

DR.S.G.BALAMURUGAN M.Ch, SURGICAL ONCOLOGIST



GURU HOSPITAL NEW CANCER TREATMENT WITH NEW TECHNOLOGY

Pandikovil Ring Road, Madurai

BREAST LUMP APPROACH



This is a open discussion

Meant mainly for postgraduates & General practitioner

In case of queries , please come forward and participate in discussion

Historical Notes



An old enemy:

Anthropologists offer evidence of tumorous growths in dinosaurs dating from 100-200 million years ago

• Mummies from Egypt 5000 years



Edwin Smith Papyrus (1862):

Egypt 1500-3000 B.C. : describes breast tumors

Treatment: "fire drill"- non- curable

Breast cancer a Global Issue



 World: Commonest in female, 30% of Total body cancer in female

India: upto 2010

2nd most commonest in women,

2011 onwards - Commonest

Breast Cancer Research



<u>Hospital</u>

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APPROACH







AIM - Malignant lesion should be identified from benign lesion









Triple assessment

Clinical examination

Imaging

FNAC/Corebiopsy





















Mediolateral

Craniocaudal



If Axilla is seen it is Mediolateral



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Trucut biopsy - if inconclusive

Small lesion – excision biopsy Large lesion – incision biopsy



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- FNAC if inconclusive
- Before neo adjuvant treatment







open biopsy

EXCISION BIOPSY



After excision biopsy

Treatment is completed for benign lesion

But it should not be routinely done for malignant lesion, unless all other modality of biopsy reported as negative. It adversely affect the prognosis

Indication :

Benign lesion Small suspected malignant lesion

BIOPSY INCISIONS

Incision must be transverse or curvilinear

Recommended inci-

Scars should be included in the future definitive incision

NO VERTICAL INCISION Adversely affects the plan of treatment both in definitive surgery & RT planning









ORDER OF INVESTIGATION



- CONFIRMATION OF DIAGNOSIS

 − fnac → trucut biopsy → incision biopsy
- METASTATIC WORKUP
 - X-ray chest
 - US abdomen
 - Bone scan



TNM STAGING



- Tx Primary can't be assessed
- T0 No evidence of primary
- Tis Ca. in situ (DCIS, LCIS, PAGET)





- T1 Tumor ≤ 2cm
- T2 Tumor > 2cm≤5cm
- T3 Tumor > 5cm
- T4a Extension to chestwall
 - T4b Edema including peau d'orange or ulceration or satellite nodules in same breast T4c Both a & b
- T4d Inflammatory ca.



TNM STAGING

- Nx Regional nodes can't be assessed
- N0 No nodes
- N1 Metastasis in movable ipsilateral axillary nodes
- N2a Metastasis in axillary nodes fixed to one another or other structures
- N2b Only in Internal mammary nodes
- N3a Infraclavicular nodes
 N3b Internal mammary & ipsilateral axillary nodes
 N3c supraclavicular nodes



TNM STAGING

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- Mx Can't be assessed
- M0 No distant metastasis
- M1 Distant metastasis



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- 0 Tis NO MO
- I T1 N0 M0
- IIA TO N1 M0, T1 N1 M0, T2 N0 M0
 - IIB T2 N1 M0, T3 N0 M0
- IIIA TO N2 MO, T1 N2 MO, T2 N2 MO, T3 N1,2 MO
 - IIIB T4 N0,1,2 M0
 - IIIC Any T N3 M0
 - IV Any T Any N M1



BREAST CANCER MANAGEMENT







Multidisciplinary Tumor Board Finalize Tumor staging Formulates treatment plan





MULTIMODAL

BY APPROPRIATE SEQUENCE that results in high success rate and less complications



- Local control: surgery
- Distant "metastasis"
 macrometastasis -diagnosed by investigation

micrometastasis" "

- Does exist at diagnosis
 - Adjuvant systemic treatment





MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION

- EARLY CANCER
 - Size < 5cm</p>
 - Mobile axillary node
 - NO skin involment
- LOCALLY ADVANCED CANCER
 - Size > 5 cm
 - Fixed Axillary node / SCLN involvement
 - Skin involvement

METASTATIC CANCER





• EARLY CANCER (INTENT – CURE)

SURGERY

LOCALLY ADVANCED CANCER (INTENT – CURE) NEOADJUVANT
 CHEMO

METASTATIC CANCER (INTENT – PALLIATION)

PALLIATIVE







MRI-before treatment

After treatment






HOW TO MANAGE METASTATIC DISEASE?

