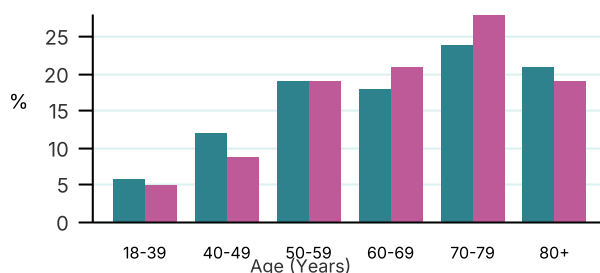


The NAOme reports on all people (women and men) diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in NHS hospitals in England and Wales (also known as secondary, advanced, or stage 4 breast cancer). It includes those with MBC diagnosed at presentation (de-novo disease), as well as those with recurrent metastatic disease.

People diagnosed 2019-2021 with metastatic breast cancer

De-novo disease: 11,132
(11,025 women and 107 men)

E England: 10,661 **W** Wales: 471



Recurrent disease*: 5,923
(5,878 women and 45 men)

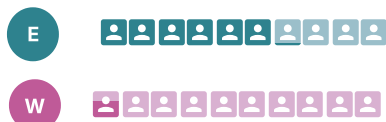
E England: 5,654

W Wales: 269

*People with recurrent disease are not accurately recorded in the data available for this report. Information presented here uses methodology to detect people with recurrent MBC as best as we are currently able. There will be ongoing methodological work to improve and refine these methods.

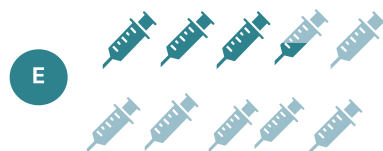
Multidisciplinary Discussion

In England 61% of women with de-novo MBC had a record of multidisciplinary team discussion of their care. In Wales this was only 6% (low data completeness).



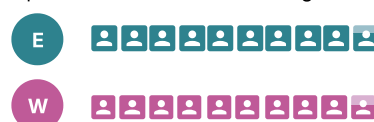
Biopsy

34% of people in England with recurrent MBC had a record of biopsy of a metastatic lesion. This information could not be derived for Wales.



CNS Contact

Data completeness for England was low at 67% compared to 88% for Wales. Where completed, 97% of people with de-novo MBC in England and 96% in Wales had a record of Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) contact at diagnosis.



Chemotherapy for recurrent disease

In England 40.4% of people with recurrent MBC received chemotherapy. Use of chemotherapy was greater among younger women with triple negative breast cancer.



Systemic Therapy for de-novo disease

43% of people in England and 53% in Wales received chemotherapy for de-novo disease at some stage. Further chemotherapy details were not available for Wales.



In England, 35% of women with de-novo ER positive/HER2 negative disease received CDK 4/6 inhibitors at some stage.

In England, 75% of women with de-novo HER2 positive disease received anti-HER2 therapy at some stage.

Death after chemotherapy

In England,

8%

of women with de-novo MBC and

21%

with recurrent MBC died within 30 days of chemotherapy.

This information was not available for Wales.

Survival for de-novo disease

Percent of people who survived for 1 or 3 years after diagnosis in England and Wales (combined).

