#### 2007年9月04日 (火曜日)

#### AstraZeneca TV Conference

# よくわかる ST.Gallen 2007

#### 渡辺 亨

twatanab@oncoloplan.com 浜松 オンコロジーセンター長 http://www.oncoloplan.com

## 症例

62才 FKTM 閉経後女性 左乳癌(病期 IIA) 乳房温存+センチネルリンパ節生検

【病理·予後因子】 浸潤性乳管癌 核異型度 3, 病理学的腫瘍径; 2.1cm センチネルリンパ節陰性 ER(+), PgR(-), HER2(-)

## 術後薬物療法

目的は何か?

確認しておくべき基本事項は何か?

# 術後薬物療法の目的

# 微小転移(micrometastases)の撲滅

- ・ 肉眼所見、画像診断所見、血液検査所見では確認できないほど小さい細胞集塊
- 原発病巣と同様の薬剤感受性を持つ
- 薬物療法の感受性は顕性転移よりは高い

## 術後薬物療法の基本事項

ベースラインリスク

手術のみの効果

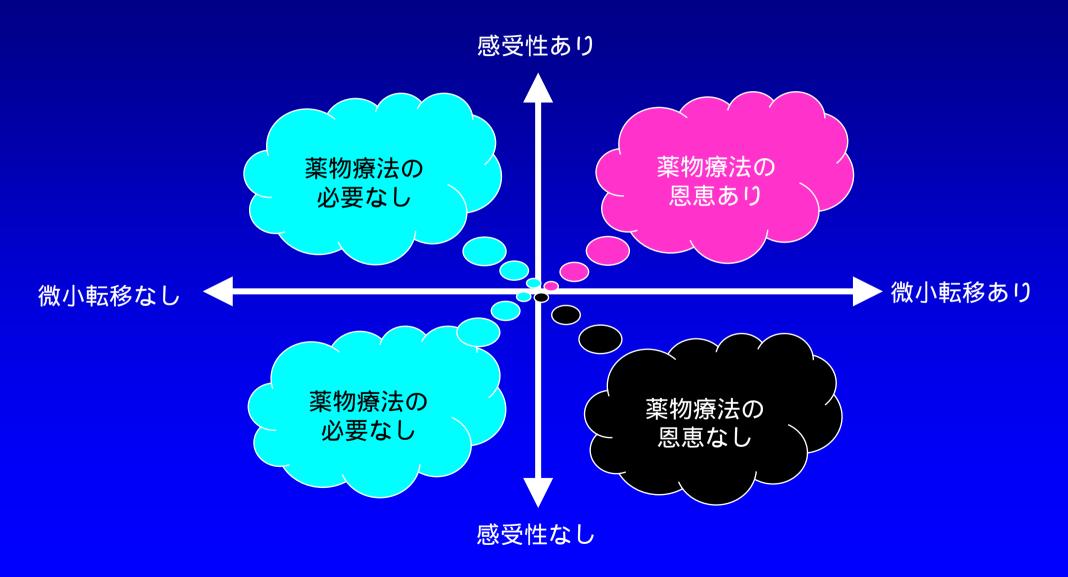
リスクリダクション

薬物療法の効果

ハーム

副作用など、薬物療法による不都合

# 微小転移の存在を推測するのが予後因子 薬剤感受性を推測するのが予測因子



# St.Gallen 2007

Select the targets, then assess the risk

# 治療選択の手順

- 1. 内分泌反応性、HER2を評価する
- 2. 再発リスクを評価する
- 3.24病型分類表から治療を選ぶ
- 4. 具体的なレジメンはチーム医療で決めよう

## 内分泌反応性の分類

#### 高度内分泌反応性(2005年版では「内分泌反応性」)

腫瘍細胞の過半数で、エストロゲン受容体、プロゲステロン受容体 が高度に発現している腫瘍

#### 不完全内分泌反応性(2005年版では「内分泌反応性不確実」)

エストロゲン受容体、プロゲステロン受容体の発現がひくい、または、エストロゲン受容体、プロゲステロン受容体のどちらか一方しか発現していない腫瘍

#### 内分泌非反応性

エストロゲン受容体、プロゲステロン受容体ともに全く発現していない腫瘍。極めて多様な腫瘍がこの分類には含まれることが知られている(例:髄様癌、アポクリン癌)

