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Original Research

The impact of the SARS-COV-2 pandemic on the quality of breast cancer care in EUSOMA-certified breast centres



Peter van Dam ^{a,*}, Mariano Tomatis ^b, Antonio Ponti ^{b,c},
 Lorenza Marotti ^b, Cynthia Aristei ^d, Laura Biganzoli ^e,
 Maria J Cardoso ^{b,f}, Kwok L Cheung ^{b,g}, Giuseppe Curigliano ^{h,i},
 Jakob De Vries ^j, Donatella Santini ^k, Francesco Sardanelli ^{l,m},
 Isabel Teresa Rubio ⁿ, Eusoma Working Group

^a Multidisciplinary Oncologic Center, Antwerp University Hospital, Edegem, Belgium

^b European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists (EUSOMA), Florence, Italy

^c CPO Piemonte, Turin, Italy

^d Radiation Oncology Section, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Perugia and Perugia General Hospital Sant'Andrea delle Fratte Perugia, Italy

^e "Sandro Pitigliani" Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital of Prato, Prato, Italy

^f Breast Unit, Champalimaud Clinical Center/Champalimaud Foundation, Lisbon, Portugal

^g Academic Unit for Translational Medical Sciences, School of Medicine University of Nottingham, Royal Derby Hospital Centre, UK

^h Division of New Drugs and Early Drug Development for Innovative Therapies, European Institute of Oncology, IRCCS, Milan, Italy

ⁱ Department of Oncology and Hemato-Oncology, University of Milano, Italy

^j University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands

^k Pathology Unit, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Italy

^l Department of Biomedical Sciences for Health, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

^m Unit of Radiology, IRCCS Policlinico San Donato, San Donato Milanese, Milan, Italy

ⁿ Breast Surgical Oncology, Clinica Universidad de Navarra, Madrid, Cancer Center Universidad de Navarra, Spain

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Abstract *Aims:* We analysed the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic (COVID-19) on the quality of breast cancer care in certified EUSOMA (European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists) breast centres.

Materials and methods: The results of the EUSOMA quality indicators were compared, based on pseudonymised individual records, for the periods 1 March 2020 till 30 June 2020 (first COVID-19 peak in most countries in Europe) and 1 March 2019 till 30 June 2019. In addition,

* Corresponding author: Multidisciplinary Oncologic Units, Antwerp University Hospital, Drie Eycken straat 655, Edegem B2650, Belgium.
 E-mail address: peter.vandam@uza.be (P. van Dam).

SARS-CoV-2;
Surveys and
questionnaires

a questionnaire was sent to the participating Centres for investigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the organisation and the quality of breast cancer care.

Results: Forty-five centres provided data and 31 (67%) responded to the questionnaire. The total number of new cases dropped by 19% and there was a small significant higher tumour ($p = 0.003$) and lymph node ($p = 0.011$) stage at presentation. Comparing quality indicators (12,736 patients) by multivariable analysis showed mostly non-significant differences. Surgery could be performed in a COVID-free zone in 94% of the centres, COVID testing was performed before surgery in 96% of the centres, and surgical case load was reduced in 55% of the centres. Modifications of the indications for neoadjuvant endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy were necessary in 23%, 23%, and 10% of the centres; changes in indications for adjuvant endocrine, chemo-, targeted, immune, and radiotherapy in 3%, 19%, 3%, 6%, and 10%, respectively.

Conclusion: Quality of breast cancer care was well maintained in EUSOMA breast centres during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. A small but significantly higher tumour and lymph node stage at presentation was observed.

