



# Treatment Methods

## Breast cancer surgery

Almost all breast cancer patients (99.6%) underwent surgical operation to remove tumours (Figure 36). Sixty-one percent of the patients had breast conserving treatment whilst 39% had total mastectomy. Among the mastectomy group, 26% of the subjects had immediate breast reconstruction (Table 11).

Irrespective of the type of breast surgery (lumpectomy or mastectomy), removal of lymph nodes from axilla of the affected side helped to determine whether the disease has spread beyond the breast. However, removal of lymph nodes may result in lymphoedema. In recent years, sentinel node biopsy was developed to determine axillary involvement in early breast cancer with clinically negative axilla. If sentinel nodes were positive, the standard treatment was to perform level I & II axillary dissection. If sentinel nodes were negative, patient can be spared further axillary surgery, thereby reducing the risk of lymphoedema. For patients with involved axillary node on clinical examination, conventional axillary dissection was performed.

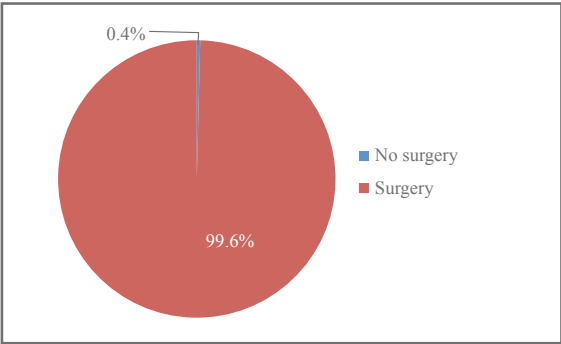


Table 36. Percentage of the subjects undergone surgical operations

Table 11. Types of surgical operation in breast cancer patients	
	Relative percentage (%)
Breast conserving surgery	
Yes	61%
No	39%
Mastectomy	
Yes	39%
No	61%
Reconstruction among mastectomy group	
Yes	26%
No	74%
Nodal surgery	
Yes	86%
No	14%
Type of nodal surgery	
Sentinel node biopsy	60%
Sentinel node biopsy & axillary dissection	18%
Axillary dissection	22%

# 治療方法

## 乳癌手術

幾乎所有乳癌病人（99.6%）均接受了乳房切除手術，以將癌腫瘤切去（圖36）。61%的病人接受了乳房保留手術，另39%接受了全乳切除手術。26%在接受全乳切除手術的同時，亦接受乳房重建手術（表 11）。

不論使用何種乳房手術（硬塊切除手術或全乳切除手術），將受感染一邊的腋下淋巴切除，有助測出癌細胞是否已擴散至乳房之外。然而，將腋下淋巴切除可導致淋巴水腫。近年，前哨淋巴抽檢術可用於診斷臨床上早期乳癌的淋巴受感染程度。如前哨淋巴屬陽性，病人便需接受I 及II期淋巴切除。如前哨淋巴屬陰性，則可免除額外的腋下手術，減低淋巴水腫風險。如腋下淋巴受感染，需作傳統腋下淋巴切除手術。

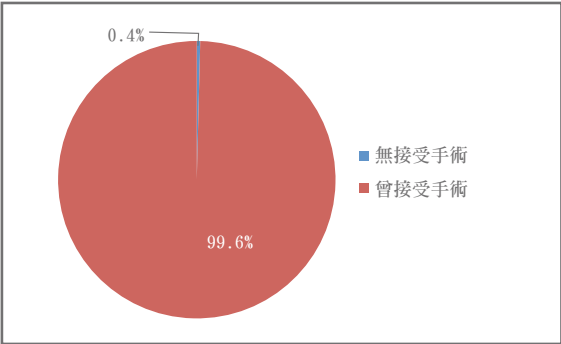


表36. 乳癌病人接受手術的比率

表11. 乳癌病人的手術種類

所佔百份比 (%)	
乳房保留手術	
有	61%
否	39%
全乳切除手術	
有	39%
否	61%
全乳切除手術後的乳房重建	
有	26%
否	74%
淋巴結手術	
有	86%
否	14%
淋巴結手術種類	
前哨淋巴抽檢術	60%
前哨淋巴抽檢術與腋下淋巴切除	18%
腋下淋巴切除	22%

## Radiation therapy

Radiation therapy was performed in 71% of the cases (Figure 37). Figure 38 depicted the percentage distribution of radiated regions. These included 22% of the subjects with breast conserving surgery to the affected breast and 11% of the subjects with mastectomy either to chest wall, supraclavicular fossa (SCF), internal mammary chain (IMC) or axilla.

