

2008年11月5日（水曜日）

第1回 相良病院・浜松オンコロジーセンター

NPO法人がん情報局主催 / 多地点WEB CONFERENCE

乳癌薬物療法 - こんな時どう考える？ -

渡辺 亨

twatanab@oncoloplan.com

浜松オンコロジーセンター

<http://www.oncoloplan.com>

Case 1

- 32歳女性 閉経前
- 浸潤性乳管癌
- ER(+) PgR(+) HER2(-)
- 病理学的腫瘍径:1.5cm
- grade:1
- n:negative
- PS: 0

St.Gallen 2007 病型分類

HER2		HER2 陰性					HER2陽性				
内分泌		反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性	反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性
閉経		pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post	pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post
低リスク		E	E	E	E						
中間 リスク	n=0	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n=1-3	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E						
高 リスク	n=1-3					C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n≥4	C→E	C→E	C→E	C→E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr

E=ホルモン療法 C=化学療法 Tr=トラスツズマブ

Annals of Oncology 18:1133-1144,2007

NCCN[®] Practice Guidelines
in Oncology – v.2.2008

Invasive Breast Cancer

[Guidelines Index](#)
[Breast Cancer TOC](#)
[Staging, MS, References](#)

SYSTEMIC ADJUVANT TREATMENT - HORMONE RECEPTOR POSITIVE - HER2 NEGATIVE DISEASE^b

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graph TD
    A["Tumor ≤ 0.5 cm or  
• Microinvasive or  
• Tumor 0.6-1.0 cm, well  
differentiated, no  
unfavorable featuresn"] --> B["pN0 → No adjuvant therapyo  
pN1mi → Consider adjuvant endocrine therapyp,q"]
    B --> C["Not done → Adjuvant endocrine therapy  
± adjuvant chemotherapy  
(category 1)p,q"]
    B --> D["Low recurrence score (< 18) → Adjuvant endocrine  
therapy (category 2B)p,q"]
    B --> E["Intermediate recurrence score (18-30) → Adjuvant endocrine therapyq  
± adjuvant chemotherapy  
(category 2B)p,r,s"]
    B --> F["High recurrence score (≥ 31) → Adjuvant endocrine therapyq  
+ adjuvant chemotherapy  
(category 2B)p,r,s"]
    G["Tumor 0.6-1.0 cm,  
moderate/poorly  
differentiated or  
unfavorable featuresn  
• Tumor > 1 cm"] --> H["Consider 21-gene  
RT-PCR assay  
(category 2B)"]
    H --> D
    H --> E
    H --> F
    I["pT1, pT2, or pT3;  
and pN0 or pN1mi  
(≤ 2 mm axillary  
node metastasis)"] --> A
    I --> G
    I --> J["Node positive (one or more  
metastases > 2 mm to one or more  
ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes)"]
    J --> F
    
