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# THE CHALLENGE OF SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC DE NOVO BREAST CANCER

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**Introduction:** Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide, whose treatment is increasingly effective with survival above 90% in initial tumors, while it ranges from 20% to 40.8% in metastatic tumors. However, metastatic breast cancer persists and the survival of these women and treatments remain a challenge for oncology. **Objective:** To analyze the prognostic factors associated with the survival of patients with metastatic de novo breast cancer. **Material and Methods:** This is a retrospective cohort of women with stage IV (metastatic) breast cancer, conducted from January 1, 2000 to 31 December 2012, treated at the AC Camargo Cancer Center. The overall 5-year survival (OS) by using the Kaplan–Meier product-limit estimator and the differences between the curves and Cox multiple regression by using log-Rank method were observed. **Results:** Out of 265 patients analyzed, 182 (68.7 %) were alive at the end of the follow-up. The 5-year survival rate was 29.9%. There was a significant difference in survival rates, according to the categorized age ( $\leq 50$  years, 51–70 years, and  $\geq 71$  years;  $p < 0.046$ ), primary breast tumor surgery (mastectomy and quadrantectomy;  $p < 0.001$ ), exclusive hormone therapy or multimodal treatment ( $p < 0.001$ ), chemotherapy when used in conjunction with radiotherapy, hormone therapy, target therapy, or surgery ( $p < 0.088$ ), treatment initiation period 2000–2005 and 2006–2012 ( $p < 0.004$ ), education, where the greater the school degree, the greater the survival ( $p < 0.001$ ), and luminal tumors ( $p < 0.003$ ). In multiple regression, surgery ( $p = 0.001$ ), chemotherapy ( $p = 0.038$ ), hormone therapy ( $p < 0.001$ ), luminal tumors ( $p = 0.03$ ), having HER2 tumor and using target therapy ( $p = 0.001$ ) and have been treated in the period from 2006 to 2012 ( $p = 0.043$ ) remained as predictive factors for a better prognosis. **Conclusion:** Patients undergoing resection of the primary tumor had longer survival and better prognosis.

**Keywords:** Breast Cancer; Survival; Metastasis.