



乳癌診療指引

乳癌多專科團隊

2005年05月制定 ~2020年12月10日修訂



內容

一、乳癌治療指引修正摘要.....	02
二、美國癌症學會(NCCN)癌症分期.....	07
三、乳癌化學治療指引.....	22
四、乳癌內分泌治療指引.....	30
五、轉移、復發乳癌治療指引 Metastatic Breast Cancer	32
六、化療參考文獻 Chemotherapy References.....	34
七、病理診斷.....	35
八、乳癌放射線治療原則.....	36
九、正子掃描應用原則.....	37



一、診療指引修訂共識

1. 依據乳癌多專科團隊會議討論決定(2020)。
2. 乳癌之期別，TNM 臨床檢查，超音波、乳房攝影、乳房核磁共振、骨骼掃描、正子檢查、電腦斷層，各不同檢查上註明所看見之臨床期別，於團隊會議中統一臨床或病理期別(2020)。
3. 考慮於慎選 T1，T2 乳癌施行乳房保留手術後，立即施行術中放射治療(唯屬於自費項目)(2013)。
4. 年齡超過 75-79 歲，T1N0、ER(+)，low-grade，partial mastectomy，可不需做放射線治療(2012)。
5. 年齡超過 70 歲以上，依照個別情形治療，依 NCCN，並未有明確詳細規範(2012)。

二、化療處方修定共識

1. 依癌症評鑑委員之建議，刪去不用之術前，術後化療處方(2015)。
2. 依癌症預評檢討會議 20130413，僅列出化療處方，依病情修飾劑量，並不需特別註明，不算另一處方(2013)。
3. 依據新版 2013 NCCN 規範刪去 TAC、FAC、AC 之術前化療處方；加上 TC 術前化療處方(2013)。
4. 依據 2014.V3 版修訂於 Her2(+)，術前、轉移使用標靶藥物考慮同時 Pertuzumab + Trastuzumab 使用(2014,2016)。
5. 依據 2014.V3 版修訂於第一期低危險性族群 Her2(+)可選擇祇用 Paclitaxel + Trastuzumab 使用(2014)。
6. 化療藥物修改如下: (2020/12/24)

Her2 (-) Neoadjuvant

1. Dose-dense AC followed by paclitaxel :(2019)恢復診療指引此治療處方。(依據 2017,2018 NCCN)
2. AC followed by paclitaxel I :刪除診療指引此治療處方。
3. TC:標註自費及規範使用頻率為四次。



- 4.Modified CMF :刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 5.AC followed by docetaxel :刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 6.FEC followed by docetaxel : Docetaxel 標註自費。
- 7.FEC :確認使用頻率為 6 次。

Her2 (+) Neoadjuvant

- 1.AC followed by T chemotherapy with Trastuzumab: 2015/12/23 刪除此化療處方。
- 2.TCH :討論 TCH 中的“C”改成 Cisplatin 是否能被接受，待標註 Carboplatin 需自費及若腋下淋巴結(-)T 也須自費。
12/23 已與蘇正熙主任討論，待刪除 Carboplatin 改 Cisplatin 並找出文獻佐證此治療處方。
- 3.T followed by FEC chemotherapy with trastuzumab: 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 4.Docetaxel + trastuzumab followed by FEC :保留此治療處方。
- 5.Chemotherapy followed by trastuzumab:保留此治療處方。
- 6.AC followed by docetaxel with trastuzumab:刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 7.Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + docetaxel:NCCN 有此項處方,但 Docetaxel 劑量 75-100mg/m² IV，後續待找到能佐證之並將劑量修改為 75 mg/m² IV。
- 8.Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + paclitaxel : 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 9.Paclitaxel/carboplatin +trastuzumab : 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
10. Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + FECx3 → Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + Docetaxel (Taxotere) x3 增列
- 11.FECx3→Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + Taxotere x3 增列

Her2 (+) adjuvant

- 1.AC followed by T chemotherapy with Trastuzumab: 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 2.TCH : Carboplatin 需標註自費、Trastuzumab 註明視淋巴結轉移與否決定是否自費。
- 3.Docetaxel + trastuzumab followed by FEC : 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 4.Chemotherapy followed by trastuzumab : 刪除診療指引此治療處方。
- 5.AC followed by docetaxel with trastuzumab :保留此治療處方。



6. Paclitaxel + trastuzumab: 標註 Node(-) Low Risk 自費使用。

7. Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + docetaxel followed by FEC chemotherapy: 刪除診療指引此治療處方。

8. Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + Paclitaxel followed by FEC chemotherapy: 刪除診療指引此治療處方。

Metastatic 將目前院內診療指引列出的項目核對院內常用的處方予以保留。

2016/04/29 Docetaxel 確定劑量 75 mg/m² 及增加 Neoadjuvant 處方”Modified CMF”。用於心臟功能不佳，不適於 anthracycline 者

2016/05/23 外院專家 (和信吳茂青醫師) 乳癌治療指引修訂建議及乳癌治療各專科統整

2016/06/04 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果:

1. ER+Node-HER2- 病人如能以基因檢測證實 Low risk，則可考慮不做化療。
 2. 早期乳癌(第1期&第2期)如觸診未摸到腋下淋巴結應執行前哨淋巴切片，前哨淋巴切片結果如(-)，不應進行淋巴擴清。
 3. 不建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療所有停經前患者。(2018/12 刪除，依據 SOFT.TEXT Trials)
 4. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、接受過化療且卵巢功能恢復的患者 (以 E2 FSH level 證明)
-
1. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、腫瘤 T2 以上但沒接受化療的患者可以考慮使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、高復發風險(包含小於 40 歲、Node(+)、T1c 或以上且具備危險因子如 G3 或 genomic test high score 或 IHC4 定義為 intermediate risk 或以上)但未接受過化療的患者。
 2. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 可合併使用 Tamoxifen 或 AI。
 3. ER(+), node(+) 之乳癌病患，應該建議使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法 (tamoxifen 10 年或 AI 5 年加上 tamoxifen 5 年)；ER(+), node(-), 腫瘤 1 公分以上之乳癌病患可以考慮使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法。
 4. 停經後、ER/PR(+), HER-2(-), Node(+) 之乳癌患者，建議 AI 使用 5 年之後再給 5 年 tamoxifen。
 5. ER(+), HER2(-), Node (-) 之乳癌患者，建議使用 CE90 (A60C) 4 cycles /classical CMF。對於 anthracycline-based regimen 可以考慮不使用 5-FU。
 6. ER(+), HER2(-), Node (+) 之乳癌患者，建議使用包含 anthracycline 及 taxane 之 regimen；LN > 4 顆之乳癌患者，可以考慮 dose-dense



regimen。

7. 如 1-3 node(+)ER+HER2-病人，能以基因檢測證實 Low risk，則可考慮不做化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)。
8. 針對 Node(-)、Triple-negative 之乳癌病患，腫瘤達 T1b 以上者，可以考慮給予輔助性化療。
9. 針對 Triple-negative 且帶有 BRCA mutation 的乳癌患者，可以考慮給予輔助性 platinum 化療。
10. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患，腫瘤大小 T1b 或以上應該建議使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin)加化療。
11. ER(+)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患，腫瘤大小 T1c 或以上應該建議使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin)加化療；T1b 在某些情形下可以考慮。
12. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患，若使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin) 和 Taxane，當腫瘤小於 1 公分時，可以考慮不用加上 Anthracycline。
13. ER(+)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患，若使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin) 和 Taxane，當腫瘤小於 2 公分時，可以考慮不用加上 Anthracycline。
14. HER-2(+) 之乳癌病患若想保留乳房，但腫瘤太大時，可考慮 neoadjuvant therapy。
15. 對臨床試驗以外可動手術的（不以保存乳房為目的）T2、N0、HER-2(+) 乳癌病患，可考慮提供 neoadjuvant therapy。
16. 對 Her-2(+) 之乳癌病患提供 neoadjuvant therapy 時，可以考慮加上 Pertuzumab node(-)、腫瘤 3 公分、ER(-)、PR(-)、HER-2(3+) 之 45 歲乳癌病患，在 6 個療程的 TCH 後沒有達到病理完全緩解 (PCR)，接下來可考慮 anthracycline 4 個療程，接著使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin) 一年。
17. HER-2(+) LABC→neoadjuvant +C/T + anti-Her-2，未達 PCR→djuvant + TDM-1 (self pay) 一年可考慮



Table 3. Clinical Prognostic Stage

Clinical Prognostic Stage applies to ALL patients with breast cancer for clinical classification and staging. It uses clinical tumor (T), node (N) and metastases (M) information based on history, physical examination, any imaging performed (not necessary for clinical staging) and relevant biopsies. Genomic profile information is not included in Clinical Prognostic Stage as pathologic information from surgery is necessary to ascertain the prognosis using these tools.

