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Preservación de la fertilidad en mujeres con cáncer de mama

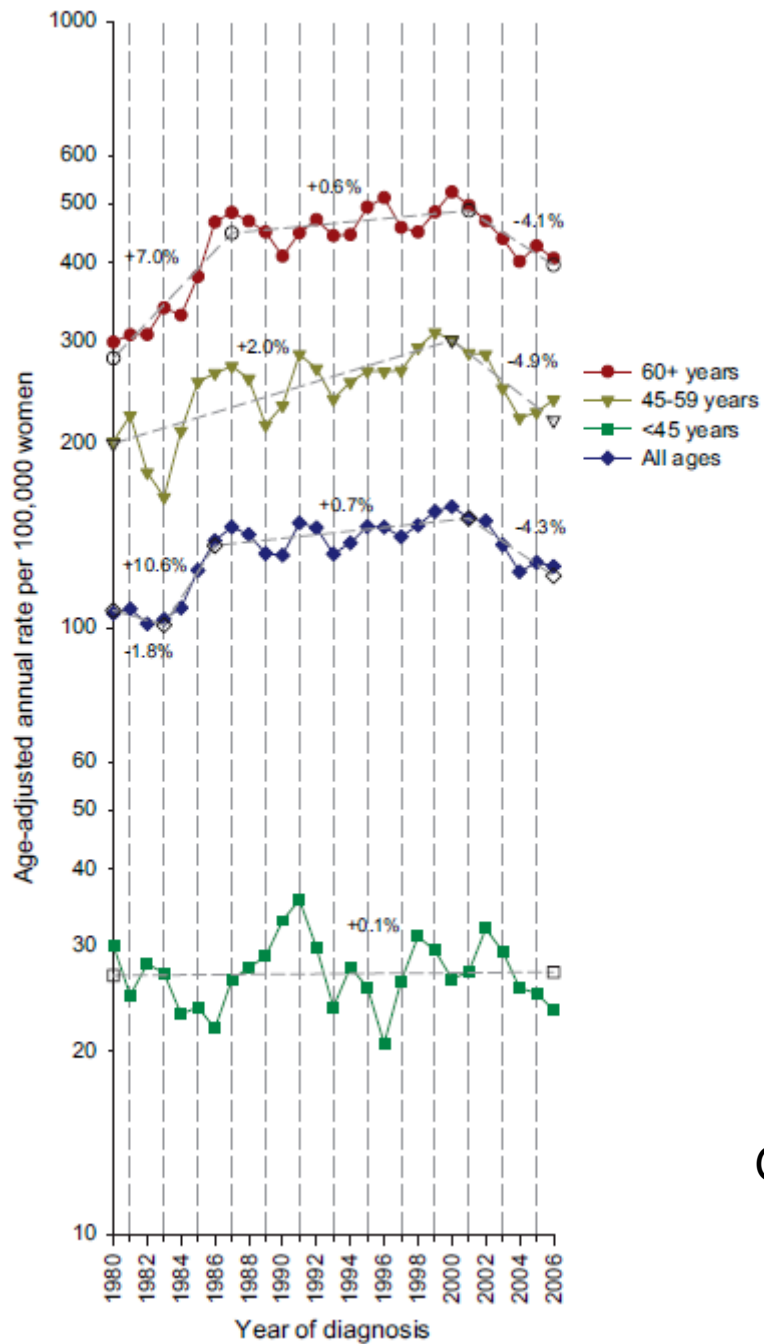
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Octubre 2011



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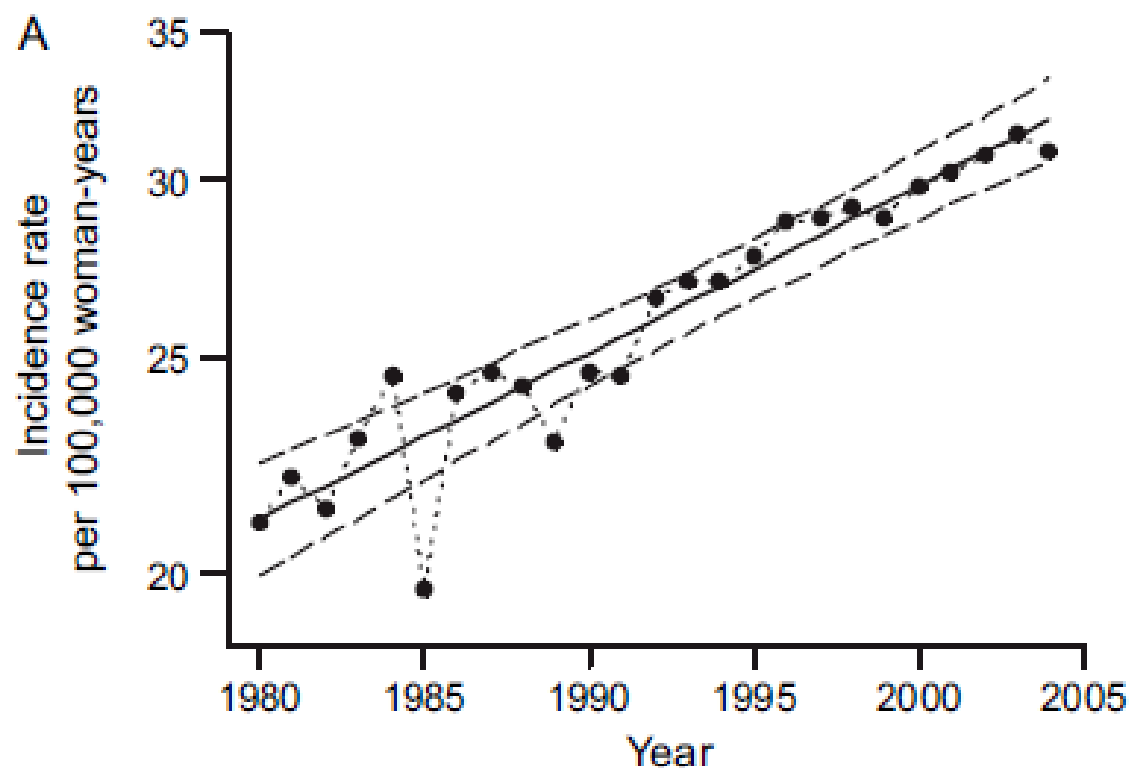
Breast Cancer Incidence, 1980 – 2006: Combined Roles of Menopausal Hormone Therapy, Screening Mammography, and Estrogen Receptor Status

G andrew. J Natl Cancer Inst 2007;99: 1152 – 61



Recent Changes in Breast Cancer Incidence in Spain, 1980 – 2004

25-44 años



Pollan M. J Natl Cancer Inst 2009;101: 1584 – 1591



TABLA 6.2. SUPERVIVENCIA A LOS 5 AÑOS EN PAÍSES EUROPEOS POR LOCALIZACIÓN TUMORAL. RESULTADOS PROYECTO EUROCARE-3 EN MUJERES