```

Histology:^m
• Ductal
• Lobular
• Mixed
• Metaplastic

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

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<http://www.nccn.org/>

Discussion Point Case 1

- St.Gallen Consensus 2007のリスク分類
 - Intermediate risk (年齢以外ではLow risk)
 - ホルモン療法単独
 - 化学療法→ホルモン療法
- NCCN Guideline2008
 - Adjuvant endocrine therapy
±Adjuvant Chemotherapy
- ホルモン剤単独か、化学療法か？
- 化学療法の場合はタキサンを使うか？

Adjuvant! Online

Age: 32 General Health: Excellent

Estrogen Receptor Status: Positive Histologic Grade: 1
Tumor Size: 1.1 - 2.0 cm Nodes Involved: 0
Chemotherapy Regimen: Third Generation Regimen

Decision: No Additional Therapy



73 out of 100 women are alive and without cancer in 10 years.

26 out of 100 women relapse.

1 out of 100 women die of other causes.

Decision: Hormonal Therapy



9 out of 100 women are alive and without cancer because of therapy.

Decision: Chemotherapy



14 out of 100 women are alive and without cancer because of therapy.

Decision: Combined Therapy



19 out of 100 women are alive and without cancer because of therapy.

<http://www.adjuvantonline.com/>

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

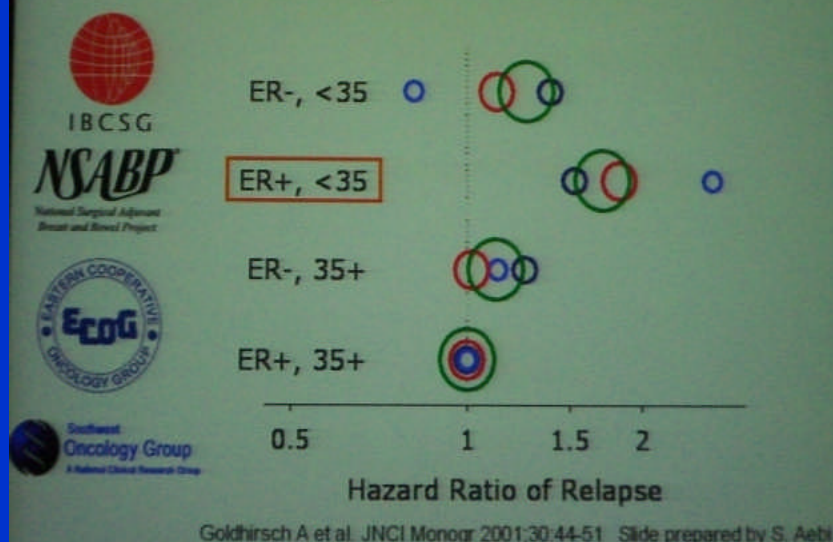
Journal of National Cancer Institute Monogram 2001; 30:44-51

超若年(35才未満)女性には乳癌はめったに発症しない。閉経前女性に対しては化学療法は十分な効果を発揮すると考えられているが、この年代層の患者に関する報告をみると概して予後が悪いといわれている。

2233症例を対象とした最近の報告によるとホルモン感受性陽性乳癌では35才未満では35才以上比べて予後が悪いが、ホルモン感受性陰性症例では年齢別の比較では予後の差はない。抗がん剤の効果を検討した米国の3つの比較試験に登録された7631症例のレトロスペクティブ結果から、年齢(35才未満vs.35才以上)とホルモン感受性の間に相互作用があることがわかった。

超若年者にはよりよい治療が必要であり、内分泌感受性症例に対しては他のホルモン療法に加えて卵巣機能抑制をしっかりと行うこと、内分泌非感受性症例に対しては最適な抗がん剤治療を開発するために、薬剤種別、薬剤強度、期間、時期などについてのより緻密な検討が必要である。乳癌に罹患した超若年女性、個人的にも、家族的にも、社会的にも、QOLの観点からも、治療選択の決定において、さまざまな難問題に直面する。そのため、より効果的な治療の開発が必要であり、高齢女性で得られた情報だけを根拠に治療を決定してはいけない。

Chemotherapy without Hormones for Premenopausal Women

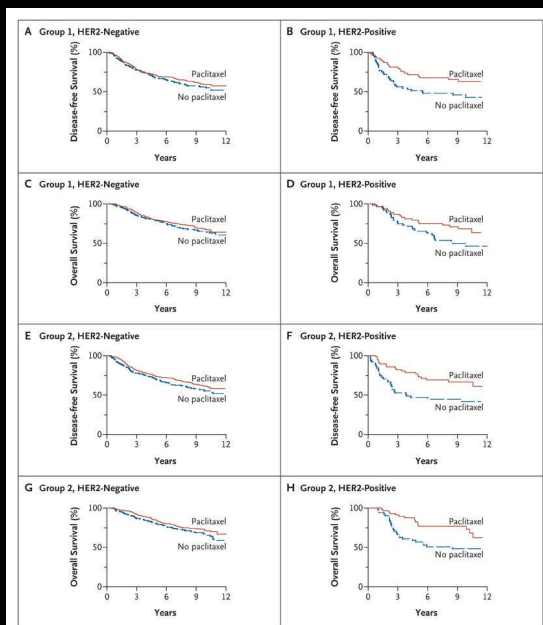


CMF後の無月経

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)