TNM	Grade	HER2	ER	PR	Stage
Tis N0 M0	Any	Any	Any	Any	0
T1* N0 M0 T0 N1mi M0 T1* N1mi M0	G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IA
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
	G2	Positive	Positive	Positive	IA
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
G3	Positive	Positive	Positive	IA	
		Negative	Positive		
		Positive	Negative		
	Negative	Positive	Positive		
		Negative	Positive		
		Positive	Negative		

TNM	Grade	HER2	ER	PR	Stage
T0 N1** M0 T1* N1** M0 T2 N0 M0	G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IB
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
	G2	Positive	Positive	Positive	IB
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
	G3	Positive	Positive	Positive	IB
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	
			Negative	Positive	
			Positive	Negative	

[Continued](#)

*T1 includes T1mi.

**N1 does not include N1mi. T1 N1mi M0 and T0 N1mi M0 cancers are included for prognostic staging with T1 N0 M0 cancers of the same prognostic factor status. Used with the permission of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago Illinois. The original source for this information is the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition (2017) published by Springer International Publishing. For complete information and data supporting the staging tables, visit www.springer.com.



Table 3. Clinical Prognostic Stage (continued)

TNM	Grade	HER2	ER	PR	Stage	
T2 N1*** M0 T3 N0 M0	G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IB	
				Negative	IIA	
			Negative	Positive	IIIB	
		Negative		IIIB		
		G2	Positive	Positive	Positive	IB
					Negative	IIA
	Negative			Positive	IIIB	
			Negative	IIIB		
	G3		Positive	Positive	Positive	IB
					Negative	IIIB
		Negative		Positive	IIIB	
			Negative	IIIB		
		G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA
					Negative	IIIA
	Negative			Positive	IIIB	
			Negative	IIIB		
	G2		Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA
					Negative	IIIA
Negative		Positive		IIIB		
		Negative	IIIB			
G3		Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA	
				Negative	IIIA	
	Negative		Positive	IIIB		
		Negative	IIIB			

TNM	Grade	HER2	ER	PR	Stage	
T0 N2 M0 T1* N2 M0 T2 N2 M0 T3 N1*** M0 T3 N2 M0	G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA	
				Negative	IIIA	
			Negative	Positive	IIIB	
		Negative		IIIB		
		G2	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA
					Negative	IIIA
	Negative			Positive	IIIB	
			Negative	IIIB		
	G3		Positive	Positive	Positive	IIA
					Negative	IIIA
		Negative		Positive	IIIB	
			Negative	IIIB		

[Continued](#)

*T1 includes T1mi

***N1 includes N1mi. T2, T3, and T4 cancers and N1mi are included for prognostic staging with T2 N1, T3 N1 and T4 N1, respectively.

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Table 3. Clinical Prognostic Stage (continued)

TNM	Grade	HER2	ER	PR	Stage
T4 N0 M0 T4 N1*** M0 T4 N2 M0 Any T N3 M0	G1	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIIA
			Negative	Positive	IIIB
			Negative	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	IIIB
			Negative	Negative	
			Negative	Negative	IIIC
	G2	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIIA
			Negative	Positive	IIIB
			Negative	Negative	
		Negative	Positive	Positive	IIIB
			Negative	Negative	
			Negative	Negative	IIIC
G3	Positive	Positive	Positive	IIIB	
		Negative	Positive		
		Negative	Negative		
	Negative	Positive	Positive	IIIB	
		Negative	Negative		
		Negative	Negative	IIIC	
Any T Any N M1	Any	Any	Any	Any	IV

Notes:

1. Because N1mi categorization requires evaluation of the entire node, and cannot be assigned on the basis of an FNA or core biopsy, N1mi can only be used with Clinical Prognostic Staging when clinical staging is based on a resected lymph node in the absence of resection of the primary cancer, such as the situation where sentinel node biopsy is performed prior to receipt of neoadjuvant chemotherapy or endocrine therapy.
2. For cases with lymph node involvement with no evidence of primary tumor (e.g. T0 N1, etc.) or with breast ductal carcinoma *in situ* (e.g. Tis N1, etc.), the grade, HER2, ER, and PR information from the tumor in the lymph node should be used for assigning stage group.
3. For cases where IHLR2 is determined to be "equivocal" by ISH (HSI1 or CISH) testing under the 2013 ASCO/CAP HER2 testing guidelines, the HER2 "negative" category should be used for staging in the Clinical Prognostic Stage Group.
4. The prognostic value of these Prognostic Stage Groups is based on populations of persons with breast cancer that have been offered and mostly treated with appropriate endocrine and/or systemic chemotherapy (including anti-HER2 therapy).

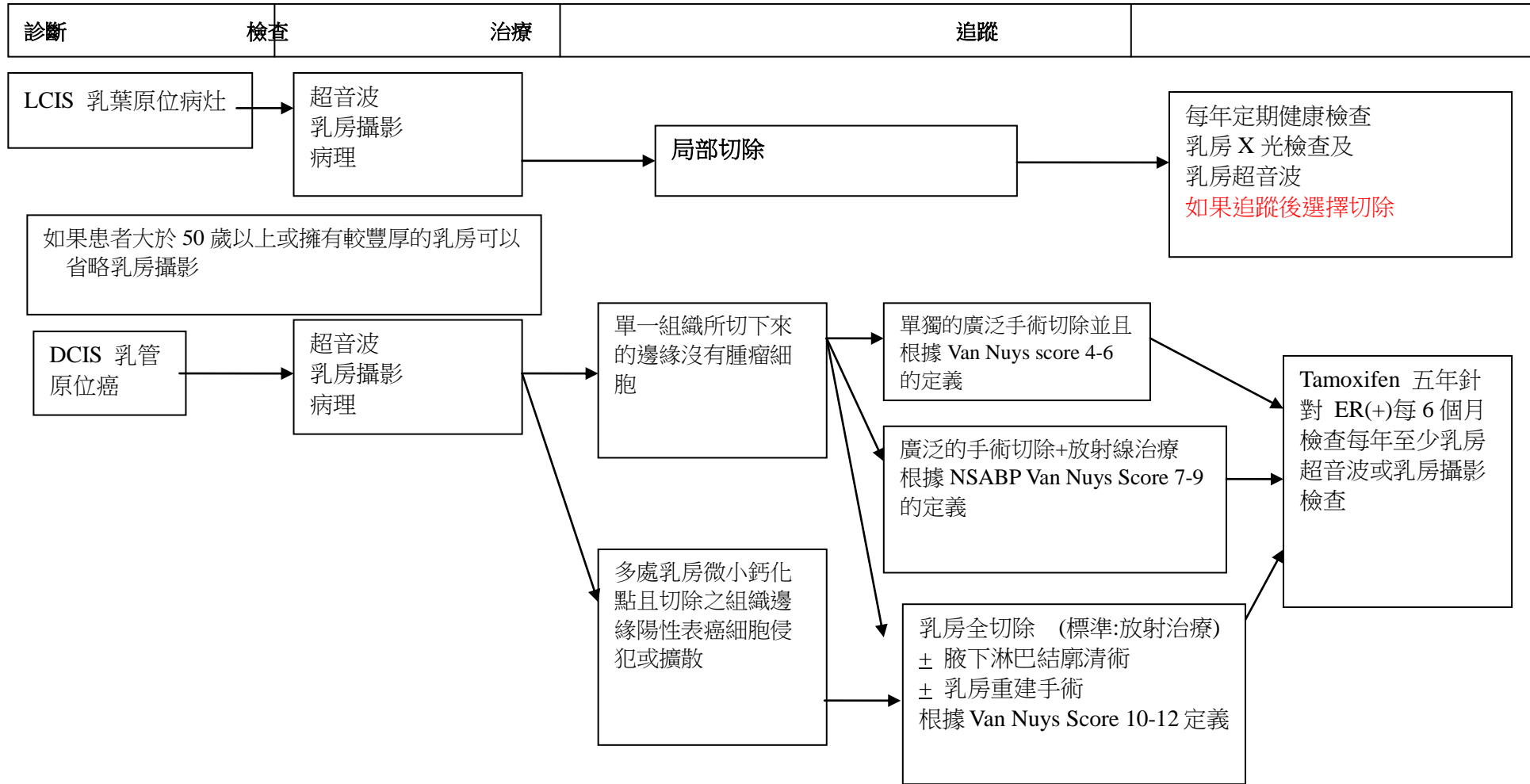
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***N1 includes N1mi. T2, T3, and T4 cancers and N1mi are included for prognostic staging with T2 N1, T3 N1 and T4 N1, respectively.

