

Bone metastasis pattern in initial metastatic breast cancer: a population-based study

Zhenchong Xiong^{1-3,*}
 Guangzheng Deng^{1-3,*}
 Xinjian Huang^{1-3,*}
 Xing Li¹⁻³
 Xinhua Xie¹⁻³
 Jin Wang¹⁻³
 Zeyu Shuang¹⁻³
 Xi Wang¹⁻³

¹Department of Breast Surgery, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou, China; ²State Key Laboratory of Oncology in Southern China, Guangzhou, China; ³Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine, Guangzhou, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Purpose: Bone is one of the most common sites of breast cancer metastasis, and population-based studies of patients with bone metastasis in initial metastatic breast cancer (MBC) are lacking.

Materials and methods: From 2010 to 2013, 245,707 breast cancer patients and 8901 patients diagnosed with initial bone metastasis were identified by Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database of the National Cancer Institute. Multivariate logistic and Cox regression were used to identify predictive factors for the presence of bone metastasis and prognosis factors. Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test were used for survival analysis.

Results: Eight thousand nine hundred one patients with initial MBC had bone involvement, accounting for 3.6% of the entire cohort and 62.5% of the patients with initial MBC. Also, 70.5% of patients with bone metastasis were hormone receptor (HR) positive (HR+/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 [HER2]–: 57.6%; HR+/HER2+: 12.9%). Patients with initial bone metastasis had a better 5-year survival rate compared to those with initial brain, liver, or lung metastasis. HR+/HER2– and HR+/HER2+ breast cancer had a propensity of bone metastasis in the entire cohort and were correlated with better prognosis in patients with initial bone metastasis. Local surgery had significantly improved overall survival in initial MBC patients with bone metastasis.

Conclusion: Our study has provided population-based estimates of epidemiologic characteristics and prognosis in patients with bone metastasis at the time of breast cancer diagnosis. These findings would lend support to optimal surveillance and treatment of bone metastasis in breast cancer.

Keywords: initial metastatic breast cancer, bone, molecular subtype, survival

Introduction

Bone is one of the most common sites in patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) as 60%–75% of MBCs are firstly diagnosed with bone metastasis.¹⁻³ Severe osteodynia, pathologic fractures, and nerve compression are the three most common symptoms of bone metastasis and are associated with poorer outcome and reduced life quality. However, there still remains a large proportion of patients who have no clinical symptom and miss detection of bone metastasis at the diagnosis of breast cancer.⁴⁻⁶ As most studies of bone metastasis are based on data from relapsed breast cancer, population-based studies relating to prevalence pattern and survival of patients with bone metastasis in initial MBC are still rare.

Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease in which the biologic behavior of cancer cells and the outcomes of breast cancer patients greatly vary among different molecular subtypes (luminal A, luminal B, human epidermal growth factor

Correspondence: Xi Wang
 Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center,
 651 Dongfeng Road East, Guangzhou
 510060, China
 Tel +86 | 360 964 8985
 Email wangxi@sysucc.org.cn

receptor 2 [HER2]-enriched, basal-like) based on the status of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and HER2.^{7,8} Studies have shown that the risk of bone metastasis is subtype dependent in breast cancer.^{9,10} Luminal A breast cancer with positive expression of ER/PR was reported to have a higher propensity to develop bone metastasis.¹¹ With the assessment of the gene expression of the primary tumor, studies reported that over 60% of primary tumors, which subsequently developed bone metastasis, were ER-positive/PR-positive breast cancer.¹² Delpech et al further showed that the risk of bone metastasis in patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer was 1.66 times higher than the risk of patients with HR-negative breast cancers by developing a bone metastasis prediction model.¹³ With regard to HER2-enriched subtype, women with HER2-enriched cancer were less likely to have bone metastasis, compared to those with HER2-negative breast cancer.¹⁴ Although the risk of bone metastasis is different among diverse molecular subtypes of breast cancer, integration of these genes for the prediction of bone metastasis is seldom reported and outcomes among different molecular subtypes remain unclear in initial MBC with bone metastasis.

The purpose of our study is to use the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database to assess the incidence of bone metastasis in initial MBC and to characterize patients with bone metastasis in initial MBC. Further, we would provide survival estimate and identify the prognostic factors for patients who have developed bone metastasis at the time of breast cancer diagnosis.

Materials and methods

The SEER database including 18 registries accounts for 30% of the US population.¹⁵ We searched patients with invasive breast cancer between January 2010 and December 2013. Patients with only a death certificate or autopsy, as well as those with incomplete follow-up were not included in our study. Then, we excluded patients with unknown age or younger than 18; thus, 245,707 patients were included in our study. Among these, 14,246 patients were diagnosed with initial MBC and 8901 patients with breast cancer were diagnosed as having initial bone metastasis. The follow-up period was from January 2010 to December 2014.

We defined patients' related variables including age at diagnosis (18–40, 41–60, and 61–80 years), sex (female and male), marital status (married, unmarried/divorced, and unknown), race (white, black, other [including American Indian/Alaska (AK) Native, Asian/Pacific Islander], and unknown), and Hispanic origin (yes and no). Cancer-related

variables included tumor grade (grade I, grade II, grade III, and unknown), laterality (right, left, and unknown), primary tumor (T) stage (T1, T2, T3, T4, and unknown), regional lymph node stage (N0, N1, N2, N3, and unknown), and molecular subtype of breast cancer (HR+/HER2–, HR+/HER2+, HR–/HER2+, triple-negative breast cancer [TNBC], and unknown). Information of local surgery was defined as surgery and no surgery, and metastasis status was categorized as bone metastasis only, multiple/other metastasis, no and unknown).