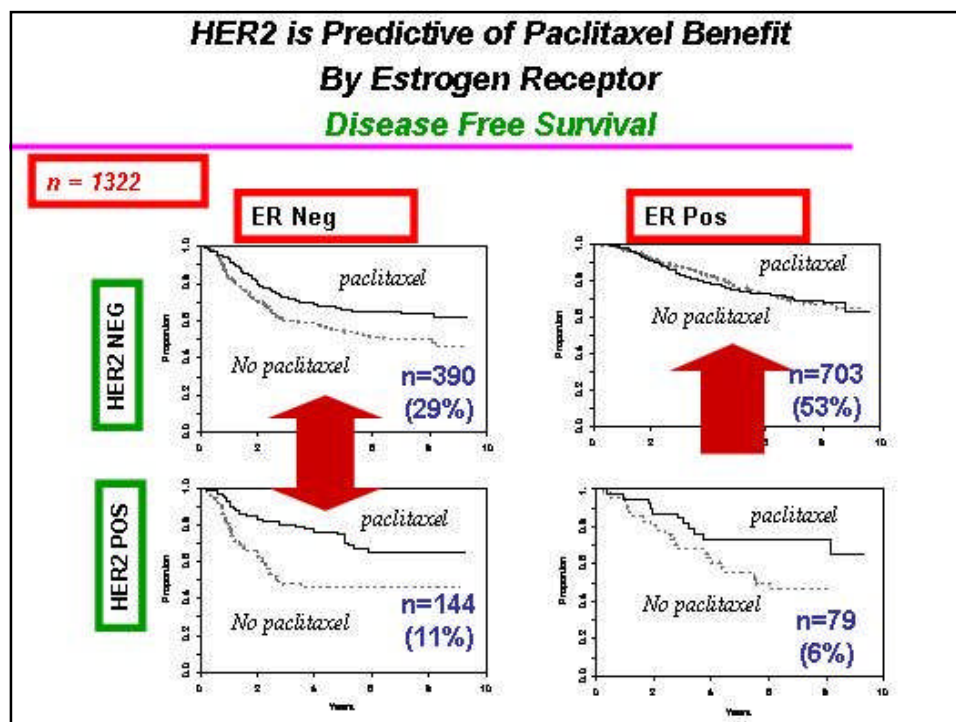
Age group, y	No. of patients (%)	No amenorrhea, %	Amenorrhea followed by resumption of menses, %	Permanent amenorrhea, %
<35	90 (8.5)	88	4	8
≥35	964 (91.5)	34	7	59

Clinical Outcomes in Patients Treated with or without Paclitaxel, According to HER2 Status



Hayes D et al. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1496-1506

THE NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE



ASCO Member Alert: The Role of HER2 Status in the Use of Paclitaxel for Breast Cancer Treatment

ASCO Member Alert: The Role of HER2 Status in the Use of Paclitaxel for Breast Cancer Treatment – Microsoft Internet Explorer

http://www.asco.org/portal/site/ASCO/menuitem.c543a013502b2a89de912310320041a0/?venextoid=8d0184aeb1c5110VenVCM100000ed730ad1RCRD#

ASCO Member Alert: The Role of HER2 Status in the Use of Paclitaxel for Breast Cancer Treatment

A retrospective analysis published in the October 11, 2007 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine* shows that women with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer do not benefit from adjuvant paclitaxel therapy. Preliminary data from this study was reported in an [abstract](#) at the 2006 ASCO Annual Meeting.

Background

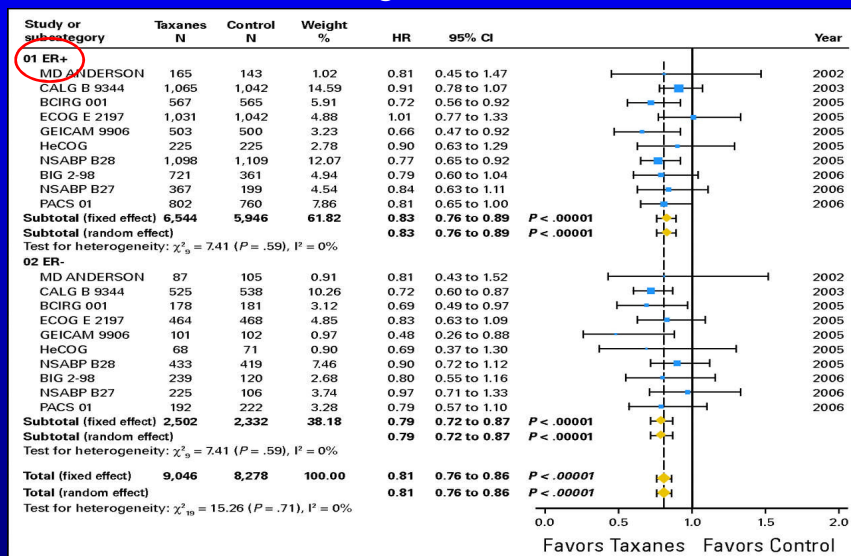
The addition of chemotherapy after surgery (adjuvant therapy) improves overall survival and disease-free survival for women with breast cancer. The Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB) clinical trial 9344 first demonstrated the benefit of adding four cycles of the taxane paclitaxel (Taxol) after four cycles of doxorubicin (Adriamycin, Rubex) and cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan, Neosar) to the adjuvant chemotherapy regimen.

