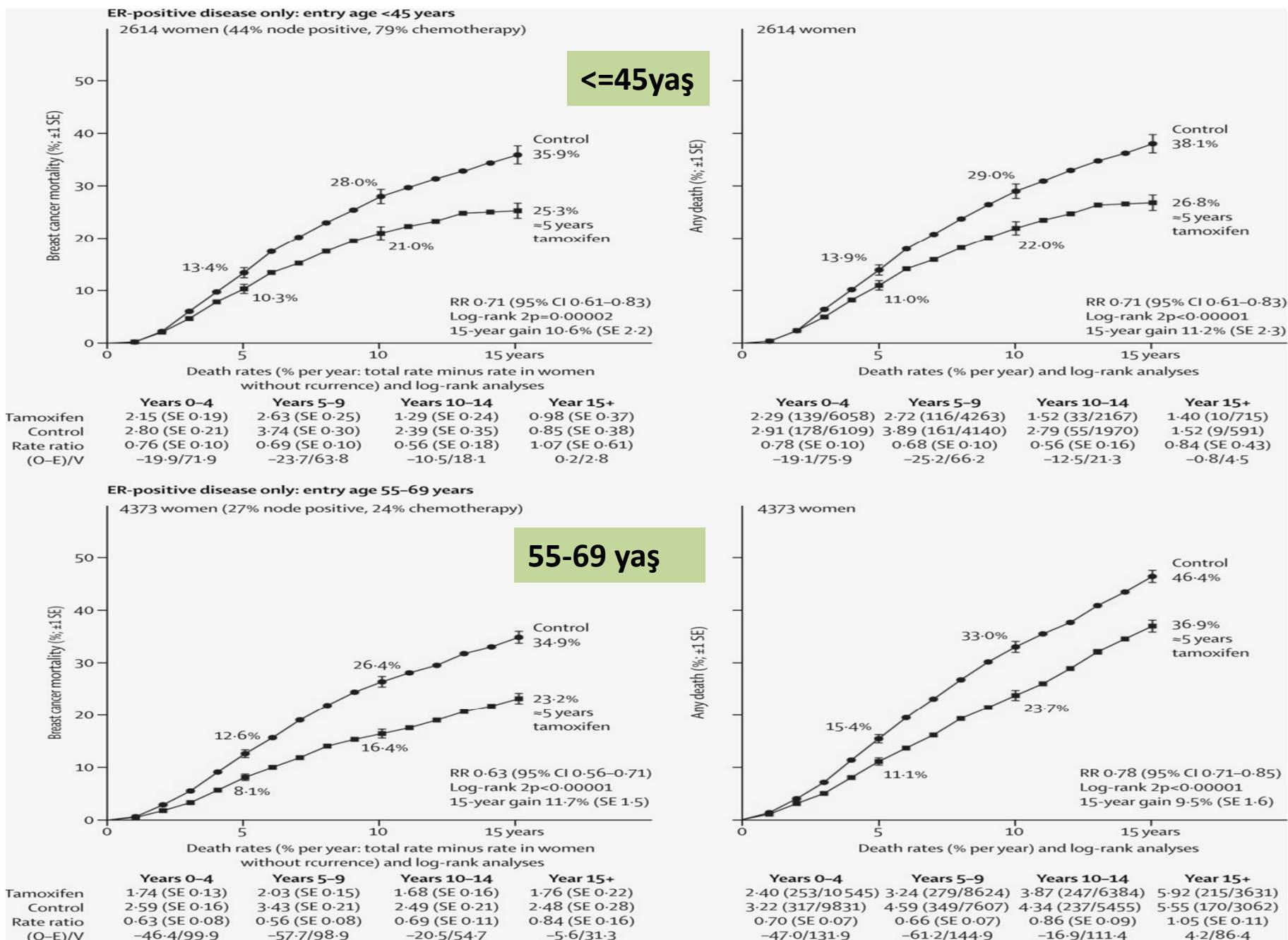
DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60993-8



