







OCCULT OVARIAN METASTASES OF BREAST CANCER: 14 YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP IN A CANCER CENTER

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Conflicts of Interest Statement

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

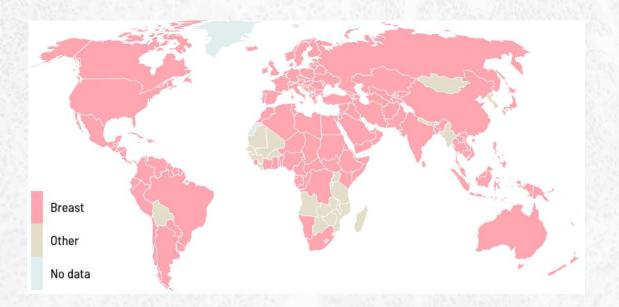
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Introduction





Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women worldwide.

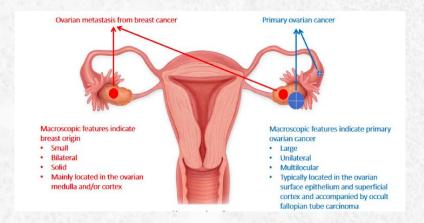


Introduction



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- Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women worldwide.
- Ovarian metastasis from breast cancer are associated with poor prognosis, and is a challenging diagnosis preoperative due to the lack of early clinical and radiological manifestations.



Objectives





 We aimed to evaluate clinicopathological and radiological characteristics of metastatic breast tumors in salpingo-oophorectomies performed for hormonal suppression treatment.

Methodology

- Presence of ovarian metastases



• A retrospective analysis of **295 patients** with breast cancer who underwent salpingo-oophorectomy (therapeutic) at a Brazilian cancer center between 2009 and 2023 was performed.





295 patients with breast cancer who underwent salpingo-oophorectomy between 2009 and 2023.

Mean age at breast cancer diagnosis	37 yo
Mean age at ovary metastasis diagnosis	40 yo

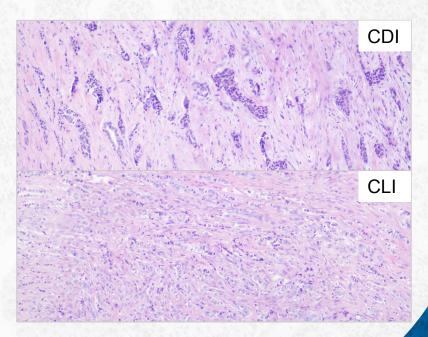
20.3% patients had ovarian metastases from breast cancer (n=60).





The most common histologic type was carcinoma of no special type.

Histopathol	ogic characteristics at brea	st cancer diagnostic
	Histological type	
Invasive ductal carcinoma		45 (75%)
Invasive lobular carcinoma		12 (20%)
Mixed		3 (5%)
	Molecular subtype	S
Estrogen recep	tor	
	Positive	60 (100%)
	Negative	0
Progesterone r	eceptor	
	Positive	54 (90%)
	Negative	5 (8,3%)
	No data	1 (1,7%)
HER-2 receptor		
	Positive	3 (5%)
	Negative	57 (95%)

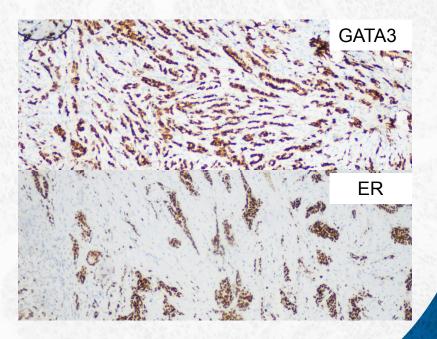






The most common histologic type was carcinoma of no special type.

Molecular subtypes		
Luminal A	11 (18,3%)	
Luminal B	39 (65%)	
HER-2	3 (5%)	
Triple negative	0	
Unclassifiable	7 (11,7%)	







Most patients with ovarian metastases had advanced tumor stage at breast diagnosis.

