

Article

The Prognostic Value of Lymph Node Involvement after Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Is Different among Breast Cancer Sub-Types

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Table S1. Post-NAC nodal involvement according to NAC regimen among HER-2 positive BC patients (n=295).

		NAC with trastuzumab	NAC without trastuzumab	<i>p</i>
n =		204 (69.2%)	91 (30.8%)	
Post NAC node involvement	Negative	158 (77.5%)	47 (51.6%)	<0.00001
	Positive	46 (22.5%)	44 (48.4%)	

Abbreviations: NAC=neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

Table S2. Association between relapse free survival and pCR versus nodal status after neoadjuvant chemotherapy (Whole population, Luminal BC, TNBC and HER-2 positive BC).

Whole population							Luminal BC				
Variable	Class	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i>	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i>
pCR	pCR	285	39	1			33	5	1		
	No pCR	911	332	2.87	[2.06 - 4]	<0.001	493	179	2.16	[0.89 - 5.24]	0.09
Nodal status	Negative	682	144	1			197	49	1		
	Positive	515	227	2.26	[1.83 - 2.78]	<0.001	329	135	1.7	[1.22 - 2.35]	0.002
TNBC							HER-2 positive BC				
Variable	Class	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i>	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i>
pCR	pCR	139	20	1			113	14	1		
	No pCR	236	96	3.48	[2.15 - 5.64]	<0.001	182	57	2.82	[1.57 - 5.06]	<0.001
Nodal status	Negative	280	60	1			205	35	1		
	Positive	96	56	3.81	[2.65 - 5.5]	<0.001	90	36	2.69	[1.69 - 4.29]	<0.001

Abbreviations: pCR=pathological complete response.

Table S3. Association between clinical and pathological pre and post-NAC parameters with relapse-free survival (Luminal BC population, univariate and multivariate analysis).

Luminal										
					Univariate			Multivariate		
Variable	Class	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i> *	<i>p</i>	HR	CI	<i>p</i>
Pre-NAC parameters										
Age	[0 -50)	304	101	1			0.345			
	[50 -60)	158	56	1.06	[0.76 - 1.46]					
	60+	64	27	1.37	[0.9 - 2.1]					
Menopausal status	Pre	338	111	1			0.212			
	Post	184	71	1.21	[0.9 - 1.63]					
BMI	18.5-24.9	289	91	1			0.053			
	<18.5	24	10	1.63	[0.85 - 3.14]	0.141				
	25-29.9	135	46	1.08	[0.76 - 1.54]	0.682				
	≥30	75	36	1.64	[1.11 - 2.41]	0.012				

Smoking status	No	297	107	1			0.952			
	Yes	113	38	1.01	[0.7 - 1.46]					
BRCA mutation genes	BRCA1	8	2	1			0.997			
	BRCA2	6	2	1.24	[0.17 - 8.82]					
	others	1	0							
	No	74	24	1.16	[0.27 - 4.91]					
Clinical T stage (TNM)	T0-T1	21	10	1			0.01			
	T2	358	111	0.59	[0.31 - 1.14]	0.115				
	T3-T4	147	63	0.93	[0.48 - 1.81]	0.824				
Clinical N stage (TNM)	N0	235	75	1			0.1			
	N1-N2-N3	290	109	1.28	[0.95 - 1.72]					
Histological type	NST	444	150	1			0.08			
	Others	65	28	1.43	[0.96 - 2.15]					
KI67	[0-10)	52	17	1			0.778			
	[10-20)	79	29	1.13	[0.62 - 2.05]					
	>=20	157	58	1.21	[0.71 - 2.08]					
SBR grade	Grade I-II	324	119	1			0.643			
	Grade III	182	58	0.93	[0.68 - 1.27]					
LVI	No	144	59	1			0.162			
	Yes	84	27	0.72	[0.46 - 1.14]					
DCIS component	No	186	59	1			0.677			
	Yes	224	81	1.07	[0.77 - 1.51]					
CT regimen (NAC)	anthra-taxans	340	108	1			0.272			
	anthra	133	54	1.05	[0.75 - 1.46]					
	taxanes	8	1	0.37	[0.05 - 2.64]					
	others	45	21	1.49	[0.93 - 2.38]					
Post-NAC parameters										
pCR	No pCR	493	179	1			0.09			
	pCR	33	5	0.46	[0.19 - 1.13]	0.09				
Post-NAC LVI	No	237	75	1			0.046			
	Yes	189	78	1.38	[1.01 - 1.9]	0.046				
ypN	0	197	49	1			<0.001	1		
	[1-3]	216	70	1.24	[0.86 - 1.79]	0.245		1.18	[0.82 - 1.71]	0.377
	4 and more	113	65	2.8	[1.93 - 4.06]	<0.001		2.68	[1.84 - 3.89]	<0.001
RCB class	RCB-0	11	3	1			0.172			
	RCB-I	18	2	0.41	[0.07 - 2.43]					
	RCB-II	109	33	1.12	[0.34 - 3.64]					
	RCB-III	84	36	1.58	[0.48 - 5.13]					

p represents the *p*-value for the Wald test, and *p** represents the individual *p*-value versus reference class. Abbreviations: pCR=pathological complete response; BMI=body mass index ; NST= no special type ; ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor; NAC=neoadjuvant chemotherapy; AC=anthracyclines; TILs=tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; RCB=residual cancer burden; LVI=lymphovascular invasion.

Table S4. Association between clinical and pathological pre and post-NAC parameters with relapse-free survival (TNBC population, univariate and multivariate analysis).

TNBC										
		Univariate					Multivariate			
Variable	Class	Number	Events	HR	CI	<i>p</i> *	<i>p</i>	HR	CI	<i>p</i>
Pre-NAC parameters										
Age	[0 -50)	205	60	1			0.723			
	[50 -60)	115	38	1.17	[0.78 - 1.77]					
	60+	56	18	1.13	[0.67 - 1.91]					

Menopausal status	Pre	229	70	1	0.991									
	Post	143	44	1						[0.69 - 1.46]				
BMI	18.5-24.9	211	65	1	0.238									
	<18.5	12	1	0.22						[0.03 - 1.58]				
	25-29.9	103	31	1.01						[0.66 - 1.54]				
	>=30	49	19	1.4						[0.84 - 2.33]				
Smoking status	No	238	73	1	0.565									
	Yes	66	18	0.86						[0.51 - 1.44]				
BRCA mutation genes	BRCA1	22	6	1	0.673									
	BRCA2	5	2	1.43						[0.29 - 7.1]				
	No	83	18	0.79						[0.31 - 1.98]				
Clinical T stage (TNM)	T0-T1	31	7	1	0.0011									
	T2	243	65	1.23						[0.56 - 2.69]	0.6	1.28	[0.58 - 2.8]	0.544
	T3-T4	102	44	2.42						[1.09 - 5.38]	0.03	2.29	[1.03 - 5.09]	0.043
Clinical N stage (TNM)	N0	171	49	1	0.282									
	N1-N2-N3	205	67	1.22						[0.85 - 1.77]				
Histological type	NST	340	101	1	0.367									
	Others	6	1	0.4						[0.06 - 2.9]				
KI67	[0-10)	10	2	1	0.558									
	[10-20)	16	6	2.18						[0.44 - 10.81]				
	>=20	141	52	2.18						[0.53 - 8.93]				
SBR grade	Grade I-II	53	17	1	0.917									
	Grade III	314	97	1.03						[0.61 - 1.72]				
LVI	No	82	28	1	0.121									
	Yes	38	18	1.6						[0.88 - 2.9]				
DCIS component	No	282	86	1	0.219									
	Yes	51	21	1.35						[0.84 - 2.18]				
CT regimen (NAC)	anthra-taxanes	287	86	1	0.728									
	anthra	63	24	1.2						[0.76 - 1.89]				
	taxanes	1	0											
	others	24	6	0.73						[0.32 - 1.69]				
Post-NAC parameters														
pCR	No pCR	2	96	1	<0.001									
		3												
		6												
pCR	pCR	1	20	0.29	[0.18 - 0.47]	<0.001								
		3												
		9												
Post-NAC LVI	No	1	48	1	<0.001									
		7												
		0												
Yes	Yes	6	38	2.65	[1.73 - 4.06]	<0.001								
		4												
ypN	0	2	60	1	<0.0011									
		8												
		0												
[1-3]	[1-3]	5	29	3.19	[2.05 - 4.98]	<0.001		3.17	[2.03 - 4.95]	<0.001				
		5												
4 and more	4 and more	4	27	4.83	[3.06 - 7.63]	<0.001		4.52	[2.85 - 7.17]	<0.001				
		1												

