

Impact of Number of Positive Lymph Nodes and Lymph Node Ratio on Survival of Women with Node-Positive Breast Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the association of axillary lymph node ratio (LNR) and number of positive lymph nodes (pN) with the risk of breast cancer recurrence and death.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective cohort study of node-positive stage II and III breast cancer patients diagnosed and treated between 2008 and 2009 at the Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA), Brazil. Overall and disease-free survival curves for number of positive lymph nodes (pN) and lymph node ratio (LNR) risk groups were constructed using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared by the log-rank test. Multivariate analysis was performed using stepwise forward Cox regression models.

Results: In total, 628 women with node-positive breast cancer were included. Most patients (69.5%) had advanced clinical stage tumors (\geq IIB). The median follow-up was 58 months (range: 3–92 months). The adjusted recurrence hazard of pN2 and pN3 patients was 2.47 (95% Confidence Interval [CI] 1.72–3.56) and 2.42 (1.62–3.60), respectively, compared to pN1 patients ($p < 0.001$), while the hazard of intermediate (0.21–0.65) and high-risk (> 0.65) LNR was 2.11 (1.49–3.00) and 3.19 (2.12–4.80), respectively, compared to low-risk LNR (≤ 0.20) patients ($p < 0.001$). On the other hand, the hazard of death of pN2 and pN3 patients was 2.17 (1.42–3.30) and 2.41 (1.53–3.78), respectively ($p < 0.001$), and the hazard of intermediate (0.21–0.65) and high-risk (> 0.65) LNR patients was 1.70 (1.13–2.56) and 2.74 (1.75–4.28), respectively ($p \leq 0.001$).

Conclusion: Higher pN and LNR were associated with shorter disease-free survival and overall survival times.

Keywords: Breast cancer, disease-free survival, overall survival, lymph node ratio, positive lymph nodes

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Introduction

Breast cancer accounts for 23% of all cancers in women worldwide (1). The incidence is rising in developing countries, and in Brazil, 59,700 new breast cancer cases are expected in 2019 according to the Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA) (2).

In 1882, William Halsted introduced the radical mastectomy as the standard treatment for breast cancer and since then, axillary lymph node dissection (ALND) has been adopted as a common surgical technique for nodal assessment (3). The management of breast cancer has evolved significantly ever since and sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) has been introduced into the routine clinical practice. SLNB has lower morbidity compared with classic ALND (4, 5). In a clinical trial held by The American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z0011 (ACOSOG Z0011), clinically node-negative patients with T1–T2 tumors and patients with 1–2 positive sentinel lymph nodes (SLNs) who were treated with breast conserving-surgery and breast radiotherapy were submitted to SLNB alone or SLNB plus ALND and no differences were observed in the 10-year overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) rates (4, 5).

Lymph node involvement has long been recognized as an important prognostic factor in breast cancer. The presence of positive axillary lymph nodes is a predictor of increased risk of local and distant recurrence, directly affecting mortality. The association between lymph node involvement and survival has been previously demonstrated (6–8) and it has been shown that overall survival rates are up to 40% lower in node-positive patients compared with node-negative ones (8).

The number of lymph nodes involved (pN) has traditionally been used for post-surgical staging of breast cancer. In addition, the lymph node ratio (LNR), defined as the ratio of positive lymph nodes to the total number of lymph nodes removed, has emerged as a prognostic factor in a growing number of studies. A higher LNR is associated with a worse prognosis in breast cancer (3, 9).

Other unfavorable prognostic factors include extracapsular invasion and perinodal fat infiltration. Several studies have shown that extracapsular extension is an important unfavorable prognostic factor in many types of cancer, including breast cancer (1, 6, 7, 10, 11). The relevance of extracapsular invasion and perinodal fat infiltration as a risk factor for local and distant recurrence in women with breast cancer has been demonstrated by several studies (1, 11). In addition, some studies have suggested an association between other indicators of the extent of axillary disease such as the size of nodal metastasis and prognosis (7, 12, 13).