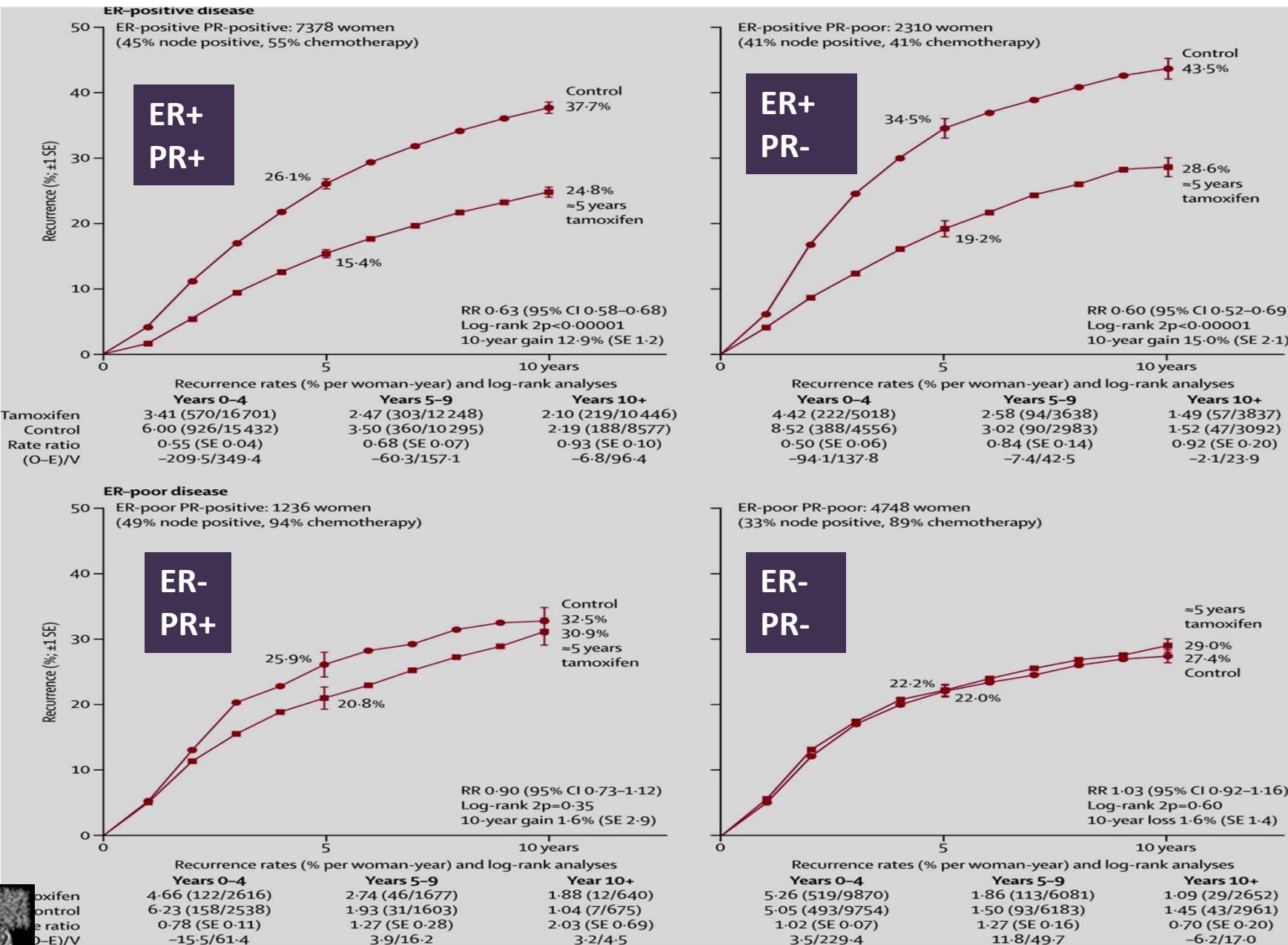
EBCTCG, LANCET2011



EBCTCG, LANCET2011

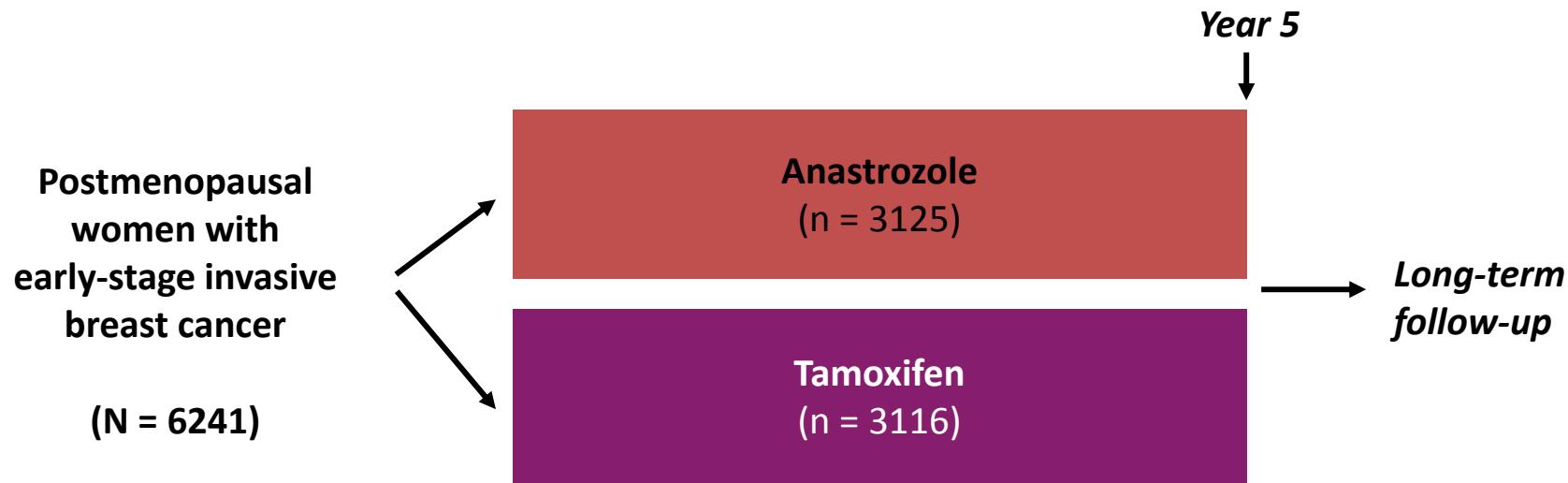


EBCTCG, LANCET 2011



# ATAC: A vs T in Postmenopausal Women With Localized Breast Cancer

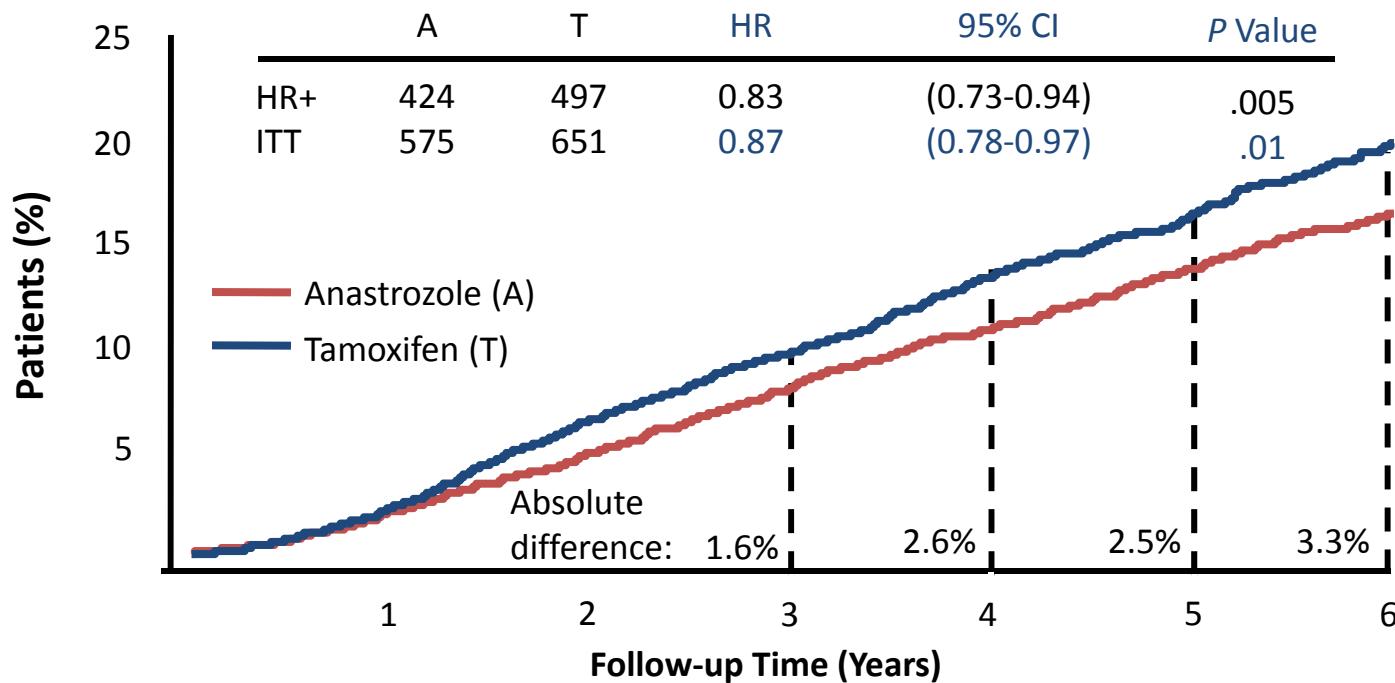
- Previous ATAC results showed less disease recurrence in postmenopausal women with localized disease on anastrozole vs tamoxifen<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Anastrozole well tolerated but higher risk of fractures
- Current study assessed long-term efficacy and toxicity of anastrozole<sup>[2]</sup>



1. Howell A, et al. Lancet. 2005;365:60-62.

2. Forbes JF M, et al. SABCS 2007. Abstract 41.

## ATAC-DFS (HR+)



DFS includes all deaths as a first event

Geç nüksler yıllık %2-3 hızla devam eder  
Cuzick et al. Lancet Oncol 2010

# ATAC: Efficacy Results

Long-term results showed that anastrozole superior to tamoxifen for DFS, TTR, TTDR, and CLBC, but not for OS and deaths after recurrence

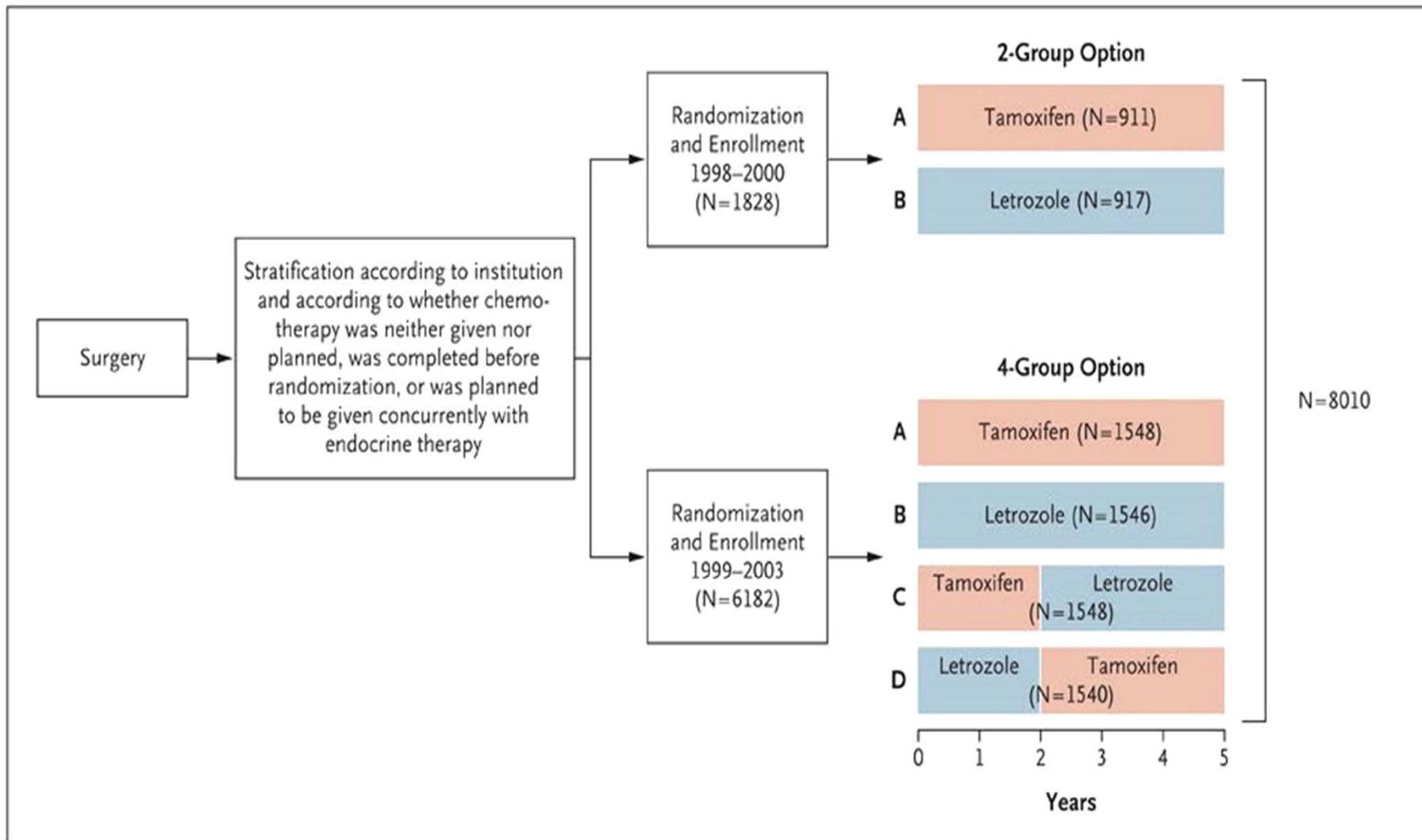
- Similar findings observed when analyses restricted to hormone receptor-positive population

Outcome (Hormone Receptor-Positive Patients)	HR (95% CI)	P Value
DFS	0.85 (0.76-0.94)	.003
TTR	0.76 (0.67-0.87)	.0001
TTDR	0.84 (0.72-0.97)	.022
CLBC	0.60 (0.42-0.85)	.004
OS	0.97 (0.86-1.11)	.70
Death after recurrence	0.90 (0.75-1.07)	.20