RCB class	RCB-0	1					
		2	18	1			<0.001
		3					
	RCB-I	2			[0.41		
		3	4	1.22	-	0.717	
					3.61]		
	RCB-II	1					
		3	50	3.09	[1.8 -	<0.001	
		1			5.29]		
					[5.08		
	RCB-III	4			-		
		2	30	9.16	16.54	<0.001	
					]		

p represents the p-value for the Wald test, and *p** represents the individual p-value versus reference class. Abbreviations: pCR=pathological complete response; BMI=body mass index ; NST= no special type ; ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor; NAC=neoadjuvant chemotherapy; AC=anthracyclines; TILs=tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; RCB=residual cancer burden; LVI=lymphovascular invasion.

Table S5. Association between clinical and pathological pre and post-NAC parameters with relapse-free survival (*HER-2* BC population, univariate and multivariate analysis).

HER2-positive										
Variable	Class	Number	Events	HR	Univariate			Multivariate		
					CI	p*	p	HR	CI	p
Pre-NAC parameters										
Age	[0 -50)	169	49	1			0.066			
	[50 -60)	79	12	0.48	[0.25 - 0.9]	0.022				
	60+	47	10	0.74	[0.37 - 1.46]	0.386				
Menopausal status	Pre	179	51	1			0.039	1		
	Post	115	20	0.58	[0.35 - 0.97]	0.039		0.44	[0.23 - 0.84]	0.013
BMI	18.5-24.9	180	37	1			0.253			
	<18.5	12	4	1.74	[0.62 - 4.89]					
	25-29.9	66	19	1.52	[0.87 - 2.64]					
	>=30	35	11	1.71	[0.87 - 3.37]					
Smoking status	No	186	41	1			0.563			
	Yes	54	14	1.2	[0.65 - 2.2]					
BRCA mutation genes	BRCA1	1	1	1			0.423			
	BRCA2	3	0	0	[0 - Inf]					
	No	63	17	0.26	[0.03 - 1.96]					
Clinical T stage (TNM)	T0-T1	18	1	1			0.167			
	T2	196	47	4.69	[0.65 - 34]	0.126				
	T3-T4	80	22	6.06	[0.82 - 44.95]	0.078				
Clinical N stage (TNM)	N0	119	24	1			0.208			
	N1-N2-N3	176	47	1.37	[0.84 - 2.24]					
Histological type	NST	276	66	1			0.645			
	Others	3	1	1.59	[0.22 - 11.48]					
KI67	[0-10)	3	2	1			0.244			
	[10-20)	15	3	0.22	[0.04 - 1.3]					
	>=20	108	34	0.42	[0.1 - 1.76]					
SBR grade	Grade I-II	100	34	1			0.006	1		
	Grade III	182	33	0.51	[0.32 - 0.83]	0.006		0.39	[0.23 - 0.68]	0.001
LVI	No	41	11	1			0.085			
	Yes	49	21	1.91	[0.91 - 3.99]	0.085				
DCIS component	No	136	20	1			0.006			

