

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4931.2023.01.028

白蛋白紫杉醇术后辅助化疗乳腺癌患者预后的单中心回顾性队列研究*

樊婷^{1,2}, 许彬³, 贺萍¹, 田廷伦¹, 罗婷¹, 鄢希¹, 钟晓蓉^{1△}

(1. 四川大学华西医院乳腺疾病临床研究中心, 四川 成都 610041; 2. 武警四川省总队医院, 四川 乐山 614000;
3. 四川大学华西公共卫生学院·四川大学华西第四医院, 四川 成都 610041)

摘要:目的 基于四川大学华西医院的乳腺癌临床队列,探讨乳腺癌患者术后辅助化疗(简称化疗)紫杉类药物选择和预后。方法 收集四川大学华西医院乳腺癌信息管理系统2018年1月至2020年3月1537例经组织学确诊乳腺癌患者的临床资料,治疗方案包括术前未行新辅助化疗、行乳腺癌根治术或保乳手术,术后接受含紫杉类药物辅助化疗。按化疗方案的不同分为3组,即白蛋白紫杉醇组(260 mg/m²每3周1次或125 mg/m²每周1次)147例,多西他赛组(100 mg/m²每3周1次)1285例,紫杉醇组(80 mg/m²每周1次)105例。采用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析,Cox比例风险回归分析进行多因素分析,并根据年龄、临床分期和激素受体状态进行倾向性评分匹配。结果 年龄≤40岁患者的比例白蛋白紫杉醇组、多西他赛组、紫杉醇组分别为25.17%,20.39%,17.14%,且白蛋白紫杉醇组显著高于多西他赛组($P=0.046$)和紫杉醇组($P=0.003$);肿瘤直径≥2 cm患者的比例分别为64.63%,56.96%,65.71%,白蛋白紫杉醇组显著高于多西他赛组($P=0.042$);淋巴结阳性比例分别为58.50%,46.77%,60.00%,组间差异显著($P<0.001$),且白蛋白紫杉醇组显著高于多西他赛组($P=0.026$)。中位随访时间为23个月。白蛋白紫杉醇组、多西他赛组、紫杉醇组的2年无病生存(DFS)率分别为96.00%,97.80%,94.80%,组间无显著差异($P=0.095$)。Cox单因素分析结果显示,与多西他赛组相比,紫杉醇组的复发风险显著升高[$HR=2.3, 95\%CI(1.1, 4.9), P=0.04$],而白蛋白紫杉醇组的复发风险无显著差异[$HR=1.3, 95\%CI(0.4, 3.5), P=0.66$]。多西他赛组和白蛋白紫杉醇组按1:4匹配,多西他赛组和紫杉醇组按1:4匹配,白蛋白紫杉醇组和紫杉醇组按1:1匹配,当校正T分期、N分期、雌激素受体状态、Ki67混杂因素后,仍未发现不同治疗组间DFS的差异($P=0.70, 0.35, 0.53$)。结论 相对于多西他赛,年龄≤40岁、肿瘤直径≥2 cm、淋巴结阳性患者更倾向于在辅助化疗中选择白蛋白紫杉醇。整体人群未发现白蛋白紫杉醇、多西他赛和紫杉醇辅助化疗对DFS的影响,尚需进一步长期随访。

关键词:白蛋白紫杉醇;多西他赛;紫杉醇;乳腺癌;辅助化疗;预后

中图分类号:R969.4;R979.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1006-4931(2023)01-0115-06

Prognosis of Postoperative Adjuvant Chemotherapy with Nanoparticle Albumin - Bound Paclitaxel in Patients with Breast Cancer: A Single - Center Retrospective Cohort Study

FAN Ting^{1,2}, XU Bin³, HE Ping¹, TIAN Tinglun¹, LUO Ting¹, YAN Xi¹, ZHONG Xiaorong¹