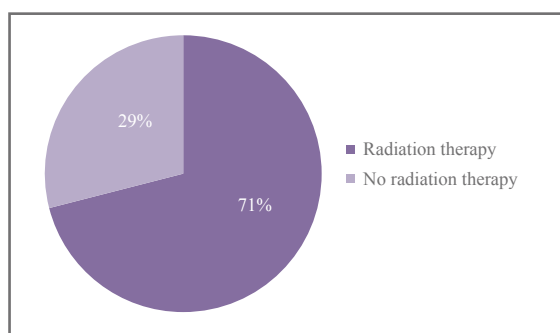


Figure 37. Percentage of the subjects receiving radiation therapy

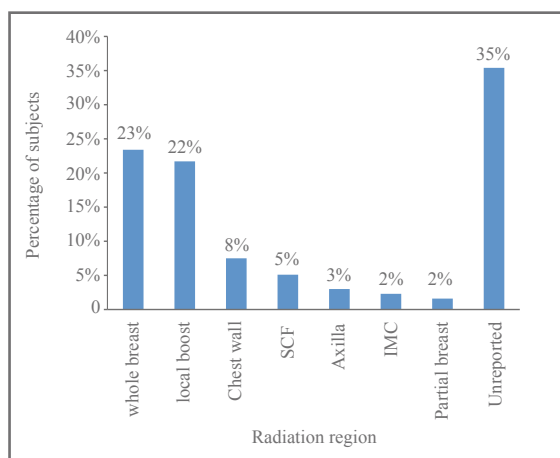


Figure 38. Radiated regions

Note: \* = percentages add to more than 100% because more than one response could be checked

SCF: supraclavicular fossa

IMC: internal mammary chain

## Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy was a form of systemic therapy to reduce risk of recurrence in subjects with breast cancer for curative intent, or as therapeutic measure in de novo metastatic cancer. More than 70% of invasive breast cancer cases underwent chemotherapy. (Figure 39). The used chemotherapy regimen included: AC+T (33%), FAC/ FEC (19%), AC (19%), TC/DC (15%), FEC+T (3%), CMF (1%) and TAC (1%) and others (9%) (Figure 40).

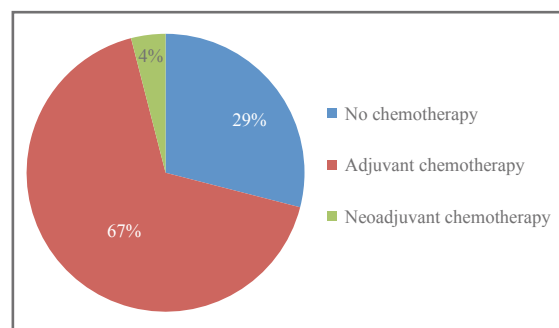


Figure 39. Percentage of invasive breast cancer patients on chemotherapy

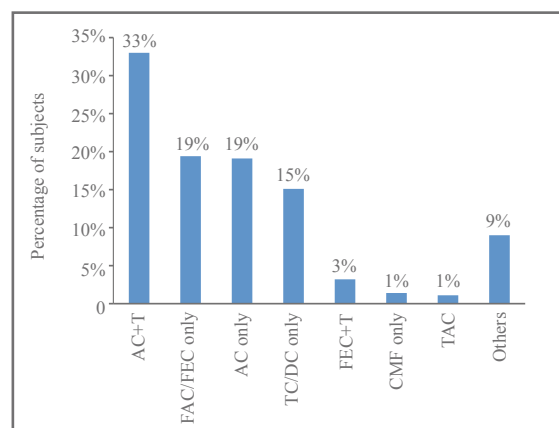


Figure 40. Regimen of chemotherapy

## 電療

71%乳癌病人均曾接受電療（圖37）。圖38則列出接受電療的位置比率，包括22%接受乳房保留手術的病人接受局部電療，另有11%接受全乳切除的病人，術後於胸壁、或區域性淋巴系列處接受電療（圖38）。