In 2007, the role of tumor-expressed proteins, such as estrogen receptor (ER) and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) play an increasingly important role in breast cancer treatment. For example, women with ER-positive breast cancer usually receive endocrine therapy, such as tamoxifen (Nolvadex) or aromatase inhibitors, and women with HER2-positive breast cancer may receive anti-HER2 therapies, such as trastuzumab (Herceptin) and lapatinib (Tykerb).

ASCO Member Alert: The Role of HER2 Status in the Use of Paclitaxel for Breast Cancer Treatment

- According to Eric Winer, MD, Director, Breast Oncology Center at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School in Boston, and an author of this study, a retrospective analysis can help develop the important questions to direct the research, but the results should not lead to a change in practice at this time, especially since other trials have reached conflicting conclusions about the benefit of taxanes with respect to HER2 and ER.
- "Women with ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer represent about 50% to 60% of all breast cancers. Many of these patients may not benefit from chemotherapy of any type," said Julie Gralow, MD, Chair, ASCO Cancer Communications Committee and Associate Professor of Medicine/Oncology at the University of Washington School of Medicine and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle.
- "This is an interesting, provocative study, but it is premature to change the way we are treating our patients," said Gabriel Hortobagyi, MD, FACP, ASCO's Immediate Past President and Chair of the Department of Breast Medical Oncology at the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston.

Meta-Analysis of DFS With Taxanes According to ER Status



De Laurentiis et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008; 26:44-53

My Opinion Case 1

- LHRH agonist + TAMを基本とし
- 患者が抗がん剤を拒否しないならAC、CEFなどエンドキサンを含むレジメンを使用、その主たる目的は「卵巣機能抑制」
- 長期間続く痺れが懸念されるのでタキサンは使用しない。

Case 2

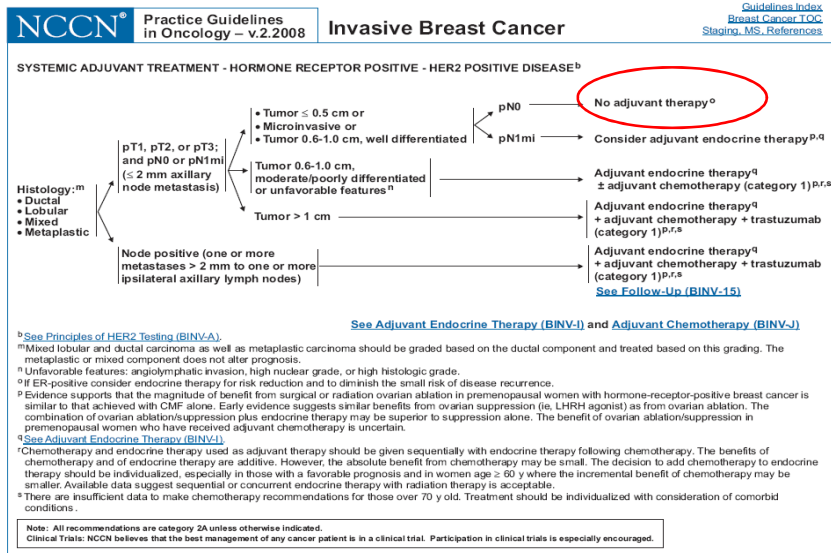
- 64歳女性
- 浸潤性乳管癌
- ER(+) PgR(+) HER2(3+)
- 腫瘍径: 0.5 cm
- Grade: 2
- n : negative
