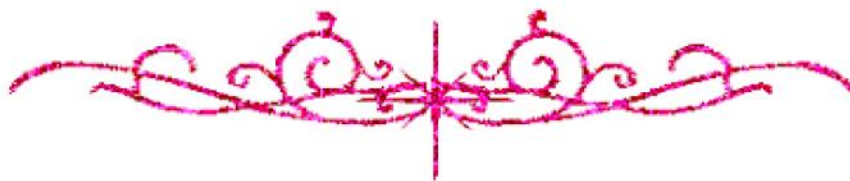


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



Outcome of Superomedial Pedicle Flap for Lower Outer Quadrant Breast Cancer

Thesis

*For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
General Surgery*

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وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فِى سَبِيلِ اللّٰهِ
عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ

اللّٰهُ
الصّٰدِقِ
العَظِيْمِ

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ACOSOG Z0011	American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z0011
ALCL	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
ASRs	Age-standardized incidence rates
ATM	Ataxia telangiectasia
BAPS	British Association of Plastic Surgeons
BASO	British Association of Surgical nOcology
BCS	Breast conserving surgery
BCT	Breast-conserving therapy
BL	Burkitt's lymphoma
BRCA-1	Breast cancer antigen 1
BRCA-2	Breast cancer antigen 2
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma in situ
DIEP	Deep inferior epigastric perforator
DIN	Ductal intraepithelial neoplasia
DLBCL	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
ER	Estrogen receptor
FL	Follicular lymphoma
FNA	fine needle aspiration
HIV	Human immune deficiency virus
ICAP	Intercostal artery perforator
IDCs	Invasive ductal carcinomas
IHC	Immunohistochemical
ILCs	Invasive lobular carcinomas

IMF	.....	Inframammary fold
IMAPs	.....	internal mammary artery perforators
LCIS	.....	Lobular carcinoma in situ
LD	.....	Latissimus dorsi
LIN	.....	Lobular intraepithelial neoplasia
MDR	.....	Multiple drug resistance
		RT-PCR Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
MDT	.....	Multidisciplinary team
MZL	.....	Marginal zone lymphoma
NAC	.....	Nipple and areola complex
NHL	.....	Non-Hodgkin lymphomas
NPI	.....	Nottingham prognostic index
NST	.....	.... No special type
OPS	.....	Oncoplastic surgery
PBL	.....	Primary breast lymphoma
PgR	.....	Progesterone receptor
PMRT	.....	Postmastectomy radiotherapy
SIEA	.....	Superficial inferior epigastric artery
SLL	.....	Small lymphocytic lymphoma
SN	.....	Sentinel node
SNB	.....	Sentinel node biopsy
TAT	.....	horacoacromial trunk
TDAP	.....	Thoraco-dorsal artery perforators
TNBC	.....	Triple Negative breast cancer
TRAM		transverse rectus abdominis myocutaneous
WHO		World health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is the second leading cause of cancer deaths. The surgical treatment of patients with breast cancer involves either breast conserving surgery or mastectomy, both of which can result in considerable asymmetry of the breasts. Breast reconstruction offers restoration of breast symmetry to such women. The patient needs to be aware that the reconstructed breasts will neither feel nor function like a normal breast but may help in restoring body image and self-confidence.

Objective: To evaluate the intraoperative and postoperative outcomes and showing advantages and disadvantages of Superiomedial pedicle flap for lower outer quadrant breast cancer in cup $\geq$ c.

Patients and Methods: It was a prospective study that included 10 patients aiming to assess outcome of the superomedial pedicle flap oncoplastic technique for lower outer quadrant breast cancer in oversized breast. This study was conducted at Ain Shams University Hospitals. Approval of the ethics committee and written informed consent from all participants were obtained.

Results: In our study, all of the patients had free safty magins as confirmed by the pathologist in our MDT proving that we had performed a superior medial technique safely from the oncological point of view. We were able to conduct an excellent cosmetic outcome for relatively large tumor excisions which fall in good and fair score groups as those two patients noticed asymmetry of the two breasts. None of our cases have had a poor or an ugly score. Overall, the satisfaction rate with this technique was high, with very few and easily manageable complications. There were no cases of NAC loss.

Conclusion: Superomedial pedicle can be safely utilized in large size breast reduction without increase of NAC necrosis. The technique is an efficient method to achieve minimal to moderate breast reduction with minimal NAC transposition. The primary surgical goals are attained by appropriate resection of the breast parenchyma. Moreover, a youthful and aesthetically appealing breast is achieved by maintaining superior and medial fullness and reshaping the breast using the parenchyma and skin envelope for support. Superomedial pedicle flap technique offers breast-conserving surgery with wider margins offering safer oncologic control with more satisfactory cosmetic outcome.

Keywords: Breast-conserving surgery,