Survival of Metastatic Breast Cancer (MBC) Patients at Rajavithi Hospital

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**Background:** To determine the survival duration of metastasis breast cancer patients and to determine prognostic factors for overall survival in metastatic breast cancer.

**Method:** This retrospective cohort study was conducted by reviewing 232 files of metastasis breast cancer patients treated in Oncology Unit, Department of Medicine, Rajavithi hospital from January 1st, 2005 to December 31st, 2013.

**Results:** There were 232 patients whose median age was 49.50 years. The 1-year, 3-year and 5-year overall survival rates of all MBC patients were 53.2%, 18.7% and 7.3%, respectively. The median overall survival times of all MBC patients was 13.43 months. Multivariate analysis showed that big tumor size (T3 and T4), higher nodal status (N2 and N3) and hormone receptor status negative (ER and PR) were significant poor prognostic factors for overall survival in metastasis breast cancer. On breast cancer subtypes analysis demonstrated that breast cancer subtypes can influence times of disease recurrence. Luminal-A subtype are associated with a low rate of early recurrence before 2 years \((p=0.016)\). HER-2 enriched subtype had a high rate of early relapse \((p=0.001)\). Luminal A and triple negative breast cancer subtypes had a relatively high rate of metastasis to bone (58.4%) and brain (26.8%) respectively, but not statistically difference.

**Conclusion:** The important prognostic factors for overall survival were hormone receptor, tumor size and lymph node status. In order to improve survival outcome, patients with poor prognostic factors should be treated with intensive chemotherapy and targeted therapy if HER-2 status positive. Different metastatic sites in each breast cancer subtypes will guide an appropriate surveillance for MBC in early stage breast cancer patients.