# Letrozole Therapy Alone or in Sequence with Tamoxifen in Women Breast Cancer

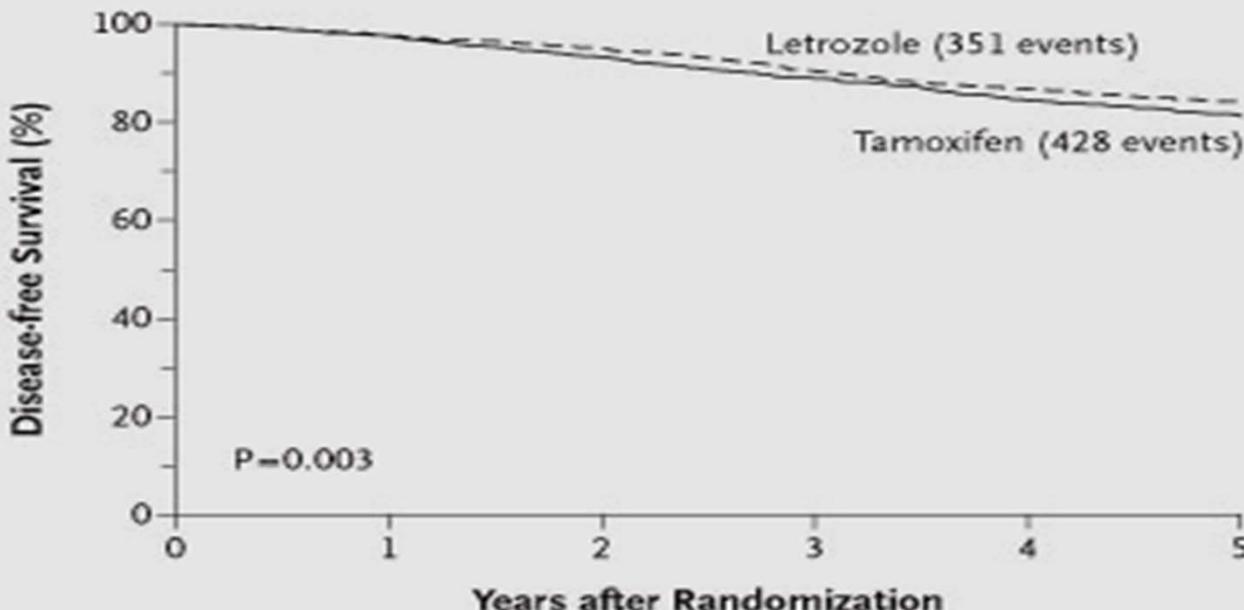
## The BIG 1-98 Collaborative Group

NEJM 361;766,2009



## BİG 1-98, ilk analiz

Thurlimann B, et al. N Engl J Med 2005;353:2747-57



### Letrozole

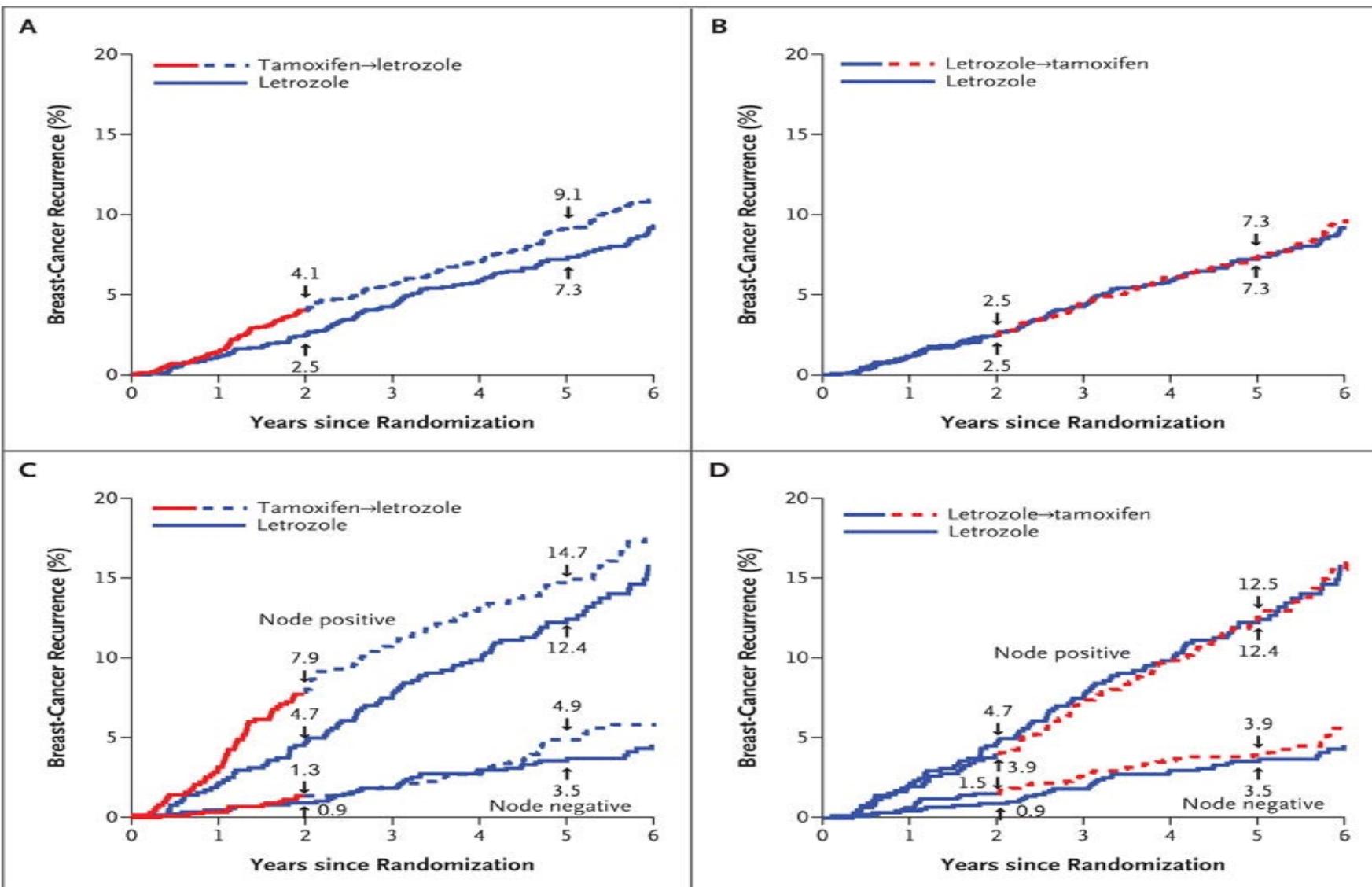
No. at risk	4003	3892	2964	1261	892	567
Disease-free survival (%)		97.7	95.1	90.5	86.8	84.0

### Tamoxifen

No. at risk	4007	3896	2926	1238	866	544
Disease-free survival (%)		97.6	93.4	89.0	84.6	81.4

# BIG 1-98 Trial

NEJM 361;766,2009



	<b>Letrozol</b>	<b>Letr→Tam</b>	<b>Tam→Letr</b>
<b>DFS</b>	<b>% 78.6</b>	<b>% 77.8</b>	<b>% 77.3</b>
<b>OS</b>	<b>% 87.5</b>	<b>% 87.7</b>	<b>% 85.9</b>

**Regan MM, et al. Lancet Oncol 12;1101,2011  
(8.1 yıl takip sonuçları)**

**BİG 1-98, ilk analiz**

Thurlimann B, et al. N Engl J Med 2005;353:2747-57

	TAM %	LETR %	p
SVO	1	1	0.91
TromEmb	3.5	1.5	<.0001
Kardiyak			
İskemik	1.2	1.4	0.28
Kalp Yetm	0.4	0.8	0.01
Diger KVO	0.2	0.5	0.04
Vajinal kan.	6.6	3.3	<.001
Sıcak basması	38	33.5	<.001
Gece terl.	16.2	13.9	0.004
Kırık	4.0	5.7	<.0001
Artralji	12.3	20.3	<.0001
Myalji	6.1	6.4	0.61

## **BIG 1-98'de Kardiyovasküler Yan Etkiler**

### **Mouridsen H et al. JCO 25:5715,2007**

	TAM %	LETTR %	p
<b>Kardiyak Olay</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
<b>G3-5 KVO (çoğu hiperkolesterolemi)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>.001</b>
<b>TrombEmb</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>

# Meta-analysis of Randomized Trials: AIs vs Tamoxifen

## Designs of Cohort 1 and Cohort 2

Tamoxifen      AI

Cohort 1: direct comparison as monotherapy (N = 9,856)



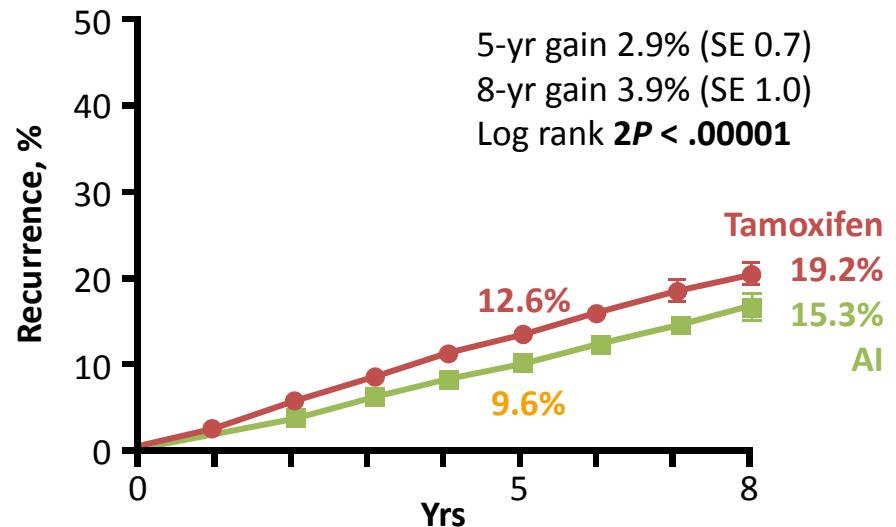
Cohort 2: comparison after 2-3 yrs of tamoxifen (N = 9,015)



Ingle JN, et al. SABCS 2008. Abstract 12.

# Comparison of Tamoxifen vs AI: Cohort 1 Recurrence Rates

- Cohort 1 ≈ 5 yrs of AI vs tamoxifen
- ER positive
- N = 9,856

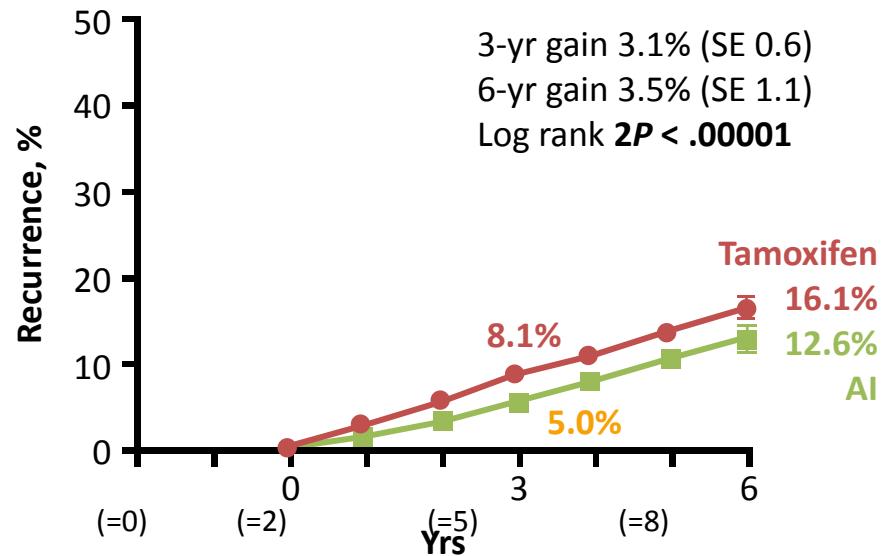


Recurrence Rates (% yr) and Log Rank Analyses			
	Yrs 0-1	Yrs 2-4	Yrs 5+
AI	1.69 (163/9647)	2.31 (261/11297)	2.33 (160/6879)
Tamoxifen	2.46 (234/9510)	2.81 (307/10938)	2.78 (180/6478)
Rate ratio, from (O-E)/V	0.67 SE 0.08 -38.4/96.6	0.81 SE 0.08 29.5/137.9	0.83 SE 0.10 -15.7/83.0

Ingle JN, et al. SABCS 2008. Abstract 12.

