Specific Histological Subgroups in Invasive Lobular Carcinoma Might Affect Management Strategy in Invasive Lobular Carcinoma of the Breast

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Dear Editor,

I would like to congratulate Mukhtar and colleagues for their article in which they investigated management strategies and the impact of neoadjuvant therapy on extent of surgery in invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC) of the breast.¹ They reported that primary surgery remains the most common treatment strategy in patients with ILC; however, neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) use decreased slightly over the study period, while the use of long-course neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (NET) had a small increase and was associated with more breast-conserving surgery and less extensive axillary surgery. Patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive and triple-negative ILC were excluded from our primary analysis, but the authors did not report on the exclusion or inclusion of patients with pleomorphic lobular carcinoma (PLC) or ILC + infiltrative ductal carcinoma (IDC) in the current study. Haque et al. investigated the outcomes of the clinical characteristics and survival of PLC versus ILC,²

and reported that PLC patients had higher rates of poorly differentiated tumors when compared with patients with ILC. Furthermore, ILC + IDC cases might also increase pathological complete response rates and lower mastectomy rates compared with classical ILC. This issue merits further investigation.

REFERENCES

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