The Basic facts of Korean breast cancer in 2013: Results of a nationwide survey and breast cancer registry database

Sun Young Min, Zisun Kim1, Min Hee Hur2, Chan Seok Yoon2, Eun-Hwa Park3, Kyu-Won Jung4, The Korean Breast Cancer Society Consortium*

Department of Surgery, Kyung Hee University Medical Center, Kyung Hee University School of Medicine, Seoul; 1Department of Surgery, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital, Soonchunhyang University College of Medicine, Bucheon; 2Department of Surgery, Cheil General Hospital and Women's Healthcare Center, Dankook University College of Medicine, Seoul; 3Department of Surgery, Gangneung Asan Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Gangneung; 4The Korea Central Cancer Registry, Division of Cancer Registration and Surveillance, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea

Backgrounds

- Korean Breast Cancer Society (KBCS)
 - Nationwide, hospital-based breast cancer registry (1996~)
 - Biannual data announcement (1998~)
 - Online registration program (2001~)

Aim

- Analyze the basic facts of Korean breast cancer in 2013
- Analyze trends in clinical characteristics and management of breast cancer (2002~2013)

Methods

- Data collection
 - Newly diagnosed primary breast cancer patients (2013.01.01~2013.12.31)
 - Nationwide questionnaire survey
 - : total number (invasive breast cancer + in situ cancer), age
 - KBCS online registry: clinical manifestation, diagnostic method, type of surgery, pathologic information (histological type, AJCC/TNM stage, biological markers)
- Statistical analysis
 - Linear regression analysis: trends in each parameter over time
 - Joinpoint regression method by Joinpoint Regression Program (ver.4.2.0.2)
 - p-value <0.05 was regarded as statistically significant

Results

Survey data of 2013

- 99 hospitals and clinics
 - University hospital 73.2%
 - General hospital 23.7%
 - Private clinic 3.1%
- 19,273 female breast cancer cases
 - Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC): 16,012 cases
 - Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS): 3,264 cases
 - Male IDC & DCIS: 43 cases
- Crude rate of incidence (CR): 76.2 women per 100,000

Age distribution

	Survey data	KBCS Registry data	
Age	No. of patients (%)	No. of patients (%)	
<20	4 (0.02)	4 (0.03)	
20-29	180 (1.0)	135 (1.1)	
30-39	1,822 (10.0)	1,288 (10.3)	
40-49	6,559 (36.1)	4,620 (36.9)	
50-59	5,767 (31.7)	3,889 (31.1)	
60-69	2,554 (14.0)	1,713 (13.7)	
70-79	1,148 (6.3)	774 (6.2)	
>80	150 (0.8)	99 (0.7)	
Total	18,184 (100.0)	12,522 (100.0)	

Unknown data of survey data were excepted.

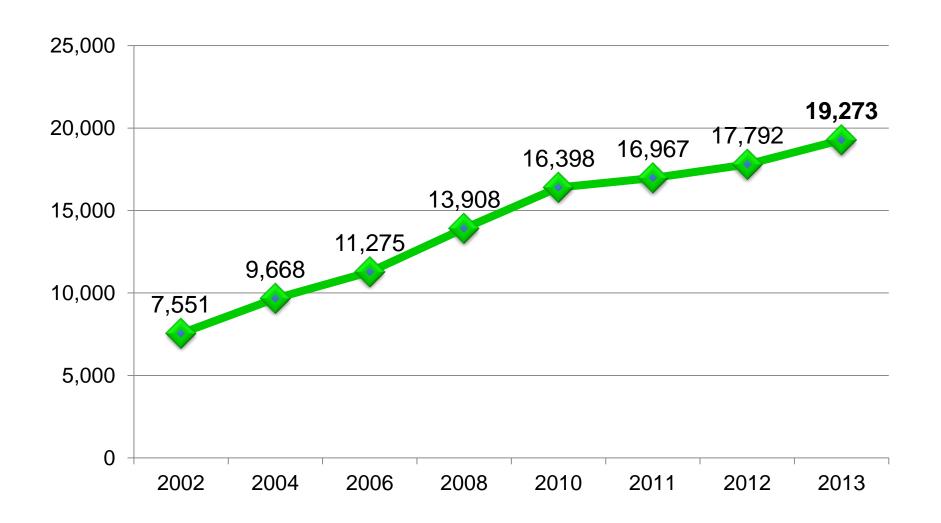
Stage distribution

Stage	KBCS Registry data		
Stage	No. of patients	%	
0	1,749	14.5	
1	5,152	42.6	
2	3,895	32.2	
3	1,121	9.3	
4	175	1.4	
Total	12,092	100.0	

