


Overall Survival in Patients with Mucinous Carcinoma of Breast: A Population-Based Study

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Purpose: Mucinous carcinoma of the breast (MCB) is a rare malignant tumour. Therefore, it is urgent to establish a survival prediction model for MCB patients.

Methods: Clinicopathological and follow-up data of MCB patients diagnosed between 2010 and 2015 were retrieved from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result (SEER) database. The significant factors were screened out and generated Kaplan–Meier (K-M) curves for each prognostic factor. Additionally, these factors were then utilized to build a nomogram for predicting 3-, 4-, and 5-year overall survival (OS) of MCB patients. The nomogram was evaluated using calibration curves, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and decision curve analysis (DCA).

Results: Moreover, a total of 4326 MCB patients were retrieved. Age, American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) stage, surgery, radiotherapy and bone metastasis were identified as independently prognosis factors for OS. The corresponding areas under the ROC curves (AUCs) of the nomogram at 3, 4 and 5 years in the training and validation set were 0.770, 0.788, 0.805, 0.778, 0.797, and 0.802, respectively. The calibration curves and DCA revealed that the prediction model had an excellent performance. Finally, the risk stratification system confirmed that the powerful role of the nomogram in distinguishing results and risk stratification.

Conclusion: Briefly, the nomogram incorporating various clinicopathological indicators was established for MCB patients and may facilitate clinical decision-making.

Keywords: mucinous carcinoma of the breast, breast cancer, prognosis, nomogram

Introduction

According to the report, the breast cancer-specific deaths in 2018 accounted for approximately 15% of female cancer deaths.¹ Mucinous carcinoma of the breast (MCB) is a rare indolent tumour and accounts for 2–4% of all breast cancers.^{2,3} It is common in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women,⁴ and it is characterized by tumour cells floating in mucin.⁵ MCB is distinct from other breast cancer subtypes and is usually associated with a favourable outcome, low recurrence rate, and low incidence of lymph node metastasis.^{6,7}

MCB is a form of infiltrating ductal carcinoma (IDC). Fortunately, it showed a better prognosis than other types of IDC and often required only local treatment.⁸ The morphology and prognosis of tumours with abundant extracellular mucins can be significantly different from other types of breast cancer.⁹ In addition, the prognosis of patients with different histologic types is significantly different.¹⁰ Therefore, identifying patients with indolent and low-risk tumours is crucial. It is also highly beneficial in the clinical management of MCB and optimizing the

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delivery of limited health resources. The traditional American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) stage system cannot effectively predict the prognosis of patients.¹¹ A robust prognostic biomarker and model is urgently needed. In previous studies, multiple biomarkers and prognostic variables were identified for MCB patients, including age, tumour size, lymph node status, and estrogen receptor (ER) status.^{12,13} However, regrettable is that no prognostic prediction model was established for MCB patients. Therefore, developing a nomogram incorporating other prognostic variables is needed.

The nomogram is a convenient prediction tool that accurately predicts individual prognosis and has been established to assess the outcome of several cancers.¹⁴ Therefore, we aimed to construct a prognostic model to predict the prognosis of patients by analyzing a population-based MCB cohort.

Materials and Methods

Patients Selection

Patients' data were acquired using the SEER*Stat 8.3.6. Female patients diagnosed with MCB between 2010 and 2015 were included. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) MCB is not the first primary tumour; (2) died but the cause of death is unclear; (3) unknown information, including age, tumour size, race, grade, AJCC TNM stage, surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, brain metastasis, bone metastasis, liver metastasis, lung metastasis, estrogen receptor (ER) status, progesterone receptor (PR) status, human epidermal growth factor 2-neu (HER2) status and marital status. Patients meeting the screening criteria were randomly assigned to a training set (70%) and a validation set (30%). The nomogram was developed in the training set and validated in the validation set.

Data Collection

Variables were categorized based on demographic, cancer, treatment and metastatic data. Demographic variables include age, race, and marital status. The cancer characteristics included tumour size, grade, AJCC TNM stage, ER status, PR status, and HER2 status. Treatment characteristics included surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Metastatic data included brain metastasis, bone metastasis, liver metastasis, and lung metastasis. In the SEER database, age and tumour size were recorded as continuous variables. However, in our study, the X-tile software was utilized to confirm the optimal cutoff values of these two

variables.¹⁵ The best cutoff values of age were 72- and 82-years, and the best cutoff values of tumour size were 13 and 27mm.

