REAL-LIFE EXPERIENCE OF PAZOPANIB IN UTERINE COLLOID CARCINOMA (MUCINOUS) BREAST CANCER ABOUT 10 CASES

Wassila Benamar Abdelkhalak, Soumia ghomari Bezzar, Medical Oncology Department, CHU Tlemcen Toxicomed Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine. Tlemcen University., Tlemcen, Algeria

Introduction/Background Colloid or gelatinous carcinoma is a rare histological form, representing 1 to 6% of all breast cancers. It usually appears after 70 years. It is evoked in mamography before a limited opacity or micro-lobulated in an elderly woman. The well-circumscribed limits focus a priori on the pure type, while the ill-defined margins focus more on the mixed type. The majority of cases do not express HER-2 and have positive hormonal receptors. The prognosis is excellent.

The purpose of our work is to clarify the anatomical, immunohistochemical and evolutionary features of this particular entity.

Methodology We carried out a retrospective study of patients treated for colloid breast cancer at the Medical Oncology Department of the Tlemcen University Hospital Centre.

Results Ten patients were collected.

The average age is 55 years [38, 81]. The main reason for consultation is the discovery of a nodule at autopalpation. The average evolution time is 14 months [1, 60]. The average size is 4.1 cm [2, 10]. The right breast is most affected (7/10). The upper outer quadrant is the most common seat (8/10). The majority of patients were diagnosed at a localized stage, classified as T2N0M0 in 7 patients. All of our patients received radical Patey surgical treatment.

The pathological study is in favor of a colloid carcinoma, grade III (3/10), with lymph node invasion (4/10), positive hormonal receptors (9/10), Her 2 negative (10/10). Adjuvant chemotherapy based on anthracycline (7/10) followed by Taxane (3/10), hormone therapy (9/10) and radiation therapy (5/10). Two patients received adjuvant hormone therapy alone.

After a median follow-up of 76 months, 9 patients are still on treatment after a median period of 6 months.

Conclusion Unselected patients treated with Pazopanib in real life had a PFS and safety consistent with literature. Responder patients have a greater benefit from treatment with durable responses. However, clinicians must be careful during treatment due to the possibility of complicated response.

Disclosures No potential conflict of interest to report.