Research Article

Influence of Surgical Technique on Mastectomy and Reexcision Rates in Breast-Conserving Therapy for Cancer

Alison Unzeitig,1 Anne Kobbermann,1 Xian-Jin Xie,2 Jingsheng Yan,2 David Euhus,1 Yan Peng,3 Venetia Sarode,3 Amy Moldrem,1 A. Marilyn Leitch,1 Valerie Andrews,1 and Roshni Rao1

1 Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75390-9155, USA
2 Department of Clinical Sciences, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75390-9155, USA
3 Department of Pathology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75390-9155, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Roshni Rao, roshni.rao@utsouthwestern.edu

Received 25 May 2011; Accepted 16 October 2011

Academic Editor: Kefah Mokbel

Copyright © 2012 Alison Unzeitig et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Introduction

Breast conserving surgery (BCS) requires tumor excision with negative margins. Reexcision rates of 30–50% are reported. Ultrasound localization, intraoperative margin pathology, and specimen mammography have reduced reexcisions, but require new equipment. Cavity shave margin (CSM) is a technique, utilizing existing equipment, that potentially reduces reexcision. This study evaluates CSM reexcision impact.

Methods. 522 cancers treated with BCS were reviewed. Patients underwent standard partial mastectomy (SPM) or CSM. Data collected included demographics, pathology, and treatments.

Results. 455 SPMs were compared to 67 CSMs. Analysis revealed no differences in pathology, intraductal component, or neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Overall reexcision rate = 43%. Most reexcisions were performed for DCIS at margin. SPMs underwent 213 reexcisions (46.8%), versus 16/67 (23.9%) CSMs (P = 0.0003). Total mastectomy as definitive procedure was performed after more SPMs (P = 0.009).

Multivariate analysis revealed CSM, % DCIS, tumor size, and race to influence reexcisions.

Conclusions. CSM is a technique that reduces reexcisions and mastectomy rates.

1. Introduction

Nearly 200,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer in the USA every year [1]. One accepted treatment for early-stage breast cancer is breast-conserving therapy (BCT), an option currently chosen by nearly half of all women [2]. For BCT to have equivalent survival to total mastectomy, all cancerous tissue must be removed with no evidence of tumor at the margins of resection, and adjuvant radiation therapy be given. Careful adherence to this oncologic approach also results in low rates of recurrence [3–5].

Although there remains controversy regarding what constitutes an acceptable microscopic margin of clearance, recent studies have revealed that the majority of surgeons prefer a 2 mm negative margin around the tumor [13]. With the advent of comprehensive pathologic analysis, careful scrutiny of all margins is routinely performed, and previous reports indicate that 30–50% of breast cancer patients undergo additional operations in order to obtain adequate margins [14–16]. Although these operations may be oncologically appropriate, it can be difficult for patients and does impose additional health care costs.

Techniques to facilitate complete removal of breast cancers with adequate margins at the initial operation following a diagnosis of breast cancer are of significant interest to surgeons and patients. Wire localization, a commonly used approach for localizing nonpalpable breast lesions, has been available since the early 1990s [17, 18]. It requires
the placement of a thin wire into the lesion of concern, and although this does facilitate surgical excision, reexcisions are still commonly required [16, 18, 19]. Other techniques, including ultrasound guided hematoma localization [20, 21], seed localization [16, 19, 22, 23], radioguided localization [24–26], intraoperative specimen mammography [27, 28], and intraoperative pathologic margin assessment [29, 30] have also been utilized to ensure complete tumor removal. While success with these approaches has been reported, they universally require additional equipment and they may increase operative time.

A simpler technique that utilizes existing equipment available in any operative suite that may reduce the need for reexcision in breast conserving surgery (BCS) is performance of cavity shave margins (CSM). This technique has previously been described and is associated with decreased rates of reexcision [7, 9, 10, 12, 31, 32]. Surgeons either perform directed excisions of specific margins or excision of all margins adjacent to the lumpectomy cavity, not all patients in these reviews had a preoperative diagnosis of breast cancer, and some do not include the comprehensive pathologic analysis currently performed in the USA. This study evaluates the impact of routine CSM on reexcision rates in patients with a preoperative diagnosis of breast cancer utilizing current comprehensive microscopic pathologic examination.

