



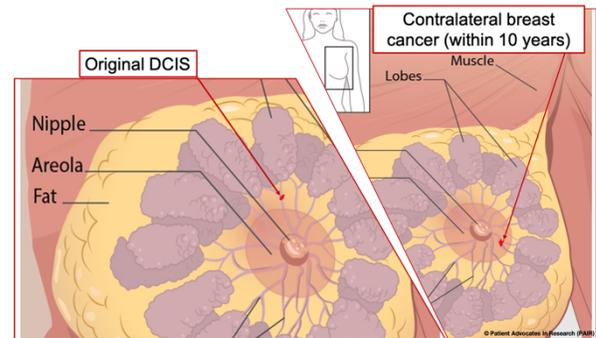
DCIS

PRECISION News about Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS)

Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS) is a breast condition that is often found on mammograms. DCIS refers to abnormal cells found inside a milk duct. Research shows that at least 3 out of 4 women (75%) with DCIS will not get a future invasive breast cancer, but almost all still receive breast cancer treatment. There are types of DCIS that are considered low-risk or higher risk. This is why DCIS is sometimes called different names. PRECISION* is learning about DCIS risk to find women who may not need treatment. One of their published articles is explained here.

What is the article about?

The Netherlands Cancer Registry collects and stores information about how people with DCIS or invasive breast cancer are diagnosed and treated in the Netherlands. The article explains a study that looked at women who were diagnosed with DCIS or invasive breast cancer. The goal was to find factors that increase breast cancer risk in the other breast. This is called contralateral breast cancer.



Why was the study done?

DCIS has not been studied like that before. Most risks for getting a new DCIS or invasive breast cancer in the other breast in women who already have DCIS are not known.

Much is known about women who have invasive breast cancer and the risk of getting another cancer in the other breast.

This study tried to find factors that might increase the risk of getting invasive breast cancer in the other breast after DCIS. This was hard to do because some information (data) was not available from the Netherlands Cancer Registry.

How was the study done?

The study looked at information from 28,003 women with DCIS and 275,836 women with invasive breast cancer. These women were diagnosed from 1989 to 2017. Researchers estimated the number of women who got DCIS or breast cancer in the other breast at least three months after they were diagnosed.

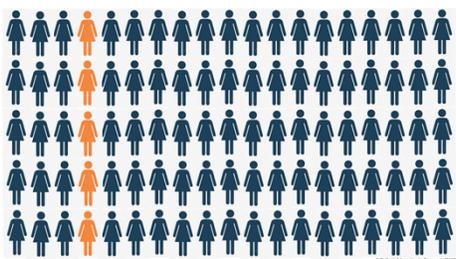
To estimate the risk factors, researchers looked at:

- Age at diagnosis
- What the first DCIS or breast cancer looked like
- If the DCIS or breast cancer was found through mammography screening or not
- Type of additional treatment given before or after surgery to patients with invasive breast cancer. In the Netherlands, DCIS patients are not treated with chemotherapy or with endocrine therapy.

Endocrine therapy includes drugs that change hormone levels in the body.

What are the results of the study?

The risk of getting an invasive breast cancer in the other breast is very low.



About 4-5 in every 100 women (4-5%) who have DCIS or invasive breast cancer may get invasive breast cancer in the other breast within 10 years.

This large study showed those diagnosed with DCIS had some different results from those with invasive breast cancer.

When diagnosed with DCIS	When diagnosed with Invasive Breast Cancer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some do not get surgery right away. They will get Active Monitoring to watch for changes. When surgery is done, some also get radiotherapy. In the Netherlands, most are not treated after surgery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all women get surgery. Some also get radiation therapy with surgery. About 6 in every 10 women (60%) also get chemotherapy or endocrine therapy before or after surgery. This may only happen in the Netherlands.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 5 in every 100 women (5%) may get breast cancer in the other breast within 10 years. This risk is similar to women with stage 1 invasive breast cancer who did not get chemotherapy or endocrine therapy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 4 in every 100 (4%) may get breast cancer in the other breast within 10 years. This risk is highest for women with stage I breast cancer who did not get chemotherapy or endocrine therapy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women with DCIS who got invasive breast cancer in the other breast had a lower stage and grade of contralateral breast cancer. This means it was less aggressive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women with invasive breast cancer who got breast cancer in the other breast had a higher stage and grade of contralateral breast cancer. This means it was more aggressive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information about family history or breast cancer risk genes was included in this study. 	

What does it mean for women with DCIS?

The risk of getting invasive breast cancer in the other breast after DCIS is very low. We cannot yet predict the exact risk of breast cancer in the other breast for each woman with DCIS, but we do know some risk factors.

This means that shared decision-making between women with DCIS and their doctors is very important.

What are the next steps?

Family history and genetic makeup are important. These factors need to be included to create an accurate risk model for women with DCIS.

When was the study done?

The study was published in November 2020.

Official name of the article

Contralateral breast cancer risk in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive breast cancer.

Giardiello, D., Kramer, I., Hooning, M.J. *et al.* *npj Breast Cancer* 6, 60 (2020).

The article can be found at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41523-020-00202-8> and

<https://www.dcisprecision.org/publications/>.