

2003 and May 2011. Patients with a mammographic lesion underwent VABB under ultrasonographic guidance (USG) with an 8-Gauge needle. Lesion classified as BIRADS 4a or below was completely removed under USG and patients classified as BIRADS 4b or above received VABB for the purpose of incisional biopsy only.

**Result:** When comparing the tumor size measured by clinical T stage based on US and by final pathological T stage after surgery, we found in 10 out of 10 cases (100%) in pT1a, the histologically measured tumor size was smaller than when measured by the US method. The pT1b included 38 cases, in which 31 cases (81.6%) showed a smaller size in histology than in imaging. 32 out of 62 cases (51.6%) in pT1c, 26 out of 55 cases (47.3%) in pT2 and zero out of three cases in pT3 (0%) reported a smaller size in histology compared to US, indicating that the greater size of primary tumor, the easier it is to have a pathological measurement leading to less occurrence of underestimation because the specimen removal diagnosed at VABB is relatively low and residual lesion remains across a wide area.

As a result of classification by ultrasound examination, 23 out of 35 cases (65.7%) at BIRADS 3-4a who underwent complete removal at VABB and 76 out of 133 cases (57.2%) at BIRADS 4b-5 who underwent incomplete excision for biopsy purposes reported a smaller size in histology compared to US, showing that histological underestimation occurs more often when the lesion is confirmed as malignant after complete removal of a target lesion through VABB.

**Conclusion:** In patients diagnosed with breast cancer through VABB, it is confirmed that when primary tumor is smaller at the point of diagnosis and complete removal is performed for the lesion of BIRADS 3-4a, it is more likely to result in underestimation in the histopathological measurement after breast cancer surgery compared with the size measured by pre-surgery US. Due to this underestimation, patients can miss adjuvant chemotherapy essential to their treatment, so it is necessary to consider the size of the clinical lesion appropriately prior to determining staging.

508

Poster

#### Oncoplastic Breast Surgery: Oncologic Benefits and Limitations

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**Background:** Breast conservation therapy with lumpectomy is a valuable part of breast cancer treatment, with equivalent survival outcome to that of mastectomy. Recently, oncoplastic surgery has been popularized as a method to improve margins and yield better aesthetic outcomes when traditional lumpectomy either anticipates poor results or is not possible. This study was undertaken to examine the oncologic benefits and limitations of this technique in providing adequate breast conservative therapy.

**Methods:** This was a retrospective review of the surgical outcomes of all patients offered breast conserving therapy at a tertiary care hospital from 2008 to 2011. Patients were divided into three groups: the Traditional lumpectomy group (no attempt was made to close the defect), Oncoplastic level I group (less than 20% of the breast tissue excised; general undermining to close the defect) and Oncoplastic level II group (skin resection, greater than 20% of the breast tissue excised) which included batwing resection, Binelli mastopexy, reduction and J-raquet mammoplasties.

**Results:** A total of 237 patients had lumpectomies during this period; 106 patients in the Traditional, 97 patients in level I, 34 patients in the level II Oncoplastic group. There was no significant difference in the age, cancer stage, proportion of DCIS versus invasive disease, histology of invasive disease, ER, PR, Her 2 status and postoperative complication rate between all three groups. No statistically significant difference in the ability to get wide margins ( $p=0.09$ ) or in the re-excision rate ( $p=0.66$ ) between either of the oncoplastic and the traditional groups. However, the level II Oncoplastic group had a better ability to provide adequate resection for multifocal ( $p=0.03$ ) and larger T stage ( $p=0.01$ ) tumors, but only when DCIS was excluded. Finally, oncoplastic surgery achieved adequate resection of tumors in the lower inner/ lower outer quadrants ( $p=0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Oncoplastic surgery level II techniques extend the scope for breast-conserving surgery, allowing for resection of the larger and multifocal tumors in traditionally cosmetically difficult quadrants of the breast, without greater postoperative complication rates.