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of pN and LNR on overall survival and disease-free survival of women with node-positive breast cancer.

Material and Methods

This is a retrospective cohort study of node-positive breast cancer patients (ICD-10, C50) diagnosed and treated between 2008 and 2009 in a reference cancer center in Brazil. The study was approved by the INCA Research Ethics Committee under protocol number 128/11.

Patients 18 years of age and older presenting with clinical stage II and III breast cancer were included. As per institutional routine, all patients underwent mastectomy or segmental resection + ALND (Berg levels I, II or I, II and III) with or without previous axillary lymph node biopsy.

Patients without information on clinical stage (two patients) and number of positive lymph nodes (four patients) were excluded.

Patients were identified from the Hospital Cancer Registry (RHC). Data were collected directly from physical and electronic hospital records and medical charts. The following sociodemographic variables were evaluated: age (<50 years or ≥50 years), ethnicity (Caucasian or others), education (<8 years or ≥8 years of education), and marital status (with or without partner). The tumor variables evaluated were: clinical stage (<IIB or ≥IIB), histological type (non-special type invasive carcinoma or others), Elston histological grade (1–2: low grade; 3: high grade), estrogen and progesterone receptor status (positive or negative), and Her-2 overexpression (positive or negative).

These axillary specimens were carefully examined by pathologists with a large experience in breast cancer. The pathology process was standardized by the use of a combination of entire submission, fat clearing, visualization and palpation, in order to increase the detection of lymph nodes. Axillary lymph nodes were examined for the total number of lymph nodes removed, number of positive lymph nodes (pN), and lymph node ratio (LNR). The number of positive lymph nodes on histopathological examination was stratified according to the staging system of the American Joint Committee on Cancer and The Union for International Cancer Control (AJCC/UICC) into pN1 (1–3 positive lymph nodes), pN2 (4–9 positive lymph nodes), and pN3 (≥10 positive lymph nodes) (14, 15). Patients were grouped into low- (LNR≤0.20), intermediate- (LNR 0.21–0.65), and high-risk

(LNR>0.65) LNR groups based on the staging classification proposed by Vinh-Hung et al. (10). In addition, perinodal fat invasion and/or extracapsular invasion (yes/no) were also evaluated.

Surgical treatment consisted of mastectomy or segmental resection + ALND. Data on the following adjuvant treatments were also evaluated: radiotherapy in the residual breast tissue or chest wall (yes/no), chemotherapy (yes/no), hormone therapy (yes/no), and trastuzumab (yes/no).

Survivor patients were followed-up at least 5 years. Disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were endpoints of the study. Locoregional recurrence was defined as a pathologically proven recurrence in the ipsilateral chest wall, supraclavicular and infraclavicular regions, axilla, and internal mammary area. Distant metastasis was defined as recurrence at any site other than those above described and was confirmed by imaging studies and histopathological evidence when necessary. DFS was defined as the time from the date of surgery until local or distant relapse was detected (event) or the last follow-up date. OS was defined as the interval between initial diagnosis and death (event) or the last follow-up date.

Descriptive statistics were used for the calculation of measures of central tendency and dispersion for continuous variables and frequency distributions for categorical variables. Differences in median were compared by Mann–Whitney test. Overall and disease-free survival curves for different pN and LNR risk groups were constructed using the Kaplan–Meier method and compared by the log-rank test at $p<0.05$. Multivariate analysis was performed using stepwise forward Cox regression models, and all variables associated with the outcome variables at $p<0.20$ on univariate analysis were included in multivariate models. A p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant in the final model. All analyses were performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 21.0.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

During the study period, 628 women underwent surgery for invasive breast cancer with axillary lymph node involvement and no distant disease. The median age was 54 years (range: 23–91 years), most women were Caucasian (55%), single (54%), and had completed eight or more years of education (57%) (Table 1).