(1. Clinical Research Center for Breast Diseases, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China 610041; 2. Armed Police Force Hospital of Sichuan, Leshan, Sichuan, China 614000; 3. West China School of Public Health, Sichuan University · West China Fourth Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China 610041)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the selection and prognosis of taxanes for the postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy of patients with breast cancer based on a clinical cohort of breast cancer in the West China Hospital of Sichuan University. **Methods** The clinical data of 1 537 patients with histologically confirmed breast cancer from the breast cancer information management system of the West China Hospital of Sichuan University from January 2018 to March 2020 were collected. The treatment schemes for the above patients included no preoperative neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radical mastectomy or breast - conserving surgery and postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy with taxanes. According to different chemotherapy schemes, the patients were divided into three groups, including the nanoparticle albumin - bound paclitaxel (nab - paclitaxel) group [260 mg / m² (once every three weeks) or 125 mg / m² (once a week)], the docetaxel group [100 mg / m² (once every three weeks)] and the paclitaxel group [80 mg / m² (once a week)], with 147, 1 285 and 105 cases in each group, respectively. The Kaplan - Meier method was used for the survival analysis, the Cox proportional hazard regression model was used for the multivariate analysis, and the propensity score matching was performed according to the age, clinical stage and hormone receptor (HR) status. **Results** The proportion of patients with age ≤ 40 years old in the nab - paclitaxel group, docetaxel group and paclitaxel group was 25.17%, 20.39% and 17.14% respectively, and that in the nab - paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in the docetaxel group ($P=0.046$) and that in the paclitaxel group ($P=0.003$). The proportion of patients with tumor diameter ≥ 2 cm in the nab - paclitaxel group, docetaxel

*基金项目:四川大学华西医院学科卓越发展1·3·5工程项目[ZYJC21035]。

第一作者:樊婷,女,大学本科,主治医师,研究方向为肿瘤学,(电子信箱)fanting202209@163.com。

△通信作者:钟晓蓉,博士研究生,副教授,研究方向为乳腺癌的诊治,(电子信箱)zhongxiaorong@126.com。

group and paclitaxel group was 64.63%, 56.96% and 65.71% respectively, and that in the nab - paclitaxel group was significantly higher than that in the docetaxel group ($P = 0.042$). The positive rate of lymph nodes in the nab - paclitaxel group, docetaxel group and paclitaxel group was 58.50%, 46.77% and 60.00% respectively, with significant difference among groups ($P < 0.001$), and that in the nab - paclitaxel was significantly higher than that in the docetaxel group ($P = 0.026$). The median follow - up time for the patients was 23 months. The 2 - year disease - free survival (DFS) rate in the nab - paclitaxel group, docetaxel group and paclitaxel group was 96.00%, 97.80% and 94.80% respectively, with no significant difference among groups ($P = 0.095$). The result of Cox univariate analysis showed that compared with that in the docetaxel group, the risk of relapse in the paclitaxel group was significantly higher [$HR = 2.3, 95\%CI (1.1, 4.9), P = 0.04$], while that in the nab - paclitaxel group was similar to that in the docetaxel group [$HR = 1.3, 95\%CI (0.4, 3.5), P = 0.66$]. The propensity score matching was performed in different groups: the docetaxel group and the nab - paclitaxel group were matched at 1:4, the docetaxel group and the paclitaxel group were matched at 1:4, and the nab - paclitaxel group and the paclitaxel group were matched at 1:1. After adjusting for confounding factors such as T stage, N stage, HR status and Ki67, there was no difference in DFS among different groups ($P = 0.70, 0.35, 0.53$). **Conclusion** The patients with age ≤ 40 years old, tumor diameter ≥ 2 cm and positive lymph node are more likely to select nab - paclitaxel in the adjuvant chemotherapy than docetaxel. No effect of adjuvant chemotherapy with nab - paclitaxel, docetaxel and paclitaxel on the DFS was found in the overall population, and further long - term follow - up is needed for a deeper study.