We calculated incidence of bone metastasis as the number of patients with bone metastasis at initial diagnosis divided by the number of patients in the entire cohort (bone metastasis in the entire cohort) or patients with MBC at initial diagnosis (bone metastasis in the initial MBC cohort).

Statistical methods

Rates of overall survival (OS) and cancer-specific survival (CSS) were calculated in the entire cohort and in patients with MBC subdivided based on metastasis location (bone, brain, liver, and lung). Univariate logistic analysis was used to assess significant characteristics correlated with the initial bone metastasis. Then, the significant factors ($P < 0.05$) were included in the multivariate logistic analysis to find independently the prognostic variables for the initial bone metastasis in the whole cohort. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression models were used to analyze the association of OS with clinical variables. Survival analysis was performed by Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test.

All data was obtained using SEER*Stat Software version 8.3.4 (<https://seer.cancer.gov/seerstat/>). Statistical analyses were performed by SPSS statistical software version 22. All P values were two-sided, and $P \leq 0.05$ was considered significant.

Ethical approval

Our study complied with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Results

Patients' characteristics and the bone metastasis pattern

Exactly 245,707 patients were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer between 2010 and 2013; 3.6% of the entire cohort was diagnosed with bone metastasis at the initial diagnosis, accounting for 62.5% of patients with initial MBC (Table 1). Also, 57.6%, 12.9%, 5.1%, and 8% of patients with initial bone metastasis had HR+/HER2–, HR+/HER2+, HR–/

Table 1 Incidence of breast cancer with initial bone metastasis by the molecular subtype

Molecular subtype	Number (%)			Incidence of bone metastasis, %	
	Entire cohort	Initial MBC	Bone metastasis	In the entire cohort	Among MBC patients
HR+/HER2-	164,630 (67)	7117 (50)	5128 (57.6)	3.1	72.1
HR+/HER2+	22,798 (9.2)	1805 (12.7)	1150 (12.9)	5	63.7
HR-/HER2+	10,009 (4.1)	988 (6.9)	452 (5.1)	4.5	45.7
TNBC	25,965 (10.6)	1653 (11.6)	715 (8)	2.8	43.3
Unknown	22,305 (9.1)	2683 (18.8)	1456 (16.4)	6.5	54.3
Total	245,707 (100)	14,246 (100)	8901 (100)	3.6	62.5

Abbreviations: HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; MBC, metastatic breast cancer; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer.

HER2+, and TNBC subtypes of breast cancer. There was a higher proportion of HR+ breast cancer in the cohort with initial bone metastasis compared to those with initial MBC (70.5% vs 62.7%), while less patients with bone metastasis were diagnosed with HR- breast cancer compared to that in the MBC cohort (13.1% vs 18.5%). Median follow-up in the entire cohort and in patients with initial bone metastasis was 31 and 18 months, respectively.

In the entire cohort, patients of Hispanic origin (no vs yes: odds ratio [OR]=1.256, 95% CI=1.163–1.356) and of American Indian/AK Native or Asian/Pacific Islander (other) race (other vs white: OR=0.748, 95% CI=0.682–0.819) were correlated with lower odds of having initial bone metastasis, and patients with advanced T stage (T2 vs T1: OR=3.278, 95% CI=3.035–3.540; T3 vs T1: OR=6.766, 95% CI=6.175–7.413; T4 vs T1: OR=22.112, 95% CI=20.310–24.073) and lymph node involvement (N1 vs N0: OR=2.765, 95% CI=2.605–2.934; N2 vs N0: OR=2.238, 95% CI=2.050–2.443; N3 vs N0: OR=3.564, 95% CI=3.268–3.887) were correlated with significantly higher odds of developing initial bone metastasis. With regard to molecular subtype in the entire cohort of breast cancer, patients with HR+/HER2+ subtype were more likely to have initial bone metastasis (HR+/HER2+ vs HR+/HER2-: OR=1.105, 95% CI=1.027–1.187), while those with HR-/HER2- or TNBC were less likely to have initial bone metastasis compared to those with HR+/HER2- breast cancer (HR-/HER2+ vs HR+/HER2-: OR=0.700, 95% CI=0.628–0.780; TNBC vs HR+/HER2-: OR=0.520, 95% CI=0.476–0.567). Multivariate logistic analysis regarding the risk factor screening in the entire cohort or MBC cohort is listed in Table 2.

Survival of the initial bone metastasis breast cancer

The 5-year survival rate based on OS and CSS was 23.7% and 35.4% in the initial MBC, respectively (Figure 1A, B).

