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Male breast cancer: Modified radical mastectomy or breast conservation surgery? A case report and review of the literature



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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Male breast cancer (MBC) is a rare disease that accounts for <1% of breast cancer cases. The most common treatment is modified radical mastectomy (MRM). Recently, breast conservative surgery (BCS) is getting popular for MBC treatment. We report a case and reviewed the literature to investigate whether emerging BCS can be considered as an alternative of a more radical surgery.

PRESENTATION OF CASE: A 46 y.o. patient, presented with a painless left breast lump over a period of six months. The patient underwent a quadrantectomy at another institution. Pathology revealed an intraductal carcinoma in close proximity to the margins of excision. Adjuvant hormonal therapy was proposed to the patient, who refused and was referred to our Institution. We performed a MRM and a sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB). A contralateral breast liposuction and an adenectomy were also performed. The patient underwent also a nipple-areolar complex reconstruction. The patient didn't receive adjuvant therapy.

DISCUSSION: Both oncological safety and satisfactory cosmetic outcomes are the goals of MBC treatment. No specific guidelines for MBC treatment have been proposed. MRM is currently the surgical gold standard of MBC (approximately 70% of all cases). Some authors reported that male BCS associated with radiation therapy is a feasible alternative MRM. Taking into account data from the literature and considering the previous surgery, in the case we report, we offered a MRM, SLNB and a contralateral breast symmetrization.

CONCLUSION: MRM with SLNB and reconstruction of male breast asymmetry should be still considered as the treatment of choice of MBC.

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1. Introduction

Male breast cancer (MBC) is a rare disease that accounts for < 1% of all breast cancer cases and < 1% of all male cancers [1]. However, as female breast cancer (FBC), the incidence of MBC has increased over the past 25 years [2]. The median age at diagnosis of breast cancer is slightly older in men (67 y.o.) than in females (62 y.o.) [3]. The typical presentation of breast cancer onset in men is a unilateral painless palpable mass in a central sub-areolar location or eccentric to the nipple-areolar complex with early nipple involvement [4,5]. According to literature data, most of male breast cancers are invasive ductal carcinoma (85–90%) [4,6]. About 65–90% of MBC are estrogen and progesterone receptor positive, similarly to (FBC) breast cancer in menopausal women [7]. MBC causes a higher mortality than the female counterpart [6]. MBC patients have a worse survival rate compared to women, because of a more advanced disease and an older age at diagnosis [2,4]. According to the literature on the treatment of MBC, modified radical mastectomy is generally

preferred to breast conservation surgery (BCS) [8,9]. Some others reported more radical surgical approach; 71% of patients in Sanguinetti paper treated with more radical treatment such as radical mastectomy (RM) [10].

However, as for FBC treatment, minimally invasive surgical procedures are getting increasingly popular for MBC treatment [8,11]. According to Zaenger study, in the preliminary data collected from the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) 56% of MBC patients had stage T1 cancer, but only 4% had undergone breast conservation surgery [12]. We report a case of MBC treatment and we extensively reviewed pertinent literature of the last 10 years to investigate whether BCS can be considered as the gold standard treatment, or if a more radical surgery is preferable.

2. Presentation of case

A 46 y.o. caucasian patient, amateur swimmer, with no significant past medical history and no family history of breast cancer, presented with a painless left breast lump and nipple bloody discharge over a period of six months. Physical examination revealed a firm mass in the Upper Outer Quadrant (UOQ). Mammography and breast ultrasonography confirmed the presence of the

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Fig. 1. Multistage surgical management of MBC. (a) Post conservative surgery appearance of the patient. (b) Four months after mastectomy and before NAC reconstruction. (c) Six months postoperative result.

