

Aim of the study

To identify clinically significant PROMs in relation to surgical techniques used in breast oncology reconstruction to guide further surgical management

Method

The Demographic, pre and post-operative treatment and implant characteristics were collected of all patients at Basildon hospital who underwent breast reconstruction from 2017-2023. We used the Breast-Q psychosocial well being, physical wellbeing and satisfaction with breasts scales. Independent t-test was conducted for each group, and linear regression of age and implant size.

Results

69 patients were contacted 39 PROMs returned. Mean age of patients was 57.6. 40% had smoked before, 40.8% had BMI>30. 29 had pre pectoral placement and 40 subpectoral placement. 17 had smooth implants and 52 textured.

Sub pectoral placement was associated with higher (75.7 vs 61.9 $p=0.046$) psychosocial scores than pre pectoral and textured implants associated with lower physical score than smooth surface (34.7 VS 50.2 $P=0.046$). On linear regression, age was positively associated ($p=0.007$) with psychosocial score.

Conclusion

We present a large cohort of patients, who underwent breast reconstruction. Understanding PROMs of these procedures can guide clinicians, patients and policy makers to be more informed of the course of rehabilitation of these operations.

Significance: We have found that from a patient perspective sub pectoral implant placement was associated with a statistically significant improvement in psychosocial scores