Statistical Analysis

As previously mentioned, by using the X-tile software, the optimal cutoff values of age and tumour size were evaluated.¹⁵ Using multivariate Cox analyses to screen prognostic factors and a prognostic nomogram was built further. Meanwhile, the time-dependent receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of the prognostic nomogram were generated.¹⁶ The areas under the curves (AUCs) were used to evaluate the discriminability of the nomogram. Moreover, the consistency was estimated using calibration curves. Furthermore, the range of threshold probabilities and the magnitude of benefit was identified by DCA. Finally, patients were roughly classified into three risk groups, respectively. The value of the nomogram for predicting prognosis was verified by survival curve and Log rank test. The above statistical methods were performed using SPSS 25.0 (IBM) and R software (version 3.6.1). P value<0.05 (two-sided) was considered as a statistically significant cutoff value.

Results

Patients Baseline Characteristics

The baseline information of 4326 MCB patients is listed in [Table 1](#). For all patients, 3260 (75.4%) were White. The majority of the grade is I-II (96.1%). Although bone metastases were the most likely to occur, it only accounts for 0.7% of cases. ER-positive accounted for 98.9%, PR-positive accounted for 92.1%, and HER2-negative accounted for 94.6%. In addition, most MCB patients underwent surgery.

Screening Prognostic Factors for MCB Patients

The univariate Cox analysis was used to screen prognostic factors, and the results showed that age, tumour size, AJCC TNM stage, surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, bone metastasis, brain metastasis, liver metastasis, lung metastasis, and marital status were OS-related factors ([Table 2](#)). Then, all related factors were incorporated into the multivariate Cox analysis, and age, AJCC stage, surgery, radiotherapy and bone metastasis were determined as independent related factors ([Table 2](#)). Then, the K-M survival curves were further plotted for each

Table I Clinical and Pathological Features of Patients Diagnosed as MCB

Characteristics	Total Set (n=4326)	Training Set (n=3030)	Validation Set (n=1296)
Age, years			
<72	2680(62.0%)	1860(61.4%)	820(63.3%)
72–82	1179(27.3%)	841(27.8%)	338(26.1%)
>82	467(10.8%)	329(10.9%)	138(10.6%)
Tumor size, mm			
<13.0	1559(36.0%)	1099(36.3%)	460 (35.5%)
13.0–27.0	1826(42.2%)	1269(41.9%)	557(43.0%)
>27.0	941(21.8%)	662(21.8%)	279(21.5%)
Race			
White	3260(75.4%)	2319(76.5%)	941(72.6%)
Black	535(12.4%)	351(11.6%)	184(14.2%)
Other	531(12.3%)	360(11.9%)	171(13.2%)
Grade			
I	2577(59.6%)	1820(60.1%)	757(58.4%)
II	1579(36.5%)	1087(35.9%)	492(38.0%)
III	167(3.9%)	120(4.0%)	47(3.6%)
IV	3(0.1%)	3(0.1%)	0
AJCC			
I	2733(63.2%)	1910(63.0%)	823(63.5%)
II	1388(32.1%)	975(32.2%)	413(31.9%)
III	156(3.6%)	110(3.6%)	46(3.5%)
IV	49(1.1%)	35(1.2%)	14(1.1%)
T stage			
T1	1805(64.8%)	1955(64.5%)	85,065.6(%)
T2	1242(28.7%)	871(28.7%)	371(28.6%)
T3	220(5.1%)	163(5.4%)	57 (4.4%)
T4	59(1.4%)	41(1.4%)	18(1.4%)
N stage			
N0	3908(90.3%)	2750 (90.8%)	1158(89.4%)
N1	339(7.8%)	227(7.5%)	112(8.6%)
N2	53(1.2%)	33(1.1%)	20(1.5%)
N3	26(0.6%)	20(0.7%)	6(0.5%)
M stage			
M0	4277(98.9%)	2995(98.8%)	1282(98.9%)
M1	49(1.1%)	35(1.2%)	14(1.1%)
Surgery			
No	149(3.4%)	108(3.6%)	41(3.2%)
Yes	4177(96.6%)	2922(96.4%)	1255(96.8%)
Radiotherapy			
No	2085(48.2%)	1443(47.6%)	642(49.5%)
Yes	2241(51.8%)	1587(52.4%)	65,450.5(%)
Chemotherapy			
No	3749(86.7%)	2637(87.0%)	111,285.8(%)
Yes	577(13.3%)	393(13.0%)	184(14.2%)
Bone metastasis			
No	4295(99.3%)	3008 (99.3%)	1287(99.3%)
Yes	31(0.7%)	22(0.7%)	9(0.7%)
Brain metastasis			
No	4321(99.9%)	3026(99.9%)	1295(99.9%)
Yes	5(0.1%)	4(0.1%)	1(0.1%)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristics	Total Set (n=4326)	Training Set (n=3030)	Validation Set (n=1296)
Liver metastasis			
No	4316(99.8%)	3023(99.8%)	1293(99.8%)
Yes	10(0.2%)	7(0.2%)	3(0.2%)
Lung metastasis			
No	4303(99.5%)	3015(99.5%)	1288(99.4%)
Yes	23(0.5%)	15(0.5%)	8(0.6%)
ER			
Negative	49(1.1%)	34(1.1%)	15(1.2%)
Positive	4277(98.9%)	2996(98.8%)	1281(98.8%)
PR			
Negative	341(7.9%)	237(7.8%)	104(8.0%)
Positive	3985(92.1%)	2793(92.2%)	1192(92.0%)
HER2			
Negative	4094(94.6%)	2862(94.5%)	1232(95.1%)
Positive	232(5.4%)	168(5.4%)	64(4.9%)
Marital status			
No	697(16.1%)	475(15.7%)	222(17.1%)
Yes	3629(83.9%)	2555(84.3%)	1074(82.9%)

