

Incidence and Survival of Metastatic Breast Cancer in Bern, Switzerland (2014-2022)



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BERN

Luzius Mader¹, Karin Tschan¹, Fabiola Herrmann¹, Eliane Rohner², Andrea Jordan¹

¹Cancer Registry Bern Solothurn, University of Bern, Switzerland
²Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland

INTRODUCTION

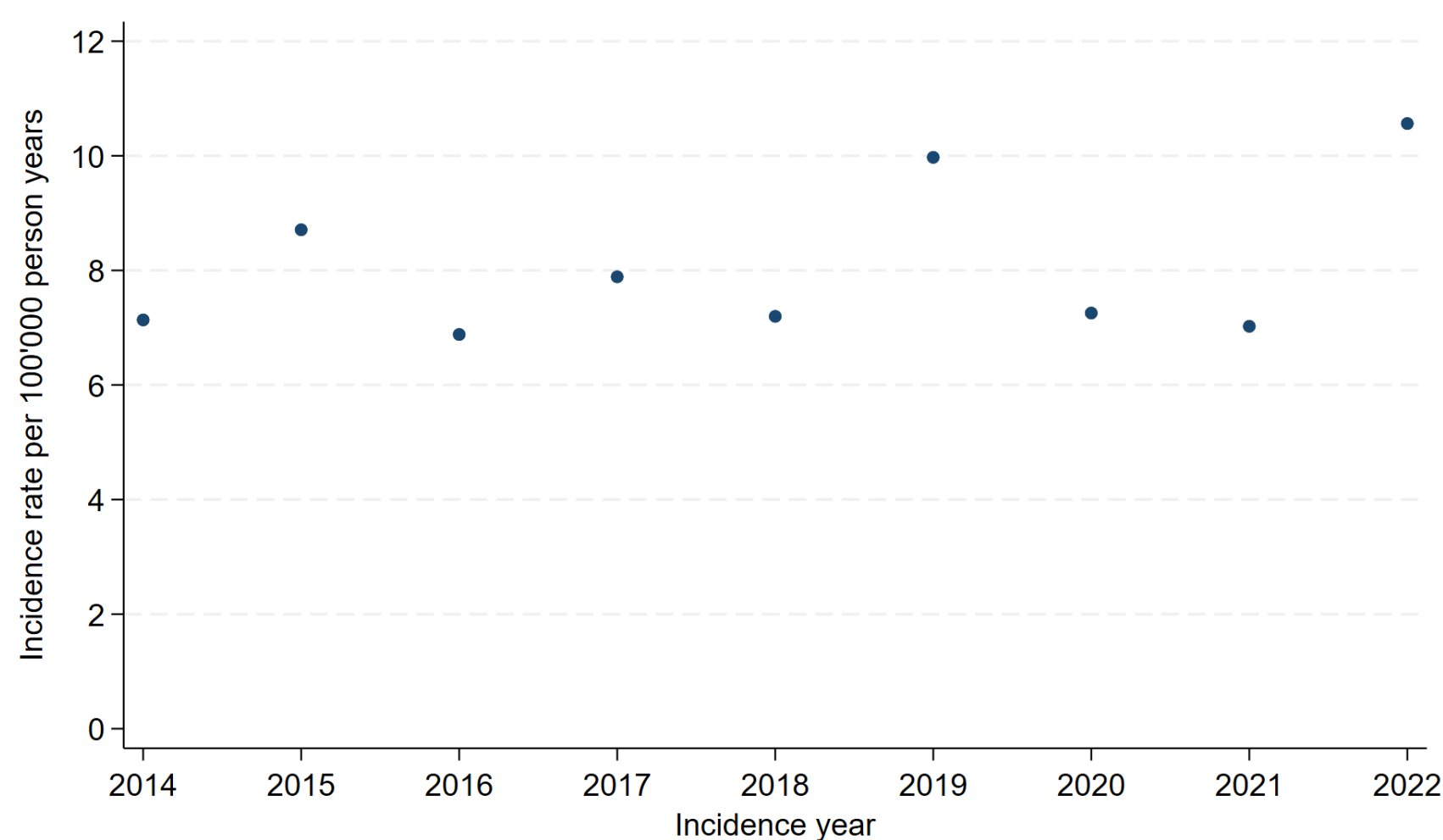
Metastatic breast cancer (MBC) is an incurable disease with palliative symptom reduction as the main treatment goal.

