

Why Medanta - The Medicity?

We at Medanta have developed a dedicated unit of Medanta Breast Services to diagnose and treat the entire spectrum of conditions affecting breasts. The latest use of technology integrated with radiology as well as nuclear medicine enables us to quantify the risk of relapse and tailor therapies accurately. We are the only centre in India to offer MRI guided Vacuum assisted Breast Biopsy (VABB), Gamma probe for Sentinel Node Biopsy etc. for all the diseases of breast. Also, our unit has been designed on the guidelines laid down by the European Union Society of Mastology (EUSOMA). Our innovative treatment strategies and supportive environment make treatment as effective and comfortable as possible.



Our locations

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Medanta - Mediclinic Cybercity:

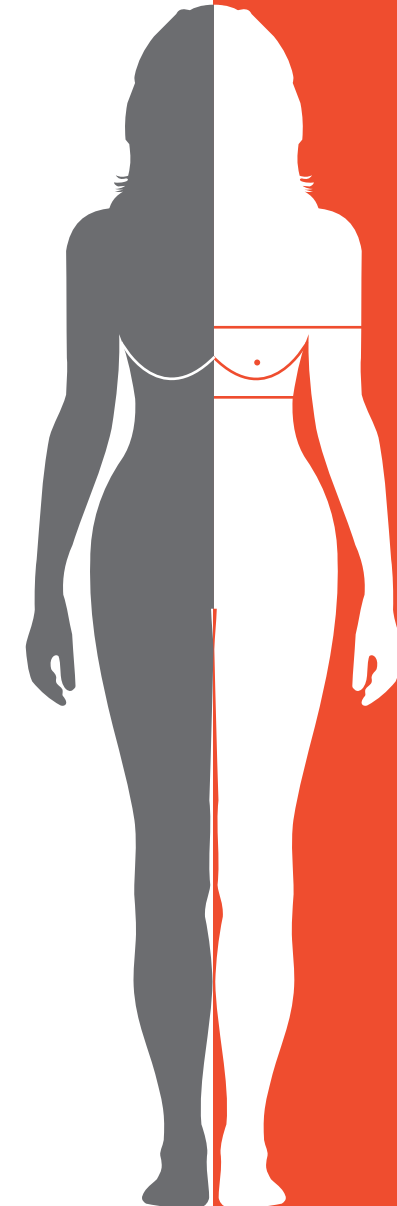
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PATIENT INFORMATION

WIDE LOCAL EXCISION



MEDANTA
BREAST SERVICES



Introduction

Wide Local Excision (WLE) or Lumpectomy is a surgical procedure performed to remove cancer or other abnormal tissue from the breast. Lumpectomy is also called breast-conserving or breast-sparing surgery because unlike a mastectomy only a portion of the breast is removed in this procedure.

WLE also helps in either ruling or diagnosing breast cancer. WLE is first treatment option for some women with early stage breast cancer.

Oncoplastic wide local excision: In suitable patients we practice oncoplastic wide local excision which involves the use of plastic surgical techniques in order to reshape the remaining breast or reconstruct the breast after appropriate wide excision of breast cancer.

Why is it done

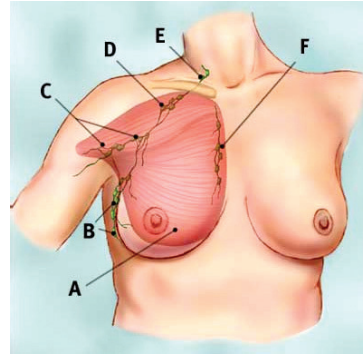
WLE is done to remove cancer or other abnormal tissue while maintaining the shape/appearance of the breast. It may also be done to remove certain non-cancerous or pre-cancerous breast abnormalities.

Alternatives

The alternative to this operation is a mastectomy which is removal of the complete breast including the nipple.

Preparation for the procedure

The surgeon will give you specific instructions on how to prepare for surgery, including guidelines on eating and drinking, smoking and taking or avoiding certain medications.



During the procedure

This surgery aims to remove benign and malignant lesions while conserving the normal shape of the breast as much as possible. A lumpectomy is performed under general anaesthesia to limit and reduce pain during the procedure. The procedure begins with locating the area of the breast that contains the abnormality.

The surgeon will make an incision over the tumour or over the area that contains the wire, remove the tumour along with some surrounding tissue and send it to the lab for analysis. However, for lumps that cannot be felt by hand, a guidewire or skin marker will be placed by the radiologist prior to surgery. The surgeon will then close the incisions with attention to preserve the shape of the breast, using stitches (sutures) that will either dissolve on their own or be removed later by the doctor.

After the procedure

After the surgery, you will be taken to a recovery room. While you are in the recovery room a nurse will monitor your blood pressure, pulse and breathing. You may need to stay in the hospital for a day or two so that the medical staff can monitor the condition and decide an appropriate course of treatment.

Benefits

The main advantage of WLE is that it can preserve the shape and sensation of the breast to a greater extent. Also, since it is a less invasive surgery the recovery time is shorter and easier as compared to other available treatments.

Risks



Bleeding



Infection



Pain



Temporary swelling

Tenderness

- Formation of hard scar tissue at the surgical site



Numbness, particularly under the arm due to lymph node removal



Change in the shape of the breast

Note: The final histology of the lumpectomy specimen is available within 7-10 days after surgery. If this shows tumour close to the margin of excision, you may need a second surgery to remove abnormal tissues. The chances of this are less than 1-5%.

When to contact the doctor

You should immediately contact the doctor if:

- The temperature is above 101° F
- You have swelling in the arm on the side you had surgery (lymphedema)
- The surgical wounds are bleeding, are red and/or warm to touch, have a thick, yellow, green and/or milky drainage
- You have persistent pain around the surgical area
- You have difficulty breathing

Note: During the procedure of Wide Local Excision, you may undergo a separate surgery for Lymph Nodes in the armpit. This could either be Sentinel Node Biopsy or Axillary Clearance.