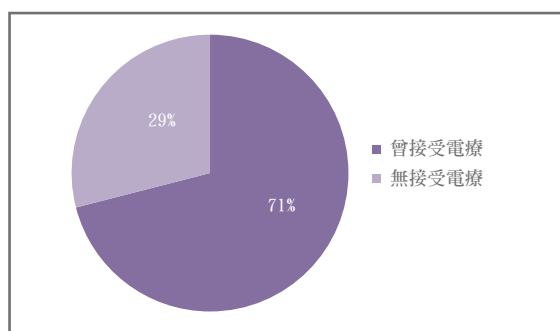


圖37. 乳癌病人接受電療的比率

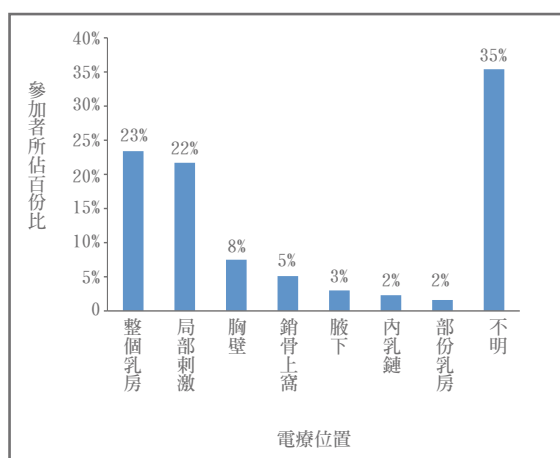


圖38. 接受電療位置

備注：\* =因參加者可作多於一個選擇，故百分比高於100%

## 化療

化療屬全身治療的其中一種，目的是減低乳癌患者的復發機率，同時亦可作為治療惡性轉移腫瘤的方法之一。超過70%入侵性乳癌病人接受化療（圖39）。所使用的化療藥物療程包括：AC+T（33%），FAC/ FEC（19%），AC（19%），TC/DC（15%），FEC+T（3%），CMF（1%），TAC（1%）及其他（9%）（圖40）。

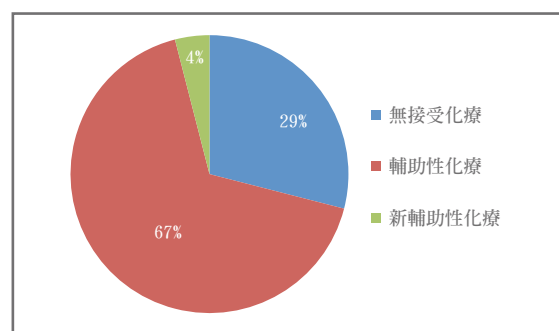


圖39. 入侵性乳癌病人接受化療的比率

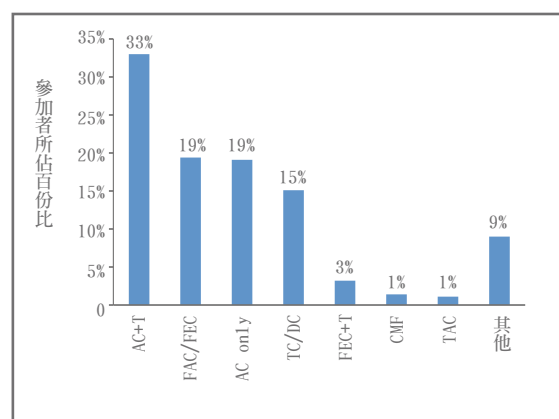


圖40. 化療藥物療程使用的比率

## Endocrine therapy

Endocrine therapy was a form of systemic therapy targeted at hormone responsive tumours. Figure 41 showed 58% of the subjects underwent endocrine therapy. Endocrine therapy was used in 65% of invasive cancer as treatment modalities and in 18% of in situ cancer only as chemopreventive measure.