Patients with initial bone metastasis (5-year survival rate for OS=22.8%; 5-year survival rate for CSS=33.6%) had a much better prognosis than those with initial brain (5-year survival rate for OS=12%; 5-year survival rate for CSS=20.3%), liver (5-year survival rate for OS=12.5%; 5-year survival rate for CSS=19.3%), or lung metastasis (5-year survival rate for OS=16.8%; 5-year survival rate for CSS=26.9%). Among patients with initial bone metastasis, patients with only bone metastases had a significantly better survival compared to patients with multiple metastases (bone vs multiple: median survival=37 vs 21 months, $P<0.001$; Figure 2A). With regard to the molecular subtype, we discovered that median survival of bone metastasis breast cancer was the shortest (10 months) in patients with TNBC and was the longest (41 months) in those with HR+/HER2+ subtype (Figure 2B). In primary bone metastasis breast cancer, local surgery could prominently prolong the survival compared to those with no surgery (surgery vs no surgery: median survival=43 vs 25 months, $P<0.001$; Figure 2C).

Multivariate Cox regression model showed that patients of black race (black vs white: hazard ratio=1.202, 95% CI=1.113–1.298), in T4 stage (T4 vs T1: hazard ratio=1.270, 95% CI=1.144–1.411), with multiple metastases (bone only vs multiple: hazard ratio=0.602, 95% CI=0.568–0.638), and with TNBC (TNBC vs HR+/HER2-: hazard ratio=2.577, 95% CI=2.346–2.830) were correlated with higher risk of mortality due to breast cancer with initial bone metastasis. Patients who had their primary tumors resected had a 0.57 times lower risk of mortality compared to patients who did not accept local surgery (surgery vs no surgery: hazard ratio=0.570, 95% CI=0.528–0.615). Significant results are presented in Table 3.

Discussion

Our study has firstly reported the incidence of bone metastasis at the initial diagnosis of breast cancer and has found that

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression for the presence of bone metastasis in patients with breast cancer

Characteristics	Patients, no. (%)		In the entire cohort ^a		Among initial MBC patients ^a	
	Entire cohort (n=245,707)	With bone metastasis (n=8901)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age, years						
18–40	13,920 (5.7)	613 (6.9)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
41–60	100,422 (40.9)	3534 (39.7)	0.977 (0.889–1.073)	0.629	0.924 (0.794–1.075)	0.306
61–80	106,504 (43.3)	3758 (42.2)	1.056 (0.961–1.162)	0.258	0.831 (0.713–0.969)	0.018
>80	24,861 (10.1)	996 (11.2)	0.798 (0.711–0.895)	<0.001	0.624 (0.522–0.746)	<0.001
Sex						
Female	243,786 (99.2)	8800 (98.9)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Male	1921 (0.8)	101 (1.1)	0.956 (0.766–1.193)	0.69	0.996 (0.704–1.411)	0.984
Marital status						
Married	130,200 (53)	3778 (42.5)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Unmarried	100,495 (40.9)	4631 (52)	1.285 (1.223–1.350)	<0.001	1.086 (1.005–1.174)	0.038
Unknown	15,012 (6.1)	492 (5.5)	0.891 (0.802–0.989)	0.031	0.970 (0.826–1.138)	0.704
Race						
White	195,472 (79.6)	6914 (77.7)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Black	27,193 (11.1)	1353 (15.2)	0.980 (0.915–1.048)	0.548	0.749 (0.678–0.827)	<0.001
Other ^b	21,393 (8.7)	601 (6.8)	0.748 (0.682–0.819)	<0.001	0.809 (0.701–0.933)	0.004
Unknown	1649 (0.6)	33 (0.3)	0.451 (0.313–0.651)	<0.001	0.863 (0.485–1.536)	0.618
Hispanic origin						
Yes	26,247 (10.7)	919 (10.3)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
No	219,460 (89.3)	7982 (89.7)	1.256 (1.163–1.356)	<0.001	1.185 (1.052–1.335)	0.005
Tumor grade						
Grade I	51,978 (21.2)	620 (7)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Grade II	100,106 (40.7)	3107 (34.9)	1.582 (1.444–1.732)	<0.001	1.159 (0.981–1.368)	0.082
Grade III	74,259 (30.2)	2793 (31.4)	1.341 (1.218–1.476)	<0.001	0.694 (0.588–0.820)	<0.001
Unknown	19,364 (7.9)	2381 (26.7)	3.066 (2.765–3.401)	<0.001	0.957 (0.806–1.137)	0.62
Laterality						
Right	119,979 (48.8)	4127 (46.4)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Left	124,036 (50.5)	4292 (48.2)	0.998 (0.953–1.046)	0.946	0.985 (0.914–1.061)	0.69
Unknown	1692 (0.7)	482 (5.4)	3.071 (2.638–3.577)	<0.001	1.188 (0.992–1.422)	0.061
T stage						
T1	139,529 (56.8)	1053 (11.8)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
T2	69,406 (28.2)	2306 (25.9)	3.278 (3.035–3.540)	<0.001	1.098 (0.964–1.250)	0.16
T3	14,341 (5.8)	1166 (13.1)	6.766 (6.175–7.413)	<0.001	1.087 (0.937–1.262)	0.271
T4	10,447 (4.3)	2519 (28.3)	22.112 (20.310–24.073)	<0.001	1.183 (1.038–1.349)	0.012
Unknown	11,984 (4.9)	1857 (20.9)	12.827 (11.632–14.145)	<0.001	1.050 (0.908–1.214)	0.512
N stage						
N0	163,122 (66.4)	2190 (24.6)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
N1	54,522 (22.2)	3569 (40.1)	2.765 (2.605–2.934)	<0.001	1.132 (1.027–1.249)	0.013
N2	12,630 (5.2)	899 (10.1)	2.238 (2.050–2.443)	<0.001	0.995 (0.865–1.144)	0.941
N3	8210 (3.3)	1078 (12.1)	3.564 (3.268–3.887)	<0.001	0.862 (0.759–0.980)	0.024
Unknown	7223 (2.9)	1165 (13.1)	5.070 (4.593–5.596)	<0.001	0.883 (0.777–1.004)	0.057
Subtype						
HR+/HER2–	164,630 (67)	5128 (57.6)	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
HR+/HER2+	22,798 (9.3)	1150 (12.9)	1.105 (1.027–1.187)	0.007	0.711 (0.634–0.797)	<0.001
HR–/HER2+	10,009 (4.1)	452 (5.1)	0.700 (0.628–0.780)	<0.001	0.354 (0.307–0.408)	<0.001
TNBC	25,965 (10.5)	715 (8)	0.520 (0.476–0.567)	<0.001	0.340 (0.302–0.382)	<0.001
Unknown	22,305 (9.1)	1456 (16.4)	0.825 (0.763–0.892)	<0.001	0.543 (0.487–0.604)	<0.001

