

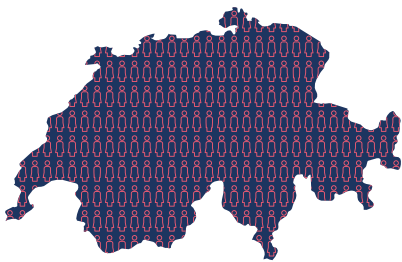
# Breast cancer: improving survival and quality of life

working together with and for patients

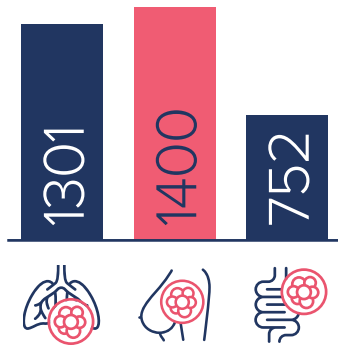


## BREAST CANCER IN SWITZERLAND

**6,489** New cases/ year in women<sup>1</sup>  
(52 new cases/ year in men)



**Most common cancer** in women<sup>2</sup>



Leading cause of cancer death in women

**80,7%** of cases develop<sup>1</sup> after the age of **50**



**8 out of 10** women are still alive **5 years** after their breast cancer diagnosis<sup>3</sup>



## A CRITICAL NEED FOR THERAPEUTIC INNOVATION REMAINS IN BREAST CANCER, PARTICULARLY IN SOME SUB-TYPES

Many breast cancer patients still face high unmet medical need in the advanced stage. Continuing and reinforcing the need for therapeutic innovation in those pathologies is critical for patients.

As an example, triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and other HER2 negative breast cancers are characterized by the absence of at least one marker (HER2) at the tumour cell surface, which explains limited treatment options.

### TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER: SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FOR A BAD PROGNOSIS DISEASE

A CANCER CHARACTERIZED BY THE ABSENCE OF BIOMARKERS AND BAD PROGNOSIS

**Younger patients** are more affected<sup>4,5</sup>



often not included in organised screening.<sup>4</sup> Late detection, often incidental diagnosis<sup>4</sup>

**A rarer form** of breast cancer<sup>5</sup>



More than **750** cases each year<sup>4</sup>

**A more aggressive** disease<sup>5</sup>



Recurrences more likely to happen

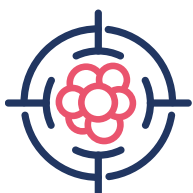
**A poorer prognosis**<sup>6</sup>

**11%**

with a 5-year survival in the metastatic setting



However, if caught in earlier stages of the disease, the outcome can be a lot more positive: the five-year survival rates for localized, regional and metastatic TNBC are 91%, 65% and 11% respectively.<sup>7</sup>



## EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS KEY TO IMPROVE SURVIVAL<sup>8</sup>

The stage of disease is a key indicator to determine a prognosis. The earlier the cancer is discovered, the better is the prognosis. It is particularly important to treat breast cancer before it becomes metastatic, since the prognosis worsens dramatically.

**EARLY DIAGNOSIS PROGRAMS HELP SAVE LIVES.**

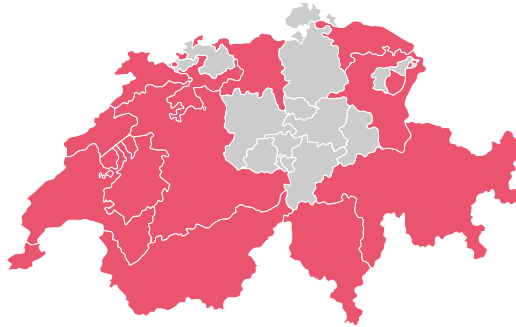
# Breast cancer policies

In Switzerland

## SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMS



A mammography is recommended every two years for women above the age of 50<sup>9</sup>



■ Cantons with programmes  
■ Early detection outside of programmes

In cantons having a so-called screening program, regular mammography are accessible for all women over 50 regardless of income or social background<sup>10</sup>



In cantons without a screening program, coverage is subject to a prescription or to the existence of a specific risk

## GILEAD SCIENCES SUPPORTS AMBITIOUS POLICIES TO TACKLE THESE MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS TO ENSURE BEST CARE FOR PATIENTS



**HAVING A COMPREHENSIVE, DATA-DRIVEN CANCER PLAN IS ESSENTIAL TO TACKLE BREAST CANCER, IMPROVE SURVIVAL RATES AND ENSURE MORE HEALTH EQUITY FOR PATIENTS.**

The last Swiss Cancer plan has expired in 2020. Gathering all stakeholders to work on a new national strategy would be key to keep Switzerland at the forefront of the struggle against Cancer.