Abbreviations: MCB, mucinous carcinoma of the breast; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor 2-neu.

independent prognostic factor and illustrated that nomograms had an excellent ability to distinguish (Figure 1).

Construction and Validation of the Nomogram for OS

By integrating the independent prognostic factors, the OS nomogram was demonstrated (Figure 2). The AUCs in training set at 3-, 4-, and 5-years were 0.770, 0.788, and 0.805, respectively, and the corresponding AUCs were 0.778, 0.797, and 0.802 in the validation set (Figure 3). Additionally, the calibration curves indicated that the predicted outcome was closed to the observed outcome (Figure 4). The DCA curves displayed that the prediction model has satisfactory predictive performance (Figure 5).

Comparison of Discrimination Between Nomogram and Independent Prognostic Factors

To further show the superior discrimination of our nomogram in assessing the survival of MCB, we also plotted the ROC curves of the nomogram and all independent prognostic factors. The results indicated that the AUCs of all prognostic factors alone were higher than 0.500, which means that all individual factors can serve as a reliable prognostic factor. The AJCC stage has the largest AUCs,

indicating that the AJCC stage is the most effective single indicator. However, the AUCs of all prognostic factors were lower than those of nomograms (Figure 3). Generally, we concluded that the nomogram has more excellent discriminant ability than all the independent prognostic factors.

Risk Stratifying for MCB Patients

The total prognostic scores calculated by the nomogram was divided into three risk groups to predict prognosis. In the validation set, the cumulative probability of survival in three groups was further compared. According to the X-tile software, the optimal cutoff values for the total prognostic score were 5.90 and 11.17. Among them, <5.90 was the low-risk group, >11.17 was the high-risk group. The prognosis of the three risk groups is significantly different (Figure 6). These results all revealed that the nomogram was excellent to forecast the probability of survival in MCB.

Discussion

This study found that older age, higher AJCC stage, absence of surgery, absence of radiotherapy and bone metastasis were the main factors for the poor prognosis of MCB patients. We then constructed a prognostic nomogram incorporating corresponding independent prognostic