2. Materials and Methods

An Institutional-review-board-approved retrospective analysis was performed to identify all patients undergoing BCT at an academic comprehensive cancer center. All patients had undergone core needle biopsy prior to surgery and had a known diagnosis of breast cancer; patients undergoing excisional biopsy for diagnosis alone were excluded. Patients underwent standard partial mastectomy with immediate CSM or PM with additional margins removed at the discretion of the surgeon (SPM). In patients who underwent CSM, after the initial partial mastectomy specimen was removed, Allis clamps were used to grasp the edges of the lumpectomy cavity, and six new margins (superior, inferior, anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral) were removed. These new margins were oriented with clips placed at the new margin and sent for permanent section; shave margins were at least 1 cm in thickness. If the initial lumpectomy specimen included pectoralis fascia, the area of breast parenchyma surrounding this exposed muscle was excised and sent as the posterior shave margin. Specimen mammography is routinely performed for patients undergoing radiologic localization prior to surgery. Data collected included demographics, pathology, adjuvant therapies, attending surgeon, number of surgical interventions, and final treatment outcome. Initial review revealed 522 patients who had undergone BCT. In the statistical analyses, Fisher’s exact test and student’s t-test were performed in Tables 1 and 2. And multivariate logistic regression models were built to explore the association between the outcome variable “need for 2nd operation to achieve adequate margins” and the predicting variables, as shown in Table 3. In the multivariate logistic regression, the stepwise model selection method was used with variables of P value less than 0.20 to enter the model and less than 0.05 to stay in the model. All reported P values are two sided. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS 9.2 for Windows (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

3. Results

3.1. Rate of Reexcision. 522 patients were included in the final analysis, 455 patients had undergone SPM, and 67 underwent CSM. Demographics, tumor pathology, age, and tumor size were equivalent between the two groups (Table 1). Specifically, factors such as lobular histology and presence of DCIS, which have previously been found to be associated with increased reexcision rates [33, 34], were not overrepresented in either group. Overall, 43.1% (n = 229) required a 2nd operation to obtain adequate margins. Patients who underwent CSM had significantly lower rates (23.9% n = 16) of reexcision when compared to patients who underwent SPM (46.8% n = 213) (Table 2).

3.2. Rationale for Reexcision and Residual Tumor Burden. Subsequently, an analysis of the rationale for reexcision and the risk of residual tumor burden was performed. For those patients who did require additional surgery after CSM, the majority (75%, n = 12) underwent reexcision for close margins (microscopically <2 mm margins), rather than positive margins which were more common (44.9% n = 92) in the SPM group (Table 2). Of these reexcisions, a minority of patients in the CSM group (18.8%, n = 3) had residual tumor (Figure 1). In contrast, pathologic analysis of reexcisions in the SPM group revealed that 44.6% (n = 95) had residual tumor at the 2nd operation (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Reexcision rates of patients undergoing SPM versus CSM with analysis of residual tumor at reexcision.
Table 1: Patient, tumor, and therapy factors.

