Aim of the work

The primary end point of this study was to evaluate the response rate (RR) to neoadjuvant dose dense "biweekly" chemotherapy of doxorubicin 60mg\m2 and cyclophosphamide 600mg\m2 for 4 cycles followed by Paclitaxel 175 mg\m2 for another 4 cycles with filgrastim support on day 2-4 of each cycle among non-metastatic breast cancer patients.

The secondary end points were to evaluate progression free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS) and toxicity profile of this regimen. Also we aimed to evaluate the proliferative biomarker Ki-67 as a prognostic marker.

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Contents

List of Abbreviation

AC	Adriamycin – cyclophosphamide
ACCOG	Anglo-Celtic Cooperative Oncology Group
AD	Adriamycin - Docitaxel
ADL	Activities of Daily Living
AIs	Aromatase inhibitors
AJCC	American joint committee on cancer
ALND	Axillary lymph node dissection
ASCO	American society of clinical oncology
AT	Adriamycin - Paclitaxel
BC	Breast cancer
BCS	Breast conservative surgery
BCT	Breast conservative therapy
CAIA	Computer assisted image analysis
CALGB	Cancer and Leukemia Group B
cCR	Clinical complete response
CI	Confidence interval
CMF	Cyclophosphamide – methotrexate – 5-fluorouracil
CPS	Clinico-pathological stage
CR	Complete response
cRR	Clinical response rate
CS	Clinical Staging
CSS	Cause-specific survival
CTC	Common Toxicity Criteria
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma in situ

DFS	Disease-free survival
DT	Doxorubcin – Docetaxel
EC	Epirubcin – Cyclophosphamide
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
EORTC	European organization for research and treatment of cancer
ER	Estrogen receptor
FAC	5-fluoruracil – adriamycin – cyclophosphamide
FDG-PET	^{18}fluorinated deoxy-glucose – positron emission tomography
FEC	5-Fluorouracil – Epirubcin – Cyclophosphamide
FNR	False negative results
FU	Fluorouracil
G-CSF	Granulocite – colony stimulating factor
GRD	Gross residual disease
HER	Human Epidermal growth factor receptor
HR	Hazard ratio
IHC	Immunohistochemistry
KD	Kilo dalton
LABC	Locally advanced breast cancer
LCIS	Lobular carcinoma in situ
LI	Labeling index
Lln	Lower limit of normal value

LVI	Lympho-vascular invasion
MCM	Minichromosome maintenance protein
MIB-1	Monoclonal antibody against Ki-67
MRD	Minimal residual disease
MRI	Magnetic resonant imaging
NAC	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
NCI	National cancer institute
NOAH	Neoadjuvant Herceptin trial
NPV	Negative predictive value
NRI	Neoadjuvant response index
NSABP	National surgical adjuvant breast and bowel project
OR	Objective response
ORR	Overall response rate
OS	Overall survival
pCR	Pathological complete response
PCT NCT PST	Preoperative chemotherapy Neoadjuvant chemotherapy primary systemic therapy
PgR	Progesterone receptor
pMR	Pathological minimal response
pPR	Pathological partial response
PPV	Positive predictive value
PR	Partial response
RD	Residual disease
RECIST	Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors

RFS	Relapse-free survival
RR	Response rate
RT	Radiotherapy
SD	Standard deviation
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results
SLN	Sentinel lymph node
SLNB	Sentinel lymph node biopsy
SPF	S-phase fraction
SUV	Standardized uptake value
TECHNO	Taxol – Epirubcin – Cyclophosphamide – herceptin neoadjuvant
TN	Triple negative
TNBC	Triple negative breast cancer
TNM	Tumor-Node-Metastasis
TPN	Total parenteral nutrition
TTP	Time to progression
Uln	Upper limit of normal value
US	Ultrasound
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
VEGFR	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

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