AIMS

- 1) To describe the incidence and survival of MBC in the canton of Bern, Switzerland from 2014-2022
- 2) To identify patient- and tumour-related factors associated with the risk of death after an MBC diagnosis

RESULTS - INCIDENCE

Age-standardized incidence rate



- No significant changes from 2014-2022
- Range: 6.9 – 10.6 per 100'000

METHODS

Study population

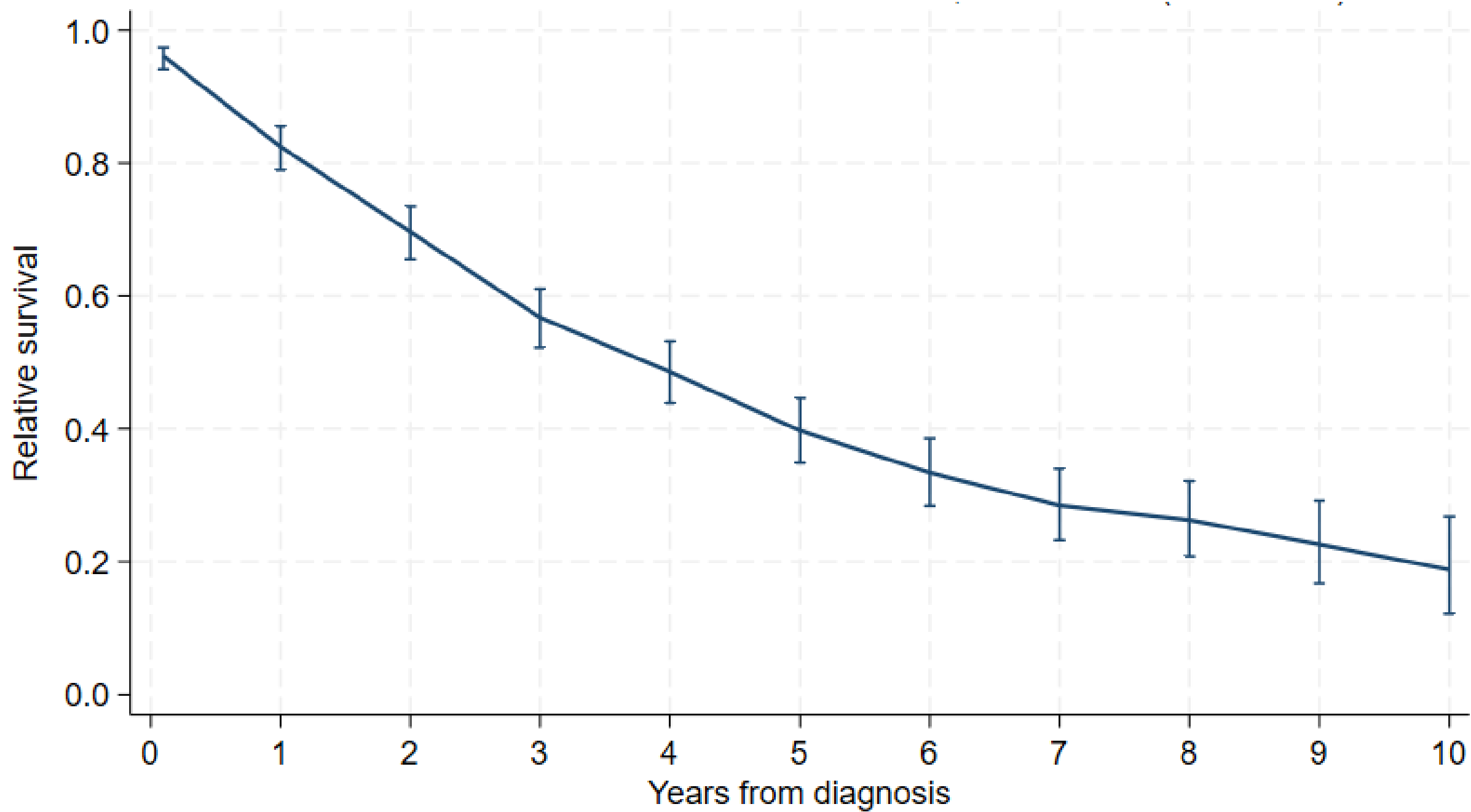
- Registered in Cancer Registry of Bern
- MBC diagnosis (ICD-10 C50)
- TNM Stage IV
- Diagnosed between 2014-2022

Statistical analyses

- Age-standardized incidence rates per 100'000 persons (EU 1976)
- Relative survival (Ederer II method) using Swiss population life tables
- Cox regression models adjusted for age at diagnosis to identify factors associated with the risk of death

RESULTS - SURVIVAL

- Median survival time: 3.2 years (IQR: 5.3)
- Relative 1-year survival: 82.5% (95%-CI: 79.1-85.6)