|                           | All patients N (%) | Cavity shave margins N (%) | Standard PM N (%) | P value |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| **Patient demographics**  |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Race                      |                    |                           |                   |         |
| White                     | 251 (48.1)         | 27 (40.3)                 | 224 (49.2)        | 0.1913  |
| Other                     | 271 (51.9)         | 40 (59.7)                 | 231 (50.8)        |         |
| Age at diagnosis          | 57                 | 58                        | 57                | 0.5835  |
| BMI                       | 29 kg/m²           | 30 kg/m²                  | 29 kg/m²          | 0.107   |
| **Method tumor detected** |                    |                           |                   |         |
| MMG/ultrasound, Combination, other | 350 (67.0) | 48 (71.6)                 | 302 (66.4)        | 0.4865  |
| BSE, PE                   | 172 (33.0)         | 19 (28.4)                 | 153 (33.6)        |         |
| **Tumor characteristics** |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Histology                 |                    |                           |                   |         |
| IDC                       | 316 (60.5)         | 39 (58.2)                 | 277 (60.9)        | 0.6896  |
| Other                     | 206 (39.5)         | 28 (41.8)                 | 178 (39.1)        |         |
| Associated LVI            |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Yes                       | 52 (13.5)          | 5 (10.2)                  | 47 (13.9)         | 0.6541  |
| No                        | 334 (86.5)         | 44 (89.8)                 | 290 (86.1)        |         |
| ER status                 |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Positive                  | 394 (76.4)         | 53 (79.1)                 | 341 (75.9)        | 0.6456  |
| Negative                  | 122 (23.6)         | 14 (20.9)                 | 108 (21.1)        |         |
| DCIS in final specimen    |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Yes                       | 384 (73.6)         | 47 (70.1)                 | 337 (74.1)        | 0.5529  |
| No                        | 138 (26.4)         | 20 (29.9)                 | 118 (25.9)        |         |
| % DCIS                    |                    |                           |                   |         |
| <25%                      | 177 (46.1)         | 20 (42.6)                 | 157 (46.6)        | 0.6419  |
| >25%                      | 207 (53.9)         | 27 (57.4)                 | 180 (53.4)        |         |
| **Therapy type**          |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Neoadjuvant chemo/hormonal Therapy |        |                           |                   |         |
| Yes                       | 57 (10.9)          | 9 (13.4)                  | 48 (10.5)         | 0.5276  |
| No                        | 465 (89.1)         | 58 (86.6)                 | 407 (89.5)        |         |
| Adjuvant chemo/hormonal Therapy |       |                           |                   |         |
| Yes                       | 205 (39.3)         | 29 (43.3)                 | 176 (38.7)        | 0.504   |
| No                        | 317 (60.7)         | 38 (56.7)                 | 279 (61.3)        |         |
| **Surgical localization** |                    |                           |                   |         |
| Breast surgery localization |                 |                           |                   |         |
| Wire                      | 366 (70.8)         | 44 (66.7)                 | 322 (71.4)        | 0.469   |
| No localization           | 151 (29.2)         | 22 (33.3)                 | 129 (28.6)        |         |

PM: partial mastectomy; BMI: body mass index; MMG: mammogram; BSE: breast self exam; PE: physician exam; IDC: invasive ductal carcinoma; LVI: lymphovascular invasion; ER: estrogen receptor; Her 2 neu: human epidermal growth factor 2; DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ; Chemo: chemotherapy.

3.3. Mastectomy Rate and >2 Excisions. Despite initial plans for BCS, 78 (14.9%) of patients in this study eventually underwent total mastectomy for the treatment of their cancer. This change in therapeutic management was more common in the SPM group (16.5%, \( n = 75 \)) versus the CSM patients (4.5%, \( n = 3 \)). Data regarding the rationale for the change in surgical approach is not included in this study. Additionally, there were no patients in the CSM group that required >2 operations, in contrast to 10.1% \( (n = 46) \) of patients in the SPM who underwent >2 operations.

3.4. Multivariate Analysis. Upon multivariate analysis, CSM was the strongest controllable factor associated with complete removal of the primary tumor at the initial operation (Table 3). Additional factors contributing to lower reexcision rates included a lower percentage of DCIS, directed excision...
of additional margins based on surgeon discretion, smaller tumor size, and White race. Surgeons primarily removed additional directed margins based on evaluation of the specimen mammogram. Patients are given adjuvant chemotherapy based on National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines.

4. Discussion

Previous studies evaluating the impact of multiple operations reveal dissatisfaction of the patient both physically and psychologically [32]. Physically, the patient may have an unsatisfying cosmetic outcome and is subjected to the increased length of recovery associated with additional surgery. Psychologically, the patient can lose confidence in the surgeon and fear recurrence. Ideally, a patient would go to surgery only once, achieving adequate margins and not returning to the operating room. Reexcision at a second operation potentially increases the likelihood of a poor cosmetic outcome and requires the patient to assume the risks of another surgical procedure under anesthesia.

CSM is a simple technique that utilizes existing equipment to remove extra margins of tissue after the primary breast specimen has been removed. Removal of six new margins (superior, inferior, anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral) provides an extra sampling of tissue that has been shown to reduce reexcision rates in patients undergoing BCS for breast cancer [7, 9, 12, 30–32]. Other studies have reported on groups of women who underwent CSM and compared lumpectomy margin status to shave margin status. These studies showed that overall final margin status was histologically negative in >50% of patients with histologically positive lumpectomy margins; therefore, a reexcision was avoided in these patients (Table 4) [6, 7, 9, 12]. The current study compared the reexcision rates before and after the introduction of routine CSM to primary BCS with additional margins taken at surgeon discretion. The reexcision rate fell significantly from 46.8% to 23.9% (22.9% reduction) after

