

UniversityHospital Heidelberg

Management of a "virtual" breast disease centre

using the example of the cooperation of breast diagnostics, pathology and surgery

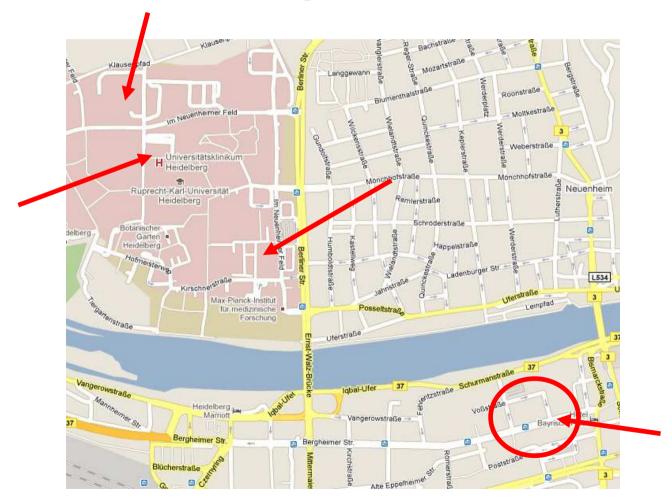
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- 1. Presentation of the structure of our Heidelberg Breast Unit
- 2. Discussion of main challenges in centre management with respect to multi-/interdisciplinarity
- 3. Presentation of the peri-operative procedures at the Heidelberg Breast Unit as a model of multi/interdisciplinary management



Heidelberg Breast Unit



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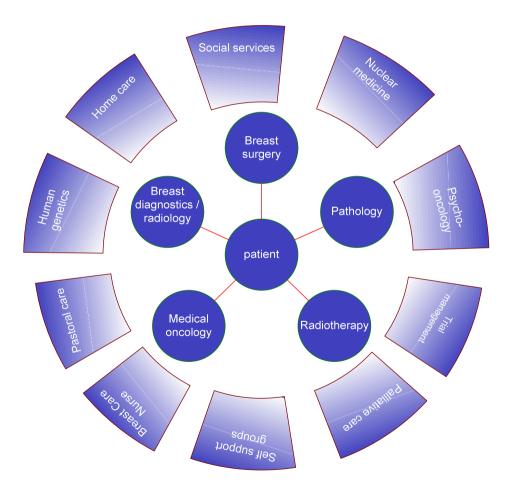


"virtual" breast unit consists of...

- Departement of gynecology / department of radiology: breast diagnostics
- Department of gynecology / department of plastic surgery: breast surgery
- Departement of gynecology / national centre of tumor diseases: systemic therapies
- Departement of pathology: breast pathology
- Departement of radiotherapy: breast radiotherapy
- Departement of nuclear medicine
- Department of psychooncology
- Departement of...
- ...
- ...
- ...



"virtual" breast unit



Aims of a academic breast unit

- Quality in diagnosis and therapy of breast cancer patients - "one-stop shopping" for the patient
- Breast Cancer research
- Training the new generations of breast cancer specialists
- "Economic success" the hospital as a business company



Cooperating disciplines

Interdisciplinarity or/and multidisciplinarity?

Challenges

- Different entries of patients
- Different administration of patients in different departement
- Different documentation of medical issues in different departements
- Many different interfaces
- Different team, different team leaders
- Different priorities
- ...
- ..
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Management instruments

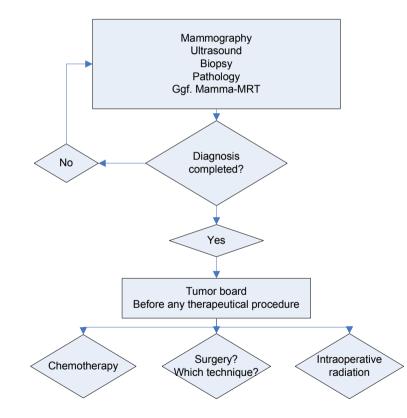
- multidisciplinary tumorboards
- quality conferences
- team meetings within the core team
- → Defining goals that go beyond goals of single institutions/departments belonging to the breast unit (interdisciplinary goals)



The tumor board

- Multidisciplinary team meeting to assure the "medical quality" (individual recommendation of therapeutical strategies and partly controling the effects of those) of breast cancer treatment
 - Preoperatively
 - Postoperatively

Tumor board before any therapy

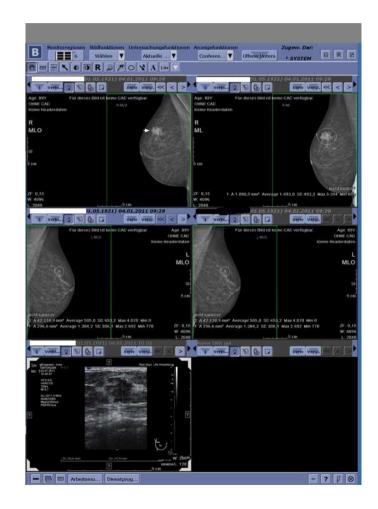


Multidisciplinary approach before therapy

- When neoadjuvant chemotherapy?
- What kind of operation? What kind of guidence (bracketing?) What incision method? Primary reconstruction? IORT boost?

Pre-operative decision making





Pathological-radiological-surgical correlation after the surgery

Example:

- 2008: pT1c EIC R1 (lateral) → re-excision lateral → no DCIS in specimen → R0 2010: ?
 - \rightarrow "local recurrence" rpT1a, EIC

Challenges ...

- Diagnostics and surgery:
 - Transfer of imaging into intraoperative findings
 - Radiography of the specimen: communication on definition of margins
- Diagnostics, surgery & pathology
 - If involved margins: where? Transfer of these findings into the surgical site? Re-Excision? Secondary mastectomy?

Possible general strategy

- Surgeon with experience in diagnostics, radiologist with experience in surgery, Pathologist with experience in surgery, etc.
- Intensive cooperation and communication between surgeon, radiologist and pathologist

Conclusion and vision

- Breast disease centres are highly reasonable for the patient as well as all specialists
- Live interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinarity whatever is more effective in daily practise.
- Leading multi/interdisciplinary teams is challenging and requires new attitudes and techniques.