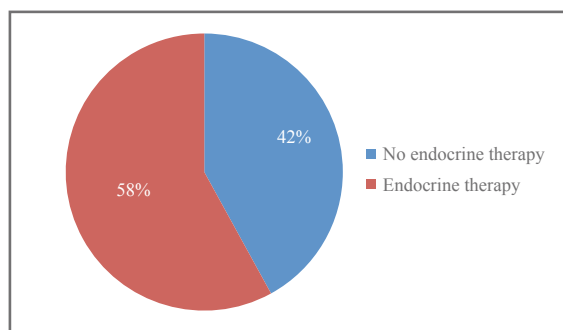


Figure 41. Percentage of the subjects on endocrine therapy

The most common drug used for endocrine therapy was Tamoxifen (77%), followed by aromatase inhibitor (17%), medical ovarian suppression (1%) and unreported (6%). Other forms of endocrine therapy including ovarian irradiation (0%) and oophorectomy (0%) was not reported (Figure 42).

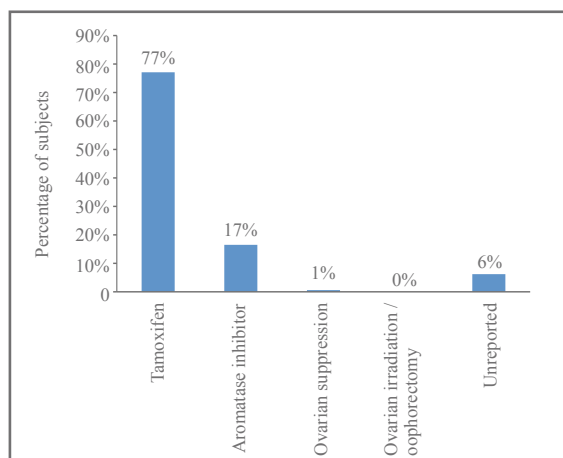


Figure 42. Forms of endocrine therapy

Note: \* = percentages add to more than 100% because more than one response could be checked

## Targeted therapy

Targeted cancer therapy was a form of treatments that targeted specific processes of cancer cell growth, division and lifecycle or, in some cases, the blood vessels nourishing a tumour.

About 11% of invasive cancer was treated with targeted therapy (Figure 43).

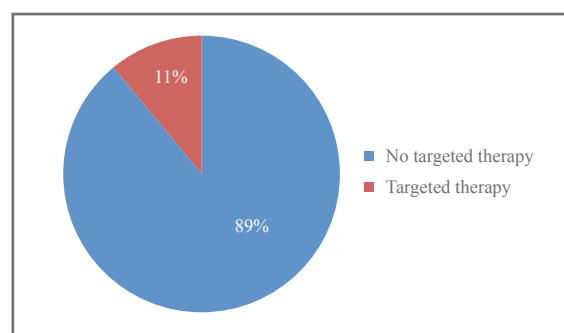


Figure 43. Percentage of invasive breast cancers treated with targeted therapy

Among those receiving targeted therapy, all (100%) used trastuzumab as their first line drug in targeted therapy (Figure 44).

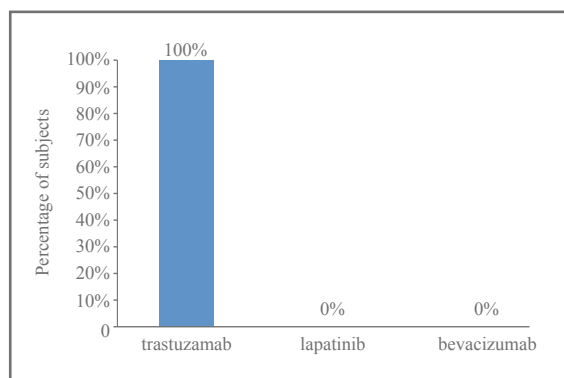


Figure 44. Types of targeted therapy drug used for patients with invasive cancer

## 內分泌治療

內分泌治療亦為全身治療的其中一種，內分泌治療是一種針對女性荷爾蒙受體呈陽性的腫瘤的全身療法。圖41指，共有58%乳癌病人曾接受內分泌治療。入侵性乳癌病人當中，65%曾接受內分泌治療作治療乳癌之用，而原位癌乳癌病人當中，18%亦曾接受內分泌治療作預防之用。