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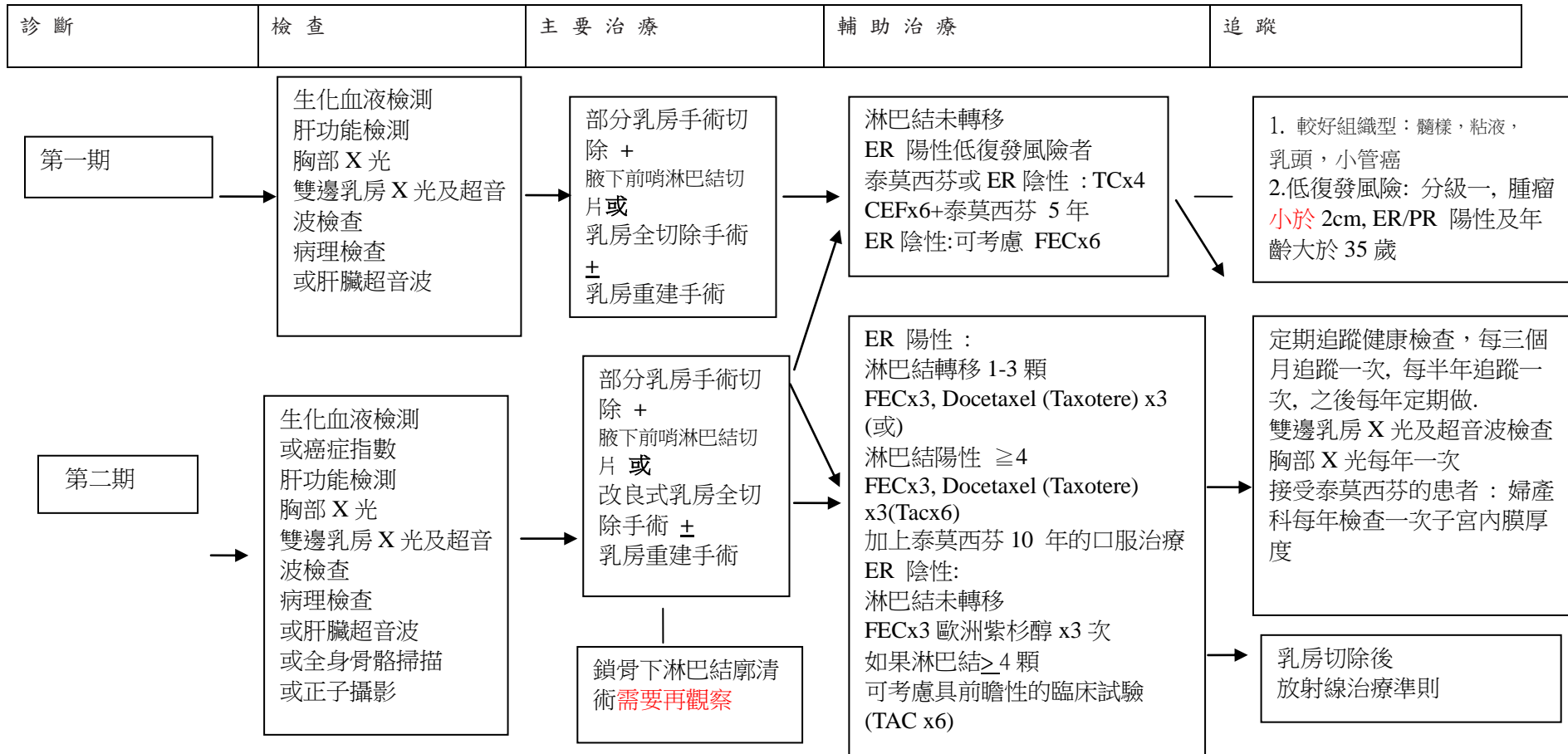
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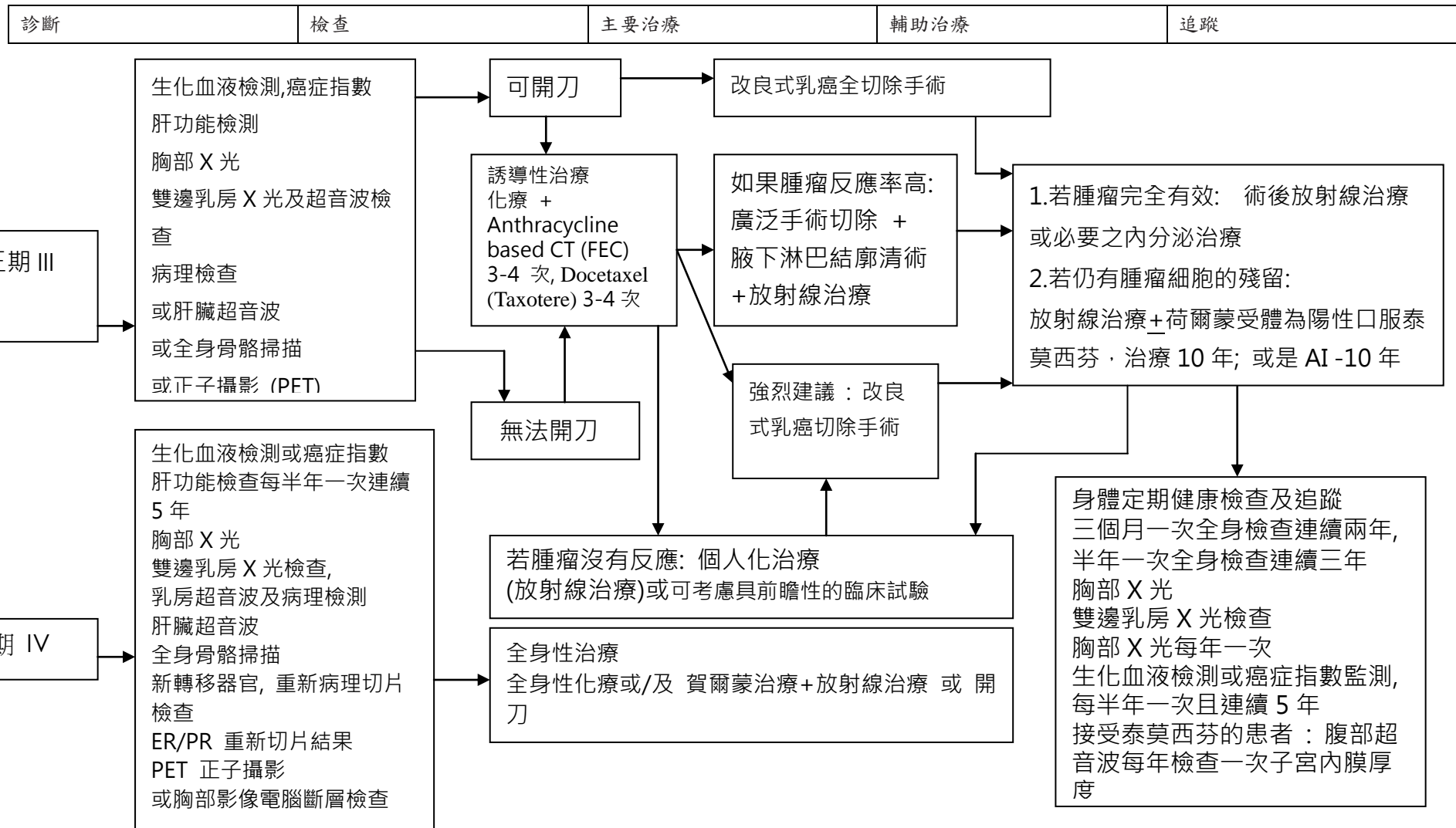




針對 Node(-)、Triple-negative 之乳癌病患，腫瘤達 T1b 以上者，可以考慮給予輔助性化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)

1. 針對 Triple-negative 且帶有 BRCA mutation 的乳癌患者，可以考慮給予輔助性 platinum 化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
2. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患，腫瘤大小 T1b 或以上應該建議使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin)加化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)

