Risk of subsequent invasive breast carcinoma after *in situ* breast carcinoma in a population covered by national mammographic screening

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Sweden was the first country to establish a nationwide breast cancer screening service. We used the Swedish Family-Cancer Database to evaluate the risk of invasive carcinoma after *in situ* carcinoma of the breast. Risk estimates for contralateral and ipsilateral invasive malignancies following age and histology specific *in situ* breast carcinomas were calculated using Poisson’s regression analysis. The agreement between concordant and discordant morphologies of invasive and *in situ* breast cancer was measured using the kappa statistic. Women with *in situ* breast cancer showed a relative risk of 2.03 for contralateral and 3.94 for ipsilateral invasive breast cancer. The risk was higher for *in situ* carcinomas diagnosed before the age of 50 years and after lobular *in situ* breast cancers. A comparison of the risks during the past decades suggested that the risk of ipsilateral breast cancer has increased in Sweden but that of contralateral breast cancer has remained unchanged. In *in situ* and the subsequent invasive breast cancers did not seem to share their morphologies.

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The most common morphologies of carcinoma *in situ* of the breast are ductal (DCIS) and lobular carcinoma (LCIS). In Sweden, the incidence of DCIS has increased since the introduction of mammographic screening, representing now 15–20% of all breast malignancies, compared with 5% of the cases in prescreening era (Pinder and Ellis, 2003). The incidence of LCIS has also increased, but appreciably slower than that of DCIS (Ernster et al, 1996). In addition to the different incidence patterns, mostly due to mammographic characteristics, DCIS is regarded as a local precursor of invasiveness, while LCIS is merely considered a general risk factor for developing invasive carcinoma, including a contralateral malignancy (Claus et al, 2003; Page, 2004). The estimated risks of invasive breast cancer after *in situ* carcinoma are heterogeneous in the literature: DCIS has been associated with a four- to 10-fold risk increment; the estimates of the relative risk (RR) after LCIS vary from 2 to 11 (Page et al, 2000; Warnberg et al, 2000).

Sweden has been the first country that implemented a nationwide breast cancer screening service. The first service was started in October 2004; published online 30 November 2004. One consequence of screening has been an earlier detection of breast cancer (Zahl et al, 2004). The conservative breast surgery may have also influenced the clinical course and prognosis of breast cancer (Kestin et al, 2000). The aim of the present study was to evaluate the risk of invasive breast carcinoma after *in situ* carcinoma in Sweden. The estimation was based on cancers diagnosed between 1993 and 2000, thus taking into account the possible impact of screening and recent advances in management of *in situ* breast cancers. Risk estimates were derived for contralateral and ipsilateral invasive malignancies following age- and histology-specific *in situ* breast carcinomas. The change in the risk of invasive carcinoma after *in situ* breast cancer during the last 20 years in Sweden was also explored.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The Swedish Family-Cancer Database was created in the mid-1990s by linking census information, death notifications and the administrative family register to the Swedish Cancer Registry at Statistics Sweden (Hemminki, 2001; Hemminki et al, 2001). The Database was updated at the end of 2002 to include more than 10 million individuals. The present analysis considered diagnoses made between 1993 and 2000 and included 3802 *in situ* breast and 35 480 invasive breast cancers in a population of five million women. The Swedish Cancer Registry is based on compulsory reports of individual cases provided by clinicians/pathologists or cytologists and is considered to have almost 100% completeness (The National Board of Health and Welfare Stockholm, 2002). The incidence of cancer in the Database is similar to the incidence in the Cancer Registry (Hemminki et al, 2001; Plna and Hemminki, 2001). Four-digit diagnostic codes from the seventh revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-7) and subsequent
malignancy, death date, emigration date or 31 December 2000, whichever occurred first. Person-years and cases of invasive breast cancer were counted and grouped by age, family history, age at first birth and the presence or absence of in situ breast cancer. A Poisson regression analysis was applied to the data using the Genmod procedure of the SAS program (SAS/STAT® User’s guide, 1999). The results are shown as an RR, with 95% confidence limits (95% CI). Risk estimates were also calculated for the periods 1981–1990, 1991–1995 and 1996–2000 in order to investigate possible changes during the last 20 years in Sweden. Differences in the time of follow-up and age of the women among the three periods were taken into account by indirect standardisation before Poisson’s regression, using the period 1996–2000 as reference.

The kappa statistic was used as a measure of agreement between discordant and discordant morphologies of invasive and in situ breast cancer. Kappa takes values between −1 and 1, where 0 indicates no determination and −1 or 1 would indicate that the morphology of the invasive carcinoma is completely determined by the histology of the prior in situ carcinoma. Values of the kappa statistic between 0.40 and 0.60 would suggest a moderate concordance.

