



Detailed information about chemotherapy in breast control arm might affect cognitive sequelae compared with endocrine therapy patients

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To the Editor,

I wish to congratulate Underwood and colleagues for their review article [1] in which they presented a meta-analysis related to cognitive sequelae of endocrine therapy in women treated for breast cancer. They reported that verbal learning/memory was the only domain where endocrine therapy (ET) patients performed worse than both non-cancer and breast cancer (BC) controls. As far as I understand from Methods section, ET patients received only endocrine treatment. However, detailed information regarding whether patients received chemotherapy or not and if received how long and which schedules they received chemotherapy in BC control arm were not described. These factors might also affect cognitive sequelae of patients in BC control arm and should be taken into consideration when compared with ET patients [2].

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest I have no conflict of interest to declare.

References

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2. Cerulla N, Arcusa À, Navarro JB, Garolera M, Enero C, Chico G, Fernández-Morales L (2017) Role of taxanes in chemotherapy-related cognitive impairment: a prospective longitudinal study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 164(1):179–187. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-017-4240-6>

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