	Yes	114	33	2.19	[1.25 - 3.82]	0.006
CT regimen (NAC)	anthra-taxanes	218	40	1		<0.001
	anthra-taxanes	39	19	3.2	[1.85 - 5.54]	<0.001
	taxanes	16	3	1.12	[0.35 - 3.63]	0.848
	others	22	9	2.64	[1.28 - 5.45]	0.009
Post-NAC parameters						
pCR	No pCR	182	57	1		<0.001
	pCR	113	14	0.35	[0.2 - 0.64]	<0.001
Post-NAC LVI	No	124	20	1		<0.001
	Yes	49	28	4.93	[2.77 - 8.78]	<0.001
ypN	0	205	35	1		<0.001
	[1-3]	70	28	2.7	[1.64 - 4.43]	<0.001
	4 and more	20	8	2.69	[1.24 - 5.8]	0.012
RCB class	RCB-0	68	2	1		0.002
	RCB-I	24	1	1.52	[0.14 - 16.78]	0.732
	RCB-II	69	19	10.35	[2.41 - 44.46]	0.002
	RCB-III	15	6	16.53	[3.33 - 81.99]	<0.001

p represents the p-value for the Wald test, and *p** represents the individual p-value versus reference class. Abbreviations: pCR=pathological complete response; BMI=body mass index ; NST= no special type ; ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor; NAC=neoadjuvant chemotherapy; AC=anthracyclines; TILs=tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; RCB=residual cancer burden; LVI=lymphovascular invasion.