TUMOR	Austria		Dinamarca		Finlandia		Francia		Alemania		Italia		Holanda		España		Suecia		Inglaterra	
	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%	%	IC 95%
Todos los tumores	58	[57-60]	48	[48-49]	53	[53-54]	59	[58-60]	55	[54-56]	53	[53-53]	54	[53-55]	56	[56-57]	57	[56-57]	47	[47-47]
Cavidad oral	62	[47-81]	52	[47-57]	58	[52-64]	44	[37-54]	54	[45-64]	51	[47-55]	60	[55-66]	52	[47-59]	55	[51-59]	52	[50-54]
Esófago			8	[5-12]	10	[7-15]					10	[7-14]	10	[7-14]	23	[16-35]			12	[11-13]
Estómago	37	[32-44]	14	[12-17]	25	[23-28]	28	[23-34]	30	[26-35]	30	[28-31]	25	[22-28]	30	[28-33]	19	[18-21]	15	[14-16]
Colon-recto	54	[50-59]	47	[45-48]	52	[50-54]	60	[58-63]	53	[51-56]	51	[50-52]	54	[52-56]	55	[53-57]	55	[54-57]	47	[46-47]
Hígado			2	[1-5]	4	[3-7]			4	[1-11]	9	[7-10]	6	[2-16]	12	[8-16]	3	[2-5]	7	[6-9]
Pancreas	5	[2-10]	2	[1-3]	3	[2-4]	6	[3-9]	5	[2-9]	5	[4-6]	3	[2-5]	6	[5-9]	3	[2-4]	4	[4-5]
Laringe	28	[12-63]	56	[48-64]	62	[49-79]	73	[56-94]	54	[38-76]	69	[63-75]	63	[52-75]	80	[65-98]	72	[63-82]	61	[57-64]
Pulmón	16	[12-22]	6	[5-7]	11	[9-13]	16	[12-21]	10	[8-14]	11	[10-12]	12	[11-14]	13	[11-16]	11	[10-13]	8	[7-8]
Melanoma	88	[83-93]	88	[86-90]	84	[81-87]	85	[81-90]	90	[84-96]	82	[80-85]	88	[85-91]	90	[86-93]	91	[89-92]	86	[85-87]
Mama	75	[73-78]	75	[74-76]	81	[80-82]	81	[80-83]	75	[73-78]	81	[80-81]	78	[77-79]	78	[77-79]	83	[82-83]	74	[73-74]
Cervix	64	[58-70]	67	[65-69]	66	[62-70]	66	[64-72]	64	[59-69]	67	[64-69]	69	[66-73]	69	[66-72]	70	[66-72]	64	[63-65]
Cuerpo uterino	84	[79-89]	80	[78-82]	81	[79-83]	73	[70-77]	82	[79-86]	76	[75-78]	80	[77-83]	75	[73-78]	81	[80-83]	74	[73-75]
Ovario	49	[44-55]	31	[29-33]	35	[33-38]	39	[35-42]	41	[36-46]	37	[36-39]	37	[34-39]	43	[40-46]	41	[40-43]	32	[31-32]
Vejiga	75	[68-84]	61	[58-64]	67	[63-71]	64	[57-71]	75	[69-81]	71	[69-73]	67	[63-71]	70	[66-75]	69	[67-72]	64	[63-65]
Riñón	67	[60-76]	44	[41-47]	57	[54-60]	65	[59-71]	66	[59-72]	60	[57-62]	53	[49-58]	61	[56-66]	54	[51-56]	41	[40-43]
S.N.Central	25	[17-37]	17	[14-20]	26	[24-29]	18	[13-24]	18	[13-25]	18	[16-21]	18	[15-22]	18	[14-22]	24	[22-27]	18	[17-19]
Tiroides	88	[82-94]	81	[77-85]	86	[84-89]	85	[80-91]	77	[72-83]	85	[83-87]	79	[74-84]	86	[81-90]	85	[83-87]	79	[77-80]
LNH	75	[66-85]	54	[51-57]	52	[49-54]	53	[49-58]	60	[54-68]	55	[53-57]	53	[49-57]	55	[52-59]	58	[56-60]	51	[50-52]
Hodgkin	82	[73-93]	78	[72-84]	83	[79-88]	87	[80-95]	85	[77-94]	81	[78-84]	83	[78-87]	76	[70-83]	83	[79-87]	76	[74-78]
Mieloma	46	[33-63]	25	[21-30]	29	[25-33]	48	[41-56]	36	[27-48]	36	[34-39]	31	[26-36]	38	[32-44]	32	[29-35]	23	[22-25]
Leucemias	42	[33-52]	37	[34-40]	36	[32-40]	56	[50-63]	40	[34-48]	31	[29-33]	40	[36-46]	44	[40-49]	41	[38-44]	37	[36-39]