#### HER2の分類

#### HER2 陽性

免疫組織化学検査法(IHC) 30%以上の細胞で(3+)の染色が得られた場合

FISH法 (fluorescence in situ hybridization) HER2遺伝子と17番染色体の中心体の比率が2.2倍以上

CISH法 (chromogenic in situ hybridization) 細胞あたりのHER2 シグナルが6個以上をある場合

#### HER2 陰性

上記のいずれも満たさない場合

#### 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Primary Therapy of Breast Cancer - 2007 -Risk Category

#### 低リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移陰性で以下のすべてを充たす症例

病理学的腫瘍径2cm以下

グレード 1

腫瘍周囲の広域な脈管浸潤がない

HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がない

ER and/or PgR 発現あり

年令 35才以上

#### 中間リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移陰性で以下の一つ以上を充たす症例

病理学的腫瘍径2cmを超える

グレード 2,3

腫瘍周囲の広域な脈管浸潤がある

HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がある

ER and PgR 発現なし

年令 35才未満

腋窩リンパ節転移1-3個陽性

ER and/or PgR 発現あり かつ HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がない

#### 高リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移1-3個陽性

ER and PgR 発現なし、または HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がある

腋窩リンパ節転移4個以上

# St.Gallen 2007 治療方法選択の基本的考え方

|            | 高度内分泌感受性                          | 不完全内分泌感受性                         | 内分泌非感受性          |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| HER2<br>陰性 | 内分泌療法<br>(再発リスクに応じて<br>化学療法追加も考慮) | 内分泌療法<br>(再発リスクに応じて<br>化学療法追加も考慮) | 化学療法             |
| HER2<br>陽性 | 内分泌療法<br>+トラスツズマブ<br>+ 化学療法       | 内分泌療法<br>+トラスツズマブ<br>+ 化学療法       | トラスツズマブ<br>+化学療法 |

# Table 4 Treatment Allocation by therapeutic target and risk categories

| HER2          | neu gene over            | expression and/or amplified  | HER2 negative |   |                       |            |                |                   | HER 2 positive |                         |            |                |  |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|---|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|--|
|               | Endocrine responsiveness |  |               | highly responsive incompletely responsive |                       |            | non-responsive | highly responsive |                | incompletely responsive |            | non-responsive |  |
|               | Meno                     | pausal status  | рге           | post                                      | рге                   | post       | pre and post   | рге               | post           | рге                     | post       | pre and post   |  |
|               | Low                      | Node negative and all of the following features:  pT ≤ 2 cm, Grade Ino vascular invasion, HER2(-)  ER a/o PgR expressed  Age ≥ 35 yrs    | E             | E   | E                     | E          |                |                   |                |                         |            |                |  |
| Risk category | Intermediate             | Node negative and <u>one</u> of the following features:  pT > 2 cm, Grade 2-3  vascular invasion, HER2(+)ER and PgR absent  Age < 35 yrs | E<br>C⇔E      | E<br>C⇔E                                  | C <del>c</del> E<br>E | C ⇔ E<br>E | С              | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | C<br>+Tr       |  |
|               |                          | 1-3 nodes positive AND<br>ER a/o PgR expressed and<br>HER2(-)  | E<br>C⇒E      | E<br>C⇒E                                  | C ⇔ E<br>E            | C⇔E<br>E   |                |                   |                |                         |            |                |  |
|               | High                     | 1-3 nodes positive <u>AND</u><br>ER and PgR absent <u>OR</u><br>HER2(+)  |               |   |                       |            | С              | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | C<br>+ Tr      |  |
|               |                          | > 4 nodes positive   | C⇔E           | C⇔E                                       | C⇔E                   | C⇔E        | С              | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | Č<br>+ Tr      |  |

