Demographic and Clinicopathologic Profile of
Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients Using Vinorelbine
at Sanglah General Hospital, Denpasar, Indonesia
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**ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND**

Intravenous vinorelbine is one of the most widely used drugs in metastatic breast cancer (MBC). There were many studies about its efficacy and toxicity but the results were various and no standard protocols is available until now. In Indonesia, intravenous vinorelbine are neither commonly used nor widely available. In our hospital, however, vinorelbine has been used as third line treatment for progressive breast cancer and as second line treatment of de novo MBC. Objective of this study was to find intravenous vinorelbine distribution among breast cancer patients and understand the demographic and clinicopathologic patterns of breast cancer patients receiving it.

**METHODOLOGY**

Data of breast cancer patients with history of receiving intravenous vinorelbine were retrospectively collected from chemotherapy databases. Demographic and clinicopathologic characteristic, along with breast cancer subtype, number of vinorelbine cycles given, and also
chemotherapy regimen received before and after vinorelbine were gained from computerized data and medical record review during a 4 years period (November 2015 to November 2019) at Sanglah General Hospital, Indonesia.

RESULTS
There were 32 breast cancer patients who received intravenous vinorelbine therapy in the past 4 years. Among those, all were females with mean age 47.0625 years. All were given Vinorelbine with 25 mg/m2 dose every 3 weeks with median 4.375 cycles. All patients were MBC in which 20 (62.5%) were de novo and 12 (37.5%) were results from progressive disease with most involved site of metastatic were lung (75%). Of all, 10(31.25%) were luminal positive, 6 (18.75%) were her-2 positive, 6 were luminal her-2 (18.75%), 5 (15.625%) were her-2 enriched while 10 (31.25%) were TNBC. The majority of patients receiving intravenous Vinorelbine were those with Invasive Carcinoma of No Special Type Grade 3 (40.6%) all patients were pre-treated with either combination of the following; CAF, CEF, Paclitaxel + Doxorubicin, or Paclitaxel + Epirubicin.

CONCLUSION
Intravenous vinorelbine was still not routinely used in MBC patients. Standardized sequence of chemotherapy is needed to ensure the effectiveness of therapy. This study is expected to be the base of information for further research to find out the precise role of vinorelbine in breast cancer patients, specifically MBC.

Keywords: Vinorelbine, Navelbine, Chemotherapy, Metastatic Breast Cancer
REFERENCES