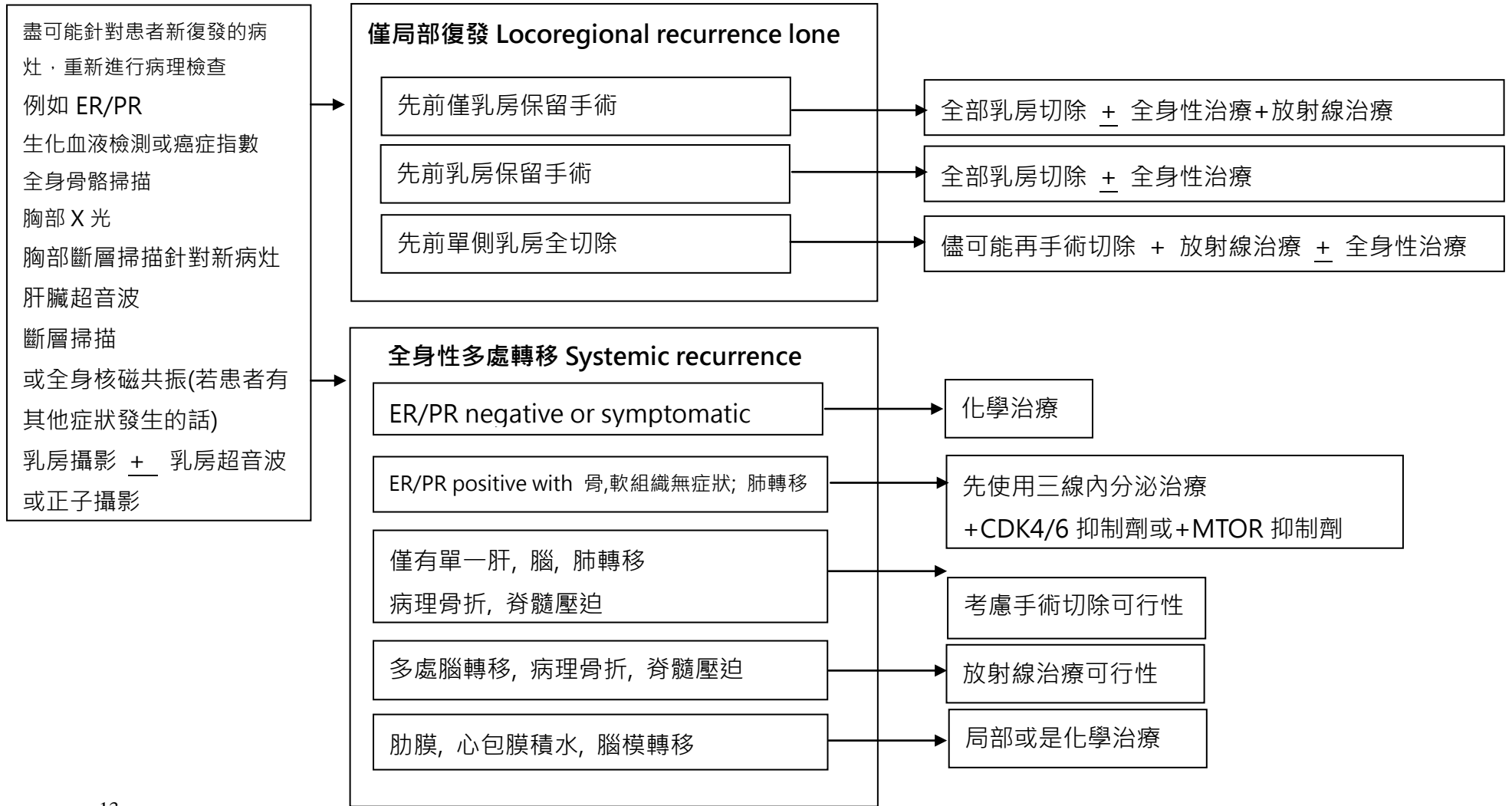




1. ER(+)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患, 腫瘤大小 T1c 或以上應該建議使用 Herceptin 加化療; T1b 在某些情形下可以考慮(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
2. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患, 若使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin) 和 Taxane, 當腫瘤小於 1 公分時, 可以考慮不用加上 Anthracycline(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會治療共識結果)
3. ER(+)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患, 若使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin) 和 Taxane, 當腫瘤小於 2 公分時, 可以考慮不用加上 Anthracycline(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)



復發 檢查	狀態	治療 Salvage Treatment
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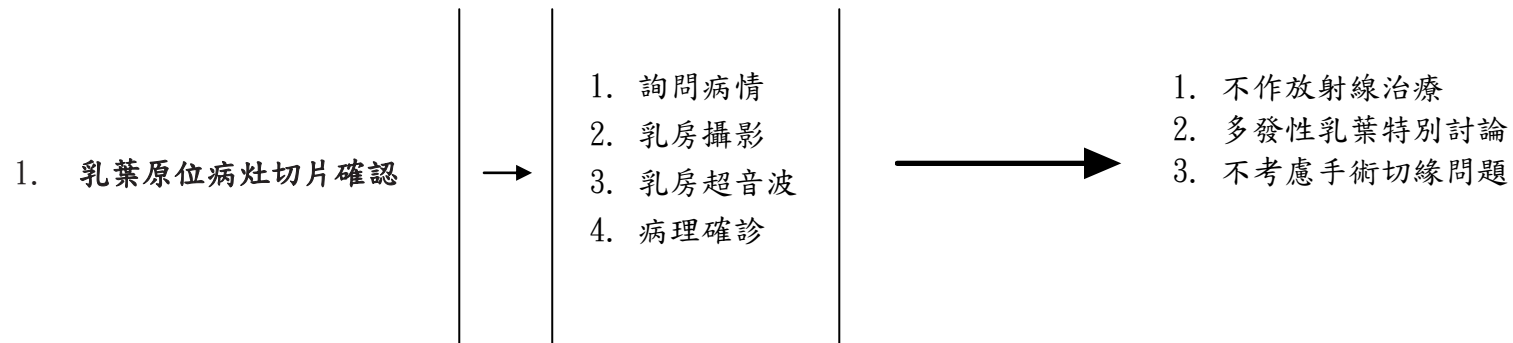




Lobular Carcinoma in situ (LCIS) (癌前期病灶)

診斷

診斷檢察



註：1.LCIS 部分，依新版 2013 NCCN 規範，針對多發性 LCIS 之四個末端乳葉侵犯，可被視為高危險浸潤性乳癌。

2. 2015/12/21 修正

3. 2018/12/19 修正

4. 2019/12/19 修正

5. 2020/12/19 修正

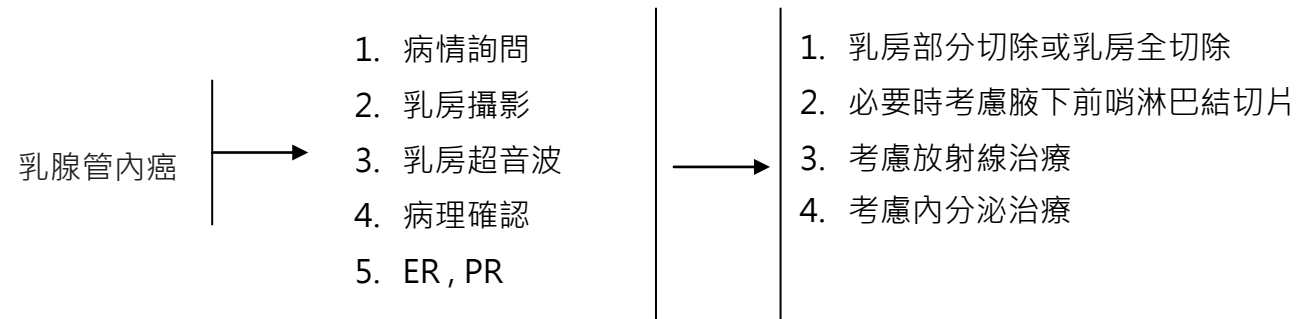


(原位癌)Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)乳腺管內癌

診斷

診斷檢查

PRIMARY TREATMENT



1. 2018 起乳腺管內癌手術之切除邊緣乾淨，可以不在進一步手術 (不要求範圍)



浸潤性乳癌

臨床期別

診斷檢查

第1A,2A, 2B,
3A期



1. 病史詢問
2. 血液檢查(CBC, 紅血球, 白血球, 血小板)
3. 乳房超音波
4. 乳房攝影檢查
5. 乳房核磁共振
6. 病理確認, ER, PR, Her2/neu, MIB-1
7. 腹部超音波
8. 骨骼掃描 (淋巴結轉移考慮)
9. 腦部核磁共振(視臨床機關症狀)
10. 正子檢查(中晚期乳癌考慮)



1. 乳房部分切除
2. 乳房全切除
3. 腋下前哨淋巴結切片
4. 乳房重建考慮

早期乳癌(第 1 期&第 2 期)如觸診, 未摸到腋下淋巴結應執行前哨淋巴切片, 前哨淋巴切片結果如(-), 不應進行淋巴擴清。(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)



Invasive Breast Cancer

第一, IIA, IIB, 第三期(T3N1M0) 期, 局部治療

第 I, IIA, IIB , T3N1M0 (3A)