Notes: ^aPatients with unknown information of bone metastasis were excluded from the entire cohort and the MBC cohort in the logistic model (n=5064 and n=446; respectively). ^bOther including American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander.

Abbreviations: HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; MBC, metastatic breast cancer; OR, odds ratio; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer; NA, not available.

Cancer Management and Research downloaded from https://www.dovepress.com/ by 34.226.208.185 on 23-Feb-2019
For personal use only.

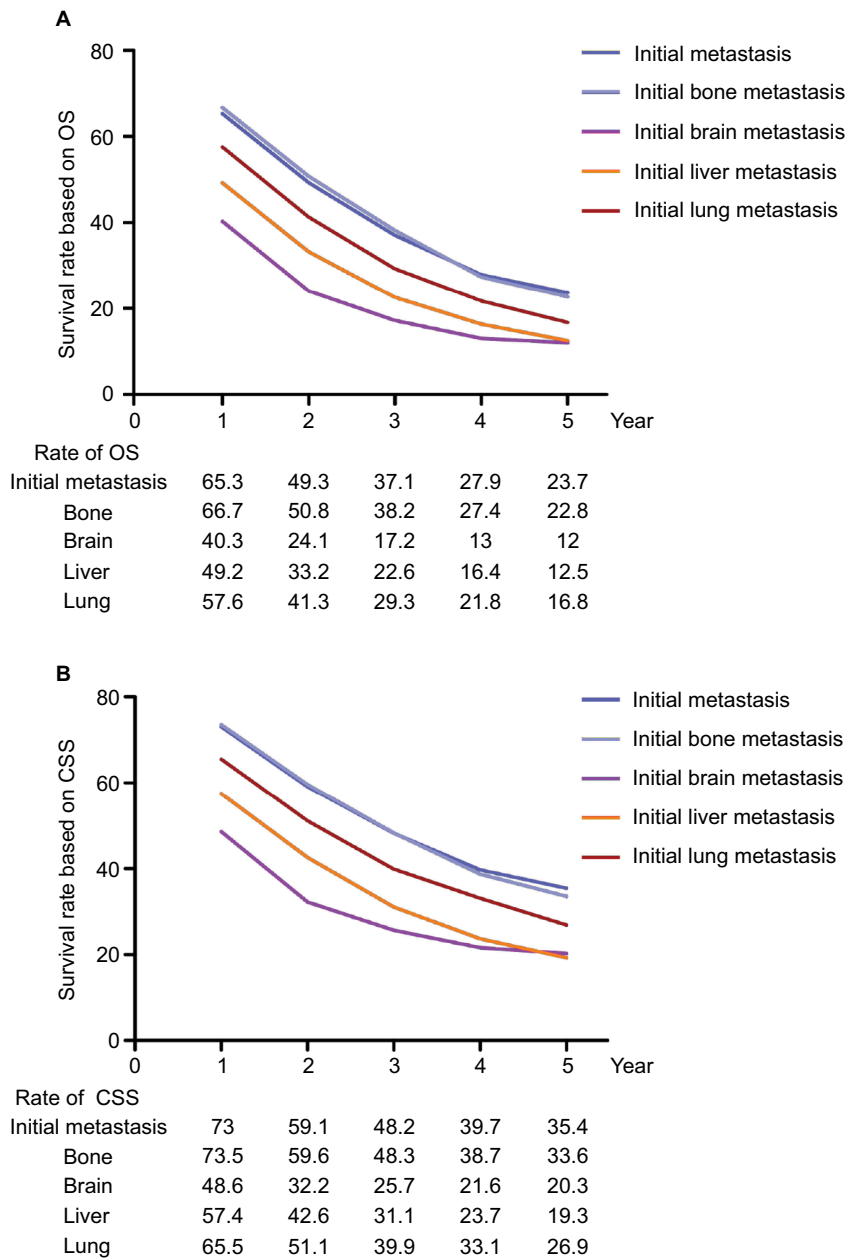


Figure 1 Survival rate based on (A) OS and (B) breast CSS in patients with initial metastatic breast cancer. **Abbreviations:** CSS, cancer-specific survival; OS, overall survival.