Key words: nanoparticle albumin - bound paclitaxel; docetaxel; paclitaxel; breast cancer; adjuvant chemotherapy; prognosis

紫杉类药物是乳腺癌术后辅助化学治疗(简称化疗)的标准治疗药物^[1-2],可选择多西他赛和紫杉醇,术后辅助使用多西他赛可提高高危、淋巴结阴性患者的无病生存(DFS)率^[3]。E1199Ⅲ期临床试验研究显示,多西他赛3周方案或紫杉醇3周方案均优于紫杉醇3周方案^[4]。白蛋白紫杉醇以小分子的白蛋白为载体,可提高肿瘤细胞内紫杉醇浓度,达到增效作用,且使用前无需预处理,不选取蓖麻油大分子为溶剂,有效减少了过敏反应^[5-6]。GBG 69Ⅲ期临床试验结果显示,早期乳腺癌新辅助治疗中EC(表柔比星、环磷酰胺)序贯白蛋白紫杉醇较单用紫杉醇可显著提高病理完全缓解(pCR)率^[7]。晚期乳腺癌一线治疗随机对照临床试验结果显示,白蛋白紫杉醇较多西他赛无进展生存期(PFS)、安全性均显著提升^[8]。白蛋白紫杉醇在新辅助化疗及晚期解救治疗中的效果良好,但术后辅助化疗预后及与溶剂型紫杉醇或多西他赛的差异尚缺乏临床试验证据和真实世界研究数据。为此,本回顾性队列研究对比了3种紫杉类药物在中国乳腺癌辅助化疗真实世界中的选用情况和预后差异。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:乳腺癌病理诊断明确;确诊时临床分期Ⅲ期;术前未行新辅助化疗,乳腺癌根治术或保乳手术后辅助化疗使用紫杉类药物;基本信息、病理资料、免疫组化信息等完整;术后化疗、放疗、靶向及内分泌治疗完整。研究方案已获四川大学华西医院生物医学伦理会批准,患者豁免知情同意书,接受化疗前均签署化疗同意书与方案沟通书,适合时签署超适应证用药同意书。

病例选择与分组:研究对象来源于四川大学华西医院乳腺癌信息管理系统的临床队列^[9-12],收集患者的临床信息、治疗信息,进行定期随访,并登记预后信

息。选取2018年1月至2020年3月乳腺癌信息管理系统登记的Ⅰ~Ⅲ期乳腺癌患者1925例,排除已行新辅助化疗患者241例和信息数据不全147例,最后纳入1537例。随访时间截至2021年4月,根据患者术后辅助化疗方案使用紫杉类药物的不同,分为白蛋白紫杉醇组(147例)、多西他赛组(1285例)、紫杉醇组(105例)。入组流程见图1。

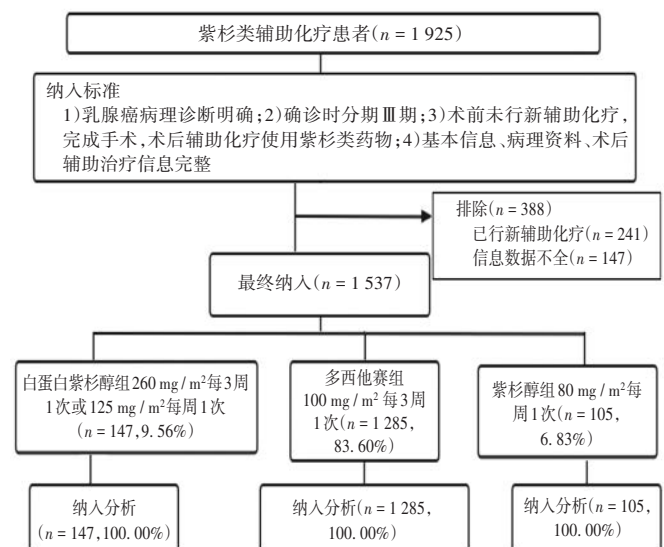


图1 入组流程

Fig. 1 Trial profile

1.2 治疗方案与随访

术前,行穿刺活检,病理学确诊为乳腺癌,病理组织学类型包括浸润性导管癌、浸润性小叶癌。接受乳腺癌改良根治术或保乳手术,术后行含紫杉类方案的化疗,包括紫杉类联合环磷酰胺,紫杉类序贯蒽环类和环磷酰胺,紫杉类联合铂类。用法用量分别为,多西他赛100 mg/m²、每3周1次,白蛋白紫杉醇260 mg/m²、每3周1次或125 mg/m²、每周1次,紫杉醇80 mg/m²、

