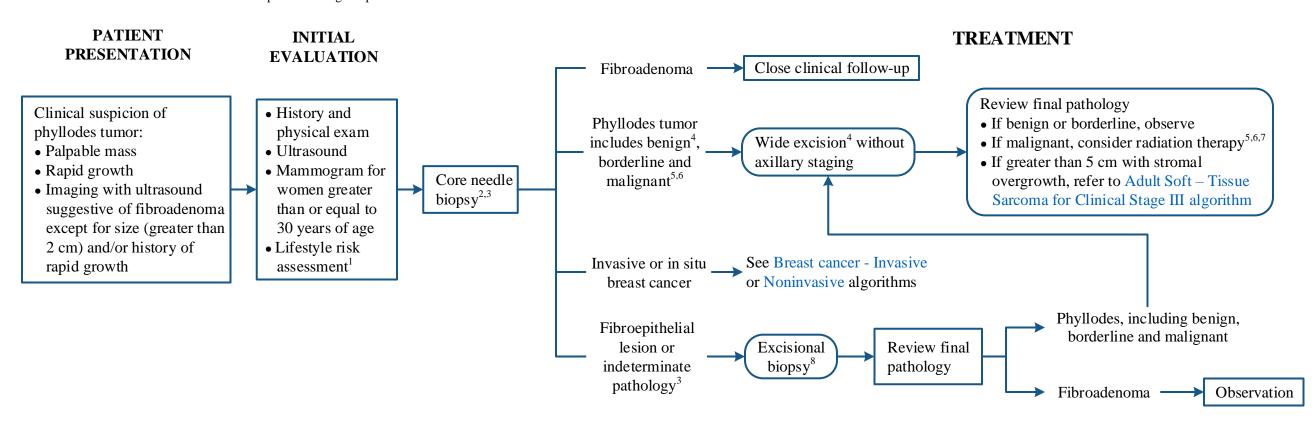


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Note: Consider Clinical Trials as treatment options for eligible patients.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Tobacco Cessation algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

- If mastectomy is performed and margins negative, do not recommend XRT
- If mastectomy was performed and margins were concerning/close, tumor involved the fascia or chest wall, or tumor was very large (greater than 5 centimeters), consider XRT to chest wall
- If partial mastectomy only is performed, consider adjuvant XRT to breast, especially if margins are less than 1 cm

Fine needle aspiration will not, and core biopsy may not, distinguish fibroadenoma from phyllodes tumor in most cases (tumor heterogenity and inability to assess for infiltrating margins may not allow for a definitive evaluation)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> It is recommended that the review of the pathology material be performed by a pathologist who is experienced in phyllodes tumor

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> If initially excised with negative margin, wide local excision not required

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Referral to a multidisciplinary sarcoma center for treatment recommendations is appropriate for malignant phyllodes tumor or one with stromal overgrowth

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For patients with malignant phyllodes tumor on pathology review, refer to Adult Soft - Tissue Sarcoma for Clinical Stage III algorithm

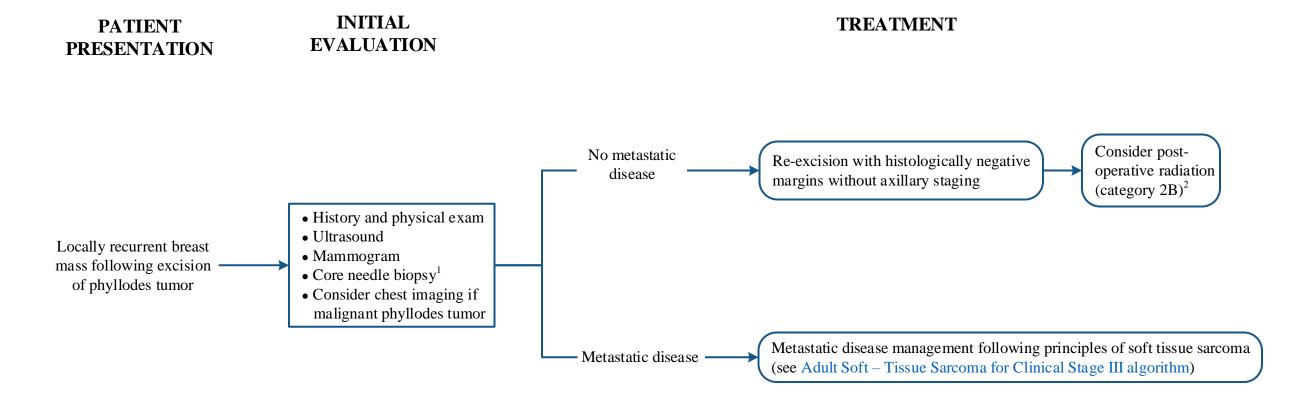
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> There is no prospective randomized data supporting the use of radiation treatment (XRT) with phyllodes tumor. If the phyllodes tumor of the breast is benign or borderline histology, radiation therapy not routinely recommended after excision. If the tumor has malignant features (*i.e.*, stromal overgrowth, cellular atypia, high number of mitoses) radiation therapy can be considered as follows:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Excisional biopsy includes complete mass removal, but without the intent of obtaining widely negative surgical margins

