

# 유방암의 내과적 치료

## Medical Treatment of Breast Cancer

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### Abstract

Breast cancer has the highest incidence among those occurring in Korean women. Adjuvant treatment of breast cancer aims to reduce micro - metastatic foci and to prevent relapse after surgery. Four cycles of AC showed equal survival benefits compared with 6 cycles of CMF, and it is not clear if the addition of taxane improves the survival. Adjuvant hormonal therapy shows reduction of relapse rate and mortality rate in both pre and post - menopausal women, if hormone receptors are expressed in the tumor. Metastatic breast cancer shows 3~25% long - term survival after response to chemotherapy or hormonal therapy, and thus in this situation, it is very hard to expect cure. And in advanced and metastatic breast cancer, chemotherapy is indicated in hormone - resistant breast cancer patients. However, in patients with a low probability of hormone sensitivity, in patients with very rapid progression, and in those with extensive metastases in lungs or liver, chemotherapy is the treatment of choice. The new class of chemotherapeutic agents such as tyrosine kinase inhibitors are being developed and are tried for the treatment of breast cancer with the hope of improving QOL and prolonging survival. Pre - operative chemotherapy improved not only the survival but also the local control rate. Multidisciplinary approach is strongly recommended to improve the efficacy of various therapy tools for breast cancer treatment in Korea, and the very rapid development of new treatment modalities together with the markers predicting response and prognosis is expected in the near future.

**Keywords :** Breast cancer; Chemotherapy; Hormonal therapy

: ; ;

40 ~ 50%,

20 ~ 30%

가

3 ~ 25%

가

### (Adjuvant Treatment)

#### 1. (Aadjuvant Chemotherapy)

가, 가

가 ( )

가, 가 .

가

가 ( 1).

1.

	10	(%)
0	20	
1~3	47	
4~6	59	
7~12	69	
>13	87	

2.

Factors	Low risk	Intermediate risk	High risk
Tumor size	< or = 1cm	1 - 2cm	>2cm
ER or PR	+	+	-
Grade	1	1~ 2	2~ 3
Age	> or = 35		<35

( 2).

1970 Milan group  
CMF

가 1 cm 1 ~ 2 cm  
가 1  
가 70  
가 70

Early Breast Cancer Trialist Collaborative Group  
(EBCTCG) meta - analysis

50

가

4 ~ 6 가  
, anthracyclin 가 anthra-  
cyclin

. NSABP B - 16

4 AC(adrimycin, cyclophosphamide)

6 CMF(cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5 -  
fluorouracil)가  
가 AC  
. c - erbB2  
anthracyclin  
가  
Paclitaxel 가  
. CALGB 9344  
paclitaxel 가 가  
, NSABP B - 28 M.D. Ander-  
son paclitaxel 가  
. taxane adriamycin, cyclophosphamide  
AC - T T - FAC(5 - FU,  
adriamycin, cyclophosphamide)  
(TAC) 가 ,  
FAC  
(BCIRG 001).

2. (Adjuvant Hormone Therapy)

3.	
SERMs	Tamoxifen
	Toremifene, Droloxifene, Idoxifene
	Raloxifene, Arzoxifene, EM - 800
Estrogens	Estradiol
	DES
ER down - regulator	Fulvestrant
Aromatase Inhibitors	Anastrozole
	Letrozole
	Exemestane
Progestins	Megestrol Acetate
Androgens	Fluoxymestrone
LHRH analog	

(ER)  
(PR) (ER+/PR+) 가  
(ER+/PR-, ER-/PR+)

가

, ER 가 ,

(minimal toxicity) (effective

( 3). tamoxifen SERMs palliation) .

LHRH ago- 3 ,

nist , aromatase inhibitors 10 .

. 30~35%

Tamoxifen ,

, .

10 60~70%

가 .

5 1~2 5 .

가 .

. tamoxifen ,

가

가

4.

4

>2

<2

가

1.

herceptin

irinotecan

iressa

1990

가

taxane

paclitaxel

CMFP

가

adriamycin

Docetaxel

adrimycin

taxane

AC(adriamycin, cyclophospha-

mide)

가

. Capeci-

tabine antimetabolite

anthracycline

taxane

가

20.3

5.5

5 - FU

20

5 - FU

cyclophosphamide, mel-

pharmacokinetic

가

phalan, thiotepa

, 5 - fluoroura-

20%

cil(5 - FU), methotrexate(MTX)

, anthracycline taxane

doxorubicin(adriamycin), mitomycin C

29%

. pyrimidine

, (vinca alkaloids) , paclitaxel,

gemcitabine

docetaxel (taxanes)

. capecitabine, gemcitabine, vinorelbine

. Vinorelbine taxane

34~41%  
가 가 .

1963 Greens- capecitabine  
pan , 1963 Cooper  
cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5 - FU, vincristine 2.  
prednisone(CMFVP) Cooper  
HER2  
CMF, CAF, AC AC adrimycin  
taxane (TAC,  
AC - T, A - T, T - A, AT) tax-  
ane anthracyclin  
가  
taxane+capecitabine  
Capecitabine thymidine phosphory-  
lase thymidine phospho-  
rylase upregulation taxane  
taxane  
capecitabine, vinorelbine,  
gemcitabine, weekly taxane capecitabine +  
vinorelbine, gemcitabine+ vinorelbine  
HER - 2/neu 20~30%  
가,  
HER - 2/neu  
hunmanization  
trastuzumab(Herceptin)  
13~20%  
Anthracycline 가 trozole 1

anthracycline  
paclitaxel, cisplatin, vinorelbine,  
가  
가  
가  
가  
1  
HER - 2/neu  
HER - 2/neu 가  
tamoxifen 1  
tamoxifen +/- LHRH agonist  
tamoxifen  
1  
LHRH agonist  
extra - gonadal tissue aromatase mediated con-  
version  
tamoxifen 1  
tamoxifen ,  
tamoxifen 1  
aromatase inhibitor anastrozole le-  
trozole 1

(Pre - operative Chemotherapy,  
Neo - adjuvant Chemotherapy)

60 ~ 90%

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가가

4 AC

(adrimycin, cyclophosphamide) 6 CMF (cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5 - fluorouracil)가

taxane      가      가

가

가 .

(ER)

(PR)

(ER+ /PR+)

가

(ER+ /PR-, ER-/PR+)

tamoxifen

(ovarian abla-

tion)

tamoxifen

, anthracycline      taxane

vinca alkaloid

methotrexate

tamoxifen

가

anastrozole

60% 가

3 ~ 25%



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|-------|-------|
| 1. )  | 6. 가) |
| 2. )  | 7. )  |
| 3. 가) | 8. )  |
| 4. )  | 9. )  |
| 5. )  | 10. ) |