in reconstructive patients. Such patients may benefit from directed psychiatry referrals to offer improved treatment for their psychiatric condition, which will potentially impact multiple aspects of the patients' life and satisfaction with her cancer and reconstructive care.

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Estrogen-containing Hormonal Contraceptives May Prevent Additional Breast Hypertrophy In Adolescents With Macromastia

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Purpose: Hormonal contraceptives (HC) are commonly prescribed in adolescents for a myriad of health benefits. However, providers worry that HC use in adolescents with macromastia (breast hypertrophy) may exacerbate breast growth. This study explores the association between HC use, its formulation, and macromastia severity.

Methods: Symptomology and medication use were collected from both patients undergoing bilateral reduction mammoplasty and age-matched, female controls (12-21 years old). To account for differences in body habitus, degree of hypertrophy was calculated for each breast patient in which their total amount of breast tissue resected was divided by their body surface area.

Results: A total of 756 subjects were included, with a 1:1 ratio of macromastia to control subjects. Although more controls used HC (65% vs 37%; \( p<0.05 \)), macromastia subjects were more often prescribed estrogen-containing HC (85% vs 58%; \( p<0.05 \)). Macromastia patients prescribed estrogen-containing HC experienced less hypertrophy than all other breast subjects \( (p<0.05, \text{ all}) \). Furthermore, macromastia patients using progesterone-only HC had greater breast pain and more severe hypertrophy \( (p<0.05, \text{ all}) \).

Conclusions: Macromastia patients who took progesterone-only HC types had greater breast hypertrophy and more breast pain, while those on estrogen-containing HC had less severe hypertrophy than those not on any HC. Additional research is needed regarding the effect of exogenous progesterone on breast hypertrophy, and providers are encouraged to consider estrogen-containing HC for their adolescent patients with macromastia when indicated.

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Paradoxical ‘Saving Face’ Posture Masks A Desire For Improved Appearance In Children With Cleft Lip Deformity: Ramifications For Revisional Surgery

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Purpose: Facial differences associated with cleft lip are often stigmatizing and negatively impact quality of life. However, little is known regarding patients’ responses to societal expectations of appearance, or how these responses may impact surgeon-patient communication. We hypothesized that children who want revision surgery may fail to communicate appearance-related concerns secondary to societal pressures to “save face,” which is a sociologic phenomenon employed to minimize stigma.

Methods: Patients with cleft lips at least 8 years of age \( (n=31) \) were purposively sampled for semi-structured interviews. After verbatim transcription, first cycle coding proceeded with a semantic approach, which revealed patterns that warranted second cycle coding. We utilized an eclectic coding design to capture deeper meanings in thematic analysis. Additionally, survey data from a separate study were examined to evaluate participants’ interest in improving appearance.

Results: Three major themes emerged, all of which reflected a desire to “save face” when interacting with society: 1) Cultural mantras, which included societal mottos that minimized the importance of appearance; 2) Toughening Up, wherein the participants downplayed the difficulty of having a cleft; and 3) Deflection, wherein the participants took pride in facial features unrelated to their clefts. Despite these