局部治療

部分乳房切除加上腋下前哨淋
巴結切片

無腋下淋巴結轉移, 術後放射線治療: 全部乳房

腋下淋巴結轉移, 術後放射線治療

1. 全部乳房
2. 腫瘤部分加強照射
3. 同側腋窩
4. 同側鎖骨上區
5. 內乳淋巴結區域

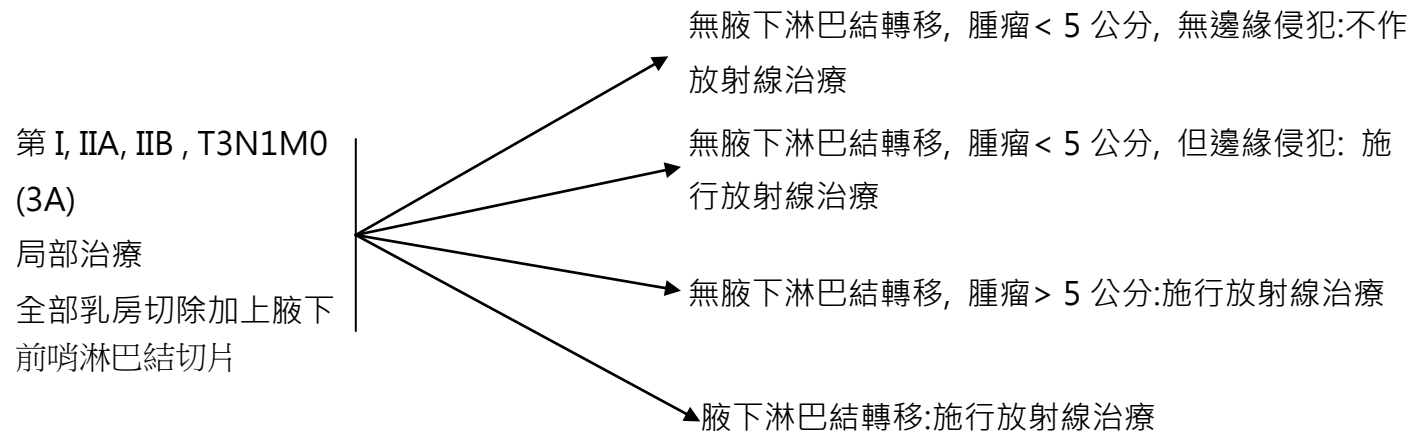
早期乳癌(第 1 期&第 2 期)如觸診, 未摸到腋下淋巴結應執行前哨淋巴切片, 前哨淋巴切片結果如(-), 不應進行淋巴擴清。(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)



(局部治療) 浸潤性乳癌

第一, IIA, IIB, 第三期(T3N1M0)

第 I, IIA, IIB , T3N1M0 (3A) 局部治療



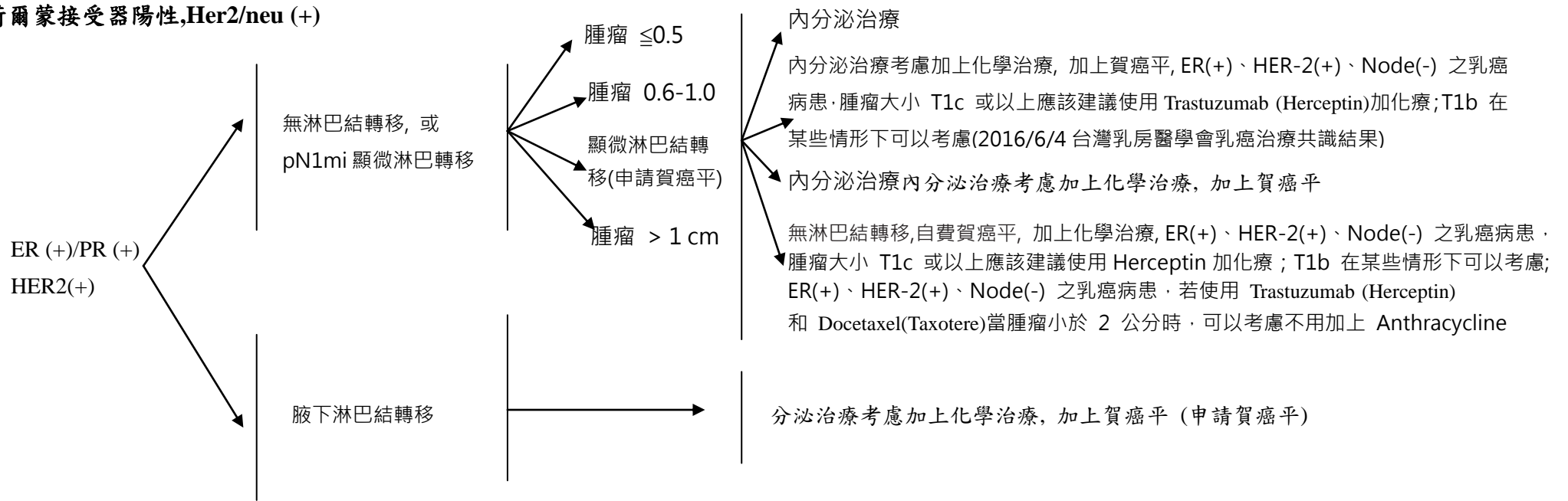
早期乳癌(第 1 期&第 2 期)如觸診, 未摸到腋下淋巴結應執行前哨淋巴切片, 前哨淋巴切片結果如(-), 不應進行淋巴擴清。(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)



(全身性治療) 浸潤性乳癌

荷爾蒙接受器陽性

荷爾蒙接受器陽性, Her2/neu (+)



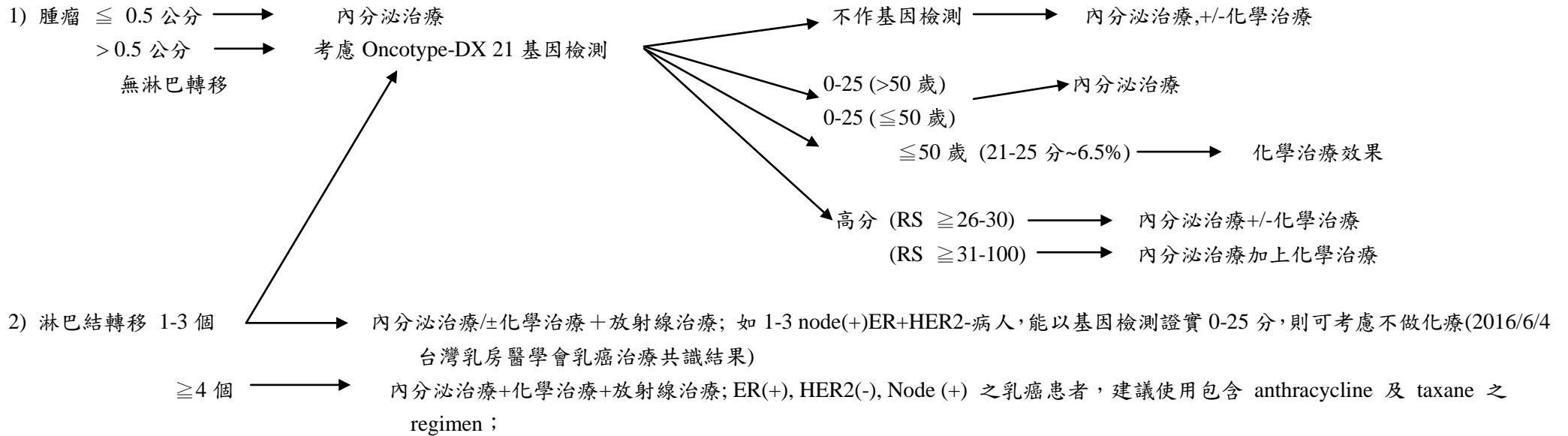
1. 不建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療所有停經前患者 (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
2. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、接受過化療且卵巢功能恢復的患者 (以 E2 FSH level 證明) (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
3. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、腫瘤 T2 以上但沒接受化療的患者(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
4. 可以考慮使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、高復發風險 (包含有小於 40 歲、Node (+)、T1c 或以上且具備危險因子如 G3 或 genomic test high score 或 IHC4 定義為 intermediate risk 或以上) 但未接受過化療的患者(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
5. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 可合併使用 Tamoxifen 或 AI(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
6. ER(+), node(+)- 之乳癌病患, 應該建議使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法 (tamoxifen 10 年或 AI 5 年加上 tamoxifen 5 年); ER(+), node(-), 腫瘤 1 公分以上之乳癌病患可以考慮使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
7. 停經後、ER/PR(+), HER-2(-), Node(+)- 之乳癌患者, 建議 AI 使用 5 年之後再給 5 年 tamoxifen(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)



(全身性治療) 浸潤性乳癌

荷爾蒙接受器陽性

荷爾蒙接受器陽性, Her2/neu (-)



LN > 4 顆之乳癌患者，可以考慮 dose-dense regimen(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)

1. 不建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療所有停經前患者 (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
2. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、接受過化療且卵巢功能恢復的患者 (以 E2 FSH level 證明) (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
3. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、腫瘤 T2 以上但沒接受化療的患者(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
4. 可以考慮使用 GnRH analogue 治療停經前、高復發風險(包含有小於 40 歲、Node (+)、T1c 或以上且具備危險因子如 G3 或 genomic test high score 或 IHC4 定義為 intermediate risk 或以上) 但未接受過化療的患者(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
5. 建議使用 GnRH analogue 可合併使用 Tamoxifen 或 AI(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
6. ER (+), node(+) 之乳癌病患，應該建議使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法 (tamoxifen 10 年或 AI 5 年加上 tamoxifen 5 年); ER (+), node(-), 腫瘤 1 公分以上之乳癌病患可以考慮使用 10 年的賀爾蒙療法(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
7. 停經後、ER/PR(+), HER-2(-), Node(+) 之乳癌患者，建議 AI 使用 5 年之後再給 5 年 tamoxifen(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
8. ER(+), HER2(-), Node (-) 之乳癌患者，建議使用 CE90 (A60C) 4 cycles /classical CMF。對於 anthracycline-based regimen 可以考慮不使用 5-FU(2016/6/4 台灣乳