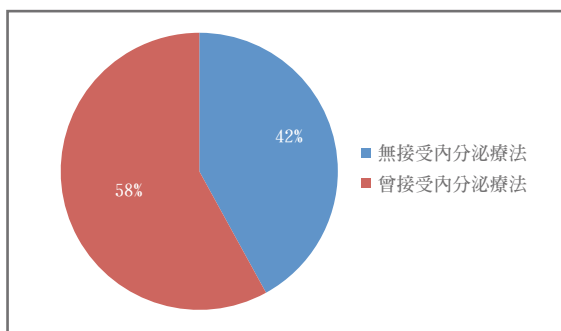


圖41. 乳癌病人接受內分泌療法的比率

最常使用的內分泌治療藥物為三苯氧胺（77%），接著為「芳香抑制劑」（17%）、「卵巢抑制劑」（1%），有6%沒有詳細資料，其他內分泌療法包括卵巢放射治療（0%）及卵巢切除術（0%）則較少採用（圖 42）。

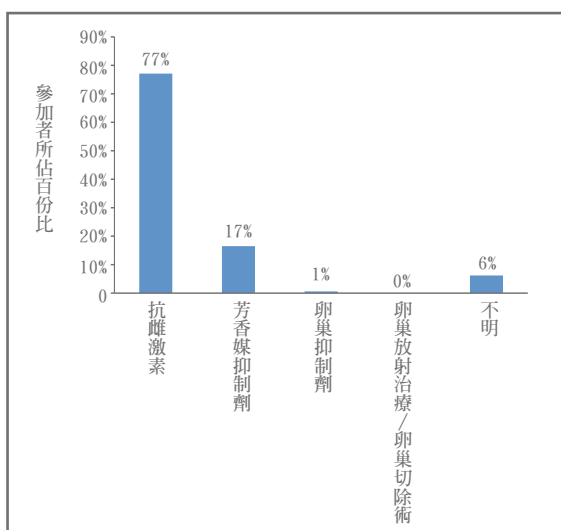


圖42. 病人接受的內分泌治療形式比率

備注：\* =因參加者可作多於一個選擇，故百分比高於100%

## 針對性治療

針對性治療是用藥物針對癌細胞的生長特性、分裂及生命循環，或為腫瘤供應養份的血管作出阻擊。

約11%入侵性乳癌病人採用針對性治療（圖43）。

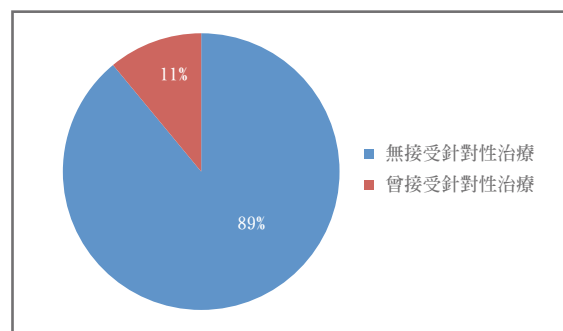


圖43. 入侵性乳癌病人接受針對性治療的比率

在接受針對性治療的個案中，所有人（100%）均以trastuzumab作為針對性治療的第一線藥物（圖 44）。

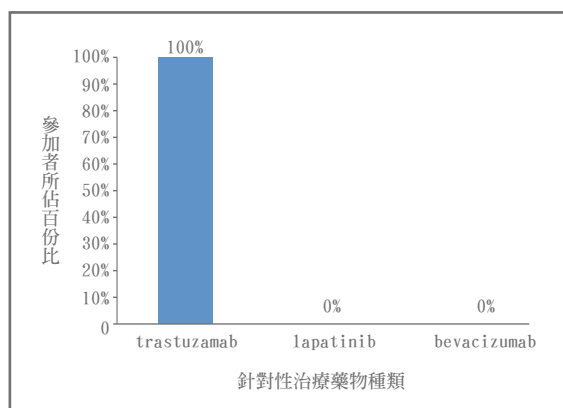


圖44. 入侵性乳癌病人使用的針對性治療藥物種類

## Alternative medicine management

Apart from conventional western medical management for breast cancer, some patients may include complementary medicine, for example, herbal medicine or taking health pills in their fight against breast cancer.