RESULTS

The incidence rate of invasive ductal cancer increased in the period 1993–2000 from 46.8 to 66.1/100 000 (+5.1% per year) and invasive lobular cancer showed an increase from 9.0 to 14.2/100 000 (+7.1% per year). A striking decrease was found for the comedo histology, with incidence rates from 6.1 to 1.1/100 000 (−18.6% per year). In situ ductal cancer increased from 7.2 to 8.7/100 000 (+3.1% per year) and, interestingly, the incidence of in situ lobular cancer remained constant (1.6/100 000). In situ comedo cancer showed a decreasing incidence rate from 1.7 to 0.8/100 000 (−11.1% per year).

The risks of contralateral invasive cancer after in situ breast cancer are presented in Table 1. The diagnosis of in situ breast carcinoma resulted in a two-fold increase in the risk of invasive cancer in the contralateral breast; the increase was particularly high if the in situ breast lesion was diagnosed before the age of 50 years. The risk increased with the time after diagnosis of the in situ carcinoma, although the increment was not statistically significant. The lobular histology of in situ breast carcinoma was associated with the highest risk for contralateral invasive breast cancer. The diagnosis of in situ carcinoma resulted in an RR of 3.94 for invasive ipsilateral cancer (Table 2). Comedo in situ carcinoma was associated with the highest risk of ipsilateral invasive breast cancer (RR = 5.02).

The risks of contralateral invasive cancer after in situ breast cancer slightly increased during the period 1991–1995 and it decreased thereafter, but were not statistically significant (Figure 2A). In contrast, the risks of ipsilateral invasive breast cancer after in situ breast cancer in 1991–1995 and 1996–2000 were two times higher than in 1981–1990 (Figure 2B); the risk differences were statistically significant. The increase in the risk of ipsilateral breast cancer was mostly associated with in situ carcinomas diagnosed at ages 50–60 years (results not shown).

Table 3 shows kappa measures of agreement between concordant and discordant histologies (results not shown for discordant histologies) were lower than 0.40, thus suggesting that the histology of the invasive cancers was not determined by the morphology of the preceding in situ carcinoma.

DISCUSSION

The treatment for the first breast cancer, the intense medical follow-up and the self-observation of the patient complicate the
epidemiology of second breast cancers. Moreover, two breasts are at risk for the first cancer, but only one of them is at risk for ipsilateral or for contralateral breast cancer. Treatment, follow-up and definition differences have probably contributed to the incongruent results for invasive breast cancer after in situ carcinoma in the literature (Chen et al, 1999). The RRs shown in the present study were calculated after dividing the second breast cancers into contralateral and ipsilateral breast cancers.

All in situ breast carcinomas are premalignant, being possible precursors to invasive disease capable of metastasis (Dupont and Page, 1985; Page et al, 1985, 2000; Page and Dupont, 1990; London et al, 1992). The potential for progression to invasive cancer has been measured in earlier studies (Franceschi et al, 1998; Ottesen et al, 2000; Crocetti et al, 2001; Warnberg et al, 2001). However, the number of cases analysed previously was small. One study considered breast cancers in the period 1980–1992, that is, before and during the establishment of screening services in Sweden (Warnberg et al, 1999). Earlier diagnosis due to screening and recent advances in the treatment of in situ carcinoma have resulted in better survival rates for patients and a higher incidence for invasive carcinoma. An advantage of the present study was the adjustment for age, family history and parity in the Poisson regression analyses. Unfortunately, information on possible confounders such as treatment received, use of contraceptives and stage of the cancer or tumour size was not available.

Table 1  Contralateral invasive breast cancer subsequent to in situ carcinoma of breast analysed in Poisson’s regression model

| Parameter | N   | RR  | 95% CI |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| In situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| No        | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Yes       | 54  | 2.03 | 1.55–2.65 |
| Yes <50   | 15  | 3.02 | 1.82–5.02 |
| Yes 50–60 | 22  | 2.09 | 1.38–3.16 |
| Yes 60–70 | 11  | 1.62 | 0.90–2.93 |
| Yes ≥70   | 6   | 1.38 | 0.62–3.07 |
| No        | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Time after diagnosis of in situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| Yes <12 months | 19 | 1.58 | 0.82–3.03 |
| Yes ≥12 months | 36 | 2.34 | 1.69–3.25 |
| No        | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Histology of in situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| Yes Ductal | 34  | 1.96 | 1.40–2.74 |
| Yes Lobular | 6   | 3.16 | 1.42–7.03 |
| Yes Comedo | 10  | 2.79 | 1.50–5.18 |
| No         | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |

RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval. Data were additionally adjusted for age, family history, parity and age at first birth. Bold = the RR was statistically higher than 1.00.

