FOLLOW-UP AND REGISTRATION OF DCIS PATIENTS IN THE DBCG DCIS DATABASE

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DBCG database

- Established in 1976
- Collects and merges information on diagnosis, treatment and recurrences of > 95% **breast cancer patients**
- Standardized collection of data from all departments
- Reminder system to avoid incomplete/missing registrations
- The DBCG treatment database funded by Danish Regions

Similar systematic collection of data on DCIS patients
.. but at present not funded by the Danish Regions
.. and hence, registrations are likely to be incomplete

Preliminary data

The Danish Pathology Data Bank

(Patobank)

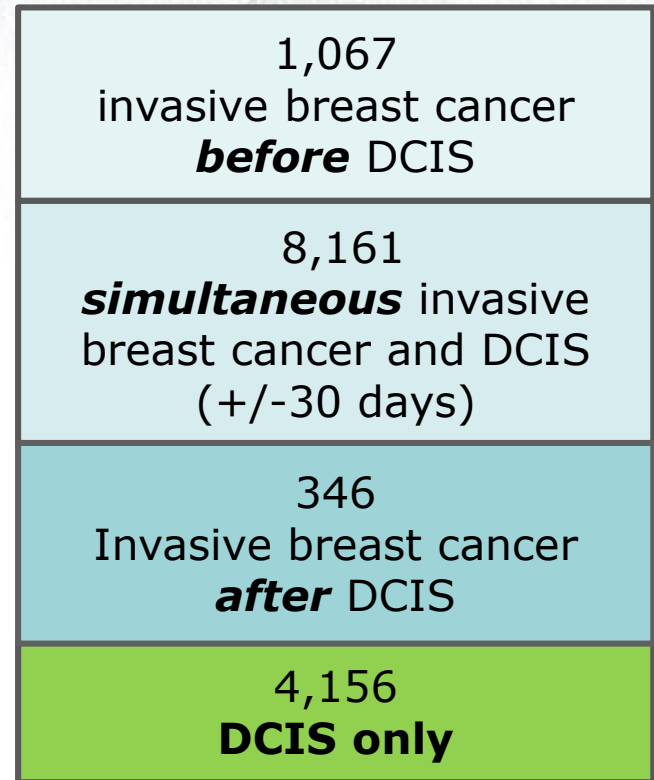Contains all diagnoses of tissue and cell samples

Established 1970, complete from 1997

Preliminary search on the diagnosis:
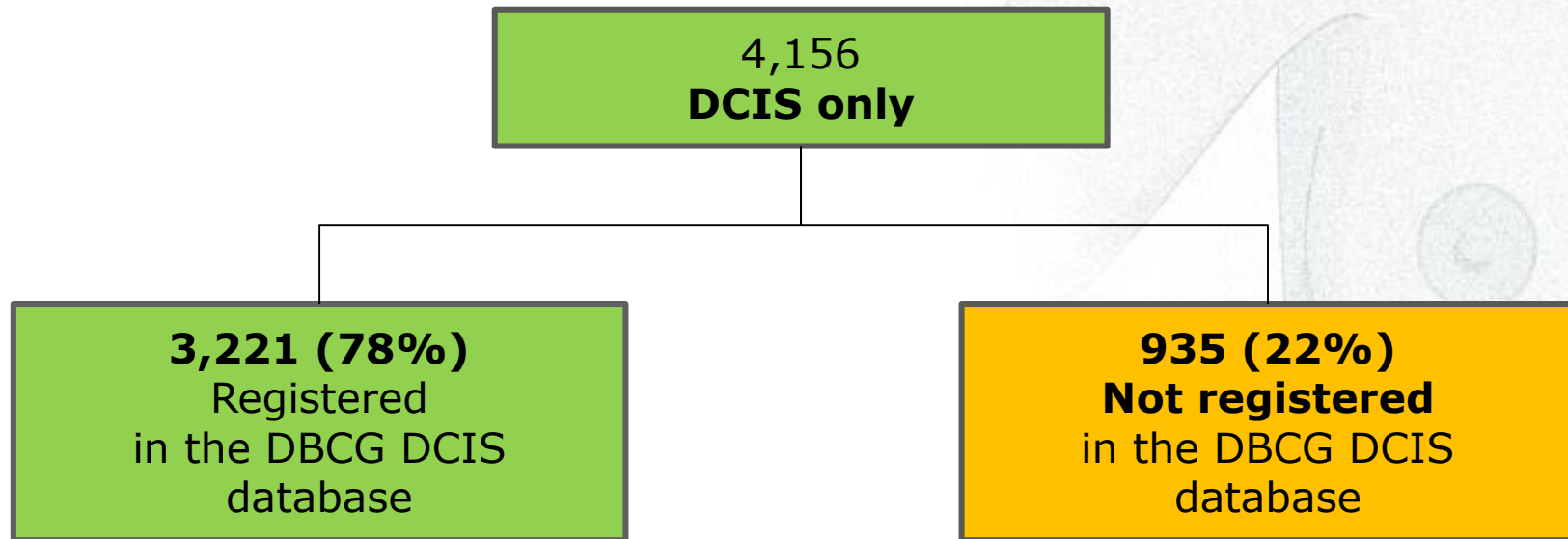**DCIS**
(+/- BC)

