

V492 - Verbesserungen im Gesamtüberleben von Patientinnen mit einem metastasierten Mammakarzinom sind beschränkt auf Tumoren mit positivem Hormonrezeptor und/oder Her2-Expression. Überlebensanalyse von 1.324 Patientinnen, die zwischen 1995 und 2017 in onkologischen Schwerpunktpraxen behandelt wurden / **Improved survival of patients with metastatic breast cancer in routine care is restricted to tumours with positive hormone receptor and/or Her2-expression. Survival analysis of 1,324 patients treated between 1995 and 2017 in oncology group practices**

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Introduction: 18,000 women die due to metastatic breast cancer in Germany per year. Median survival is 20-28 months after diagnosis. The question we wanted to answer was whether survival has improved in routine care?

Methods: Retrospective analysis of all patients with metastatic breast cancer who were treated between 06/1995-12/2017 in 5 community-based oncology group practices in Germany.

Results: 1,324 patients were analyzed with a median age of 62 (23-100). Localizations of metastases were distributed as follows: 47% visceral, 33% bone, 5% CNS, 14% others. 79% were hormone-receptor-positive, 23% Her2-positive, 9% triple-negative. Median overall survival was 37 months (95% Confidence Interval: 34-39), survival probability after 5 years 32.4%. Survival was significantly correlated with localizations of metastases, number of metastasized organs, disease free survival since initial diagnosis, hormone- and Her2-receptor status and age. Patients with hormone-receptor-positive tumours had a median overall survival of 39 months, Her2-positive patients of 44 months and triple-negative patients of 18 months. 84% of hormone-receptor-positive patients received antihormonal therapy. 69% of Her2-positive patients received anti-Her2 therapy. Overall survival according to treatment period 1995-2000, 2001-2005, 2006-2011, 2012-2017 was 34, 35, 37 and 38 months respectively. OS of patients with hormone-positive tumours according to treatment period was 35, 43, 37, and 42 months respectively. OS of patients with Her2-positive tumours according to treatment period was 39, 29, 51, and 54 months respectively. OS of patients with triple-negative tumours according to treatment period was 7, 11, 16, and 25 months respectively.

Conclusions: Improved survival of patients with metastatic breast cancer in routine care is strongly restricted to hormone receptor- and Her2-positive tumours most likely due to improved targeted therapies directed against the oestrogen-receptor and Her2.