بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

MONA MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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MONA MAGHRABY

A prospective comparative study of locoregional recurrence rate after oncoplastic breast surgery versus wide local excision of breast carcinoma

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of MD degree in General Surgery

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Islam Elsamalouty

Dedication

I dedicate this work with sincere thanks and appreciation to My Parents, and my Wife, for their constant support.

✍ ***Islam Elsamalouty***

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AJCC/UICC	American Joint Committee on Cancer and the International Union Against Cancer
ALND	Axillary Lymph node dissection
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
BCT	Breast conservative theraby
CAD	Computer assisted detection
CAP	College of American Pathologists
CBS	Conservative breast surgery
DBT	Digital breast tomosynthesis
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma insitu
DIEP	Deep inferior epigastric perforator flap
ER	Estrogen receptor
FNAC	Fine needle aspiration cytology
HER2/neu	Human epidermal growth factor
IBR	Immediate breast reconstruction
IDC	Invasive ductal carcinoma
ILC	Invasive lobular carcinoma
IMF	Infra mammary fold
IMN	Internal mammary nodes
LD	Latismuss dorsi
LDMF	Latissimus dorsi myocutanous flap
LR	Local recurrence
MC	Multicenteric
MF	Multifocal
MFBC	Multifocal breast cancer
Mx	Mastectomy
NAC	Nipple areola complex
NCCN	National comprehensive cancer network
NSSM	Non skin sparing mastectomy

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
OPS	Oncoplastic breast surgery
OS	Overall survival
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PET	Positron-emission tomography
PMRT	Post mastectomy radiotherpy
PR	Progesterone receptor
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End-Results
SLNB	Sentinel Lymph node biopsy
SPECT	Single photon emission computed tomography
SSM	Skin sparing mastectomy
TNM	Tumor node metastasis
TRAM	Transverse rectus abdominis myocutanous
VACB	Vacuum assisted biopsy

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INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is by far the most frequent cancer among women today. In 2018, there were 2 088 849 new cases worldwide representing 11.6% of all new cancers diagnosed that year. In the same period, 626 679 patients died of breast cancer, which was 6.6% of all cancer related deaths, making it the second most common cause of cancer related death after lung cancer ***(Bray et al., 2018).***

Approximately 1 in 8 women (13%) will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer in their lifetime and 1 in 39 women (3%) will die from breast cancer ***(Howlader et al., 2019).***

The oncological safety of oncoplastic breast conservation surgery (OBCS) compared to wide local excision (WLE) is debated owing to the lack of high-level evidence; and prospective randomized trials are unlikely to be ever undertaken given the complex ethical considerations ***(Haloua et al., 2016).***

A study-level meta-analysis that included 33 eligible studies and more than 28,000 women with early stage breast cancer was performed. A positive margin was associated with increasing LR. Even after they had controlled for the use of a radiation boost or adjuvant endocrine therapy. Importantly, there was no evidence of a decreased LR risk with negative margin widths increasing from 1 to 2 to 5 mm. These data

confirm that even with modern multimodality treatment, a negative margin reduces the risk of LR; however, increasing the size of a negative margin is not significantly associated with an improvement in local Control ***(Houssami et al., 2014).***

In 2014, the Society of Surgical Oncology (SSO) and the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) convened a multidisciplinary panel to develop a consensus guideline on the appropriate margin width to minimize the risk of LR using data from the meta-analysis of Houssami et al as well as other published literature, a negative margin of no ink on tumor optimizes local control and that the routine practice of obtaining a more widely negative margin than no ink on tumor is not indicated ***(Curigliano et al., 2017).***

Many articles recommended local recurrence rates of OBCS to be compared to simple WLE, since breast conservation surgeries are carried out in both groups with various surgical techniques ***(Pilewskie and Morrow, 2018).***

Aim of the Work

The aim of this study is to compare locoregional recurrence rate after oncoplastic breast surgery versus wide local excision of breast carcinoma.