Breast Cancer Surgery, Reconstruction and Medical Treatment Options

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Surgery Options
Types of Breast Surgery

• Determining the Types
  o Type of tumor
  o Size of tumor
  o Location of tumor
    • Multifocal (1 quadrant) or Multicentric (>1 quadrant)
  o Size of breast
  o Lymph node involvement

• Types of Breast Surgery
  o Mastectomy
  o Breast Conservation = Lumpectomy = Partial Mastectomy
Breast Surgery
Mastectomy – 3 types

• Mastectomy (simple)
  o Removal of the entire breast with lymph nodes left intact
• Modified Radical Mastectomy
  o Removal of the entire breast with some lymph node removal
• Radical Mastectomy
  o Removal of the entire breast, lymph nodes, as well as the pectoralis chest muscles
Breast Surgery
Mastectomy

• Advantages
  o Removes 95% of breast tissue, decreasing the chance for local reoccurrence

• Disadvantages
  o Body Image Changes
  o Requires prosthesis/reconstruction
  o Longer recovery time
Breast Reconstruction

• Personal Decision
• Considerations
  o Medical conditions
  o Prior surgeries – abdominal
  o Current Smoking
• Immediate or Delayed Reconstruction
• Women’s Health Care Rights Act (1998) Requires:
  o Reconstruction
  o Symmetry
  o Prosthesis
• Physical Complications after Mastectomy
Mastectomy - Breast Reconstruction
Implants after Mastectomy
Mastectomy - Breast Reconstruction
Implants after Mastectomy

• Immediate Reconstruction
Mastectomy – Breast Reconstruction
Nipple Sparing
Breast Reconstruction

• Delayed Reconstruction Bilateral Implants
Breast Reconstruction

• Options – based on eligibility
  o One stage Immediate breast reconstruction
  o Two stage breast reconstruction
Breast Reconstruction
Types of Implants

• Permanent Implants
  o Silastic
  o Saline
  o AlloDerm

• Temporary Implants
  o Tissue Expanders
  o Expanders are removed for future permanent implants
Breast Reconstruction
Flap Reconstruction

• Using your tissue for reconstruction (instead of an implant)
• Patients discuss option with their Plastic/Reconstructive surgeon
• Tissue Flaps
  o TRAM
  o DIEP
  o Latissimus Dorsi
Breast Reconstruction
Flap Reconstruction - Latissimus Dorsi
Breast Conservation Surgery = Lumpectomy = Partial Mastectomy

• Lumpectomy/ Partial Mastectomy
  o Removes the area of breast cancer tissue mass as well as a margin of surrounding normal tissue
  o Surgery usually followed by radiation

ADD PHOTO of positive margin
Breast Conservation Surgery = Lumpectomy = Partial Mastectomy
Breast Conservation Surgery (Lumpectomy)
Radiation Therapy - Purpose After Surgery

• Purpose
  o The purpose of radiation therapy after breast conservation surgery
    • Destroy cancer cells that may remain in the breast
    • Decrease the chance of breast cancer recurring at the site
  o Patients meet with a radiation oncologist to discuss treatment

ADD PHOTO – after radiation therapy
Breast Conservation Surgery (Lumpectomy)
Radiation Therapy - Planning

- Consult with radiation oncologist to discuss types of radiation
  - Pathology review – impacts treatment options
  - Medical History review
  - Physical Exam
  - Patient questions answered
- Before Radiation Treatment
  - CT Simulation
    - A planning session with the patient and radiation oncologist
    - Allows radiation oncologist to target the area requiring radiation treatment
Breast Conservation Surgery (Lumpectomy)
Radiation Therapy - Treatment

• What happens at a Radiation Treatment session
  • Schedule – treatments may be daily Monday through Friday
  • Positioning – you may need to hold your arm(s) over your head
  • Side effects – the two most common side effects are skin irritation and fatigue

• Radiation
  o Is not painful
  o Will not make you radioactive
  o Will not cause hair loss
  o Can be used for pain control for recurrent cancer disease

• Tips
  o Patient can drive to treatment on their own
  o Diet is important
  o Antioxidants – should be avoided during treatment
Breast Conservation Surgery
Contraindications

• May Impact Eligibility for a Patient
  o Pregnancy
  o Multicentric Disease
  o Tumor behind the nipple
  o Prior history of radiation
  o Vascular disease
  o Chronic Lung Disease
  o Tumor too large
  o Breast too small
Breast Conservation Surgery

• **Advantages**
  - Preserves body image
  - Usually no reconstruction/prosthesis
  - Shorter recovery
  - Outpatient surgery

• **Disadvantages**
  - Risk for reoccurrence in the remaining breast tissue
  - 5-6 weeks radiation
  - Radiation skin changes
  - Positive excisional margins necessitating another surgery
Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy

• Candidates:
  o Tumor size under 5 cm
  o No previous chemotherapy
  o No previous hormonal therapy
  o No previous surgery in the upper outer quadrant
  o No enlarged/hardened lymph nodes
  o No multicentric disease
  o No Breast Augmentation
  o No Breast Reduction
Sentinel Lymph Node
Breast Cancer
Local vs. Systemic Treatment

• Local Treatment
  o Surgery combined with Radiation

• Systemic Treatment
  o Chemotherapy with invasive cancers

• Hormonal Therapy
  o For ER/PR positive receptor. Tamoxifen (premenopausal) or Aromatase Inhibitor (postmenopausal)

• Monoclonal Antibody Therapy
  o HER-2 positive (Herceptin)