

# Survival Outcomes in Male Breast Cancer - A Single Institution Experience

Nisha Hariharan

**Introduction:** Male breast cancer is an uncommon entity. Due to the scarce numbers, treatment protocols have largely been extrapolated from available evidence for female breast cancers.

**Methods:** We analysed the clinicopathological features and survival outcomes for male breast cancer patients treated at our institute between January 2010 and June 2016.

**Results:** Of the 5534 women treated at our institute, we screened 40 male breast cancers of whom 33 had available follow up data and were included in the present analysis. Male breast cancer constituted 0.7% of all breast cancers. The median age was 60 years and the median tumor size was 3cm with 66% of patients having nodal disease at presentation. Invasive ductal carcinoma was the most common histology and 97% were hormone receptor positive. Most of the patients (87.8%) underwent an upfront modified radical mastectomy. With a median follow up of 36 months, 10 patients experienced recurrences all of which were distant metastasis (3 to the bone, 1 to the brain, and 6 had visceral metastasis). Of these, 7 patients succumbed to the disease. The 3-year overall survival was 78.7 %.

**Conclusion:** Male breast cancer is a rare clinical entity and current treatment guidelines follow those for women. Due to the lack of awareness, men often present to clinics at an advanced stage. Social support targeted at improving awareness and access to treatment could improve outcomes in this cohort.

---

## Introduction

Male breast cancer is a rare entity comprising less than 1% of all breast cancers [1]. The American Cancer Society estimated that about 2600 new male breast cancers would be diagnosed in the United States with a projected 440 deaths amongst them in the year 2016 [2].

Evidence in male breast cancer is sparse and limited to retrospective audits and case series reports. The classification and management has been extrapolated from available randomised clinical trials for female breast cancers. However, there are noticeable differences in the presentation of breast cancer in men and women. Literature suggests that men are more likely to present at an advanced stage with significantly higher nodal involvement [3]. It is plausible this could be due to the lack of awareness that breast cancer can afflict men. Consequently, there is often a paucity of social support for these patients.

In our study, we attempted to evaluate the clinicopathological characteristics and survival outcomes for male breast cancer patients treated at our institute.

## Materials and Methods

All male patients presenting to the Breast Oncology department at our institute between 2010 and 2016 were screened. All newly diagnosed breast cancer cases with available receptor status were included in the analysis. Source files in the Medical Records and the Electronic Medical Records were screened to retrieve data. Demographic data, tumour characteristics and treatment related

details have been documented.

Staging was assessed according to the American Joint Committee on cancer criteria (7th edition). The estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) results were screened and interpreted as positive when more than 1% of tumour cells showed positive nuclear staining. For the HER2 status, a strong and complete membrane staining in more than 30% of tumour cells was considered as a positive immunostaining (score 3+). Data were summarised as frequencies and proportions. Patients were contacted telephonically if their last hospital visit was more than 6 months earlier. Overall survival was calculated until death from any cause or last contact for living patients. An Institutional Ethics Committee approval was obtained for the study.

## Results

Of the 5534 patients who underwent surgery for breast tumours at our institute from January 2010 to June 2016, 51 were male patients. Among them, 11 had gynaecomastia or benign adenosis. 40 male patients presented with breast carcinoma, of whom, 33 had available receptor status and follow up data, and were included in the analysis. The median follow-up was 36 months.

The median age at presentation was 60 years and the median tumour size was 3 cm. 39% of the patients presented at an advanced stage and 66% had nodal disease at presentation. Only one patient had bilateral carcinoma. The predominant histology was invasive ductal carcinoma. None of the patients had carcinoma in situ. 18% had grade 3 tumours. Hormone receptor positive status (ER and/or PR) was seen in 97% of the cohort. Her 2 results were available for 13 patients, of whom 3 tested positive. The cohort demographics are shown in Tabl 1.

Demographics	Groups	Frequency (%)
Clinical stage	Operable cancer	20 (60.6%)
	Locally advanced cancer	13(39.3%)
Bilaterality	No	32(96.9%)
	Yes	1(3.03%)
Tumor size	<2cm	3(9.09%)
	2-5cm	25(75.7%)
	>5cm	5(15.1%)
Nodal status	Negative	11(33.3%)
	1-3 nodes	9(27.2%)
	>=4 nodes	13(39.3%)
Histology	Duct carcinoma	33(100%)
	Others	0
Grade	Grade 1	2(6.06%)
	Grade 2	25(75.7%)
	Grade 3	6(18.1%)
Lymphovascular invasion	No	11(3.03%)
	Yes	22(66.66%)
Hormone receptor status	ER and/or PR positive	32(96.9%)
	ER and PR negative	1(3.03%)
HER 2 status	Negative	10(30.3%)
	Positive	3(9.09%)
	Unavailable	20

**Table 1:** Cohort demographics

29 patients underwent an upfront modified radical mastectomy of whom 2 had involvement of skin or nipple areolar complex. In the adjuvant setting, 12 patients received Adriamycin and Taxol based

regimens and 18 received adjuvant radiation (Tabl 2).

Treatment details	No of patients
Primary treatment	Upfront surgery
	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
Chemotherapy schedules	Anthracyclines alone
	Anthracyclines+ Taxanes
Adjuvant radiation	Taken
	Not taken

*Table 2: Treatment details*

With a median follow up of 3 years, 10 men in our cohort had a disease recurrence. All of these patients had distant metastasis (Tabl 3). There were no isolated local recurrences. 7 patients died of disease recurrence during the follow up. The 3-year overall survival in the cohort was 78.7%.

