



HAL
open science

The French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH): A Resource for Breast Cancer Research and Evaluations of Oncology Practices Based on the French National Healthcare System Database (SNDS)

Elise Dumas, Lucie Laot, Florence Coussy, Beatriz Grandal Rejo, Eric Daoud, Enora Laas, Aryn Kassara, Alena Majdling, Rayan Kabirian, Floriane Jochum, et al.

► To cite this version:

Elise Dumas, Lucie Laot, Florence Coussy, Beatriz Grandal Rejo, Eric Daoud, et al.. The French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH): A Resource for Breast Cancer Research and Evaluations of Oncology Practices Based on the French National Healthcare System Database (SNDS). *Cancers*, 2022, 14 (11), pp.2671. 10.3390/cancers14112671 . hal-03901737

HAL Id: hal-03901737

<https://minesparis-psl.hal.science/hal-03901737>






Submitted on 6 Jul 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Article

The French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH): A Resource for Breast Cancer Research and Evaluations of Oncology Practices Based on the French National Healthcare System Database (SNDS)

Elise Dumas ^{1,2,3} , Lucie Laot ⁴, Florence Coussy ⁵, Beatriz Grandal Rejo ¹, Eric Daoud ^{1,6} , Enora Laas ⁴, Aryn Kassara ¹, Alena Majdling ⁷, Rayan Kabirian ⁷, Floriane Jochum ^{1,8}, Paul Gougis ¹, Sophie Michel ⁴, Sophie Houzard ⁹, Christine Le Bihan-Benjamin ⁹ , Philippe-Jean Bousquet ^{9,10} , Judicaël Hotton ¹¹, Chloé-Agathe Azencott ^{2,3,12} , Fabien Reyal ^{1,4,11} and Anne-Sophie Hamy ^{1,7,*}



Citation: Dumas, E.; Laot, L.; Coussy, F.; Grandal Rejo, B.; Daoud, E.; Laas, E.; Kassara, A.; Majdling, A.; Kabirian, R.; Jochum, F.; et al. The French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH): A Resource for Breast Cancer Research and Evaluations of Oncology Practices Based on the French National Healthcare System Database (SNDS). *Cancers* **2022**, *14*, 2671. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers14112671>

Academic Editor: Robert C. Bast, Jr.

Received: 27 March 2022

Accepted: 22 May 2022

Published: 27 May 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

- ¹ Residual Tumor & Response to Treatment Laboratory, RT2Lab, Translational Research Department, INSERM, U932 Immunity and Cancer, 75005 Paris, France; elise.dumas28@gmail.com (E.D.); beatriz.grandalrejo@curie.fr (B.G.R.); eric.daoud@curie.fr (E.D.); amyn.kassara@curie.fr (A.K.); floriane.jochum@curie.fr (F.J.); paul.gougis@curie.fr (P.G.); fabien.reyal@gmail.com (F.R.)
- ² INSERM, U900, 75005 Paris, France; chloe-agathe.azencott@mines-paristech.fr
- ³ MINES ParisTech, CBIO-Centre for Computational Biology, PSL Research University, 75006 Paris, France
- ⁴ Department of Surgical Oncology, Institut Curie, University of Paris, 75005 Paris, France; lucie.laot@gmail.com (L.L.); enora.laas@curie.fr (E.L.); sph.michel@gmail.com (S.M.)
- ⁵ Department of Medical Oncology, Institut Curie, University of Paris, 75005 Paris, France; florencecoussy@hotmail.com
- ⁶ INRIA, DI/ENS, PSL Research University, 75006 Paris, France
- ⁷ Centre René Huguenin, Medical Oncology Department, 92210 Saint Cloud, France; alena.majdling@curie.fr (A.M.); rayan.kabirian@curie.fr (R.K.)
- ⁸ Department of Gynecology, Strasbourg University Hospital, 67091 Strasbourg, France
- ⁹ Survey Data Science and Assessment Division, French National Cancer Institute (Institut National du Cancer INCa), 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France; shouzard@institutcancer.fr (S.H.); clebihan@institutcancer.fr (C.L.B.-B.); pjbousquet@institutcancer.fr (P.-J.B.)
- ¹⁰ Inserm, IRD, SESSTIM, Equipe Labellisée Ligue Contre le Cancer, Aix-Marseille Université, 13005 Marseille, France
- ¹¹ Department of Surgery, Institut Jean Godinot, 51100 Reims, France; judicael.hotton@reims.unicancer.fr
- ¹² Institut Curie, PSL Research University, 75005 Paris, France
- * Correspondence: hamyannesophie@gmail.com

Simple Summary: Because of an important disparity of care pathways and quality of care among women diagnosed with an early-stage breast cancer, we aimed to create a unique cohort of patients including all French women aged 18 years or over, treated by surgery and registered in the general health insurance coverage plan. After aggregating and annotating medico-administrative data on 235,368 early breast cancer patients, we open up perspectives for research on adverse effects, morbidity, mortality, the monitoring of care consumption, or medical-economic studies. We describe data sources, inclusion, and exclusion criteria, basic descriptive analyses, and longitudinal trends over time.

Abstract: Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most frequent cancer and the leading cause of cancer-related death in women. The French National Cancer Institute has created a national cancer cohort to promote cancer research and improve our understanding of cancer using the National Health Data System (SNDS) and amalgamating all cancer sites. So far, no detailed separate data are available for early BC. Objectives: To describe the creation of the French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH). Methods: All French women aged 18 years or over, with early-stage BC newly diagnosed between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2017, treated by surgery, and registered in the general health insurance coverage plan were included in the cohort. Patients with suspected locoregional or distant metastases at diagnosis were excluded. BC treatments (surgery, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, radiotherapy, and endocrine therapy), and diagnostic procedures (biopsy, cytology, and imaging) were extracted

from hospital discharge reports, outpatient care notes, or pharmacy drug delivery data. The BC subtype was inferred from the treatments received. Results: We included 235,368 patients with early BC in the cohort (median age: 60 years). The BC subtype distribution was as follows: luminal (80.2%), triple-negative (TNBC, 9.5%); *HER2*⁺ (10.3%), or unidentifiable ($n = 44,388$, 18.9% of the cohort). Most patients underwent radiotherapy ($n = 200,685$, 85.3%) and endocrine therapy ($n = 165,655$, 70.4%), and 38.3% ($n = 90,252$) received chemotherapy. Treatments and care pathways are described. Conclusions: The FRESH Cohort is an unprecedented population-based resource facilitating future large-scale real-life studies aiming to improve care pathways and quality of care for BC patients.

Keywords: breast cancer; National Health Data System; nationwide population; French database introduction

1. Introduction

Breast cancer (BC) is the most frequent cancer in French women, and the leading cause of cancer-related death in women. BC is treated by surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and endocrine therapy, which, together with the targeted therapies developed in recent decades, have greatly improved overall survival. Following the recent FDA approval of pembrolizumab, in combination with chemotherapy in the neoadjuvant setting [1], immunotherapies may be added to the therapeutic arsenal against BC in the near future.

The French national health insurance system covered 98.8% of the 67 million inhabitants of France in 2020 [2]. All the medical and administrative information relating to the reimbursement of French citizens for healthcare expenses are collected and aggregated in the National Health Data System (Système National des Données de Santé, SNDS) database [3]. In 2014, the French National Cancer Institute (Institut National du Cancer, INCa) set up the French cancer cohort, an exhaustive population-based cohort, based on SNDS data [4]. This resource aims to provide a robust and validated database for the analysis of cancer complications, adverse effects, morbidity, and mortality, and it provides opportunities for studying expenditure indicators and the monitoring of care consumption, quality and safety indicators, oncologic outcomes, geographic distributions, and care pathways. This resource currently contains amalgamated data for all sites of cancer, with no detailed data available separately for early BC.

We describe here a specific subset of the French cancer cohort comprising all women diagnosed with early breast cancer, in the context of the French Early Breast Cancer Cohort (FRESH). We describe data sources, inclusion and exclusion criteria, basic descriptive analyses, and longitudinal trends over time. We performed quality control and benchmarking against published data, and we discuss perspectives for improving oncology practices, generating research hypotheses, and overcoming existing challenges.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Data Source and Available Variables

Relevant data were identified with the Oncology Data Platform (ODP) available at the French National Cancer Institute (INCa). The ODP gathers together SNDS data for all individuals living in France with universal health insurance cover (98.8% of the population) [5] who were diagnosed with or treated for cancer between 2010 and 2018. The ODP has been described in detail elsewhere [4]. It includes (i) demographic data (sex, date of birth, zip code of the town of residence, vital status, date of death if appropriate, and health insurance regimen), (ii) hospital discharge reports (diagnoses, medical procedures, and expensive treatments), (iii) outpatient care (drugs dispensed, with the date of delivery, laboratory tests, and outpatient medical procedures) from the year preceding the date of the inclusion of the patient in the ODP up to 31 December 2018, and (iv) all long-term illness (LTI) records (diagnosis codes and date of disease onset) until 31 December 2018. The Diagnosis codes were recorded with the International Classification of Diseases—10th

revision, ICD-10 [6]. Procedures were recorded with the CCAM classification (Classification Communes des Actes Médicaux). Molecules in outpatient care were fully identifiable and were recorded with CIP (Code Identifiant de Présentation) codes. In hospital, only costly innovative drugs part of a special reimbursement process called “list en sus” were recorded, under the form of UCD (Unités Communes de Dispensation) codes. Both the UCD and CIP codes were linked to the ATC classification (Anatomical Therapeutic and Chemical classification) of the World Health Organization. In France, several health insurance coverage plans exist, depending on occupational status. The general health insurance plan (“Régime Général”) gathers approximately 88% of the French population: employees in the industry, business, and service sectors; public service employees; and students.

2.2. Ethics and Data Protection

This study was conducted in the framework of a partnership between Institut Curie and the French INCa. It was performed in accordance with institutional and ethical rules concerning research using data from patients. The study was authorized by the French data protection agency (Commission nationale de l’informatique et des libertés—CNIL, under registration number 920017). No informed consent was required because the data used in the study was de-identified and re-used for research purposes, in accordance with French regulations applicable to the SNDS data.

2.3. Selection of the Patients

We applied 10 filters for patient inclusion in the cohort (Figure S1). We identified patients with (1) BC and (2) newly diagnosed between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2017. We also applied sociodemographic filters to exclude: (3) male patients, as they represent a very specific population with different therapeutic approaches [7]), (4) patients under the age of 18 years at inclusion, and (5) patients who were not registered in the general health insurance coverage plan (ensuring exhaustivity for vital status outcomes). Patients who did not undergo breast surgery in the year following inclusion (6) were excluded from the cohort to ensure the exclusion of relapses of a previous BC diagnosis. Such exclusion criteria was unlikely to bias significantly the population cohort, as more than 95% of patients treated for an incident non-metastatic BC in France received surgery [8]. It also enabled fixing an index surgery date for use as a reference for the definition and the settings (neoadjuvant vs. adjuvant) of the other BC treatments. We excluded patients with other concomitant cancers (7) to ensure that the retrieved cancer treatments are BC treatments. Patients with evidence of a previous BC, (8) or evidence of stage IV metastatic BC at diagnosis, (9) were also excluded from the cohort (metastatic BC is an incurable disease with specific chemotherapy and targeted therapy molecules, divergences in medical opinions regarding need for surgery [9] and a low median survival of about 3 years [10]). Finally, we excluded patients with poor-quality or inconsistent data (10). The full process of patient selection is detailed in the Supplementary Materials and in Tables S1–S3.

2.4. BC Treatments

2.4.1. Surgery

Surgery for BC was tagged with CCAM procedure codes (Table S4) at the hospital, with classification into five categories: (1) mastectomy with axillary surgery, (2) mastectomy without axillary surgery, (3) partial mastectomy with axillary surgery, (4) partial mastectomy without axillary surgery, and (5) axillary surgery without breast surgery. The index surgery for BC was defined as the date on which the first breast surgical operation for BC (categories 1 to 4 above) took place, in the year of inclusion or the following year. This date was used as a reference for the definition of the other treatments. The decision rules used to bin breast surgery types (partial mastectomy vs. mastectomy) and axillary surgery (yes vs. no) are detailed in the Supplementary Materials, together with the rules for data handling for patients undergoing several surgical procedures.

2.4.2. Radiotherapy

Radiotherapy (RT) sessions were identified by ICD-10 diagnosis codes or CCAM procedure codes (Table S4). We used temporal restrictions to exclude RT sessions for another cancer or a BC relapse: a patient was considered to have been treated with RT if she had at least one RT session between 150 days before and up to 365 days after BC index surgery. Thresholds have been set in accordance with clinical practices. Decision rules concerning the radiotherapy setting (neoadjuvant/adjutant/both) and the identification of start and end dates are detailed in the Supplementary Materials.

2.4.3. Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy (CT) sessions were identified by ICD-10 diagnosis codes, CCAM procedure codes and ATC molecule codes for hospital and outpatient care (Table S4). A patient was considered to have been treated with CT if she had at least one CT session between 250 days before and up to 180 days after BC index surgery, in accordance with clinical practices. Decision rules for chemotherapy setting (neoadjuvant/adjutant/both) and the identification of start and end dates, and intervals between CT sessions are detailed in the Supplementary Materials.

The following seven CT regimens were identified: (1) anthracyclines, (2) anthracyclines/docetaxel, (3) anthracyclines/paclitaxel, (4) docetaxel, (5) paclitaxel, (6) unknown or (7) other; as detailed in the Supplementary Materials, together with the number of cycles, and displayed in Figure S2. Regimens containing paclitaxel were fully identifiable, whereas regimens containing only anthracyclines and/or docetaxel were not and were mostly tagged as “Unknown”.

2.4.4. Endocrine Therapy

Endocrine therapy (ET) intake was tagged on the basis of the outpatient delivery of (1) tamoxifen, (2) aromatase inhibitors (AI), or (3) gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists (GnRH agonists), identified with ATC codes (Table S5). Decision rules for endocrine therapy setting (neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant/adjutant), for the exclusion of treatments linked to fertility preservation procedures, and for the identification of start and end dates are detailed in the Supplementary Materials.

ET regimens were classified into seven categories according to the ET molecules delivered over the whole study period: (1) tamoxifen only (tamoxifen); (2) at least one delivery of tamoxifen plus at least one delivery of GnRH agonists (tamoxifen with GnRH agonists); (3) at least one delivery of tamoxifen followed by at least one delivery of AI (tamoxifen followed by AI); (4) AI only (AI); (5) at least one delivery of AI and at least one delivery of GnRH agonists (AI with GnRH agonists); (6) at least one delivery of AI followed by at least one delivery of tamoxifen (AI followed by tamoxifen); (7) all other cases, including the delivery of GnRH agonists alone, the delivery of three types of ET, or multiple sequential combinations of AI and tamoxifen (others).

2.4.5. Targeted Therapy (TT)

Only two targeted therapies (TT) (trastuzumab and pertuzumab) have been approved for the early BC setting. *Anti-HER2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2)* targeted therapy (TT) sessions were identified by ATC codes (Table S4) for trastuzumab and/or pertuzumab. Patients were considered to have received targeted therapy if they had at least one anti-HER2 targeted therapy session between 250 days before and up to 180 days after BC index surgery, in accordance with clinical practices. The decision rules for TT setting (neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant/adjutant) and the identification of start and end dates are detailed in the Supplementary Materials. TT regimens were classified as: (1) trastuzumab alone (trastuzumab) or (2) pertuzumab with or without trastuzumab (pertuzumab +/- trastuzumab). The decision rules for combinations of TT with other systemic treatments and the number of cycles are detailed in the Supplementary Materials and displayed in Figure S3. Of note, the diagnostic code of chemotherapy sessions does

not enable distinguishing sessions of TT combined with chemotherapy and sessions of TT alone.

Combinations of TT and systemic treatments were classified as follows: (1) Anthracycline-based regimen alone and then a combination of docetaxel and TT (anthracyclines/docetaxel-TT); (2) anthracycline-based regimen alone and then a combination of paclitaxel and TT (anthracyclines/paclitaxel-TT); (3) combination of a docetaxel-based regimen and TT (docetaxel-TT); (4) combination of paclitaxel and TT, as described by Tolaney et al. [11], (paclitaxel-TT (Tolaney)); (5) combination of endocrine therapy and TT, without chemotherapy (TT-ET); and (6) any other combinations including TT (other).

2.5. Date of First BC Treatment

We defined the date of first BC treatment as the date of BC index surgery or the start date of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC), neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (NET), neoadjuvant radiotherapy (NRT) or neoadjuvant anti-*HER2* targeted therapy (NTT), whichever occurred first.

2.6. BC Diagnostic Procedures and Date of BC Diagnosis

Procedures for BC diagnosis were identified by CCAM procedure codes in the hospital and outpatient settings (Table S6) and were classified into three categories: breast core biopsy, fine-needle aspiration cytology, and breast imaging procedures, including mammography, mammary ultrasound, mammary MRI, CT scan, and galactography. If at least one breast core biopsy had been performed in the 12 months preceding the date of first BC treatment, we considered the diagnosis of BC to be set by the earliest breast core biopsy within this time range. Otherwise, we considered it to be set by the earliest breast fine-needle cytology aspiration. If neither breast core biopsy nor fine-needle aspiration cytology had been performed, the diagnosis was assumed to have been based on a breast imaging procedure. In such cases, the BC diagnosis date was set as the date of the earliest of such procedures, starting from the breast imaging procedure closest to the date of first BC treatment and going back breast imaging procedures one by one, as long as they were separated by no more than a month interval. The date of first BC treatment was taken as the date of diagnosis if no diagnostic procedure was recorded.

2.7. Variables of Interest

2.7.1. Sociodemographic Variables

Age at diagnosis was calculated by the rounded difference, in years, between the date of BC diagnosis and the date of birth.

2.7.2. Inferred BC Subtype

No information about the histological characteristics of the tumor was available from the database. We therefore inferred BC subtype from the treatments received. The tumors of patients receiving anti-*HER2* TT were classified as *HER2*⁺. Within this category, the tumors of patients receiving ET were classified as *HER2*⁺/*HR*⁺, and those of patients not receiving ET were classified as *HER2*⁺/*HR*⁻. The tumors of patients who received ET without anti-*HER2* TT were considered to be luminal. The tumors of patients receiving chemotherapy with no ET or anti-*HER2* TT were classified as triple-negative breast cancers (TNBCs). Finally, the tumors of patients treated exclusively by surgery with or without radiotherapy were considered to have an undefined subtype.

2.7.3. Nodal Status

Lymph node involvement was tagged by the presence of at least one ICD-10 diagnosis code for node disease (C773) between 250 days before and up to 180 days after BC index surgery.