## 症例

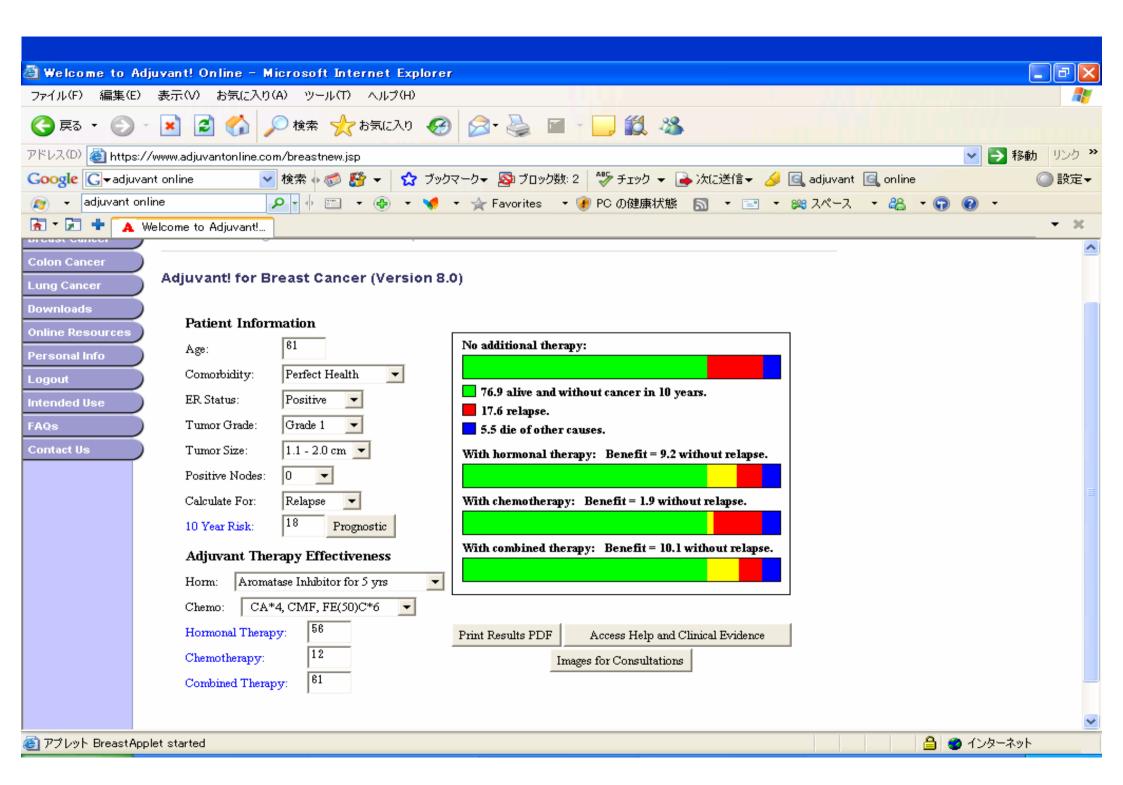
61才 SK 閉経後女性 左乳癌(A 領域、T1cN0M0: stage I) 円状部分切除+センチネルリンパ節生検

浸潤性乳管癌 (pappillotubular ca) 核異型度 1腫瘍径; 1.2 cm, 脈管浸襲なし、リンパ節転移なしER 陽性(Allred 8) PgR 陽性(Allred 7) HER2 1+

# Appendix Table 4. Treatment allocation by therapeutic target and risk categories

Treatment options in each cell are listed in the order of preference

| H             | ER2/neu gene o | overexpression and/or amplified  |   |   | HER2 n    | egative    | _              |               | HER2 positive |                             |               |                |  |
|---------------|----------------|--|---|---|-----------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
|               | Endo           | crine responsiveness*  | highly responsive incompletely responsive non-      |   |           |            | non-responsive | highly re     | esponsive     | incomplete                  | ly responsive | non-responsive |  |
|               | M              | enopausal status   | pre   | post  | pre       | post       | pre and post   | pre           | post          | pre                         | post          | pre and post   |  |
|               | Low            | Node negative and all of the following features:  pT ≤2 cm, Grade 1,  no vascular invasion, HER2(-),  ER and/or PgR expressed,  Age ≥35 years              | Ep  | F <sub>p</sub>                                      | Ep        | Ep         |                |               |               |                             |               |                |  |
| KISK CATEGORY | Intermediate   | Node negative and at least one<br>of the following features:<br>pT >2 cm, Grade 2-3,<br>vascular invasion, HER2(+),<br>ER and PgR absent,<br>Age <35 years | $C \rightarrow E$                                   | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | $C \to E$ | C → E<br>E | С              | C → E<br>+ Tr | C → E<br>+ Tr | C → E<br>+ Tr               | C → E<br>+ Tr | C<br>+ Tr      |  |
|               |                | l=3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and/or PgR expressed and<br>HER2(=)   | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | $C \to E$   | $C \to E$ | $C \to E$  |                |               |               |                             |               |                |  |
|               | High           | 1-3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and PgR absent OR<br>HER2(+)  |   |   |           |            | С              | C → E<br>+ Tr | C → E<br>+ Tr | C → E<br>+ Tr               | C → E<br>+ Tr | C<br>+ Tr      |  |
|               |                | >4 nodes positive  | $C \rightarrow E$                                   | $C \to E$   | $C \to E$ | $C \to E$  | С              | C → E<br>+ Tr | + L L L       | $C \rightarrow E$<br>+ $Tr$ | $C \to E$     | C<br>+ Tr      |  |



# 治療レジメンの選択

初級コース

#### -Adjuvant! Online-

|                         | %     | 10年無再発率(%) |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|
| 他病死のリスク                 | 5.5   | 94.5       |
| ベースラインリスク               | 17.6  | 76.9       |
| リスク抑制                   |       |            |
| Aromatase Inhibitor(5y) | - 9.2 | 86.1       |
| tamoxifen(5y)           | -6.5  | 83.4       |
|                         |       |            |
| AC                      | -1.9  |            |
| AC taxane               | -4.8  |            |

アリミデックス 1錠/日 朝食後

# 治療レジメンの選択

中級コース

Adjuvant! Onlineでは、プロゲステロン受容体、HER2などは考慮していない。PgR陽性、HER2過剰発現のない本症例では、再発のベースラインリスクはもう少し低いだろう。

Aromatase Inhibitorによる関節痛、骨粗鬆症などの副作用はQOL低下につながる。

ノルバデックス 1錠/日 朝食後

# 治療レジメンの選択

上級コース

確かに再発のベースラインリスクは、Adjuvant! Onlineよりは低いと思う。

しかし、再発抑制効果はAromatase Inhibitorのほうが優れている。もし、家族歴や、合併症として骨粗鬆症の懸念があるとか、骨量が低下するようならばビスフォスフォネートを併用する。関節痛が強いような場合にはNSADsなどの対症療法を行う。それでも効果のないときは、ノルバデックスの変更することも考慮する。

アリミデックス 1錠/日 朝食後 ± ビスフォスフォネート ±NSAIDs

関節痛の程度によりノルバデックスに変更

# 治療選択問題

45 才閉経後乳癌

n = 1/8 ER (-) PgR (-) HER2 (-)

# Table 4 Treatment Allocation by therapeutic target and risk categories

| HER2          | neu gene over            | expression and/or amplified  | HER2 negative |   |                       |            |                |                   | HER 2 positive |                         |            |                |  |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|---|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|--|
|               | Endocrine responsiveness |  |               | highly responsive incompletely responsive |                       |            | non-responsive | highly responsive |                | incompletely responsive |            | non-responsive |  |
|               | Meno                     | pausal status  | pre           | post                                      | рге                   | post       | pre and post   | рге               | post           | pre                     | post       | pre and post   |  |
|               | Low                      | Node negative and <u>all</u> of the following features:  pT ≤ 2 cm, Grade Ino vascular invasion, HER2(-)  ER a/o PgR expressed  Age ≥ 35 yrs | Е             | E   | E                     | E          |                |                   |                |                         |            |                |  |
| Risk category | Intermediate             | Node negative and <u>one</u> of the following features:  pT > 2 cm, Grade 2-3  vascular invasion, HER2(+)ER and PgR absent  Age < 35 yrs     | E<br>C⇔E      | E<br>C⇔E                                  | C <del>c</del> E<br>E | C ⇔ E<br>E | С              | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | C<br>+Tr       |  |
|               |                          | 1-3 nodes positive AND<br>ER a/o PgR expressed and<br>HER2(-)  | E<br>C⇒E      | E<br>C⇒E                                  | C⇔E<br>E              | C⇔E<br>E   | 2005           |                   |                |                         |            |                |  |
|               | High                     | 1-3 nodes positive <u>AND</u><br>ER and PgR absent <u>OR</u><br>HER2(+)  |               |   |                       |            | 2007           | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | C<br>+ Tr      |  |
|               |                          | > 4 nodes positive   | C⇔E           | C⇔E                                       | C⇔E                   | C⇔E        | С              | C⇔E<br>+Tr        | C⇔E<br>+Tr     | C⇔E<br>+Tr              | C⇔E<br>+Tr | Č<br>+ Tr      |  |

# 治療選択問題

45 才閉経後乳癌

n = 1/8 ER (-) PgR (-) HER2 (-)