HR+ status, white race, young age (18–40 years), advanced T stage, and higher tumor grade are the risk factors of the initial bone metastasis. Further, we found that patients with initial bone metastasis had a better survival compared to those with initial brain, liver, or lung metastasis. Patients of old age (>40), black race, higher tumor grade, T4 stage, and TNBC were correlated with higher mortality risk, while those who underwent local surgery were associated with lower mortality risk. As our study is based on SEER database with 30% coverage of the USA population, bone metastasis incidence

and survival estimates that we have reported are highly representative of the general population.

Bone is one of the most susceptible sites for cancer metastasis, especially in breast cancer.¹⁶ Our study found that 62.5% of patients with initial MBC were diagnosed with bone metastasis, which was consistent with the previous reports.¹⁷ Several factors were suggested to be responsible for bone metastasis. As metastasis through blood plays a major role in distant metastasis in breast cancer, the rich blood flow in the bone marrow and the stream of blood from the

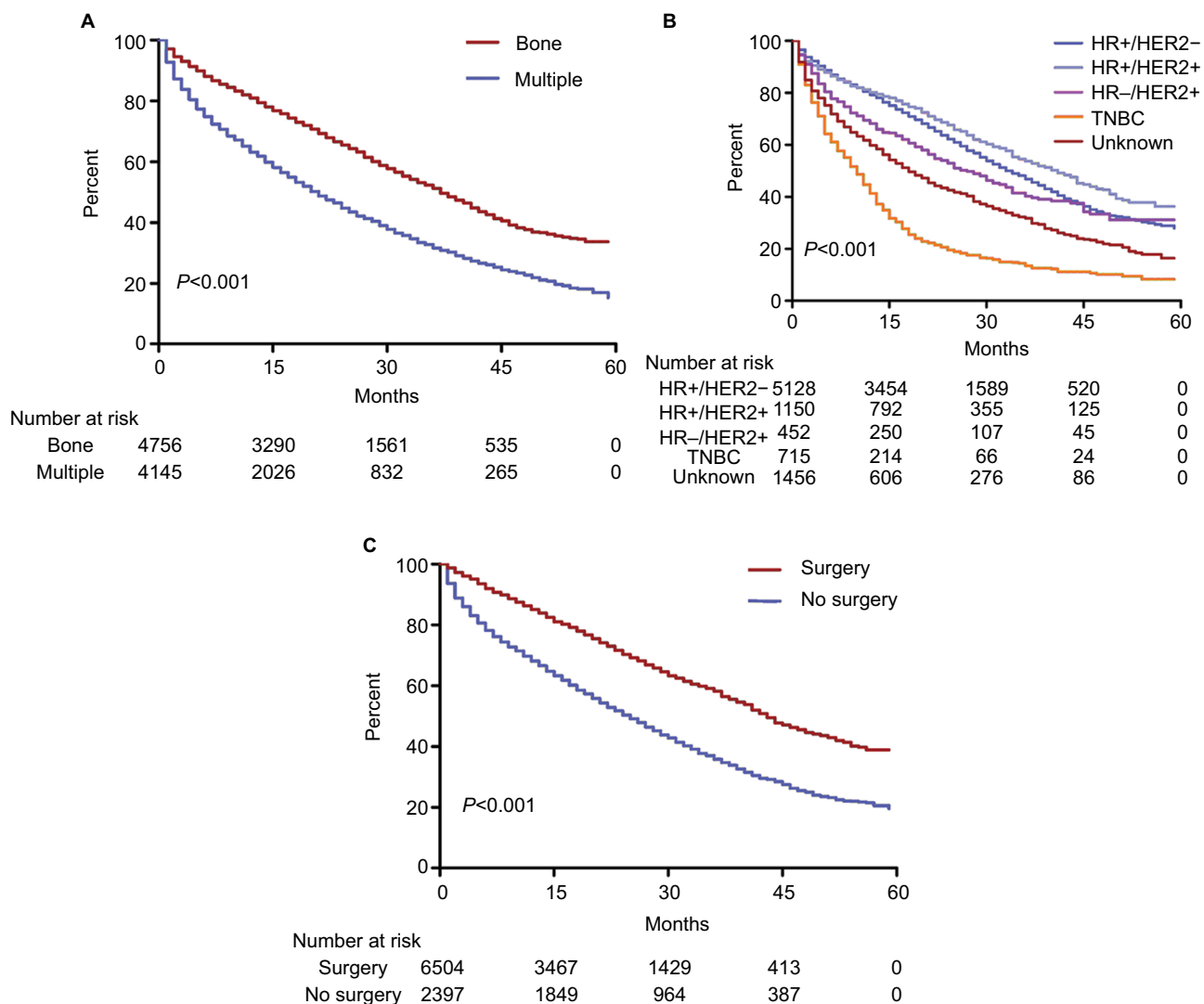


Figure 2 Survival analysis among patients with initial bone metastasis.

Notes: (A) Patients were stratified as bone metastasis only and multiple metastasis (bone vs multiple: median survival=37 vs 21 months, $P<0.001$). (B) Patients were stratified as HR+/HER2- (median survival=33 months), HR+/HER2+ (median survival=41 months), HR-/HER2+ (median survival=27 months), TNBC (median survival=10 months), and unknown (median survival=18 months) ($P<0.001$). (C) Patients were stratified according to whether they underwent local surgery or not (surgery vs no surgery: median survival=43 vs 25 months, $P<0.001$).