2008-2017

→

**13,730
unique patients with DCIS**

1,067
invasive breast cancer *before* DCIS

8,161
simultaneous invasive breast cancer and DCIS
(+/-30 days)

346
Invasive breast cancer *after* DCIS

4,156
DCIS only

How complete are registrations in the DBCG DCIS database?

4,156
DCIS only

3,221 (78%)
Registered
in the DBCG DCIS
database

935 (22%)
Not registered
in the DBCG DCIS
database

Likely to be incompletely
registered in terms of
treatment, recurrences etc.

Essay

Mammography screening is harmful and should be abandoned

Peter C Gøtzsche

Nordic Cochrane Centre, Rigshospitalet, Dept 7811, Denmark
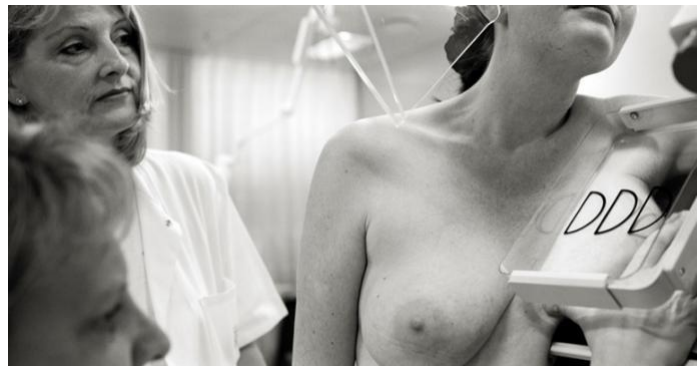Corresponding author: Peter C. Gøtzsche. Email: pcg@cochrane.dk

Videnskab dk

Hvorfor fejlinformerer Sundhedsstyrelsen om mammografiscreening?