2007年からnode1-3 triple negative は high riskに格上げされた。

# 治療選択問題

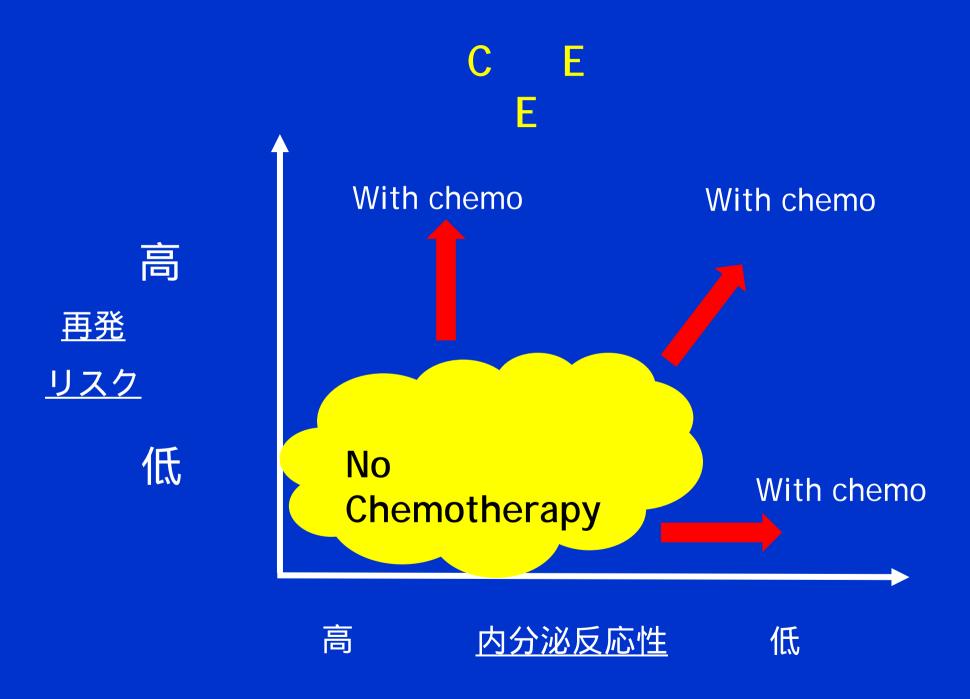
52才閉経後乳癌

n = 3/19 ER (+) PgR (-) HER2 (-)

# Appendix Table 4. Treatment allocation by therapeutic target and risk categories

Treatment options in each cell are listed in the order of preference

| H             | IER2/neu gene o           | verexpression and/or amplified   |                   |   | HER2 n     | egative               |                |                             | HER2 positive  |                         |  |                |  |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|---|------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------------|--|
|               | Endocrine responsiveness* |  | highly responsive |   | incomplete | ly responsive         | non-responsive | highly re                   | esponsive  | incompletely responsive |  | non-responsive |  |
|               | M                         | enopausal status   | pre               | post  | pre        | post                  | pre and post   | pre                         | post   | pre                     | post   | pre and post   |  |
|               | Low                       | Node negative and all of the<br>following features:<br>pT ≤2 cm, Grade 1,<br>no vascular invasion, HER2(-),<br>ER and/or PgR expressed,<br>Age ≥35 years   | Ep                | Ep  | E          | Ep                    |                |                             |  |                         |  |                |  |
| KISK CATEGORY | Intermediate              | Node negative and at least one<br>of the following features:<br>pT >2 cm, Grade 2-3,<br>vascular invasion, HER2(+),<br>ER and PgR absent,<br>Age <35 years | $C \to E$         | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | C → E<br>E | $C \rightarrow E$ $E$ | С              | C → E<br>+ Tr               | C → E<br>+ Tr  | C → E<br>+ Tr           | C → E<br>+ Tr  | C<br>+ Tr      |  |
|               |                           | 1–3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and/or PgR expressed and<br>HER2(-)   | $C \rightarrow E$ | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | C → E<br>E | $C \to E$ $E$         |                |                             |  |                         |  | pre and post   |  |
|               | High                      | 1-3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and PgR absent OR<br>HER2(+)  |                   |   |            |                       | С              | C → E<br>+ Tr               | $\begin{array}{c} C \rightarrow E \\ + Tr \end{array}$ | C → E<br>+ Tr           | $\begin{array}{c} C \rightarrow E \\ + Tr \end{array}$ |                |  |
|               |                           | >4 nodes positive  | $C \rightarrow E$ | $C \to E$   | $C \to E$  | $C \rightarrow E$     | С              | $C \rightarrow E$<br>+ $Tr$ | $C \to E$  | C → E<br>+ Tr           | $C \rightarrow E$<br>+ $Tr$                            |                |  |