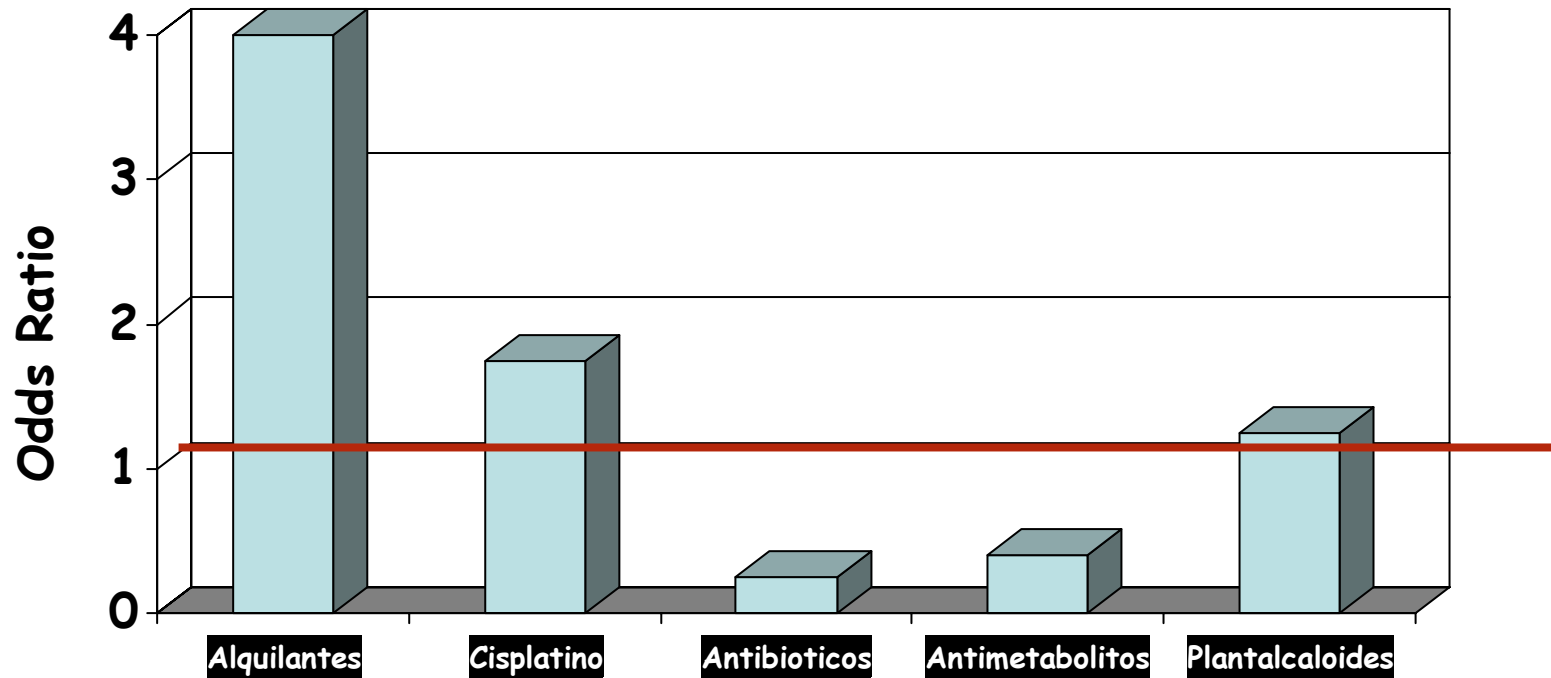
CANCER DE MAMA

- 25% en mujeres premenopausicas.
- La quimioterapia
 - Prolonga la supervivencia.
 - FOP en un 53-89%



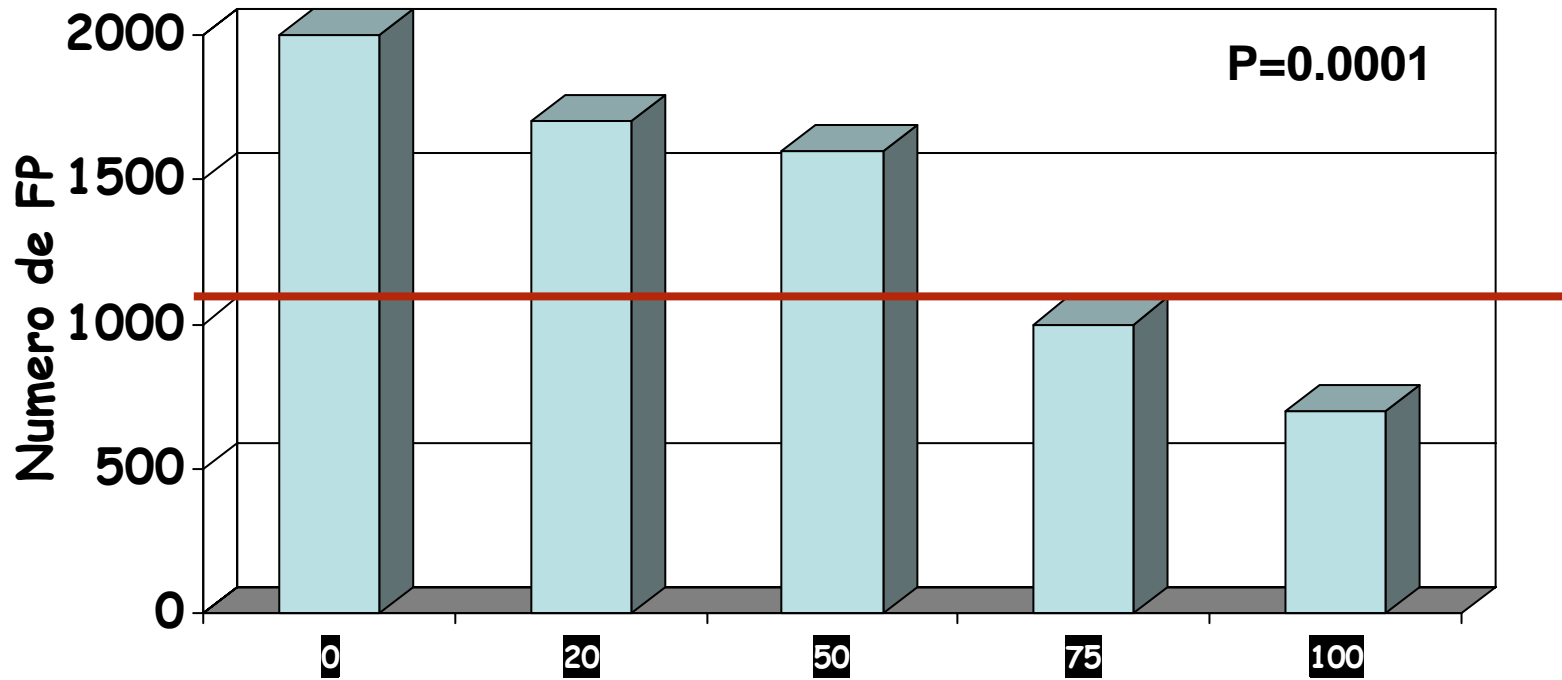
Disminución de la reserva ovárica

Odds Ratio para el fallo ovárico, de los diferentes fármacos



Disminución de la reserva ovárica

Disminución de la reserva ovárica en función de la dosis



Goodwin PJ 1999



Quimioterapia
Radioterapia

Fertilidad
Disminuida
(subfertilidad)

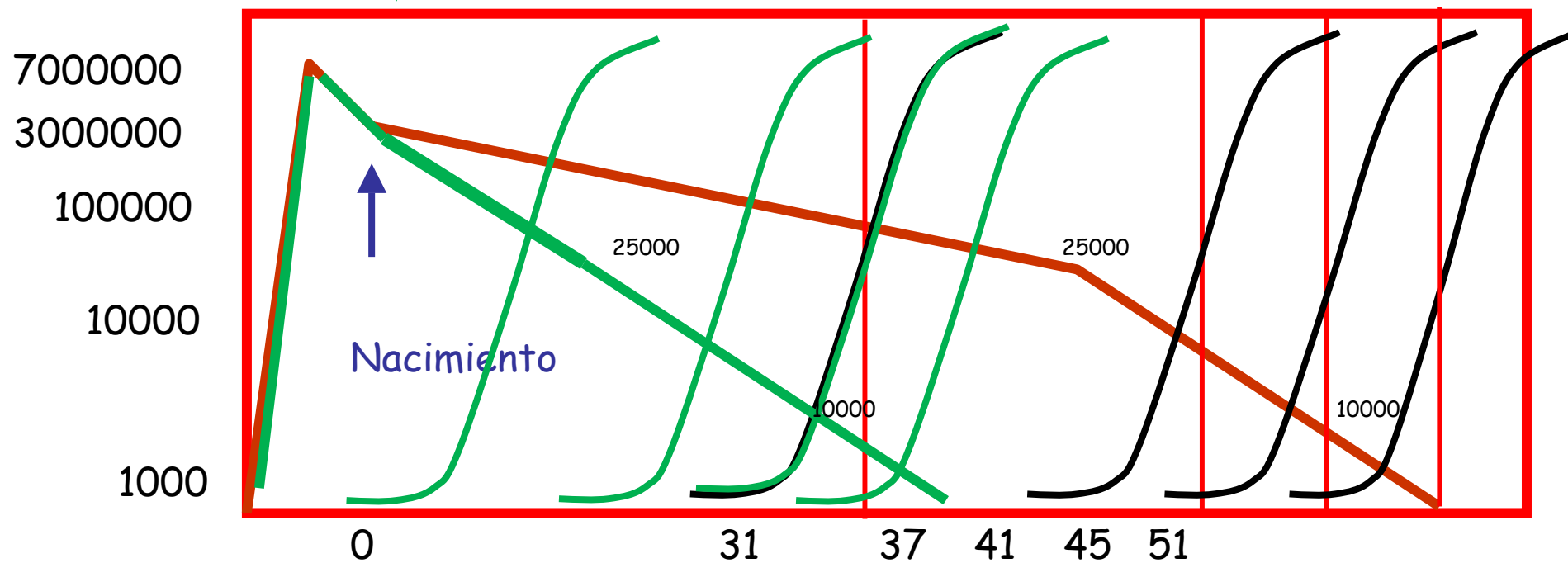
Fertilidad
Acabada
(esterilidad)