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1. Introduction

The outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic has overwhelmed healthcare systems in many countries [1]. At the epicentre, the main focus of medical activities was on treating patients with severe COVID-19 disease, implicating that other forms of non-urgent medical care were often partially or completely halted [2]. Guidelines and recommendations were provided by multidisciplinary panels for prioritization, triage, and treatment of breast cancer patients in these difficult circumstances [3–6]. Several surveys showed that this pandemic had a significant impact on patients with cancer, often delaying their diagnosis and causing modifications in treatment [7–9]. In the present study, we performed a survey in EUSOMA-certified breast centres on adaptations of breast cancer care during the first and second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and compared quality indicators (QIs) from March to June 2020 with those observed from March to June 2019. We hypothesise that the observed results depend on the certification process. It was previously shown that the EUSOMA certification process improves the quality of breast cancer care, and the present study suggests that EUSOMA certification creates robust structures capable to maintain high level standards of care in difficult circumstances [11].

2. Materials and methods

Forty-six EUSOMA centres (45 already certified and one in progress) were asked to participate in the project and to fill in a questionnaire about the measures taken in their hospital/country during the COVID-19 pandemic. All centres but one provided data via the eusomaDB and 31/46 (67%) additionally responded to the questionnaires focussing on the impact of the first wave of

COVID-19 on the quality of breast cancer care in their centres.

2.1. The EUSOMA data warehouse (eusomaDB)

The eusomaDB is a central data warehouse of prospectively collected information that includes pseudonymised individual records on primary breast cancer patients diagnosed and treated at European Breast Centres that have provided their data according to EUSOMA requirements during the course of certification [11]. The database was started in 2006 and includes at December 2021 over 200,000 data sets on cancers from European breast centres. It collects 166 variables by patient record, including patient and tumour characteristics, information about preoperative work-up, multidisciplinary management, and follow-up data. No personal identifiers exist on the entire database. Data upload from each breast centre are performed yearly through an online application and represent a requirement to obtain and maintain certification. Participating centres agree to use the database for certification purposes, benchmarking, and for cooperative clinical research [10–13]. Breast centres participating in this project are located in Germany ($n = 2$), Switzerland ($n = 2$), Belgium ($n = 7$), Austria ($n = 1$), the Netherlands ($n = 1$), Spain ($n = 1$), Portugal ($n = 3$), France ($n = 1$), Italy ($n = 25$), Sweden ($n = 1$), Croatia ($n = 1$), and Cyprus ($n = 1$).

2.2. Quality indicators and the certification process

Overall, 17 main QIs have been identified by EUSOMA by systematic search of the evidence and consensus by experts, respectively, seven on diagnosis; four on surgery and loco-regional treatment; two on systemic treatment; and four on staging, counselling, follow-up, and

rehabilitation, all with the specification, by consensus, of the desirable target and of the minimum standard [10,13]. Several of the EUSOMA QIs were listed in the National Quality Measures Clearinghouse of the US Agency for Health Care Research and Quality. EUSOMA has so far included 17 QIs in the certification process, 15 of which are included in this analysis (Table 1) [10,13]. Before starting the certification process, breast centres must validate their clinical database by uploading consecutive patients with primary breast cancer diagnosed in at least 6 months before, to the central eusomaDB in the required format.

2.3. Statistical analysis

All QIs are proportions. Univariable and multivariable analyses were performed for the before–after comparison, combining all breast centres. Given that the outcome of each indicator is binomial (fulfilled versus not fulfilled), a logistic regression analysis was performed with two covariates: time period (2019 versus 2020) and continuous age. The resulting odds ratios (ORs) for the two covariates were both included in the tables. The effect of age was separately studied by adjusting the OR for age by time period. Heterogeneity between results was assessed by using the χ^2 test. Statistical analyses were performed with program R (version 2.10.1).

3. Results

3.1. Questionnaire on adaptations on breast cancer care between February and June 2020 during the first wave of COVID-19

All 31 centres responding to the questionnaire reported that the COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on their functioning. Adaptations in the work flow were implemented during the first wave of COVID-19, respectively, taking place in February (one breast centre, 3%), March (29 breast centres, 94%), and April (one breast centre, 3%) 2020. Surgery could be performed in a COVID-19-free zone in 94% of the breast centres, COVID-19 testing was performed before surgery in 96% of centres, and surgical case load was reduced in 55% of the centres. Reconstructive surgery was stopped or reduced in 55% of centres. Modifications in the indications for neo-adjuvant endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy were necessary in 23%, 23%, and 10% of the centres, while indications for adjuvant endocrine, chemo-, targeted, immune, and radiation therapy were changed in 3%, 19%, 3%, 6%, and 10% of the centres, respectively. Breast cancer screening was frequently suspended either on a national level (58%) or regional level (39%). Altogether, in 52% of the 31 centres patients requested more interaction by phone

Table 1

EUSOMA quality indicators that were assessed in the present analysis.

| | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Cancers with a pre-operative diagnosis (B5 or C5) |
| 2 | Invasive ca with histological type; grading; ER/Her2; pN; margins; vascular invasion & size recorded |
| 3 | Non-invasive ca with histological pattern; grading; size; margins & ER recorded |
| 4 | M0 invasive ca receiving postoperative RT after BCT |
| 5 | Invasive ca ≤ 3 cm (incl. DCIS component) treated with BCT |
| 6 | Non-invasive ca ≤ 2 cm treated with BCT |
| 7 | DCIS with no axillary clearance |
| 8 | Endocrine sensitive invasive ca receiving HT |
| 9 | ER- (T > 1 cm or N+) invasive ca receiving CT |
| 10 | Invasive ca receiving just 1 operation (excl. reconstruction) |
| 11 | DCIS receiving just 1 operation (excl. reconstruction) |
| 12 | SLNB in cN0 invasive ca (without neoadjuvant) |
| 13 | Immediate reconstruction after mastectomy |
| 14 | No more than 5 nodes excised in invasive ca with SLNB |
| 15 | Invasive Her2+ (T > 1 cm or N+) with adjuvant chemotherapy who received adjuvant biological drug |

ER: oestrogen receptor; HER: human epidermal growth factor receptor; RT: radio therapy; BCT: breast conserving therapy; DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ; HT: hormonal therapy; CT: chemotherapy; SLNB: sentinel node biopsy.

or video call with breast nurses, and in 26% of the 31 centres, more psychological support was necessary. One third of the centres (10 of 31) organised virtual informative events or produced informative material on the implications of COVID-19 on breast cancer. Palliative care was affected in 23% of the centres.

3.2. Comparison of March till June 2020 versus March till June 2019

The 45 centres providing data that were collected from a total of 12,736 patients; of which 9962 having an invasive carcinoma and 2774 a ductal carcinoma in situ. The total number of patients registered in the EUSOMA database dropped from 7035 to 5701 (minus 19%) when comparing the 4-month 2020 period versus the same 4-month period of the previous pre-pandemic year (2019). A slightly stronger drop was seen for DCIS (1546 versus 1228, minus 21%) as for invasive breast cancers (5489 versus 4473, minus 19%). We observed a small but significant higher tumour ($p = 0.003$) and lymph node ($p = 0.011$) stage at presentation in 2020 (Table 2).

Comparing of the QIs in the two time periods by multivariable analysis shows mostly no-significant differences. In fact, quality of pathology reporting (Q12: 94.6% versus 98.1%, $p < 0.0001$), endocrine sensitive invasive breast cancer receiving endocrine treatment (Q18: 93.7 versus 95.1%, $p = 0.013$) went up, while the percentage of patients with no more than five lymph nodes excised (Q114: 98.5% versus 97.6%, $p = 0.027$) went down during the first wave (Table 3).

Correction for age in the multivariable model showed that changes in the indications for mastectomy, adjuvant radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and endocrine treatment

Table 2

Characteristics of patients with invasive cancer included in the EUSOMA database comparing the registration 2020 to 2019.

| Invasive | Total | Total | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | p-value* |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| | | N | % | Missing | N | % | Missing | N | % | Missing | |
| | Total | 9962 | 100.0% | | 5489 | 100.0% | | 4473 | 100.0% | | |
| | Median age (range) | 62 (20–100) | | | 62 (20–97) | | | 62 (24–100) | | | |
| | Missing | 18 | | 0.2% | 16 | | 0.3% | 2 | | 0.0% | |
| pT | yT0-yTis-yTmic | 455 | 4.9% | | 235 | 4.6% | | 220 | 5.3% | | 0.003 |
| | yT1a-yT1b-yT1c | 575 | 6.2% | | 320 | 6.3% | | 255 | 6.2% | | |
| | yT2 | 221 | 2.4% | | 108 | 2.1% | | 113 | 2.7% | | |
| | yT3-4 | 61 | 0.7% | | 38 | 0.7% | | 23 | 0.6% | | |
| | T1mic | 114 | 1.2% | | 63 | 1.2% | | 51 | 1.2% | | |
| | T1a | 506 | 5.5% | | 273 | 5.3% | | 233 | 5.6% | | |
| | T1b | 1662 | 18.0% | | 915 | 17.9% | | 747 | 18.1% | | |
| | T1c | 3340 | 36.2% | | 1935 | 37.9% | | 1405 | 34.1% | | |
| | T2 | 2001 | 21.7% | | 1077 | 21.1% | | 924 | 22.4% | | |
| | T3-4 | 300 | 3.2% | | 145 | 2.8% | | 155 | 3.8% | | |
| | Unknown | 727 | | 7.3% | 380 | | 6.9% | 347 | | 7.8% | |
| PN | yN0 | 831 | 10.4% | | 434 | 9.8% | | 397 | 11.3% | | 0.011 |
| | N0 | 4614 | 58.0% | | 2632 | 59.2% | | 1982 | 56.4% | | |
| | yN1 | 234 | 2.9% | | 137 | 3.1% | | 97 | 2.8% | | |
| | N1 | 1184 | 14.9% | | 675 | 15.2% | | 509 | 14.5% | | |
| | yN2-3 | 174 | 2.2% | | 99 | 2.2% | | 75 | 2.1% | | |
| | N2 | 306 | 3.8% | | 150 | 3.4% | | 156 | 4.4% | | |
| | N3 | 214 | 2.7% | | 112 | 2.5% | | 102 | 2.9% | | |
| | Nmi(sn) | 404 | 5.1% | | 209 | 4.7% | | 195 | 5.6% | | |
| | Unknown | 2001 | | 20.1% | 1041 | | 19.0% | 960 | | 21.5% | |
| ER | – | 1121 | 13.4% | | 608 | 13.0% | | 513 | 13.9% | | 0.221 |
| | + | 7226 | 86.6% | | 4060 | 87.0% | | 3166 | 86.1% | | |
| | Unknown | 1615 | | 16.2% | 821 | | 15.0% | 794 | | 17.8% | |
| PgR | – | 2080 | 24.9% | | 1154 | 24.7% | | 926 | 25.2% | | 0.641 |
| | + | 6264 | 75.1% | | 3512 | 75.3% | | 2752 | 74.8% | | |
| | Unknown | 1618 | | 16.2% | 823 | | 15.0% | 795 | | 17.8% | |
| Her2 | 0/1+ | 6065 | 73.6% | | 3423 | 74.1% | | 2642 | 72.9% | | 0.002 |
| | 2+ (Fish –) | 11 | 0.1% | | 9 | 0.2% | | 2 | 0.1% | | |
| | 2+ (Fish +) | 7 | 0.1% | | 5 | 0.1% | | 2 | 0.1% | | |
| | 2+ (Fish ?) | 1439 | 17.5% | | 751 | 16.3% | | 688 | 19.0% | | |
| | 3+ | 720 | 8.7% | | 429 | 9.3% | | 291 | 8.0% | | |
| | Unknown | 1720 | | 17.3% | 872 | | 15.9% | 848 | | 19.0% | |
| Ki67+ | 0–14 | 3154 | 42.0% | | 1764 | 41.7% | | 1390 | 42.3% | | 0.614 |
| | 15+ | 4360 | 58.0% | | 2464 | 58.3% | | 1896 | 57.7% | | |
| | Unknown | 2448 | | 24.6% | 1261 | | 23.0% | 1187 | | 26.5% | |
| Grade | I | 1498 | 16.9% | | 845 | 17.2% | | 653 | 16.4% | | 0.622 |
| | II | 5081 | 57.2% | | 2794 | 56.9% | | 2287 | 57.6% | | |
| | III | 2302 | 25.9% | | 1271 | 25.9% | | 1031 | 26.0% | | |
| | Unknown | 1081 | | 10.9% | 579 | | 10.5% | 502 | | 11.2% | |
| Neoadjuvant CT | No | 7229 | 82.3% | | 4055 | 83.1% | | 3174 | 81.3% | | 0.026 |
| | Yes | 1551 | 17.7% | | 822 | 16.9% | | 729 | 18.7% | | |
| | Unknown | 1182 | | 11.9% | 612 | | 11.1% | 570 | | 12.7% | |
| Surgery | BCS | 6322 | 67.1% | | 3525 | 67.8% | | 2797 | 62.5% | | 0.212 |
| | Mastectomy | 3099 | 32.9% | | 1675 | 32.2% | | 1424 | 31.8% | | |
| | Unknown | 541 | | 5.4% | 289 | | 5.3% | 252 | | 5.6% | |

