EFFECTIVENESS OF NEOADJUVANT TREATMENT IN LOCALLY ADVANCED BREAST CANCER

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BACKGROUND
✓ Neoadjuvant chemotherapy has become the standard treatment for patients with inoperable locally advanced tumors and it is optional for operable stages, also.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
✓ Assessment of neoadjuvant chemotherapy effectiveness in stage II/III breast cancer according to the expression of HER2 and hormonal receptors (HR) through pathological complete response (pCR).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Observational, retrospective study; January 2016 - December 2018

Farmatools® software:
- Patients were identified.

Clinical histories:
- Demographic data (sex and age)
- Clinical data (stage, HR and HER2, treatment regimen, and pCR results)

RESULTS
N=35
100% women
median age: 50 years old (IQR: 18 years)

pCR RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATMENT REGIMEN</th>
<th>OUR STUDY</th>
<th>LITERATURE REPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthracyclines combinations (HER2- patients)</td>
<td>31.58%</td>
<td>20-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracyclines combinations (TN patients)</td>
<td>45.45%</td>
<td>20-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCH+pertuzumab (HER2- patients)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>56-66%</td>
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CONCLUSIONS
✓ pCR rates obtained in our center are correlated with results described in the literature, being slightly lower in patients HER2+
✓ In the case of the TN subgroup, a pCR rate greater than reported data were reached, despite being the subgroup with the worst prognosis