Fertilidad
óptima

BAJA RESPUESTA

NO RESPUESTA

Ciclos
irregulares



Inicio ↓
Perdida acelerada fertilidad
Perdida total fertilidad

Menopausia

Perdida
acelerada
fertilidad

Perdida
total
fertilidad

Menopausia



Disminución de la reserva ovárica

- ALTO RIESGO

- Ciclofosfamida.
- Busulfan
- Melafan
- Clorambucil
- Mostaza nitrogenada

- RIESGO MEDIO

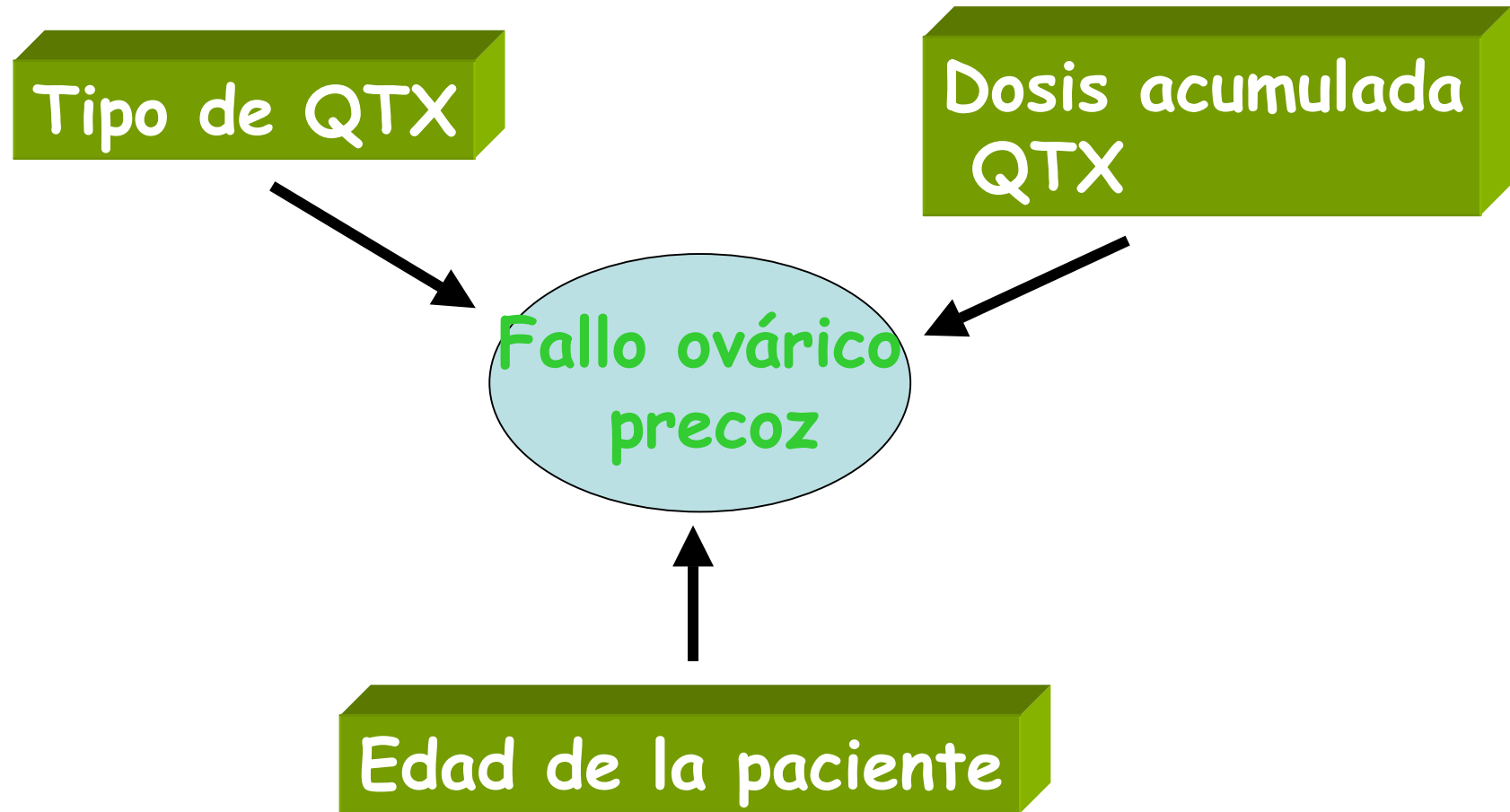
- Doxorubicina
- Cisplatino
- Carboplatino

- BAJO RIESGO

- Metrotexate.
- 5-Fluracilo
- Vincristina
- Bleomicina
- Adriamicina
- Mercaptopurino