2.8. Statistical Analysis

Analyses were performed with R software, version 3.6.3. The study population was described in terms of frequencies for qualitative variables, or medians and interquartile ranges (IQR) for quantitative variables. For variables suspected to have a multimodal distribution based on graphical assessment, we performed a statistical test based on the critical bandwidth statistic with the `modetest` function of the R package `multimode` [12]. If the null hypothesis of unimodality was rejected in statistical tests, the number of modes was assessed graphically, and the position of the modes was inferred by kernel density estimation with gaussian kernels (R `multimode` package; function `locmodes`). The threshold for statistical significance was set at $p = 0.05$. We prevented undesirable edge effects, by restricting figures with a continuous variable (age, date of diagnosis, chemotherapy start date, etc.) on the x -axis to strata of the continuous variable (month–years for dates, integer units for age) containing at least 50 patients.

Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time, in months, from BC index surgery to death or to 1 March 2019, whichever occurred first. Data for patients still alive on 1 March 2019 were censored at this date. Median follow-up and its interquartile range (IQR) were assessed by reverse Kaplan-Meier methods. Unadjusted survival probabilities were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method, and survival curves were compared in log-rank tests.

3. Results

3.1. Patients and Tumor Characteristics

3.1.1. Age at BC Diagnosis

We included 235,368 women from the 455,711 patients with a diagnosis code of BC identified in the final cohort (Figure S1). The characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1. Median age at diagnosis was 60 years (Figure 1A).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the French Early Breast Cancer Cohort.

Variable	Class	All
<i>n</i> =		235,368
Age at diagnosis (years, classes)	Age at diagnosis (years)	60.0 (19.0)
	(0–30)	1124 (0.5%)
	(30–40)	10,539 (4.5%)
	(40–50)	43,206 (18.4%)
	(50–60)	58,003 (24.6%)
	(60–70)	64,042 (27.2%)
	(70–80)	39,163 (16.6%)
Inferred BC subtype	80+	19,291 (8.2%)
	Luminal	153,109 (65.1%)
	TNBC	18,149 (7.7%)
	HER2 ⁺ /HR ⁺	12,561 (5.3%)
	HER2 ⁺ /HR [−]	7161 (3.0%)
Nodal status	Undefined	44,388 (18.9%)
	Node negative	191,164 (81.2%)
Surgery	Node positive	44,204 (18.8%)
	No	0 (0%)
	Yes	235,368 (100%)
	Surgery type	
	Partial Mastectomy	173,173 (73.6%)
Mastectomy	62,195 (26.4%)	
Axillar surgery		
	No	38,231 (16.2%)
	Yes	197,137 (83.8%)

Table 1. Cont.

Variable	Class	All
	No	145,116 (61.7%)
	Yes	90,252 (38.3%)
Chemotherapy	Setting	
	Neoadjuvant	15,627 (17.3%)
	Adjuvant	72,939 (80.8%)
	Both	1686 (1.9%)
	Regimen *	
	Anthracyclines	773 (0.8%)
	Anthracyclines/Docetaxel	13,897 (15.1%)
	Anthracyclines/Paclitaxel	21,605 (23.5%)
	Docetaxel	4974 (5.4%)
	Paclitaxel	2869 (3.1%)
Other	6441 (7.0%)	
Unknown (Anthracyclines or Docetaxel)	41,379 (45.0%)	
Targeted therapy	No	215,646 (91.6%)
	Yes	19,722 (8.4%)
	Setting	
	Neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant	4424 (22.4%)
	Adjuvant	15,298 (77.6%)
	Regimen	
Trastuzumab only	19,289 (97.8%)	
Pertuzumab +/- trastuzumab **	433 (2.2%)	
Radiotherapy	No	34,683 (14.7%)
	Yes	200,685 (85.3%)
	Setting	
	Neoadjuvant	323 (0.2%)
	Adjuvant	200,180 (99.7%)
Both	182 (0.1%)	
Endocrine therapy	No	69,713 (29.6%)
	Yes	165,655 (70.4%)
	Setting	
	Neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant	2438 (1.5%)
	Adjuvant	163,217 (98.6%)
	Regimen	
	AI	102,757 (62.0%)
	Tamoxifen	35,187 (21.2%)
	Tamoxifen followed by AI	10,350 (6.2%)
	AI followed by tamoxifen	8011 (4.8%)
Tamoxifen in combination with agonist	1064 (0.6%)	
AI in combination with agonist	705 (0.4%)	
Others	7581 (4.6%)	

Abbreviations: HR⁺ = hormone receptor-positive; HR⁻ = hormone receptor-negative; HER2⁺ = human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive; TNBC = triple-negative breast cancer subtype; AI = aromatase inhibitor; *: chemotherapy regimens are displayed for the 91,938 (72,939 + 15,627 + 2 × 1686) chemotherapy settings identified. **: 3 of 19,722 with targeted therapy received pertuzumab only.

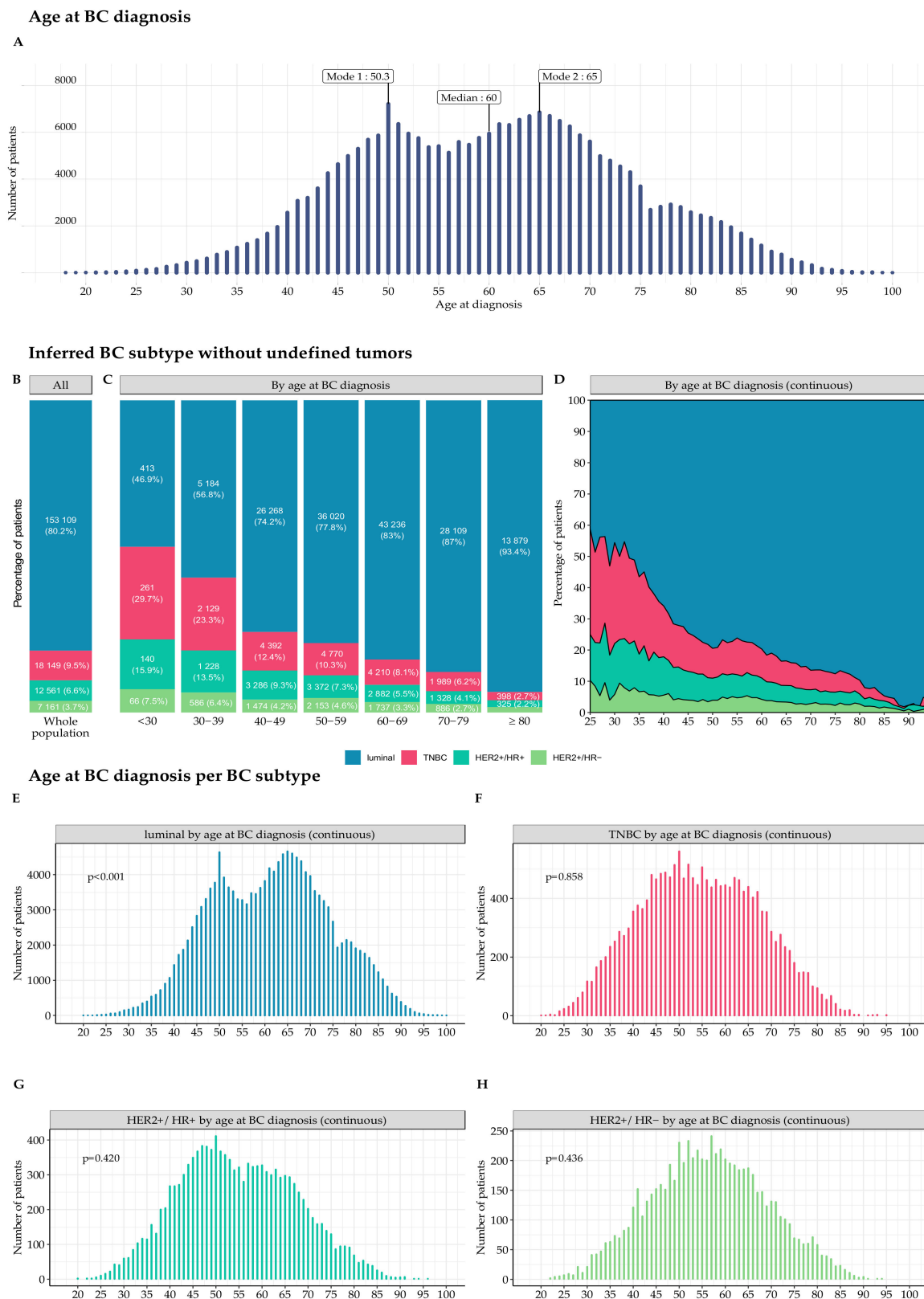


Figure 1. Age at BC diagnosis and inferred BC subtype, by age at BC diagnosis, excluding undefined tumors. **(A)** Number of patients included in the FRESH cohort, by age at BC diagnosis. The age distribution is bimodal, with two inferred incidence peaks at 50.3 and 65.0 years (p -value for non-unimodality < 0.001). Median age is 60 years; **(B)** Inferred BC subtype percentages for the whole population, excluding undefined tumors ($n = 190,980$); **(C)** Inferred BC subtype percentages per age

class at BC diagnosis, excluding undefined tumors. Raw figures for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. For the group ≥ 80 years old: $n = 259$ (1.7%) for the $HER2^+/HR^-$ group; (D) Inferred BC subtype percentage by age at BC diagnosis, excluding undefined tumors. The cohort is restricted to patients aged from 25 to 94 years ($n = 190,816$); (E) Age distribution of patients with an inferred luminal subtype tumor ($n = 153,109$) at BC diagnosis (p -value for non-unimodality < 0.001); (F) Age distribution of patients with an inferred TNBC subtype tumor ($n = 18,149$) at BC diagnosis (p -value for non-unimodality = 0.858); (G) Age distribution of patients with an inferred $HER2^+/HR^+$ subtype tumor ($n = 12,561$) at BC diagnosis (p -value for non-unimodality = 0.420); and (H) Age distribution of patients with an inferred $HER2^+/HR^-$ subtype tumor ($n = 7161$) at BC diagnosis (p -value for non-unimodality = 0.436). Abbreviations: BC = breast cancer; HR^+ = hormone receptor-positive; HR^- = hormone receptor-negative; TNBC = triple-negative breast cancer subtype; and $HER2^+$ = human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive.