*All p-values are from chi-squared test, except for Her2 where Fisher’s exact test was used.

were observed in patients aged over 70 (Table 3). In addition, a univariable analysis of the performance of 15 EUSOMA QIs during these time periods was performed in patients younger than 70 years confirming that in this group there was only a small difference in the number of patients with mandatory histological reporting (96.5% versus 98.1%, p = 0.001), and no more than five axillary lymph nodes excised with invasive cancer (98.5 versus

97.4%, p = 0.029) were observed (Table 4). A similar univariable analysis in the patients above 70 years old (3628 patients) showed that the percentage of patients with endocrine sensitive invasive breast cancer receiving hormonal treatment (90.6% versus 93.5%, p = 0.018) and patients with ductal carcinoma in situ receiving just one operation (94.9% versus 85.2%, p = 0.033) differed significantly (Table 5).

Table 3

Multivariable analysis of 15 EUSOMA quality indicators between March and June 2020 compared to March and June 2019.

| Indicator ^c | Eligible cases | | Cases meeting the requirement | | Effect of timing (being treated in 2020 vs. 2019) adj. by age | | | Effect of age adj. by timing | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | OR ^a | IC 95% | p-value | OR ^b | IC 95% | p-value |
| 1 | 4190 | 3267 | 94.3% | 95.1% | 1.14 | (0.92–1.40) | 0.214 | 1.01 | (0.99–1.01) | 0.189 |
| 2 | 4014 | 3210 | 96.6% | 98.1% | 1.77 | (1.30–2.40) | <0.001 | 1.00 | (0.99–1.01) | 0.478 |
| 3 | 504 | 375 | 90.5% | 92.0% | 1.22 | (0.75–1.96) | 0.419 | 0.99 | (0.97–1.01) | 0.349 |
| 4 | 2148 | 1446 | 92.5% | 94.0% | 1.32 | (0.99–1.76) | 0.056 | 0.89 | (0.87–0.90) | <0.001 |
| 5 | 2311 | 1631 | 84.5% | 85.7% | 1.09 | (0.91–1.30) | 0.336 | 1.01 | (0.99–1.01) | 0.135 |
| 6 | 285 | 240 | 90.2% | 89.6% | 0.95 | (0.53–1.68) | 0.853 | 1.03 | (1.00–1.06) | 0.011 |
| 7 | 499 | 396 | 99.2% | 99.2% | 1.06 | (0.23–4.80) | 0.935 | 1.08 | (1.00–1.16) | 0.041 |
| 8 | 3480 | 2717 | 93.7% | 95.1% | 1.33 | (1.06–1.65) | 0.013 | 0.97 | (0.96–0.98) | <0.001 |
| 9 | 315 | 281 | 86.3% | 87.9% | 1.29 | (0.73–2.25) | 0.376 | 0.88 | (0.85–0.90) | <0.001 |
| 10 | 3787 | 3006 | 95.2% | 94.6% | 0.89 | (0.71–1.10) | 0.280 | 1.02 | (1.01–1.02) | <0.001 |
| 11 | 514 | 401 | 91.8% | 89.8% | 0.77 | (0.48–1.20) | 0.253 | 1.01 | (0.98–1.02) | 0.563 |
| 12 | 2606 | 1905 | 95.3% | 95.2% | 0.93 | (0.68–1.25) | 0.632 | 0.87 | (0.85–0.88) | <0.001 |
| 13 | 1344 | 1181 | 61.9% | 63.8% | 1.12 | (0.91–1.36) | 0.259 | 0.90 | (0.89–0.90) | <0.001 |
| 14 | 2778 | 2180 | 98.5% | 97.6% | 0.63 | (0.41–0.94) | 0.027 | 1.00 | (0.98–1.01) | 0.878 |
| 15 | 205 | 133 | 96.1% | 97.7% | 1.72 | (0.44–6.62) | 0.430 | 1.01 | (0.96–1.06) | 0.543 |