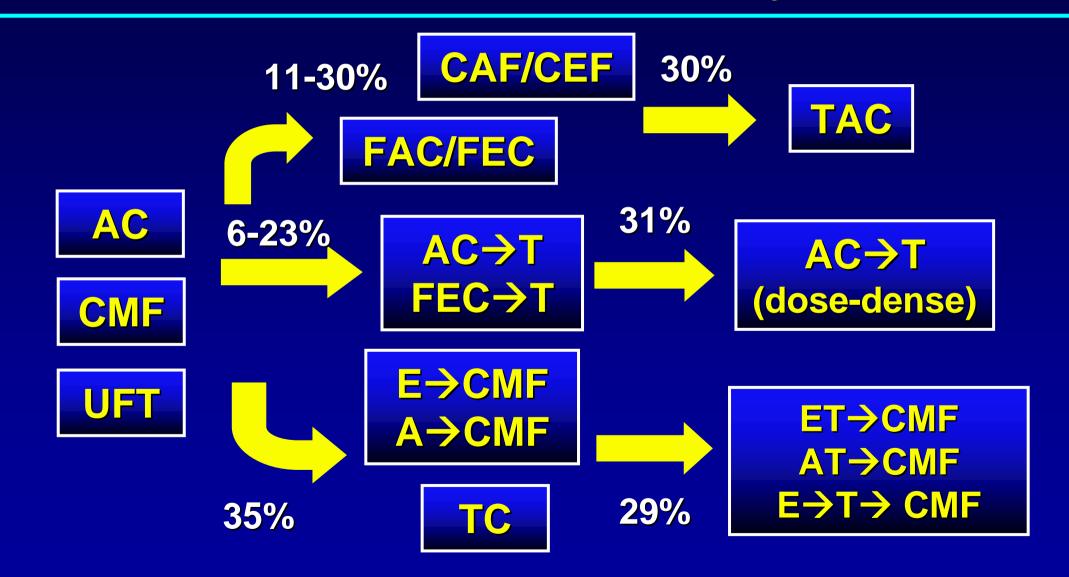
C E

可能なら抗がん剤を実施することをお勧めします。

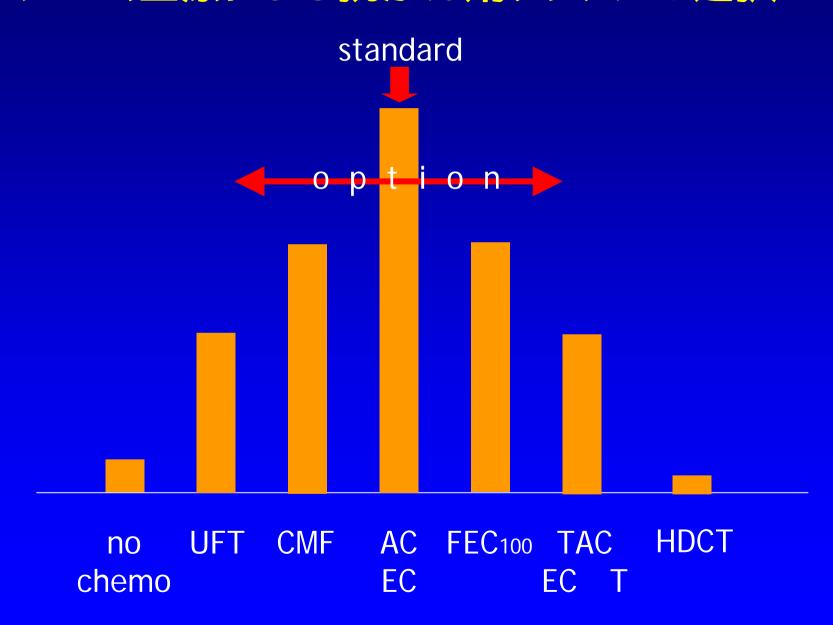
抗がん剤ができない場合には内分泌療法単独でもよいでしょう。

抗がん剤としてどのようなレジメンを選択するか、 についてはチーム医療で決めましょう。

# Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer Reductions in Mortality



# チーム医療による抗がん剤レジメンの選択



## 症例

33才 MT 閉経前女性 左乳癌(病期 期) 乳房温存+センチネルリンパ節生検

【病理・予後因子】 浸潤性乳管癌 核異型度 1, 病理学的腫瘍径; 1.4cm センチネルリンパ節陰性 ER (++), PgR (++), HER2 (-)