- PS : 0

St.Gallen 2007 病型分類

HER2		HER2 陰性					HER2陽性				
内分泌		反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性	反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性
閉経		pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post	pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post
低リスク		E	E	E	E						
中間 リスク	n=0	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n=1-3	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E						
高 リスク	n=1-3					C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n≥4	C→E	C→E	C→E	C→E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr

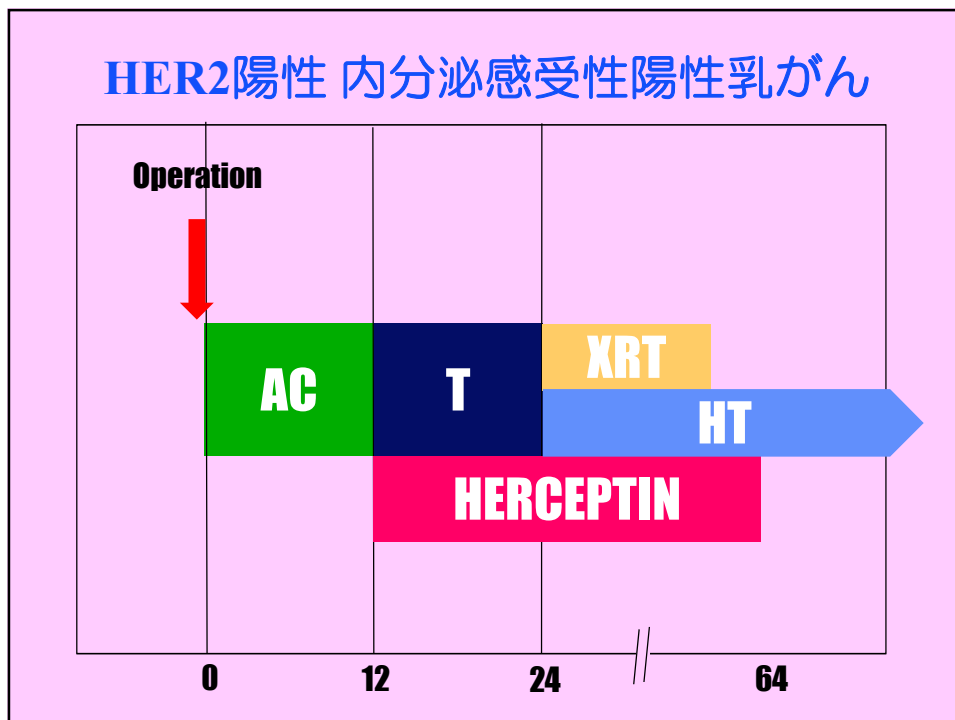
E=ホルモン療法 C=化学療法 Tr=トラスツズマブ

Annals of Oncology 18:1133-1144,2007



Discussion Point Case 2

- St.Gallen Consensus 2007のリスク分類
 - Intermediate risk
 - 化学療法→(ホルモン療法+トラスツズマブ)
- NCCN Guideline2008
 - No Adjuvant therapy
- フルコースか？ 晩飯ぬきか？

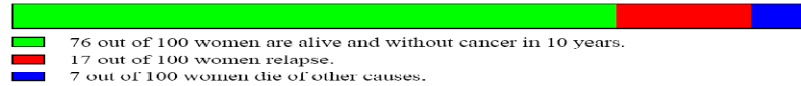


Adjuvant! Online

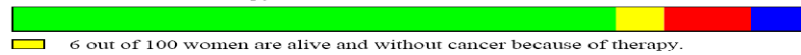
Age: 64 General Health: Excellent

Estrogen Receptor Status: Positive Histologic Grade: 2
Tumor Size: 0.1 - 1.0 cm Nodes Involved: 0
Chemotherapy Regimen: Third Generation Regimen

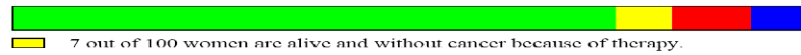
Decision: No Additional Therapy



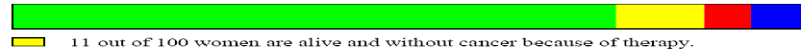
Decision: Hormonal Therapy



Decision: Chemotherapy



Decision: Combined Therapy



<http://www.adjuvantonline.com/>

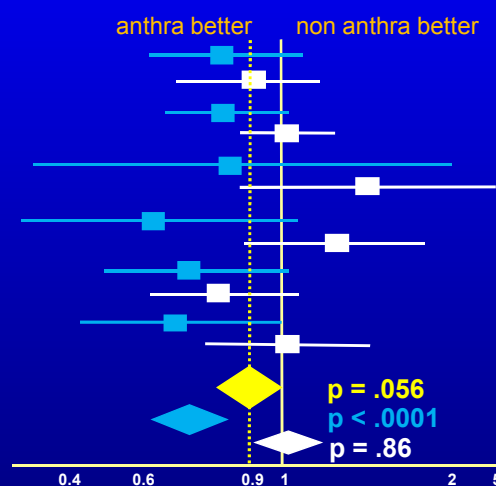
Pooled Analysis of HER2 and Adjuvant Anthracyclines: OS

■ HER2 positive
■ HER2 negative

Study	HR	95% CI
NSABP B11	0.66 0.90	0.47 - 0.92 0.69 - 1.18
NSABP B15	0.82 1.07	0.63 - 1.06 0.88 - 1.30
GUN 3	0.85 1.64	0.27 - 2.69 0.85 - 3.15
Milan	0.61 1.26	0.32 - 1.16 0.89 - 1.79
DBCG-89-D	0.73 0.82	0.50 - 1.05 0.59 - 1.13
NCIC MA.5	0.65 1.06	0.42 - 1.01 0.80 - 1.40
Total	0.91	0.83 - 1.00
Overall	0.73 1.03	0.62 - 0.85 0.92 - 1.16

heterogeneity $c25 = 5.2$, $p = .39$

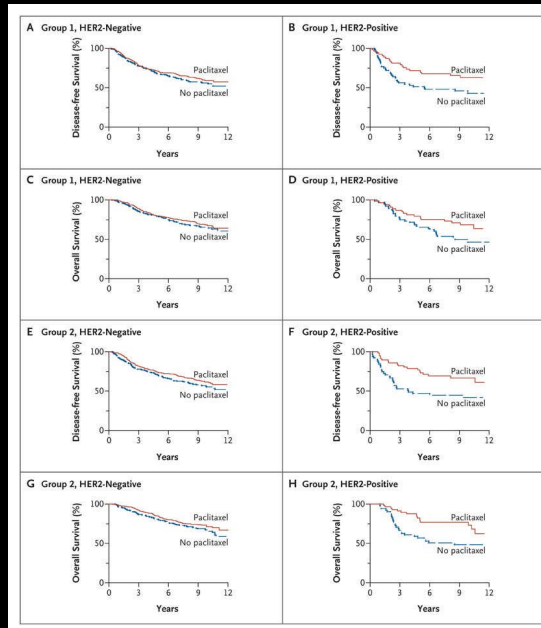
heterogeneity $c25 = 5.5$, $p = .36$