^a An OR > 1 means that it is more probable to meet the requirement in 2020, controlling per different age distributions in the two years. An OR < 1 means that it is less probable.

^b An OR > 1 means that it is more probable for older patients to meet the requirement, controlling the effect of being treated in different years. An OR < 1 means that it is less probable.

^c See Table 1 for indicators definition.

4. Discussion

This is the first multicentre international analysis on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on breast cancer care. The present analysis shows that although some adaptations had to be made, quality of breast cancer care was well maintained in EUSOMA centres during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In our study, the number of patients newly diagnosed with invasive breast cancer was 19% lower in 2020 compared to a similar period in 2019. A reduction of

new breast cancer diagnosis during the first wave of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, varying between 16% and 52%, has also been reported by several other authors at both sides of the Atlantic [9,14–16]. The above findings can be mainly explained by stopping breast cancer screening but also the reduced availability of non-COVID medical care and fear of patients to attend clinics and hospitals may have played a role [14]. The EUSOMA centres reported that screening was temporarily halted on a national level in 59% or on a regional level in 38% in their neighbourhood. The psychological

Table 4

Univariable analysis of 15 EUSOMA quality indicators between March and June 2020 compared to March and June 2019 in patients up to 70 years old.

| Indicator ^a | Eligible cases | | Cases meeting the requirement | | Effect of timing (being treated in 2020 vs. 2019) | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | OR | IC 95% | p-value |
| 1 | 2869 | 2217 | 94.4% | 95% | 1.13 | (0.88–1.45) | 0.332 |
| 2 | 2667 | 2143 | 96.5% | 98.1% | 1.90 | (1.31–2.76) | 0.001 |
| 3 | 403 | 291 | 91.6% | 92.1% | 1.07 | (0.62–1.86) | 0.801 |
| 4 | 1423 | 927 | 97.3% | 98.1% | 1.39 | (0.79–2.44) | 0.260 |
| 5 | 1491 | 1016 | 85.2% | 85.3% | 1.01 | (0.81–1.27) | 0.913 |
| 6 | 226 | 182 | 90.7% | 87.9% | 0.75 | (0.40–1.40) | 0.362 |
| 7 | 403 | 306 | 99% | 99% | 1.01 | (0.22–4.56) | 0.987 |
| 8 | 2301 | 1798 | 95.2% | 96% | 1.20 | (0.89–1.63) | 0.232 |
| 9 | 225 | 196 | 97.3% | 95.4% | 0.57 | (0.20–1.63) | 0.294 |
| 10 | 2560 | 2032 | 94.5% | 93.9% | 0.90 | (0.70–1.15) | 0.391 |
| 11 | 412 | 313 | 91.3% | 91.1% | 0.97 | (0.58–1.63) | 0.922 |
| 12 | 1774 | 1287 | 98.8% | 98.8% | 1.02 | (0.52–1.98) | 0.963 |
| 13 | 957 | 858 | 78.7% | 80.5% | 1.12 | (0.89–1.41) | 0.329 |
| 14 | 1926 | 1526 | 98.5% | 97.4% | 0.58 | (0.36–0.95) | 0.029 |
| 15 | 158 | 93 | 96.8% | 96.8% | 0.98 | (0.23–4.20) | 0.979 |

An OR > 1 means that it is more probable for older patients to meet the requirement, OR < 1 that it is less probable.