Less than 10% of the subjects took alternative medicine (Figure 45). Among them, 89% took Chinese medicine whilst 16% took health pills as complementary medicine to uplift their health status (Figure 46).

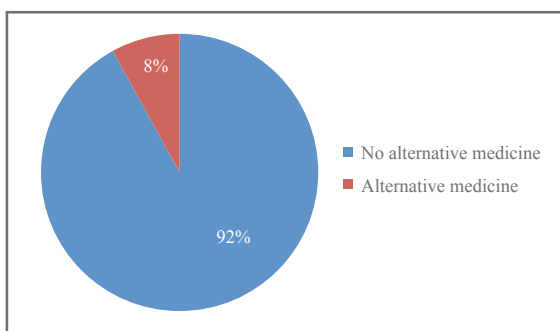


Figure 45. Percentage of the subjects on alternative medicine

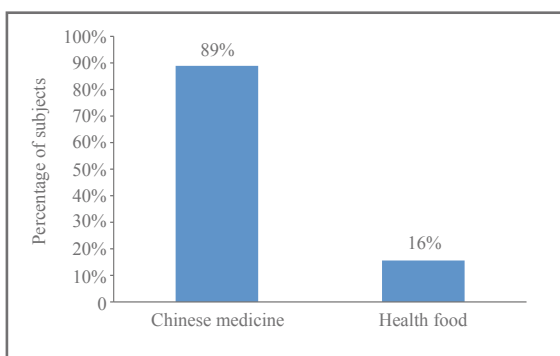


Figure 46. Types of alternative medicine

Note: \* = percentages add to more than 100% because more than one response could be checked

## 另類療法

除了各種傳統西方的乳癌治療方法外，部份病人會在抗癌期間使用一些補充性的醫藥，例如中草藥及健康藥丸等。

少於10%病人曾使用另類療法（圖45）。當中，89%病人是使用中藥，16%服用健康藥丸等補充性藥物，以提升他們的健康狀況（圖46）。

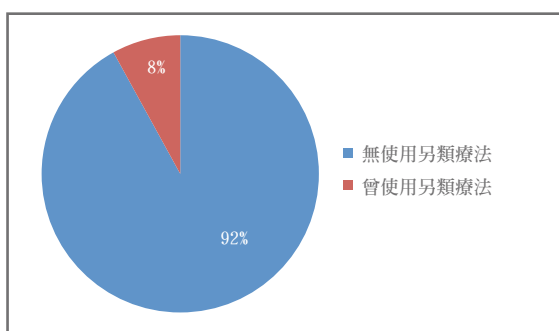


圖45. 使用另類療法的病人比率

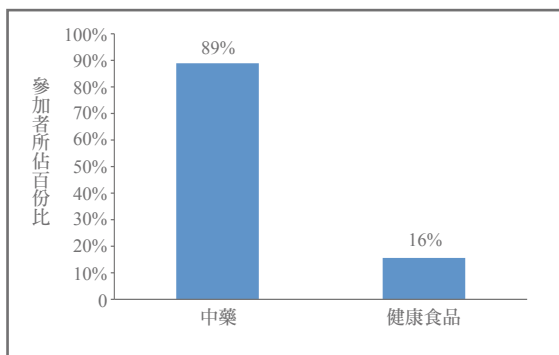


圖46. 病人使用的另類療法

備註：\* =因參加者可作多於一個選擇，故百份比高於100%