Patterns and recent trends in mastectomy and breast conserving surgery for women with early-stage breast tumors in Missouri: An update and further investigation

CL Schmaltz, PhD1,2; J Jackson-Thompson, MSPH, PhD1,2; J Du, PhD1,4; B Francis, MEd, CTR1,2

1 Missouri Cancer Registry and Research Center (MCR-ARC); 2 University of Missouri-Columbia (MU), School of Medicine, Dept. of Health Management & Informatics; 3 MU Informatics Institute, Columbia, Missouri; 4 University of Missouri-Columbia (MU), College of Arts & Sciences, Dept. of Statistics

1. Background

- Most females age 18–64 diagnosed with an early-stage breast tumor in Missouri, 2008–2015, were surgically treated with either total (simple) mastectomy (TM), modified radical mastectomy (MRM), or breast conserving surgery (BCS).
- Last year, the Missouri Cancer Registry examined demographic differences between females receiving these treatments and noted a slight decrease in the % of cases getting BCS since 2008 with an increase in TM (& TM+MRM).

2. Purpose

- To continue monitoring trends in the surgical treatment of early-stage breast cancer in Missouri and describe the patterns by demographics & tumor characteristics.

3a. Methods: selection

- The "BCS" measure from the NCDB CP3R was adapted to central cancer registry data (consolidated records) along with corresponding measures for mastectomy.
- Derived AJCC
  - "RX Summ--Surg Prim Site" (item 1290) rather than the facility-specific "RX Hosp--Surg Prim Site" (item 670)
  - Some conditions ignored:
    - Clinical vs pathological stage
    - Surgery "at this facility"

- Of those meeting eligibility selection & received surgical treatment:
  - Who received surgery other than BCS (codes 20–24)?
  - Different numerator criteria, categorized into:
    - Total mastectomy (codes 40–49, 75)
    - Modified Radical Mastectomy (codes 50–59, 63)
    - (other)
  - Age <65 (since primary payer was of interest).
  - White & black only (due to small numbers for other races).

3b. Methods: analysis

- Logistic regression was used to analyze surgical trends among females with early-stage breast tumors (AJCC stage 0, I or II) while controlling for selected demographics.
- These surgical treatments were compared in terms of:
  - Survival (all-cause), controlling for selected demographics.
  - Days between diagnosis & treatment.

4. Results

- BCS more likely among (Odds ratio [95% CI]):
  - Blacks vs whites: 1.5 (1.3, 1.7)
  - Earlier stages:
    - Stage 0 vs II: 2.4 (2.2, 2.7)
    - Stage I vs II: 2.4 (2.2, 2.5)
  - PR+ tumors vs PR−(& borderline): 1.3 (1.2, 1.4)
  - (ER status insig.)
  - Private insurance vs Medicaid: 1.2 (1.1, 1.4)
  - Earlier years of diagnosis (see left plot below)
  - Older females (see right plot below)

- Survival higher among (Hazard ratio [95% CI]):
  - BCS vs MRM: 0.75 (0.61, 0.93)
  - BCS vs TM & BCS vs TM+MRM had similar survival
  - Earlier stages:
    - Stage 0 vs II: 0.31 (0.23, 0.43)
    - Stage I vs II: 0.47 (0.39, 0.57)
  - ER+/PR+ tumors (borderline grouped with negative):
    - ... vs ER+/PR−: 0.54 (0.42, 0.69)
    - ... vs ER−/PR+: 0.43 (0.25, 0.74)
    - ... vs ER−/PR−: 0.44 (0.37, 0.53)
  - Shorter time to surgery:
    - HR for a 30-day decrease: 0.96 (0.92, 0.998)
  - Females with private insurance:
    - ... vs uninsured: 0.4 (0.26, 0.61)
    - ... vs Medicaid: 0.4 (0.32, 0.49)
    - ... vs other insurance: 0.36 (0.27, 0.47)
    - ... vs insured, no specifics: 0.58 (0.43, 0.77)
  - Older females generally had higher survival (but survival was very high among all selected patients who have early-stage tumors).

5. Discussion

- These data provide quantitative population-based data on the surgical treatment for females diagnosed with early-stage breast tumors in Missouri.
- Trends and sociodemographic patterns may help inform patients & health professionals in Missouri by providing broad information on treatment options being utilized.

6. Contact

For more information about this project, contact:

Chester Lee Schmaltz, PhD
Senior Statistician,
MCR-ARC, Health Management & Informatics
SchmaltzC@Missouri.edu

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