Table 2 Univariate and Multivariate Cox Analysis in MCB Patients

	Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Age, years				
<72				
72–82	3.384(2.513–4.557)	<0.001	3.464(2.551–4.704)	<0.001
>82	8.926(6.595–12.081)	<0.001	7.766(5.644–10.685)	<0.001
Tumor size, mm				
<13.0				
13.0–27.0	1.599(1.185–2.159)	0.002		
>27.0	2.710(1.985–3.701)	<0.001		
Race				
White				
Black	0.573(0.303–1.082)	0.086		
Other	1.358(0.906–2.036)	0.138		
Grade				
I				
II	1.023(0.797–1.313)	0.857		
III	1.610(0.964–2.690)	0.069		
IV	2.348(0.329–16.780)	0.395		
AJCC				
I				
II	1.862(1.447–2.395)	<0.001	2.431(1.099–5.375)	0.028
III	2.261(1.345–3.801)	0.002	2.169(0.820–5.740)	0.119
IV	18.298(11.708–28.597)	<0.001	5.691(1.746–18.550)	0.004
T stage				
T1				
T2	1.882(1.460–2.425)	<0.001	0.698(0.318–1.531)	0.370
T3	2.287(1.493–3.503)	<0.001	0.657(0.290–1.484)	0.312
T4	7.216(4.159–12.519)	<0.001	1.891(0.705–5.071)	0.205
N stage				
N0				
N1	1.336(0.898–1.988)	0.154		
N2	2.094(0.864–5.079)	0.102		
N3	2.763(1.028–7.423)	0.044		
M stage				
M0				
M1	13.926(9.065–21.395)	<0.001		
Surgery				
No				
Yes	0.119(0.086–0.166)	<0.001	0.357(0.233–0.546)	<0.001
Radiotherapy				
No				
Yes	0.388(0.388–0.302)	<0.001	0.616(0.470–0.807)	<0.001
Chemotherapy				
No				
Yes	0.650(0.434–0.973)	0.036		
Bone metastasis				
No				
Yes	15.610(9.537–25.550)	<0.001	3.490(1.318–9.238)	0.012

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

	Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Brain metastasis				
No				
Yes	12.708(4.067–39.709)	<0.001		
Liver metastasis				
No				
Yes	14.352(4.568–45.093)	<0.001		
Lung metastasis				
No				
Yes	8.308(3.916–17.623)	<0.001		
ER				
Negative				
Positive	0.584(0.241–1.414)	0.233		
PR				
Negative				
Positive	0.713(0.494–1.031)	0.072		
HER2				
Negative				
Positive	0.684(0.384–1.220)	0.198		
Marital status				
No				
Yes	0.509(0.399–0.649)	<0.001		

Abbreviations: MCB, mucinous carcinoma of the breast; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor 2-neu.

clinical factors to predict OS better. The nomogram performed well in predicting survival in MCB patients. More importantly, the nomogram-based risk stratification systems were constructed to guide clinicians in decision making and disease monitoring.

In our research, age and the AJCC stage contribute the most to the prognosis. MCB is a disease of older women. The average age of patients is significantly older than those of other histological subtypes.¹⁷ Consistent with our results, age was strongly associated with the prognosis of MCB patients in a retrospective study.¹³ This may be because the poor prognosis of elderly patients was not only related to the clinical course, but also related to comorbidities.¹⁸ In addition, taking into account their poor functional status, only less active treatment was performed, resulting in a relatively poor prognosis.¹⁹ AJCC stage is a widely accepted prognostic factor for cancer patients. It considers the primary tumour, local metastasis, and distant metastasis. Several studies have shown that by integrating the AJCC stage and other clinical prognostic indicators, the accuracy of predicting the prognosis of cancer patients can be

significantly improved. In this study, the nomogram incorporates the AJCC stage and other prognostic clinicopathological parameters. We have observed that the AUCs of the nomogram was higher after integrating other indicators.

Although the general prognosis of MCB patients was excellent, unfortunately, MCB also occasionally undergoes local recurrence or distant metastasis.²⁰ We found that patients with distant metastases had a lower survival rate. Among them, bone metastasis is pivotal because it is the leading cause of death in patients with advanced breast cancer.^{21,22} MCB is distinct from breast cancer. It has specific heterogeneity, such as high expression of hormone receptors and low expression of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (EGFR2/HER2).^{23,24} Moreover, several studies have revealed that low-grade and ER-positive tumours are more prone to bone metastasis.^{25–27} Therefore, it should be considered in the treatment of advanced patients to improve the survival rate of these patients.