# Comparison of Tamoxifen vs AI: Cohort 2 Recurrence Rates

- Cohort 2  
2-3 yrs of tamoxifen,  
then 2-3 yrs (AI vs tam)
- ER positive
- (N = 9,015)



Recurrence Rates (% yr) and Log Rank Analyses			
	Yrs 0-1	Yrs 2-4	Yrs 5+
AI	1.68 (187/11134)	2.81 (149/5298)	3.21 (23/716)
Tamoxifen	2.76 (303/10962)	3.00 (150/5007)	3.87 (27/697)
Rate ratio, from (O-E)/V	0.60 SE 0.07 -51.0/118.4	0.83 SE 0.11 -5.6/72.6	0.85 SE 0.27 -2.0/12.1

Ingle JN, et al. SABCS 2008. Abstract 12.

## **Erken Evre Meme Kanserinde Endokrin Tedavi (İlk 5 yıl)**

<b>Premenopozal</b>	<b>Tamoksifen</b>	
	<b>+/- Over abl/sup (?)</b>	
<b>Postmenopozal</b>	<b>Tamoksifen</b>	
	<b>Aromataz inh.</b>	
	<b>Tamoksifen</b> →	<b>Aromataz inh.</b>
	<b>Aromataz inh</b> →	<b>Tamoksifen</b>

**Yüksek riskli postmen meme Ca'da ilk tercih Aİ olmalı.  
Ardışık tedavi yan etkiler açısından yararlı olabilir**

- **Kardiyovasküler hast**
- **Endometriyal patoloji**
- **Osteoporoz/kırık**

# **Over Supresyonu ile İlgili Çalışmaların Meta-Analizi**

## **Early Breast Cancer Overview Group**

- 16 randomize çalışma (1987-2001)
- N = 9022, ER veya PR + hasta
  - % 92 ER+
- Medyan FU 7.3 yıl
- Aks (-) % 51
- LHRH agonistleri genellikle 2-3 yıl, birkaç çalışmada 5 yıl kullanılmış

**EBCOWG, Lancet 2007**

	n	Nükste ↓	p	Nüksten sonraki mortalitede ↓	p
LHRH vs takip	338	-% 28.46	.08	-% 17.8	.49
Tam+/-LHRH	1013	-% 14.5	.20	-% 15.9	.33
KT(+/-Tam) vs +/-LHRH	3307	-12.2	.04	-% 15	.04
KT vs LHRH	3184	+% 3.9	.52	-% 6.7	.40
KT vs LHRH+Tam	1577	-% 10.1	.25	-% 11.1	.37
<b>EBCOWG, Lancet 2007</b>					

yaş	n	Nüks HR (%)	p	Nüksten sonra mortalite HR (%)	p
<b>Sist Tx yok +/- (LHRH+Tam)</b>					
=<40	71**	-7.9	.87	-30.5	.59
>40	336	-64.7	<.0001	-51.2	.03
<b>Tam +/- LHRH</b>					
=<40	203	-32	.12	-35.6	.2
>40	810	-1.5	.9	-0.1	.99
<b>KT+/-LHRH</b>					
=<40	714	-24.7	.01	-27.3	.02
>40	1662	-5.1	.55	-5.3	.41
<b>(KT+Tam)+/-LHRH</b>					
=<40	81**	-31.2	.33	-21	.66
>40	284	5.3	.82	-23.4	.41
<b>Hormon Res+ olgularda tedavi gruplarında yaşa göre HR değişiklikleri</b>					

\*\* hasta sayısı az

HR=hazard ratio

EBCOWG, Lancet 2007

# **Beş Yıldan Uzun Endokrin Tedavi**

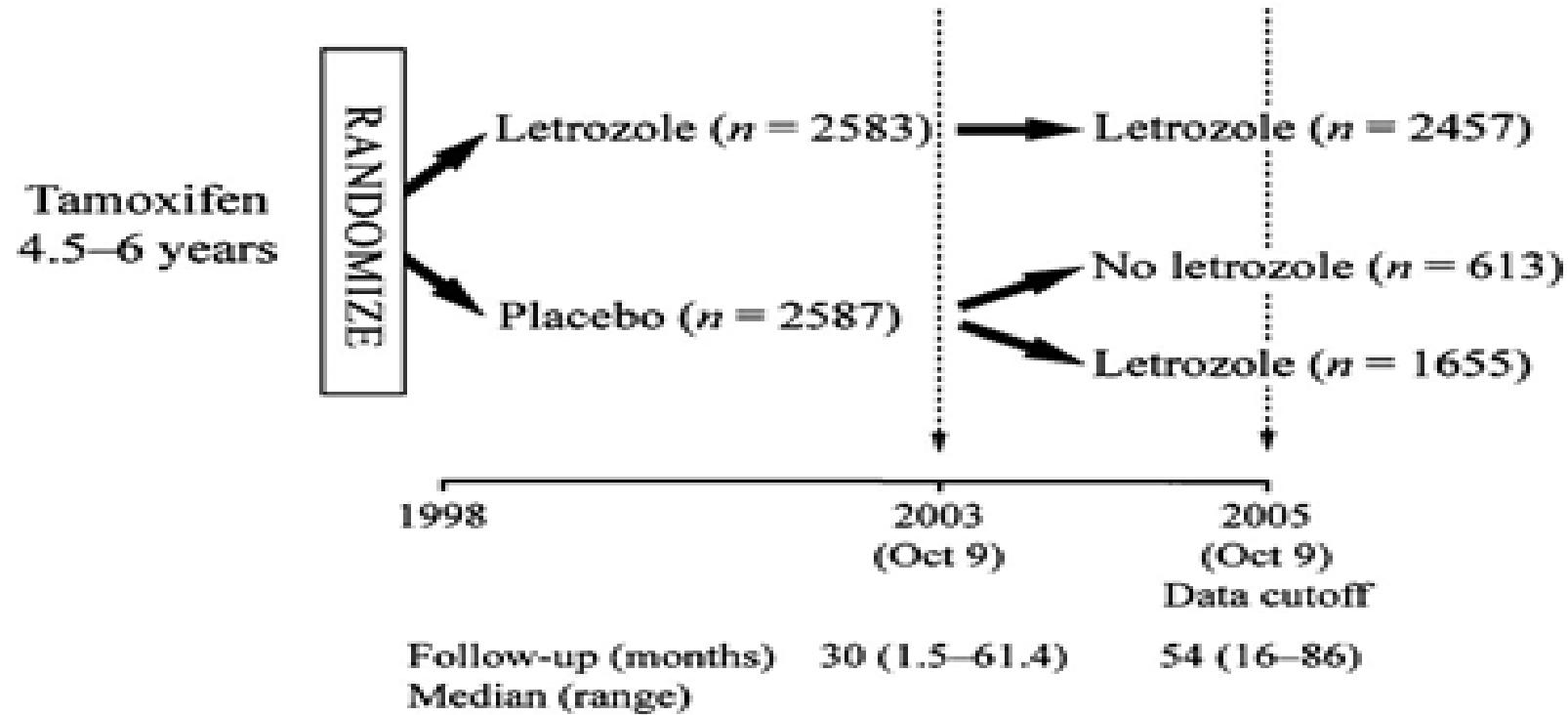
**MA.17 (Letr vs Plasebo)**

**NSABP B-33 (Exem. vs Plasebo)**

**ATLAS (Tam 5-yıl vs 10-yıl)**

**aTTom (Tam 5-yıl vs 10-yıl)**

## MA 17



**Fig. 1** Patients included in intent-to-treat analysis of the MA.17 trial, at a median follow-up of 54 months. Adapted from [26]

J Natl Cancer Inst 97:1262,2995 (30 ay takip)

Ann Oncol 19:877,2008 (64 ay takip)

Breast Cancer Res Treat 112:45,2008

FU=64 ay	4-yıl %	Univariyet analiz		Multivariyet analiz	
		4-yıl %	HR	p	HR
DFS				.0001	.0001
Letr	94.3	0.68		0.68	
Plasebo	91.4				
DDFS				.082	.089
Letr	96.3	0.80		0.81	
Plasebo	94.9				
OS				.853	.828
Letr	95.1	0.98		0.98	
Plasebo	95.1				

Ingle JN, et al. Ann Oncol 19;882,2008

## MA.17: Nodal Duruma Göre Etkinlik Analizi 64 ay takip

	HR	p
<b>DFS</b>		
N+	0.51	0.0005
N-	0.74	0.01
<b>DDFS</b>		
N+	0.74	0.04
N-	0.90	>0.05
<b>OS</b>		
N+	0.84	>0.05
N-	1.24	>0.05
<b>Kontrlat. Ca</b>	0.61	0.033
<b>KLCa yıllık ins. hızı : 0.28 vs 0.46</b>		

Ingle JN et al, 19;877,2008

## MA.17'de Tamoksifen Alırkenki Menopozal Duruma Göre Etkinlik

	Premenopozal → Postmen. N= 877		Postmenopozal → Postmen N=4289	
	HR	p	HR	p
DFS	0.26	.0003 <b>Interaction p 0.03</b>	0.67	.006
DDFS	0.15	.02	0.45	.03