Her2/neu 陽性

- 腫瘤 \leq 0.5 公分 →
1. 不考慮化學治療
 2. 考慮作 Palitaxel+ Trastuzumab (Herceptin)/week x12 (2015 NEJM) (T1a, T1b, T1c, T2(\leq 3 公分)) 自費使用太平洋紫杉醇, 賀癌平
- 化學治療加上賀癌平一年 (無淋巴結轉移, 自費使用賀癌平, 紫杉醇)
- > 0.5 公分 →
1. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患, 腫瘤大小 T1b 或以上應該建議使用 Herceptin 加化療 (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
 2. ER(-)、HER-2(+)、Node(-) 之乳癌病患, 若使用 Trastuzumab (Herceptin)和 Taxane, 當腫瘤小於 1 公分時, 可以考慮不用加上 Anthracycline (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
 3. 對臨床試驗以外可動手術的 (不以保存乳房為目的) T2、N0、HER-2(+) 乳癌病患, 可考慮提供 neoadjuvant therapy (2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
 4. 術前化學治療加上雙標靶藥物治療(Tryphaena 研究)
 5. 術後化學治療加上雙標靶藥物治療(Aphinity 研究)

* 淋巴結有轉移均考慮使用賀癌平加上化學治療



(全身性治療) 浸潤性乳癌
三陰性乳癌(ER-,PR-,Her2/neu-)

三陰性乳癌 (ER- , PR-, Her2/neu -)

腫瘤 \leq 0.5 公分	—————>	不作化學治療
>0.6~1.0 公分	—————>	考慮化學治療
>1.0 公分	—————>	化學治療 (F)ECx3, Docetaxel(Taxotere)x3

1. 針對 Node(-)、Triple-negative 之乳癌病患，腫瘤達 T1b 以上者，可以考慮給予輔助性化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
2. 針對 Triple-negative 且帶有 BRCA mutation 的乳癌患者，可以考慮給予輔助性 platinum 化療(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)

* 無論淋巴結是否轉移，均考慮加上化學治療



術前全身性治療評估 (不考慮先手術者) 2A, 2B, 3A (T2N0M0, T2N1M0, T3N0M0, T3N1M0)

CLINICAL STAGE

WORKUP

2A, 2B, 3A
(T2N0M0, T2N1M0,
T3N0M0, T3N1M0)



1. 病史詢問
2. 乳房超音波
3. 乳房攝影檢查
4. 病理評估 (ER, PR, Her2/neu, MIB-1)
5. 乳房核磁共振 (必要時選項)
6. 胸部 X-光片
7. 骨骼掃描 (淋巴腺轉移考慮)
8. 乳房保留手術評估
9. 同側腋下淋巴結評估, 穿刺切片



術前化學治療四次
(F)EC 為主 x4)



考慮手術



**NON-TRASTUZUMAB CONTAINING COMBINATIONS
NEOADJUVANT REGIMENS**

TC

- ❖ Docetaxel (75)mg/m² IV day 1
- ❖ Cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m² IV day 1
- ❖ Cycled every 3weeks for 4 cycles

根據文獻，TC中的“C”亦可使用 Cisplatin 60 mg/m² IVD day 1

Reference:

Jones S, Holmes F, O'Shaughnessey J, et al. Docetaxel with cyclophosphamide is associated with an overall survival benefit compared with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide: 7-year follow-up of US Oncology Research trial 9735. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:1177-1183.

Modified CMF

- ❖ Cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m² IV days 1
- ❖ Methotrexate 40 mg/m² IV days 1
- ❖ 5-Fluorouracil 600 mg/m² IV days 1

Repeat cycle every 21 days for 4 cycles

Reference:

Goldhirsch A, Colleoni M, Coates AS, et al: Adding adjuvant CMF chemotherapy to either radiotherapy or tamoxifen: are all CMFs alike? The International Breast Cancer Study Group (IBCSG). Ann Oncol 1998;9:489-93.



(F)EC followed by docetaxel (各三次, 每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ (5-Fluorouracil 500 mg/m² IV day 1)
 - ❖ Epirubicin 100 mg/m² IV day 1
 - ❖ Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² day
- Cycled every 21 days for 3 cycles.
Followed by

- ❖ Docetaxel (75) mg/m² day 1
- Cycled every 21 days for 3 cycles.

Reference (參考文獻)

Roche H, Fumoleau P, Spielmann M, et al. Sequential adjuvant epirubicin-based and docetaxel chemotherapy for node-positive breast cancer patients: The FNCLCCPACS 001 trial. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:5664-5671.

(F)EC (六次, 每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ (5-fluorouracil 500 mg/m² IV day 1)
 - ❖ Epirubicin 100 mg/m² IV day 1
 - ❖ Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² IV day 1
- Repeat cycle every 21 day for 6 cycles

Reference (參考文獻)

Roche H, Fumoleau P, Spielmann M, et al. Sequential adjuvant epirubicin-based and docetaxel chemotherapy for node-positive breast cancer patients: The FNCLCCPACS 001 trial. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:5664-5671.



(術前化療，Her2+)Chemotherapy – NEOADJUVANT

TRASTUZUMAB CONTAINING COMBINATIONS NEO ADJUVANT REGIMENS

1. HER-2(+) 之乳癌病患若想保留乳房，但腫瘤太大時，可考慮 neoadjuvant therapy
2. 對臨床試驗以外可動手術的（不以保存乳房為目的）T2、N0、HER-2(+) 乳癌病患，可考慮提供 neoadjuvant therapy(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)
3. HER-2(+) 之乳癌病患若想保留乳房，但腫瘤太大時，可考慮 neoadjuvant therapy
4. 對 Her-2(+) 之乳癌病患提供 neoadjuvant therapy 時，可以考慮加上 Pertuzumab
5. Node(-)、腫瘤 3 公分、ER(-)、PR(-)、HER-2(3+) 之 45 歲乳癌病患，在 6 個療程的 TCH 後沒有達到病理完全緩解 (pCR)，接下來可考慮 anthracycline 4 個療程，接著使用 Herceptin 一年(2016/6/4 台灣乳房醫學會乳癌治療共識結果)

TCH

❖ Docetaxel (75) mg/m² IV day 1

❖ Carboplatin AUC 6 IV day 1

Cycled every 21 days for 6 cycles With

❖ Trastuzumab 4 mg/kg wk 1

Followed by

❖ Trastuzumab 2 mg/kg for 17 wks Followed by

❖ Trastuzumab 6 mg/kg IV every 3 wks to complete 1 year of trastuzumab therapy. Cardiac monitoring at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 mo註：TCH

原用藥組合為Docetaxel+ Carboplatin+ Trastuzumab

根據文獻，TCH中的“C”亦可使用Cisplatin 60 mg/m² IVD day 1

Reference:

Judith Hurley, Philomena Doliny, Isildinha Reis, Orlando Silva, Carmen Gomez-Fernandez, Pedro Velez, Giovanni Pauletti, Jodeen E. Powell, Mark D. Pegram, and Dennis J. Slamon. Docetaxel, Cisplatin, and Trastuzumab As Primary Systemic Therapy for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2–Positive Locally Advanced Breast Cancer. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY.2006;24;1831-1839.



1. (Pertuzumab (自費) + trastuzumab + FECx3), (Pertuzumab (自費) + trastuzumab + docetaxel x3) (各三次, 共六次, 每 21 天一療程) (Tryphaena Trial)
2. FECx3 + (Pertuzumab (自費) + trastuzumab+ docetaxel x3) (各三次, 共六次, 每 21 天一療程) (Tryphaena Trial)
3. FECx3 + (Trastuzumab+ docetaxel x3) (各三次, 共六次, 每 21 天一療程) (Tryphaena Trial)

Reference (參考文獻)

Ann Oncology 2013 Sep;24(9):2278-84. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdt182. Epub 2013 May 22.

Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab in combination with standard neoadjuvant anthracycline-containing and anthracycline-free chemotherapy regimens in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer: a randomized phase II cardiac safety study (TRYPHAENA).

4. (F)EC followed by docetaxel + Cisplatin (各三次, 每 21 天一療程)

(5. -Fluorouracil 500 mg/m² IV day 1)

❖ Epirubicin 100 mg/m² IV day 1

❖ Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² day

Cycled every 21 days for 3 cycles.