^a See Table 1 for indicators definition.

Table 5

Univariable analysis of 15 EUSOMA quality indicators between March and June 2020 compared to March and June 2019 in patients older than 70 years.

| Indicator ^a | Eligible cases | | Cases meeting the requirement | | Effect of timing (being treated in 2020 vs. 2019) | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | OR | IC 95% | p-value |
| 1 | 1308 | 1048 | 94.5% | 95.2% | 1.16 | (0.8–1.68) | 0.425 |
| 2 | 1331 | 1065 | 96.8% | 97.9% | 1.54 | (0.92–2.6) | 0.103 |
| 3 | 99 | 84 | 85.9% | 91.7% | 1.81 | (0.69–4.72) | 0.224 |
| 4 | 716 | 517 | 83% | 86.7% | 1.33 | (0.97–1.84) | 0.078 |
| 5 | 813 | 614 | 83.3% | 86.2% | 1.25 | (0.93–1.68) | 0.136 |
| 6 | 58 | 58 | 87.9% | 94.8% | 2.52 | (0.62–10.2) | 0.198 |
| 7 | 93 | 90 | 100% | 100% | 1.00 | — | 1000 |
| 8 | 1167 | 917 | 90.6% | 93.5% | 1.49 | (1.07–2.06) | 0.018 |
| 9 | 89 | 85 | 58.4% | 70.6% | 1.71 | (0.91–3.2) | 0.095 |
| 10 | 1215 | 972 | 96.7% | 96.2% | 0.86 | (0.55–1.36) | 0.517 |
| 11 | 98 | 88 | 94.9% | 85.2% | 0.31 | (0.11–0.91) | 0.033 |
| 12 | 823 | 616 | 87.6% | 87.7% | 1.01 | (0.73–1.38) | 0.975 |
| 13 | 382 | 323 | 20.2% | 19.5% | 0.96 | (0.66–1.39) | 0.829 |
| 14 | 844 | 652 | 98.5% | 98% | 0.77 | (0.35–1.67) | 0.507 |
| 15 | 47 | 40 | 93.6% | 100% | — | — | 0.995 |

An OR > 1 means that it is more probable for older patients to meet the requirement, OR < 1 that it is less probable.

^a See Table 1 for indicators definition.

impact of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on the cancer patients was high, and many centres tried to relieve this by setting up a system of teleconsultations (56%) and extra psychological support. Particularly, the use of telemedicine became an important tool to keep contact with the patients and to continue medical care during the COVID-19 pandemic [17,18].

Surgery could be performed safely after the introduction of SARS-CoV-2 polymerase chain reaction testing in nearly all EUSOMA units (96%). A monocentric study in Rome by Pelle *et al.* showed that a patient ascertainment for their COVID-19 status prior to hospital admission and hospital discharge, in association with protective measures allowed for a ‘no-COVID-19 status’ in their hospital with none of their healthcare providers developing any infection [17] although (controllable) cluster infections have been reported by others [19].

The National Cancer registry from the Netherlands showed that mastectomy or breast conserving surgery was less common, primary hormonal treatment more common and chemotherapy less common during the beginning of the first wave of the pandemic (weeks 9–11 and 13–15) but more frequent for patients diagnosed at the end (weeks 14–17) [9]. Specifically, ductal carcinoma in situ and stage I disease was less likely to be treated within 3 months (p 0.01) [9]. Surgical case load and particularly reconstructive surgery was reduced by an average of 55% in the EUSOMA centres. We observed a reduction in mastectomy rate in older patients above the age of 70 years. In order to postpone surgery as safely as possible, the indications for neoadjuvant endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy were altered in 23%, 23%, and 10% of the EUSOMA-certified centres. Except for a change in the indication for

adjuvant chemotherapy during the first wave, only very few changes were made on the decision making and delivery of adjuvant endocrine, targeted, immune, and radiotherapy in EUSOMA centres during the first wave of the pandemic.