Disminución de la reserva ovárica



QUE ES LO QUE LES PREOCUPA A LAS PACIENTES JOVENES CON CANCER DE MAMA EN EL FUTURO

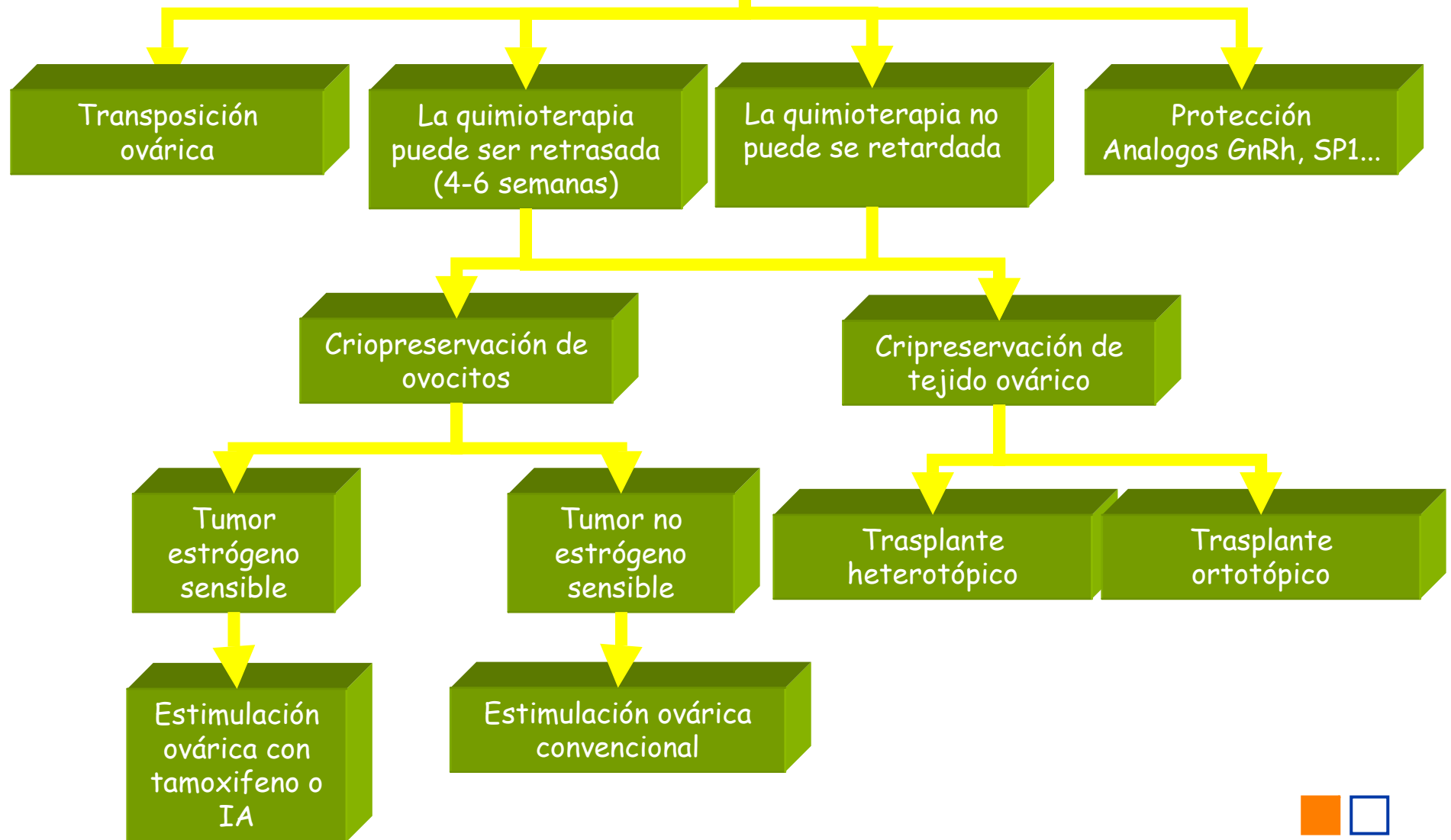
BOSTON CANCER INSTITUTE

- PATIENTS and METHODS: We developed a survey about issues for young women with a history of early-stage breast cancer. The survey was e-mailed to all registered Young Survival Coalition survivor members (N = 1,702). E-mail reminders were used

- CONCLUSION: Fertility after treatment is a major concern for young women with breast cancer. There is a need to communicate with and educate young patients regarding fertility issues at diagnosis and a need for future research directed at preserving fertility for young breast cancer survivors.



Riesgo de afectación ovárica



Vitrificación de ovocitos

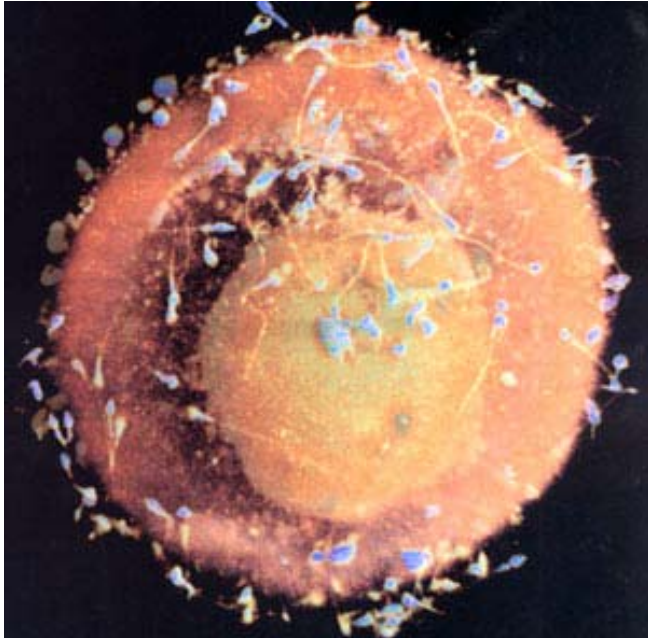


TABLE 2

Oocyte distribution, survival, and fertilization.

	Vitrified	Fresh	P value
MII oocytes No. (%)	231 (87.2)	219 (89.7)	.363
MI oocytes No. (%)	19 (7.2)	11 (4.5)	.203
GV oocytes No. (%)	15 (5.7)	14 (5.7)	.974
Survival No. (%)	224/231 (96.9)	—	
No. of injected oocytes	224	219	
Normal fertilization No. (%)	171 (76.3)	180 (82.2)	.128
Abnormal fertilization No. (%)	9 (4.0)	12 (5.4)	.469
Degenerated oocytes No. (%)	7 (3.1)	6 (2.7)	.809

Cobo. Clinical outcome of oocyte vitrification. Fertil Steril 2008.



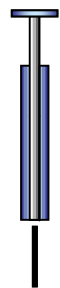
¿qué limitaciones plantea la vitrificación de ovocitos?

- El tiempo para estimular a una paciente y obtener los ovocitos ha de ser reducido , para poder empezar pronto la quimioterapia o la radioterapia.
- Los niveles de estrógenos elevados podrían teóricamente emporar el pronostico y la supervivencia de las neoplasias hormonosensibles