Most patients had advanced clinical stage tumors (≥IIB); the predominant histological subtype was high-grade (48%) invasive carcinoma of no special type (87%). Estrogen and progesterone receptors were positive in 76% and 66% of cases, respectively, and Her-2 overexpression was observed in 24% of patients (Table 1).

The median number of lymph nodes removed per patient was 19 (range: 6–77; median=18 in the neoadjuvant chemotherapy group; 20 in the adjuvant chemotherapy group; and 19 in the no chemotherapy group; $p=0.998$). Nearly all women (98%) had 10 or more lymph nodes removed, and the median number of positive lymph nodes was four (range: 1–77). Based on the AJCC/UICC staging system, 304 patients were classified as pN1 (48%), 186 (30%) as pN2, and 138 (22%) as pN3 according to the number of positive lymph nodes (Table 1).

Fifty-one percent of patients had lymph node ratio (LNR)<0.20 (low-risk), 33% had LNR of 0.21–0.65 (intermediate-risk), and 16% of patients had LNR>0.65 (high-risk). Extracapsular invasion and/or perinodal fat infiltration were observed in 35% of patients.

Table 1. Clinicopathologic characteristics of patients with node-positive breast cancer (n=628)

Variables	N	%
Age at diagnosis ≥50 years	408	65.0
Median (min-max)	54 (23-91)	
Schooling ≥8years	360	57.3
Race/ethnicity White	348	55.4
Marital Status Living without a partner	337	53.7
Clinical Staging		
I	42	6.7
IIA	150	23.9
IIB	148	23.6
IIIA	86	13.7
IIIB	192	30.6
IIIC	10	1.6
Histological type		
Non-special type invasive carcinoma	549	87.4
Lobular infiltrating carcinoma	36	5.7
Other	43	6.8
Histological grade		
Grade 1	38	6.1
Grade 2	193	30.7
Grade 3	300	47.8
Estrogen receptor Positive	480	76.4
Progesterone receptor Positive	413	65.8
Her-2 Positive	148	23.6
Surgery Mastectomy	572	91.1
Trastuzumab Neo and/or adjuvant	106	16.9
Chemotherapy Neo and/or adjuvant	524	83.4
Radiotherapy Neo or adjuvant	361	57.5
Hormone therapy Neo and/or adjuvant	417	66.4
Tumor infiltration fat/perinodal extravasation	222	35.4
Number of lymph nodes removed ≥10	616	98.1
Median (min-max)	19 (6-77)	
Number of positive lymph nodes		
Median (min-max)	4 (1-49)	
pN1 (1-3)	304	48.4
pN2 (4-9)	186	29.6
pN3 (≥10)	138	22.0
Lymph node ratio		
Median (min-max)	0.20 (0.02-1.00)	
Low risk (≤0.20)	318	50.6
Intermediate risk (0.20–0.65)	208	33.1
High risk (>0.65)	102	16.2
Missing values: Schooling (5; 0.8%); Marital Status (1; 0.2%); Histological grade (97; 1.4%) pN: Number of positive lymph nodes		

Table 2. Five-year disease-free survival and overall survival according to the number of positive lymph nodes and lymph node ratio

Variables	5-year disease free survival	
	% (SD)	p
Number of positive lymph nodes		
pN1 (1-3)	80.1 (2.4)	<0.001
pN2 (4-9)	53.9 (3.8)	
pN3 (≥10)	50.6 (4.4)	
Total	65.8 (2.0)	
Lymph node ratio		
Low risk (≤0.20)	79.2 (2.4)	<0.001
Intermediate risk (0.20–0.65)	55.9 (3.5)	
High risk (>0.65)	45.4 (5.1)	
Total	65.9 (2.0)	
Variables		
5-year overall survival		
Number of positive lymph nodes		
pN1 (1-3)	84.3 (2.2)	<0.001
pN2 (4-9)	69.4 (3.5)	
pN3 (≥10)	62.3 (4.3)	
Total	75.1 (1.8)	
Lymph node ratio		
Low risk (≤0.20)	83.4 (2.2)	<0.001
Intermediate risk (0.20–0.65)	70.8 (3.3)	
High risk (>0.65)	57.4 (5.1)	
Total	75.1 (1.8)	

