The histopathologic profile of pregnancy associated breast cancer; a particularly aggressive breast cancer subtype.



Analysis of the nationwide Dutch Pathology Registry (PALGA)

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Introduction

- Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer diagnosed in pregnant women.
- Pregnancy associated breast cancer (PABC) accounts for 3.8% of all breast cancers.
- Whether these cancers arise before or during pregnancy, and whether they are stimulated by the high hormonal environment of pregnancy, is currently unknown.

Objectives

 Assessing the histopathologic profile of PABC patients versus age-matched non-pregnant breast cancer patients.

Methods

- Pregnant women with breast cancer during (or ≤ six months after pregnancy) diagnosed between 1988-2019 in the nationwide Dutch Pathology Registry (PALGA).
- Age-matched PALGA control cohort of unselected patients (≤ 45 years), diagnosed between 2013- 2016.
- Histopathologic features of both cohorts were compared.

Results

	PABC patients (n=741)	Non-PABC patients (n=741)	p-value
Median Age (years)	34.0 (19-45)	34.0 (19-45)	n.a.
Histologic subtype	707 (95.4%) 22 (3.0%) 12 (1.6%)	670 (90.4%) 31 (4.3%) 40 (5.4%)	0.000
Histologic grade Grade I Grade II Grade II Unknown	11 (1.5%) 124 (16.9%) 595 (80.3%) 11 (1.5%)	92 (12.4%) 232 (31.3%) 293 (39.5%) 124 (16.7%)	0.000
Negative Positive Unknown	393 (53.0%) 288 (38.9%) 60 (8.1%)	210 (28.3%) 505 (68.2%) 26 (3.5%)	0.000
PR-receptor status Negative Positive Unknown	415 (56.0%) 251 (33.9%) 75 (10.1%)	277 (37.4%) 437 (59.0%) 27 (3.6%)	0.000
HER2-receptor statusNegativePositiveUnknown	483 (65.2%) 149 (20.0%) 109 (14.7%)	560 (75.6%) 141 (10.0%) 40 (5.4%)	0.000
Surrogate intrinsic subtypes Triple positive (ER+, PR+, HER2+) Triple negative (ER-, PR-, HER2-) ER/PR-driven (ER+ and/or PR+, Her2+/-)	63 (8.5%) 284 (38.3%) 318 (47.0%)	89 (12.0%) 163 (22.0%) 511 (71.5%)	0.026 0.000 0.000

Gestational age	PABC-patients (n=741)
First trimester Second trimester Third trimester Postpartum* Lactating Unknown	179 (24.2%) 111 (15.0%) 260 (35.1%) 94 (12.7%) 83 (11.2%) 14 (1.9%)
*Up to six months after delivery	

 There were no differences in grade or hormone-receptor status between the various stages of pregnant and post-partum PABC patients

Conclusions

- More aggressive histopathologic profile in PABC patients compared to age-matched non-pregnant breast cancer patients.
- RNA-and DNA sequencing of breast tumors will be conducted to unravel the genetic background and find opportunities for prevention of breast cancer during pregnancy and optimal treatment.

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