每周1次。人表皮生长因子受体2(HER2)阳性者接受辅助抗HER2靶向治疗,激素受体阳性者接受内分泌治疗,中高复发风险者接受放疗^[1]。术后2年,每3~4个月随访1次;术后5年,每6个月随访1次。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计学软件及MatchIt R4.0.4软件包分析。基线特征采用 χ^2 检验及Bonferroni调整法进行两两比较;用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析;用Cox比例风险回归分析进行多因素分析;采用基于Logistic回归模型的倾向性评分匹配调整混杂因素,采用Log-rank检验进行生存率比较。双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线特征比较

3组患者平均年龄为48.98岁,白蛋白紫杉醇组46.75岁,多西他赛组49.08岁,紫杉醇组50.88岁。乳腺癌患者复发的高危因素包括肿瘤直径 $> 2\text{ cm}$ 、淋巴结阳性等,可表现为雌激素受体(ER)、孕激素受体(PR)和HER2表达,3组间比较差异显著($P < 0.001$)。Ki67表达在乳腺癌预后中也十分重要,Ki67高表达($\geq 30\%$)是乳腺癌的危险因子之一,3组间比较差异显著($P = 0.048$)。详见表1。

表1 1 537例乳腺癌术后辅助化疗患者临床病理特征[例(%)]
Tab.1 Clinicopathological characteristics of 1 537 breast cancer patients with postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy [case (%)]

临床病理特征	白蛋白紫杉醇组 (a, n=147)	多西他赛组 (b, n=1 285)	紫杉醇组 (c, n=105)	P值 (a vs. b vs. c)	P值 (a vs. c)	P值 (a vs. b)
年龄 ^[13-15]						
≤40岁	37(25.17)	262(20.39)	18(17.14)	0.001	0.003	0.046
>40岁	110(74.83)	1 023(79.61)	87(82.86)			
肿瘤大小						
1	52(35.37)	553(43.04)	36(34.29)	<0.001	0.473	0.042
(T分期) 2	88(59.86)	705(54.86)	60(57.14)			
3	7(4.76)	27(2.10)	9(8.57)			
淋巴结分期						
0	61(41.50)	684(53.23)	42(40.00)	<0.001	0.116	0.026
(N分期) 1	51(34.69)	399(31.05)	30(28.57)			
2	25(17.01)	144(11.21)	16(15.24)			
3	10(6.80)	58(4.51)	17(16.19)			
ER状态						
阴性	56(38.10)	403(31.36)	57(54.29)	<0.001	0.014	0.097
阳性	91(61.90)	882(68.64)	48(45.71)			
PR状态						
阴性	58(39.46)	473(36.81)	60(57.14)	<0.001	0.007	0.534
阳性	89(60.54)	812(63.19)	45(42.86)			
HER2状态						
阴性	108(73.47)	859(66.85)	89(84.76)	<0.001	0.044	0.104
阳性	39(26.53)	426(33.15)	16(15.24)			
Ki67						
<14%	15(10.20)	154(11.98)	7(6.67)	0.048	0.113	0.766
14%~<30%	35(23.81)	314(24.44)	16(15.24)			
≥30%	97(65.99)	808(62.88)	82(78.09)			

注:ER为雌激素受体,PR为孕激素受体,HER2为人表皮生长因子受体2。

Note:ER is short for estrogen receptor,PR is short for progesterone receptor,and HER2 is short for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

2.2 DFS率比较

3组患者中位随访时间为23个月。白蛋白紫杉醇组出现局部复发、远处转移4例,无死亡病例,2年DFS率为96.00%。多西他赛组出现局部复发、远处转移37例,无死亡病例,2年DFS率为97.80%。紫杉醇组出现复发、远处转移8例,无死亡病例,2年DFS率为94.80%。Kaplan-Meier生存分析结果显示,差异无统计学意义($P = 0.095$)。详见图2。

2.3 复发风险比较

采用Cox比例风险回归分析进行单因素及多因素分析,与多西他赛组比较,紫杉醇组复发风险显著升高[$HR = 2.3, 95\%CI(1.1, 4.9), P = 0.04$],而白蛋白紫杉醇组未改变复发风险[$HR = 1.3, 95\%CI(0.4, 3.5), P = 0.66$]。当校正T分期、N分期、HR状态、Ki67混杂因素后,组间复发风险未见差异($P > 0.05$)。详见表2。