The age distribution of the patients was bimodal, with two incidence peaks, at 50.3 and 65.0 years, respectively. The value of the second mode of the distribution increased steadily over time, from 62.7 years in 2011 to 68.0 years in 2017 (Figure S4).

3.1.2. Mode of Diagnosis

A procedure for pathology analysis was performed before treatment in 93.3% of patients (biopsy $n = 214,874$, 91.3%; cytology $n = 4808$, 2.0%) (Figure S5). Imaging was the sole diagnostic procedure before treatment in 5.6% of patients ($n = 13,250$), and 1.0% of the patients underwent no diagnostic procedures at all before treatment ($n = 2436$). This absence of diagnostic procedures was more marked at extreme ages, in the youngest and oldest women (Figure S5B,C), and in patients whose first treatment was surgery (Figure S5D–F) than in patients receiving neoadjuvant treatment (Figure S5G–I).

3.1.3. Inferred BC Subtypes

It was possible to infer the BC subtype in 190,980 (81.1%) patients, whereas the BC subtype was undefined for 44,388 patients (18.9% of the total cohort) (Figure S6). The distribution of inferred BC subtypes was as follows: luminal (80.2%), TNBC (9.5%), and $HER2^+$ (10.3%) (Figure 1B). The proportion of TNBC and $HER2^+$ BC decreased with advancing age (Figure 1C,D). The bimodal distribution of BC cases by age was also observed for the luminal and undefined subtypes, but not for the TNBC, $HER2^+/HR^+$, and the $HER2^+/HR^-$ subsets (Figure 1E–H and Figure S7).

3.1.4. Nodal Status

Lymph node involvement was present in 18.8% of the cases ($n = 44,204$) (Figure S8A) and varied with age (Figure S8B) and inferred BC subtype (Figure S8C). For the patients for whom a BC subtype was inferred, the proportion of node-positive tumors was lowest for luminal BCs (21.5%), and highest for $HER2^+/HR^-$ BCs (30.1%).

3.2. BC Treatments

3.2.1. Sequence of Treatments and Care Pathways

In accordance with the inclusion criteria, 100% of the patients underwent surgery ($n = 235,368$) (Figure 2A).

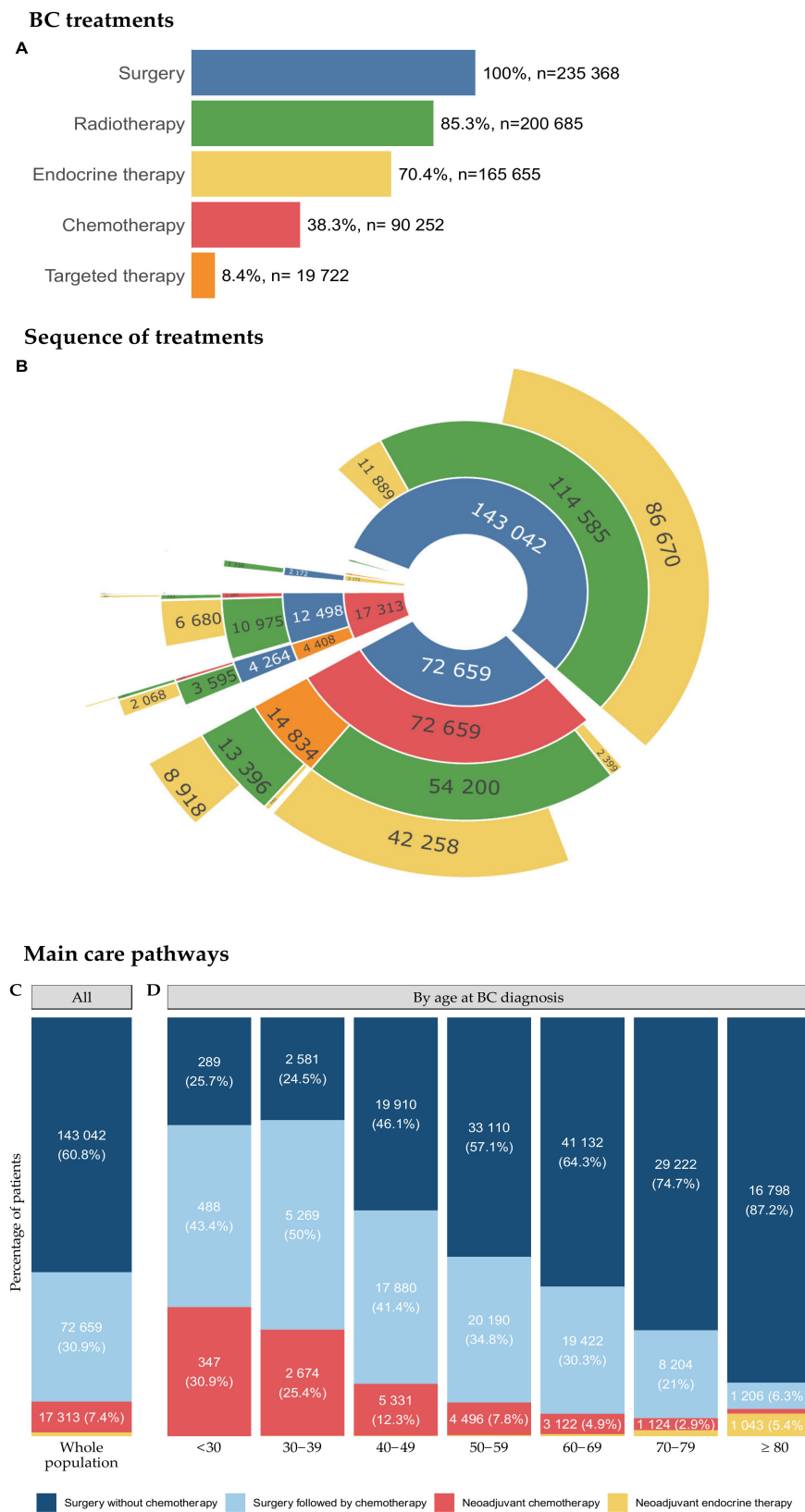


Figure 2. BC treatment, sequence of treatments and main care pathways, by age at BC diagnosis. (A) Distribution of BC treatment. (B) Sequential care pathways. Care pathways are displayed from inwards to outwards. For instance, $n = 143,042$ patients received surgery first without chemotherapy. Among those, surgery was followed by radiotherapy for $n = 114,585$ patients and by endocrine therapy without radiotherapy for $n = 11,889$. Treatment sequences are displayed in the following order:

neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC)-neoadjuvant targeted therapy (NTT)-neoadjuvant radiotherapy (NRT)-neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (NET)-surgery-adjunct chemotherapy-adjunct targeted therapy-adjunct radiotherapy-adjunct endocrine therapy. The continuation of NET or NTT after surgery is not considered to constitute adjunct endocrine therapy or adjunct targeted therapy; (C) Distribution of the four main care pathways extracted from (B): (i) surgery without chemotherapy, (ii) surgery followed by chemotherapy, (iii) neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC), (iv) neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (NET). For the sake of clarity, radiotherapy is not spelled out in trajectories. The vast majority of the patients in the cohort (85.3%) underwent radiotherapy as part of their care pathway. Patients with neoadjuvant chemotherapy are classified as NAC irrespective of their NRT/NET status. Patients with NRT and NET are classified as NRT ($n = 166$). This category is so rare that it is not displayed on the plot. As a consequence, the patients in the NET group received neoadjuvant endocrine therapy and neither NRT nor NAC. Targeted therapy is always given in combination with either chemotherapy or endocrine therapy. This implies that NTT patients are in the NAC, NRT, or NET group. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the total population are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability: 2169 (0.9%) patients are in the NET group; (D) Distribution of the four main treatment trajectories extracted from (B) per age class at BC diagnosis. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. The values per age class are: for the <30 year-old group: $n < 10$; 30–39 years old: $n = 25$ (0.2%); 40–49 years old: $n = 92$ (0.2%); 50–59 years old: $n = 207$ (0.3%); 60–69 years old: $n = 355$ (0.6%); and 70–79 years old: $n = 610$ (1.6%) for the NET group. For the ≥ 80 years age class: $n = 215$ (1.1%) for the NAC group. Abbreviations: BC = breast cancer; CT = chemotherapy; NAC = neoadjuvant chemotherapy; NET = neoadjuvant endocrine therapy; NTT = neoadjuvant targeted therapy; and NRT = neoadjuvant radiotherapy.

The distribution of other BC treatments was as follows: radiotherapy ($n = 200,685$, 85.3%), endocrine therapy ($n = 165,655$, 70.4%), chemotherapy ($n = 90,252$, 38.3%), and targeted therapy ($n = 19,722$, 8.4%).

Four main care pathways, accounting for 99.9% of patients, were identified: (1) surgery without chemotherapy ($n = 143,042$, 60.8%); (2) surgery followed by chemotherapy ($n = 72,659$, 30.9%); (3) neoadjuvant chemotherapy ($n = 17,313$, 7.4%); (4) neoadjuvant endocrine therapy ($n = 2188$, 0.9%) (Figure 2B). The relative distribution of the four main care pathways is shown in Figure 2C.

The proportion of patients treated with either neoadjuvant chemotherapy or adjunct chemotherapy decreased with advancing age, whereas the proportion of patients treated with neoadjuvant ET increased with advancing age (Figure 2D).