Test for interaction $\chi^2 = 12.0$, $p < .001$

Gennari et.al. *JNCI*. 2008;100:14-20.

Clinical Outcomes in Patients Treated with or without Paclitaxel, According to HER2 Status



Hayes D et al. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1496-1506

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

HER2 is Predictive of Paclitaxel Benefit By Estrogen Receptor Disease Free Survival

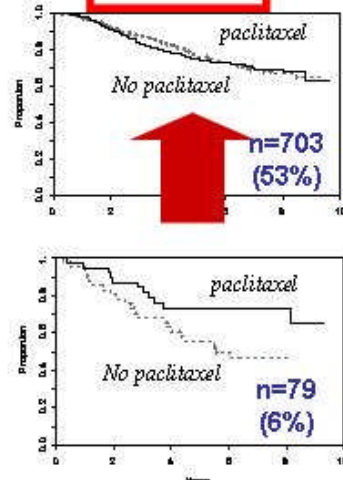
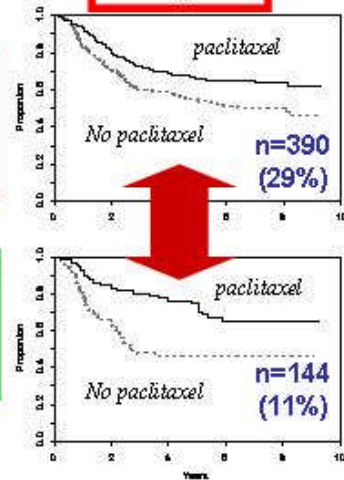
n = 1322

ER Neg

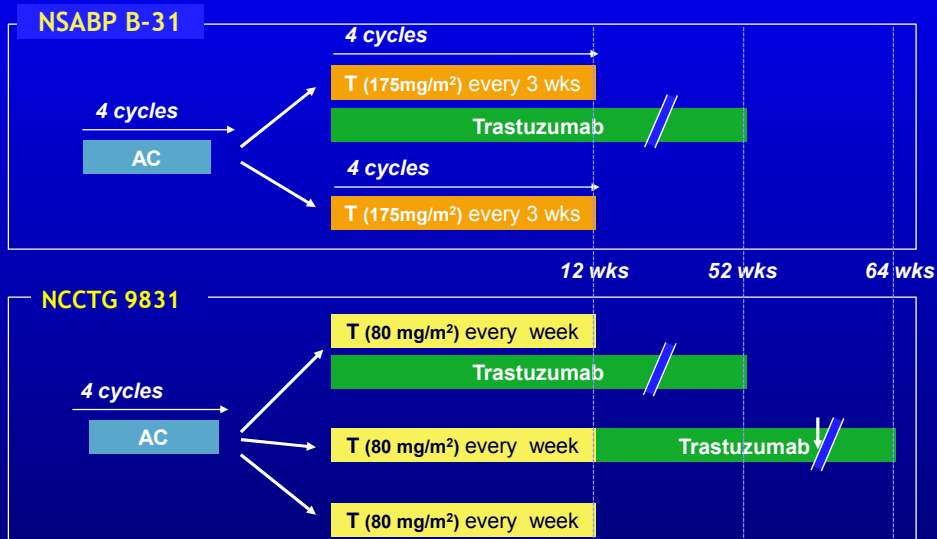
ER Pos

HER2 NEG

HER2 POS

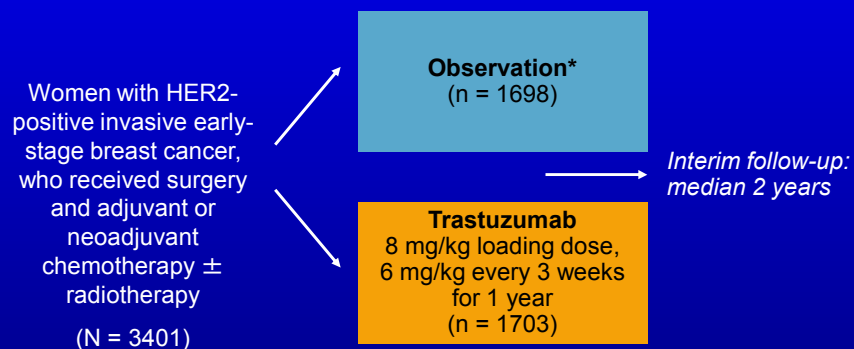


North American Trastuzumab Adjuvant Trials in Breast Cancer



Romond EH, et al. N Engl J Med. 2005;353:1673-1684.

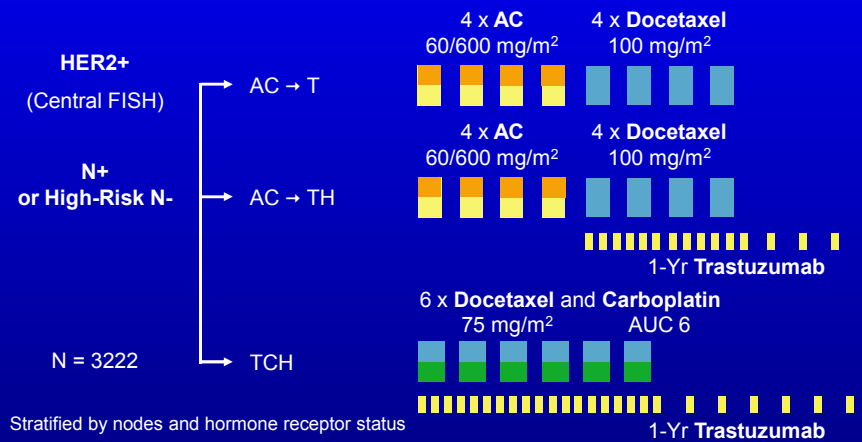
HERA: Trastuzumab in HER2-Positive Early-Stage Breast Cancer



*All patients given the option to switch to trastuzumab May 2005 after positive interim data review.

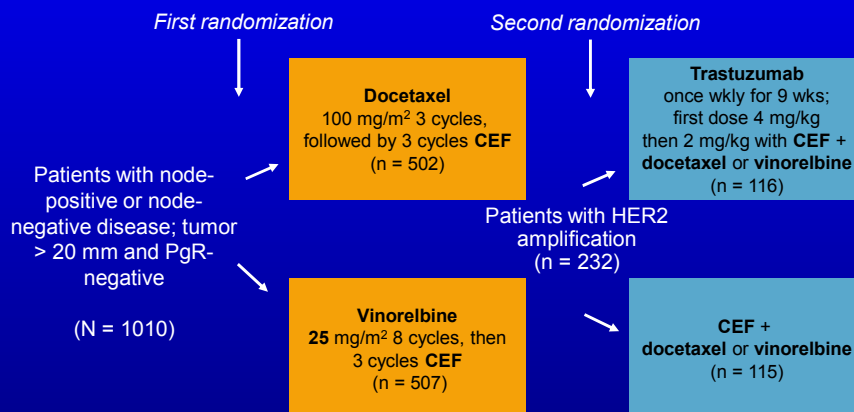
Piccart-Gebhart MJ, et al. N Engl J Med. 2005 ;353:1659-1672.

BCIRG 006



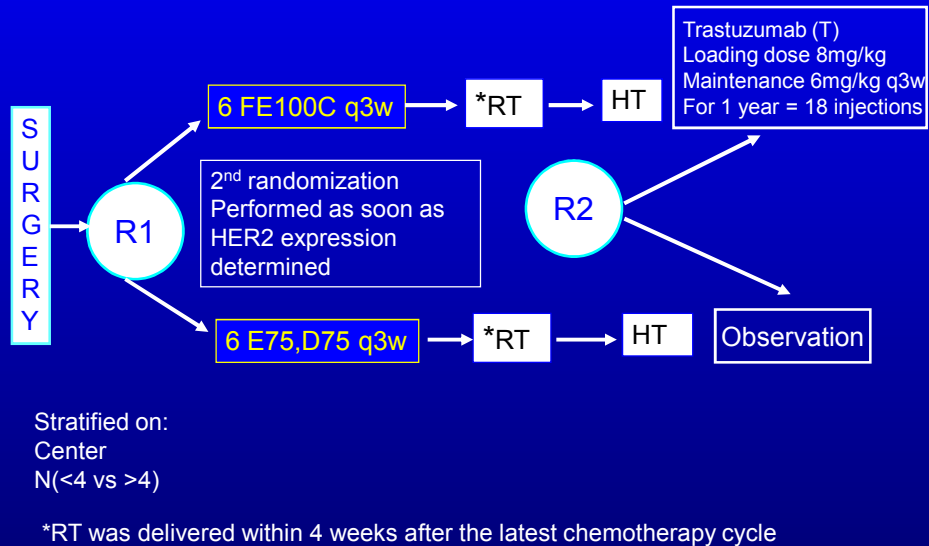
Slamon D. SABCS 2005. General Session 1.

FinHer Trial

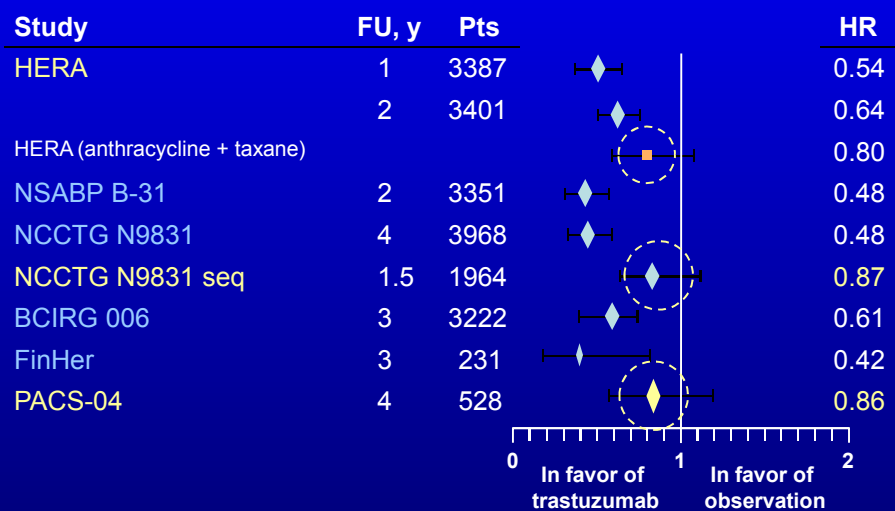


Joensuu H. SABCS 2006. Abstract 2.

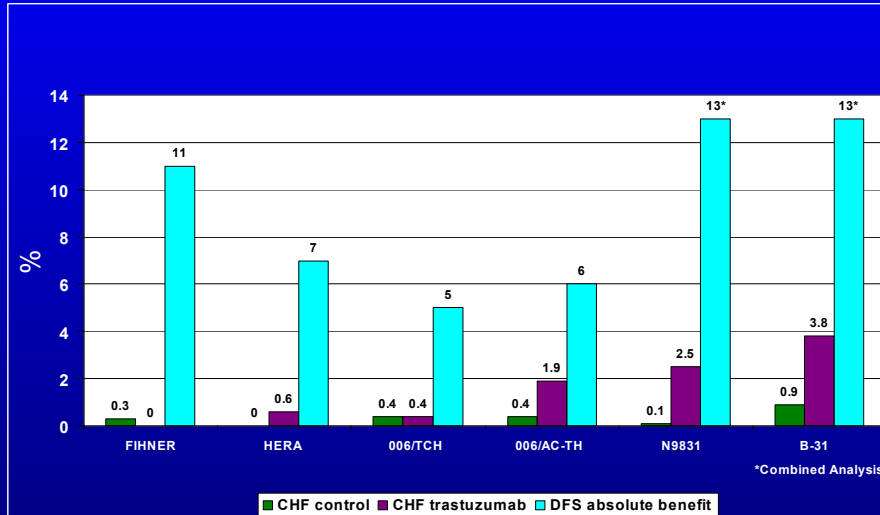
PACS 04



Summary of Trastuzumab Adjuvant Trials

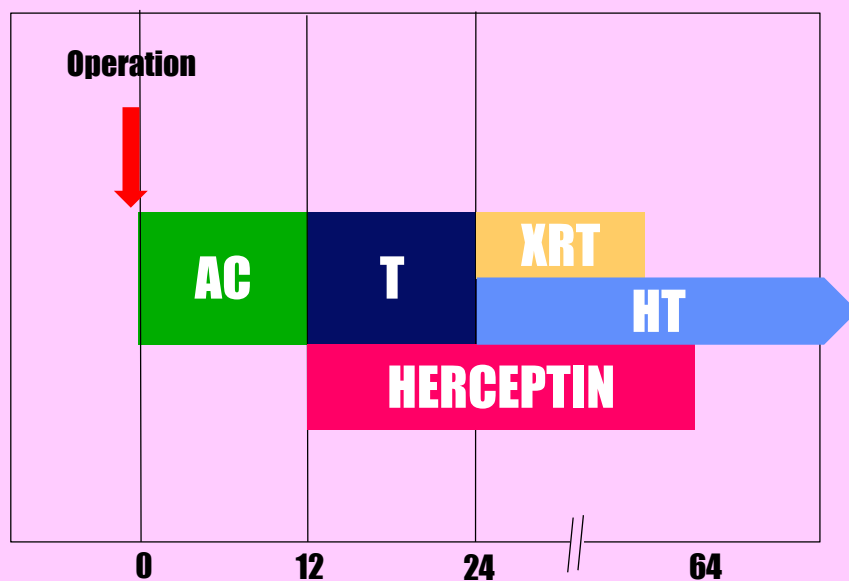


Trials of Adjuvant Trastuzumab



Bird and Swain, Clin Cancer Res 2008

My Opinion Case 2



Case 3

- 70歳女性
- ER(-), PgR(-), HER2(3+)
- 腫瘍径: 3cm
- Grade: 3
- n: negative
- PS : 0

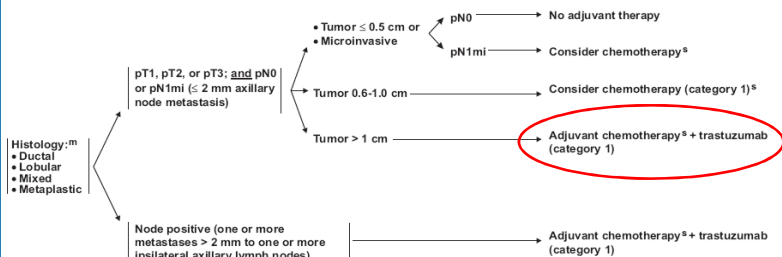
St.Gallen 2007 病型分類

HER2		HER2 陰性					HER2陽性				
内分泌		反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性	反応性		不完全反応性		非反応性
閉経		pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post	pre	post	pre	post	Pre and post
低リスク		E	E	E	E						
中間 リスク	n=0	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n=1-3	E C→E	E C→E	C→E E	C→E E						