根据白蛋白紫杉醇与多西他赛临床病理特征差异,按年龄、临床分期和HR倾向性评分匹配。对不同治疗组进行倾向性评分匹配,多西他赛和白蛋白紫杉醇按1:4匹配,多西他赛和紫杉醇按1:4匹配,白蛋白紫杉醇和紫杉醇按1:1匹配,仍未发现不同治疗组间DFS率的差异($P = 0.70, 0.35, 0.53$)。详见图3。

3 讨论

本研究基于大样本单中心乳腺癌队列,纳入1 537例早期乳腺癌患者,术后辅助化疗选择白蛋白紫杉醇(147例)、多西他赛(1 285例)、紫杉醇(105例)。相对于多西他赛,年龄 ≤ 40 岁、肿瘤直径 $\geq 2\text{ cm}$ 、淋巴结阳性的患者更倾向于在辅助化疗中选择白蛋白紫杉醇,整体人群未发现多西他赛、白蛋白紫杉醇和紫杉醇辅助化疗对DFS的影响。

美国国立综合癌症网络(NCCN)乳腺癌诊疗指南指出,紫杉醇1周方案作为术后辅助紫杉类药物的标准治疗方案^[13]。经过长期随访,紫杉醇1周方案与多西他赛3周方案均显著改善了DFS($HR = 0.84, P = 0.011$; $HR = 0.79, P = 0.001$)。紫杉醇1周方案对比多西他赛3周方案显著提高了三阴性乳腺癌DFS($HR = 0.69, P = 0.001$)和总生存期(OS, $HR = 0.69, P = 0.019$)。而多西他赛3周方案在HR+/HER2-患者中提高了DFS($HR = 0.76, P = 0.004$),并未改善OS^[4]。白蛋白紫杉醇在三阴性乳腺癌患者中的疗效更优于传统紫杉类药物^[14]。白蛋白紫杉醇作为一种新型紫杉类药物,尚无术后辅助化疗临床证据。本研究结果表明,9.56%的术后辅助化疗患者选择含白蛋白紫杉醇化疗方案。相对于多西他赛,年龄 ≤ 40 岁、肿瘤直径 $\geq 2\text{ cm}$ 、淋巴结阳性等复发风险高的患者更倾向于选择白蛋白紫杉醇。