### Table 2: Statistically significant differences.

|                   | All patients N (%) | Cavity shave margins N (%) | Standard PM N (%) | P value  |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Need for 2nd Operation to Achieve adequate margins? |                      |                            |                   |          |
| Yes               | 229 (43.9)          | 16 (23.9)                  | 213 (46.8)        | 0.0003   |
| No                | 293 (56.1)          | 51 (76.1)                  | 242 (53.2)        |          |
| Reason for 2nd operation |                   |                            |                   |          |
| Positive margin   | 117 (52.9)          | 4 (25)                     | 113 (55.1)        | 0.0346   |
| Close margin (<2 mm) | 104 (47.1)         | 12 (75)                    | 92 (44.9)         |          |
| If close, type of tumor at margin |             |                            |                   |          |
| DCIS              | 70 (65.4)           | 9 (75)                     | 61 (64.2)         | 0.5377   |
| Other             | 37 (34.6)           | 3 (25)                     | 34 (35.8)         |          |
| If 2nd operation, was residual tumor present? | |                            |                   |          |
| Yes               | 98 (42.8)           | 3 (18.8)                   | 95 (44.6)         | 0.0644   |
| No                | 131 (57.2)          | 13 (81.2)                  | 118 (55.4)        |          |
| Mastectomy eventually performed? |             |                            |                   |          |
| Yes               | 78 (14.9)           | 3 (4.5)                    | 75 (16.5)         | 0.0091   |
| No                | 444 (85.1)          | 64 (95.5)                  | 380 (83.5)        |          |
| >2 operations required to clear margins? |             |                            |                   |          |
| Yes               | 46 (8.8)            | 0 (0)                      | 46 (10.1)         | 0.0021   |
| No                | 476 (91.2)          | 67 (100)                   | 409 (89.9)        |          |

PM: partial mastectomy; DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ.

### Table 3: Multivariate analysis.

|                    | Odds ratio (95% CI) | P value |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Race               |                    |         |
| White              | Reference          |         |
| Black              | 2.075 (1.129–3.815) | 0.0125  |
| Other              | 2.367 (1.220–4.589) |         |
| Largest clinical diameter (cm) |             |         |
| Continuous         | 1.288 (1.069–1.552) | 0.0250  |
| Shave margins taken |                    |         |
| Yes                | 0.229 (0.097–0.537) | 0.0028  |
| No                 | Reference          |         |
| Additional margins taken |             |         |
| Yes                | 0.504 (0.292–0.871) | 0.0054  |
| No                 | Reference          |         |
| Percentage of DCIS |                    |         |
| <25%               | Reference          | <0.0001 |
| >25%               | 4.655 (2.523–8.589) |         |

DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ.
introduction of CSM. Other studies that also implemented CSM and compared reexcision rates to standard PM alone report similar reduction in reexcision rates from 7 to 30% (Table 4) [8, 10, 12]. Prior studies included patients who were undergoing excisional biopsy for diagnosis and varying approaches to what constituted an acceptable margin. In contrast, all patients in this series had a preoperative diagnosis of breast cancer via core needle biopsy, and patients were almost universally returned to the operating room for margins that were less than 2 mm. The significant reduction in reexcisions supports the use of CSM in the contemporary breast practice setting.

Furthermore, close (75% in CSM group compared to 44.9% in SPM group), rather than positive margins (25% in CSM group compared to 55.1% in SPM group) were the most common reason for a second operation in the CSM group. This could imply that CSM removes more cancerous tissue and thereby decreases the overall tumor burden left behind, a factor which may decrease the risk of recurrence upon long-term followup.

Another statistically significant difference was in the performance of a total mastectomy as definitive treatment; patients who underwent an SPM only were more likely to eventually choose mastectomy as a final operation (16.5% in SPM group as opposed to 81.2% in the CSM group). This observed difference may be due to the amount of operations required to achieve adequate margins; more patients in the SPM group required >2 operations to achieve adequate margins, 10.1% in SPM group compared to 0% in CSM group. Several recent studies reveal increasing rates of prophylactic contralateral total mastectomy [35, 36]; the etiology of this trend continues to be unclear. In light of the current data, one of the factors that may be contributing to this increased mastectomy rate is the failure to successfully undergo BCS with one operation. As a cancer center policy, all eligible patients are offered BCT and reexcisions are routinely discussed and presented as an option to patients who fail to achieve adequate margins at the initial operation. The higher mastectomy rate in the SPM group may be a reflection of a loss of confidence in BCS as a therapeutic approach, and the patients desire to minimize the number of surgical interventions. Further investigation into the rationale for performance of the mastectomy in the SPM group as well as a potential association with contralateral prophylactic mastectomy is ongoing.