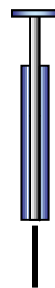
Ciclo estándar de estimulación ovárica

Análogo GnRH



21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Estimulación FSH



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Vitrificación



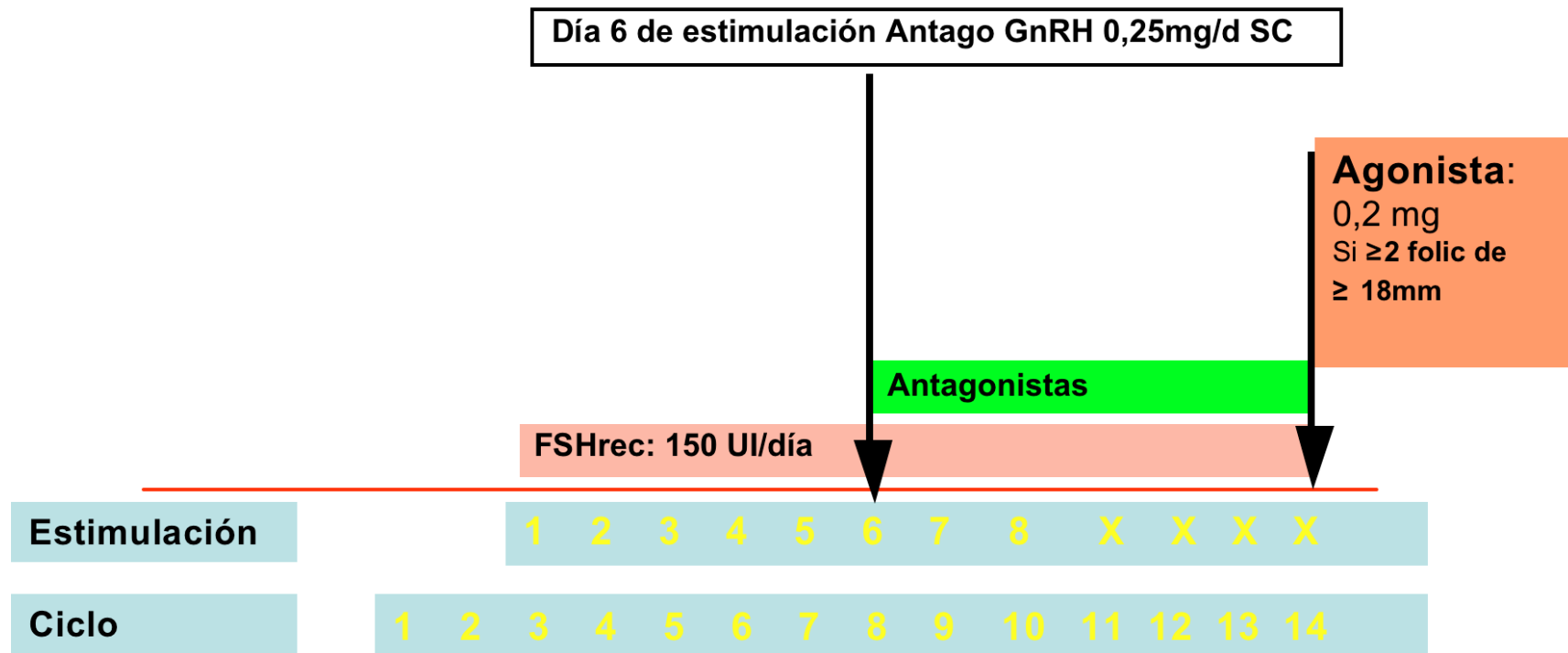
Menstruación

Duración de 21 a 46 días de estimulación ovárica



Antagonistas de la GnRH

Inicio de la hiperestimulación en Fase Folicular Temprana



- Duración de 14 a 33 días de estimulación ovárica



Study 1 of 5 for search of: checa

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Full Text View

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No Study Results Posted

[Related Studies](#)

A Comparative Study of Two Patterns of Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation in Mid Follicular Phase or Early Luteal Phase for Egg Donors

This study is currently recruiting participants.

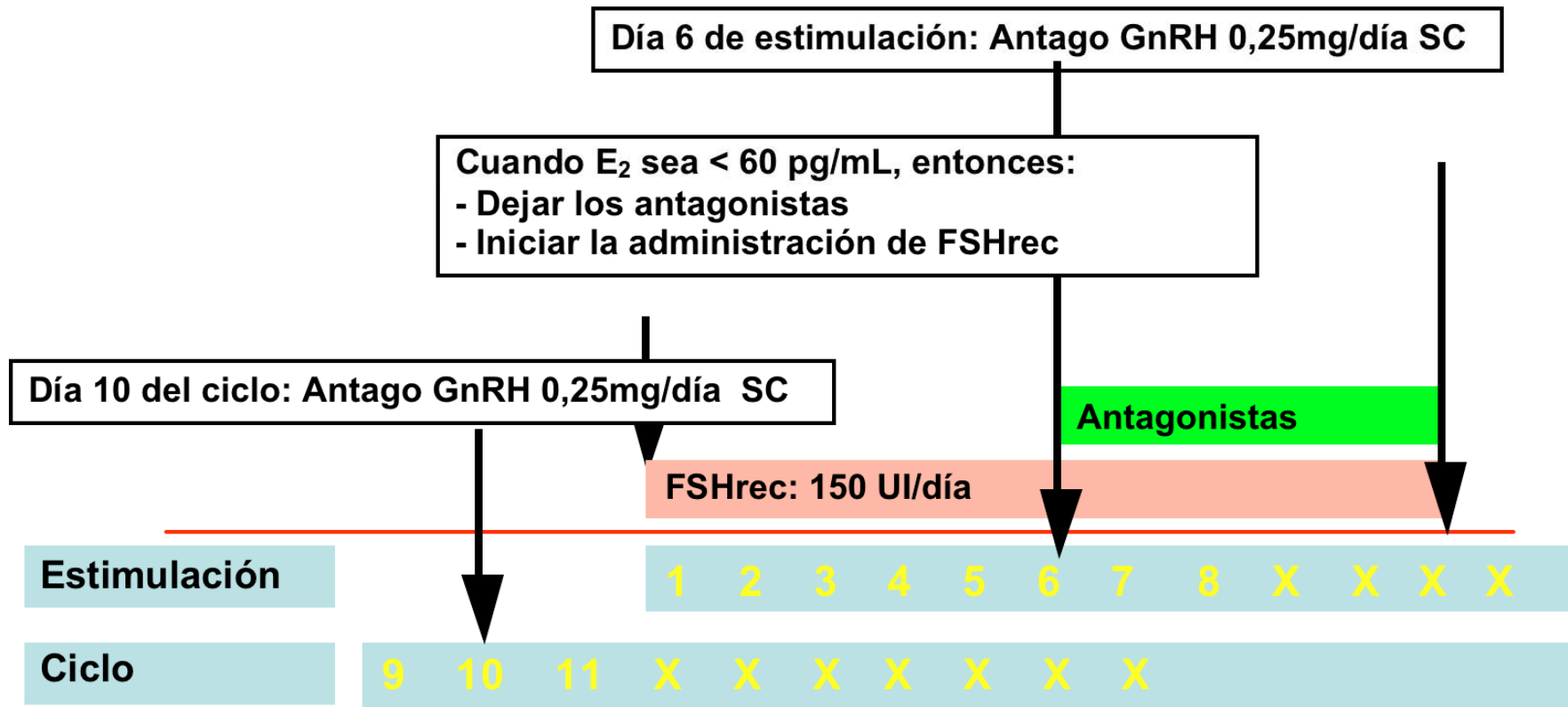
Verified on June 2011 by Parc de Salut Mar

