

局部晚期乳癌(LABC) 定義

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- 1) locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) includes tumours larger than 5 cm and those associated with bulky metastatic lymph nodes on physical examination.
- 2) breast cancer is a subset of breast cancer characterized by the most advanced breast tumours in the absence of distant metastasis.
- 3) The definition of labc is not uniform across centres globally, considering the varied spectrum of presentation.
- 4) In 2002, the 6th edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (ajcc) staging manual categorized ipsilateral supraclavicular lymphadenopathy as distant metastasis in breast cancer.
- 5) however, such spread was reclassified as regional lymphadenopathy (N3) in labc in the 7th edition of the ajcc manual in 2010. Many studies demonstrated that appropriate multimodality treatment can result in better survival in patients with metastatic disease limited to the ipsilateral supraclavicular nodes.
- 6) Some authors also include breast tumours more than 5 cm in size in the absence of regional lymphadenopathy (stage iib, T3N0M0) as labc,
- 7) Inflammatory breast cancer is another subtype of labc that is usually separately discussed, considering its distinct clinicopathologic characteristics in contrast with noninflammatory labc.
- 8) Recent guidelines from the U.S. National Comprehensive Cancer Network describe labc as ajcc stage iii breast cancer; the definition includes breast cancer that fulfils any of the following criteria in the absence of distant metastasis⁵:
 - Tumours more than 5 cm in size with regional lymphadenopathy (N1–3)
 - Tumours of any size with direct extension to the chest wall or skin, or both (including ulcer or satellite nodules), regardless of regional lymphadenopathy
 - Presence of regional lymphadenopathy (clinically fixed or matted axillary lymph nodes, or any of infraclavicular, supraclavicular, or internal mammary lymphadenopathy) regardless of tumour stage