Patients with larger tumors required more reexcisions; this is possibly due to surgeons attempting to conserve more breast tissue at the initial operation, and having to go back for microscopic margins. Alternatively, this finding may be due to biological factors that lead to underestimation of larger tumors by imaging and clinical approaches, as well as growth patterns that favor occult tumor at the margins. This is also the likely explanation for the racial disparity, as AfricanAmerican and Hispanic patients typically present with larger tumors.

This study revealed that the majority of patients who required a reexcision in the CSM group and the SPM group did not have residual tumor. Although this is more evident in the CSM group (81.2% as opposed to 55.4% in the SPM group), it is still interesting to note that most of the patients in the SPM group may have been spared a second operation if CSMs were performed at the initial operation, as these patients did not have residual tumor. Given this finding, a cost analysis utilizing Current Procedural Terminology code 19301 was performed. If CSM was performed at the initial operation in those patients who underwent SPM, then 118 patients would have been spared a second operation, translating into a $183,018 surgical savings (2009, Medicare reimbursement).

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, in the current era of preoperative core needle biopsy and comprehensive pathologic analysis, this study

### Table 4: Comparison of various studies.

| Preoperative diagnosis of breast cancer | N for CSM | N for standard PM | Number of CSM | Definition of negative margin | Reduction in reexcision | P value |
|----------------------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Cao et al. [6]                          | Unknown  | 126              | N/A          | 4–6                           | 2 mm                   | 61/103* |
| Hewes et al. [7]                        | Yes      | 957              | N/A          | 4                             | 1 mm                   | 107/196*|
| Huston et al. [8]                       | Yes      | 45               | 49           | 4–6                           | 2 mm                   | 21%c    |
| Jacobson et al. [9]                     | Unknown  | 125              | N/A          | 4–6                           | 2 mm                   | 61/83d  |
| Marudanayagam et al. [10]               | Yes      | 394              | 392          | 4                             | Absence of tumor at resected margin | 6.92%e | <0.01  |
| Rizzo et al. [11]                       | Yes      | 121              | 199          | 4–5                           | 1 mm                   | 27.90%f | <0.05  |
| Tengher-Barna et al. [12]               | Yes      | 107              | N/A          | 4                             | 3 mm                   | 24/47g  |

CSM: cavity shave margin; PM: partial mastectomy; a,b,c,d,gThe overall final shave margin status was histologically negative in said amount of patients with histologically positive lumpectomy margins; therefore, reexcision was avoided in these patients. eReexcision rate in PM group 38.7% versus 17.7% in CSM group. fReexcision rate in PM group 12.5% versus 5.58% in CSM group. gReexcision rate in PM group 85.1% versus 57.2% in CSM group.
supports the use of CSM. It is an accessible and easily implemented surgical technique that, when compared to patients undergoing an SPM only, is associated with significantly reduced reexcision rates and decreased rates of total mastectomy. Further studies to evaluate the impact of this technique on recurrence rates, tissue volume removed, and cosmesis are ongoing.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the following for their support of this project: Dr. William Brooks, Dr. Fiemu Nwariaku, Dr. William Lodrigues, Lisa Lilley NP, Dr. Gary Unzeitig, and Dr. Michael McPhaul. The authors also acknowledge the support of the “UT Southwestern Summer Medical Student Research Program.”