Mastectomy was the treatment of choice in 91% of cases. Chemotherapy was administered in 83.4% of patients (neoadjuvant=263 patients [41.9%]; adjuvant=309 patients [49.2%]; both=48 patients [7.6%]) 66.4% received hormone therapy, and 17% of patients were treated with Trastuzumab (neoadjuvant=10 patients [1.6%]; adjuvant=351 patients [55.9%]) (Table 1). Neoadjuvant radiotherapy was performed in locally advanced tumors that did not respond to neoadjuvant chemotherapy and were inoperable before neoadjuvant radiotherapy.

The median follow-up was 58 months (range: 3–92 months). Disease-free survival times of pN1, pN2, and pN3 patients were 53.8, 45.9, and 43.5 months, respectively (p<0.001). Overall survival times of pN1, pN2, and pN3 patients were 56.0, 52.3, and 50.0 months, respectively (p<0.001) (Table 2, Figure 1a, c).

The median disease-free survival times of low-, intermediate-, and high-risk LNR patients were 53.6, 46.3, and 41.5 months, respectively (p<0.001). In addition, the median overall survival times of low-, intermediate-, and high-risk LNR patients were 55.6, 52.9, and 48.8 months, respectively (p<0.001) (Table 2, Figure 1b, d).

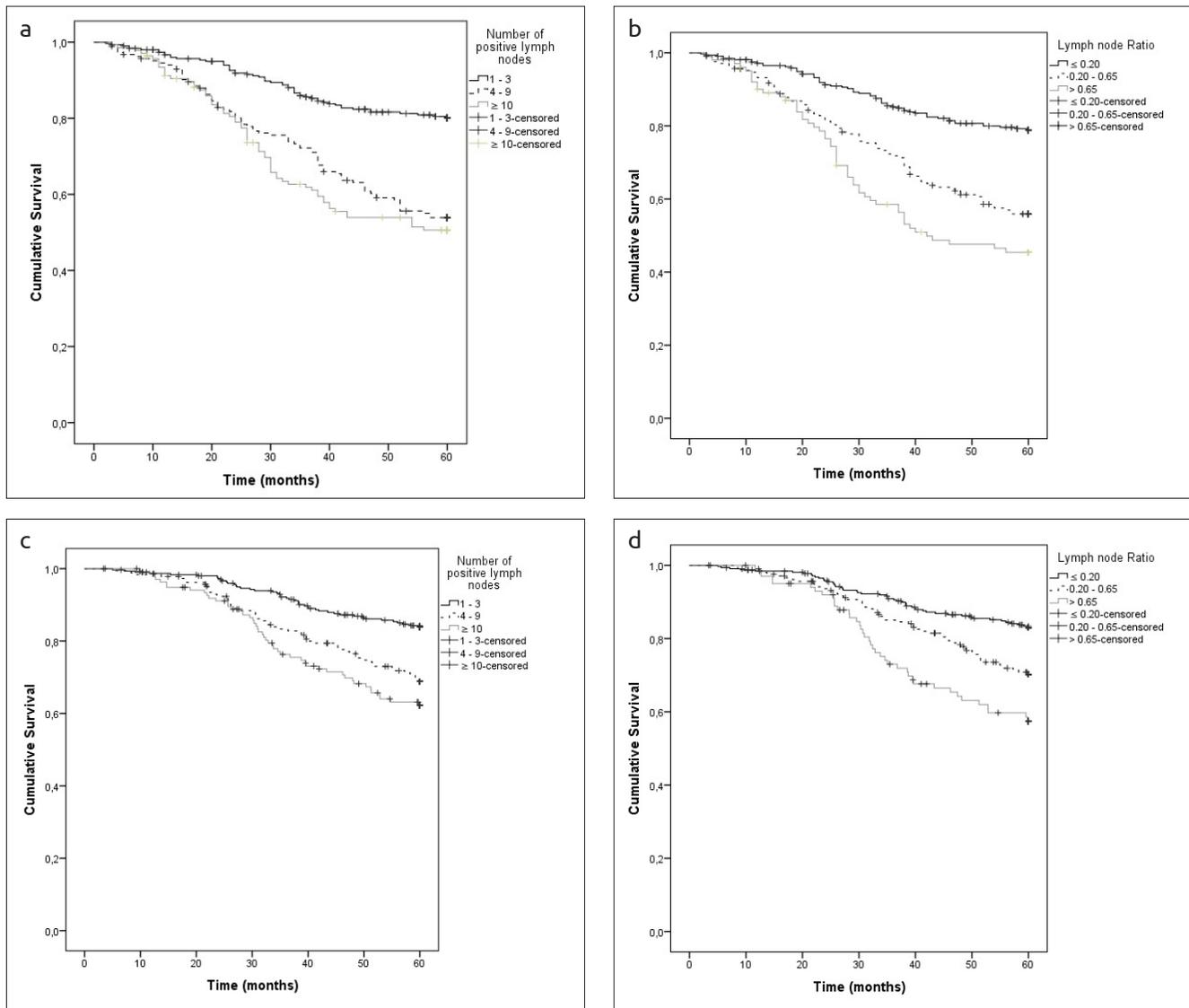


Figure 1. a-d. Kaplan-Meier Overall Survival estimates according to the number of positive lymph nodes (pN) and lymph node ratio (LNR) (a, b). Kaplan-Meier Disease Free Survival estimates according to the number of positive lymph nodes (pN) and lymph node ratio (LNR) (c, d)

The univariate analysis of sociodemographic and clinical variables with risk of local recurrence and risk of death is presented in Table 3 and 4, respectively. The univariate and multiple Cox regression models for disease-free survival and overall survival are presented in Table 5.