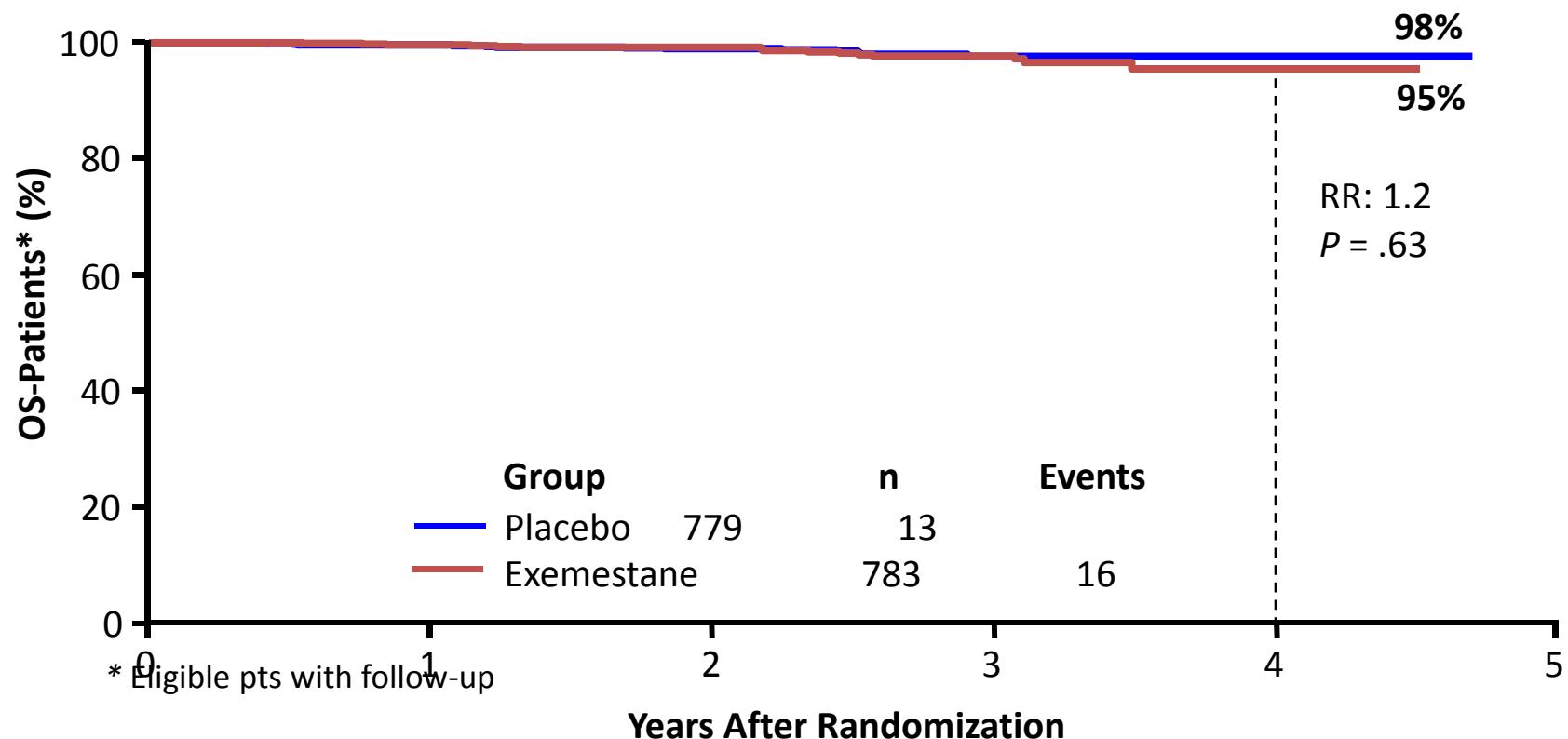
Goss et al. Ann Oncol 24;355,2013

## MA. 17 Trial, Crossover Etki Dikkate Alınarak Yapılan Değerlendirme

FU 64 ay Letrozol vs Plasebo		
	HR	p
DFS	0.52	<.001
DDFS	0.61	<.001
OS	0.71	<.001

Jin H, et al. JCO 30:718,2012

# Tamoksifen x 5y → Exemestan vs Placebo NSABP B-33



Greyd 3 toxicity: 9% vs 6% ( $P = .03$ )

## MA.17: Yan Etkiler

	Letrozol	Plasebo	p
Sıcak basması	58	54	0.003
Vajinal kana.	6	8	0.005
Artrit	6	5	0.07
Artralji	25	21	<.001
Myalji	15	12	.004
Hipercolest.	16	16	0.79
Osteoporoz (yeni tanı)	8.1	6.0	0.003
Kırık	5.3	4.6	0.25
Kvask. hastalık	5.8	5.6	0.76

Goss, Breast Cancer Res Treat 112;45,2008

# Uzamış Tamoksifen Tedavisi

- **ECOG Trial, N=194**
  - Tam. devam vs Tam.'i 5 yılda kes
  - Devam etmek daha iyi gibi
    - Tormey, JNCI 2001
- **Scottish Adj. Trial, N= 342**
  - Sürekli vs 5 yıl
  - Sürekli Tam. daha kötü
    - Stewart, JNCI 2001
- **NSABP B-14, N=1152**
  - 5 yıldan sonra re-rand.
  - 5 yıldan uzun Tam. daha kötü.
    - Fisher, JNCI 2001

# **Long-term effects of continuing adjuvant tamoxifen to 10 years versus stopping at 5 years after diagnosis of oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer: ATLAS, a randomised trial**

Christina Davies, MBChB, Hongchao Pan, PhD, Jon Godwin, DPhil, Richard Gray, MSc, Rodrigo Arriagada, MD, Vinod Raina, MD, Mirta Abraham, MD, Victor Hugo Medeiros Alencar, MD, Atef Badran, PhD, Xavier Bonfill, MD, Joan Bradbury, Michael Clarke, DPhil, Rory Collins, FMedSci, Susan R Davis, MBBS, Antonella Delmestri, PhD, John F Forbes, MD, Peiman Haddad, MD, Ming-Feng Hou, MD, Moshe Inbar, MD, Hussein Khaled, MD, Joanna Kielanowska, MD, Wing-Hong Kwan, MD, Beela S Mathew, MD, Indraneel Mittra, PhD, Bettina Müller, MD, Antonio Nicolucci, MD, Octavio Peralta, MD, Fany Pernas, Lubos Petruzelka, MD, Tadeusz Pienkowski, MD, Ramachandran Radhika, MD, Balakrishnan Rajan, MD, Maryna T Rubach, MD, Sera Tort, MD, Gerard Urrútia, MD, Miriam Valentini, MD, Yaochen Wang, MD, Richard Peto,  
FRS and for the Adjuvant Tamoxifen: Longer Against Shorter (ATLAS) Collaborative Group

The Lancet

[Volume 381, Issue 9869, Pages 805-816](#) (March 2013)

DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61963-1



[Terms and Conditions](#)

15 244 women randomly allocated\*

7629 to continue tamoxifen for another 5 years

7615 to stop tamoxifen immediately

2350 excluded completely, as tamoxifen duration before random allocation was <4 years

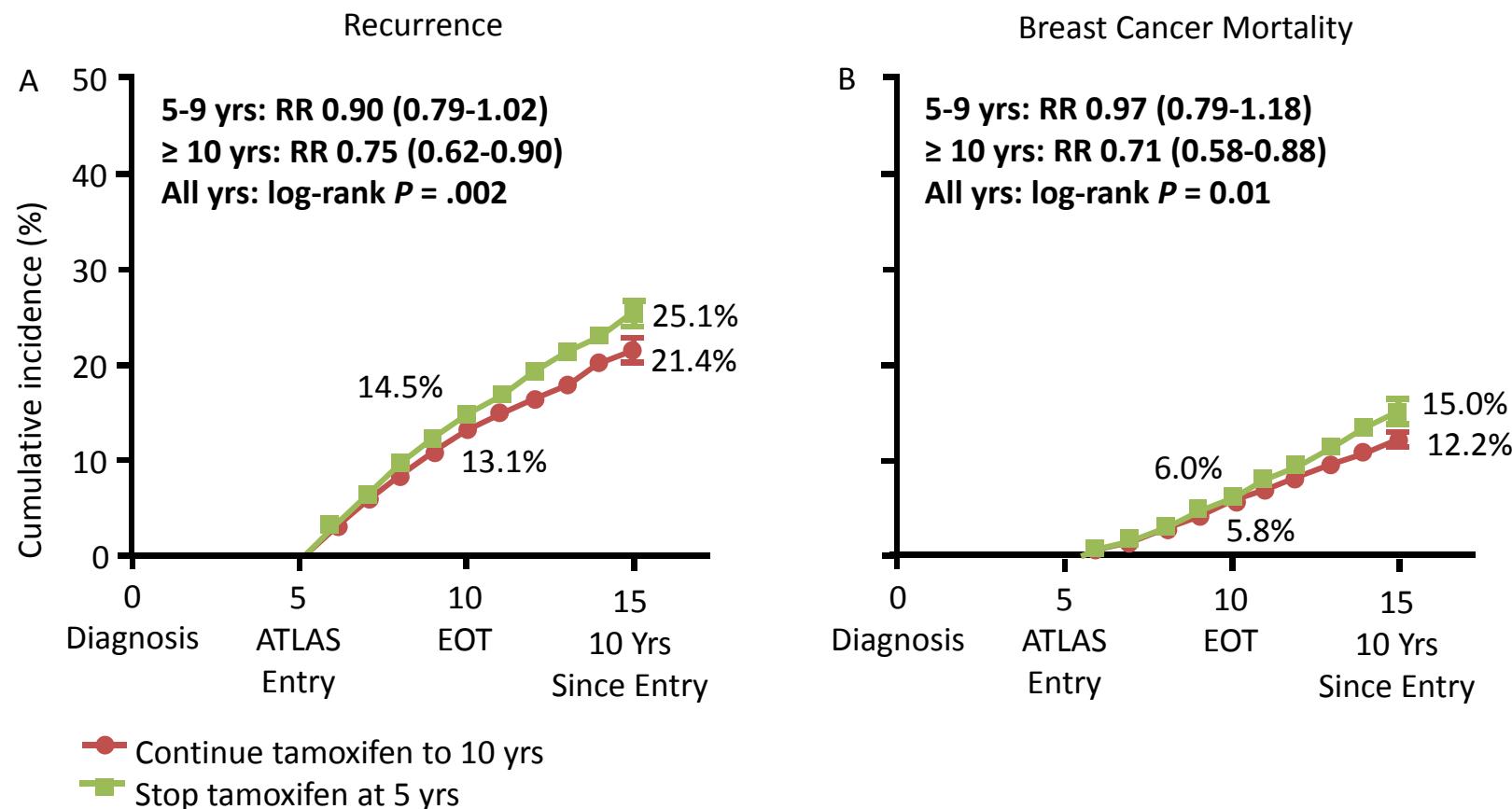
12 894 included in analyses of side-effects, among whom median tamoxifen duration was 5 years (IQR 4·8–5·2)  
6454 allocated to continue tamoxifen to 10 years  
6440 allocated to stop tamoxifen at 5 years

6048 excluded from analyses of main effects, as ER status was unknown or negative

