

# Oncologic Outcomes for Different Axillary Staging Techniques in Nodal Positive Breast Cancer undergoing Neoadjuvant Systematic Treatment: A Cancer Registry Study

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## Background:

- **Targeted approaches** like targeted axillary dissection (TAD) or sentinel-lymph node biopsy (SLNB) recently showed **false-negative rates <10%** compared to axillary lymph node dissection (ALND).
- **Oncologic outcomes** of targeted approaches are unclear
- **Aim: To evaluate oncologic outcomes for different axillary staging techniques** in patients with nodal positive breast cancer undergoing **neoadjuvant systemic treatment (NAST)**.

## Methods:

- **Nodal positive breast cancer patients undergoing NAST** from 2016 to 2021 with at least 1-year follow-up from the **state cancer registry of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**
- **Outcome:** Invasive disease-free survival (iDFS)
- Kaplan-Meier statistics and multivariate cox regression models (adjusted for age, pN stage, pT stage, and tumor biologic subtype).

## Future Directions for Research:

- This data suggests that **ALND provides no benefit in terms of iDFS** compared to targeted approaches for patients with nodal positive breast cancer undergoing NAST.
- Studies with **longer-term follow-up** are welcomed to fully inform this discussion.

**ALND provides no benefit in terms of iDFS compared to targeted approaches (TAD, SLNB) for patients with nodal positive breast cancer undergoing NAST**

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## Results:

Figure 1. Kaplan Maier Plots of invasive disease-free survival for different axillary staging techniques

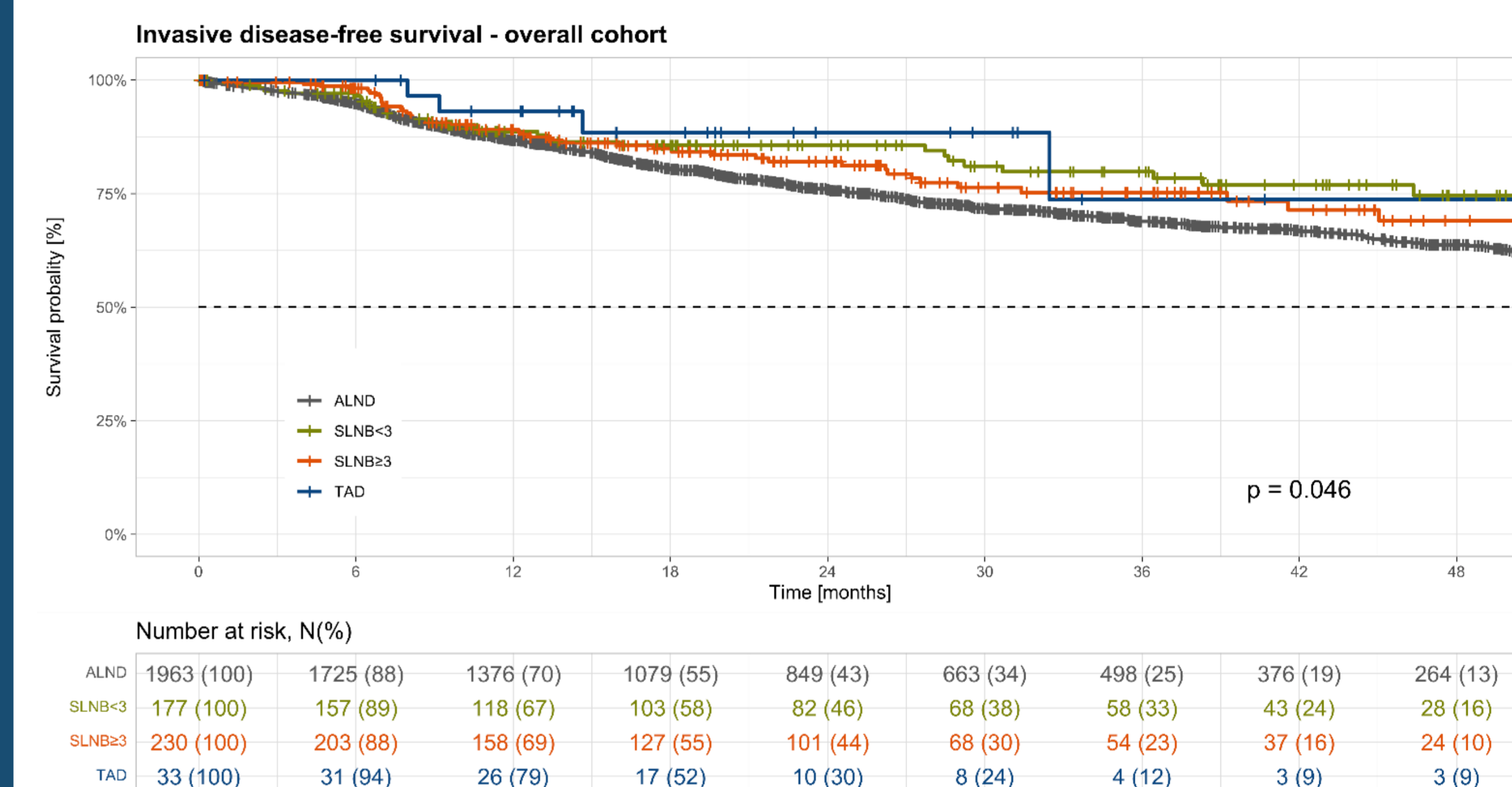


Figure 2. Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis

