CONCLUSION: Existing evidence tends to show better sexual well-being in lumpectomy and reconstruction patients compared to mastectomy-only patients; analysis would be more robust if data was comparable across more studies. Patients and surgeons would likely benefit from additional, higher-evidence explorations of sexual well-being in breast cancer patients.

The Patient Registry and Outcomes for Breast Implants and Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma Etiology and Epidemiology (PROFILE) Registry: Results from a National Registry

Presenter: Colleen M. McCarthy, MD
Co-Authors: Mark W. Clemens, MD; Erin Mullen, BS; Katie Sommers, BA, MPH
Affiliation: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY

INTRODUCTION: In collaboration with the FDA, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons together with the Plastic Surgery Foundation set out to develop a national registry (PROFILE) where all cases of Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell lymphoma (BI-ALCL) could be centralized. The registry was designed to capture all critical data elements needed to evaluate factors associated with ALCL in women with breast implants.

METHODS: The first report of these findings is presented here.

RESULTS: A total of 148 distinct, pathologically confirmed cases of BI-ALCL in the United States alone were reported to PROFILE from October 2011 to June 2017. To date, complete case report forms have been submitted for 77 (52%) of cases. Of this subset, 53% had a history of cosmetic breast augmentation; 43% had a history of post-mastectomy reconstruction. Mean time from implantation to diagnosis was 11 years. 43% had saline implants 51% involved silicone implants. Acellular dermal matrices were reported in 6% of cases. Presenting symptoms included 78% peri-prosthetic seroma, 18% palpable breast mass; 25% grade III/IV capsular contracture. Implant characteristics, pathologic markers and oncologic follow-up with treatment outcomes are reviewed.

CONCLUSION: This registry is the first of its kind in the United States. The PROFILE registry offers a systematic way to collect complete and consistent data on women diagnosed with the disease. At a time when the safety of breast implants remains under close scrutiny, the ongoing collection of data from this registry will continue to be critical in the evaluation of ALCL and breast implants.

Surgical Treatment of Gynecomastia Improves Quality-of-Life in Adolescents: A Longitudinal Cohort Study

Presenter: Joseph M. Firriolo, MD
Co-Authors: Carolyn M. Pike, MPH; Laura C. Nuzzi, BA; Arin K. Greene, MD, MMSc; Brian I. Labow, MD
Affiliation: Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

INTRODUCTION: Gynecomastia, the benign enlargement of male glandular breast tissue, has been associated with psychosocial deficits for affected adolescents. This longitudinal cohort study was performed to evaluate whether surgical treatment effectively alleviates the associated negative health-related-quality-of-life (HRQOL) symptoms of adolescent gynecomastia.

METHODS: Validated surveys were administered to adolescents with persistent gynecomastia (>3 years) and unaffected male controls, aged 12–21 years, from 2008–2017: the Short-Form 36v2 (SF-36), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), and Eating-Attitudes Test-26 (EAT-26). Patients with gynecomastia completed baseline surveys preoperatively and following gynecomastia correction at 6 months, 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years follow-up. Control subjects completed baseline and follow-up surveys at the same time intervals.

RESULTS: Thirty patients undergoing operative gynecomastia treatment and 63 male controls were included. Gynecomastia and control subjects were comparable in age (16.5±2.0 and 15.7±2.4 years, respectively, p=0.108), though a higher...