Af: Peter C. Gøtzsche (/node/10900) , prof., overlæge, dr. med, Det Nordiske Cochrane Center, Rigshospitalet
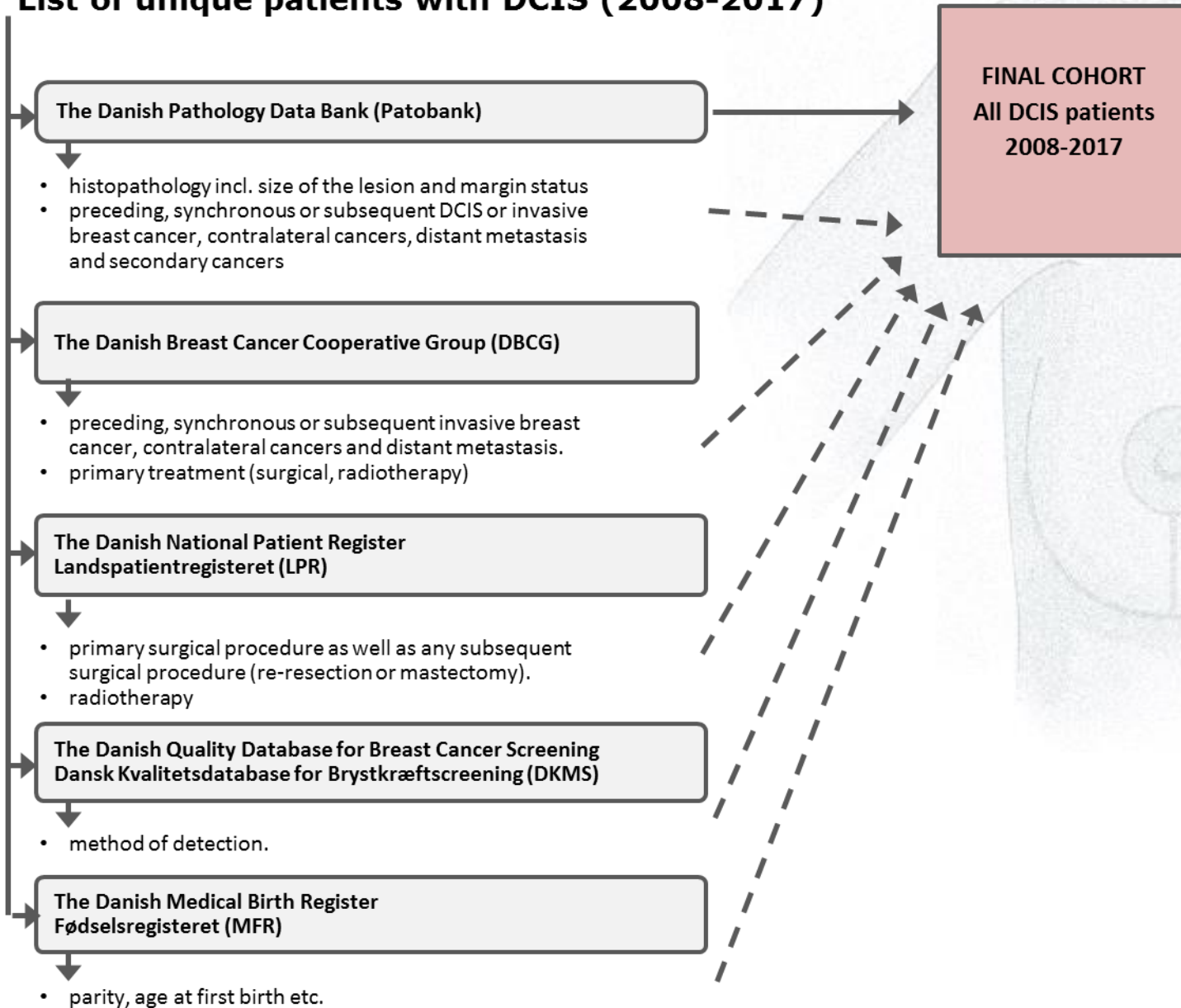
Information

Danske kvinder bliver fejlinformeret om brystscreening

National initative to update and complete the DBCG DCIS database

- Application for funding for running the DCIS database from The Danish Clinical Registries (RKKP)
- Study entitled "Danish Breast Cancer Group (DBCG) study of precursor lesions to breast cancer among Danish women between 2008-2017"
  - Anchored and supported in the DBCG
  - Financially supported by The Danish Cancer Society
  - Aim of the study to:
    - Collect and link existing data on DCIS patients in a 10 year period from initiation of mammography screening
    - Explore the recurrence pattern in association with biological factors and treatment given
    - Identify patients with low *vs* high risk of progression to BC

List of unique patients with DCIS (2008-2017)

The Danish Pathology Data Bank (Patobank)

- histopathology incl. size of the lesion and margin status
- preceding, synchronous or subsequent DCIS or invasive breast cancer, contralateral cancers, distant metastasis and secondary cancers

The Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group (DBCG)

- preceding, synchronous or subsequent invasive breast cancer, contralateral cancers and distant metastasis.
- primary treatment (surgical, radiotherapy)

The Danish National Patient Register Landspatientregisteret (LPR)

- primary surgical procedure as well as any subsequent surgical procedure (re-resection or mastectomy).
- radiotherapy

The Danish Quality Database for Breast Cancer Screening Dansk Kvalitetsdatabase for Brystkræftscreening (DKMS)

- method of detection.

The Danish Medical Birth Register Fødselsregisteret (MFR)

- parity, age at first birth etc.

FINAL COHORT All DCIS patients 2008-2017

Research plan

Subproject 1

Characterization of all patients with DCIS between 2008-2017 in terms of diagnosis, treatment, and clinical outcome.

Subproject 2

Characterization of recurrence patterns and identification of factors associated with low *vs.* high risk of recurrence.

Subproject 3

Investigation of biomarkers separating patients with low vs high risk of recurrence

Future

Based on the comprehensive linkage of data ,the **DBCG DCIS database will be updated**, and multiple studies may be initiated