白蛋白紫杉醇在新辅助化疗和晚期化疗中表现出优于溶剂型紫杉醇或多西他赛的疗效,但不同的给药剂

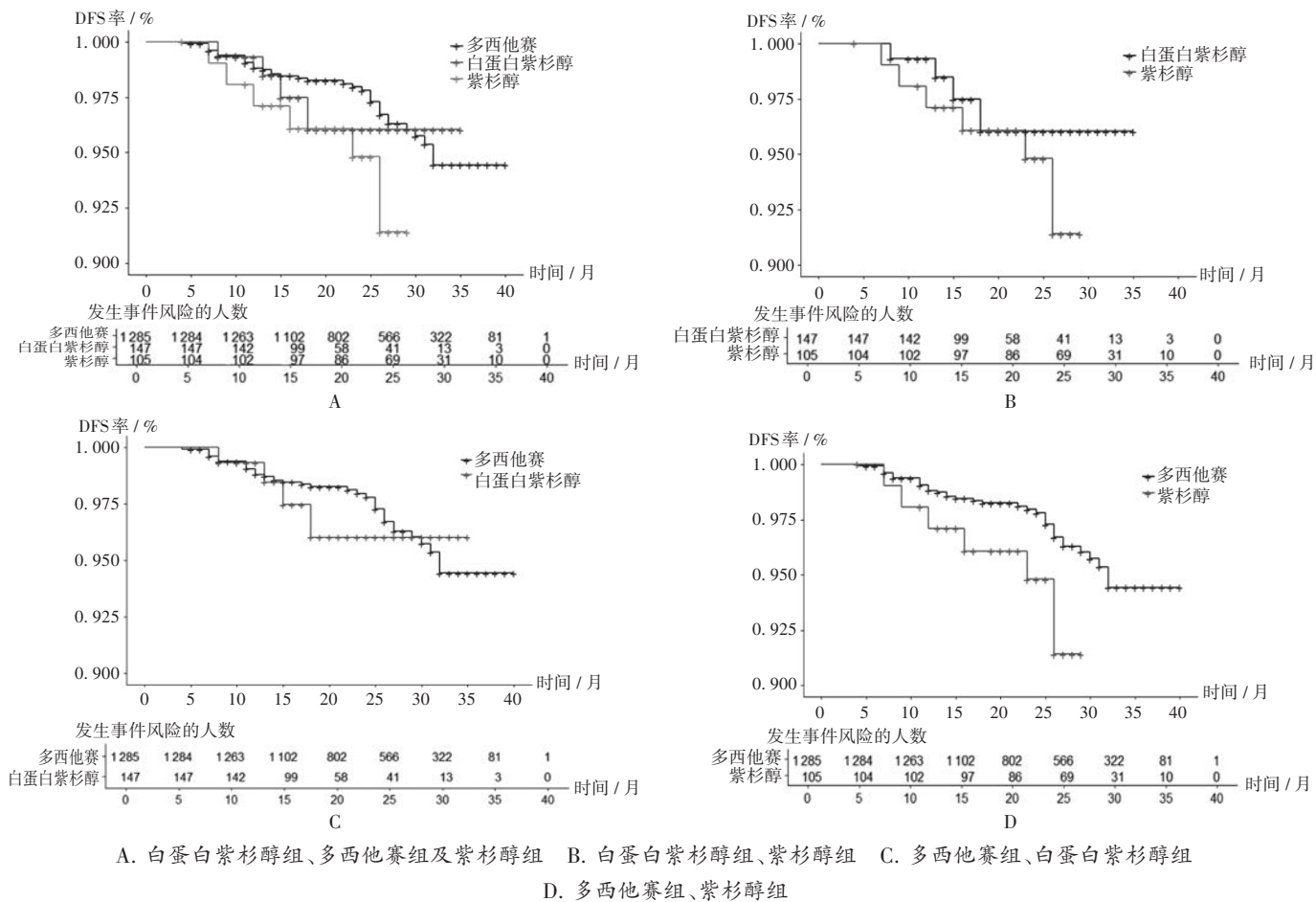


图2 1537例乳腺癌患者术后辅助化疗的无病生存率比较

A. Nab-paclitaxel group, docetaxel group and paclitaxel group B. Nab-paclitaxel group and paclitaxel group C. Docetaxel group and nab-paclitaxel group D. Docetaxel group and paclitaxel group

Fig. 2 Comparison of disease-free survival rate of 1537 breast cancer patients with postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy

表2 1537例乳腺癌患者术后辅助化疗预后的Cox单因素及多因素分析

Tab. 2 Cox univariate and multivariate analysis of the prognosis of 1537 breast cancer patients with postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy

变量	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR(95%CI)	P值	HR(95%CI)	P值
年龄	1.3(0.74,2.3)	0.35		
临床分期 T分期	2.9(1.7,5.0)	<0.001	1.7(1.0,2.9)	0.066
N分期	1.9(1.5,2.5)	<0.001	1.9(1.4,2.5)	<0.001
HR状态	0.38(0.22,0.67)	<0.001	0.45(0.2,0.8)	0.0082
HER2状态	1.2(0.69,2.20)	0.48		
Ki67	2.9(1.4,5.8)	0.0036	2.3(1.1,4.7)	0.025
白蛋白紫杉醇	1.3(0.4,3.5)	0.66	1.2(0.4,3.5)	0.70
紫杉醇	2.3(1.1,4.9)	0.04	1.4(0.6,3.0)	0.39

注:以多西他赛为对照组。

Note: Docetaxel is taken as the control group.