Followed by

- Docetaxel (75) mg/m² day 1

- Cisplatin 60 mg/m² IVD day

Cycled every 21 days for 3 cycles.

Dose dense AC followed by paclitaxel+trastuzumab

Doxorubicin 60mg/ m² IV day 1

Cyclophosphamide 600 MG/m² IV day 1

Cycled every 14 day for 4 cycles

followed by

Paclitaxel 175 MG/m² day 1

Cycled every 14 day for 4 cycles

With



Trastuzumab 4 mg/kg IV with first dose of paclitaxel

followed by

Trastuzumab 2 mg/kg IV weekly to complete 1 y of treatment. As an alternative, trastuzumab 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days may be used following the completion of paclitaxel, and given to complete 1 y of trastuzumab treatment.



(術後化療，Her2-)Chemotherapy – ADJUVANT

術後化療

NON-TRASTUZUMAB CONTAINING COMBINATIONS
ADJUVANT REGIMENS

TC (每三周一療程，共四次)

· Docetaxel(75)_{mg/m²} IV day 1

· Cyclophosphamide 600_{mg/m²} IV day

TC中的的“C”亦可使用Cisplatin 60 mg/m² IVD day 1

註:須評估年紀大,心臟功能

Reference:

Jones S, Holmes F, O’Shaughnessey J, et al. Docetaxel with cyclophosphamide is associated with an overall survival benefit compared with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide: 7-year follow-up of US Oncology Research trial 9735. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:1177-1183



(全身性治療) 浸潤性乳癌

(F)EC followed by docetaxel (各三次, 每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ (5-Fluorouracil 500 mg/m² IV day 1)
 - ❖ Epirubicin 100 mg/m² IV day 1
 - ❖ Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² day
- Followed by
Docetaxel (75) mg/m² day 1

Reference:

Roche H, Fumoleau P, Spielmann M, et al. Sequential adjuvant epirubicin-based and docetaxel chemotherapy for node-positive breast cancer patients: The FNCLCCPACS 001 trial. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:5664-5671.

**NON-TRASTUZUMAB CONTAINING COMBINATIONS
ADJUVANT REGIMENS**

(F)EC (共六次, 每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ (5-fluorouracil 500 mg/m² IV day 1)
- ❖ Epirubicin 100 mg/m² IV day 1
- ❖ Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² IV day 1

Reference:

Roche H, Fumoleau P, Spielmann M, et al. Sequential adjuvant epirubicin-based and docetaxel chemotherapy for node-positive breast cancer patients: The FNCLCCPACS 001 trial. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:5664-5671.



1) TCH (共六次，每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ Docetaxel (75) mg/m² IV day 1
- ❖ Carboplatin AUC 6 IV day 1
- ❖ Trastuzumab 4 mg/kg wk 1

Followed by

- ❖ Trastuzumab 2 mg/kg for 17 wks Followed by
- ❖ Trastuzumab 6 mg/kg IV every 3 wks to complete 1 year of trastuzumab therapy. Cardiac monitoring at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 mo.

註：TCH原用藥組合為Docetaxel+ Carboplatin+ Trastuzumab

根據文獻，TCH中的“C”亦可使用Cisplatin 60 mg/m² IVD day 1

Reference:

Judith Hurley, Philomena Doliny, Isildinha Reis, Orlando Silva, Carmen Gomez-Fernandez, Pedro Velez, Giovanni Pauletti, Jodeen E. Powell, Mark D. Pegram, and Dennis J. Slamon. Docetaxel, Cisplatin, and Trastuzumab As Primary Systemic Therapy for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive Locally Advanced Breast Cancer. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY.2006;24;1831-1839.

2) TRASTUZUMAB CONTAINING COMBINATIONS

OTHER ADJUVANT REGIMENS:

AC followed by docetaxel with trastuzumab (各四次，每 21 天一療程)

- ❖ Doxorubicin 60 mg/m² IV day 1
- ❖ Cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m² day 1
- ❖ Docetaxel (75)mg/m²

Cycled every 21 days for 4 cycles With

- ❖ Trastuzumab 4 mg/kg IV wk one Followed by
 - ❖ Trastuzumab 2 mg/kg IV weekly for 11 wks Followed by
 - ❖ Trastuzumab 6 mg/kg every 21 days to complete 1 y of trastuzumab therapy
- Cardiac monitoring at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 mo. (2015/12/21 修訂)

Reference:

Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N, et al. Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2011;365:1273-1283.



3) **Paclitaxel + trastuzumab 自費使用** (使用於 T1a, T1b, T1c, T2 (≤ 3 cm) 淋巴結(-) 或是僅一個淋巴結微小轉移, ≤ 3 公分大小病灶)
(2015/12/21 NEJM 修訂)

- ❖ Paclitaxel 80 mg/m² IV weekly for 12 weeks
With
- ❖ Trastuzumab 4 mg/kg IV with first dose of paclitaxel
Followed by
- ❖ Trastuzumab 2 mg/kg IV weekly to complete 1 y of treatment. As an alternative,
trastuzumab 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days may be used following the completion of paclitaxel,
and given to complete 1 y trastuzumab treatment.
Cardiac monitoring at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 mo.

Reference:

Tolaney S, Barry W, Dang C, et al. Adjuvant paclitaxel and trastuzumab for node-negative HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2015;372:134-141

4) T-DM1(Kadcyla) 3.6mg/kg every 3 weeks x14 (使用於術前含 Trastuzumab (Herceptin)藥物化療,Katherine Trial)



內分泌治療

停經前

- Tamoxifen(Nolvadex) 一天兩次,一次一錠 10mg 口服使用, 或一天一次兩錠, 20mg 口服使用
- Leuprorelin(Leuplin) (Zoladex) 一月一次,一次 3.75mg 皮下注射

停經後

- Tamoxifen(Nolvadex) 一天兩次,一次一錠 10mg 口服使用, 或一天一次兩錠, 20mg 口服使用
- Arimidex(Anastrozole) 一天一次,一次一錠 1mg 口服使用
- Femara(Letrozole) 一天一次,一次一錠 2.5mg 口服使用
- Aromasin 一天一次,一次一錠 25mg 口服使用

健保給付條文:

9.1.3.Letrozole : (88/11/1、90/10/1、92/3/1、97/11/1、98/11/1、99/9/1、102/8/1)

- 1.接受抗動情激素治療失敗的自然或人工停經後之末期乳癌病人之治療、停經後之局部晚期或轉移性乳癌婦女患者之第一線治療用藥。
- 2.停經後且荷爾蒙接受體呈陽性,有淋巴結轉移之乳癌病人,作為 tamoxifen 治療五年後的延伸治療,且不得與其他 aromatase inhibitor 併用。使用時需同時符合下列規定:(97/11/1)
 - (1)手術後大於等於 11 年且無復發者不得使用。
 - (2)每日最大劑量 2.5mg, 使用不得超過四年。
- 3.停經後且荷爾蒙接受體呈陽性之早期乳癌病人,經外科手術切除後之輔助治療,且不得與 tamoxifen 或其他 aromatase inhibitor 併用。使用時需同時符合下列規定:(98/11/1、99/9/1、102/8/1)
 - (1)每日最大劑量 2.5mg, 使用不得超過五年;
 - (2)若由 tamoxifen 轉換使用本品,則使用期限合計不得超過 5 年。
4. 病歷上應詳細記載手術資料、病理報告(應包含 ER、PR 之檢測結果且無復發現象)及用藥紀錄(如 tamoxifen 使用五年證明)。(2015/12/21 修訂)



DOSING SCHEDULES FOR CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS FOR RECURRENT OR METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

Preferred single agents:

Anthracyclines:

Doxorubicin

- 60–75 mg/m² IV day 1, cycled every 21 days¹
- or
- 20 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly²

Pegylated liposomal encapsulated doxorubicin³

- 50 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 28 days.

Taxanes:

Paclitaxel

- 175 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.⁴
- or
- 80 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly⁵

Antimetabolites:

Capecitabine⁶

- 1000–1250 mg/m² PO twice daily days 1–14
- Cycled every 21 days.

Gemcitabine⁷

- 800–1200 mg/m² IV days 1, 8, and 15
- Cycled every 28 days.

Other microtubule inhibitors:

Vinorelbine⁸

- 25 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly

Eribulin⁹

- 1.4 mg/m² IV days 1 and 8
- Cycled every 21 days.

Other single agents:

Cyclophosphamide¹⁰

- 50 mg PO daily on days 1–21
- Cycled every 28 days.

Carboplatin¹¹

- AUC 6 IV on day 1
- Cycled every 21–28 days.

Docetaxel^{12,13}

- 60–100 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.

or

- 35 mg/m² IV weekly for 6 wks followed by a 2-week rest, then repeat¹⁴

Albumin-bound paclitaxel

- 100 mg/m² or 150 mg/m² IV days 1, 8, and 15
- Cycled every 28 days.^{15,16}
- or
- 260 mg/m² IV
- Cycled every 21 days.¹⁵

Cisplatin¹⁷

- 75 mg/m² IV on day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.