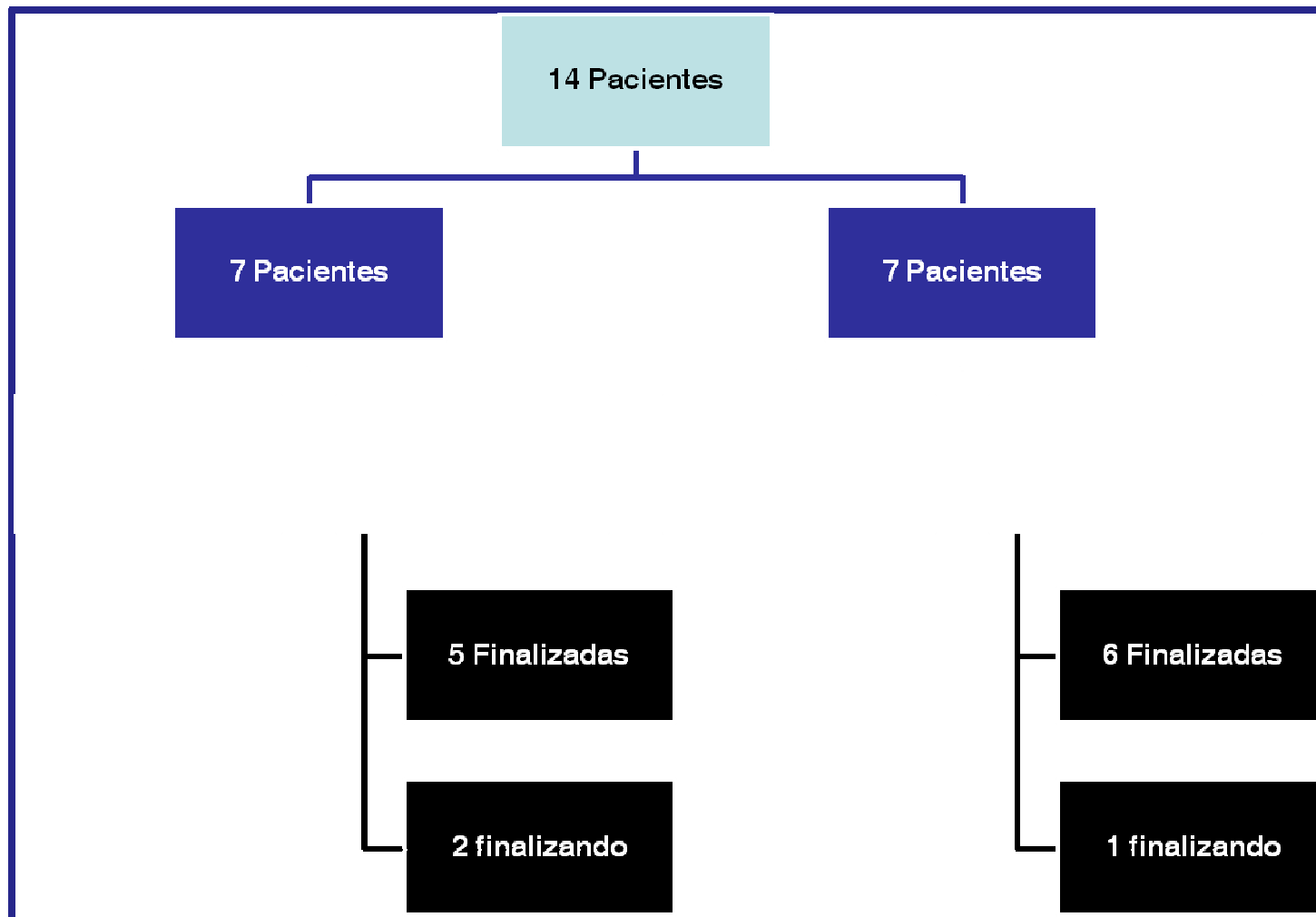
First Received on May 28, 2010. Last Updated on June 29, 2011 [History of Changes](#)

Sponsor:	Parc de Salut Mar
Information provided by:	Parc de Salut Mar
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:	NCT01385332



Inicio de la hiperestimulación en Fase Folicular Media





Treball recerca. Dra Sastre. Datos no publicados



Características basales

Parámetros	Total pacientes incluidas	Estimulación en fase Folicular tardía	Estimulación en fase Lútea
Edad	25,83 (+/- 3,71)	25,6 (+/-3,78)	26 (+/-3,95)
IMC	23,42 (+/-3,55)	22,6 (+/-2,6)	24,14 (+/-4,05)
FSH	6,92 (+/- 1,33)	7,05 (+/-1,53)	6,83 (+/-1,29)
RFA	11,50 (+/- 2,64)	12,80 (+/-3,56)	10,57(+/-1,39)



Duración del ciclo

Dosis total FSH	Fase Convencional	Fase Folicular tardía	p
	1680 +/-445	1595+/-300	0,500
Fase Convencional	Fase Lútea media	p	
	1966,67+/-559	1837,5+/-580	0,753

Días totales de estimulación	Fase Convencional	Fase Folicular tardía	p
	10,40+/-1,51	9,80+/-0,837	0,257
Fase Convencional	Fase Lútea media	p	
	12,2+/-1,92	10,6+/-2,07	0,221

Treball recerca. Dra Sastre. Datos no publicados



Ovocitos

Numero total de óvulos	Fase Convencional	Fase Folicular tardía	p
	24,8+/-13,02	19,20+/-11,12	0,141
Fase Convencional	Fase Lútea media	p	
17+/-7,93	18,40+/-10,64	0,892	

Numero ovocitos maduros	Fase Convencional	Fase Folicular tardía	p
	16,20+/-4,14	13+/-9,08	0,225
Fase Convencional	Fase Lútea media	p	
12,4+/-5,22	13,2+/-5,16	0,786	

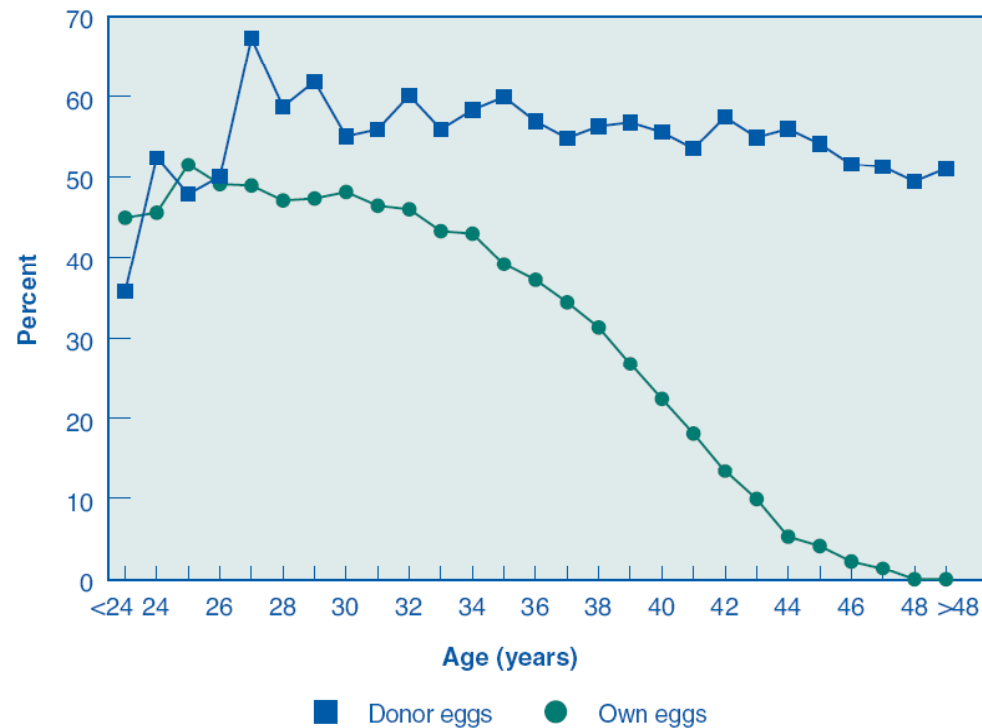
Treball recerca. Dra Sastre. Datos no publicados