In the DFS model, the adjusted five-year risk of breast cancer recurrence of pN2 and pN3 patients was 2.47 and 2.42 times greater, respectively, than that of pN1 patients ($p < 0.001$). In addition, the five-year recurrence risk of intermediate- and high-risk LNR patients was 2.11 and 3.19 times greater, respectively, than that of low-risk LNR patients ($p < 0.001$) (Table 5).

In the OS model, the adjusted risk of death was greater in pN2 (HR=2.17, 95% CI: 1.42–3.30) and pN3 (HR=2.41, 95% CI: 1.53–3.78) patients than in pN1 patients. In addition, the risk of death of intermediate- and high-risk LNR patients was 1.70 ($p = 0.011$) and 2.74 ($p < 0.001$) times greater, respectively, than that of low-risk LNR patients (Table 5).

Discussion and Conclusion

This study evaluated a large cohort of women with breast cancer who were treated at a single oncology center. The results showed that the

number of lymph nodes involved and lymph node ratio were useful predictors of risk of recurrence and risk of death in women with breast cancer.

Lymph node status has been widely regarded as an important prognostic factor in breast cancer and the TNM classification system remains the gold standard for staging the disease (3, 8, 9, 14, 15). Axillary lymph node status has been used for prognostic assessment and for guiding adjuvant, local or systemic treatment decisions (10, 16-20).

Some studies have shown that LNR improves the prognostication system compared with the use of pN alone (9). The importance of LNR has been demonstrated in colon, esophageal, gastric, pancreatic, bladder, vulvar, and cervical cancer (9), and there is now growing evidence of its prognostic value in breast cancer (3, 21, 22).

