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The year 2019 has brought relevant new biological and clinical evidence to further improve the care of patients with breast cancer.

Regarding biological knowledge, in addition to the many important steps forward in enhancing the understanding of several aspects related to tumour biology and treatment resistance, more predictive biomarkers have entered clinical use. In addition to knowing the status of hormone receptors and HER2, other parameters should now be assessed in different disease subtypes and clinical situations, including PD-L1, *PIK3CA* mutations and germline *BRCA* mutations.

The clinical management of patients with breast cancer has also significantly changed. Important evidence has become available to further personalise the choices of the best chemotherapy, endocrine treatment and targeted therapy approaches in both the advanced and early settings. Importantly, for patients with advanced breast cancer, including those treated in the first-line setting, overall survival improvements have finally been observed in all disease subtypes, thanks to the availability of more effective targeted agents.

Many upcoming translational and clinical data are expected in 2020 with a great promise of further changing clinical practice in the breast cancer field. This is the case also for the triple-negative subtype, where more effective and targeted treatment options beyond chemotherapy are likely to enter clinical use and improve patients' outcomes and quality of life.

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