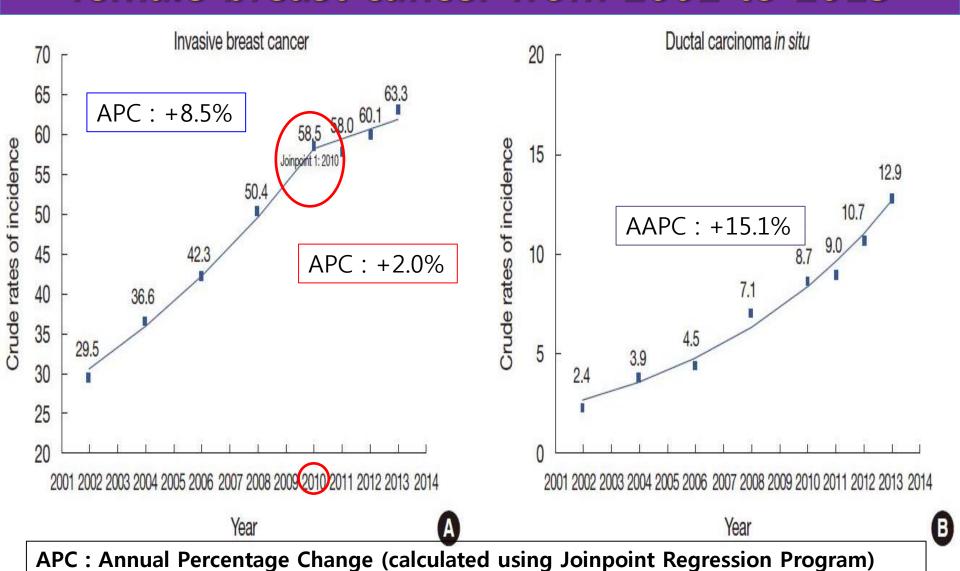
Types of surgical treatment

Surgery	KBCS Registry data		
Surgery	No. of patients	%	
Mastectomy	4,036	32.4	
Breast conserving surgery	8,366	67.1	
Others	57	0.5	
Total	12,459	100.0	

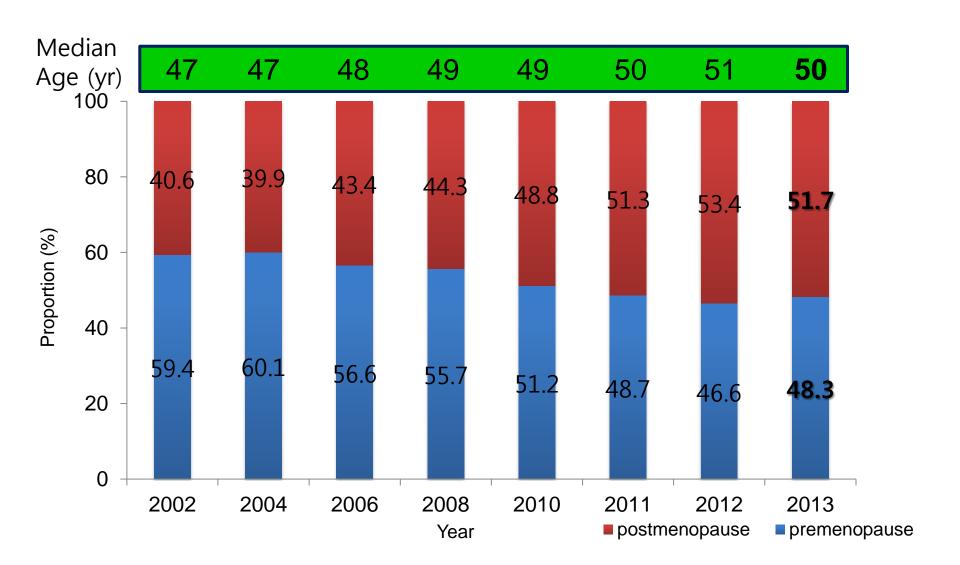
Total number of newly diagnosed breast cancer patients



