

Breast Surgery: Comprehensive Care for Benign and Malignant Conditions

At our practice, we provide advanced, evidence-based surgical care for a wide range of breast conditions, from benign tumors to breast cancer. Our objective is not only to treat disease effectively but also to preserve form, function, and quality of life.

We adopt a personalized approach to each patient, utilizing modern surgical techniques, multidisciplinary collaboration, and the latest oncologic principles to ensure the most favorable outcomes.

Conditions We Treat

We evaluate and surgically manage a broad spectrum of breast conditions, including:

Benign (Non-Cancerous) Conditions

- Fibroadenomas
- Breast cysts (complex or symptomatic)
- Intraductal papillomas
- Radial scars
- Phyllodes tumors (benign and borderline)
- Atypical hyperplasia (ADH, ALH)
- Fat necrosis
- Chronic mastitis or abscesses
- Breast pain or palpable masses requiring diagnosis

Malignant (Cancerous) Conditions

- Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)
- Invasive ductal carcinoma
- Invasive lobular carcinoma
- Triple-negative breast cancer
- HER2-positive breast cancer
- Recurrent breast cancer
- Locally advanced breast cancer
- High-risk lesions requiring surgical management

Types of Breast Surgery We Perform

We offer the full spectrum of modern breast surgery, tailored to each patient's diagnosis and goals.

Breast-Conserving Surgery (Lumpectomy / Partial Mastectomy)

- Removal of the tumor with a margin of healthy tissue

Oncoplastic Breast Surgery

Oncoplastic breast surgery combines cancer removal with plastic surgery principles. It allows for larger resections while maintaining breast shape and may include breast reshaping or reduction techniques. Symmetry procedures on the opposite breast can also be performed.

Mastectomy Procedures

Mastectomy procedures include total (simple) mastectomy, skin-sparing mastectomy, nipple-sparing mastectomy (when oncologically appropriate), and bilateral mastectomy (therapeutic or prophylactic).

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy

Sentinel lymph node biopsy is a minimally invasive technique used to evaluate lymph node involvement. It involves using dye and/or radioactive tracer to identify the first draining nodes. This procedure reduces the risk of lymphedema compared to full node dissection.

Axillary Lymph Node Dissection

Axillary lymph node dissection involves the removal of multiple lymph nodes in the axilla. It is reserved for patients with known nodal disease and is performed selectively based on modern guidelines.

Excisional Biopsy

Excisional biopsy is the surgical removal of a suspicious lesion when a needle biopsy is inconclusive or not feasible.

Surgery for Benign Tumors

Surgery for benign tumors involves the targeted removal of symptomatic or enlarging lesions. The focus is on minimizing scarring and preserving breast contour.

Prophylactic (Risk-Reducing) Surgery

Prophylactic (risk-reducing) surgery is performed for high-risk patients, such as BRCA mutation carriers. It may include bilateral mastectomy with or without reconstruction.

Advanced Surgical Techniques We Utilize

We utilize advanced surgical techniques, including oncoplastic breast surgery, mastectomy procedures, sentinel lymph node biopsy, axillary lymph node dissection, excisional biopsy, and surgery for benign tumors.

Breast surgery incorporates the most current and effective techniques, including:

- * Image-guided surgery (wire localization, SAVI Scout, Magseed, or similar technologies)
- * Intraoperative ultrasound for precise tumor localization
- * Oncoplastic closure techniques to optimize cosmetic outcomes
- * Nipple-sparing approaches when oncologically safe
- * Hidden-scar incision placement strategies
- * Multidisciplinary coordination with plastic surgery for immediate reconstruction
- * Enhanced recovery protocols to minimize downtime
- * Evidence-based axillary management (avoiding unnecessary lymph node removal when appropriate)

Benefits of Breast Surgery

Breast surgery offers both therapeutic and diagnostic benefits, including:

- * Cancer removal and cure in early-stage disease
- * Accurate diagnosis of suspicious lesions
- * Prevention of cancer progression in high-risk or pre-cancerous conditions

- * Symptom relief (pain, discomfort, infection)
- * Improved quality of life
- * Personalized treatment planning based on tumor biology and patient goals
- * Preservation of breast appearance with modern surgical techniques
- * Reduced need for more extensive treatment when addressed early

Potential Risks of Breast Surgery

While breast surgery is generally safe, all procedures carry some risks. These may include:

General Surgical Risks

- * Bleeding
- * Infection
- * Poor wound healing
- * Scarring
- * Reaction to anesthesia

Breast-Specific Risks

- * Changes in breast shape or symmetry
- * Sensory changes (numbness or hypersensitivity)

Risks Associated with Lymph Node Surgery

Seroma (Fluid Collection):

- * Lymphedema (Arm Swelling)
- * Shoulder Stiffness or Discomfort
- * Nerve Irritation or Injury

Oncologic Considerations:

- * Additional Surgery May Be Necessary if Margins Are Not Clear
- * Recurrence of Disease (Local or Distant)
- * Additional Treatments (Radiation, Chemotherapy, Endocrine Therapy) May Be Required

Precautions to Minimize Risks:

We take extensive precautions to minimize these risks and will discuss them thoroughly with you before surgery.

Our Approach to Care:

We believe that breast surgery is not solely about removing disease; it encompasses the comprehensive treatment of the entire patient.

Our Approach Includes:

- * Individualized Treatment Planning
- * Collaboration with Oncology, Radiology, and Pathology Specialists
- * Shared Decision-Making with Patients
- * Emphasis on Both Oncologic Safety and Cosmetic Outcomes
- * Clear Communication and Education at Every Step

When to Consider a Surgical Evaluation:

You should consider consultation if you have:

- * A New Breast Lump or Mass
- * Abnormal Imaging (Mammogram, Ultrasound, MRI)
- * A Biopsy Showing Atypical or Malignant Cells
- * Persistent Breast Pain or Changes

* High Genetic or Familial Risk of Breast Cancer

Final Thoughts:

Breast surgery today is more advanced, precise, and patient-centered than ever before. Whether you are dealing with a benign condition or a cancer diagnosis, our goal is to provide safe, effective treatment with the best possible functional and cosmetic results.

If you have concerns about your breast health or have been diagnosed with a breast condition, we are here to guide you through every step of your care.