平成25年3月2日-3日 第9回 中部乳癌会議

症例4

D班

症例 4

29 才、閉経前、右乳癌 (T1, N1, M0; Stage IIA).
MRI の広がり診断では1.5 cm 程度であり、温存手術は可能。
生検ではInvasive ductal carcinoma、ER(2), PgR 陰性, HER2(1+)
母親が35 才の時に乳がんにかかり死亡し、姉が32 才時に手術を受けている。

BRCA1/2 遺伝子検査は受けていない。

- B)このまま温存手術を勧める VS
- D) 全摘手術(+再建)を勧める

症例 4のポイント

- 29歳、閉経前
- IDC, Triple negative
- 乳癌家族歴

→ 遺伝性乳癌・卵巣癌症候群 BRCA変異を疑う

患者さんはBRCA1変異がある可能性が高い

2012年6月末の日本乳癌学会班研究における 遺伝性乳癌・卵巣癌症候群の研究発表で

- BRCA1またはBRCA2遺伝子変異は28.3%!
- BRCA1陽性患者の半数以上が

トリプルネガティブ!!

BRCA変異ある場合の治療は全摘!

- NCCNガイドライン 201135歳以下の女性またはBRCA1/2の変異を有する閉経前乳癌は乳房温存手術の相対的禁忌。
- 乳癌診療ガイドライン2011年版 「疫学・予防CQ:BRCA1あるいはBRCA2遺伝子変異を もつ女性に対するリスク軽減乳房切除は有効か」

BRCA1あるいはBRCA2遺伝子変異をもつ女性に対するリスク軽減乳房切除(RRM)は、乳癌発症リスクを減少させることは確実(convincing)である。

Outcome of conservatively managed early-onset breast cancer by BRCA1/2 status

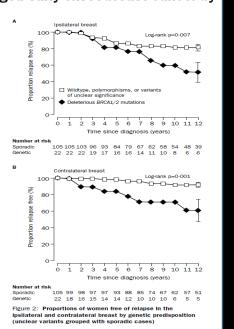
Background Management of early-stage breast cancer in young women with mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 remains controversial. This study assessed the long-term risks of ipsilateral and contralateral breast cancer in a cohort of young women who underwent breast-conserving surgery followed by radiotherapy.

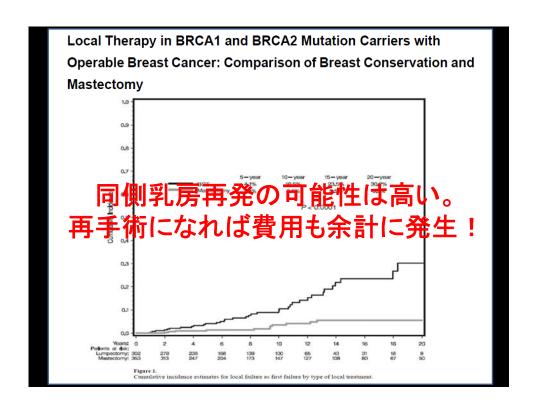
Methods Between 1975 and 1998, 290 women with breast cancer diagnosed at age 42 years or younger underwent lumpectomy followed by radiotherapy at our hospital. We recruited 127 of these women for complete sequencing of BRCA1 and BRCA2. Demographic, clinical, pathological, and outcome data were recorded. The primary endpoints were rates of ipsilateral and contralateral breast cancer, in relation to germline BRCA1/2 status.

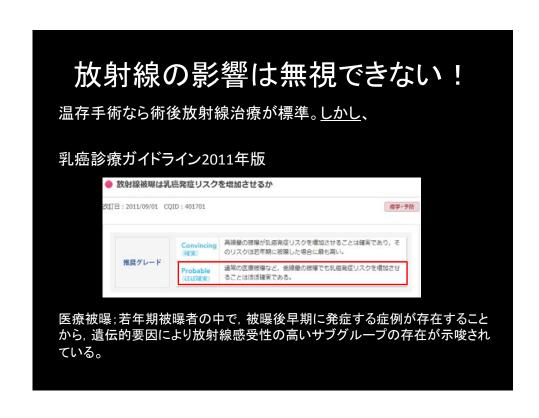
Findings 105 women were classified as having sporadic disease (94 with wild-type or known polymorphisms and 11 with variants of unclear significance) and 22 as having genetic predisposition (deleterious mutations in BRCA1 [15] or BRCA2 [seven]). At 12 years of follow-up, the genetic group had significantly higher rates of ipsilateral (49% vs 21%, p=0-007) and contralateral events (42% vs 9%, p=0-001) than the sporadic group. The majority of events were classified as second primary tumours. No patient in the genetic group had undergone oophorectomy or was taking prophylactic agents such as tamoxifen.

Interpretation Patients with germline mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 have a high risk of developing late ipsilateral and contralateral second primary tumours. With breast-conserving therapy, chemoprophylaxis or other interventions to reduce the rate of second cancers may be valuable. Alternatively, bilateral mastectomy may be considered, to minimise the risk of second tumours in the breasts.

Lancet 2002; **359:** 1471-77







放射線は対側乳癌リスクを上げる

• 40歳以下で1.0Gy以上の線量の照射を受けた場合、 経過とともに対側乳癌発病リスクが増加する.リスク は照射時年齢と逆相関し用量と比例する.

(Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008; 72: 1021-30.)

立論:D班の主張

症例4においては

「全摘手術(+再建)」

が良い選択肢です