509

Poster

#### Intercostobrachial Nerve Role in the Postmastectomy Pain Syndrome

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**Background:** Breast cancer patients who underwent axillary lymphadenectomy often complain about pain, reduced sensation or sensory deficit. These clinical complaints are known as postmastectomy pain syndrome.

There are many clinical and laboratorial studies that identify the etiology of this syndrome and focus on the damage of the intercostobrachial nerve.

In our research we assessed the role of intercostobrachial nerve in postmastectomy pain syndrome and tried to reveal patient risk factors which increase risk of developing this syndrome.

**Material and Methods:** In the study we included unselected two following patients groups – in a study group were included 65 patients who underwent axillary lymphadenectomy with intercostobrachial nerve routinely sacrificed and control group where 65 patients underwent axillary sentinel lymph node biopsy. All patients underwent the procedure at least 8 months before we interviewed them. We collected data from patients' medical histories and conducted interviews with patients, asking them to assess pain, sensation, hand stiffness, weakness and edema. Patients also filled SF36v2<sup>TM</sup> questionnaires.

**Results:** In axillar region there are significant differences in pain sensation between both groups. In the study group 16 patients feel constant pain vs 7 patients in control group ( $p=0.010$ , p<sup>TM</sup> physical health summary in study group 48.7 points vs 52.3 points and mental health summary 34.6 vs 35.2. Comparing with general population (50 points average) in both groups are significant decrease in social function 35 vs 35 points, emotional role 32.6 vs 32.6 points and mental health 41.6 vs 38.7.

**Conclusions:** Intercostobrachial nerve plays an important role in axillar region pain development as well in sensory deficit development. Patients with higher body mass index have increased risk to develop pain syndrome after axillary lymphadenectomy with intercostobrachial nerve transection. Both groups showed equally decreased social and emotional life quality.

510

Poster

#### Modified Extended Latissimus Dorsi Myocutaneous Flap with Added Vascularised Chest Wall Fat in Immediate Breast Reconstruction of Large Breast Women After Sparing Mastectomies

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**Background:** The development of SSM & NSM with immediate breast reconstruction achieved the goal of radical excision of the tumor with improved cosmetic outcome. Immediate autologous breast reconstruction yields the most durable and natural appearing results with the greatest consistency. The aesthetic results from autologous reconstruction are superior to those of implant based reconstruction due to their versatility, their more natural appearance, consistency and durability. Moreover, autologous tissue can better withstand radiotherapy.

**Patients and Methods:** In our series; five hundred & seventy patients of stage I to III breast carcinoma have autologous breast reconstruction with modified extended LDF with added vascularised chest wall fat; 47% had SSM and the remaining had NSM. Age ranges from 23 to 53 years (median = 40.5).

**Results:** Subjective patient satisfaction was excellent in 71%, good in 20%, fair in 7% & poor in 2% of cases. Bilateral size & shape symmetry are excellent in 56%, good in 26%, fair in 12% & poor in 6% patient. The overall RT-related complications are 9%, the most common complications are skin burns (5%) & fat necrosis (4%). Patients are followed for mean follow up of 75.5 months (2-96).

**Conclusion:** Modified extended latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap with added vascularised chest wall fat is a single stage totally autologous breast reconstruction allows reconstruction without the additional cost of an implant, many complications of synthetic implants, micro vascular procedure second stage surgery or surgical manipulation in the other breast. In addition the overall survival & local recurrence rates were similar to MRM.

511

Poster

#### The Oncoplastic Surgery in Large Breast Egyptian Women with Cancer

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**Background:** The management of breast cancer in patients with large breast carries a lot of difficulties; breast conservation therapy develop more complications and unacceptable cosmesis due to heterogeneous distribution of the radiation dose and improper positioning of the breast between treatments. Traditional mastectomy is associated with unacceptable asymmetry and unpleasant discomfort due to the huge volume and weight.

**Patients and Methods:** Three hundreds of large breast women with stage I to III breast carcinoma have oncoplastic surgeries. Two hundred patients had sparing mastectomies with immediate reconstruction using extended LDF with added vascularized chest wall fat, fifty patients had therapeutic reduction mammoplasty, twenty patients had conventional