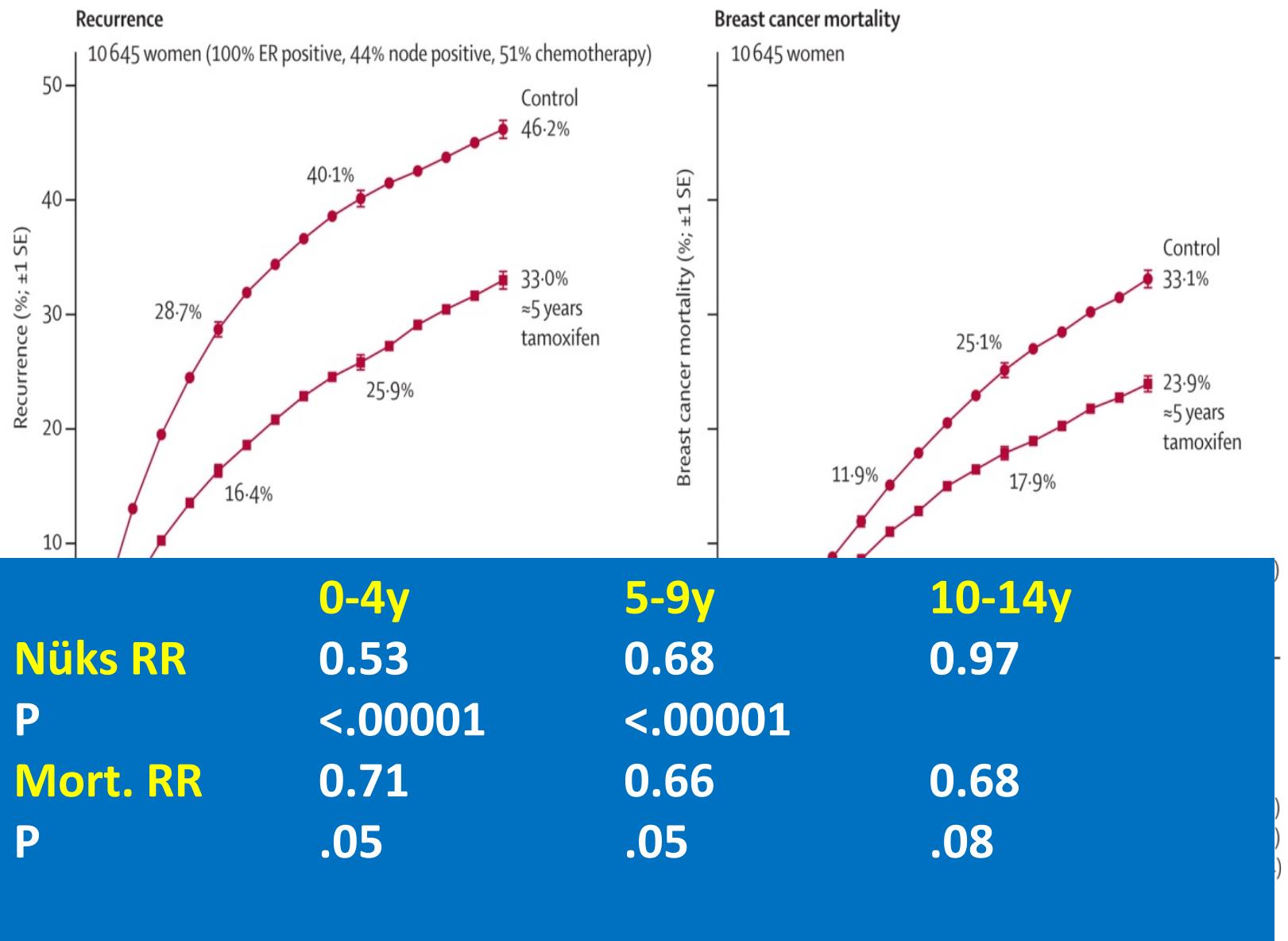
6846 with ER-positive disease included in analyses of main effects on recurrence and breast cancer mortality  
3428 allocated to continue tamoxifen to 10 years  
3418 allocated to stop tamoxifen at 5 years



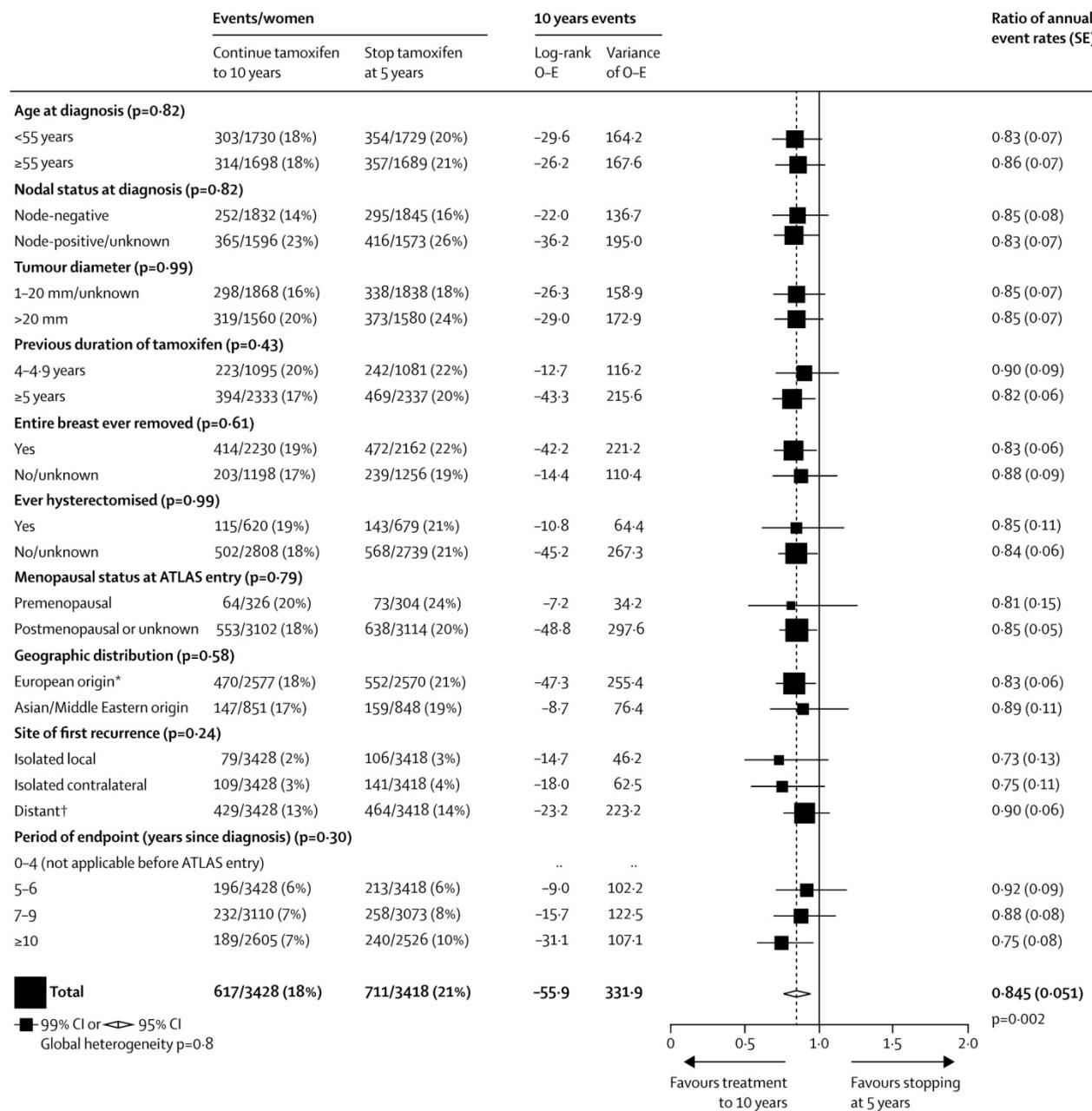
# ATLAS: 5 vs 10 Yrs of Tamoxifen in ER-Positive Disease: Recurrence and Survival



Davies C, et al. SABCS 2012. Abstract S1-2. Davies C, et al. Lancet. 2012;[Epub ahead of print]; © 2012, reprinted from the Lancet with permission from Elsevier.



EBCTCG, LANCET2011



## ATLAS : Nükssüz Hastalar

EX	10 yıl	5 yıl	HR	p
<b>Vasküler Olay</b>				
Felç	62	59	1.03	0.89
PE	10	8	1.21	0.69
Kalp hast.	178	205	0.85	0.10
<b>Kanserden ex</b>				
Endometr.	17	11	1.49	0.29
Düğer	78	75	1.01	0.94
<b>İkincil Ca İns.</b>				
Karşı meme	419	467	0.88	0.05
Endometr.	116	63	1.74	0.00002
KC	3	3	0.99	0.99
Kolon	46	52	0.86	0.44
Düğer	254	251	0.99	0.91

ATLAS trial. Lancet 381;805,2013

## ATLAS : Yan Etkiler(2)

Non-neoplastik Hastalıklar				
	10 yıl	5 yıl	HR	p
Felç	130	119	1.06	0.63
Pulm.emb.	41	21	1.87	0.01
ASKH	127	163	0.76	0.02
Safra taşı	75	66	1.11	0.54
Katarakt	72	63	1.11	0.54
Kırık	62	70	0.86	0.39

ATLAS tr. Lancet 381;805,2013

# aTTom : 10 yıl vs 5 yıl Tamox.

Gray et al. Abs. ASCO2013

- N= 6953
- Nüks (RR) = 0.85
  - abs. azalma % 4 (p=0.003)
- Meme Ca mort. RR = 0.88
  - abs. azalma % 2 (p=0.06)
- Nükssüz ölümler: benzer
- Tüm ölümler: benzer (henüz)
- 10 yıla kadar fark yok

**Adjuvan Tedavide Aİ'nin 5 yıldan daha  
uzun kullanılması ile ilgili etkinlik veya  
toksisite verisi yok**

## Erken Evre Meme Ca End. Tedavi (İlk 5 yıl)

Premen.	<b>Tamoksifen</b> (<40 yaş için) +/-	
	Over abl/sup	+/- Aİ Kanıt?
Postmen.	<b>Tamoksifen</b>	
	<b>Aromataz inh.</b>	
	Tam. →	Aİ
	Aİ →	Tam.