Regarding treatment factors, surgery and radiotherapy were related to the prognosis of MCB patients. MCB is

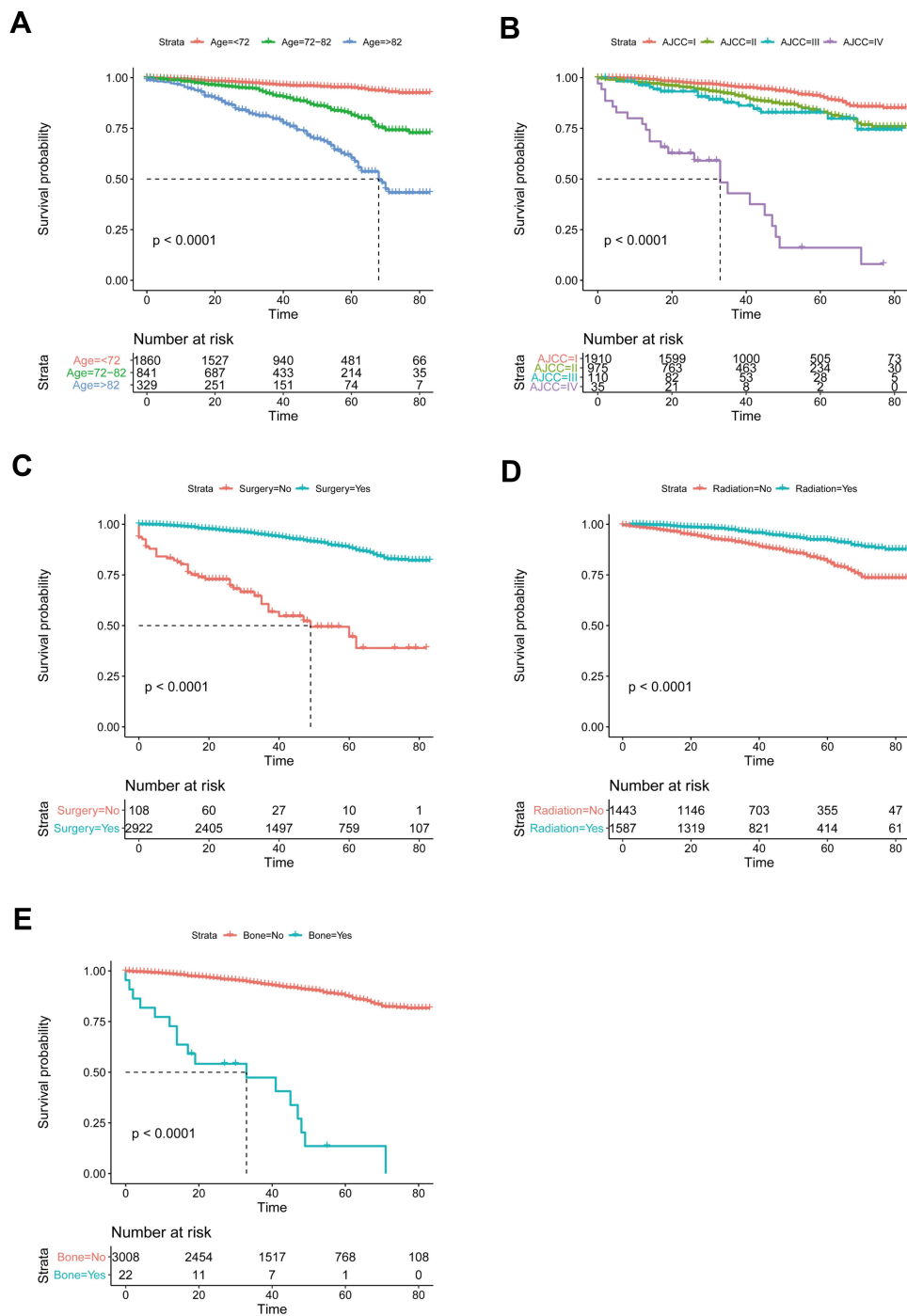


Figure 1 The K-M survival curves of each independent prognostic factor. **(A)** The K-M survival curves for age. **(B)** The K-M survival curves for AJCC. **(C)** The K-M survival curves for surgery. **(D)** The K-M survival curves for radiation. **(E)** The K-M survival curves for bone metastasis. **Abbreviations:** K-M, Kaplan–Meier; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.

a subtype of breast cancer with a low local recurrence rate. Surgery is the primary treatment strategy. Among them, breast-conserving surgery (BCS) is the most commonly used surgical method, and the incidence of postoperative dysfunction is relatively low.²⁸ The prognostic value of

postoperative radiotherapy for MCB patients has been controversial.²⁹ Many previous studies indicated that increasing postoperative radiotherapy did not significantly improve OS.^{30,31} Conversely, Wu et al²⁹ indicated that postoperative radiotherapy should not be omitted.