3.2.2. Locoregional Treatments

Surgery:

The distribution of surgical procedures was as follows: 73.6% of patients underwent partial mastectomy and 26.4% underwent mastectomy (Figure S9A–D); 83.8% of patients underwent axillary surgery, and 16.2% did not ($n = 38,231$) (Figure S9E). The type of surgical procedure varied with age, BC subtype, and nodal status (Figure S9B,D,F–H).

Radiotherapy:

Most patients underwent radiotherapy (85.3%) (Figure S10A), and the rate of radiotherapy varied with age, BC subtype, and nodal status (Figure S10B–D). This rate was higher in patients treated by partial mastectomy than in patients undergoing full mastectomy (93.3% vs. 63.0%) (Figure S10E–H).

3.2.3. Systemic Treatments

Chemotherapy:

About one third (38.3%) of the study population received chemotherapy (Figure S11A), and the rate of chemotherapy varied with age, BC subtype, and nodal status (Figure S11B–D).

Chemotherapy was administered in the neoadjuvant ($n = 15,627$, 17.3%), adjuvant ($n = 72,939$, 80.8%), or both settings ($n = 1686$, 1.9%) (Figure S11E–H).

Chemotherapy regimens could be inferred in 55.0% of cases ($n = 50,559$) but were unknown for 45.0% of cases ($n = 41,379$) (Figure 3A).

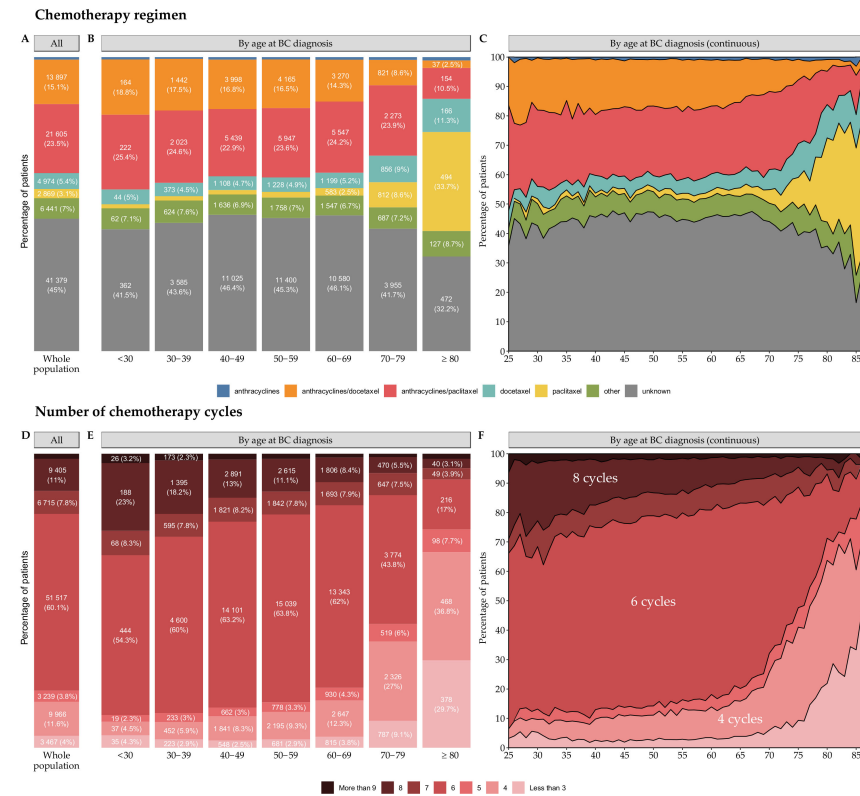


Figure 3. Chemotherapy regimen and number of cycles, by age at diagnosis. (A) Chemotherapy regimen for the total population ($n = 91,938$). Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the total population are not displayed on the graph to ensure readability. In the anthracyclines group, $n = 773$ (0.8%); (B) Chemotherapy regimen, by age class at BC diagnosis. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. The values are: for the <30 years old class: $n = 12$ (1.4%), 30–39 years old: $n = 122$ (1.5%), 40–49 years old: $n = 361$ (1.5%), 50–59 years old: $n = 485$ (1.9%) for the paclitaxel group. In the <30 years old class: $n < 10$, 30–39 years old: $n = 49$ (0.6%), 40–49 years old: $n = 203$ (0.9%), 50–59 years old: $n = 205$ (0.8%), 60–69 years old: $n = 202$ (0.9%), 70–79 years old: $n = 90$ (0.9%), and ≥ 80 years old: 17 (1.2%) for the anthracyclines group; (C) Chemotherapy regimen, by age at BC diagnosis. The cohort is restricted to patients aged from 25 to 86 years ($n = 91,750$); (D) Number of chemotherapy cycles for the total population. The number of chemotherapy cycles was calculated by setting ($n = 85,752$). A patient with six cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by four cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy was counted as having both six cycles and four cycles of treatment. Settings with missing numbers of chemotherapy cycles are not displayed ($n = 6186$). Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the total population are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability: 1443 (1.7%) settings are in the more than 9 cycles group; (E) Number of chemotherapy cycles by age class ($n = 85,752$) at BC diagnosis. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. The values are: for the 40–49 years old class: $n = 441$ (2.0%), 50–59 years old: $n = 412$ (1.7%), 60–69 years old: $n = 271$ (1.3%), 70–79 years old: $n = 98$ (1.1%), and ≥ 80 years old: $n = 22$ (1.7%) for the more than 9 cycles group; and (F) Chemotherapy regimens by age at BC diagnosis. The cohort is restricted to patients aged from 25 to 86 years ($n = 85,589$). Abbreviations: BC = breast cancer, More than 9 = more than 9 cycles, 8 = 8 cycles, 7 = 7 cycles, 6 = 6 cycles, 5 = 5 cycles, 4 = 4 cycles, Less than 3 = less than 3 cycles.

The use of paclitaxel-only regimens increased with advancing age (Figure 3B,C). Most patients received six cycles of chemotherapy (51,517, 60.1%), and the proportions of patients receiving four (9966, 11.6%) or eight cycles (9405, 11.0%) were similar (Figure 3D).

The number of cycles depended on age at BC diagnosis (Figure 3E,F) and chemotherapy setting (Figure S12A–F).

3.2.4. Targeted Therapy

In total, 19,722 (8.4%) patients received targeted therapy, more frequently in the adjuvant setting than in the neoadjuvant, followed by the adjuvant setting (77.6% vs. 22.4%, respectively; Figure S13A,B) and more frequently with trastuzumab alone than with pertuzumab +/- trastuzumab (97.8% vs. 2.2%, respectively; Figure S13C,D).

TT was mostly combined with an anthracycline/docetaxel-based regimen ($n = 8697$, 44.1%) (Figure S13E). The use of this regimen decreased with advancing age, in parallel with an increase in paclitaxel-TT (Tolaney) and TT associated with endocrine therapy (no chemotherapy) (Figure S13F,G).

3.2.5. Endocrine Therapy

In total, 165,655 patients (70.4%) received endocrine therapy, mostly in the adjuvant setting (Figure 4A–D).

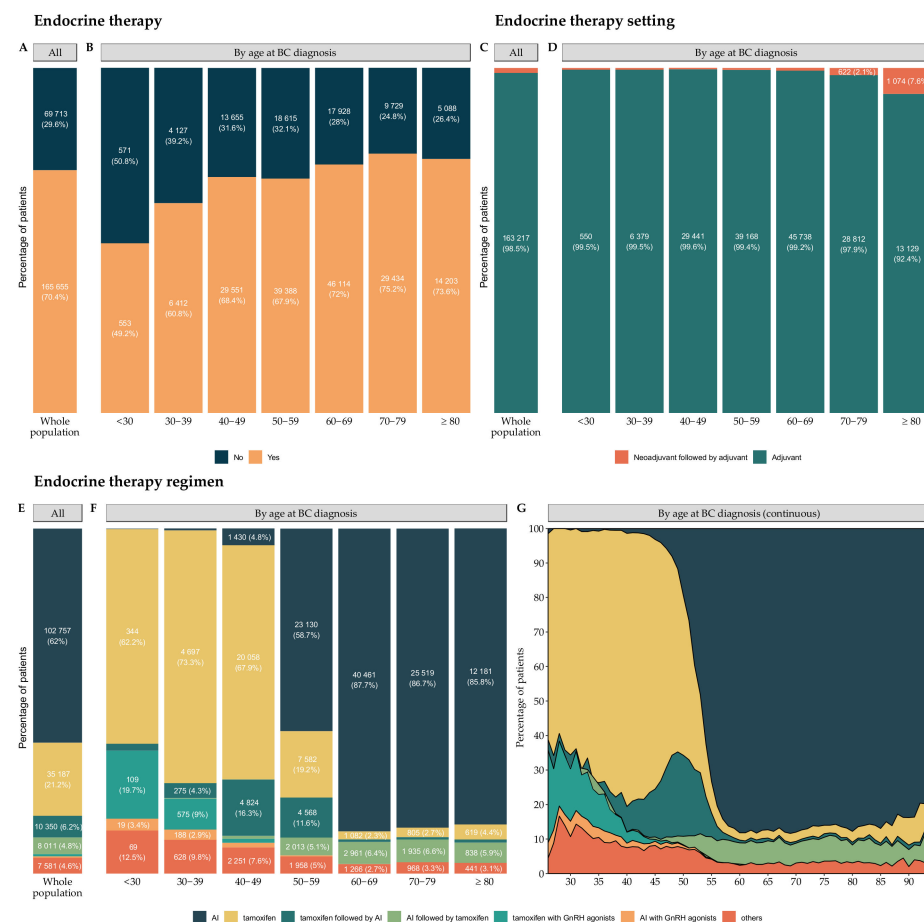


Figure 4. Endocrine therapy use, setting, and regimens, by age at BC diagnosis. (A) Endocrine therapy in the total population ($n = 235,368$); (B) Endocrine therapy by age class at BC diagnosis; (C) Endocrine therapy setting in total population ($n = 165,655$). Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the total population are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability: there were 2438 (1.5%) patients in the neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant group; (D) Endocrine therapy setting by age class at BC diagnosis. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age