高 リスク	n=1-3					C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr
	n≥4	C→E	C→E	C→E	C→E	C	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C→E + Tr	C + Tr

E=ホルモン療法 C=化学療法 Tr=トラスツズマブ

Annals of Oncology 18:1133-1144,2007

SYSTEMIC ADJUVANT TREATMENT - HORMONE RECEPTOR NEGATIVE - HER2 POSITIVE DISEASE^b



[See Follow-Up \(BINV-15\)](#)
[See Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy \(BINV-I\)](#) and [Adjuvant Chemotherapy \(BINV-J\)](#)

^bSee Principles of HER2 Testing (BINV-A).

^mMixed lobular and ductal carcinoma as well as metaplastic carcinoma should be graded based on the ductal component and treated based on this grading. The metaplastic or mixed component does not alter prognosis.

^aThere are insufficient data to make chemotherapy recommendations for those over 70 y old. Treatment should be individualized with consideration of comorbid conditions.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

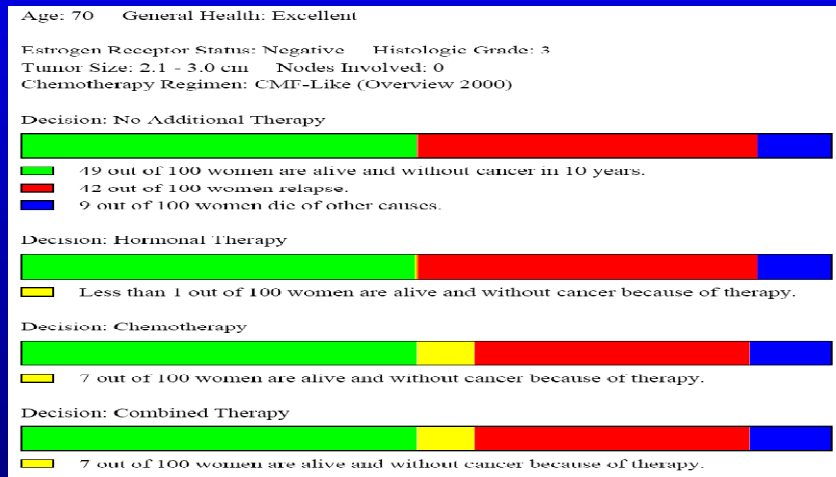
Version 2.2008 01/28/08 © 2008 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. All rights reserved. These guidelines and this illustration may not be reproduced in any form without the express written permission of NCCN.

BINV-7

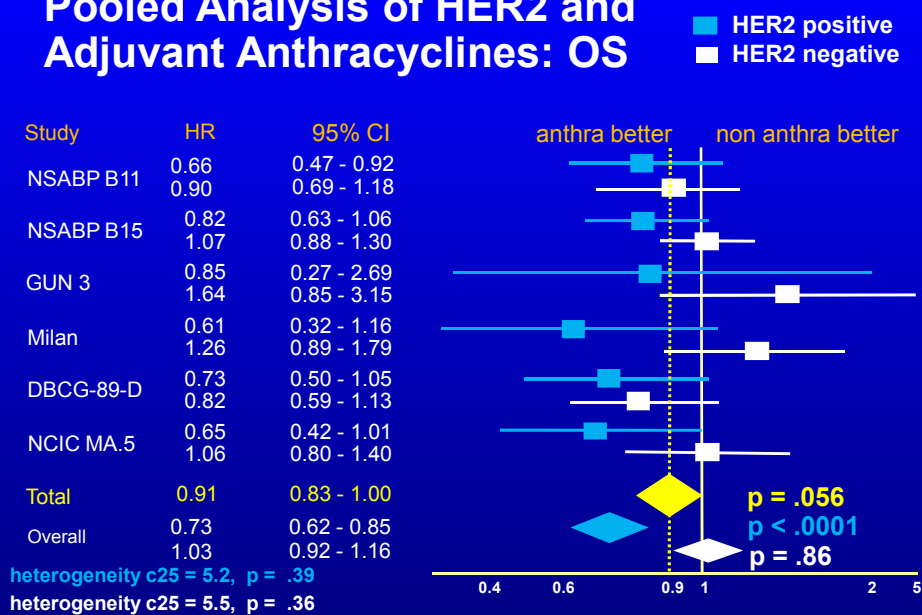
Discussion Point Case 3

- St.Gallen Consensus 2007のリスク分類
 - Intermediate risk
 - 化学療法+トラスツズマブ
- NCCN Guideline2008
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy + trastuzumab
- 70才以上の高齢者での化学療法は必要か?
- トラスツズマブによる心毒性の懸念

Adjuvant! Online

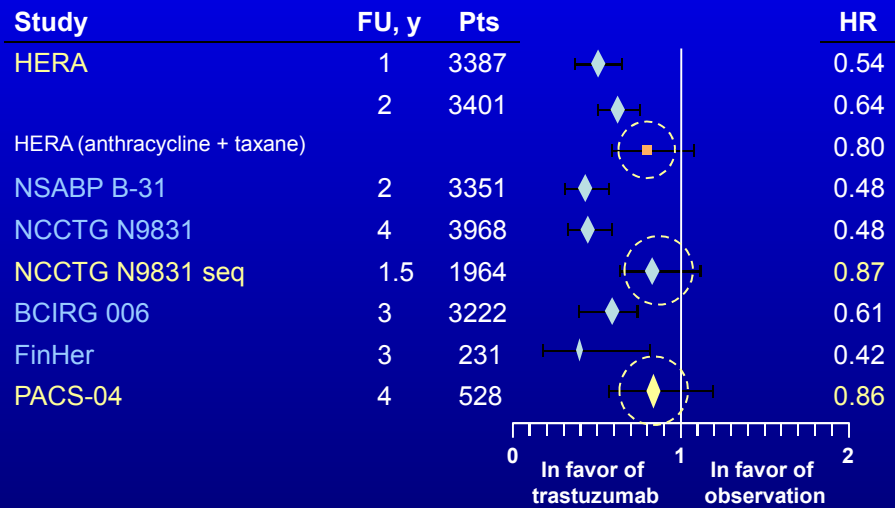


Pooled Analysis of HER2 and Adjuvant Anthracyclines: OS

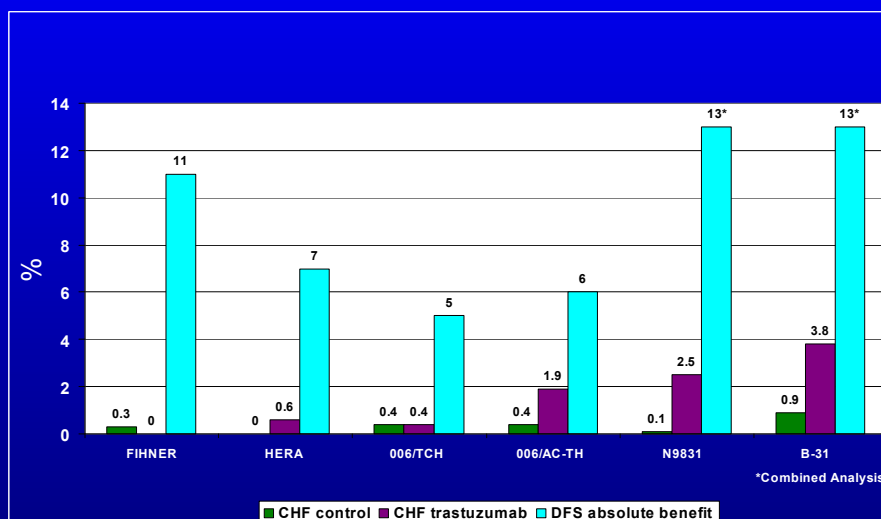


Gennari et.al. JNCI. 2008;100:14-20.

Summary of Trastuzumab Adjuvant Trials



Trials of Adjuvant Trastuzumab



Bird and Swain, Clin Cancer Res 2008

HERA: Cardiac Safety

	Patients, n (%)	
	Observation	1-Yr Trastuzumab
Cardiac death*	1 (0.1)	0 (0)
Severe CHF*	1 (0.1)	10 (0.6)
Symptomatic CHF* (including severe)	3 (0.2)	36 (2.1)