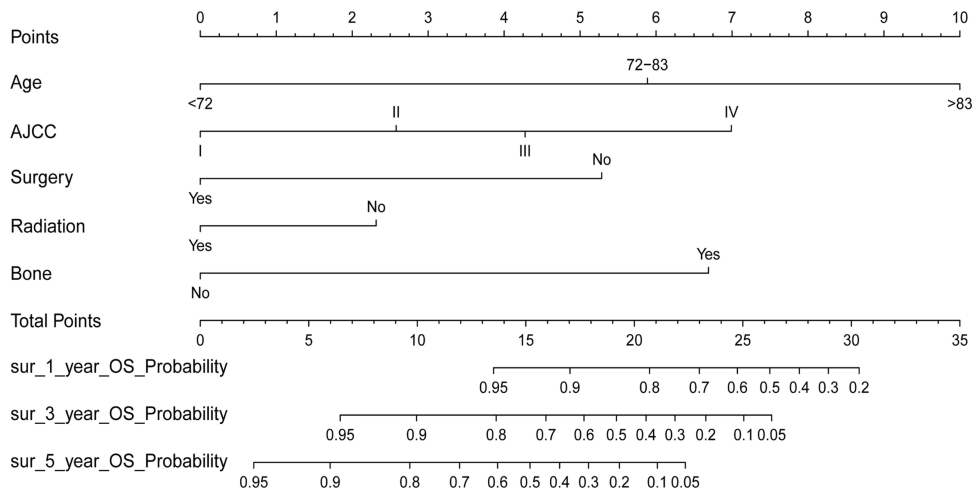


Figure 2 A nomogram for predicting the 3-, 4-, and 5-year overall survival rate for MCB patients.
Abbreviation: MCB, mucinous carcinoma of the breast.

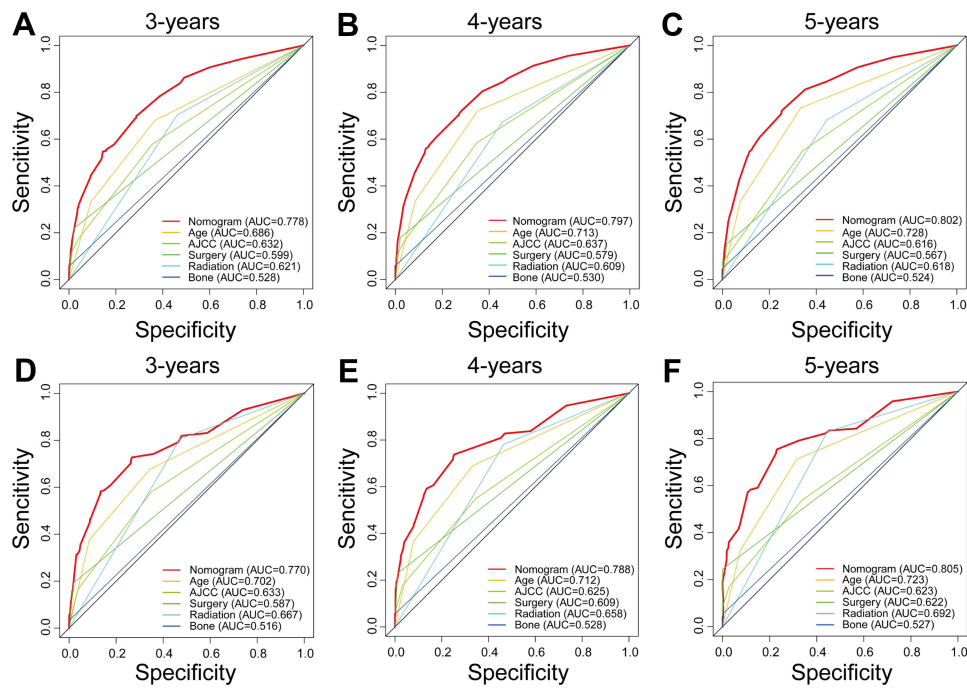


Figure 3 The ROC curves of the nomogram and all independent predictors at 3- (A), 4- (B), and 5-years (C) in the training set and at 3- (D), 4- (E), and 5-years (F) in testing set.
Abbreviation: ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

Although the MCB patients who received radiotherapy in our study showed a better prognosis, further research is needed to confirm.

