

Metastatic Breast Cancer

What is metastatic breast cancer?

Metastatic breast cancer is breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body. Breast cancer most commonly spreads to the bones, liver, lungs, and brain. It is still called breast cancer, even after it has spread. Metastatic breast cancer is not curable, but it is treatable. Many patients continue to live well for a number of months or years with metastatic breast cancer.

How can I cope with metastatic breast cancer?

A diagnosis of metastatic breast cancer often comes as a shock. People describe a range of emotions such as fear, anger, or sadness that may change day to day or over time. You may have concerns about how this diagnosis will affect many different aspects of your life, such as your relationships, work or career, family and social roles, and finances. You may be worried about suffering or having your life shortened by this disease. It is important to remember that you are not alone.

Key parts of the coping process involve becoming informed about your specific diagnosis and working with your health care team to find professionals who can support you and your family, offer guidance about your treatment options, and identify services to address the needs of your caregivers. Talk openly with your doctors and health care team to express your feelings, preferences, and concerns. They are there to help, and many team members have special skills, experience, and knowledge to support patients and their families.

How is metastatic breast cancer treated?

The primary goals of treatment for metastatic breast cancer are to extend or prolong life and to relieve the symptoms caused by the cancer. Treatment aimed at reducing symptoms and improving quality of life is often referred to as palliative or supportive care. It is often given along with treatment to slow or stop the growth of cancer.

Treatment options for women with metastatic breast cancer vary based on several factors, such as whether the tumor is ER-positive, PR-positive, or HER2-positive, where in the body the cancer has spread, the presence of specific symptoms, and previous cancer treatments. For women with ER- and PR-positive cancers, treatment with hormonal therapy is effective and can be used to control breast cancer for an extended period of time. Other common treatments for metastatic breast cancer include chemotherapy, HER2-targeted therapy, and other types of targeted therapy. Because it is not unusual for metastatic breast cancer to become resistant (stop responding) to these drugs, you may need to change treatments fairly often.

Other possible treatments include radiation therapy or bone-modifying drugs to treat bone metastases and surgery to remove a tumor that is causing discomfort. You may receive additional treatment to make sure you are physically comfortable and free from pain. When making treatment decisions, you may also consider a clinical trial. Talk with your doctor often about all treatment options and the goals of each treatment.



Questions to ask the health care team

Regular communication is important in making informed decisions about your health care. Consider asking the following questions of your health care team:

ABOUT THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT:

- Where has the cancer spread?
- Would you explain my treatment options?
- What clinical trials are available for me?
- What treatment plan do you recommend? Why?
- What is the goal of each treatment? Is it to eliminate the tumor, help me feel better, or both?
- Who will be part of my treatment team, and what does each member do?
- How will my symptoms and side effects be managed?
- What can I do to get ready for treatment?
- What is my prognosis?
- What will happen if this treatment stops working?
- Will I be able to work, exercise, and perform my usual activities?

ABOUT COPING WITH METASTATIC CANCER:

- What level of caregiving will I need at this time?
- If I'm worried about managing the costs of cancer care, who can help me?
- Where can I find emotional support for me and my family?
- What other services are available for me and my family?
- Whom should I call with questions or problems?

Find more questions to ask the health care team at www.cancer.net/metastaticbreast. For a digital list of questions, download Cancer.Net's free mobile app at www.cancer.net/app.

The ideas and opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) or The Conquer Cancer Foundation. The information in this fact sheet is not intended as medical or legal advice, or as a substitute for consultation with a physician or other licensed health care provider. Patients with health care-related questions should call or see their physician or other health care provider promptly and should not disregard professional medical advice, or delay seeking it, because of information encountered here. The mention of any product, service, or treatment in this fact sheet should not be construed as an ASCO endorsement. ASCO is not responsible for any injury or damage to persons or property arising out of or related to any use of ASCO's patient education materials, or to any errors or omissions.

To order more printed copies, please call 888-273-3508 or visit www.cancer.net/estore.



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

2318 Mill Road, Suite 800, Alexandria, VA 22314 | Toll Free: 888-651-3038 | Phone: 571-483-1300

www.asco.org | www.cancer.net | www.conquer.org

© 2017 American Society of Clinical Oncology. For permissions information, contact permissions@asco.org.

TERMS TO KNOW

Bone-modifying drug:

A drug that helps strengthen bone and prevent or treat bone pain

ER-positive:

Cancer that uses the hormone estrogen to grow

Chemotherapy:

The use of drugs to destroy cancer cells

Clinical trial:

A research study that tests new drugs or treatments

HER2-positive:

Tumors that have extra copies of the *HER2* gene

Hormonal therapy:

Use of hormones to stop or slow the growth of cancer cells

Metastasis:

The spread of cancer to another part of the body, usually to another organ

Palliative care:

Treatment that focuses on reducing a person's symptoms, improving quality of life, and supporting patients and their families

Prognosis:

Chance of recovery

PR-positive:

Cancer that uses the hormone progesterone to grow

Radiation therapy:

The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells

Targeted therapy:

Treatment that targets specific genes or proteins that contribute to cancer growth

MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH

