

Background

- Over 40% of women in the US who undergo mastectomy for breast cancer have breast reconstruction
- After breast reconstruction, many women elect to undergo revision of reconstruction for a multitude of reasons
- The global prevalence of depression among breast cancer patients is 32.2%
- Emotional well-being is an important consideration in a patient's journey with breast cancer, and may impact quality of life and satisfaction

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of emotional well-being on revision rates in women undergoing alloplastic and autologous reconstruction after breast cancer.

Methods

- Single-surgeon retrospective cohort study of women undergoing breast reconstruction between 2007-2017
- Variables:
 - Emotional well-being*: anxiety and depression
- Outcome: incidence of revision surgery
- Revision*: additional elective operations that fall outside of the index reconstructive algorithm

Results

General Demographic Characteristics

- Total number of patients: 775
 - Implant-based: 454 (58.6%)
 - Autologous: 189 (24.4%)
 - Latissimus dorsi (LD): 132 (17.0%)

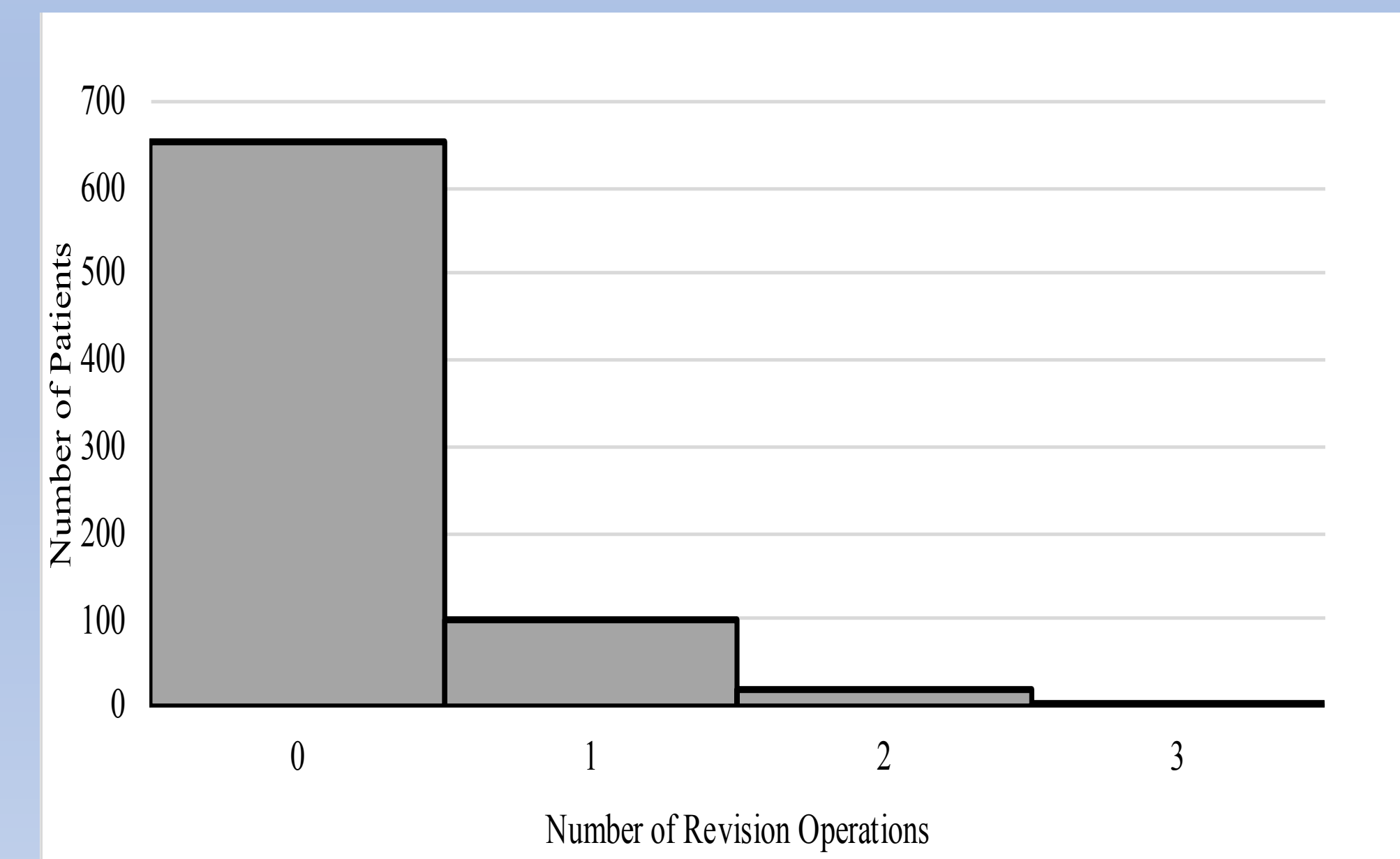
Revision rate: (P=0.09)

- Implant-based: 64 (14.1%)
- Autologous: 39 (20.6%)
- LD + implant: 18 (13.6%)

Table 1. Revision rates based on psychiatric history

	Total No. of patients	Revision	No revision	P-value
Total cohort	775	121	654	
No psychiatric history	487 (62.8%)	54 (44.6%)	433 (66.2%)	<0.001*
Any psychiatric history	288 (37.2%)	67 (55.4%)	221 (33.8%)	<0.001*
History of GAD	46 (5.9%)	5 (4.1%)	41 (6.3%)	0.53
History of depression	101 (13.0%)	28 (23.1%)	73 (11.2%)	0.001*
History of GAD and depression	141 (18.2%)	34 (28.1%)	107 (16.4%)	0.003*

Figure 1. Distribution of number of revision operations per individual



Results cont.

Table 2. Type of procedure performed during elective revision surgery

Procedure Performed	Number (% among patients with elective revision)
Total number of patients undergoing elective revision	121
Fat grafting	61 (50.4%)
Scar revision and/or dog-ear excision	30 (24.8%)
Breast re-shaping	13 (10.7%)
Implant exchange for size	27 (22.3%)
Re-position of implant	20 (16.5%)
Implant removal	9 (7.4%)

Conclusion

- Peri-operative emotional well-being impacts rates of secondary revision surgery in implant-based and autologous breast reconstruction
- Providers should identify patients with a history of depression and/or GAD and encourage them to seek appropriate medical therapy or counseling throughout their reconstructive journey