However, there are several limitations to our work. First, this was a retrospective study with a large sample, so potential selection bias was inevitable. Secondly, the SEER database lacks endocrine therapy, chemotherapy regimens, radiotherapy doses, local recurrence and distant recurrence. Thirdly, the

construction and validation of the prognostic nomogram were carried out in a single institution, which may affect its clinical application to a certain extent. Therefore, it is necessary to calibrate the nomogram in the future further.

Conclusion

In conclusion, routine clinical data were used to construct and validate the nomogram of MCB patients' outcomes at

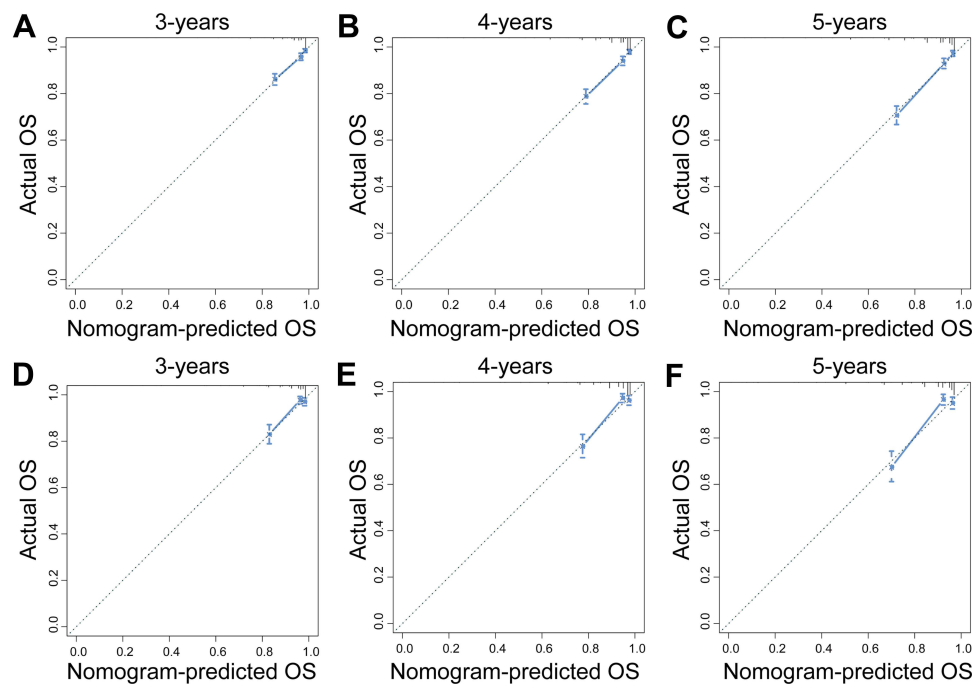


Figure 4 The calibration curves of the nomogram at 3- (A), 4- (B), and 5-years (C) in the training set and at 3- (D), 4- (E), and 5-years (F) in testing set.