Stage at breast cancer diagnostic Anatomic Stage		
IIA	4 (6,7%)	
IIB	8 (13,3%)	
IIIA	9 (15%)	
IIIB	4 (6,7%)	
IIIC	3 (5%)	
IV	32 (53,3 %)	

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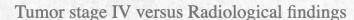


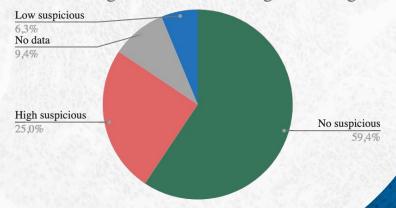


• Pre salpingo-oophorectomy imaging was done in the majority of patients (95%, n = 57).

59.6% had no suspicious radiological findings on preoperative transvaginal/pelvic examination.

Radiological pre salpingo-oophorectomy findings		
No suspicious radiological findings	34 (59,6%)	
Low suspicious radiological findings	8 (14,1%)	
High suspicious radiological findings	15 (26.3%)	
No data	3	



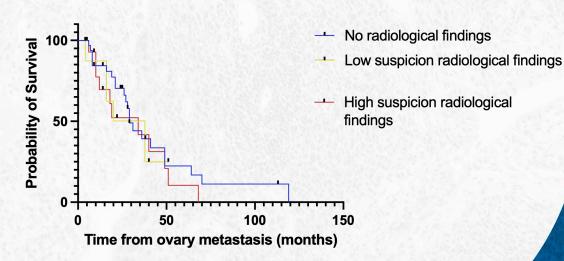




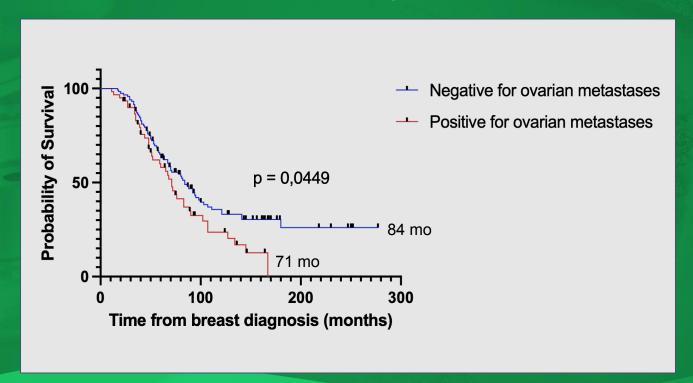


- The mean follow-up time was 111 months.
- The mean survival rate after discovery of ovarian metastases was 28 months.

OS did not significantly correlate with preoperative imaging findings.

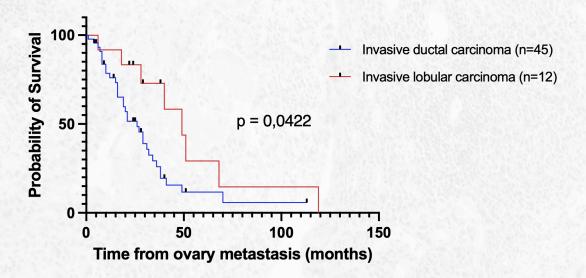


Preliminary data





• Patients with ductal carcinoma had shorter overall survival (OS) after ovarian metastases detection.



Conclusions



- Ovarian metastases from breast cancer were found in 20,3% of patients who underwent salpingo-oophorectomy for hormonal suppression;
 - Incidence of ovarian metastases in breast cancer patients is variable in studies (13–47%);

Eid R. et al. (2019)	n = 13
Cerkauskaite D. et al. (2021)	n = 24
Pimentel C. et al. (2016)	n = 28
Bigorie V. et al. (2010)	n = 29
Inge T. et al. (2017)	n = 63 *

 Bias: series of therapeutic salpingo-oophorectomy for hormonal suppression select young patients, pre-menopausal and most often in advanced disease;

Conclusions



- Patients with primary stage IV breast cancer are more susceptible to ovarian metastases;
- Ovarian metastases from breast were more frequently ductal carcinoma, which was associated with shorter overall survival when compared to lobular carcinoma;
 - Controversial data in the literature -> heterogeneous groups evaluated
- The majority of ovarian metastases were occult to radiological examination, being detected solely after pathologic examination of surgical specimens;
 - Metastases from breast cancer are generally small / microscopic;
 - Radiological examination may not exclude ovarian involvement;

Conclusions



Preoperative imaging findings did not significantly correlate with overall survival;

• Preliminary comparative analysis: patients with histologically confirmed ovarian metastasis had a shorter overall survival when compared with those without ovarian involvement (84 x 71 months).

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Thank you!

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