量与周期疗效并不相同。GBG 69临床试验^[15]中选择白蛋白紫杉醇150 mg/m²/每周1次,对比紫杉醇80 mg/m²、

每周1次,有更高的pCR率(38.40%比29.60%, $P=0.001$),该临床试验在招募464例患者后根据独立监测委员会建议白蛋白紫杉醇剂量下调至125 mg/m²,并观察到该剂量在周围神经病变恢复的中位时间较150 mg/m²显著缩短。在乳腺癌晚期一线治疗临床研究^[8]中,白蛋白紫杉醇(300 mg/m²/每3周1次,150 mg/m²/每周1次,125 mg/m²/每周1次)对比多西他赛100 mg/m²/每3周1次,仅150 mg/m²/每周1次的白蛋白紫杉醇PFS优于多西他赛组(12.9个月比7.5个月, $P=0.0065$),且提示白蛋白紫杉醇1周方案较3周方案可提高客观缓解率(ORR)。白蛋白紫杉醇I期临床试验^[16]显示,白蛋白紫杉醇最大耐受剂量为300 mg/m²,高于紫杉醇的175 mg/m²。II期临床试验^[17]进一步显示,白蛋白紫杉醇使用300 mg/m²在晚期乳腺癌总体人群ORR为48%,一线治疗ORR为64%。但考虑高剂量白蛋白紫杉醇耐受,在一项白蛋白紫杉醇对比紫杉醇的III期临床试验^[18]中,在整体人群中使

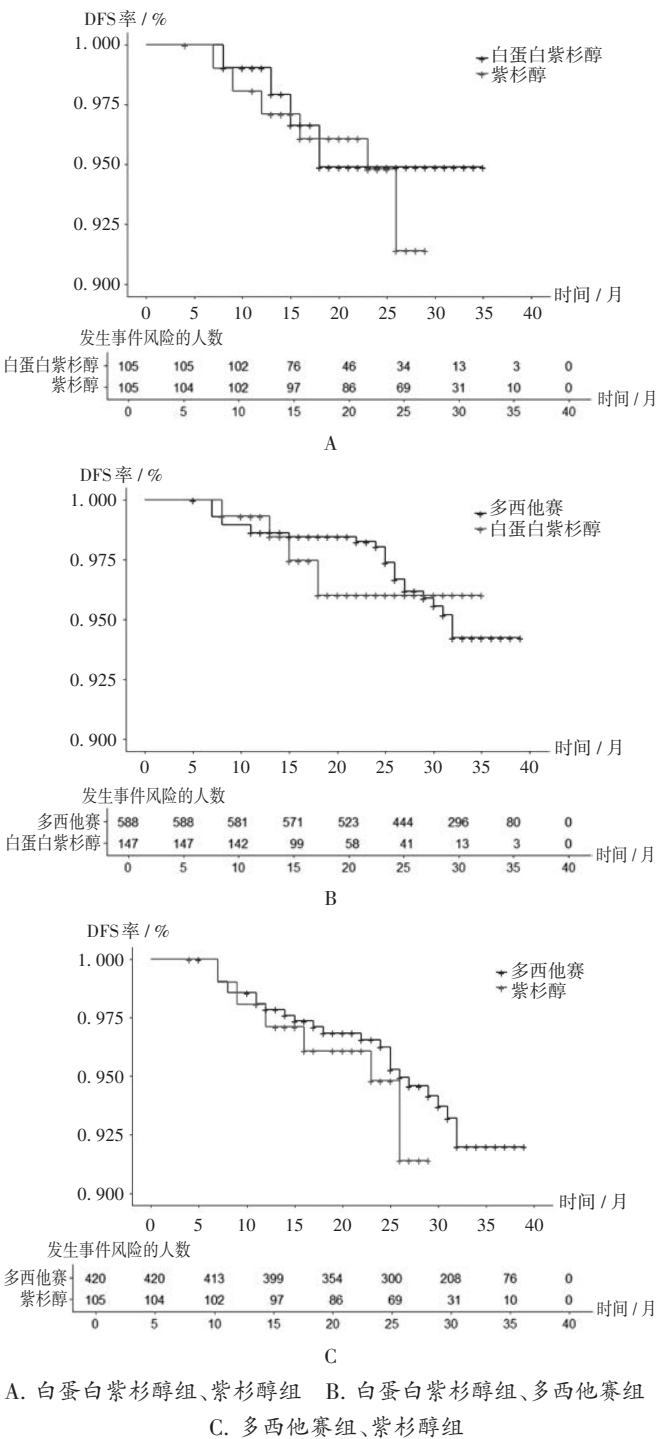


图3 1537例乳腺癌患者经倾向性评分匹配术后辅助化疗的无病生存率比较

A. Nab-paclitaxel group and paclitaxel group B. Nab-paclitaxel group and docetaxel group C. Docetaxel group and paclitaxel group
Fig. 3 Comparison of disease-free survival rates of 1537 breast cancer patients with postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy after the propensity score matching