Epirubicin¹⁸

- 60–90 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.

Ixabepilone¹⁹

- 40 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.



Metastatic Breast Cancer (Her2+)轉移、復發乳癌

DOSING SCHEDULES FOR CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS FOR HER-2 POSITIVE RECURRENT OR METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

Preferred first-line agents for HER2-positive disease:

Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + docetaxel³⁰

- Pertuzumab 840 mg IV day 1 followed by 420 mg IV
 - Trastuzumab 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV
 - Docetaxel 75–100 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.

Pertuzumab + trastuzumab + paclitaxel³¹

- Pertuzumab 840 mg IV day 1 followed by 420 mg IV cycled every 21 days
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV cycled every 21 days³³
- Paclitaxel 80 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly³¹
- or
- Paclitaxel 175 mg/m² day 1 cycled every 21 days

Other first-line agents for HER2-positive disease:

Paclitaxel/carboplatin + trastuzumab³²

- Carboplatin AUC 6 IV day 1
 - Paclitaxel 175 mg/m² IV day 1
- Cycled every 21 days.
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days³³

Weekly paclitaxel/carboplatin + trastuzumab³⁴

- Paclitaxel 80 mg/m² IV days 1, 8, & 15
 - Carboplatin AUC 2 IV days 1, 8, & 15
- Cycled every 28 days.
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days³³

Trastuzumab + paclitaxel

- Paclitaxel
 - ▶ 175 mg/m² IV day 1 cycled every 21 days³⁵
 - or
 - ▶ 80–90 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly³⁶
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days³³

Trastuzumab + docetaxel

- Docetaxel
 - ▶ 80–100 mg/m² IV day 1 cycled every 21 days³⁷
 - or
 - ▶ 35 mg/m² IV days 1, 8, and 15 weekly³⁸
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days³³

Trastuzumab + vinorelbine³⁹

- Vinorelbine
 - ▶ 25 mg/m² IV day 1 weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 30–35 mg/m² IV days 1 and 8
- Cycled every 21 days.
- Trastuzumab
 - ▶ 4 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 2 mg/kg IV weekly
 - or
 - ▶ 8 mg/kg IV day 1 followed by 6 mg/kg IV every 21 days³³



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INDICATIONS FOR POST-MASTECTOMY RADIOTHERAPY

1. skin involvement (skin nodule, ulceration, dermal lymphatic involvement) internal chain and supraclavicular fossa
2. pectoral fascia involvement
3. positive axillary lymph nodes ≥ 1
4. positive or close surgical margin
5. Number of tumor ≥ 4
6. gross multicentric disease (tumor in more than one quadrant and at least 4cm by clinical or pathology)
7. axillary node 1-3 positive patient had 3 risk factors · nuclear grade 2 or 3, LVI(+), ESC(+), tumor > 2cm (T2), age < 40, ER(-)

BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF RADIOTHERAPY

- * Radiation fields should include ipsilateral chest wall, mammary
- * Excluding heart from radiation fields
- * Central lung distance of the tangential fields < 3cm
- * No axillary irradiation if axillary clearance is adequate

病理診斷參考條件

- * Exact tumor size and type of tumor
- * Tumor histological and/or nuclear grade
- * Marginal status (exact distance in mm)
- * Status of lymphovascular permeation
- * ER and PR study

Ductal carcinoma in situ with wide excision only

- * Nuclear grade
- * Status of tumor necrosis
- * Tumor size
- * Marginal status (exact distance in mm)
- * ER/PR study

Invasive carcinoma with wide excision and axillary lymph node dissection or modified radical mastectomy

- * Exact invasive tumor size and type of tumor
- * Tumor histologic and/or nuclear grade
- * Marginal status (exact distance in mm)
- * Status of multifocality and multicentricity
- * Presence of DCIS within the invasive tumor
- * Presence of DCIS outside the main tumor
- * Status of peritumoral LVI (defined as one high power distance from the general contours of the main tumor)
 - * Number of involved and total axillary lymph nodes with the largest size recorded, status of extranodal invasion · total number of axillary nodes examined should not be less than 10.
 - * If any involvement of skin
 - * ER · PR and Her-2-neu study



一、放射治療政策

1. Whole breast R/T or chest wall / Regional lymphatics

Conventional fractionation 45-50 Gy (1.8-2 Gy per fraction); hypofractionated 40 Gy in 15-16 fx. Additional 10-16 Gy dose is delivered to the surgical bed is recommended in patients at high risk for recurrence.

2. Partial breast R/T

APBI 34 Gy/10 fx/5 day 1 week after operation

IORT 20 Gy/1 fx at operation

一、懷疑乳癌復發或有乳癌復發之臨床證據：

Tumor marker高、觸摸到腫塊，並經超音波或CT證實，或高危險群病患臨床懷疑復發。

建議：

1. 有tumor marker、超音波或CT檢查結果者，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)。
2. 懷疑復發，但無tumor marker、超音波或CT檢查結果者，可作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。

二、 Local advanced breast cancer及inflammatory breast cancer（或臨床stage II B以上）之分期

建議：

1. 有超音波或CT檢查結果者，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)。
2. 無完整超音波及CT檢查結果者，可作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。

三、評估治療效果

1. 評估neoadjuvant chemotherapy效果

建議：化療1-2 cycles後或三陰性乳癌2 cycles後，可作PET/CT。

- a. 如與第一次PET/CT相隔一個月以上，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)。
- b. 如與第一次PET/CT相隔不到一個月，建議作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。

2. 早期評估hormonal therapy治療效果

建議：在開始hormonal therapy 10天內，作PET/CT (觀察療效指標之



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metabolic flare)

- a. 如與第一次PET/CT相隔一個月以上，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)。
- b. 如與第一次PET/CT相隔不到一個月，建議作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。

3. 評估轉移病灶之治療效果

視需求可於治療中途或全程治療完成後一個月，作PET/CT。

建議：

- a. 有tumor marker、超音波或CT檢查結果者，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)。
- b. 無完整tumor marker、超音波或CT檢查結果者，或相隔前次PET/CT檢查不到一個月者，建議作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。
- c. 接受標靶治療或免疫治療，療程中及治療後，如每次PET/CT檢查相隔一個月以上，可作「健保」全身PET/CT (RN26072)；如相隔未滿一個月，建議作「自費」局部PET/CT (RN26073，胸部)。

四、其他狀況

歡迎洽詢本中心 劉仁賢醫師 21400，5771。

溫馨叮嚀

1. 只要符合健保表列規定，若被剔退，院方不會罰扣款處理。
2. FDG PET/CT推廣期間，癌病患自費局部FDG PET/CT檢查（無其他保險支持者），將以全身檢查優惠。
3. 健保FDG PET/CT癌病檢查，請開立全身掃描檢查。
4. 病患如有防癌保險，可考慮自費全身FDG PET/CT，不受健保條件約束。如有任何問題，請不吝指正。

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附件

健保給付項目，依健保署99年6月1日公告之給付規定，適應症如下：

(一) 正子造影 — 全身

1. 乳癌、淋巴瘤之分期、療效評估及懷疑復發或再分期。
2. 大腸癌、直腸癌、食道癌、頭頸部癌（不包含腦瘤）、原發性肺癌、黑色素癌、甲狀腺癌及子宮頸癌，分期及懷疑復發或再分期。
 - A. 分期：評估腫瘤之期別。
 - B. 療效評估：評估腫瘤對治療之反應，擬改變治療方式時。
 - C. 懷疑復發或再分期：使用於患者已接受一階段之正統治療後，偵測疑似有復發或轉移及評估復發之程度（不得用於例行之追蹤檢查）。
 - D. 以上各階段須符合：經電腦斷層、核磁共振、核子醫學掃描等檢查仍無法分期者，或認定電腦斷層、核磁共振等檢查不足以提供足夠資訊以供治療所需者，且須於病歷中說明施行正子造影之必要性理由。
 - E. 配合腫瘤治療計畫者方得以正子造影作為療效評估項目，未有後續積極處置之計畫者，不得施行。

(二) 正子造影 — 局部

1. 存活心肌偵測：限LVEF \leq 40%以下且以（或認定）傳統心肌斷層灌注掃描無法做確切心肌存活者適用。
2. 癲癇病灶術前評估：持續且規則性服用三種(含)以上抗癲癇藥物治療 \geq 一年，且近一年內平均每月有一次以上發作合併意識喪失者之術前評估。
3. 符合全身癌症掃描檢查適應，但只需作頭頸部、胸部或腹部局部造影。未符合健保給付規定者，可自費申請全身正子斷層掃描檢查（43,800元）或局部正子斷層掃描檢查（26,500元）。