class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. The values not displayed are: for the <30 years old class: $n < 10$, 30–39 years old: $n = 33$ (0.5%), 40–49 years old: $n = 110$ (0.4%), 50–59 years old: $n = 220$ (0.6%), and 60–69 years old: $n = 376$ (0.8%) for the neoadjuvant followed by adjuvant group; (E) Endocrine therapy regimen for the total population ($n = 165,655$). Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the total population are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability: there were 1064 (0.6%) patients in the tamoxifen with GnRH agonists group, and 705 (0.4%) patients in the AI = (aromatase inhibitor) in combination with agonist group; (F) Endocrine therapy regimen by age class at BC diagnosis. Raw data for subgroups representing less than 2% of the corresponding age class are not displayed on the graph, to ensure readability. The values not displayed are: for the <30 years old group: $n < 10$ and 30–39 years old: $n = 35$ (0.5%) for the AI group. The values by age class for the tamoxifen followed by AI group are: for the <30 years old group: $n = 11$ (2%), 60–69 years old: $n = 341$ (0.7%), 70–79 years old: $n = 207$ (0.7%), and ≥ 80 years old: $n = 124$ (0.9%). The values by age class for the AI followed by tamoxifen group are: for the 30–39 years old group: $n = 14$ (0.2%) and 40–49 years old: $n = 250$ (0.8%). The values by age class for the tamoxifen with GnRH agonists group are: for the 40–49 years old group: $n = 362$ (1.2%) and 50–59 years old: $n = 18$ (0%). The values by age class for the AI with GnRH agonists group are: 40–49 years old: $n = 376$ (1.3%), 50–59 years old: $n = 119$ (0.3%), and 60–69 years old: $n < 10$. All other missing labels are 0; and (G) Endocrine therapy regimen by age at BC diagnosis. The cohort is restricted to patients aged from 26 to 94 years ($n = 165,489$); Abbreviations: BC = breast cancer and AI = aromatase inhibitor.

The three principal ET regimens were (1) AI ($n = 102,757$, 62.0%), (2) tamoxifen ($n = 35,187$, 21.2%), and (3) tamoxifen followed by AI ($n = 10,350$, 6.2%), and the type of ET regimen depended strongly on age (Figure 4F,G).

3.3. Trends over Time

The trends in treatments or pathways over time are displayed in Figure S14. The proportion of patients undergoing a pathology procedure for diagnostic purposes before treatment increased over the study period (Figure S14A,B). The type of breast surgery did not vary much over time (Figure S14C,D). The proportion of patients treated with NAC increased slightly, the proportion of patients treated with adjuvant CT decreased, and the proportion of patients without CT increased (Figure S14E,F). ET, CT, and TT combination regimens changed significantly over time (Figure S14G–L).

3.4. Survival Outcomes

The median follow-up was 54.6 months (IQR: 33.9; 75.6), and 15,503 patients died (6.6%). Death was significantly associated with age at BC diagnosis (Figure 5A), inferred BC subtype (Figure 5B), and nodal status (Figure 5C).

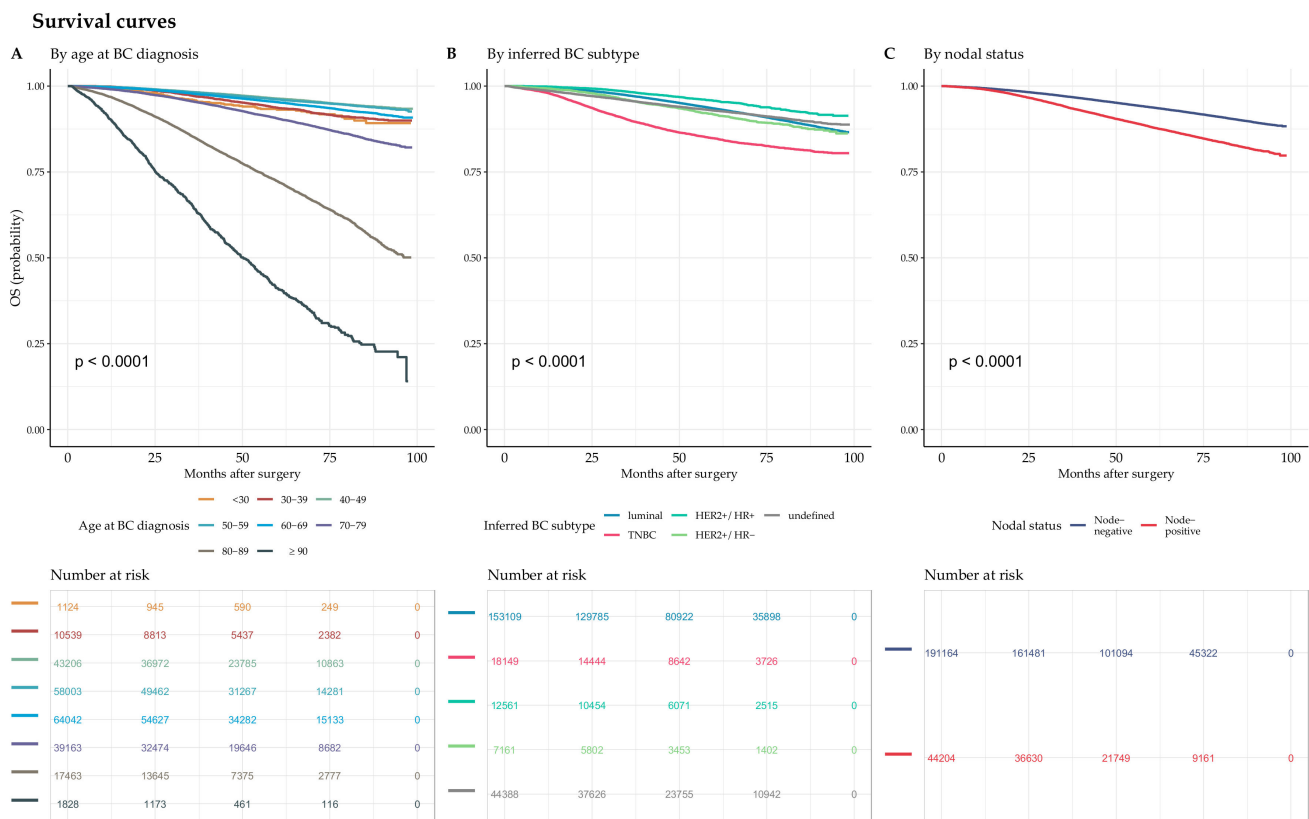


Figure 5. Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves. (A) Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves for the association between overall survival (OS) and age class at BC diagnosis. (B) Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves for the association between OS and inferred BC subtype. (C) Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves for the association between OS and nodal status.

4. Discussion

In this study of 235,368 French women newly diagnosed with early BC, we constitute one of the largest national cohorts of BC patients treated within a universal healthcare system described to date. This resource will be very useful for a number of reasons.

First, the SNDS is one of the largest exhaustive nationwide aggregated health data resources worldwide [4]. Several other large databases of BC patients exist worldwide. The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program of the National Cancer Institute collects data on cancer diagnoses, treatment, and survival for approximately 30% of the United States (US) population (Duggan et al., 2016). The National Cancer Database (NCDB) has amassed more than 34 million hospital records for cancer patients [13] and contains data for patients from the United States who received any element of their cancer care as part of a cancer program accredited by the American College of Surgeons Commission of Cancer (CoC). The NCCN Breast Cancer Outcomes Database (DB) contains data for patients receiving all or some of their treatment at one of eight US reporting centers [14,15]. The limitations of these databases include a lack of exhaustivity. There may also be biases, as the NCDB and NCCN Breast Cancer Outcomes DB are not population-based databases and only consider the care of those who had access to and received treatment at major academic cancer centers. Such biases can be ruled out in the exhaustive population-based registries of northern European countries such as Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark [16–19]. We report here a much larger cohort of BC patients, which could be used for studies with high statistical power.

One major challenge in the use of reimbursement databases is the accuracy with which the reimbursement indicators reflect the medical condition. Over the last decade, the accuracy and reliability of SNDS have been evaluated for a very large range of medical con-

ditions, in patients with prosthetic heart valves [20], in patients with Crohn's disease [21], in parturient women [22], or for risks associated with exposure to certain treatments, such as cyproterone acetate [23], statins [24], thiopurines, or TNF antagonists [25]. Several studies have been performed in the BC field. Algorithms for identifying incident cancer cases in French administrative health databases have been published [26,27]. Other studies have described the care pathways of BC patients [28,29], the compliance with endocrine therapy [30,31], or the risk of hematologic malignancies following the use of G-CSF [32]. There have also been studies focusing on particular conditions in specific subpopulations, such as BC in male patients [33].