Vinh-Hung et al. (9) investigated 1.829 women diagnosed with node-positive breast cancer between 1980 and 2004 and identified LNR cutoff points that more accurately predicted the risk of breast cancer death and specific-survival rates, especially after 10 years. The authors showed that LNR predicts survival after breast cancer more accurately

Table 3. Five-year disease-free survival and univariate analysis for the risk of recurrence in node-positive breast cancer

Variables	5-Year DFS % (SD)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p
Age at diagnosis			
<50 years	61.5 (3.3)	Reference	0.106
≥50 years	68.5 (2.4)	1.26 (0.95-1.67)	
Schooling			
<8 years	62.4 (3.1)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	0.094
≥8 years	68.4 (2.5)	Reference	
Race/ethnicity			
White	68.7 (2.6)	0.81 (0.61-1.07)	0.132
Others	62.5 (3.0)	Reference	
Marital Status			
Living without a partner	66.1 (2.7)	0.97 (0.74-1.28)	0.843
Living with a partner	65.7 (2.8)	Reference	
Clinical Staging			
≥II B	58.4 (2.4)	2.85 (1.95-4.18)	<0.001
<II B	83.0 (2.8)	Reference	
Histological type			
Non-special type invasive carcinoma	64.5 (2.1)	1.68 (1.03-2.72)	0.037
Others	75.7 (5.0)	Reference	
Histologic grade			
Low	77.5 (2.8)	Reference	<0.001
High	56.1 (3.0)	2.33 (1.67-3.23)	
Estrogen receptor			
Negative	48.7 (4.3)	2.22 (1.66-2.97)	<0.001
Positive	71.1 (2.1)	Reference	
Progesterone receptor			
Negative	53.6 (3.5)	2.01 (1.52-2.65)	<0.001
Positive	72.3 (2.3)	Reference	
Her-2			
Negative	69.0 (2.2)	Reference	0.003
Positive	56.6 (4.1)	1.56 (1.16-2.10)	
Surgery			
Mastectomy	63.9 (2.1)	3.20 (1.50-6.80)	0.003
Conservative	86.8 (4.6)	Reference	
Trastuzumab			
Yes	61.2 (4.7)	1.26 (0.89-1.77)	0.192
No	66.9 (2.1)	Reference	
Chemotherapy			
Yes	64.1 (2.1)	1.64 (1.06-2.56)	0.028
No	76.3 (4.6)	Reference	
Radiotherapy			
Yes	67.1 (2.5)	0.87 (0.66-1.15)	0.319
No	64.3 (3.1)	Reference	
Hormone therapy			
Yes	74.0 (2.2)	0.39 (0.30-0.52)	<0.001
No	48.9 (3.7)	Reference	
Tumor infiltration fat/perinodal extravasation			
Yes	63.0 (3.3)	1.21 (0.92-1.61)	0.180
No	67.5 (2.4)	Reference	
Number of Lymph nodes removed			
<10	72.7 (13.4)	Reference	
≥10	65.8 (2.0)	1.46 (0.47-4.57)	0.516

DFS: Disease Free Survival; SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence Interval

Table 4. Five-year overall survival and univariate analysis for the risk of death in node-positive breast cancer