Abbreviations: HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer.

breast to the skeleton via the vertebral-venous plexus would significantly increase the risk of cancer metastasis to bone.¹⁸ Otherwise, bone is suggested to be a large repository of growth-stimulating factors including fibroblast growth factors, platelet-derived growth factors, and bone morphogenetic proteins. These factors, released and activated in bone, could stimulate growth of tumor cells and act as a fertile ground for metastasis formation.^{19,20} Although bone metastasis is commonly seen in MBC, the preferential metastasis sites of breast cancer were reported to be different based on HR status and HER2.²¹ HR+ or HER2- breast cancers are more likely to have skeletal involvement among patients with breast cancer recurrence.²² Further, our results showed a similar

pattern of cancer metastasis among patients with initial MBC as the HR+ status (HR+/HER2- and HR+/HER2+) was significantly correlated with initial bone metastasis and most (57.6%) of the patients with initial bone metastasis had a positive expression of HR. The mechanism regarding the propensity of bone metastasis for HR+ breast cancer remains unknown; however, some studies pointed out that this phenomenon may be associated with tumor dormancy.²²⁻²⁴ Studies suggested that dissemination of breast cancer cells takes place long before the detection of cancer metastasis and most of these disseminated cancer cells die while part of them might survive and become dormant in bone marrow.^{24,25} The dormant cancer cells with positive expression of HR,

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate Cox regression for overall survival among patients with initial bone metastasis

Variate	Univariate		Multivariate	
	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value
Age, years		<0.001		<0.001
18–40	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
41–60	1.391 (1.217–1.590)	<0.001	1.362 (1.190–1.558)	<0.001
61–80	1.839 (1.611–2.098)	<0.001	1.747 (1.528–1.999)	<0.001
>80	3.032 (2.625–3.502)	<0.001	2.698 (2.325–3.130)	<0.001
Sex (male vs female)	0.968 (0.740–1.265)	0.811	0.9996 (0.760–1.304)	0.975
Marital status		<0.001		<0.001
Married	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Unmarried	1.468 (1.384–1.556)	<0.001	1.266 (1.191–1.345)	<0.001
Unknown	1.285 (1.133–1.457)	<0.001	1.166 (1.027–1.324)	0.018
Race		<0.001		<0.001
White	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Black	1.312 (1.219–1.412)	<0.001	1.202 (1.113–1.298)	<0.001
Other ^a	0.915 (0.815–1.027)	0.133	0.935 (0.832–1.051)	0.259
Unknown	0.524 (0.272–1.007)	0.053	0.452 (0.234–0.870)	0.17
Hispanic origin (yes vs no)	0.854 (0.777–0.938)	0.001	0.963 (0.875–1.061)	0.446
Tumor grade		<0.001		<0.001
Grade I	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Grade II	1.252 (1.099–1.425)	0.001	1.180 (1.036–1.345)	0.013
Grade III	1.760 (1.547–2.002)	<0.001	1.581 (1.383–1.807)	<0.001
Unknown	2.054 (1.804–2.339)	<0.001	1.393 (1.217–1.595)	<0.001
Laterality		<0.001		<0.001
Right	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
Left	1.037 (0.979–1.098)	0.215	1.049 (0.991–1.111)	0.102
Unknown	1.388 (1.235–1.561)	<0.001	0.796 (0.698–0.907)	0.001
T stage		<0.001		<0.001
T1	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
T2	1.015 (0.913–1.129)	0.78	1.052 (0.945–1.171)	0.352
T3	1.100 (0.977–1.239)	0.117	1.102 (0.976–1.245)	0.115
T4	1.550 (1.400–1.715)	<0.001	1.270 (1.144–1.411)	<0.001
Unknown	1.813 (1.633–2.013)	<0.001	1.321 (1.180–1.480)	<0.001
N stage		<0.001		0.096
N0	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
N1	0.970 (0.903–1.042)	0.409	0.935 (0.868–1.007)	0.075
N2	0.870 (0.782–0.967)	0.01	0.990 (0.886–1.106)	0.856
N3	0.894 (0.809–0.987)	0.027	1.005 (0.905–1.115)	0.931
Unknown	1.480 (1.354–1.618)	<0.001	1.048 (0.954–1.152)	0.324
Metastasis status (bone only vs multiple)	0.538 (0.509–0.569)	<0.001	0.602 (0.568–0.638)	<0.001
Subtype		<0.001		<0.001
HR+/HER2–	1 (Reference)	NA	1 (Reference)	NA
HR+/HER2+	0.851 (0.774–0.937)	0.001	0.801 (0.726–0.883)	<0.001
HR–/HER2+	1.252 (1.100–1.426)	0.001	1.128 (0.988–1.289)	0.076
TNBC	2.777 (2.539–3.038)	<0.001	2.577 (2.346–2.830)	<0.001
Unknown	2.014 (1.874–2.164)	<0.001	1.605 (1.485–1.735)	<0.001
Surgery (surgery vs no surgery)	0.485 (0.453–0.520)	<0.001	0.570 (0.528–0.615)	<0.001

Note: ^aOther including American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander.

