



Available online at
ScienceDirect
www.sciencedirect.com

Elsevier Masson France
EM|consulte
www.em-consulte.com



GENERAL REVIEW

Skin-reducing oncoplasty: A new concept and classification in breast cancer surgery

Oncoplastie avec réduction de l'enveloppe cutanée : proposition d'une nouvelle classification pour la chirurgie du cancer du sein

S. La Padula^{a,*}, R. Billon^a, F. Schonauer^b, F. D'Andrea^b,
W. Noel^a, Y. Belkacémi^c, R. Bosc^a, B. Hersant^a,
J.P. Meningaud^a

^a Department of plastic, reconstructive aesthetic and maxillofacial surgery, Henri-Mondor hospital, université Paris Est Créteil (UPEC), 51, avenue du Maréchal-de-Lattre-de-Tassigny, 94010 Créteil, France

^b Department of plastic, reconstructive and aesthetic surgery, university of Naples "Federico II", Via S. Pansini 5, 80131 Naples, Italy

^c Radiation oncology department, GH Henri-Mondor Breast center, university Paris-East Créteil (UPEC), AP-HP, 51, avenue du Maréchal-de-Lattre-de-Tassigny, 94010 Créteil, France

Received 17 June 2017; accepted 15 February 2018

KEYWORDS

Oncoplasty;
Immediate breast reconstruction;
Breast conserving surgery;
Oncoplastic surgery

Summary

Background and objectives. – Breast-conserving surgery and skin-sparing mastectomy are nowadays widely accepted as the standard of care in selected patients with early breast cancer. After an accurate review of the literature, it appeared that no ordered list of the numerous techniques described for conservative breast surgery has been established so far. The aim of this study was to develop a simple classification of the different skin incision patterns that may be used in breast surgery.

Methods. – A systematic review of the English literature was conducted using the PubMed database to identify all the articles reporting breast-conserving surgery and skin-sparing mastectomy techniques up to the 31st of December 2016.

Results. – Among the 1426 titles identified, 230 were selected for review. Based on the reviewed papers, the skin-reducing oncoplasty incision pattern (SROIP) classification was elaborated.

Conclusions. – Breast cancer surgery should nowadays optimise aesthetic outcomes by improving the final breast shape, volume and scar location. This may be achieved using different procedures that we grouped together under the term skin-reducing oncoplasty (SRO). Depend-

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: drsimonelpadula@gmail.com (S. La Padula).

MOTS CLÉS

Oncoplastie ;
Reconstruction
mammaire immédiate ;
Chirurgie mammaire
conservatrice ;
Chirurgie oncoplastique

ing on the breast cancer location, the SROIP classification helps in the choice of the best technique to be used.

© 2018 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Résumé

Introduction. — La chirurgie mammaire conservatrice et la mastectomie avec conservation de l'étui cutané (*skin-sparing mastectomy*) sont aujourd'hui largement acceptées comme traitements de choix chez certaines patientes atteintes de cancer du sein au stade précoce. Après une étude précise de la littérature, il est apparu qu'aucune liste ordonnée des nombreuses techniques décrites pour la chirurgie mammaire conservatrice n'a été établie jusqu'à présent. L'objectif de cette étude était de développer une classification simple des différentes incisions cutanées qui peuvent être utilisées dans la chirurgie mammaire.

Méthodes. — Une revue systématique de la littérature anglaise a été réalisée grâce au moteur de recherche Pubmed permettant d'identifier tous les articles portant sur les différentes techniques de chirurgie mammaire conservatrice et *skin-sparing mastectomy* jusqu'au 31 décembre 2016.

Résultats. — Au total, sur les 1426 titres identifiés, 230 articles ont été sélectionnés pour notre étude. Sur la base des articles examinés, une nouvelle et simple classification des voies d'abord (*skin-reducing oncoplasty incision pattern* [SROIP]) pour la chirurgie mammaire conservatrice a été élaborée.

Conclusion. — La chirurgie du cancer du sein devrait aujourd'hui optimiser les résultats esthétiques en améliorant la forme finale du sein, le volume et l'emplacement de la cicatrice. Cela peut être réalisé en utilisant différentes procédures que nous avons regroupé sous le terme de *skin-reducing oncoplasty* (SRO). Selon la localisation du cancer du sein, la classification SROIP est une aide dans le choix de la technique optimale à utiliser.

© 2018 Elsevier Masson SAS. Tous droits réservés.

Abbreviations

BCS	breast-conserving surgery
SSM	skin-sparing mastectomy
IBR	immediate breast reconstruction
NSSM	non-skin-sparing mastectomy
SRO	skin-reducing oncoplasty
SROIP	skin-reducing oncoplasty incision pattern
SRM	skin-reducing mastectomy
NAC	nipple-areolar complex
NSM	nipple-sparing mastectomy

Introduction

In the past, breast carcinomas were classically treated with aggressive procedures while there is now a clear trend toward skin-sparing and/or nipple-sparing mastectomy, when they are indicated [1]. Breast-conserving surgery (BCS) and skin-sparing mastectomy (SSM) are currently widely accepted as a treatment of choice in selected patients with early breast cancer. Tumour size and location, breast dimensions, patient age and potential neo-adjuvant and adjuvant treatments are the most important factors to be considered in the choice of the best surgical treatment [2]. For the surgeon, two elements are critical when performing a conservative treatment: to ensure a complete oncologic resection, with negative margins; and to obtain a satisfying aesthetic result, preventing the occurrence of

sequelae. Sequelae can be a consequence of surgery itself, but it can also be worsened by postoperative adjuvant radiotherapy. As these sequelae are difficult to treat, we have to prevent them during surgery, as a one-stage procedure [3].

Small breasts are usually reconstructed using permanent implants or temporary expanders. In these cases, the breast may be removed using a periareolar approach. Large- or medium-sized breasts are usually ptotic and require a variable degree of skin reduction and a contralateral symmetrisation to achieve acceptable cosmetic and reconstructive outcomes.

Breast reshaping after BCS and immediate breast reconstruction (IBR) after SSM are consolidated techniques used in breast oncology. These techniques have been shown to significantly improve patient quality of life, even if sometimes the need for adjuvant radiotherapy may negatively influence the result of the reconstructed breasts [4].

The SSM technique preserving the skin envelope and the infra-mammary fold, enables to maintain as much as possible the original breast shape, resulting in a more symmetrical result. The overall aesthetic outcome after SSM and IBR has been shown to be superior to that achieved with non-skin-sparing mastectomy (NSSM) [5]. The aim of this review was to develop a simple classification of the different skin incision patterns that may be used in breast surgery to help surgeons in their decision-making. As this classification refers to all the procedures (lumpectomy, quadrantectomy and mastectomy) in which a skin amount may be preserved, the term "skin-reducing oncoplasty" (SRO) was used to better summarise all these approaches.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8710764>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8710764>

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