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学位論文の題名	<p>Efficacy and impact of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination on cancer treatment for breast cancer patients: a multi-center prospective observational study (乳癌患者への SARS-CoV-2 ワクチンの効果と癌治療への影響を検討する多施設共同前向き観察研究)</p> <p>Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2022 Oct;195(3):311-323. doi: 10.1007/s10549-022-06693-2.</p>
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ABSTRACT

Title: Efficacy and impact of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination on cancer treatment for breast cancer patients: A multi-center prospective observational study

Purpose

Vaccination is an essential strategy to prevent infection and serious condition in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. However, there are concerns about vaccine efficacy and the impact of vaccination on cancer treatment. Additionally, the emergence of novel variants may affect vaccination efficacy. This multi-center, prospective, observational study investigated the efficacy and impact of vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 variants on treatment among breast cancer patients in Japan.

Methods

Patients with breast cancer scheduled to be vaccinated with the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine from May to November 2021 were prospectively enrolled (UMIN000045527). They were stratified into five groups according to their cancer treatment: no treatment, hormone therapy, anti-human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER) 2 therapy, chemotherapy, and cyclin dependent kinase 4/6 (CDK4/6) inhibitor. Serum samples for assessing serological responses were collected before the first vaccination and after the second vaccination.

Results

Eighty-five breast cancer patients were included. The overall seroconversion rate after second vaccination was 95.3% and the lowest seroconversion rate was 81.8% in the patients under chemotherapy. The overall positivity rate of neutralizing antibodies against the wild-type, alpha, delta, kappa, and omicron variants were 90.2%, 81.7%, 96.3%, 84.1%, and 8.5%, respectively. Among the patients under chemotherapy and CDK4/6 inhibitors, various degrees of decreased neutralizing antibody titers against SARS-CoV-2 variants were observed. Withdrawal or reduction of systemic therapy because of vaccination was observed in only one patient.

Conclusion

Our data support SARS-CoV-2 vaccination for breast cancer patients. However, a reduction in neutralizing antibody titers was suggested during chemotherapy and CDK4/6 inhibitors, raising concerns about the impact on long-term infection prevention.