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**Note:** Consider Clinical Trials as treatment options for eligible patients.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Pathology should be reviewed to assess for fibroadenoma versus phyllodes (phyllodes benign, borderline and malignant).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> There is no prospective randomized data supporting the use of radiation treatment with phyllodes tumor. However, in the setting where additional recurrence would create significant morbidity (*e.g.*, chest wall recurrence following salvage mastectomy) radiation therapy may be considered, following the same principles that are applied to the treatment of soft tissue sarcoma. Radiation therapy is considered for malignant phyllodes tumor after wide local excision lesions over 2 cm or after mastectomy for lesions over 5 cm based on the retrospective review of 478 patients analyzed by Pezner, *et al.*, 2008.

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#### SUGGESTED READINGS

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. (2018). *Breast Cancer* (NCCN Guideline Version 4.2018). Retrieved from https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\_gls/pdf/breast.pdf

Pezner, R. D., Schultheiss, T. E., & Paz, I. B. (2008). Malignant phyllodes tumor of the breast: Local control rates with surgery alone. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology*, *Biology, Physics*, 71(3), 710-713. doi: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2007.10.051



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#### **DEVELOPMENT CREDITS**

This practice algorithm is based on majority expert opinion of the Breast Center Faculty at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. It was developed using a multidisciplinary approach that included input from the following:

Constance Albarracin, MD (Anatomical Pathology)

Dejka M. Araujo, MD (Sarcoma Medical Oncology)

Elsa Arribas, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Banu K. Arun, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Gildy Babiera, MD (IT Cancer Network)

Robert C. Bast Jr., MD (Translational Research)

Isabelle Bedrosian, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)<sup>†</sup>

Robert S. Benjamin, MD (Sarcoma Medical Oncology)

Shon Black, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)

Daniel J. Booser, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Abenaa Brewster, MD (Clinical Cancer Prevention)

Thomas A. Buchholz, MD (Radiation Oncology)<sup>†</sup>

Aman U. Buzdar, MD (Clinical Research)

Abigail S. Caudle, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)

Janice N. Cormier, MD (Surgical Oncology)

Sarah M. DeSnyder, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)

Mark J. Dryden, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Barry W. Feig, MD (Surgical Oncology)

Bruno D. Fornage, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Sharon H. Giordano, MD (Health Svcs Research – Clinical)

Ashleigh Guadagnolo, MD, MPH (Radiation Oncology)<sup>T</sup>

Karen Hoffman, MD (Radiation Oncology)

Gabriel N. Hortobagyi, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Kelly K. Hunt, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)<sup>T</sup>

Rosa F. Hwang, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)

Nuhad K. Ibrahim, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Kimberly B. Koenig, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Pauline Koinis, BSMT\*

Savitri Krishnamurthy, MD (Pathology Admin)

Henry M. Kuerer MD, PhD (Breast Surgical Oncology)<sup>T</sup>

Deanna L. Lane, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Huong Carisa Le-Petross, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Jennifer Litton, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Anthony Lucci, MD (Breast Surgical Oncology)

Joseph A. Ludwig, MD (Sarcoma Medical Oncology)

Funda Meric-Bernstam, MD (Invest. Cancer Therapeutics)

Lavinia P. Middleton, MD (Anatomical Pathology)

Tamara Miner Haygood, MD (Diag Rad – Musculoskeletal Imaging)

Stacy Moulder, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Shreyaskumar Patel, MD (Sarcoma Medical Oncology)

George H. Perkins, MD (Radiation Oncology)

Vinod Ravi, MD (Sarcoma Medical Oncology)

Erika Resetkova, MD (Anatomical Pathology)

Geoffrey L. Robb, MD (Plastic Surgery)

Merrick I. Ross, MD (Surgical Oncology)

Aysegul A. Sahin, MD (Pathology Admin)

Lumarie Santiago, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Simona F. Shaitelman, MD (Radiation Oncology)

Benjamin Smith, MD (Radiation Oncology)

Eric A. Strom, MD (Radiation Oncology)

W. Fraser Symmans, MD (Anatomical Pathology)

Welela Tereffe, MD (Radiation Oncology)<sup>T</sup>

Debu Tripathy, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)<sup>T</sup>

Naoto T. Ueno, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Vincente Valero, MD (Breast Medical Oncology)

Ronald Walters, MD (Institute of Cancer Care Innovation)

Gary J. Whitman, MD (Diag Rad – Breast Imaging)

Wendy Woodward, MD (Radiation Oncology)

Wei Yang, MD (Diag Rad)

<sup>†</sup>Core Development Team <sup>†</sup>Clinical Effectiveness Development Team