#### 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Primary Therapy of Breast Cancer - 2005 -Risk Category

#### 低リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移陰性で以下のすべてを充たす症例

病理学的腫瘍径2cm以下

グレード 1

腫瘍周囲の広域な脈管浸潤がない

HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がない

ER and/or PgR 発現あり

年令 35才以上

#### 中間リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移陰性で以下の一つ以上を充たす症例

病理学的腫瘍径2cmを超える

グレード 2,3

腫瘍周囲の広域な脈管浸潤がある

HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がある

ER and PgR 発現なし



年令 35才未満

腋窩リンパ節転移1-3個陽性

ER and/or PgR 発現あり かつ HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がない

#### 高リスク

腋窩リンパ節転移1-3個陽性

ER and PgR 発現なし、または HER2タンパク過剰発現/遺伝子増幅がある

腋窩リンパ節転移4個以上

# Appendix Table 4. Treatment allocation by therapeutic target and risk categories

Treatment options in each cell are listed in the order of preference

| H            | HER2/neu gene overexpression and/or amplified |   |   | _   | HER2 n            | gative                                      |              | _             | HER2 positive |               |                |              |  |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|
|              | Endocrine responsiveness*                     |   | highly responsive incompletely responsive no        |   |                   | non-responsive                              | highly re    | esponsive     | incomplete    | ly responsive | non-responsive |              |  |
|              | М   | enopausal status  | pre   | post  | pre               | post  | pre and post | pre           | post          | pre           | post           | pre and post |  |
|              | Low   | Node negative and all of the<br>following features:<br>pT ≤2 cm, Grade 1,<br>no vascular invasion, HER2(-),<br>ER and/or PgR expressed,<br>Age ≥35 years    | Ep  | Ep  | Eb                | Ep  |              |               |               |               |                |              |  |
| KBK CATEGOLY | Intermediate                                  | Node negative and at least one<br>of the following features:<br>pT >2 cm, Grade 2 -3,<br>vascular invasion, HER2(+),<br>ER and PgR absent,<br>Age <35 years | $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{E}$                         | $E \rightarrow E$                                   | C → E<br>E        | $C \rightarrow E$                           | С            | C → E<br>+ Tr  | C<br>+ Tr    |  |
|              |   | 1–3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and/or PgR expressed and<br>HER2(-)  | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} E \\ C \rightarrow E \end{array}$ | $C \to E$         | $\begin{array}{c} C \to E \\ E \end{array}$ |              |               |               |               |                | pre and post |  |
|              | High  | 1–3 nodes positive AND<br>ER and PgR absent OR<br>HER2(+)   |   |   |                   |   | С            | C → E<br>+ Tr  |              |  |
|              |   | >4 nodes positive   | $C \rightarrow E$                                   | $C \rightarrow E$                                   | $C \rightarrow E$ | $C \rightarrow E$                           | С            | C → E         | $C \to E$     | C → E<br>+ Tr | + Tr           |              |  |

# 治療選択問題

「35才未満乳癌」について以下の記載は正しいですか?

再発のリスクが高いのでしっかりとした抗癌剤を行う必要がある。

Zoladex の投与期間は2年が標準である。

#### Adjuvant Therapy for Very Young Women With Breast Cancer: Need for Tailored Treatments

Aron Goldhirsch, Richard D. Gelber, Greg Yothers, Robert J. Gray, Stephanie Green, John Bryant, Shari Gelber, Monica Castiglione-Gertsch, Alan S. Coates

Breast cancer rarely occurs in women below the age of 35 years. Data from various sources indicate that diagnosis at such an age is associated with a dire prognosis mainly because of a more aggressive presentation. Although the effect of chemotherapy for premenopausal patients is substantial, recent evidence on 2233 patients suggested that very young women with endocrine-responsive tumors had a statistically significantly higher risk of relapse than older premenopausal patients with such tumors. In contrast, results for younger and older premenopausal patients were similar if their tumors were classified as endocrine nonresponsive. Information from studies on 7631 patients who were treated with chemotherapy alone in trials of three major U.S. cooperative groups showed a similar interaction between the effect of age and steroid hormone receptor status of the primary tumor. Better treatments for very young patients are required and may involve ovarian function suppression in addition to other endocrine agents in patients with endocrine responsive tumors and a more precise investigation of chemotherapy and its timing, duration, and intensity in those with endocrine nonresponsive tumors. Very young women with this disease are faced with personal, family, professional, and quality-of-life issues, which further complicate the phase of treatment decision making. The development of more effective therapies for younger patients requires tailored treatment investigations and cannot rely on information predominantly contributed from older premenopausal women. [J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr 2001;30:44-51]

might explain this finding. Results from the same, as yet unpublished, study also indicated that patients under 35 years of age had a higher grade and higher expression of Ki67, a higher percentage of vessel invasion, and less expression of estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor but similar overexpression of HER2/neu in the primary tumor.