## Erken Evre Meme Ca End. Tedavi (İkinci 5 Yıl)

<b>PREMENOPOZAL</b> Tamoksifen veya tedavi kesilebilir
<b>POSTMENOPOZAL</b> Tam. veya Aİ veya tedavi kesilebilir
Aİ veya tam. veya ted. kesilebilir
<b>Tamoksifen (?) veya ted. kesilebilir</b>
Aİ veya Tam.(?) veya Hiç
Tam. veya Aİ (?) veya Hiç

- Hastanın 5 yıldan sonra nüks riski (Adjuvant online)
- Hastanın diğer morbiditeleri (Özellikle KV hast. ve osteoporoz; end. hiperplazi/histerektomi, TE olay)
- Hastanın ilaç toleransı ve kompliyans

*Teşekkür ederim*



## ÖRNEK OLGULAR

<b>AA, 34 yaş</b>	IDK, G3, LV <sub>i</sub> + T <sub>1</sub> =4.5 cm T <sub>2</sub> =1.5 cm 17/17 LN+ ER %90+, PR %30+, erbB2 (-)
<b>Adj. Online</b>	<b>İlk tanıda % 98.7</b>
	<b>5 yıl sonra % 52.3</b>
<b>HY, 38 yaş</b>	<b>IDK G3</b> <b>T<sub>1</sub> ve T<sub>2</sub>=4 cm, T<sub>3</sub>=2 cm 8/16 LN+</b> <b>ER %80+, PR %90+, erbB2 (-)</b>
<b>Adj. Online</b>	<b>İlk tanıda % 84</b>
	<b>5 yıl sonra % 38.7</b>
<b>ZPÖ, 36 yaş</b>	<b>IDK, G2, Ki-67 % 40</b> <b>T=1.6 cm LN (-)</b> <b>ER %95+, PR %60+, erbB2 (-)</b>
<b>Adj. Online</b>	<b>İlk tanıda % 25</b>
	<b>5 yıl sonra % 7.5</b>

## ÖRNEK OLGULAR

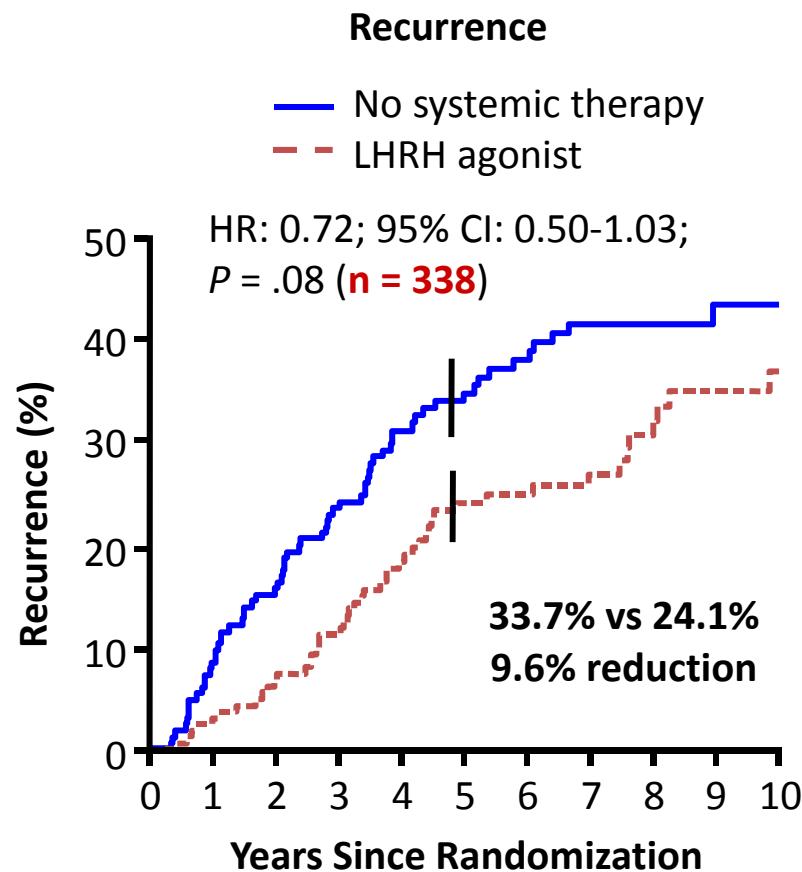
<b>BK, 57 yaş</b>	<b>IDK, G2, T=1.6 cm, LN (-) ER % 95+, PR % 60+</b>
<b>Adj. Online</b>	<b>İlk tanıda % 25</b>
	<b>5 yıl sonra % 7.5</b>
<b>KA, 49 yaş</b>	<b>IDK, G2, T=2.1 cm, 2/22 LN+ ER % 85+, PR %75+, erbB2 (-) Tam 3 yıl → Letrozol 2 yıl</b>
<b>Adj. Online</b>	<b>İlk tanıda % 55</b>
	<b>5 yıl sonra % 20.5 Letrozol ile devam (Ai toplam 5 yıl)</b>

*Teşekkür ederim*

# Early Breast Cancer Overview Group: LHRH Agonist Etkisi Meta-analysis

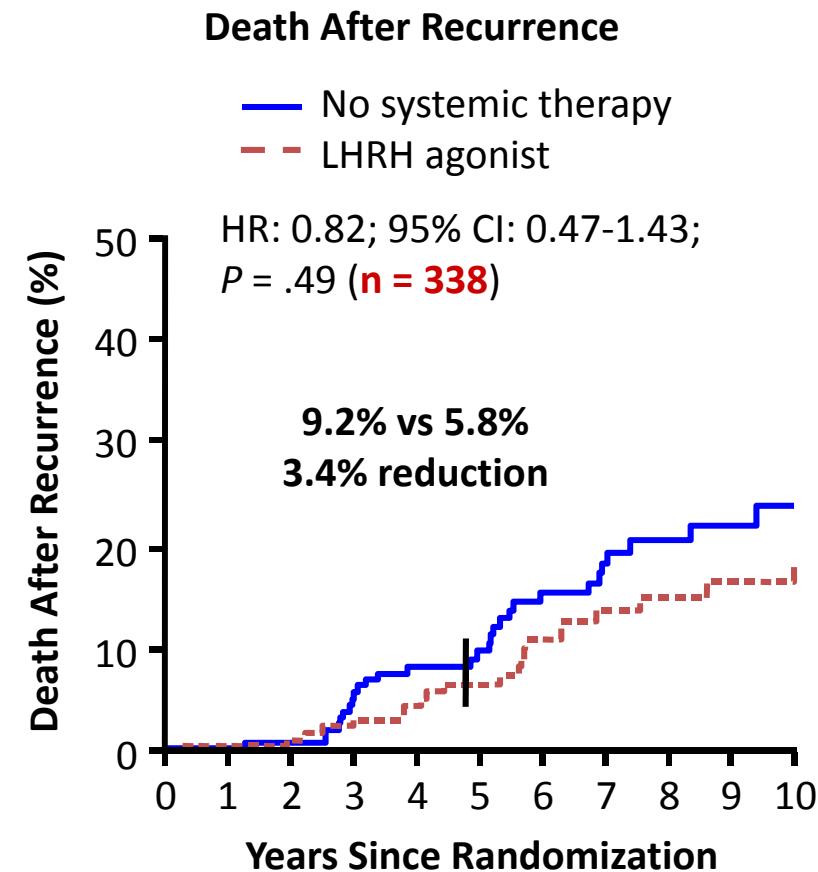
- 13 randomize çalışma (1987-2001)
- N = 9022

# LHRH agonistinin etkisi

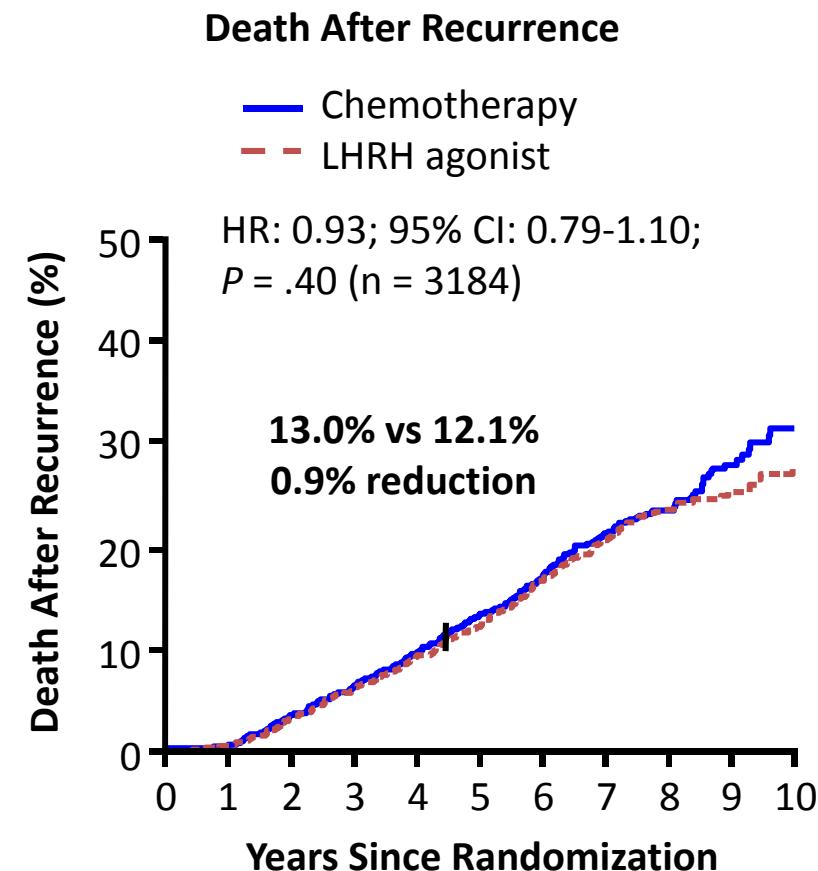
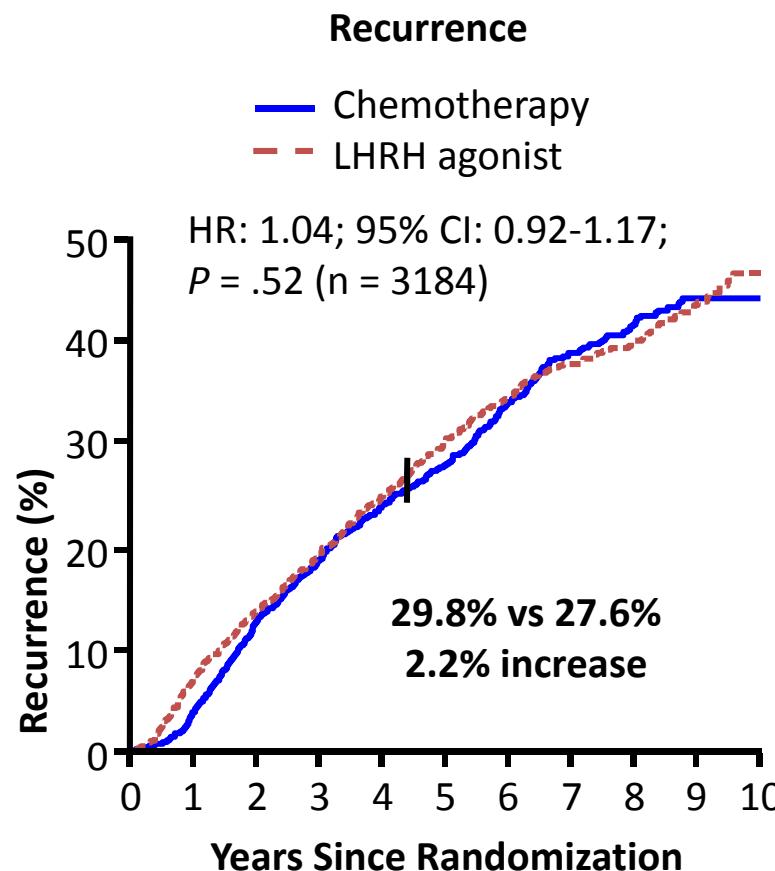