In our cohort, the distributions of the proxies for BC we describe are consistent with those from previous studies. We excluded 4.5% of the population due to a suspicion of stage IV BC at diagnosis, consistent with published rates, which are usually estimated at about 5% [34,35]. The rate of nodal involvement was also similar to the value of about 25% for the SEER data [36], and the increase in risk from luminal to TNBC to *HER2*⁺ BCs was also similar [37]. We also report decreasing proportions of TNBC and *HER2*⁺ BCs with advancing age, consistent with epidemiological evidence [38,39]. Our data are also consistent with the trends in clinical practice over time. The proportion of paclitaxel–trastuzumab regimens increased significantly after 2015, following the publication of Tolaney's work [11], which introduces the use of adjuvant paclitaxel plus trastuzumab in small node-negative *HER2*⁺ BCs. Similarly, seven fatal cases of toxic enterocolitis occurred in France in 2016 and were suspected to be linked to docetaxel. In response, docetaxel was temporarily banned following warnings issued by the French national agency for medicines and health product safety (ANSM), and our data show a dramatic increase in the use of paclitaxel-based CT regimens as an alternative to docetaxel since January 2017.

The strengths of our study include the collection of data for an unprecedented number of BC patients. The use of reimbursement data are particularly appropriate in this setting because inferences can be made about BC biology due to the specificity of treatments, such as endocrine therapy and anti-*HER2* therapies targeting particular molecular alterations.

Conversely, we cannot exclude the possibility of a selection bias because we applied stringent criteria for patient inclusion, to ensure that only patients with high-quality data were retained. The identification of patterns of treatment based on codes (ICD-10, CCAM etc.) may also be subject to coding errors or discrepancies in coding methods between centers. Finally, BC subtypes were defined on the basis of treatment, making it impossible to classify patients with HR⁺ cancers who refused ET or patients with *HER2*⁺ BCs that were not treated with targeted therapies.

The FRESH cohort opens up multiple perspectives. At a patient level, such a resource could be used to analyze outpatient care during and after treatment, to identify rare adverse events, to monitor early complications of treatment and patterns of late sequelae, or to assess the impact of breast cancer on psychosocial status and quality of life. At a cancer care center level, benchmarks could be established with performance or quality indicators, such as EUSOMA [40], and real-time monitoring of care could be implemented in the context of continually changing guidelines. At a national level and from an economic standpoint, this cohort could be used to perform medico-economic studies, and to rationalize healthcare expenditure. Finally, in terms of research and development, this cohort represents a strategic opportunity for generating hypotheses and optimizing the potential for innovation to improve cancer care.

5. Conclusions

The FRESH cohort gathers structured medical and administrative data of nearly all French women with early-stage BC newly diagnosed between 2011 and 2017 ($n = 235,368$). It is an unprecedented population-based resource facilitating future large-scale real-life studies and aiming to improve care pathways and quality of care for BC patients.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/cancers14112671/s1>, Figure S1: Flowchart of the French Early Breast Cancer Cohort. Figure S2: Rules for the identification of chemotherapy regimens and the number of cycles of chemotherapy in patients not treated with targeted therapy. Figure S3: Rules for the identification of chemotherapy regimens, combinations of targeted therapy and systemic treatment regimens, numbers of cycles of chemotherapy and numbers of cycles of targeted therapy in patients treated with both chemotherapy and targeted therapy. Figure S4: Age at BC diagnosis, by year of BC diagnosis. Figure S5: Mode of diagnosis, by age at BC diagnosis. Figure S6: Inferred BC subtype, including undefined tumors, by age at BC diagnosis. Figure S7: Age at BC diagnosis, for undefined tumors. Figure S8: Nodal status by age at BC diagnosis and inferred BC subtype. Figure S9: Type of surgery, by age at BC diagnosis, inferred BC subtype and nodal status. Figure S10: Radiotherapy by age at BC diagnosis, inferred BC subtype and nodal status. Figure S11: Chemotherapy use and setting by age at BC diagnosis, inferred BC subtype and nodal status. Figure S12: Number of chemotherapy cycles by age at BC diagnosis in the neoadjuvant and adjuvant settings. Figure S13: Targeted therapy setting and regimen by age at BC diagnosis. Figure S14: Changes in medical practices over time. Table S1: ICD-10 diagnosis codes used to identify breast cancer. Table S2: ICD-10 and ATC codes used to identify cancer at another site. Table S3: ICD-10 and ATC codes used to identify de novo metastatic breast cancer. Table S4: CCAM, ICD-10 and ATC codes used to identify breast cancer treatments. Table S5: CCAM, ATC, CIP and UCD codes used to identify embryo or oocyte cryopreservation. Table S6: CCAM codes used to identify diagnostic procedures for breast cancer.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, A.-S.H. and F.R.; methodology, E.D. (Elise Dumas), C.-A.A. and A.-S.H.; software, E.D. (Elise Dumas), E.D. (Eric Daoud), A.K., S.H., C.L.B.-B. and P.-J.B.; validation, L.L., F.C., B.G.R., E.L., A.M., R.K., F.J., P.G., S.M. and J.H.; formal analysis, E.D. (Elise Dumas) and C.-A.A.; investigation, E.D. (Elise Dumas), L.L. and A.-S.H.; resources, S.H., C.L.B.-B. and P.-J.B.; data curation, E.D. (Elise Dumas), L.L., F.C. and B.G.R.; writing—original draft preparation, E.D. (Eric Daoud), L.L. and A.-S.H.; writing—review and editing, F.C., B.G.R., E.D. (Elise Dumas), E.L., A.K., A.M., R.K., F.J., P.G., S.M., S.H., C.L.B.-B., P.-J.B., J.H., C.-A.A. and F.R.; visualization, E.D. (Elise Dumas), B.G.R. and A.-S.H.; supervision, C.-A.A., F.R. and A.-S.H.; project administration, E.D. (Elise Dumas), C.L.B.-B., P.-J.B., F.R. and A.-S.H.; funding acquisition, F.R. and A.-S.H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: Elise Dumas received a PhD grant from the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche et de l'Innovation, allocated to Ecole polytechnique (AMX). This study was also funded by Monoprix*. The funder was not involved in study design, or in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, the writing of this article or the decision to submit it for publication.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and authorized by the French data protection agency (Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés—CNIL, under registration number 920017).

Informed Consent Statement: Patient consent was waived. By the French law, no patient's consent is necessary when data are de-identified and re-used for research purposes. Individual are informed or, when this is not possible, there is general information available that allows individuals to exercise their rights.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank the Department of Health Data and Assessment, Survey Data Science and Assessment Division, French National Cancer Institute (Institut National du Cancer INCa) for providing us with access to the cancer cohort.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Schmid, P.; Cortes, J.; Pusztai, L.; McArthur, H.; Kümmel, S.; Bergh, J.; Denkert, C.; Park, Y.H.; Hui, R.; Harbeck, N.; et al. Pembrolizumab for Early Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2020**, *366*, 1090–1098. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
2. Casarotto, E.; Noize, P.; Gouverneur, A.; Berdaï, D.; Bégaud, B.; Levy-Bachelot, L.; Molimard, M. Overview of French Databases Available for Studying Anticancer Drugs in Real-Life Setting. *Fundam. Clin. Pharmacol.* **2021**, *35*, 76–85. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

