



ELSEVIER

CIRUGÍA y CIRUJANOS

Órgano de difusión científica de la Academia Mexicana de Cirugía
Fundada en 1933

www.amc.org.mx www.elsevier.es/circir



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Feasibility and cosmetic outcome of oncoplastic surgery in breast cancer treatment[☆]

Santiago Sherwell-Cabello^{a,*}, Antonio Maffuz-Aziz^a, Felipe Villegas-Carlos^a,
Carlos Domínguez-Reyes^a, Sonia Labastida-Almendaro^b, Sergio Rodríguez-Cuevas^a

^a Departamento de Cirugía Oncológica de Mama, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C., Coyoacán D.F., México

^b Departamento de Investigación y Bioestadística, Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C., Coyoacán D.F., México

Received 30 June 2014; accepted 19 November 2014

KEYWORDS

Oncoplastic surgery;
Breast cancer;
Treatment

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the leading oncological cause of death in Mexican women over 25 years old. Given the need to improve postoperative cosmetic results in patients with breast cancer, oncoplastic surgery has been developed, which allows larger tumour resections and minor cosmetic alterations.

Objective: To determine the oncological feasibility and cosmetic outcome of oncoplastic surgery at the Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM, AC.

Material and methods: A review was conducted from January 2010 to July 2013, which included patients with breast cancer diagnosis treated with conventional breast-conserving surgery or with oncoplastic surgery in the Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM AC. Clinical and histopathological parameters were compared between the two groups, and a questionnaire of cosmetic satisfaction and quality of life was applied.

Results: Of the 171 patients included, 95 of them were treated with conventional breast-conserving surgery and 76 with oncoplastic surgery. Pathological tumour size was significantly larger in patients treated with oncoplastic surgery ($p = 0.002$). There were no differences found between the groups as regards the number of patients with positive surgical margin, the rate of complications, and cosmetic satisfaction.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the oncological feasibility and high cosmetic satisfaction of oncoplastic surgery with minimal psycho-social impact on patients.

© 2015 Academia Mexicana de Cirugía A.C. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

[☆] Please cite this article as: Sherwell-Cabello S, Maffuz-Aziz A, Villegas-Carlos F, Domínguez-Reyes C, Labastida-Almendaro S, Rodríguez-Cuevas S. Factibilidad y resultado estético de la cirugía oncoplástica en el tratamiento de cáncer de mama. Cir Cir. 2015;83:199–205.

* Corresponding author at: Av. Bordo 100, Santa Úrsula Coapa, C.P. 04980, Coyoacán D.F., México. Tel.: +52 55 5678 0600.

E-mail address: sherwell@gmail.com (S. Sherwell-Cabello).

PALABRAS CLAVE

Cirugía oncoplástica;
Cáncer de mama;
Tratamiento

Factibilidad y resultado estético de la cirugía oncoplástica en el tratamiento de cáncer de mama

Resumen

Antecedentes: El cáncer de mama representa la principal causa de muerte de origen oncológico en mujeres mexicanas mayores de 25 años. Ante la necesidad de mejorar los resultados estéticos posquirúrgicos en las pacientes con cáncer de mama, se ha desarrollado la cirugía oncoplástica, la cual permite realizar cirugía conservadora en tumores de mayor tamaño con menor defecto estético.

Objetivo: Conocer la factibilidad de la cirugía oncoplástica, su seguridad oncológica, así como el resultado estético en el Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C.

Materiales y métodos: Revisión ambispectiva desde enero del 2010 hasta julio del 2013 en pacientes con diagnóstico de cáncer de mama tratadas con cirugía conservadora convencional o con patrones oncoplásticos en el Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C. Se compararon entre ambos grupos parámetros clínicos e histopatológicos y se aplicó un cuestionario de satisfacción estética y de calidad de vida.

Resultados: Se incluyó a 171 pacientes, 95 fueron tratadas con cirugía conservadora convencional y 76 utilizando patrones oncoplásticos. El tamaño tumoral determinado por enfermedad fue significativamente mayor en las pacientes tratadas con cirugía oncoplástica ($p=0.002$), sin diferencias entre ambos grupos con respecto al número de pacientes con borde quirúrgico positivo ni en la tasa de complicaciones. Ambos con un alto grado de satisfacción estética.

Conclusión: Este estudio demuestra la factibilidad y alta satisfacción estética de la cirugía oncoplástica con un mínimo impacto psicosocial en las pacientes.

© 2015 Academia Mexicana de Cirugía A.C. Publicado por Masson Doyma México S.A. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Background

Breast cancer is the main oncological source cause of death in Mexican women over 25 years of age.¹ It is estimated that 12% of women will develop breast cancer during their lifetime.² In 2014, more than 230,000 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in the United States and nearly 40,000 died that year from this cause.^{2,3}

Mastectomy has for a long time been the treatment of choice for breast cancer. Currently, conservative breast surgery with added radiotherapy is fully accepted as treatment for breast cancer in early stages.⁴ In several studies it has been proven that conservative surgery presents no difference in global survival and the period free from disease as compared to mastectomy.^{5,6}

Despite the increase in the frequency of breast preservation in the treatment of breast cancer, 20–30% of these patients will present an unfavourable aesthetic result, especially if wide excisions are required, mainly above 20% of the total volume of the breast, or tumours located in unfavourable areas, such as the internal quadrants of the breast.^{7,8}

Given the increasing need to improve aesthetic results in patients with breast cancer, several authors have made efforts during the past decades to offset this adverse result without compromising the oncological goals. According to Urban et al. in 1980, Jean-Yves Peitt and Michel Abbes applied plastic surgery techniques in conservative breast surgery. Later, the German Werner Audrescht coined the term oncoplastic surgery, which was popularised by French surgeon Krishna Clough in 2003.⁸

In these last years, oncoplastic surgery has been used more frequently in the treatment with breast cancer.⁹ It is an innovative approach which allows larger tumour resections with wide margins and fewer aesthetic consequences.¹⁰ It is especially indicated when more than 20% of the breast volume has to be resected, when there is macromastia, ptosis or asymmetry, in tumours with central, medial or inferior location, or when there are prior surgeries in the affected breast.⁸

Oncoplastic surgery has notably improved the aesthetic result of patients treated for breast cancer, since wider resection margins can be obtained through these techniques as compared to conservative surgery, with a decrease in the recurrence rate and improved survival.^{10,11}

Objective

Through this study, the goal is to explore the feasibility of oncoplastic surgery, its oncological safety, as well as the aesthetic result at the Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C.

Materials and methods

An ambispective study was carried out from 1 January 2010 to 31 July 2013. All patients with breast cancer diagnosis treated with conventional conservative surgery or oncoplastic patterns at the Instituto de Enfermedades de la Mama, FUCAM A.C., with a complete clinical file and who answered the aesthetic satisfaction questionnaire, whether in person

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4283481>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4283481>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)