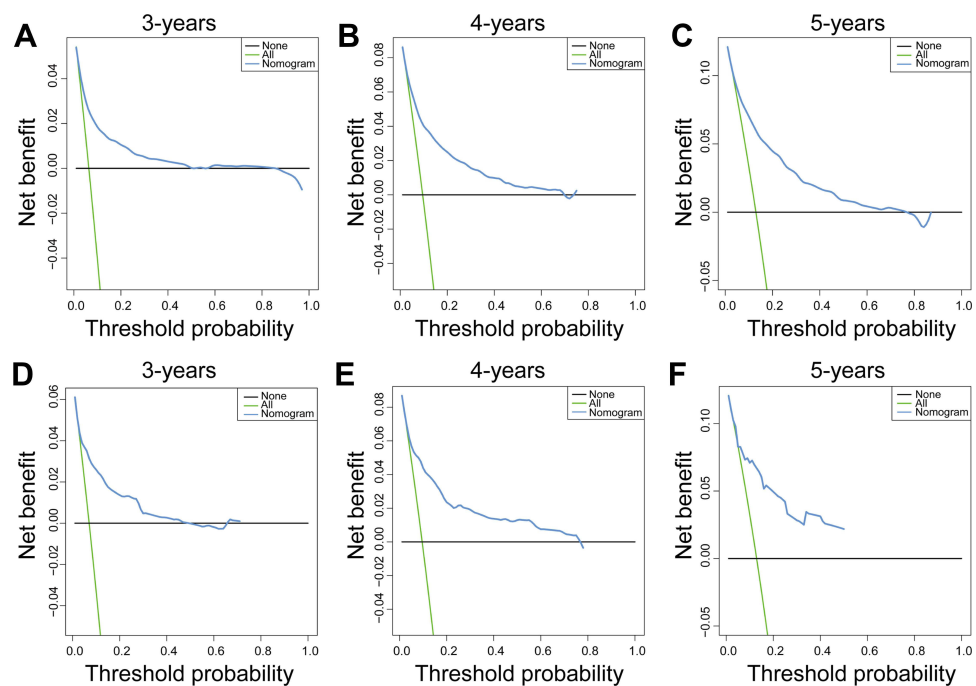


Figure 5 The DCA of the nomogram at 3- (A), 4- (B), and 5-years (C) in the training set and at 3- (D), 4- (E), and 5-years (F) in testing set.
Abbreviation: DCA, decision curve analysis.

3-, 4-, and 5- years. Besides, the nomogram scoring systems had better discriminative power and clinical application value than the prognostic factors alone. Meanwhile,

patients are classified into low-risk, middle-risk, and high-risk groups. This is very useful for promoting individualized therapy and management of MCB patients.

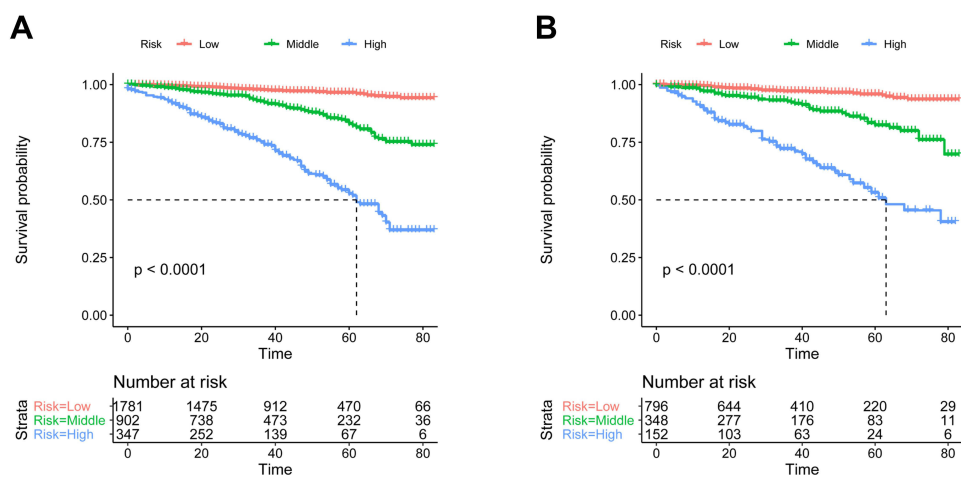


Figure 6 The K-M survival curves of three risk groups in the training set (A) and testing set (B).

Abbreviation: K-M, Kaplan–Meier.

Abbreviations

MCB, Mucinous carcinoma of the breast; SEER, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result; K-M, Kaplan–Meier; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; DCA, decision curve analysis; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; AUCs, areas under the ROC curves; IDC, infiltrating ductal carcinoma; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor 2-neu; BCS, breast-conserving surgery.

Ethics Statement

SEER belongs to public databases. The patients involved in the database have obtained ethical approval. Users can download relevant data for free for research and publish relevant articles. Our study is based on open source data, so there are no ethical issues.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

All information from the SEER program is available and free for public and approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to study design, acquisition, and analysis of data, and writing and revising manuscripts and reached a consensus on the journal to which the article was

submitted, approved the final version to be published and agreed to be responsible for all content of the article.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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