Results from two population-based studies indicate that the risk of death is highest among the youngest and the oldest co-horts when compared with the patients of intermediate age (3), even when the analysis allows for differences in initial tumor stage (5). A review of the National Cancer Data Base (6) reveals that patients younger than 35 years of age have more advanced disease at diagnosis and a poorer 5-year survival than older premenopausal patients. Similar findings have been reported from the National Cancer Institute SEER<sup>1</sup> database (7), from the Finnish Cancer Registry (8), from the Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG) database (9), and from a recent Danish study on young patients who did not receive adjuvant therapy (10), as well as from several series described from single centers (11–13).

#### Why Focus on Breast Cancer in Women Less Than 35 Years Old?

In addition to considerations related to presentation of disease and prognosis, women under 35 years of age with breast cancer face some specific problems that are less relevant for older premenopausal patients. It is clear, however, that trials reporting results for premenopausal women largely reflect outcomes for patients in their 40s. Table 1 indicates some of the issues that are

### CMF後の無月経

Table 2. Endocrine effects of chemotherapy in premenopausal patients—percentage of patients with amenorrhea for at least 3 months in International Breast Cancer Study Group Trial VI according to age (15)

| Age<br>group, y | No. of patients (%) | No<br>amenorrhea,<br>% | Amenorrhea followed<br>by resumption of<br>menses, % | Permanent<br>amenorrhea,<br>% |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <35<br>≥35      | 90 (8.5)            | 88                     | 4  | 8                             |
| ≥35             | 964 (91.5)          | 34                     | 7  | 59                            |

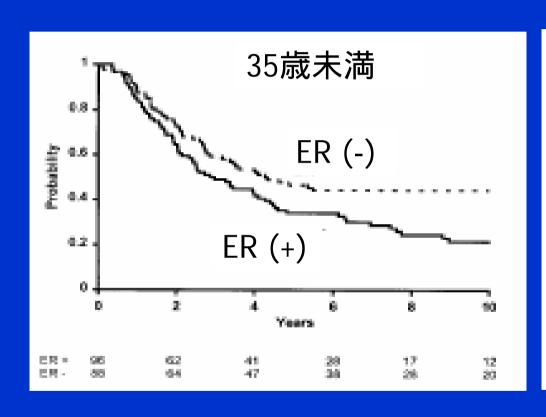
# Chemotherapy without Hormones for Premenopausal Women

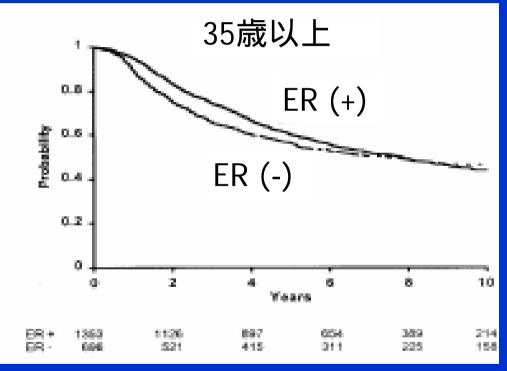


Hazard Ratio of Relapse

Goldhirsch A et al. JNCI Monogr 2001;30:44-51 Stide prepared by S. Aebi

# 年齢、ER別に見た無再発生存率





# 治療選択問題 症例

「35才未満乳癌」

ホルモン療法反応性症例では しっかりとした卵巣機能抑制が重要である

ゾラデックスの投与期間は「time to menopause」 という考え方もある

腹腔鏡下卵巣摘除術の適応も考慮してよいだろう

# よくわかる St.Gallen 2007 - まとめ -

- 1. ターゲット評価(ホルモン受容体とHER2)からはじめよ
- 2. リスクカテゴリーは2005年版から若干バージョンアップ
- 3. 治療は24のグループ別に標準治療(standard treatment) 選択治療(optional treatment)
- 4. Overtreatment (無駄なケモ)、Undertreatment(不十分なケモ)のないようにチーム医療で対応しよう
- 5. 未解決問題:ハーセプチンとホルモン、ハーセプチン単独 など・・・