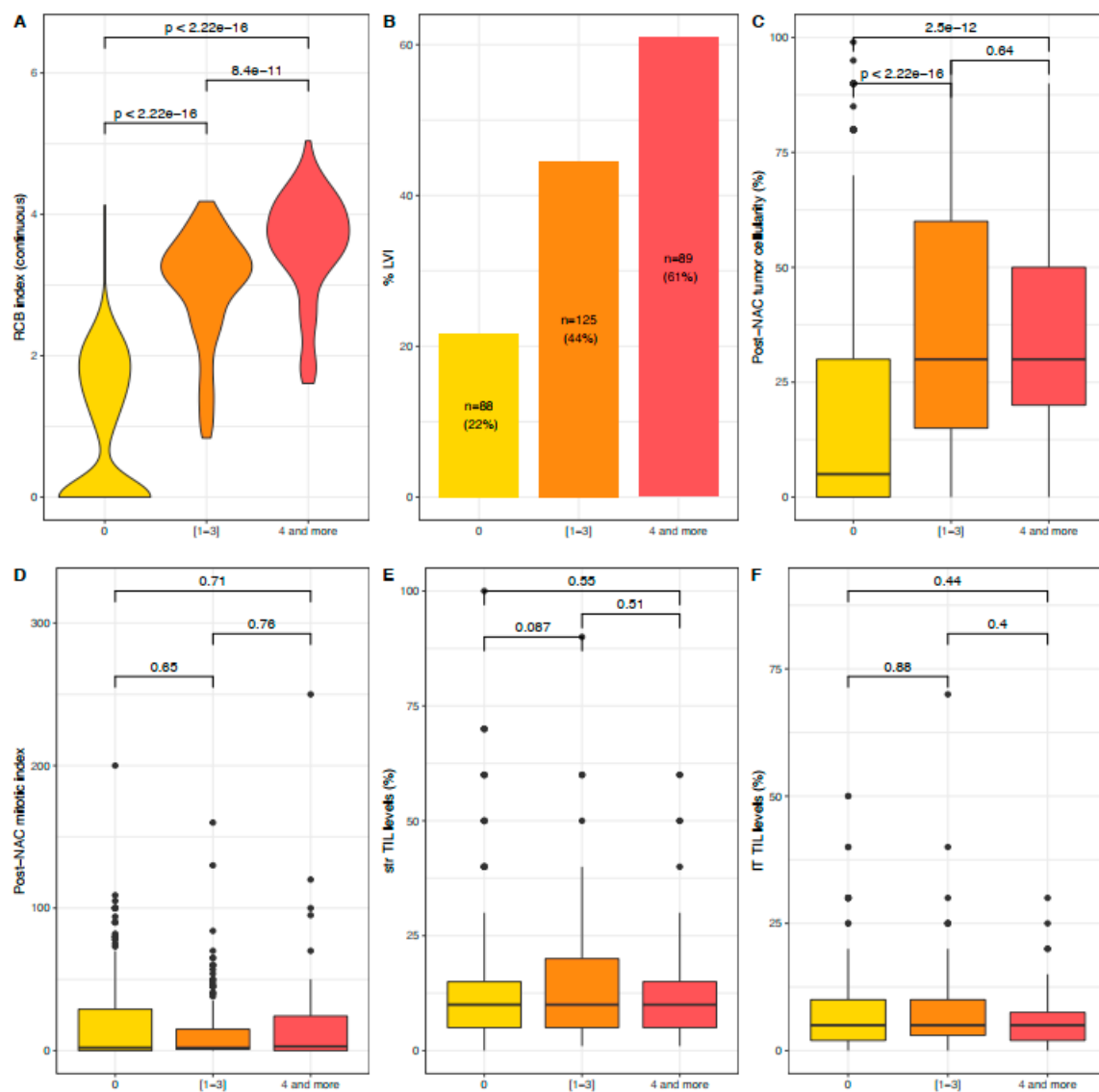


Figure S1. Association between post-NAC involvement and tumor characteristics in the whole population: RCB index (A); Lymphovascular invasion (B); Tumor cellularity (C); Post-NAC mitotic index (D); Stromal TIL levels (E). Intra tumoral (IT) TIL levels (F).