Site of recurrence	No of patients
Isolated local recurrence	0
Lung/Liver	6
Bone	3
Brain	1

*Table 3: Site of first recurrence*

## Discussion

Male breast cancer is a relatively rare occurrence. Literature suggests that it forms less than one percent of all breast cancers [3]. In our cohort too, it constituted 0.7% of all the patients treated at our institute.

The median age at presentation among the 5534 women treated during the same time period at our institute is 51 years. Among male breast cancers, the median age at presentation was a decade later, with 39% of the men presenting with locally advanced disease. In a similar analysis by Gogia et al [4], comprising of 76 male breast cancers registered over a period of 17 years, they observed the median age at presentation to be 59 years with 59.3% of the patients presenting at an advanced stage. Another study from north India [5], documented a median age of 56 years with 43.3% presenting with advanced disease. In a large review of the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) database, including 2537 men with breast cancer, Giordano et al [3] observed that the median age at presentation was 67 years compared to 62 years among women treated at the

same time. However, a majority of the male patients in this review presented with early breast cancer (78.4%). Data from Indian cohorts concur with the West that male breast cancer presents a few years later than in women. However, we still continue to suffer from a late stage at presentation among men.

All the patients in our cohort had invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) with 97% of them being ER/PR positive. Shah et al [6], in their review of 42 male breast cancers found 83.3% to have IDC and 89.7% to be hormone receptor positive. Likewise, D Ram et al [7] in their analysis of 27 men, observed that 85.2% of them presented with IDC and 77.8% with hormone positive tumors. In an analysis of 2992 male patients from the SEER program, Leone et al [8] documented an 85% ductal carcinoma incidence with a 95.1% ER receptor positivity. Male breast carcinoma resembles carcinoma in women with respect to predominant ductal histology. Also, most carcinomas in men are hormone receptor positive, allowing for the use of tamoxifen in the adjuvant setting.

With a median follow up of 3 years in our cohort, 10 patients experienced a disease recurrence and 7 of them succumbed to the disease. Shukla et al [9], in their review of 42 male patients from a regional cancer centre in north India, found the actuarial overall survival and disease-free survival to be 91.7% and 66.7% respectively, at 4 years. In a retrospective survey of male breast cancer from four French institutions, from 2000 to 2010, Oger and colleagues [10], documented an overall survival of 79.2% at 5 years and 70.8% at 10 years. They observed that age, tumor size and histological capsular rupture are factors that significantly influence overall survival.

In Conclusion, Male breast cancer is a rare clinical entity and forms less than one percent of all breast cancers. The median age at presentation is a decade later than in women. Due the lack of awareness, men often present to clinics at an advanced stage. Most of the patients are amenable to upfront surgery followed by adjuvant therapy. A majority of the tumors are hormone receptor positive.

Social programs aimed at improving awareness could help in detecting this cancer at an early stage.

Funding: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Ethics: An institutional Ethics Committee approval was obtained.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our thanks to Yashwanth Sankranti (ex- clinical trial co-ordinator at Basavatarakam Indo American Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, India) for his help with the data.

## References

- [1]. Ian S Fentiman, Alain Fourquet, Gabriel N Hortobagyi. Male breast cancer, *The Lancet*. 2006;367:595-604.
- [2]. Siegel, R. L., Miller, K. D. and Jemal, A. Cancer statistics, 2016. [2016](#); [66](#)(1): 7-30.
- [3]. Giordano, S. H., Cohen, D. S., Buzdar, A. U., Perkins, G. and Hortobagyi, G. N. Breast carcinoma in men. *Cancer*. 2004;101: 51-57.
- [4]. Gogia A, Raina V, Deo S, Shukla N K, Mohanti B K. Male breast cancer: A single institute experience. *Indian J Cancer*. 2015;52:526-9.



- [5]. Rai B, Ghoshal S, Sharma SC. Breast cancer in males: a PGIMER experience. *J Cancer Res Ther.* 2005;1(1):31-3.
- [6]. Shah S, Bhattacharyya S, Gupta A, Ghosh A, Basak S. Male breast cancer: a clinicopathological study of 42 patients in eastern India. *Indian journal of surgical oncology.* 2012;3(3):245-9.
- [7]. Ram D, Rajappa SK, Selvakumar VP, Shukla H, Goel A, Kumar R, et al. Male breast cancer: A retrospective review of clinical profile from a tertiary cancer care center of India. *South Asian J Cancer.* 2017;6(4):141-3.
- [8]. Leone JP, Zwenger AO, Iturbe J, Leone J, Leone BA, Vallejo CT, et al. Prognostic factors in male breast cancer: a population-based study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2016;156(3):539-48.
- [9]. Shukla NK, Seenu V, Goel AK, Raina V, Rath GK, Singh R, et al. Male breast cancer: a retrospective study from a regional cancer center in northern India. *J Surg Oncol.* 1996;61(2):143-8.
- [10]. Oger AS, Boukerrou M, Cutuli B, Campion L, Rousseau E, Bussieres E, et al. [Male breast cancer: prognostic factors, diagnosis and treatment: a multi-institutional survey of 95 cases]. *Gynecol Obstet Fertil.* 2015;43(4):290-6.

## References