Tasa de recién nacido vivo

Figure 45

Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Own Eggs and ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs, by Age of Woman, 2007



IA estimulan la FSH

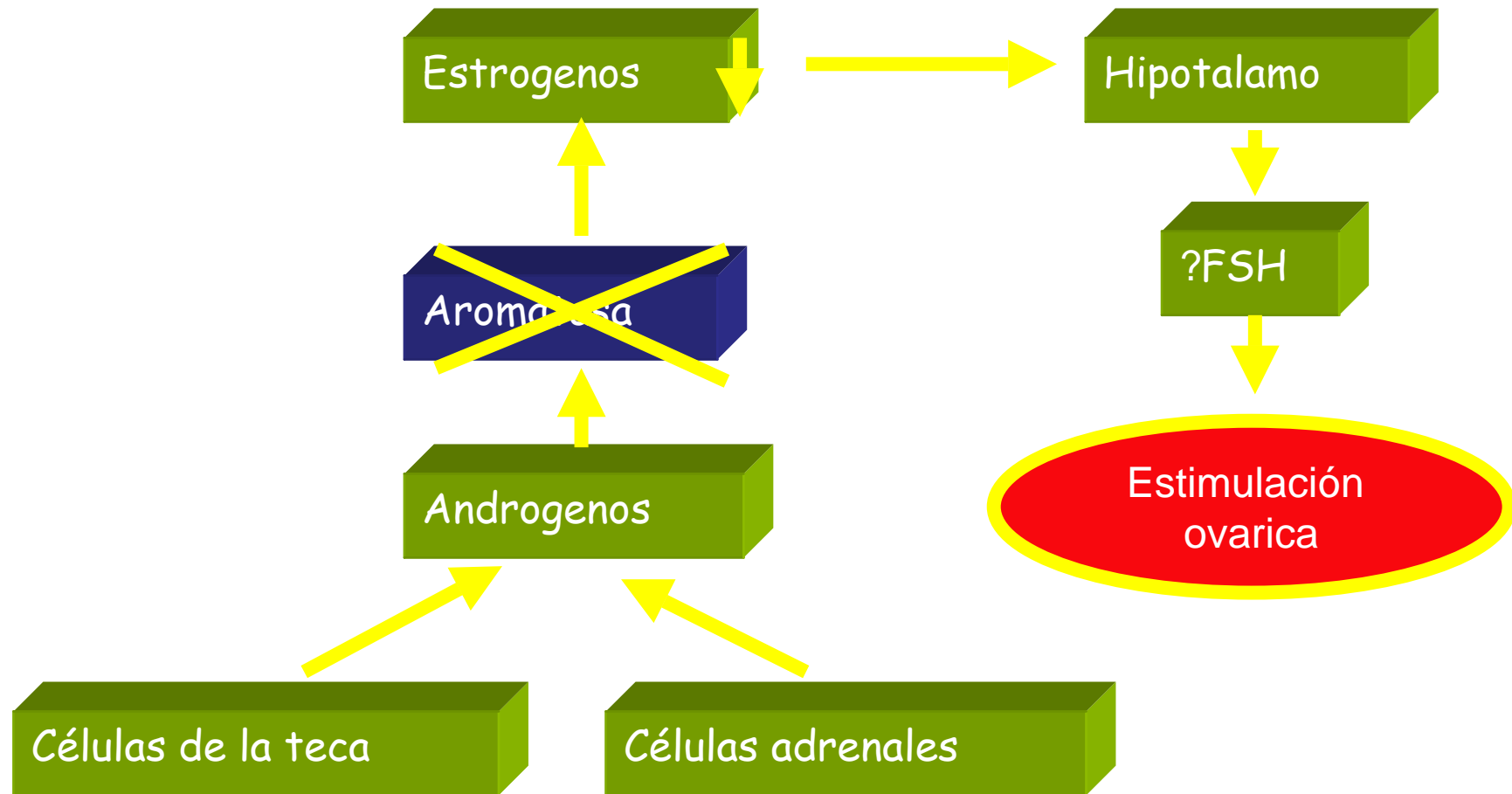


Table I. Characteristics of the patients.

Characteristics	Non horm. cancer (n=10)	Breast Cancer (n=9)	P- value
Age (years)	28 ± 4,13	32 ± 2,87	0,986
Parity	1 ± 0,31	0 ± 0	0,945
AFC ^a	14 ± 6,33	12,6 ± 5,38	0.435
AMH	2,30 ± 1,27	2,5 ± 0,43	0,615
Basal FSH (IU/ l)	4,34 ± 1,95	4,6 ± 1,89	0,592

Values are mean ± SD or number (%).
^a Antral follicle count. Total count, left + right ovary.



Table II. Outcomes according to intervention groups.

	non horm. cancer (n=10)	Breast cancer (n=9)	P-value
Stimulation days	11,1 ± 1,79	11,22 ± 0,66	0,575
Consumption of FSHr (IU)	2055 ± 565,90	2275 ± 484,60	0,810
Estradiol (pg/ ml) ^a	1666,4 ± 739,42	829 ± 551,11	0,006
Total oocyte retrivaled	15,4 ± 8,19	16,3 ± 7,31	0,601
Total oocyte vitrificated	11,5 ± 6,65	14 ± 5,59	0,804
Estradiol (pg/ ml) / oocyte	127,61 ± 57,47	55,50 ± 38,95	0,002

Values are mean ± SD or number (%).

^a Evaluated on the day of GnRh administration.



Tiempo en poder empezar la quimioterapia

- This retrospective analysis suggests that adjuvant chemotherapy is equally effective up to 12 weeks after definitive surgery but that relapse free survival and overall survival appear to be compromised by delays of more than 12 weeks after definitive surgery.(n2594)

Lohrisch C J ClinOncol. 2006 Oct 20;24(30):4888-94.

- The time periods from initial diagnosis to initiation of ovarian stimulation were 42.6 to 71.9 days

Lee et al., J ClinOncol. 2010 Nov 1;28(31):4683-6.

- El tiempo desde el diagnóstico a la vitrificación es de $24,3 \pm 6,7$ días grupo Neoplasia no hormono sensible vs. $36,2 \pm 12,3$ días grupo de cancer de mama (P= 0.991).
- El tiempo desde el inicio de la estimulación hasta la vitrificación es de $17,4 \pm 4,9$ días grupo Neoplasia no hormono sensible vs. $16,4 \pm 1,7$ días grupo de cancer de mama (P=0,294).

Checa et al., Datos no publicados



VIDEO



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