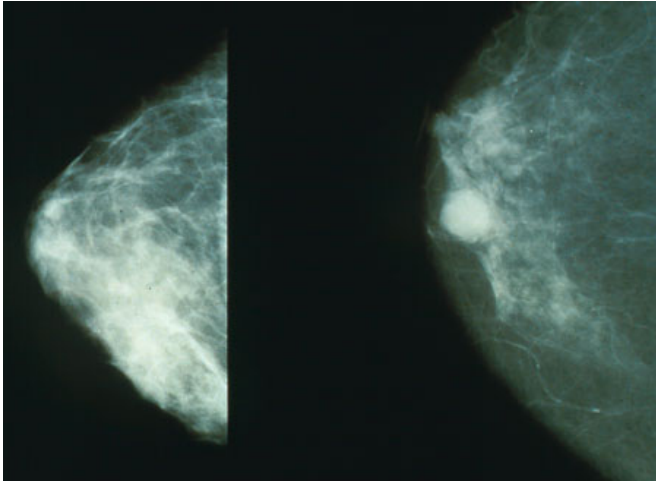


Drug boosts long-term survival after breast cancer

30 May 2015



Mammograms showing a normal breast (left) and a breast with cancer (right). Credit: Public Domain

After a diagnosis of localized breast cancer, women are often prescribed tamoxifen for five years to help prevent a recurrence, but researchers said Saturday another drug, anastrozole, may work better.

The federally funded phase III study involved more than 3,100 postmenopausal women with a kind of breast cancer known as ductal carcinoma in situ, which was treated by removing the cancerous lump followed by a radiation regimen.

Some women were then randomly assigned to receive tamoxifen and others anastrozole.

After 10 years, 93.5 percent of women in the anastrozole group were living breast cancer-free, compared to 89.2 percent in the tamoxifen group, according to the first major study to compare the two treatments, released at the American Society of Clinical Oncology conference in Chicago.

"The good news is tamoxifen and anastrozole are both very effective, but it seems that women have

better chances of staying well with anastrozole," said lead study author Richard Margoese, a professor of surgical oncology at The Jewish General Hospital, McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

"Women should also consider differences in side effects when discussing treatment options with their doctors."

The drugs were similarly tolerated by patients with few side effects, though anastrozole tends to speed up osteoporosis and put women at higher risk of bone fracture, while tamoxifen has been associated with higher rates of uterine cancer.

The differences in these complications were not statistically significant when the two drugs were compared, researcher said.

Both drugs block estrogen—which can fuel the growth of hormone receptor-positive breast cancer—but in different ways.

Tamoxifen blocks the access of estrogen to the cancer cells, while anastrozole is an aromatase inhibitor which suppresses the manufacturing of estrogen.

Women diagnosed with DCIS face an increased risk of getting [invasive breast cancer](#) later in life, but deaths from DCIS are uncommon after the tumor is removed followed by radiation therapy.

The patients were followed for an average of 8.6 years, during which time 114 breast cancers were detected in the tamoxifen group compared to 84 in the anastrozole group.

Eight women died of [breast cancer](#) in the tamoxifen group and five in the anastrozole group.

The 10-year overall survival rates were comparable in the two groups (92.5 percent for anastrozole and

92.1 percent for tamoxifen).

When looking at the subgroup of [women](#) over 60, however, researchers also found that anastrozole may not be superior to tamoxifen.

"Women with DCIS already have several great [treatment options](#), and now they have one more," said ASCO expert Don Dizon of Massachusetts General Hospital.

"Aromatase inhibitors offer important advantages, but patients and their doctors should still consider the full range of options, including tamoxifen or even foregoing adjuvant treatment, as every approach carries its own risks and benefits."

© 2015 AFP

APA citation: Drug boosts long-term survival after breast cancer (2015, May 30) retrieved 4 May 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-05-drug-boosts-long-term-survival-breast.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.