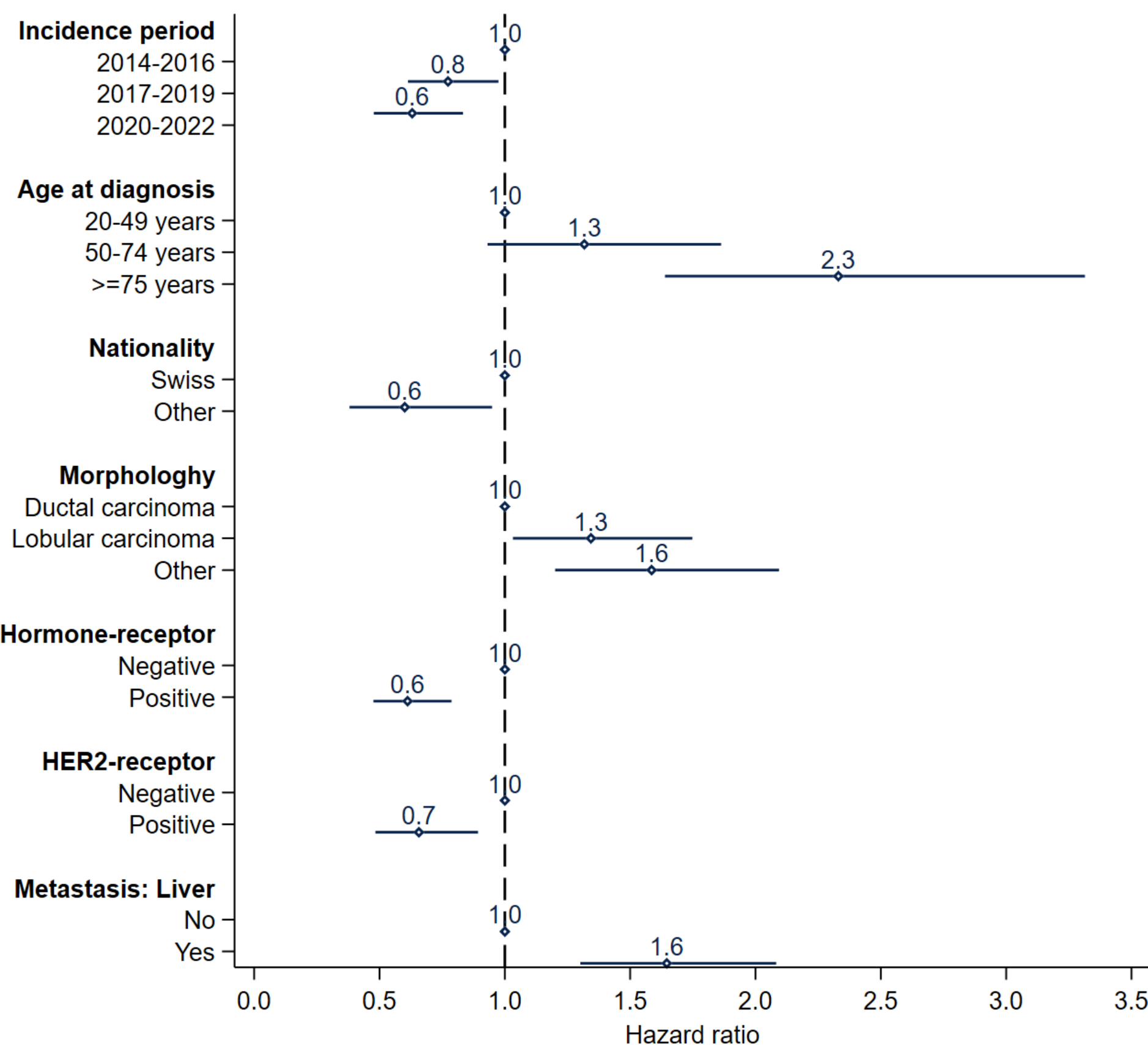


Higher risk of death

- Older age at diagnosis
- Lobular carcinoma/other morphology compared to ductal carcinoma
- Liver metastases at diagnosis

Lower risk of death

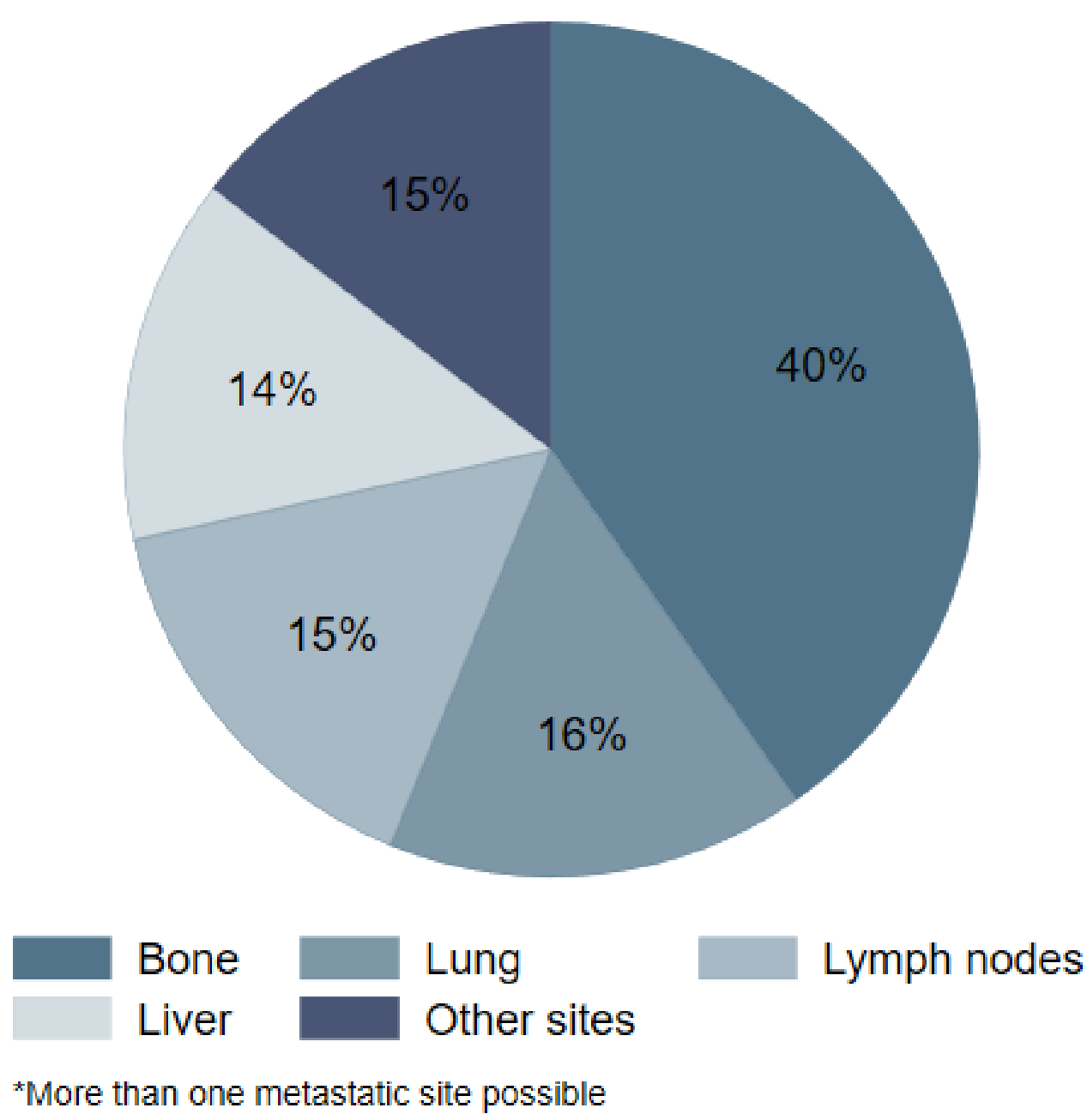
- More recent incidence period
- Other nationality compared to Swiss
- Hormone-receptor positive tumour
- HER2-receptor positive tumour



RESULTS – STUDY POPULATION

MBC cases (N=602)		
Median age at diagnosis (IQR)	71.0 (21.7)	
Nationality	n	%
Swiss	550	91.5
Other	51	8.5
Morphology		
Ductal carcinoma (ICD-O-3 8500/3)	409	67.9
Lobular carcinoma (ICD-O-3 8520/3)	105	17.4
Other	88	14.6
Hormone-receptor		
Negative	123	21.7
Positive	445	78.3
HER2-receptor		
Negative	453	79.9
Positive	114	20.1

Metastatic sites at diagnosis*



CONCLUSION

Our population-based study showed that survival after MBC improved over the study period. Advancements in tumour characterization and use of targeted therapies may contribute to further improve the prognostic outlook of MBC patients in the future.

CONTACT

Dr. Luzius Mader, Cancer Registry Bern Solothurn; luzius.mader@unibe.ch
www.krebsregister.unibe.ch | [LinkedIn](#)