3. Tuppin, P.; Rudant, J.; Constantinou, P.; Gastaldi-Ménager, C.; Rachas, A.; de Roquefeuil, L.; Maura, G.; Caillol, H.; Tajahmady, A.; Coste, J.; et al. Value of a National Administrative Database to Guide Public Decisions: From the Système National d'information Interrégimes de l'Assurance Maladie (SNIIRAM) to the Système National Des Données de Santé (SNDS) in France. *Revue d'Epidémiologie et de Santé Publique* **2017**, *65* (Suppl. S4), S149–S167. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Bousquet, P.J.; Lefeuvre, D.; Tuppin, P.; BenDiane, M.K.; Rocchi, M.; Bouée-Benhamiche, E.; Viguier, J.; Le Bihan-Benjamin, C. Cancer Care and Public Health Policy Evaluations in France: Usefulness of the National Cancer Cohort. *PLoS ONE* **2018**, *13*, e0206448. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Moulis, G.; Lapeyre-Mestre, M.; Palmaro, A.; Pugnet, G.; Montastruc, J.-L.; Sailler, L. French Health Insurance Databases: What Interest for Medical Research? *La Revue de Médecine Interne* **2015**, *36*, 411–417. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. World Health Organization International. Classification of Diseases (ICD). Available online: <https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases> (accessed on 20 January 2022).
7. Gucalp, A.; Traina, T.A.; Eisner, J.R.; Parker, J.S.; Selitsky, S.R.; Park, B.H.; Elias, A.D.; Baskin-Bey, E.S.; Cardoso, F. Male Breast Cancer: A Disease Distinct from Female Breast Cancer. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* **2019**, *173*, 37–48. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Bihan-Benjamin, C.L.; Bertrand, C.; Molinié, F.; Rogel, A.; Méric, J.-B.; Ifrah, N.; Bousquet, P.-J. Care Pathway of Women with Interval Breast Cancer in 2016, Based on Medico-Administrative Data. *Clin. Breast Cancer* **2021**. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Tosello, G.; Torloni, M.R.; Mota, B.S.; Neeman, T.; Riera, R. Breast Surgery for Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst. Rev.* **2018**, *3*, CD011276. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Gobbi, E.; Ezzalfani, M.; Dieras, V.; Bachelot, T.; Brain, E.; Debled, M.; Jacot, W.; Mouret-Reynier, M.A.; Goncalves, A.; Dalenc, F.; et al. Time Trends of Overall Survival among Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients in the Real-Life ESME Cohort. *Eur. J. Cancer* **2018**, *96*, 17–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Tolaney, S.M.; Barry, W.T.; Dang, C.T.; Yardley, D.A.; Moy, B.; Marcom, P.K.; Albain, K.S.; Rugo, H.S.; Ellis, M.; Shapira, I.; et al. Adjuvant Paclitaxel and Trastuzumab for Node-Negative, HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2015**, *372*, 134–141. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Ameijeiras-Alonso, J.; Crujeiras, R.M.; Rodriguez-Casal, A. Multimode: An R Package for Mode Assessment. *J. Stat. Softw.* **2021**, *97*, 1–32. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Boffa, D.J.; Rosen, J.E.; Mallin, K.; Loomis, A.; Gay, G.; Palis, B.; Thoburn, K.; Gress, D.; McKellar, D.P.; Shulman, L.N.; et al. Using the National Cancer Database for Outcomes Research: A Review. *JAMA Oncol.* **2017**, *3*, 1722–1728. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Punglia, R.S.; Hughes, M.E.; Edge, S.B.; Theriault, R.L.; Bookman, M.A.; Wilson, J.L.; Ottesen, R.A.; Niland, J.C.; Weeks, J.C. Factors Associated with Guideline-Concordant Use of Radiotherapy after Mastectomy in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network. *Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys.* **2008**, *72*, 1434–1440. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Vaz-Luis, I.; Ottesen, R.A.; Hughes, M.E.; Mamet, R.; Burstein, H.J.; Edge, S.B.; Gonzalez-Angulo, A.M.; Moy, B.; Rugo, H.S.; Theriault, R.L.; et al. Outcomes by Tumor Subtype and Treatment Pattern in Women with Small, Node-Negative Breast Cancer: A Multi-Institutional Study. *J. Clin. Oncol.* **2014**, *32*, 2142–2150. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. de Boniface, J.; Szulkin, R.; Johansson, A.L.V. Survival After Breast Conservation vs Mastectomy Adjusted for Comorbidity and Socioeconomic Status: A Swedish National 6-Year Follow-up of 48,986 Women. *JAMA Surg.* **2021**, *156*, 628–637. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
17. Christiansen, P.; Ejlersen, B.; Jensen, M.-B.; Mouridsen, H. Danish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group. *Clin. Epidemiol.* **2016**, *8*, 445–449. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Johansson, A.L.V.; Fredriksson, I.; Mellekjaer, L.; Stensheim, H.; Lähdenmäki, P.; Winther, J.F.; Ullenhag, G.J.; Lundberg, F.E. Cancer Survival in Women Diagnosed with Pregnancy-Associated Cancer: An Overview Using Nationwide Registry Data in Sweden 1970–2018. *Eur. J. Cancer* **2021**, *155*, 106–115. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Leinonen, M.K.; Miettinen, J.; Heikkinen, S.; Pitkaniemi, J.; Malila, N. Quality Measures of the Population-Based Finnish Cancer Registry Indicate Sound Data Quality for Solid Malignant Tumours. *Eur. J. Cancer* **2017**, *77*, 31–39. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Tubiana, S.; Blotière, P.-O.; Hoen, B.; Lesclous, P.; Millot, S.; Rudant, J.; Weill, A.; Coste, J.; Alla, F.; Duval, X. Dental Procedures, Antibiotic Prophylaxis, and Endocarditis among People with Prosthetic Heart Valves: Nationwide Population Based Cohort and a Case Crossover Study. *BMJ* **2017**, *358*, j3776. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Meyer, A.; Rudant, J.; Drouin, J.; Weill, A.; Carbonnel, F.; Coste, J. Effectiveness and Safety of Reference Infliximab and Biosimilar in Crohn Disease: A French Equivalence Study. *Ann. Intern. Med.* **2019**, *170*, 99–107. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Boucheron, P.; Lailler, G.; Moutengou, E.; Regnault, N.; Gabet, A.; Deneux-Tharoux, C.; Kretz, S.; Grave, C.; Mounier-Vehier, C.; Tsatsaris, V.; et al. Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy and Onset of Chronic Hypertension in France: The Nationwide CONCEPTION Study. *Eur. Heart J.* **2021**, *23*, 1344–1353. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
23. Weill, A.; Nguyen, P.; Labidi, M.; Cadier, B.; Passeri, T.; Duranteau, L.; Bernat, A.-L.; Yoldjian, I.; Fontanel, S.; Froelich, S.; et al. Use of High Dose Cyproterone Acetate and Risk of Intracranial Meningioma in Women: Cohort Study. *BMJ* **2021**, *372*, n37. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
24. Giral, P.; Neumann, A.; Weill, A.; Coste, J. Cardiovascular Effect of Discontinuing Statins for Primary Prevention at the Age of 75 Years: A Nationwide Population-Based Cohort Study in France. *Eur. Heart J.* **2019**, *40*, 3516–3525. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
25. Lemaitre, M.; Kirchgessner, J.; Rudnichi, A.; Carrat, F.; Zureik, M.; Carbonnel, F.; Dray-Spira, R. Association Between Use of Thiopurines or Tumor Necrosis Factor Antagonists Alone or in Combination and Risk of Lymphoma in Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *JAMA* **2017**, *318*, 1679–1686. [[CrossRef](#)]

26. Ajrouche, A.; Estellat, C.; De Rycke, Y.; Tubach, F. Evaluation of Algorithms to Identify Incident Cancer Cases by Using French Health Administrative Databases. *Pharmacoepidemiol. Drug Saf.* **2017**, *26*, 935–944. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Bousquet, P.-J.; Caillet, P.; Coeuret-Pellicer, M.; Goulard, H.; Kudjawu, Y.C.; Le Bihan, C.; Lecuyer, A.I.; Séguret, F. Using cancer case identification algorithms in medico-administrative databases: Literature review and first results from the REDSIAM Tumors group based on breast, colon, and lung cancer. *Revue d'Epidémiologie et de Santé Publique* **2017**, *65* (Suppl. S4), S236–S242. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Lefeuvre, D.; Le Bihan-Benjamin, C.; Pauporté, I.; Medioni, J.; Bousquet, P.-J. French Medico-Administrative Data to Identify the Care Pathways of Women with Breast Cancer. *Clin. Breast Cancer* **2017**, *17*, e191–e197. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Lefeuvre, D.; Catajar, N.; Le Bihan Benjamin, C.; Ifrah, N.; De Bels, F.; Viguier, J.; Bousquet, P.J. Breast Cancer Screening: Impact on Care Pathways. *Cancer Med.* **2019**, *8*, 4070–4078. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Huiart, L.; Bouhnik, A.-D.; Rey, D.; Tarpin, C.; Cluze, C.; Bendiane, M.K.; Viens, P.; Giorgi, R. Early Discontinuation of Tamoxifen Intake in Younger Women with Breast Cancer: Is It Time to Rethink the Way It Is Prescribed? *Eur. J. Cancer* **2012**, *48*, 1939–1946. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Lailler, G.; Memoli, V.; Le Bihan Benjamin, C.; Ben Diane, M.-K.; Lauzier, S.; Mancini, J.; Bousquet, P.J.; Bouhnik, A.-D. Five-Year Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy Adherence Trajectories Among Women with Breast Cancer: A Nationwide French Study Using Administrative Data. *Clin. Breast Cancer* **2021**, *21*, e415–e426. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Jabagi, M.J.; Vey, N.; Goncalves, A.; Tri, T.L.; Zureik, M.; Dray-spira, R. Risk of Secondary Hematologic Malignancies Associated with Breast Cancer Chemotherapy and G-CSF Support: A Nationwide Population-Based Cohort. *Int. J. Cancer* **2020**, *148*, 375–384. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
33. Cottenet, J.; Dabakuyo-Yonli, T.S.; Mariet, A.; Roussot, A.; Arveux, P.; Quantin, C. Prevalence of Patients Hospitalised for Male Breast Cancer in France Using the French Nationwide Hospital Administrative Database. *Eur. J. Cancer Care* **2019**, *28*, e13117. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
34. DeSantis, C.E.; Ma, J.; Gaudet, M.M.; Newman, L.A.; Miller, K.D.; Goding Sauer, A.; Jemal, A.; Siegel, R.L. Breast Cancer Statistics, 2019. *CA Cancer J. Clin.* **2019**, *69*, 438–451. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
35. Daily, K.; Douglas, E.; Romitti, P.A.; Thomas, A. Epidemiology of De Novo Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Clin. Breast Cancer* **2021**, *21*, 302–308. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Dreyer, M.S.; Nattinger, A.B.; McGinley, E.L.; Pezzin, L.E. Socioeconomic status and breast cancer treatment. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* **2018**, *167*, 1–8. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Yang, Z.-J.; Yu, Y.; Hou, X.-W.; Chi, J.-R.; Ge, J.; Wang, X.; Cao, X.-C. The Prognostic Value of Node Status in Different Breast Cancer Subtypes. *Oncotarget* **2017**, *8*, 4563–4571. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Murphy, B.L.; Day, C.N.; Hoskin, T.L.; Habermann, E.B.; Boughey, J.C. Adolescents and Young Adults with Breast Cancer Have More Aggressive Disease and Treatment Than Patients in Their Forties. *Ann. Surg. Oncol.* **2019**, *26*, 3920–3930. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Kim, H.J.; Kim, S.; Freedman, R.A.; Partridge, A.H. The Impact of Young Age at Diagnosis (Age <40 Years) on Prognosis Varies by Breast Cancer Subtype: A U.S. SEER Database Analysis. *Breast* **2022**, *61*, 77–83. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Biganzoli, L.; Marotti, L.; Hart, C.D.; Cataliotti, L.; Cutuli, B.; Kühn, T.; Mansel, R.E.; Ponti, A.; Poortmans, P.; Regitnig, P.; et al. Quality Indicators in Breast Cancer Care: An Update from the EUSOMA Working Group. *Eur. J. Cancer* **2017**, *86*, 59–81. [[CrossRef](#)]