

## Thinking outside of the box? -- what are the possible options for metastatic breast cancer

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Metastatic breast cancer (MBC) is a heterogenous disease, with metastases commonly located in soft tissue (ie, skin, lymph nodes, and the contralateral breast), bone, and visceral organs (ie, lungs, pleura, peritoneum, liver, and brain). Although treatment for MBC has steadily improved, few agents have been shown to prolong survival and MBC remains essentially incurable with a median overall survival (OS) of 2–3 years.

Survival rates among women with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) and advanced breast cancer (ABC) in the treatment differ by age and site of metastases. We assessed the real-world effectiveness of treatment.

Moreover, patients with visceral metastases typically have a worse prognosis than patients with nonvisceral metastases.

Anthracyclines and taxanes are substantial chemotherapeutic agents in breast cancer, both in the adjuvant and metastatic settings. No standard therapy has been established for patients with MBC requiring early line therapy. The results of study showed that several combination regimens prolong survival or PFS in patients with heavily treated MBC.