Variables	5-Year OS % (SD)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P
Age at diagnosis			
<50 years	75.3 (3.0)	0.950 (0.68-1.33)	0.763
≥50 years	75.0 (2.2)	Reference	
Schooling			
<8 years	72.7 (2.9)	1.15 (0.83-1.59)	0.391
≥8 years	76.7 (2.3)	Reference	
Race/ethnicity			
White	77.9 (2.3)	0.75 (0.54-1.03)	0.079
Others	71.7 (2.8)	Reference	
Marital Status			
Living without a partner	74.4 (2.5)	1.13 (0.81-1.56)	0.470
Living with a partner	76.1 (2.6)	Reference	
Clinical Staging			
≥II B	68.4 (2.3)	3.41 (2.10-5.52)	<0.001
<II B	90.1 (2.2)	Reference	
Histological type			
Non-special type invasive carcinoma	73.9 (1.9)	1.80 (1.00-3.26)	0.049
Others	83.5 (4.4)	Reference	
Histologic grade			
Low	87.7 (2.2)	Reference	<0.001
High	63.2 (2.9)	3.32 (2.19-5.01)	
Estrogen receptor			
Negative	55.4 (4.4)	3.01 (2.17-4.19)	<0.001
Positive	80.7 (1.8)	Reference	
Progesterone receptor			
Negative	63.9 (3.4)	2.20 (1.60-3.04)	<0.001
Positive	80.6 (2.0)	Reference	
Her-2			
Negative	77.7 (2.0)	Reference	0.006
Positive	66.6 (4.0)	1.62 (1.15-2.28)	
Surgery			
Mastectomy	73.4 (1.9)	4.10 (1.52-11.09)	0.005
Conservative	92.3 (3.7)	Reference	
Trastuzumab			
Yes	71.6 (4.5)	1.18 (0.79-1.78)	0.409
No	75.8 (1.9)	Reference	
Chemotherapy			
Yes	73.3 (2.0)	1.78 (1.02-3.09)	0.040
No	85.4 (3.8)	Reference	
Radiotherapy			
Yes	78.1 (2.2)	0.68 (0.49-0.94)	
No	70.8 (2.9)	Reference	0.020
Hormone therapy			
Yes	84.4 (1.8)	0.27 (0.19-0.37)	
No	55.5 (3.6)	Reference	<0.001
Tumor infiltration fat/perinodal extravasation			
Yes	70.6 (3.1)	1.34 (0.97-1.86)	0.074
No	77.6 (2.1)	Reference	
Number of Lymph nodes removed			
<10	90.9 (8.7)	Reference	0.542
≥10	74.8 (1.8)	1.54 (0.38-6.23)	

OS: overall survival; SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence interval

Table 5. Cox regression model (crude and adjusted) for risk of recurrence and death

Variables	N (%)		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Yes	No	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
Risk of Recurrence						
Number of lymph nodes positive*						
pN1 (1-3)	57 (28.1)	247 (58.3)	Reference		Reference	
pN2 (4-9)	82 (40.4)	103 (24.3)	2.70 (1.93-3.79)	<0.001	2.47 (1.72-3.56)	<0.001
pN3 (≥10)	64 (31.5)	74 (17.5)	3.09 (2.16-4.42)	<0.001	2.42 (1.62-3.60)	<0.001
Lymph node ratio**						
Low risk (≤0.20)	63 (31.0)	255 (60.1)	Reference		Reference	
Intermediate risk (0.20 – 0.65)	88 (43.3)	120 (28.3)	2.41 (1.74-3.32)	<0.001	2.11 (1.49-3.00)	<0.001
High risk (>0.65)	52 (25.6)	49 (11.6)	3.38 (2.34-4.88)	<0.001	3.19 (2.12-4.80)	<0.001
Risk of Death						
Number of lymph nodes positive***						
pN1 (1-3)	46 (30.9)	258 (53.9)	Reference		Reference	
pN2 (4-9)	55 (36.9)	131 (27.3)	2.10 (1.42-3.12)	<0.001	2.17 (1.42-3.30)	<0.001
pN3 (≥10)	48 (32.2)	90 (18.8)	2.71 (1.81-4.07)	<0.001	2.41 (1.53-3.78)	<0.001
Lymph node ratio****						
Low risk (≤0.20)	51 (34.2)	267 (55.7)	Reference		Reference	
Intermediate risk (0.20 – 0.65)	58 (38.9)	150 (31.3)	1.85 (1.27-2.69)	0.001	1.70 (1.13-2.56)	0.011
High risk (>0.65)	40 (26.8)	62 (12.9)	2.97 (1.96-4.49)	<0.001	2.74 (1.75-4.28)	<0.001
*Adjusted for clinical stage, hormone therapy, histological grade, and age						
**Adjusted for clinical stage, hormone therapy, histological grade, histological type, and age						
***Adjusted for clinical stage, histological grade, hormone therapy, and radiotherapy						
****Adjusted for clinical stage, histological grade, hormone therapy, and radiotherapy						