References

[1] C. Smigal, A. Jemal, E. Ward et al., “Trends in breast cancer by race and ethnicity: update 2006,” Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, vol. 56, no. 3, pp. 168–183, 2006.
[2] M. Morrow, J. White, J. Moughan et al., “Factors predicting the use of breast-conserving therapy in stage I and II breast carcinoma,” Journal of Clinical Oncology, vol. 19, no. 8, pp. 2254–2262, 2001.
[3] B. Fisher, S. Anderson, J. Bryant et al., “Twenty-year follow-up of a randomized trial comparing total mastectomy, lumpectomy, and lumpectomy plus irradiation for the treatment of invasive breast cancer,” The New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 347, no. 16, pp. 1233–1241, 2002.
[4] U. Veronesi, N. Cascinelli, L. Mariani et al., “Twenty-year follow-up of a randomized study comparing breast-conserving surgery with radical mastectomy for early breast cancer,” The New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 347, no. 16, pp. 1227–1232, 2002.
[5] E. R. Camp, P. F. McAuliffe, J. S. Gilroy et al., “Minimizing local recurrence after breast conserving therapy using intraoperative shaved margins to determine pathologic tumor clearance,” Journal of the American College of Surgeons, vol. 201, no. 6, pp. 855–861, 2005.
[6] D. Cao, C. Lin, S. H. Woo, R. Vang, T. N. Tsangaris, and P. Argani, “Separate cavity margin sampling at the time of initial breast lumpectomy significantly reduces the need for reexcisions,” American Journal of Surgical Pathology, vol. 29, no. 12, pp. 1625–1632, 2005.
[7] J. C. Hewes, A. Imkanpe, A. Haji, and T. Bates, “Importance of routine cavity sampling in breast conservation surgery,” British Journal of Surgery, vol. 96, no. 1, pp. 47–53, 2009.
[8] T. L. Huston, R. Pigalarga, M. P. Osborne, and E. Toussimis, “The influence of additional surgical margins on the total specimen volume excised and the reoperative rate after breast-conserving surgery,” American Journal of Surgery, vol. 192, no. 4, pp. 509–512, 2006.
[9] A. F. Jacobson, J. Asad, S. K. Boobol, M. P. Osborne, K. Boachie-Adjei, and S. M. Feldman, “Do additional shaved margins at the time of lumpectomy eliminate the need for reexcision?” American Journal of Surgery, vol. 196, no. 4, pp. 556–558, 2008.
[10] R. Marudanayagam, R. Singhal, B. Tanchel, B. O’Connor, B. Balasubramanian, and I. Paterson, “Effect of cavity shaving on reoperation rate following breast-conserving surgery,” Breast Journal, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 570–573, 2008.
[11] M. Rizzo, R. Iyengar, S. G. A. Gabram et al., “The effects of additional tumor cavity sampling at the time of breast-conserving surgery on final margin status, volume of resection, and pathologist workload,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 228–234, 2010.
[12] I. Tengheder-Barna, D. Hequet, J. Reboul-Marty et al., “Prediction and predictive factors for the detection of carcinoma in cavity margin performed at the time of breast lumpectomy,” Modern Pathology, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 299–305, 2009.
[13] S. L. Blair, K. Thompson, J. Rococco, V. Malarine, P. D. Beitsch, and D. W. Ollila, “Attaining negative margins in breast-conservation operations: is there a consensus among breast surgeons?” Journal of the American College of Surgeons, vol. 209, no. 3, pp. 608–613, 2009.
[14] M. S. Sabel, K. Rogers, K. Griffith et al., “Residual disease after re-excision lumpectomy for close margins,” Journal of Surgical Oncology, vol. 99, no. 2, pp. 99–103, 2009.
[15] E. L. Wiley, L. K. Diaz, S. Badve, and M. Morrow, “Effect of time interval on residual disease in breast cancer,” American Journal of Surgical Pathology, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 194–198, 2003.
[16] R. J. Gray, C. Salah, K. Nguyen et al., “Randomized prospective evaluation of a novel technique for biopsy or lumpectomy of nonpalpable breast lesions: radioactive seed versus wire localization,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 8, no. 9, pp. 711–715, 2001.
[17] T. J. Rissanen, H. P. Makarainen, H. O. Kiviniemi, and I. I. J. Suramo, “Ultrasonographically guided wire localization of nonpalpable breast lesions,” Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 183–188, 1994.
[18] T. J. Rissanen, H. P. Makarainen, S. I. Mattila et al., “Wire localized biopsy of breast lesions: a review of 425 cases found in screening or clinical mammography,” Clinical Radiology, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 14–22, 1993.
[19] R. J. Gray, B. A. Pockaj, P. J. Karstaedt, and M. C. Roark, “Radioactive seed localization of nonpalpable breast lesions is better than wire localization,” American Journal of Surgery, vol. 188, no. 4, pp. 377–380, 2004.
[20] M. Thompson, R. Henry-Tillman, A. Margulies et al., “Hematoma-directed ultrasound-guided (HUG) breast lumpectomy,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 148–156, 2007.
[21] L. F. Smith, R. Henry-Tillman, S. Harms et al., “Hematoma-directed ultrasound-guided breast biopsy,” Annals of Surgery, vol. 233, no. 5, pp. 669–675, 2001.
[22] J. W. Jakub, R. J. Gray, A. C. Degnim, J. C. Boughey, M. Gardner, and C. E. Cox, “Current status of radioactive seed for localization of non palpable breast lesions,” American Journal of Surgery, vol. 199, no. 4, pp. 522–528, 2010.
[23] R. Rao, A. Moldrem, V. Sarode et al., “Experience with seed localization for nonpalpable breast lesions in a public health care system,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 17, no. 12, pp. 3241–3246, 2010.
[24] V. Lavoué, C. Nos, K. B. Clough et al., “Simplified technique of radioguided occult lesion localization (ROLL) plus sentinel lymph node biopsy (SNOLL) in breast carcinoma,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 15, no. 9, pp. 2556–2561, 2008.
[25] S. Monti, V. Galimberti, G. Trifiro et al., “Occult breast lesion localization plus sentinel node biopsy (SNOLL): experience with 959 patients at the European Institute of Oncology,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 14, no. 10, pp. 2928–2931, 2007.
[26] M. Intra, C. De Cicco, O. Gentili, A. Luini, and G. Paganelli, “Radioguided localisation (ROLL) of non-palpable breast lesions and simultaneous sentinel lymph node biopsy (SNOLL): the experience of the European Institute of Oncology,” European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 957–958, 2007.