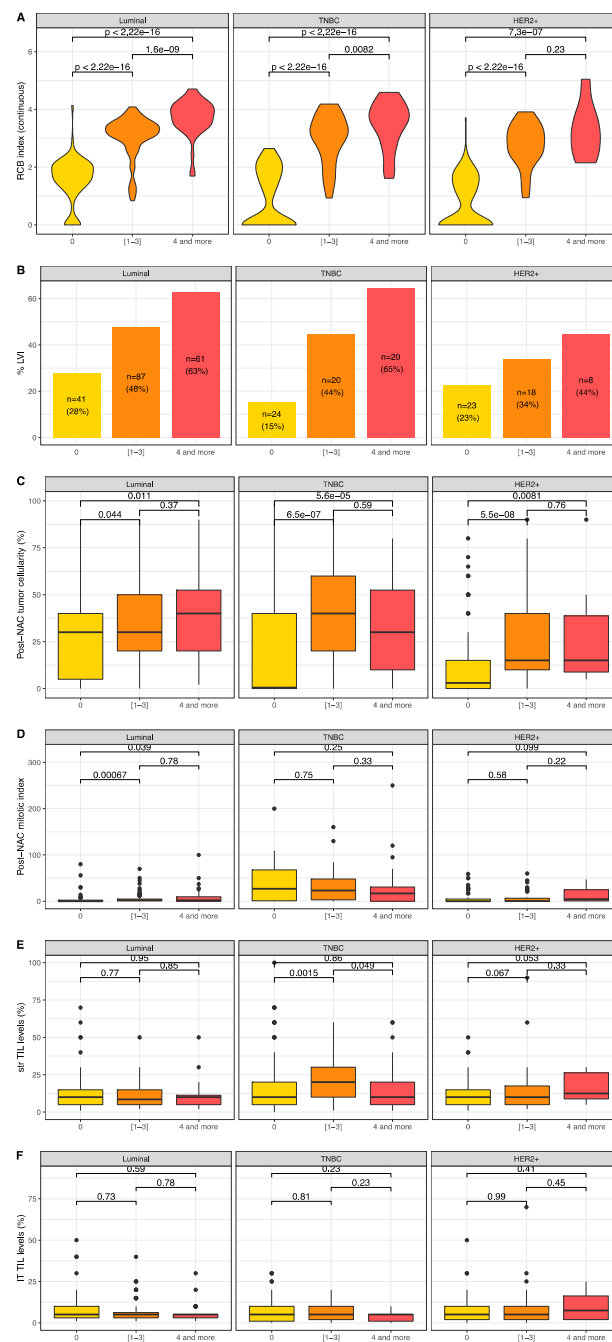


Figure S2. Association between post-NAC involvement and tumor characteristics according to BC subtype: RCB index (A); Lymphovascular invasion (B); Tumor cellularity (C); Post-NAC mitotic index (D); Stromal TIL levels (E). Intra tumoral (IT) TIL levels (F).

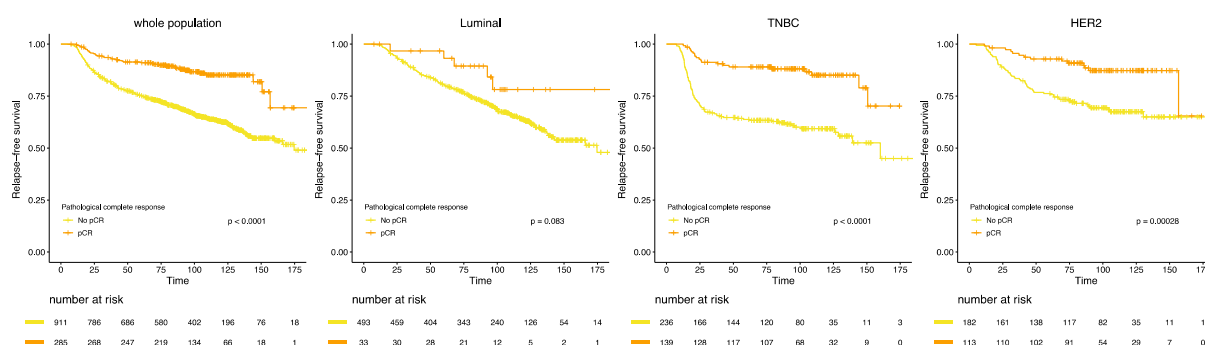


Figure S3. Relapse Free Survival (RFS) according to pCR after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the whole population and according to breast cancer subtype.

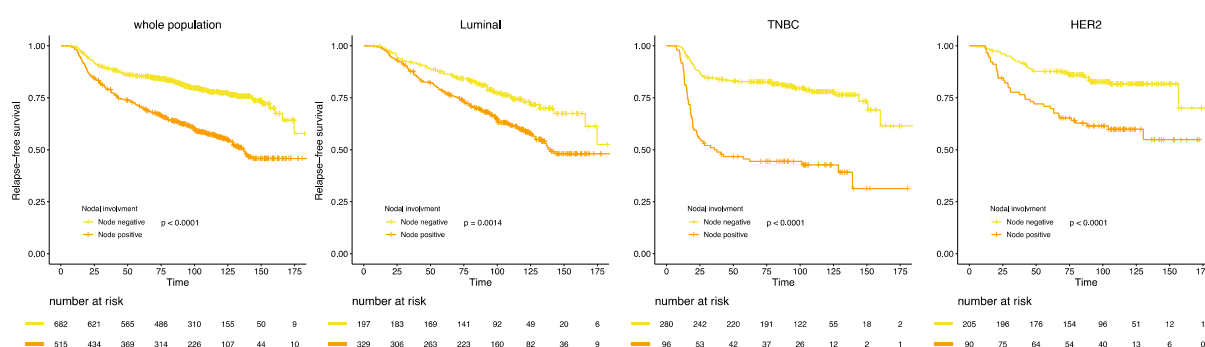


Figure S4. Relapse Free Survival (RFS) according to nodal status after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the whole population and according to breast cancer subtype.