Oncoplastic surgery in Breast Conserving surgery Oncoplastic techniques. Potential pitfalls ans complications

5nd International Congress of Breast Disease Centers Antwerp February 2015







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DISCLOSURE

I HA VENO COMMERCIA L INTEREST TO
REPORT

Surgical Evolution of Treatment

- Halsted (radical)
- Urban (ultra radical)
- Patey/Madden (modified radical)
- breast conservative treatment
- sentinel node biopsy
- Oncoplastic Procedures













Decrease the feeling of mutilation without decreasing the chance of cure

NEW PARADIGM

BREAST SURGERY IS AT ALL TIMES AESTHETIC

- •For diagnosis, prevention or treatment
- •For breast surgeons it is essential to master this technique of art

Werner Audretsch

ONCOPLASTIC SURGERY

THE TERM WAS COINED TO DESCRIBE AN EVOLVING AREA OF BREAST SURGERY THAT APPLIES PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL ONCOLOGY AND PLASTIC AND RECONTRUCTIVE SURGERY TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER,

GAIL LEBOVIC AND BEN ANDERSON

MAIN PRINCIPLES:

- 1- REDUCE THE RATE OF MASTECTOMIES.
- 2- REDUCE THE RATE OF RE EXCISIONS.
- 3- IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF COSMETIC OUTCOMES WHEN BCT ANTECIPATES POOOR RESULTS OR IT IS NOT POSSIBLE.

ON COPLASTIC BREAST SURGERY: Principles for the Partial Mastectomy

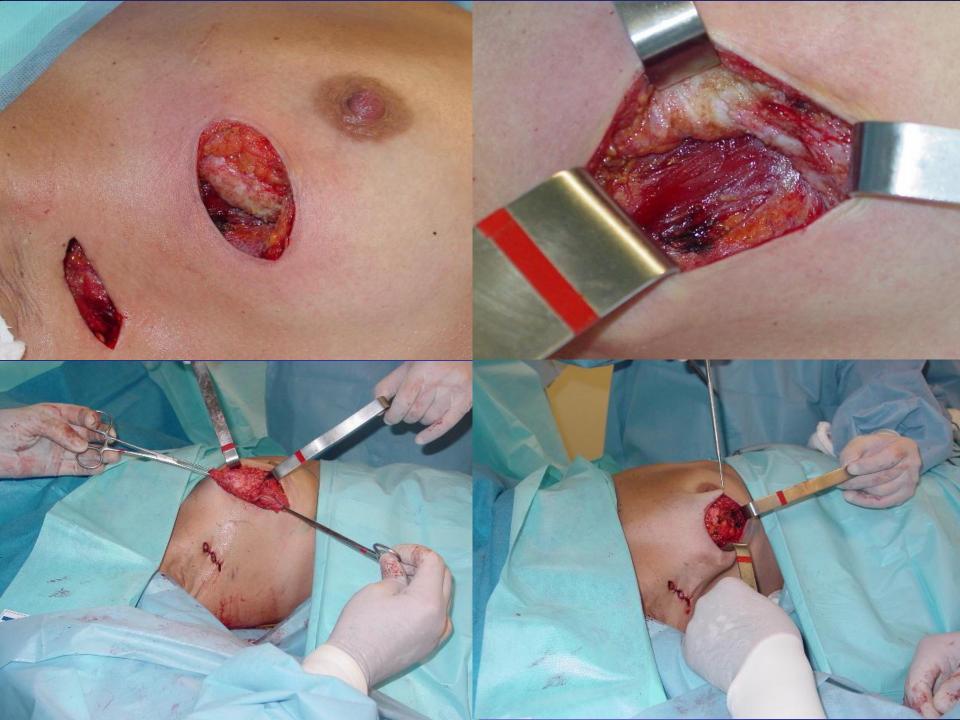
- Cosmetic challenge of the lumpectomy
- Oncologic principles of tumor localization
 - Cosmetic operative planning
 - Specific oncoplastic applications

BCS -comprehension: The operation aims safely to preserve:

BREAST VOLUME
BREAST SHAPE
BREAST PROJECTION
BREAST SIMMETRY
WITH...