Comparing of the performance of QIs in the 45 EUSOMA-certified centres between March and June 2019 versus March and June 2020 by multivariable analysis mostly shows small and non-significant differences. An analysis according to age in the multivariable model showed that adaptations of treatment were especially seen in the indications for mastectomy, adjuvant radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and endocrine treatment in the older patients above 70 years of age.

The question remains whether the changes made in breast cancer management during the COVID-19 pandemic have any impact on breast cancer specific survival. It is well known that treatment delay is associated with both lower overall and disease-specific breast cancer survival, particularly for the triple negative and human epithelial growth factor receptor (Her)-2-amplified breast cancer subtypes [20]. Papautsky and Hamlish showed that 44% of breast cancer patients, participating in a survey, reported cancer care treatment delays during the pandemic [21]. Excluding patients with a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection Satish *et al.*, in New York found that 42% out of 350 patients treated for breast cancer between 1 February 2020 and 20 April 2020 experienced a delay/or change and 51% a change of practice [22]. Toss *et al.* demonstrated that a 2-month stop in breast cancer screening in Emilia Romagna (Italy) produced a significant decrease in in situ (–10.4%) breast cancer diagnosis and an increase in node-positive (+11.2%) and stage III breast cancer diagnosis (+10.3%) [23]. Not surprisingly, the highest

impact was seen in the patients with breast cancer at high proliferation rates. A similar observation on a shift of nodal status was reported by Vanni *et al.* in a multicentric analysis of 432 patients having breast cancer surgery between 11 March 2020 and 30 May 2020, which showed on univariable analysis that lymph node involvement and tumour differentiation differed significantly [24]. These authors identified waiting time on list as a significant predictive factor for lymph node involvement by multivariable analysis. Despite a large sample size, we could only detect a small, but significant, increase in tumour stage and increased lymph node involvement in our population. Its clinical relevance is questionable and most probably very low, if any. Future follow-up analysis will clarify this issue.

Currently, there is no evidence that patients with early stage breast cancer are at higher risk to develop life-threatening COVID-19 infection. Zhang *et al.* could not identify differences in disease severity and outcomes between the COVID-19 patients with breast cancer and the other COVID-19 patients [25]. A prospective registry at the Institute Curie in Paris suggests that the COVID-19 mortality rate in breast cancer patients depends more on comorbidities than prior radiation therapy or current anti-cancer treatment [26]. Although modelling is very difficult in the present circumstances, Alagoz *et al.* concluded that it is likely that prolonged pandemic-related disruptions of breast cancer care will have a small long-term cumulative impact on breast cancer mortality [27]. Regardless, it remains particularly difficult to entangle all possible factors involved, and only long-term nation-wide breast cancer-specific mortality statistics will allow us to have an insight on the impact COVID-19 on breast cancer outcome.

In the present analysis, we do not have any direct evidence that breast cancer care was inferior during the first wave in EUSOMA-certified centres. Neoadjuvant treatment was used safely to delay surgery, and there was no reported underuse of various treatment modalities resulting in normal breast cancer quality of care standards in the entire breast cancer population treated in EUSOMA centres. Our study has limitations as follow-up data are lacking, and it is not clear whether the results of high-level EUSOMA-certified centres can be translated to breast cancer care in other situations. However, it is encouraging that this large data set proves that the quality of breast cancer care was well maintained in EUSOMA-certified centres during the first wave the COVID-19 pandemic. This confirms the underlying hypothesis that the certification process creates robust structures, audit, and quality control mechanisms capable of facing even unforeseen challenges.

5. Conclusion

This is the first multicentre international analysis on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on breast cancer care.

Quality of breast cancer care was well maintained in EUSOMA-certified breast centres during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. A small but significantly higher tumour and lymph node stage at presentation was observed.

Credit author statement

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Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests:

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