

Presentations

[Alle Vortragsslides](#)

[\[GS4-01\] Radiotherapy or surgery of the axilla after a positive sentinel node in breast cancer patients: 10 year follow up results of the EORTC AMAROS trial \(EORTC 10981/22023\)](#)

Rutgers EJ, Donker M, Poncet C, Straver ME, et al.

The authors conclude that: *Axillary recurrence after 10 years in patients with a tumor-positive SNB who were treated with ART is extremely rare and not significantly different from patients who were treated with ALND. OS, DMFS and locoregional control are also comparable. Second primaries including contralateral breast cancers are more frequently encountered after ART, but the difference is still low in absolute numbers. Thus, ART is a safe treatment for breast cancer patients with a tumor-positive SNB.*

[\[GS4-02\] Regional lymph node irradiation in early stage breast cancer: An EBCTCG meta-analysis of 13,000 women in 14 trials](#)

Dodwell D, Taylor C, McGale P, Coles C, et al.

The authors conclude that: *RT to regional lymph nodes in older (1961–78) studies increased the overall risk of death, probably explained by radiation exposure of the lungs and heart. Nodal RT in more recent (1989–2003) studies reduced breast cancer recurrence, breast cancer mortality and overall mortality without increasing non–breast cancer mortality. The proportional benefits from today’s RT may be larger. Absolute benefits for individual women will depend on their absolute recurrence and breast cancer mortality risks.*

[\[GS4-03\] RAPID: A randomized trial of accelerated partial breast irradiation using 3-dimensional conformal radiotherapy \(3D-CRT\)](#)

Whelan T, Julian J, Levine M, Berrang T, et al.

The authors conclude that: *The APBI regimen used in our trial was non-inferior to WBI in preventing local recurrence. Although it was associated with less acute toxicity, an increase in late normal tissue toxicity and adverse cosmesis was observed with APBI.*