

After long-term follow-up, study looks at prognostic factors for breast cancer

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A new study published online by *JAMA Oncology* is long-term analysis of prognostic factors among some patients with breast cancer who were treated with breast-conserving therapy in the EORTC "boost no boost" trial, which evaluated the influence of a "boost" dose in radiotherapy.

With a median follow-up of 18 years among 1,616 patients, Conny Vrieling, M.D., Ph.D., of the Clinique des Grangettes, Geneva, Switzerland, and coauthors report that young age and the presence of [ductal carcinoma](#) in situ (DCIS) adjacent to the invasive tumor were associated with increased risk of ipsilateral (on the same side of the body) breast tumor recurrence (IBTR) at long-term follow-up. Also, high-grade invasive tumors relapsed more frequently only during the first five years, according to the findings.

The 20-year cumulative incidence of IBTR was 15 percent with 160 cases found, the results indicate.

"Patients with high-grade invasive tumors should be monitored closely, especially in the first five years. The impact of DCIS remained constant over time, indicating that long-term follow-up is necessary. The boost significantly reduced IBTR in these patients," the study concludes.

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