



## CME Session 12

Oncology & Theranostics Committee

**Tuesday, October 7, 16:45 – 18:15**

### Session Title

**Improving Breast Cancer Care: Highlights from Focus Meeting 6: Staging**

### Chairpersons

**Sofia Vaz** (Lisbon, Portugal)

**Thiemo van Nijmegen** (Maastricht, Netherlands)

### Programme

- 16:50 – 17:10 **Thiemo van Nijmegen** (Maastricht, Netherlands): Loco-regional (T&N) staging with imaging
- 17:10 – 17:30 **Sofia Vaz** (Lisbon, Portugal): Systemic (M) staging with imaging
- 17:30 – 17:50 **Philipp Backhaus** (Münster, Germany): Expectations towards emerging new PET tracers
- 17:50 – 18:15 **Alessandra Gennari** (Genoa, Italy): Nuclear Medicine toolkit - the answers the Oncologist is looking for in clinical practice

### Educational Objectives

1. To define which imaging modalities (from Nuclear Medicine and Radiology) are more appropriate for loco-regional (T&N) and systemic staging
2. To discuss which PET tracers perform better according to breast cancer characteristics and what is the clinical role of tracers beyond FDG
3. What type of evidence involving Nuclear Medicine modalities are necessary in order to implement them further in clinical practice

### Summary

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death in women, being the fourth globally regardless of gender. By 2040, breast cancer is predicted to increase to over 3 million new cases and 1 million deaths per year.

Staging patients with breast cancer is challenging due to its heterogeneous nature and presentation. Imaging is of utmost importance in staging patients. Radiologic modalities are particularly useful in loco-regional (T&N) staging, but Nuclear Medicine has a role to play, particularly in distant staging. Although accurate systemic staging often benefits from multimodality imaging, FDG PET/CT and PET/MRI have demonstrated increasing importance in this setting. Furthermore, the applicability of PET tracers beyond FDG (ex. HER2, FES and FAPI) has demonstrated promising results, mainly to select patients for targeted therapy and for theranostic approach.

Despite PET being recommended in the majority of guidelines, some discrepancies still exist between imaging and clinical societies, which need to be further harmonized in the future.



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In this session, the highlights from the consensus reached during the multidisciplinary EANM Focus Meeting 6 will be comprehensively presented to provide expert recommendations to guide healthcare professionals in their clinical decisions.

## **Key Words**

Breast cancer; staging; TNM; multimodality imaging; PET; hybrid imaging; FDG; FES; HER2; FAPI