



Pattern of Secondary Failure and Prognostic Factors for Survival Following Surgical Treatment of Isolated Locoregional Recurrence after Mastectomy of Breast Cancer

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Purpose: This study was performed to evaluate the patterns of secondary failure, and the prognostic factors for survival, following surgical treatment of an isolated locoregional recurrence after a mastectomy in breast cancer patients.

Methods: Forty-nine patients, who had undergone an excision, or a wide excision, either with or without radiation therapy, for an isolated locoregional recurrence following a mastectomy, between 1991 and 2001, were retrospectively analyzed according to the secondary recurrence patterns, the time to the secondary failure, survival rate, and prognostic factors for survival.

Results: During the 33 month median follow-up, 28 patients (57%) developed a secondary recurrence; an isolated locoregional failure in 7 (25%), a systemic dissemination in 20 (71%), and both in 1 (4%). The median times from the first recurrence to the second failure, according to the pattern of the secondary failure, were 16, 14 and 6 months for locoregional, for systemic dissemination, and for both, respectively. The disease-free interval (DFI) from first surgery to the recurrence was a significant independent prognostic factor for the second failure. A Univariate analysis identified the DFI, and hormone therapy administered due to a recurrence, as significant prognostic factors for overall survival, but these were not from a multivariate analysis. The 5-year disease-free and overall survival rates for an isolated locoregional

recurrence were 27% and 79%, respectively, compared with 0% for both these rates for a recurrence combined with a systemic recurrence (P=0.002).

Conclusion: A secondary failure, following treatment of an isolated locoregional recurrence, developed in more than half the patients, with a locoregional failure in 25%, and a systemic dissemination in the remainder. DFI and hormone therapy for a recurrence were independent prognostic factors of the overall survival. The survival rates after surgical treatment of isolated locoregional recurrences were increased compared with those for a recurrence combined with a systemic recurrence. (J Korean Surg Soc 2003;64:282-288)

Key Words: Breast cancer, Locoregional recurrence, Surgical treatment, Secondary failure, Prognostic factors

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138-736,
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:2003 1 4 , :2003 2 5
2002

3~27%
(harbinger)
1/3
(6) Donegan
24 24.5%
3 가 가
87% 가 5

5, 1, 1) , 16 , 14
 20 (71%) (7, 7, 1, 2,
 1, 1,
 1) . , ,
 가 1 (Fig. 1).

(DFI) 21 ,

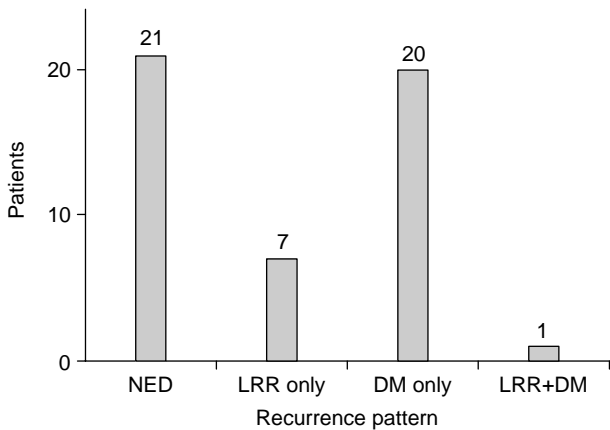


Fig. 1. Secondary recurrence pattern after treatment in patients with isolated locoregional recurrences. NED = no evidence of disease; LRR = locoregional recurrence; DM = distant metastasis.

Table 2. Disease control after treatment of first isolated locoregional recurrences

	No. of patients	No. of P-value events	5yr-DFS (%)	Median DFI (months)
DFI (months)				0.003
< 2	33	24	22	16
≥ 2	16	4	27	31
Site of recurrence				0.59
Chest wall	30	16	40	21
Axillary LN	13	9	15	17
SCLN	6	3	0	23
Treatment				0.57
Surgery only	12	8	28	13
Surgery+RT	37	20	28	25
Type of secondary Failure				0.41
LRR		7	14	16
LRR+DM		1	0	6
DM		20	0	14
Overall	49	28	29	21

DFI = disease free interval; SCLN = supraclavicular lymph node; LRR = locoregional recurrence; DM = distant metastasis.

6 .
 2)

(DFI) 2
 가 2 5
 (27% vs 22%, P=0.003).

79% , 25 .
 (DFI)(P=0.01)

Table 3. Prognostic factors for overall survival after treatment of isolated locoregional recurrences

	Factors*	Univariate	Multivariate	
Primary tumor	Tumor size	NS	NS	
	Histologic grade	NS	NS	
	DFI (years)	0.01	NS	
	ER status	0.07	NS	
	PR status	NS	NS	
	Chemotherapy	NS	NS	
	Hormone therapy	0.07	NS	
	Radiation therapy	NS	NS	
	Recurrent tumor	Age at LRR (years)	NS	NS
		Site of first recurrence	NS	NS
Histologic grade		NS	NS	
ER status		NS	NS	
PR status		NS	NS	
Chemotherapy		NS	NS	
Hormone therapy		0.04	NS	
Radiation therapy		NS	NS	
Type of secondary failure	NS	NS		

*Tumor size: 2 cm vs 2 cm, Histologic grade: G2 vs G3, Age at LRR: 50 years vs 50 years, DFI: 2 years vs 2 years, ER status: (-) vs (+), PR status: (-) vs (+), Site of recurrence: chest wall vs axillary lymph node vs SCLN, Chemotherapy: No vs Yes, Hormone therapy: No vs Yes, Radiation therapy: No vs Yes, Type of secondary recurrence: LRR only vs DM only vs LRR+DM. DFI = disease free interval; ER = estrogen receptor; PR = progesterone receptor; SCLN = supraclavicular lymph node; LRR = locoregional recurrence; DM = distant metastasis.

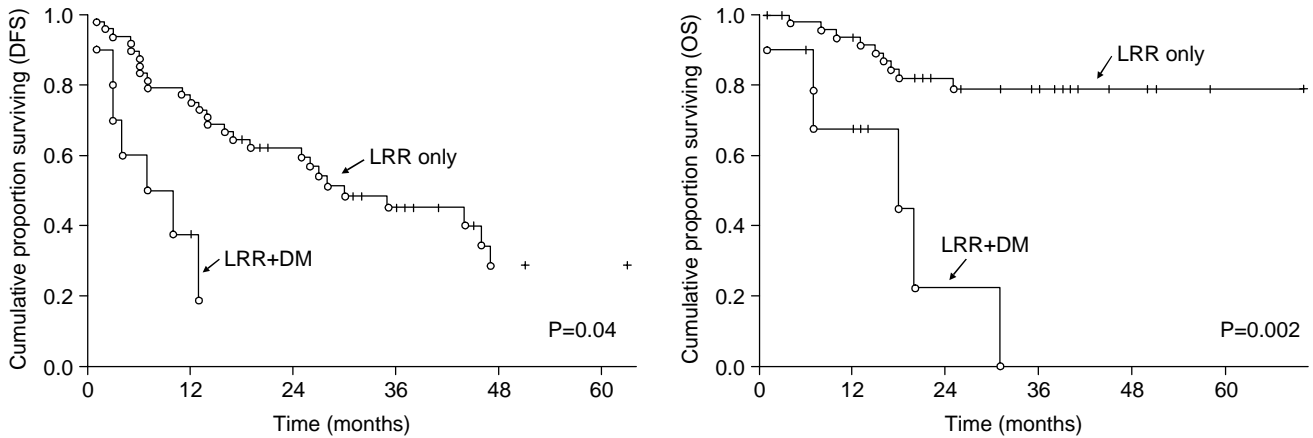


Fig. 2. Disease-free and overall survival comparison after treatment between isolated locoregional recurrence (LRR only) group and locoregional recurrence with distant metastasis (LRR+DM) group.

(P=0.03)가
 2 5 100% ,
 2 67% (
 35 21),
 5 90%
 60% (
 33 18). ,
 (Table 3).
 3)
 19% , 25%
 , 3.6%
 . Kamby (14) 99
 123 43.4%
 , 2/3 2
 , 93%
 . , 25%
 5 10
 (5yr-DFS 27% vs
 0%; P=0.04, 5yr-OS 79% vs 0%; P=0.002)(Fig. 2).



25 54% 25% 4% (13)
 , 71% , 4%
 21 ,
 79% 가
 .(1,15) (13,14,16)
 5 60~67%
 , Borner
 5

가
 ,
 , (occult dissemination) 가
 25 , 76% 가
 69% ,
 가 . Boner
 가
 가 5 59%
 , 36% 가
 .(4,17) ,
 5 .(25) Beck 가
 . 5
 , Eck doxorubicin
 , 56%, 62% 5 .(26)
 , 가 가
 ,(3,18,19) , .(21,27,28)
 , 가 가
 , 가 ,
 .(2,6,20-22)
 . 2 , (20,21,24,26-28) Crowe (20), Beck (26)
 , 가 가
 31 5 100% , 2
 2 16 5 67% . 가
 , Halverson (23) 5 가 , adriamycin
 2 50% 2 , paclitaxel 가
 30% , Bedwinek (24) 가 .(29)
 가 1 cm 가 70%
 , (, 가
) 가 가
 . 가
 가 5
 (90% vs 60%). 가 5
 가

가

40%

75%

25%

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