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- Palliative treatment
 - Single site/Bone Mets Hormonal therapy
 - Multiple site/Visceral Mets Chemotherapy
- Commonest metastasic site BONE
- Toilet mastectomy indicated only for
 bleeding and fungating tumor



TOILET MASTECTOMY

STOP

• NO ROLE IN METASTATIC DISEASE WITH OUT BLEEDING , FUNGATION



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FOR WHOM ADJUVANT RADIOTHERAPY TO BE GIVEN?



Tumor size more than 5cm

Node positive status

Incomplete axillary dissection

After neo adjuvant treatment





FOR WHOM ADJUVANT HORMONAL THERAPY TO BE GIVEN?

ER and / or PR positive tumors

PREMENOPAUSAL – TAMOXIFEN POSTMENOPAUSAL – A.I(LETROZOLE)

5 years



ENDOCRINE THERAPY



- Direct correlation between the response to endocrine therapy and hormone receptor status
- No documented benefit for patients with truly hormone receptor negative disease



TRASTUZUMAB (HERCEPTIN)



- Her-2/neu overexpression in 20 to 25% of all invasive breast cancers
- 30% absolute increase (36% to 62%) in overall response (with chemotherapy)



SURGICAL PRINCIPLE





EARLY CASES - OPTIONS OF SURGERY

Modified radical mastectomy

OR

Breast Conservative surgery if facilities available

(Electron beam therapy (or) brachytherapy for scar & tumor bed)





EARLY CASES - OPTIONS OF SURGERY

Whether Modified radical Mastectomy or Breast conservative surgery

Axillary dissection is mandatory



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AXILLARY DISSECTION BOUNDARIES

- Superior axillary vein
- Medial apex-costoclavic
- Lateral thoracodorsal vessels
- Inferior angular vein
- Posterior subscapularis muscle
- Anterior pectoralis major muscle











Sentinel Lymph node Dissection





SLN CONCEPT

- SLN is the first node that meets tumor cells
- Positive node –convert to axillary dissection
 Negative node- observation







DATA EXPECTED FROM PATHOLOGIST



- No. of lesion
- Site of lesion
- Histological type
- Margin status
- Lymphovascular invasion

- No. of nodes in specimen
- No. of nodes involved
- Extracapsular disease

ER/PR Status her2new Prognostic markers



20TH CENTURY

21 CENTURY



BREAST CONSERVATION SURGERY CONTRAINDICATIONS



- Poly -Multiple ca away from each other
- Pregnancy, if not terminated
- Persistent positive margins
- Previous RT to the breast region



BREAST CONSERVATIVE SURGERY











BCT+Reconstruction







Primary BCT is not possible

Alternative.....

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SURGERY AFTER NEOADJUVANT THERAPY

- It DOWNSTAGE the tumour
- Organ preservation





Breast

Reconstruction



Breast reconstruction







BREAST RECONSTRUCTION TRAM FLAP







QUALITY GUIDELINE





HOW TO ASSESS WHETHER TH SURGERY IS COMPLETE?

Specimen should contains atleast 10 axillary node





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MISMANAGEMENT



- Incomplete Mastectomy
- Inadequate or no axillary dissection
- Direct surgery in locally advanced cancers
- Lumpectomy without FNAC or Trucut
- Improperly placed incision
- Incomplete data while referring





Residual Breast with Tumor - Pre operative RT



POSITIVE ATTITUDE





TODAY

- 50% of cancer is curable
- 25% it is possible to achieve long term survival







PROGNOSIS: LYMPH NODES



(adapted from Harris et al. Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology. 5th ed.)








Breast Cancer Awareness







EARLY DIAGNOSIS



Dear surgeon, Please do not NEGLECT me















9 Million Cancer Survivors



"Progress with a Purpose: Eliminating the Death and Suffering from Cancer by 2015"

THANK YOU