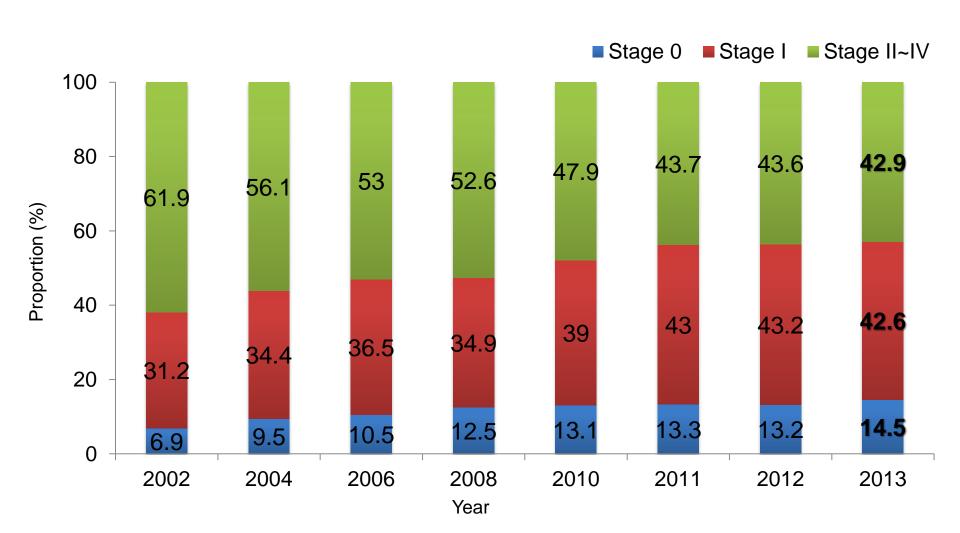
Trends in crude incidence rates of Korean female breast cancer from 2002 to 2013



