

Abstract

Mutation-Specific Survival of Inherited Breast Cancer

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As described in the accompanying abstract
"Effectiveness of early diagnosis of inherited
breast cancer", 5-year event-free survival of
prospectively detected inherited breast cancer is

> 80%. This is substantially better than
retrospective reports on BRCA1 mutation
carriers.

The diagnosed cancers were in young women.
In both the Norwegian and Manchester series,
time in preclinical detectable stage for inherited
cancers is comparable with that for sporadic
cancers. That is, time-length bias may be limited
to about one year. If so, the observed event-free
survival is better than historical data.

Breast cancer in BRCA1 mutation carriers is
reported to have an unfavorable prognosis. If this
is so, it implies that the other inherited breast
cancers may have a better prognosis than the
overall estimate obtained.

Preliminary results of mutation testing of the
prospective cancers and comparisons of stage at
diagnosis and event-free survival between
BRCA1 mutation carriers and non-carriers will
be presented.

We concluded that an international multi-
center study is needed to consider the possibility
that BRCA1 mutation carriers should be offered
different management than non-carriers.