Abbreviations: HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; ORs, odds ratios; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer; NA, not available.

which are hormone responsive, could be reactivated by steroid hormone and they subsequently develop metastasis disease in bone.²²

Next, we assessed the survival rates depending on OS and CSS among patients with MBC and observed that outcome of patients with initial bone metastasis was better

than those with initial brain, liver, or lung metastasis. The consequences of cancer metastasis are often devastating as the cancer cells would cause tissue damage and destruction of organs with metastatic diseases.²⁶ In breast cancer, bone metastasis is predominantly characterized as osteolytic, which causes severe pain, pathologic fracture, or nerve

compression, and is considered to be less deadly compared to metastasis of brain, liver, and lung.^{27,28} As the cancer cells have spread widely in MBC patients, chemotherapy and targeted therapy (endocrine therapy and anti-HER2 therapy) become optimal options for cancer treatment. Patients with HR+ breast cancer, which is highly responsive to targeted therapy (endocrine therapy), as well as those with HER2+ breast cancer, which is responsive to anti-HER2 therapy, could achieve tumor remission and improved survival with endocrine therapy.^{29,30} Thus, the better outcome in patients with initial bone metastasis might be attributed to the higher proportion of patients with HR+ diseases. Consistently, in breast cancer with initial bone metastasis, we observed a significantly lower mortality risk for patients with HR+ or HER2+ breast cancer compared to those with TNBC, which was unresponsive to targeted therapy.

Since organ destruction resulting from cancer metastasis is the major cause of death in MBC, local surgery to primary tumor was thought to be invalid to improve cancer survival.³¹ Interestingly, our study showed that surgical removal of the primary tumor might improve cancer survival in newly diagnosed breast cancer with bone metastasis. Consistently, both retrospective studies and randomized trials have indicated that local surgery may improve cancer survival by lowering the tumor burden in initial MBC.^{32–34} A study using a cancer transplantation model in mice suggested that local surgery of the primary tumor improves survival by both reducing the tumor burden and enhancing sensitivity to chemotherapy.³⁵ Meanwhile, the results of experimental and clinical studies were opposed the survival benefit of local surgery based on the theory that surgical removal of the primary tumor would prompt growth of metastasis by increasing the adhesion of circulating tumor cells to the vascular endothelium of target organs and inducing inflammatory cascade.^{31,36} Thus, the survival benefit of local surgery remains unclear in initial MBC and more well-designed studies are required to guide cancer therapy.

There are some limitations in our study. As our study is retrospective, selection bias and missing data are inevitable. Details of systemic therapy including anti-HER2 therapy, endocrine therapy, and chemotherapy are not available in our study, and the relevant biases may exist. Randomized and prospective studies with large patient cohort are required to identify the validity of surgery in initial MBC with bone metastasis.

Conclusion

Our study has reported the epidemiology of patients with bone metastasis in initial MBC based on a general population in the USA. Patients with bone metastasis had a superior

prognosis compared to those with visceral/brain metastasis in initial MBC. Incidence and survival differences of initial bone metastasis were well described according to the different molecular subtypes in initial MBC. We also discovered that local surgery could significantly improve cancer survival, suggesting that patients with bone metastasis might consider local surgery in initial MBC.

Availability of data and material

The data of our study are freely provided by the SEER Research database (<http://www.seer.cancer.gov>).

Author contributions

ZX and XW designed the overall project. ZX and XH analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. GD and XX collected and analyzed the data. XL and ZS performed the research. JW did the statistical analysis. All the authors (XW, ZX, GD, XH, JW, XL, XX, ZS) have read and approved the final manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Roodman GD. Mechanisms of bone metastasis. *N Engl J Med*. 2004; 350(16):1655–1664.
- Dawood S, Broglio K, Ensor J, Hortobagyi GN, Giordano SH. Survival differences among women with de novo stage IV and relapsed breast cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2010;21(11):2169–2174.
- Yang Y, Ma Y, Sheng J, et al. A multicenter, retrospective epidemiologic survey of the clinical features and management of bone metastatic disease in China. *Chin J Cancer*. 2016;35:40.
- Steinman RA, Brufsky AM, Oesterreich S. Zoledronic acid effectiveness against breast cancer metastases – a role for estrogen in the microenvironment? *Breast Cancer Res*. 2012;14(5):213.
- Brufsky A, Mathew A. Bisphosphonates, bone, and breast cancer recurrence. *Lancet*. 2015;386(10001):1319–1320.
- Coleman RE, Lipton A, Roodman GD, et al. Metastasis and bone loss: advancing treatment and prevention. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2010;36(8): 615–620.
- Cianfrocca M, Gradishar W. New molecular classifications of breast cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2009;59(5):303–313.
- Amin MB, Greene FL, Edge SB, et al. The eighth edition AJCC cancer staging manual: continuing to build a bridge from a population-based to a more “personalized” approach to cancer staging. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2017;67(2):93–99.
- Smid M, Wang Y, Zhang Y, et al. Subtypes of breast cancer show preferential site of relapse. *Cancer Res*. 2008;68(9):3108–3114.
- Tobin NP, Harrell JC, Lovrot J, et al; TEX Trialists Group. Molecular subtype and tumor characteristics of breast cancer metastases as assessed by gene expression significantly influence patient post-relapse survival. *Ann Oncol*. 2015;26(1):81–88.
- Schroder J, Fietz T, Kohler A, et al; TMK-Group (Tumour Registry Breast Cancer). Treatment and pattern of bone metastases in 1094 patients with advanced breast cancer – Results from the prospective German Tumour Registry Breast Cancer cohort study. *Eur J Cancer*. 2017;79:139–148.