PATIENT'S QUALITY OF LIFE PATIENT'S GLOBAL HEALTH







ONCOPLASTIC SEQUENCE

• A ssess tissue to be resected

• Orient skin incision on breast

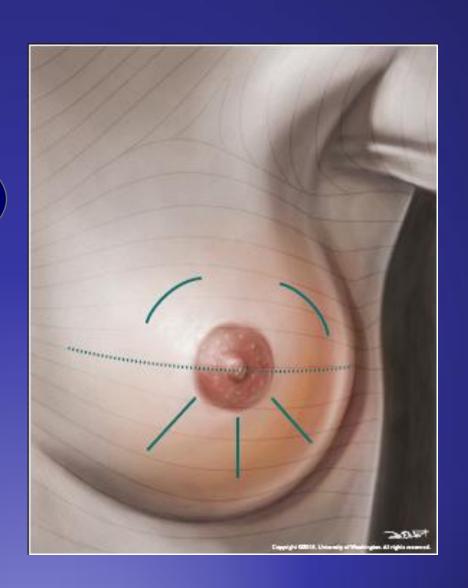
• Design skin island excision

• En bloc resection and closure

SKIN INCISION ORIENTATION

CIRCUMAREOLAR above nipple

RADIAL below nipple



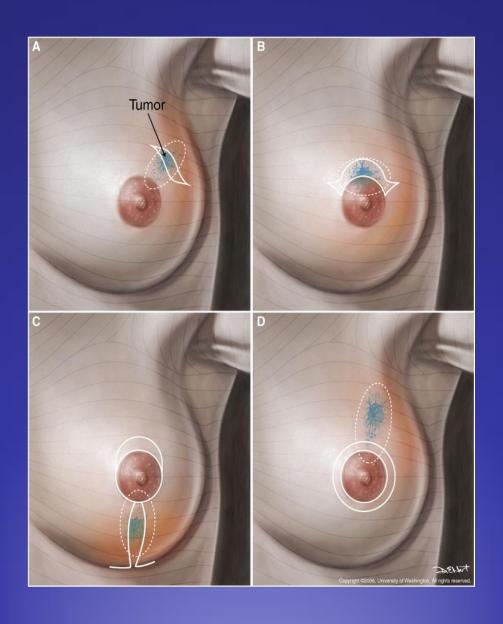
ONCOPLASTIC RESECTIONS: Specimen Size and Margins

Retrospective review (European Institute of Oncology)

	Specimen Volume	Negative Margins	Margin Width
GROUP 1 (n=30) Oncoplastic Resection	200 cm ³	25 / 30	8.5 mm
GROUP 2 (n=30) Standard Resection	118 cm ³	17 / 30	6.5 mm