Confirmed significant LVEF decline*	9 (0.5)	51 (3.0)
Any type of cardiac endpoint*	10 (0.6)	61 (3.6)
At least 1 significant LVEF decline†‡	35 (2.3)	118 (7.4)

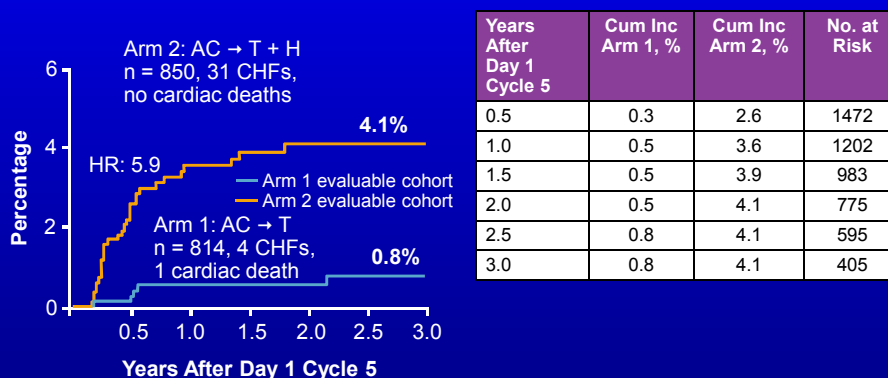
*Observation, n = 1678; trastuzumab, n = 1708.

†Observation, n = 1545; trastuzumab, n = 1600.

‡Many were single observations, not confirmed at subsequent time points.

Smith IE, on behalf of HERA. ASCO 2006. Clinical Science Symposium.

NSABP B-31: Cardiotoxicity Data



Tan-Chiu E, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2005;23:7811-7819. Reprinted with permission from the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

My Opinion Case 3

- AC→weekly paclitaxel+trastuzumab
- 術前化学療法も考慮
 - AC→ weekly paclitaxel+trastuzumab
 - (navelbine→paclitaxel) + trastuzumab
- 心機能評価は定期的に行う

Case 4

- 32歳女性
- ER(-),PgR(-),HER2(3+)
- 術後にFEC6コース施行後、3年で肝転移(単発性)が発現
- 他に転移部位は認めない

Discussion Point

- 乳癌の肝転移とは？
- 薬物療法か？肝切除か？動注化学療法か？
- 今のエビデンスで、肝切除、肝動注が推奨されない理由は？

乳癌の肝転移とは

- 乳癌が転移・再発した場合、平均生存期間は2～3年。5年生存率は、20～30%であり治癒の可能性は低い。
- 再発部位の頻度は、高い順に、局所・リンパ節、骨、肺、胸膜、肝。
- 肝単独の初再発は、5.3%と少なく、多くの症例では、肝転移が出現した際には、肺や骨などの他の臓器に転移をきたしている事が多い。
- 肝転移は、他の転移部位と比べて、予後不良である。肝転移の5年生存率は、約3%である。

薬物療法

- 乳癌の肝転移の場合、他の遠隔転移が存在する可能性が高く、全身病と考えられる。
- 転移性乳癌において、薬物療法は延命効果がある。

肝動注

- 大腸癌肝転移の治療においては、メタアナリシスにより、動注化学療法が静注化学療法と比較して、生存期間の延長はみられないものの奏効率が優位に良好であった。
- 乳癌肝転移に対する、肝動注の奏効率は、36-81%である。静注化学療法との比較の第Ⅲ相試験はない。カテーテルトラブルが多く、医療コストが高い。臨床試験の数も少なく、最適レジメンは不明であり静注化学療法と比べて優っているというエビデンスもなく、生存期間に与える影響も不明である。
- 乳癌診療ガイドラインでは、「乳癌化学療法に対して、動注化学療法は行うべきではない」とされている。

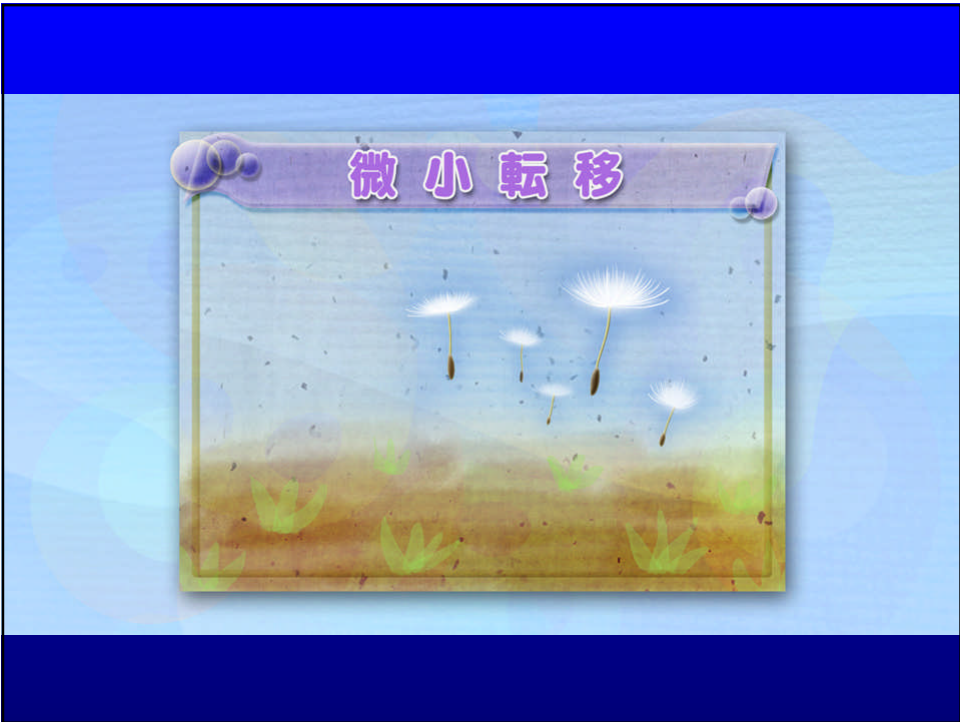
乳癌診療ガイドライン薬物療法1、2007年版

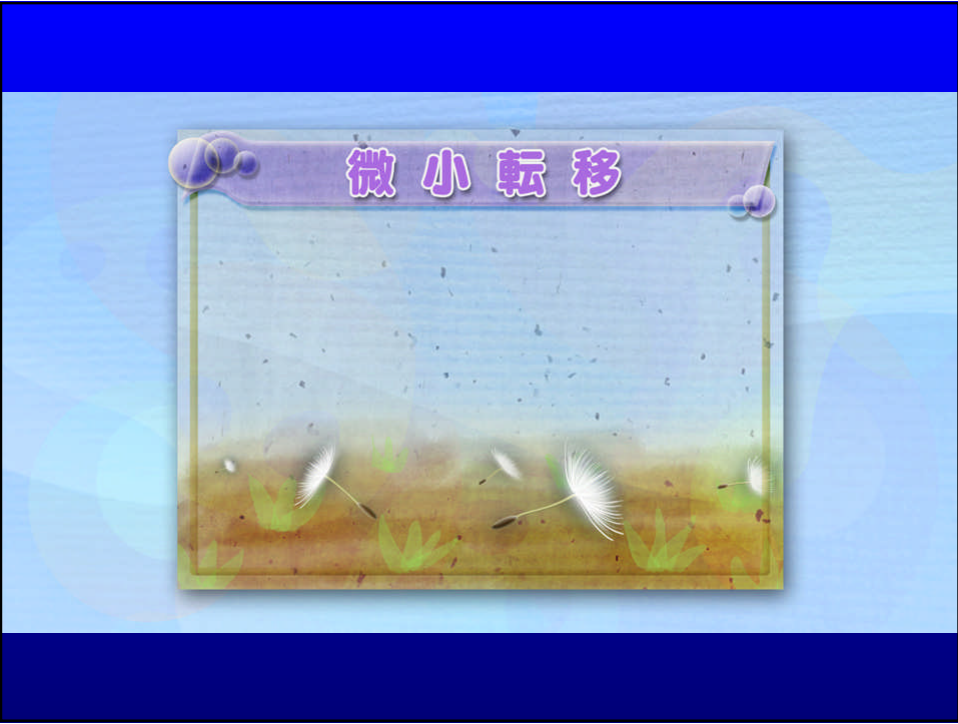
肝切除

- 門脈から直接転移する大腸癌とは異なり、乳癌の肝転移の場合は、他の遠隔転移が存在する可能性が高い。

微小転移







My Opinion Case 4

- 転移性乳癌は全身病、可能な限り全身的な治療を行う
- 孤発肺、肝転移で乳癌転移と断定できない時には検体採取の目的で切除することは許容する
- 肺転移、肝転移で切除を推奨している論文はいずれもレトロスペクティブ研究であり、報告されている有益性はすべてセレクションバイアスで説明できる
- 技術的に切除できるから切除する、という考えは改めるべきである
- 腕を使った治療から頭を使った治療へのパラダイムシフトを考えるべき時代である