than the pN classification of the TNM staging system and suggested that LNR should be considered as an alternative or improvement to pN staging. In that study, the breast cancer-specific survival rates at 10 years for patients with LNR ≤0.20, LNR=0.21–0.65, and LNR >0.65 were 75%, 63%, and 40%, respectively. In addition, the adjusted hazard ratio of breast cancer mortality risk was 1.78 (95% CI: 1.46–2.18) for patients in the intermediate LNR risk group (LNR=0.21–0.65) and 3.21 (95% CI: 2.54–4.06) for patients in the high LNR (>0.65) risk group compared with patients in the low LNR risk group. Similarly, Kim et al. (22) analyzed 3,477 patients with T1–T2 node-positive breast cancer and demonstrated the clinical relevance of LNR, which was characterized by cutoff points similar to those reported by Vinh-Hung et al. (9). In addition, using another cut-off, Kuru et al. (23) found that P/N ratio >0.25 was associated with a high risk of death (HR 3.8, CI 2.74 -5.50).

More recently, following the results of randomized clinical trials such as the International Breast Cancer Study Group 23-01 (IBCSG 23-01) (24) and ACOSOG Z0011 (4, 5), the role of LNR has been called into question. Nevertheless, even in patients that do not meet the criteria used in these two studies (patients with early disease and, in general, who receive adjuvant treatment such as local radiotherapy), LNR has superior prognostic value compared with pN. Thus, the role of LNR remains unquestionable in advanced cases of breast cancer (9, 15, 25).

Contrary to other studies (1, 7, 11, 22), there were no significant differences in disease-free survival (HR=1.21, 95% CI: 0.92–1.61; p=0.180) and overall survival (HR=1.34, 95% CI: 0.97–1.86; p=0.074) between patients with and without extracapsular invasion and perinodal fat infiltration.

Some limitations of the current study should be highlighted. The data analyzed here are from a pre-ACOSOG Z0011 cohort series of patients who were diagnosed and treated between 2008 and 2009, when patients with positive lymph nodes on SLNB were treated with axillary dissection. In addition, all cases were collected from a single cancer center, which may adversely affect external validity because cases may not be representative of the general population. Nevertheless, some strengths of the study should be noted. This is a single-center study and the same diagnostic and treatment procedures were used for all patients during the study period, strengthening the internal validity of the data. The histopathological data were examined by a team of experienced pathologists specialized in breast cancer, improving the reliability of results. In addition, histopathological variables were extracted directly from electronic charts minimizing information bias. Another strength of the study is the relatively short inclusion period (two years), which prevented novel technologies and changes in treatment choice from affecting prognosis. Lastly, the long follow-up time enabled the accurate identification of the outcomes analyzed.

The era of personalized molecular medicine and genomics-based tumor profiling is paving the way to precision medicine (26, 27). However, this high-cost approach to disease treatment and prevention is far from the reality of most patients in developing countries like Brazil, especially those relying on public health services. Nowadays, Oncotype DX testing and biomarkers (Her-2, RE, RP) are important players in clinical decision-making. They are expensive; hence, some poor countries may have uncertainties in making them available for systematic clinical use. In this context, data such as pN and LNR are important and low-cost prognostic factors. Thus, we believe that extracting additional useful information from histopathological reports at no extra costs, such as lymph node ratio, may benefit a significant number of patients and therefore should be implemented as prognostic factors of node-positive breast cancer.

In women with node-positive breast cancer, the number of positive lymph nodes (pN) and lymph node ratio (LNR) are important prognostic factors of disease-free survival and overall survival.

Ethics Committee Approval: Ethics committee approval was received for this study from the Ethics Committee of Instituto Nacional de Câncer (128/11).

Informed Consent: Informed consent was not taken due to retrospective design of the study.

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