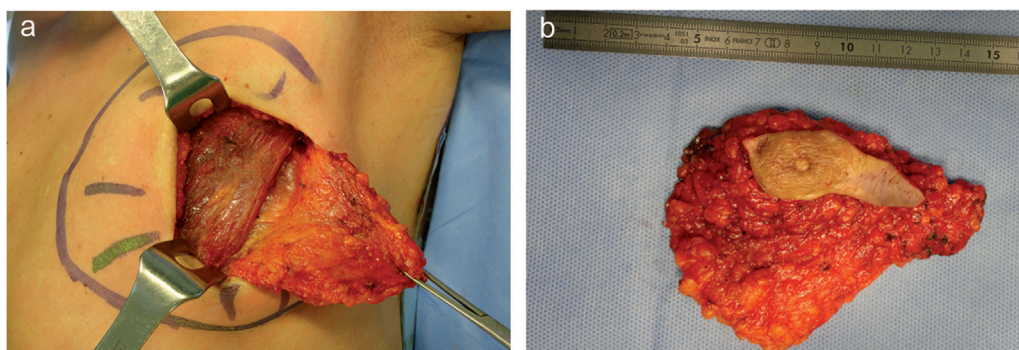


Fig. 2. (a) Left modified radical mastectomy: the breast tissue is detached from the pectoralis major muscle. (b) Sample of the mastectomy.

neoplastic mass. No pathological lymph nodes were detected in the axilla at the clinical and ultrasound examination. Furthermore the patient shows a I grade gynecomastia [13]. The patient underwent a nipple sparing upper outer quadrantectomy with excision of the retro-areolar tissue to the left breast at another institution. (Fig. 1) Pathology revealed a low-grade intraductal carcinoma, clinging and micropapillary type, ER/PR+. The tumor was in close proximity to the margins of excision. The cancer TNM staging was IA (pT1,N0,M0) according to AJCC guidelines [14]. Adjuvant hormonal therapy was proposed to the patient. He refused a prolonged endocrine therapy and was referred to our Institution for an oncological and surgical advice.

On the basis of the pathology report and the relative residual paucity of breast tissue, we proposed to the patient a modified radical mastectomy as an alternative to adjuvant hormonal therapy. The patient accepted the suggested surgical treatment. A left modified radical mastectomy and sentinel lymph node biopsy were performed, and associated with a contralateral breast liposuction and adenectomy, as indicated in a grade II gynecomastia [13] (Fig. 2). Four months later the patient underwent a left Nipple-Areolar complex (NAC) reconstruction under local anesthesia. Areolar reconstruction was performed using a full-thickness skin graft from the ipsilateral groin, while nipple reconstruction was achieved using a subdermal single pedicle local flap (Fig. 3). Histologic examination of the residual breast parenchyma revealed the persistence of sparse foci of intra-ductal carcinoma, clinging and micropapillary type, with tumor free margins, while the SLNB was negative for metastatic disease. Histological examination of contralateral breast was also negative. The patient did not receive any adjuvant therapy. He is currently under oncological follow-up according to the International guidelines established for FBC, and is free from at 18 months follow-up [14].

3. Discussion

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines for FBC treatment and surveillance are well established, but no specific guidelines for male patients exists, and no clinical trials or prospective studies have been performed. In the absence of definite data, the treatment of MBC has traditionally followed guidelines established for FBC [1,15–18]. However, modified radical mastectomy is currently the surgical gold standard treatment of MBC (approximately 70% of all cases), followed by radical mastectomy (8–30%), total mastectomy (5–14%), and lumpectomy with or without irradiation (1–13%) [2,19]. According to the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program, between 1983 and 2009, 4707 (86.8%) MBC patients underwent mastectomy while 718 (13.2%) underwent breast conservation surgery (i.e., lumpectomy) [16,18]. Although breast conservation surgery (BCS) has not known the same widespread acceptance as in FBC patients, BCS is getting popular also for MBC treatment [11]. Nowadays, lumpectomy is performed in a small but rising proportion of MBC patients; as reported by the SEER database, the rate of patients undergoing lumpectomy between 2007 and 2009 is significantly superior to the corresponding rate between 1983 and 1986 (15.1% vs. 10.6%). Some authors reported that breast conservation surgery associated with radiation therapy, in selected patients, is a feasible alternative to total or modified radical mastectomies [8,11,16,21]. The literature review showed that male patients reported to have conservative surgery were likely to be of black race and elderly; they did not receive lymph node sampling, had advanced stage disease, and were often treated with palliative purposes [1,4,8].

Conservative surgery has the disadvantage of requiring adjuvant radiation therapy and, in selected patients, hormonal therapy to reach the same safety of mastectomy. Radiation therapy involves

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