Changes in the median age

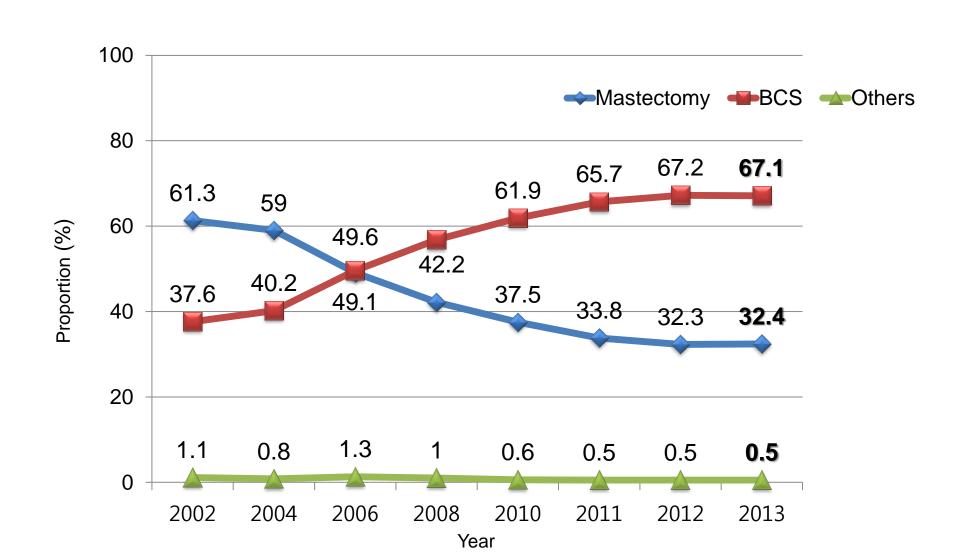


Changes in the stage distribution



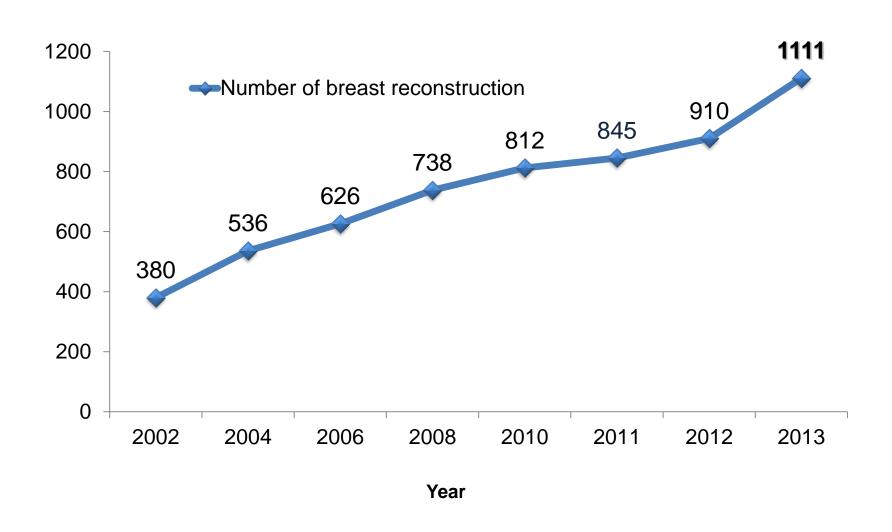
Global Breast Cancer Conference 2016

Changes in the Surgical Management



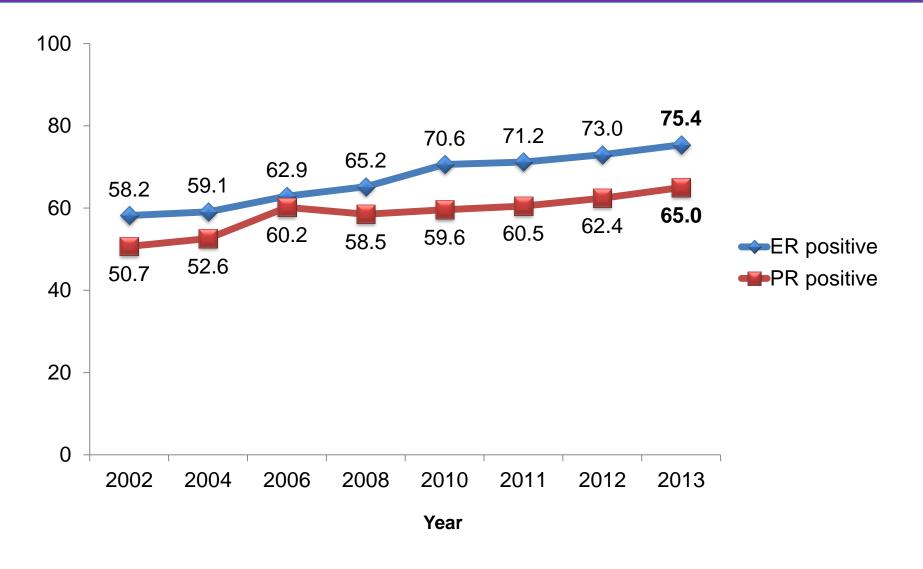
Global Breast Cancer Conference 2016

Changing trends of Breast reconstruction



Global Breast Cancer Conference 2016

Changing trends of Hormone receptor



Conclusion

- Limitations
 - The survey data represented about 93% of invasive breast cancer cases of the National Cancer Registry.
 - The result of incidence was not age-standardized.

Conclusion



Breast cancer incidence

Breast conserving surgery (67.1%)

Early Stage Breast cancer

ER positive breast cancer (75.4%)

Breast reconstruction

 The increase of crude rate of incidence had slowed down since 2010.

Thank you for your attention!