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²)Breast Cancer Registration Committee of the Japanese Breast Cancer Society
³)Departments of Breast and Endocrine Surgery, Tokai University School of Medicine,
History of the Breast Cancer Registry in the JBCS

• 1975  Inception of the Breast Cancer Registry (BCR)
• 2003  Change of registration System (Web-based)
• Total number in the Registry
  – 1975-2003:  188,265 cases
  – 2004-2011:  255,519 cases
• From 2012
  - Move to National Clinical Database
Clinical research

Clinical records used for board certification

JCVSD
Japan Cardiovascular Surgical Database

JSGS
Japanese Society of Gastroenterological Surgery

BCR
Japanese Breast Cancer Society

Basic operation records used for board certification for the Japan Surgical Society

Number of Units: 4,000
Number of Users: 23,000
Number of Cases: 3,500,000
More than 50 items (demographic and clinicopathological factors) of newly diagnosed primary breast cancer patients were voluntarily registered to the JBCS through the web-based system from affiliated institutes.

The TNM classification was registered according to the Unio Internationalis Contra Cancrum (UICC) staging 6th edition.

The histological classification was registered according to the WHO classification.
Collecting prognostic data in the NCD

• We developed a web-based system to collect prognostic data in the NCD.
• We will start the web-based system in the NCD after next May.
• We have plans to collect 5-year survival data from 2007 to 2009 and 10-year survival data from 2004.
• We will collect more than 40,000-50,000 cases with 5-year survival data by the end of this year.
Clinicopathological analyses of triple negative breast cancer using surveillance data from the Registration Committee of the Japanese Breast Cancer Society

Hirotaka Iwase · Junichi Kurebayashi · Hitoshi Tsuda · Tomohiko Ohta · Masafumi Kurosumi · Kazuaki Miyamoto · Yutaka Yamamoto · Takuji Iwase


Clinicopathological characteristics of breast cancer and trends in the management of breast cancer patients in Japan: Based on the Breast Cancer Registry of the Japanese Breast Cancer Society between 2004 and 2011

Junichi Kurebayashi1 · Yasuo Miyoshi3 · Takashi Ishikawa4 · Shigehira Saji5 · Tomoharu Sugie6 · Takashi Suzuki7 · Shunji Takahashi8 · Miwako Nozaki9 · Hiroko Yamashita10 · Yutaka Tokuda11,12 · Seigo Nakamura13,14
Prognostic data analysis 2004-2006
Retrospective study
1. Analysis of between survival and BMI
   Masaaki Kawai
2. Analysis of young breast cancer patients in Japan
   Akemi Kataoka
3. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the real world: 22,819 Japanese patients in the Breast Cancer Registry
   Naoki Niikura
4. Analysis of Breast Cancer screening in Japan
   Takayuki Iwamoto
Overall survival by stage in 2006

$n = 8,616$
RFS by subtype in 2006
N = 8,616

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtype</th>
<th>Logrank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ER+ HER2+</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER- HER2+</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Negative</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Initial Treatment (Years)

+ Censored
RFS by subtype in 2004
n=8585

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtype</th>
<th>Survival Probability</th>
<th>p-Value(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ER+ HER2+</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER- HER2+</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>p=0.0129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Negative</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>p&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Initial Treatment (Years)
Population-adjusted age distribution of breast cancer patients

**Table 1. Age distribution of newly diagnosed breast cancer patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>Survey data (n=14,755)</th>
<th>KBCS registry data (n=9,924)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. (%)</td>
<td>No. (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>5 (0.0)</td>
<td>6 (0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>155 (1.1)</td>
<td>91 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>1,824 (12.4)</td>
<td>1,126 (11.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>5,501 (37.2)</td>
<td>3,611 (36.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>4,198 (28.5)</td>
<td>3,133 (31.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>2,118 (14.4)</td>
<td>1,341 (13.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>829 (5.6)</td>
<td>547 (5.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;80</td>
<td>125 (0.8)</td>
<td>69 (0.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KBCS = Korean Breast Cancer Society.

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The NCD project was approved by the IRB of Tokyo University.

We did not get informed consent from patients to create the NCD-BCR database.

A poster is displayed at the front of each hospital or website describing the NCD project.

Patients have a right to reject registration to the NCD.

NCD-BCR data are strictly protected, and we cannot discuss raw data from the NCD datacenter.
Conclusions

• The NCD-BCR in Japan was developed by the Japanese Breast Cancer Society.
• More than 70,000 cases/year have been registered to the NCD-BCR.
• Research has been developed using the NCD-BCR.
• NCD-BCR data are strictly protected by the NCD datacenter.
Acknowledgements

Registration Committee
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Takayuki Kinoshita
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