Table 2  Ipsilateral invasive breast cancer subsequent to in situ carcinoma of breast analysed in Poisson’s regression model

| Parameter | N   | RR  | 95% CI |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| In situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| No        | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Yes       | 105 | 3.94 | 2.36–6.78 |
| Yes <50   | 37  | 7.47 | 5.41–10.31 |
| Yes 50–60 | 36  | 3.42 | 2.47–4.75 |
| Yes 60–70 | 24  | 3.53 | 2.36–5.26 |
| Yes ≥70   | 8   | 1.84 | 0.92–3.67 |
| No        | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Time after diagnosis of in situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| Yes <12 months | 17 | 3.05 | 1.89–4.90 |
| Yes ≥12 months | 26 | 4.56 | 3.10–6.69 |
| No         | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |
| Histology of in situ breast cancer |     |     |        |
| Yes Ductal | 66  | 3.38 | 2.98–4.84 |
| Yes Lobular | 9   | 4.74 | 2.46–9.11 |
| Yes Comedo | 18  | 5.02 | 3.16–7.96 |
| No         | 34 803 | 1.00 |        |

RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval. Data were additionally adjusted for age, family history, parity and age at first birth. Bold = the RR was statistically higher than 1.00.
The increased incidence of invasive ductal and lobular breast cancers found in the present study was similar to previous reports (Levi et al., 1997; Li et al., 2003; Verkooijen et al., 2003). The reduction in the incidence of comedo breast cancer is probably attributable to modifications in pathological classification criteria. The incidence of DCIS increased in the period 1993–2000, which was to a small extent due to the reclassification of comedo in situ carcinomas as DCIS. In contrast, the incidence of LCIS did not change. Earlier reports have shown increases in the incidence of DCIS and LCIS (Simon et al., 1993; Choi et al., 1996; Levi et al., 1997). The different incidence patterns found for DCIS and LCIS in the present study may be partly attributable to the low calcification of lobular tumours, which hampers their detection by mammography.

In situ breast carcinoma diagnosed before the age of 50 years was associated with the highest risk of invasive cancer, the difference from other age groups was even statistically significant for ipsilateral breast cancer. In patients with mammographically detected ductal carcinoma in situ, treated with breast-conserving therapy, young patient age has been reported to be a risk factor for local recurrence (Kestin et al., 2000). Our results were similar to earlier studies, which have shown higher risks for invasive breast cancer in women with in situ carcinoma diagnosed at young ages (Franceschi et al., 1998; Crocetti et al., 2001; Warnberg et al., 2001; Claus et al., 2003). The risk of invasive breast cancer increased with the time after diagnosis of in situ carcinoma, but the number of cases analysed was small and the trend was not statistically significant. Our data agree with earlier results, that the highest risk of invasive cancer is reached after 42 to 60 months after diagnosis of in situ lesions. (Franceschi et al., 1998; Ottesen et al., 2000; Warnberg et al., 2000, 2001; Crocetti et al., 2001).

The risk of invasive cancer in the contralateral and ipsilateral breasts was higher after lobular than after ductal carcinoma in situ. Our results therefore disagree with the report suggesting that this risk was higher after DCIS than after LCIS (Warnberg et al., 2000). A higher incidence of DCIS due to screening may have diluted the risk of the subsequent invasive breast cancer, whereas the incidence of LCIS and its corresponding risk seem to have been only slightly modified.

The estimated risk of ipsilateral invasive cancer after in situ lesions was almost two times higher than the corresponding risk of contralateral breast cancer. This risk difference was only found after 1991, and was statistically significant for the period 1996–2000. Breast-conserving surgery became the treatment of choice for early breast cancer in Sweden during the 1980s, especially in areas with population-based screening (Fredriksson et al., 2001). The proportion of women receiving conservative surgery increased from 7% in 1980 to 51% in 1996 (Lindqvist et al., 2002). Inadequately treated in situ breast carcinoma, for example, insufficient margin control, may have contributed to the observed risk increase (Yau et al., 2002; Fredriksson et al., 2003; Kerlikowske et al., 2003; Khan and Newman, 2004).

The suggestion of previous studies that in situ and subsequent invasive cancers share morphological features (Habel et al., 1997; Franceschi et al., 1998) could not be confirmed in the present study. However, we found the highest concordance for the lobular histology, in agreement with earlier studies, which showed that LCIS is often followed by lobular invasive breast cancer (Lishman and Lakhani, 1999; Fisher et al., 2004). The present study is congruent with earlier analyses on the genetic determination of the morphology of invasive breast cancer based on the Swedish Family-Cancer Database (Hemminki and Granstrom, 2002).

We conclude that the incidence of in situ carcinoma of the breast has increased in the last decade and that the introduction of screening and new treatments in Sweden seems to have modified the pattern of risk of invasive cancer after in situ carcinoma. The risk of invasive cancer in the ipsilateral breast has increased. Women with LCIS are at higher risk of invasive breast cancer than women with DCIS. The risks estimated in this study may help in clinical counselling.

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