在乳腺癌中紫杉类药物临床应用专家共识^[19]中,白蛋白紫杉醇的剂量选择 260 mg/m^2 ,可根据神经毒性减量至 220 mg/m^2 。在乳腺癌化疗药物的血液毒性方面,白蛋白紫杉醇也是优于传统紫杉类药物的^[7,20]。但本研究

中未发现白蛋白紫杉醇对比溶剂型紫杉醇或多西他赛在DFS的差异,考虑可能与以下因素有关。1)白蛋白紫杉醇的周期与剂量选择,本研究中使用白蛋白紫杉醇3周方案占87.78%,采用1周方案仅占12.22%,且剂量选择的是较低的更易耐受的 260 mg/m^2 (3周方案)和 125 mg/m^2 (1周方案)。2)白蛋白紫杉醇组患者总体事件数量少,可能因随访时间短,仅4例发生复发或转移,亚组分析时均无差异,需继续随访观察长期生存情况。

综上所述,基于本乳腺癌真实世界辅助诊疗模式队列研究,相对于多西他赛,年龄 ≤ 40 岁、肿瘤直径 $\geq 2\text{ cm}$ 、淋巴结阳性的患者更倾向于在辅助化疗中选择白蛋白紫杉醇。但本研究为单中心研究,对中国人群的代表性有限,随访时间较短,整体人群未发现多西他赛、白蛋白紫杉醇和紫杉醇辅助化疗对DFS的影响,尚需进一步长期随访。

参考文献

- [1] 中国临床肿瘤学会. 乳腺癌诊疗指南 2021[EB/OL]. (2021-04-09)[2022-05-01]. <http://meeting.csc.org.cn/pdf/web/viewer.html?file=/Upload/Periodical/20211019100139.pdf>.
- [2] ANAMPA J, MAKOWER D, SPARANO JA. Progress in adjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer: an overview [J]. BMC Med, 2015, 17(13): 195.
- [3] MARTÍN M, SEGUÍ MA, ANTÓN A, et al. Adjuvant docetaxel for high-risk, node-negative breast cancer [J]. N Engl J Med, 2010, 363(23): 2200-2210.
- [4] SPARANO JA, ZHAO FM, MARTINO S, et al. Long-Term Follow-Up of the E1199 Phase III Trial Evaluating the Role of Taxane and Schedule in Operable Breast Cancer [J]. J Clin Oncol, 2015, 33(21): 2353-2360.
- [5] HENDERSON IC, BHATIA V. Nab-paclitaxel for breast cancer: a new formulation with an improved safety profile and greater efficacy [J]. Expert Rev Anticancer Ther, 2007, 7(7): 919-943.
- [6] WINDEBANK AJ, BLEXRUD MD, DE GROEN PC. Potential neurotoxicity of the solvent vehicle for cyclosporine [J]. J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 1994, 268(2): 1051-1056.
- [7] UNTCH M, JACKISCH C, SCHNEEWEISS A, et al. Nab-paclitaxel versus solvent-based paclitaxel in neoadjuvant chemotherapy for early breast cancer (GeparSepto-GBG 69): a randomised, phase 3 trial [J]. Lancet Oncol, 2016, 17(3): 345-356.
- [8] GRADISHAR MJ, KRASNOJON D, CHEPOROV S, et al. Significantly Longer Progression-Free Survival With nab-Paclitaxel Compared With Docetaxel As First-Line Therapy for Metastatic Breast Cancer [J]. J Clin Oncol, 2009, 27(22): 3611-3619.
- [9] LIU X, ZHENG D, WU YQ, et al. Treatment patterns and outcomes in older women with early breast cancer: a population-based cohort study in China [J]. BMC Cancer, 2021, 21(1): 226.