Cuzick J, et al. SABCS 2006. Abstract 15

EBCOWG, Lancet 2007



# LHRH Agonistleri Kemoterapi kadar Etkili



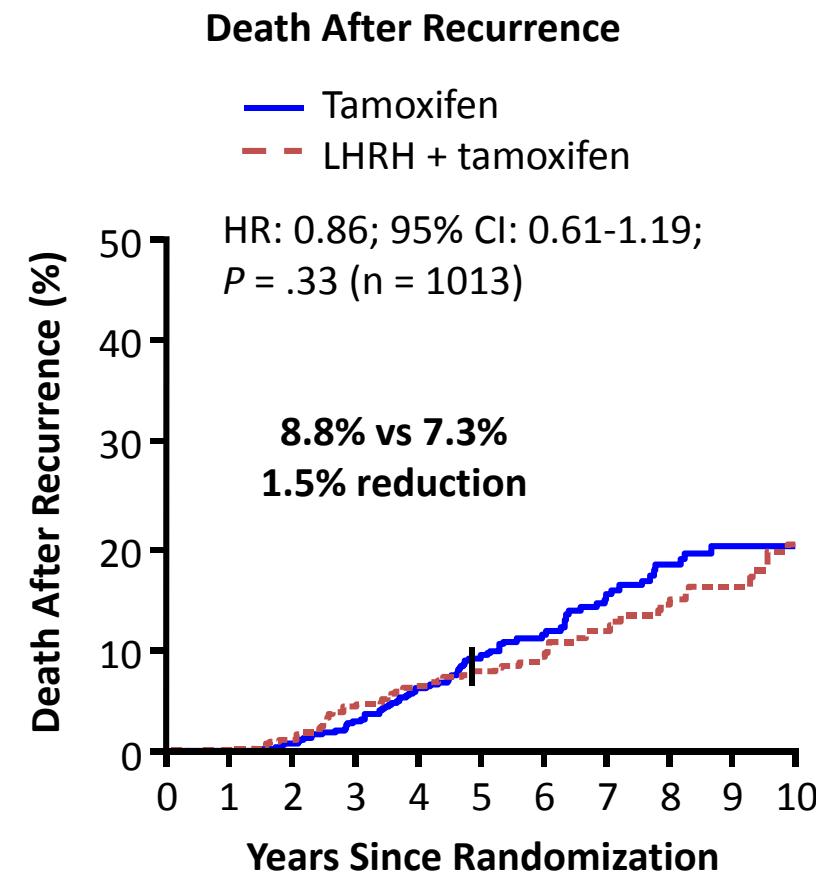
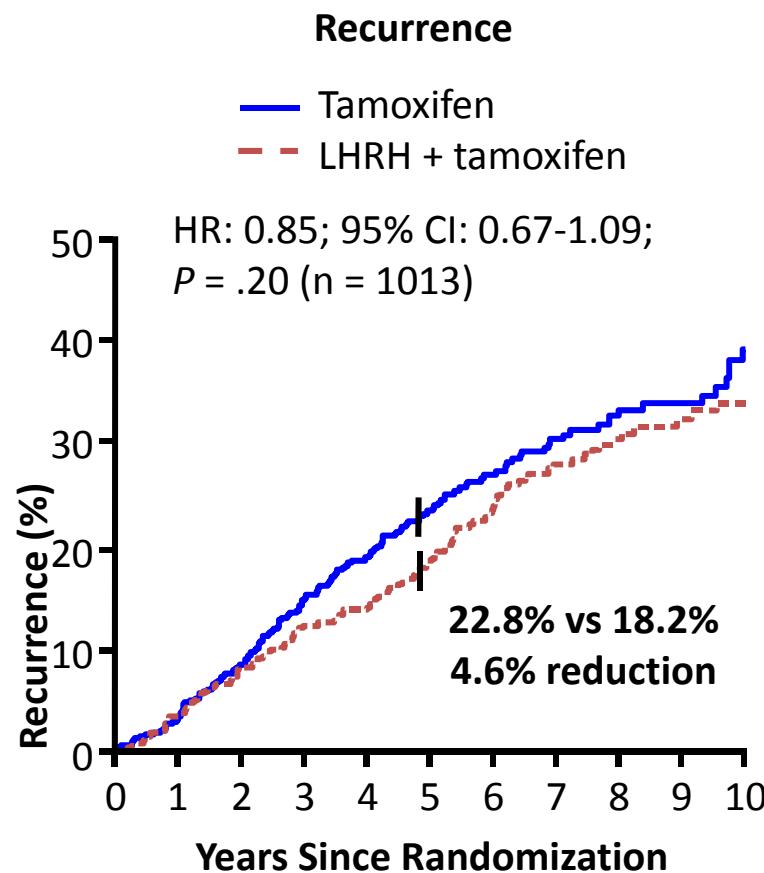
Cuzick J, et al. SABCS 2006. Abstract 15

EBCOWG, Lancet 2007

# LHRH Analoğu

- LHRH analogu,
  - Tek başına kullanıldığında nüks ve ölüm olasılığını azaltmaz (?!)
  - Kemoterapiye eşdeğer sonuç verir (özellikle CMF)
  - Kemoterapi ( $p=.04$ ) ve tamoksifene ( $p>.05$ ) eklendiğinde etkinliği artırır
  - Kemoterapi ile birlikte? Ardisık?

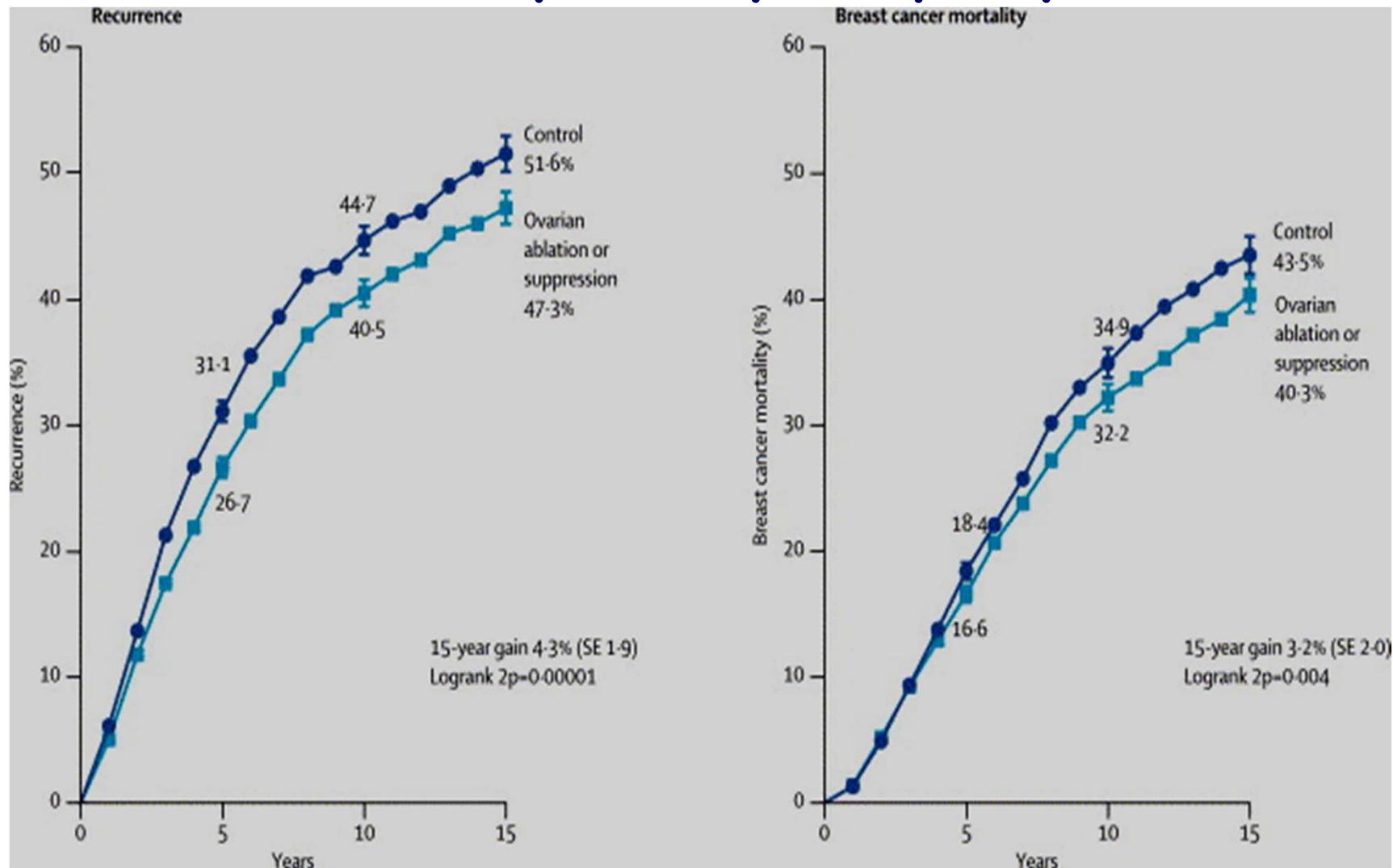
# Tamoksifen vs Tamoksifen+LHRH analogu



Cuzick J, et al. SABCS 2006. Abstract 15

EBCOWG, Lancet 2007

# Premenopozal hasta Over Ablasyonu veya Supresyonu



EBCTCG, Lancet 2005