

UNDERSTANDING BREAST CANCER

Early stages of breast cancer

The term "early breast cancer" refers to stages of breast cancer labeled 0, I, II, and IIIA.



Stage 0

Abnormal or cancer cells are present in either the lining of a breast **lobule** or a **duct**, but they have not spread to the surrounding fatty tissue. This stage is also called the **lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS)**, or **ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)**.



Stage I

Cancer has spread from the lobules or ducts to nearby tissue in the breast. At this stage and beyond, breast cancer is considered to be **invasive**. The **tumor** is 2 cm or less in diameter (approximately 1 inch or less); cancer has not spread to the **lymph nodes**.



Stage II

In this stage, the tumor can range from about 2 cm to less than 5 cm in diameter (approximately 1 to 2 inches); sometimes lymph nodes may not be involved.



Stage IIIA

In this stage, the tumor is 5 cm or greater in diameter (approximately 2 inches or greater); or the tumor may be of any size where cancer cells have grown extensively into axillary (underarm) lymph nodes.

Advanced stages of breast cancer

The term "advanced breast cancer" refers to stages of breast cancer labeled IIIB, IIIC, and IV.



Stages IIIB/IIIC

Known as **locally advanced** cancer; tumor may be of any size but has spread into the skin of the breast, tissues of the chest wall, or lymph nodes near the collarbone.



Stage IV

Known as **metastatic**; cancer has spread from the breast to other parts of the body, such as bone, liver, lung, or brain.

Parts of the breast

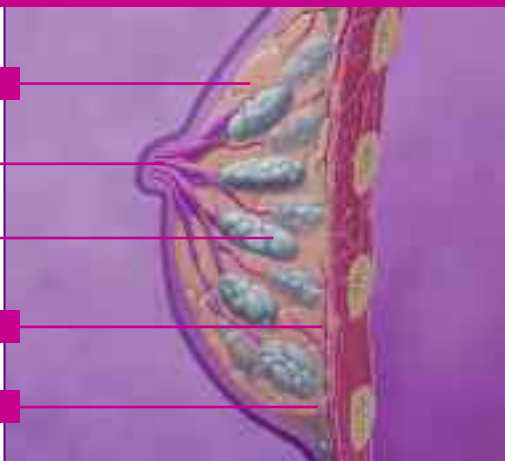
Fatty tissue

Duct

Lobule

Blood vessel

Lymph vessel



- A breast is made up of lobules, ducts, fatty tissue, blood vessels, and lymph vessels
- The lobules are glands in the breast that produce milk; the ducts are tubes that link the lobules to the nipple
- The fatty tissue surrounds the lobules and ducts
- Lymph vessels carry lymph to lymph nodes in the underarm, above the collarbone, and in the chest. Lymph is the clear fluid that carries infection-fighting cells throughout the body
- There are also lymph vessels and nodes throughout the body

The role of hormone receptors

Hormones such as estrogen and progesterone are naturally produced by organs in the body and regulate bodily processes. Some breast cancer tumors need hormones to grow.

These tumors contain cells that have receptors to which hormones attach. These hormone receptors are proteins on the surface or inside the cancer cells. Once the hormones have attached to receptors the cells may grow and divide to form more cancer cells. This makes the tumor grow larger.

Hormone receptor-positive tumor cells need hormones to grow. Hormone receptor-negative tumor cells do not depend on hormones to grow.

Lab tests of cancer biopsies give patients' medical teams the information about whether their cancer is hormone receptor positive or hormone receptor negative.

UNDERSTANDING BREAST CANCER

How Your Doctor Determines the Stage of Breast Cancer

Your doctor looks at a number of factors that affect the prognosis of your cancer (ie, prediction of the disease's source and outcome). This includes the size of the tumor (T), local lymph node involvement (N), and how far the cancer has spread (M) to determine the stage grouping of cancer classification.

Tumor, Node, Metastasis Staging Categories (TNM) Stage Description

Primary Tumor, "T" Stage

TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0	No evidence of a primary tumor
Tis	Carcinoma in situ—either DCIS, LCIS, or Paget's disease
T1	Tumor is 2 cm or less in greatest dimension
T2	Tumor is between 2 cm and 5 cm in greatest dimension
T3	Tumor is greater than 5 cm in greatest dimension
T4	Tumor of any size that is growing into the chest wall or skin

Regional Lymph Nodes, "N" Stage

NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0	Cancer has not spread to regional lymph nodes
N1	Cancer has spread to 1 to 3 axillary lymph nodes on the same side as the breast carcinoma
N2	Cancer has spread to 4 to 9 axillary lymph nodes on the same side as the breast carcinoma
N3	Cancer has spread to 10 or more axillary lymph nodes, or in lymph nodes above the collarbone

Distant Metastasis, "M" Stage

MX	Cannot assess presence of distant spread (metastasis)
M0	No distant spread
M1	Cancer spread to distant parts of the body

Source: American Cancer Society

Make sure that you take your medication every day as prescribed by your doctor. To help reduce the risk of breast cancer recurrence, you want to give your medicine the best chance of doing its job.

Please ask your health care professional for the full Prescribing Information for ARIMIDEX.

For more information about ARIMIDEX, visit www.Arimidex.com or call 1-866-992-9276

ARIMIDEX is a registered trademark of the AstraZeneca group of companies.

© 2009 AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP. All rights reserved.

2/09

276239

Breast Cancer Staging

Disease Stage	TNM Grouping	5-Year Relative Survival
0	Tis N0 M0	100%
I	T1 N0 M0	100%
IIA	T0 N1 M0 T1 N1 M0 T2 N0 M0	92%
IIB	T2 N1 M0 T3 N0 M0	81%
IIIA	T0-2 N2 M0 T3 N1-2 M0	67%
IIIB	T4 N0-2 M0	54%
IIIC	T0-4 N3 M0	Figures not yet available
IV	T0-4 N0-3 M1	20%

Source: American Cancer Society

Important Information About ARIMIDEX® (anastrozole)

ARIMIDEX is approved for adjuvant treatment (treatment following surgery with or without radiation) of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive early breast cancer.

ARIMIDEX is not indicated for stage 0 breast cancer.

Important Safety Information About ARIMIDEX

Prescription ARIMIDEX is only for postmenopausal women. ARIMIDEX should not be taken if you are pregnant because it may harm your unborn child.

Based on information from a study in patients with early breast cancer, women with a history of blockages in heart arteries (ischemic heart disease) who take ARIMIDEX may have a slight increase in this type of heart disease compared to similar patients who take tamoxifen.

ARIMIDEX can cause bone softening/weakening (osteoporosis) increasing the chance of fractures. In a clinical study in early breast cancer, there were more fractures (including fractures of the spine, hip, and wrist) with ARIMIDEX (10%) than with tamoxifen (7%).

In a clinical study in early breast cancer, some patients taking ARIMIDEX had an increase in cholesterol. Skin reactions, allergic reactions, and changes in blood tests of liver function have also been reported.

In the early breast cancer clinical trial, the most common side effects seen with ARIMIDEX include hot flashes, joint symptoms (including arthritis and arthralgia), weakness, mood changes, pain, back pain, sore throat, nausea and vomiting, rash, depression, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, fractures, swelling of arms/legs, insomnia, and headache.

ARIMIDEX should not be taken with tamoxifen or estrogen-containing therapies.

Talk to your doctor about

Arimidex[®]
anastrozole 1 mg
tablets

AstraZeneca 