### Ensure best leveraging of local data

Since 2020, tumor cases in Switzerland have to be reported in cantonal tumor registries. This good follow-up system could be further leveraged to monitor the efficacy of the strategy. Additional epidemiological data may be needed locally.



### Involve patients in the work on the strategy

Patients needs and quality of life have to be taken into account in the national plan. Patient and Public Involvement is a key factor for good health policies. Ressources provided to patient organisations and to patient training is a good investment for the future of healthcare in Switzerland.



### Ensure early detection opportunities for all

The national plan should encourage and support ambitious screening strategies in the cantons to enhance health equity. As of today, more than 10 cantons don't have any breast cancer screening programs.



### Have a specific focus for bad prognosis cancers

Keeping a high level of awareness of breast cancer is important, but particular attention should be given to the specific needs of women with bad prognosis breast cancer in terms of personal and family support.



### Encourage therapeutic innovation in underserved pathologies

A new wave of therapeutic innovation is coming, which is good news for the patient. Those new therapies are often multi-indication products and may be indicated in combination with other products. It is important for the evaluation and access system to be adapted to this new reality of medical innovation.



### Support fast and equal access to innovation for all patients

Many stakeholders from the Swiss oncology community have taken strong position to move to a more equal early access system. Gilead welcomes the principle of a new early access system starting at market authorization that will be implemented at the beginning of 2024 but will continue to support further changes to make it sustainable and effectively positive for patient access.

1. Nationale Krebsregistrierungsstelle (NKRS). 2. <https://www.swisscancerscreening.ch/de/krebs-frueherkennung/brust/fakten-zu-brustkrebs#:~:text=Brustkrebs%20ist%20die%20h%C3%A4ufigste%20Kreberkrankung,Quelle%3A%20Bundesamt%20f%C3%BCr%20Statistik>, consulted on 28/02/2023. 3. <https://www.usz.ch/krankheit/brustkrebs/>. 4. Seidler, S., Huber D. (2020, 27 mai). *Cancer du sein chez la femme jeune : considérations particulières et implications pour la pratique*. Revue Medicale Suisse. <https://www.revmed.ch/revue-medicale-suisse/2020/revue-medicale-suisse-695/cancer-du-sein-chez-la-femme-jeune-considerations-particulieres-et-implications-pour-la-pratique>. 5. Ess SM, Herrmann C, Bouchardey C, Neyroud I, Rapiti E, Konzelmann I, Bordoni A, Ortelli L, Rohrmann S, Frick H, Mousavi M, Thürlimann B. Impact of subtypes and comorbidities on breast cancer relapse and survival in population-based studies. *Breast*. 2018 Oct;41:151-158. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2018.07.011. Epub 2018 Jul 30. PMID: 30099326. 6. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32846967/>. 7. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/understanding-a-breast-cancer-diagnosis/types-of-breast-cancer/triple-negative.html>. 8. [https://www.journalonko.de/patientenbereich/lesen/zehn\\_irrtuemer\\_ueber\\_brustkrebs](https://www.journalonko.de/patientenbereich/lesen/zehn_irrtuemer_ueber_brustkrebs) oder "Je früher der Krebs in der Brust erkannt wird, umso besser ist die Prognose." aus <https://www.tumorzentrum.insel.ch/de/aktuelles/details/news/brustkrebs-frueherkennung>. 9. <https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/341/fr>. 10. Swiss Cancer Screening, <https://www.swisscancerscreening.ch/fr/offres-dans-votre-canton> (consulted on July 21 2023).