[27] E. S. Young, D. E. Hogg, H. Krontiras et al., “Specimen radiographs assist in identifying and assessing resection margins of occult breast carcinomas,” Breast Journal, vol. 15, no. 5, pp. 521–523, 2009.

[28] C. Mazouni, R. Rouzier, C. Balleyguier et al., “Specimen radiography as predictor of resection margin status in non-palpable breast lesions,” Clinical Radiology, vol. 61, no. 9, pp. 789–796, 2006.

[29] N. Cabioglu, K. K. Hunt, A. A. Sahin et al., “Role for intraoperative margin assessment in patients undergoing breast-conserving surgery,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 1458–1471, 2007.

[30] N. Ramanujam, J. Brown, T. M. Bydlon et al., “Quantitative spectral reflectance imaging device for intraoperative breast tumor margin assessment,” Conference Proceedings—IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, vol. 1, pp. 6554–6556, 2009.

[31] G. R. Gibson, B. A. Lesnikoski, J. Yoo, L. A. Mott, B. Cady, and R. J. Barth, “A comparison of ink-directed and traditional whole-cavity re-excision for breast lumpectomy specimens with positive margins,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 8, no. 9, pp. 693–704, 2001.

[32] S. E. J. Janes, M. Stankhe, S. Singh, and B. Isgar, “Systematic cavity shaves reduces close margins and re-excision rates in breast conserving surgery,” Breast, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 326–330, 2006.

[33] J. F. Waljee, E. S. Hu, L. A. Newman, and A. K. Alderman, “Predictors of re-excision among women undergoing breast-conserving surgery for cancer,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 15, no. 5, pp. 1297–1303, 2008.

[34] M. C. Smitt and K. Horst, “Association of clinical and pathologic variables with lumpectomy surgical margin status after preoperative diagnosis or excisional biopsy of invasive breast cancer,” Annals of Surgical Oncology, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 1040–1044, 2007.

[35] T. M. Tuttle, E. B. Habermann, E. H. Grund, T. J. Morris, and B. A. Virnig, “Increasing use of contralateral prophylactic mastectomy for breast cancer patients: a trend toward more aggressive surgical treatment,” Journal of Clinical Oncology, vol. 25, no. 33, pp. 5203–5209, 2007.

[36] T. Tuttle, E. Habermann, A. Abraham, T. Emory, and B. Virnig, “Contralateral prophylactic mastectomy for patients with unilateral breast cancer,” Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, vol. 7, no. 8, pp. 1117–1122, 2007.