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## 台北國際乳癌研討會

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### **Outshined salvage therapy for advanced 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<sup>2,3</sup>. Moreover, patients with visceral metastases typically have a worse prognosis than patients with nonvisceral metastases.

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 when used per US prescribing information in subgroups of MBC patients with several characteristics: older adults (aged  $\geq 65$ ), African Americans, and individuals with liver 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 eribulin prolongs survival in patients with heavily treated MBC. Eribulin is effective for both prolonging life and improving the quality of life, which are the main goals in the treatment of metastatic or recurrent cancer.