12. Sihto H, Lundin J, Lundin M, et al. Breast cancer biological subtypes and protein expression predict for the preferential distant metastasis sites: a nationwide cohort study. *Breast Cancer Res.* 2011; 13(5):R87.
13. Delpuch Y, Bashour SI, Lousquy R, et al. Clinical nomogram to predict bone-only metastasis in patients with early breast carcinoma. *Br J Cancer.* 2015;113(7):1003–1009.
14. Vaz-Luis I, Ottesen RA, Hughes ME, et al. Impact of hormone receptor status on patterns of recurrence and clinical outcomes among patients with human epidermal growth factor-2-positive breast cancer in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: a prospective cohort study. *Breast Cancer Res.* 2012;14(5):R129.
15. Surveillance E, Results E. (SEER) Program Research Data (1973–2013), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2016, based on the November 2015 submission. Available from: <http://www.seer.cancer.gov>. Accessed August 15, 2016.
16. Yin JJ, Pollock CB, Kelly K. Mechanisms of cancer metastasis to the bone. *Cell Res.* 2005;15(1):57–62.
17. Ibrahim T, Mercatali L, Amadori D. A new emergency in oncology: bone metastases in breast cancer patients (Review). *Oncol Lett.* 2013;6(2):306–310.
18. Coleman RE. Clinical features of metastatic bone disease and risk of skeletal morbidity. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2006;12(20 Pt 2):6243s–6249s.
19. Xu J, Acharya S, Sahin O, et al. 14-3-3zeta turns TGF-beta's function from tumor suppressor to metastasis promoter in breast cancer by contextual changes of Smad partners from p53 to Gli2. *Cancer Cell.* 2015;27(2):177–192.
20. Zhang XH, Jin X, Malladi S, et al. Selection of bone metastasis seeds by mesenchymal signals in the primary tumor stroma. *Cell.* 2013;154(5):1060–1073.
21. Hess KR, Esteva FJ. Effect of HER2 status on distant recurrence in early stage breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2013;137(2):449–455.
22. Zhang XH, Giuliano M, Trivedi MV, Schiff R, Osborne CK. Metastasis dormancy in estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2013;19(23):6389–6397.
23. Gao H, Chakraborty G, Lee-Lim AP, et al. The BMP inhibitor Coco reactivates breast cancer cells at lung metastatic sites. *Cell.* 2012;150(4):764–779.
24. Husemann Y, Geigl JB, Schubert F, et al. Systemic spread is an early step in breast cancer. *Cancer Cell.* 2008;13(1):58–68.
25. Lu X, Mu E, Wei Y, et al. VCAM-1 promotes osteolytic expansion of indolent bone micrometastasis of breast cancer by engaging alpha4beta1-positive osteoclast progenitors. *Cancer Cell.* 2011;20(6):701–714.
26. Guise TA. Breast cancer bone metastases: it's all about the neighborhood. *Cell.* 2013;154(5):957–959.
27. Skeletal Complications of Malignancy. Proceedings of a symposium. Bethesda, Maryland, April 19–20, 1997. *Cancer.* 1997;80(8 Suppl):1527–1701.
28. Hölzel D, Eckel R, Bauerfeind I, et al. Survival of de novo stage IV breast cancer patients over three decades. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol.* 2016;143(3):509–519.
29. Swain SM, Baselga J, Kim SB, et al; CLEOPATRA Study Group. Pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and docetaxel in HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(8):724–734.
30. Lee JY, Won HY, Park JH, et al. MEL-18 loss mediates estrogen receptor- α downregulation and hormone independence. *J Clin Invest.* 2015;125(5):1801–1814.
31. Badwe R, Hawaldar R, Nair N, et al. Locoregional treatment versus no treatment of the primary tumour in metastatic breast cancer: an open-label randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2015;16(13):1380–1388.
32. Rapiti E, Verkooijen HM, Vlastos G, et al. Complete excision of primary breast tumor improves survival of patients with metastatic breast cancer at diagnosis. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24(18):2743–2749.
33. Cady B, Nathan NR, Michaelson JS, Golshan M, Smith BL. Matched pair analyses of stage IV breast cancer with or without resection of primary breast site. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 2008;15(12):3384–3395.
34. Soran A, Ozbas S, Kelsey SF, Gulluoglu BM. Randomized trial comparing locoregional resection of primary tumor with no surgery in stage IV breast cancer at the presentation (Protocol MF07-01): a study of Turkish Federation of the National Societies for Breast Diseases. *Breast J.* 2009;15(4):399–403.
35. Rashid OM, Nagahashi M, Ramachandran S, et al. Resection of the primary tumor improves survival in metastatic breast cancer by reducing overall tumor burden. *Surgery.* 2013;153(6):771–778.
36. Al-Sahaf O, Wang JH, Browne TJ, Cotter TG, Redmond HP. Surgical injury enhances the expression of genes that mediate breast cancer metastasis to the lung. *Ann Surg.* 2010;252(6):1037–1043.

Cancer Management and Research

Publish your work in this journal

Cancer Management and Research is an international, peer-reviewed open access journal focusing on cancer research and the optimal use of preventative and integrated treatment interventions to achieve improved outcomes, enhanced survival and quality of life for the cancer patient. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/cancer-management-and-research-journal>

Dovepress

a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.