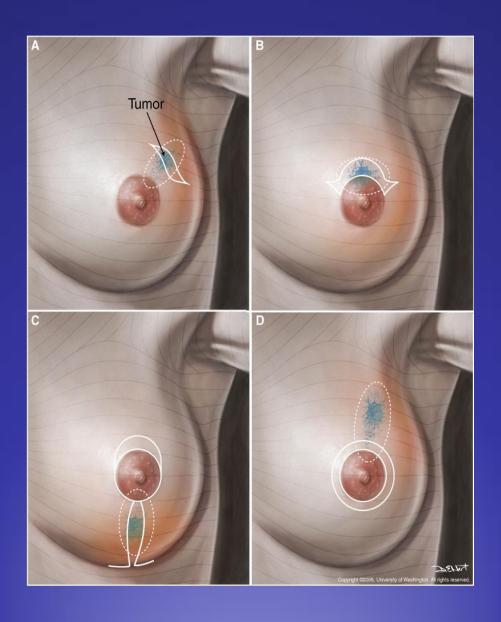
Kaur et al., Ann Surg Oncol: 12:1, 2005

ONCOPLASTIC LUMPECTOMY

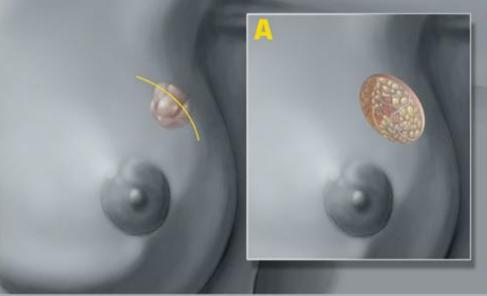


MASTOPEXY FLAP ADVANCEMENT

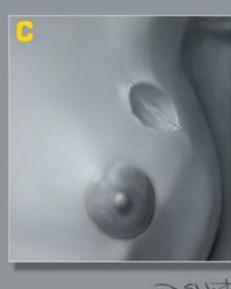
LUMPECTOMY



Standard Incision: Series







Quadralateral Incision: Series

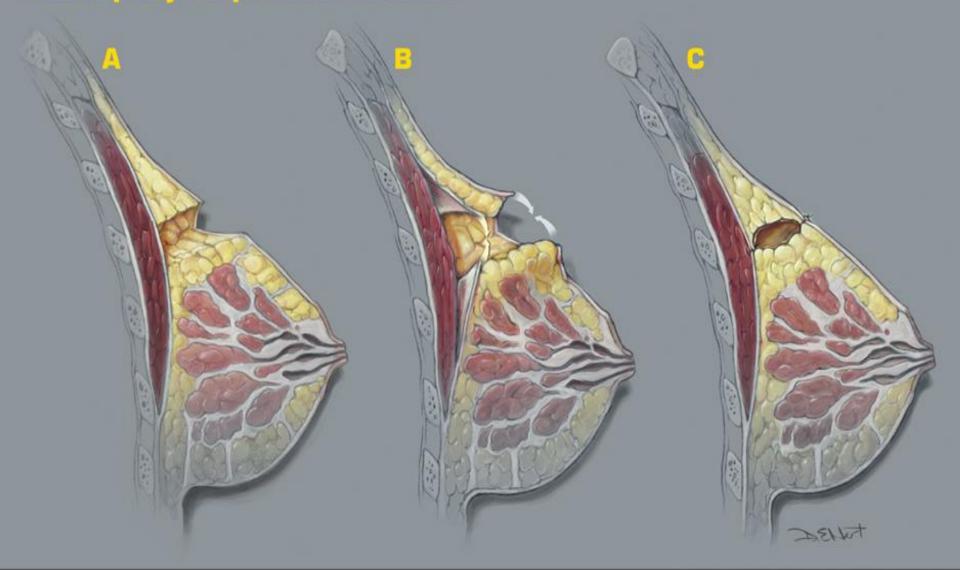








Mastopexy Flap Advancement



MASTOPEXY LUMPECTOMY









ON COPLASTIC BREAST SURGERY: Principles for the Partial Mastectomy

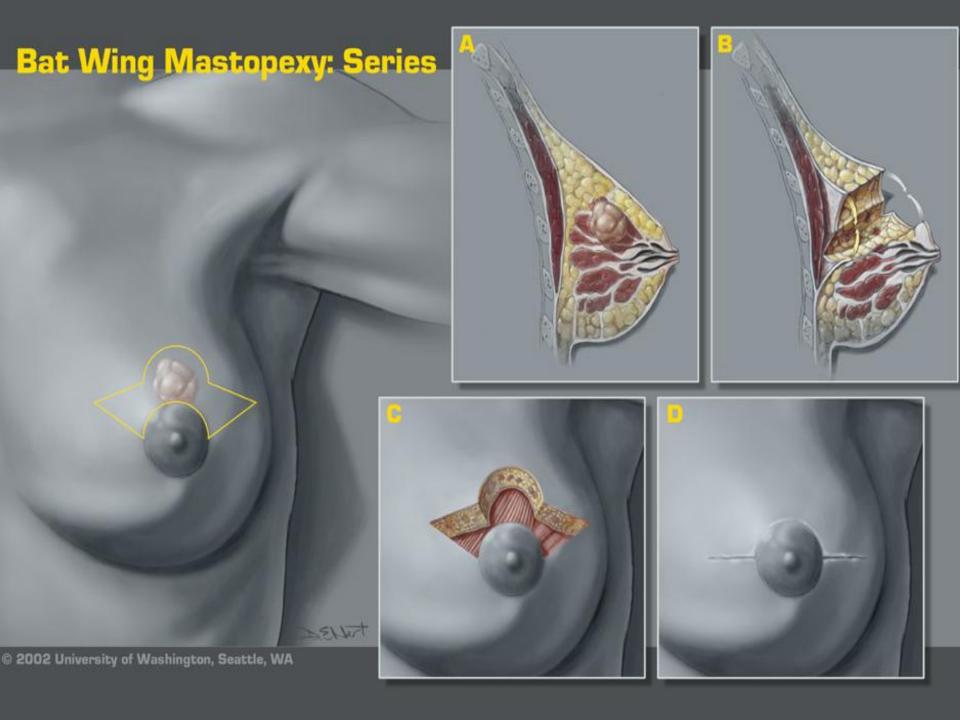
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CENTRAL CANCERS

Batwing design

Partial or full thickness excision

Mastopexy closure



BATWING MASTOPEXY



CENTRAL LUMPECTOMY



CENTRAL LUMPECTOMY



CENTRAL LUMPECTOMY



LOWER POLE CANCERS

Breast reduction design

Full thickness excision

Mastopexy closure

Invasive Cancer at 6:00





Reduction Mastopexy Lumpectomy



Skin Incision



Inferior Flap Development



Lateral Gland Transection



Specimen Inking



Lumpectomy Defect



Lumpectomy Flap Closure



Lumpectomy Flap Closure



Final Closure



EARLY COMPLICATIONS 2-10%



CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE 15-25 %





1 yr postop

3yrs postop

Women who had breast reconstruction had more complications -such as longer hospital stays and repeat surgeries -- than those
who did not have breast reconstruction. However, overall
complication rates after breast reconstruction were similar.
About 7 percent of older women had complications, while
slightly more than 5 percent of younger women did.

One exception was the risk of blood clot-related complications after breast reconstruction that used a patient's own tissue instead of implants. The risk of a type of blood clot called a venous thromboembolism (VTE) was nearly four times higher among women 65 and older who had reconstruction using their own tissue. For women between 70 and 75, the risk of venous thromboembolism was more than six times higher, according to the study

SUMMARY

- Breast preservation with good cosmesis is preferable to salvage reconstruction
 - Oncoplastic lumpectomy applies simple principles of breast cosmesis to cancer surgery

Operative approach based on the cancer's anatomic orientation in the breast

Oncoplastic surgery requires thoughtful surgical planning more than complex technical application

Conclusions

- Oncoplastic is a tool to help breast surgeons to treat better
- Training and learning curve are necessary
- Oncoplastic surgery is a way of thinking, more than a speciality



19th World Congress on Breast Healthcare

