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Oncoplastic Breast Consortium consensus conference on nipple-sparing mastectomy

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Abstract

Purpose Indications for nipple-sparing mastectomy (NSM) have broadened to include the risk reducing setting and locally advanced tumors, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the use of NSM. The Oncoplastic Breast Consortium consensus conference on NSM and immediate reconstruction was held to address a variety of questions in clinical practice and research based on published evidence and expert panel opinion.

Methods The panel consisted of 44 breast surgeons from 14 countries across four continents with a background in gynecology, general or reconstructive surgery and a practice dedicated to breast cancer, as well as a patient advocate. Panelists presented evidence summaries relating to each topic for debate during the in-person consensus conference. The iterative process in question development, voting, and wording of the recommendations followed the modified Delphi methodology.

Results Consensus recommendations were reached in 35, majority recommendations in 24, and no recommendations in the remaining 12 questions. The panel acknowledged the need for standardization of various aspects of NSM and immediate reconstruction. It endorsed several oncological contraindications to the preservation of the skin and nipple. Furthermore, it recommended inclusion of patients in prospective registries and routine assessment of patient-reported outcomes. Considerable heterogeneity in breast reconstruction practice became obvious during the conference.

Conclusions In case of conflicting or missing evidence to guide treatment, the consensus conference revealed substantial disagreement in expert panel opinion, which, among others, supports the need for a randomized trial to evaluate the safest and most efficacious reconstruction techniques.

Keywords Breast cancer surgery · Nipple-sparing mastectomy · Immediate breast reconstruction

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Introduction

The emphasis on esthetic outcomes and quality of life (QoL) after breast cancer treatment has motivated surgeons to develop nipple-sparing mastectomy (NSM) and immediate reconstruction. NSM was initially reserved for patients with small tumors, remote from the nipple, based on reports of high rates of nipple involvement in larger tumors [1].

Indications have recently broadened to include both the risk reducing setting and larger tumors resulting in a dramatic increase in the use of NSM [2–6].

NSM reduces the adverse psychological impacts of mastectomy [7]. Two large surveys of breast cancer survivors demonstrated similar satisfaction between mastectomy with reconstruction and breast-conserving surgery (BCS), even though the latter is considered first choice whenever appropriate due to the limited extent of surgery [8, 9]. Preservation of the nipple–areola complex (NAC) improves patients' post-mastectomy QoL when compared with non-nipple-sparing mastectomies [10, 11].

Even though NSM and immediate reconstruction have been established in routine clinical practice with a supporting evidence base, many questions remain unanswered. The Oncoplastic Breast Consortium (OPBC) consensus conference on NSM was held to address the most urgent questions in clinical practice and research. The goal was to recommend standard surgical approaches pertaining to NSM and reconstruction based on the integration of data from all types of clinical evidence including experience drawn from contemporary practice and innovations in surgery. This report summarizes the consensus recommendations of the panel.

Methods

Oncoplastic Breast Consortium

The OPBC is committed to bringing safe and effective oncoplastic breast surgery to routine patient care, namely oncoplastic breast-conserving surgery (OPS), as well as NSM and skin-sparing mastectomy (SSM) with immediate reconstruction [12]. After the first consensus conference on standardization of OPS in German-speaking countries in 2017, the need was recognized for an independent non-profit organization to develop recommendations that are applicable globally [13].

The core of the consortium consists of one coordinator per country who recommends national panelists based on their scientific and clinical record of accomplishment, international reputation, and motivation to support actively the mission of the OPBC. The selection of panelists is driven by evident expertise in breast cancer management with a practice primarily dedicated to breast cancer at regional referral centers. The panel includes specialists from private, public, community, and academic settings. The panel consists predominantly of oncologic and oncoplastic breast surgeons with a background in surgery and gynecology, because they meet the patients first on their treatment path and have the initial discussion about their surgical treatment. Several reconstructive surgeons were included in the panel, which consists of 44 OPBC

coordinators and panelists from 14 countries across four continents (see Supplementary Appendix 1).

In addition, the OPBC has a growing membership of surgeons from gynecologic oncology, general surgery, surgical oncology, and reconstructive breast surgery. The OPBC was founded in March 2017 and has recruited 187 members from 46 countries within 1 year, including the 44 coordinators and panelists. The OPBC pursues its mission to continuously improve OPS, NSM and SSM by bringing international experts together to address controversial topics, by offering oncoplastic training courses and by performing relevant clinical research projects.

Preparation for the consensus conference

The expert panel of the consensus conference consisted of the OPBC coordinators and panelists. Before the conference, the chair provided all panelists with the topics for debate. The pre-defined protocol of the conference was published on the OPBC website and was repeatedly updated until March 05, 2018 [14]. The panelists reviewed the questions for the consensus session. The organizers adjusted the questions according to the feedback by iterative consultation over the months preceding the conference, thereby applying the modified Delphi methodology.

Consensus conference

The OPBC consensus conference on NSM was held in Basel, Switzerland, on March 15, 2018. During the meeting, panel members presented detailed evidence summaries relating to each topic for debate, followed by an interactive discussion. In the second half, each group of questions was introduced with a short discussion, followed by electronic voting on the entire category of questions, immediate face-to-face discussion of the results, and re-voting if appropriate.

Of the 44 OPBC coordinators and panelists who participated in the development of the set of questions, 38 (86%) attended the conference in person. A patient advocate was invited to the conference and participated in voting. Even though voting was restricted to the panel, all OPBC members were able to join the meeting live online.

For most statements or questions, voting was in the format yes, no or abstain, but for a minority, the single most appropriate answer was selected from the list of options. Abstaining was recommended if panel members had a conflict of interest or felt that the question was not clear or outside of their expertise, or that the correct answer was missing.

Review

References were identified through searches of PubMed with the search terms “mastectomy, subcutaneous” OR “mastectomy” AND “subcutaneous” OR “subcutaneous mastectomy” OR “nipple” AND “sparing” AND “mastectomy” OR “nipple-sparing mastectomy” from January 2000 until April 2018. Two authors independently considered all original series and reviews during that time period and selectively included additional references cited in those publications. Articles were also identified through searches of the authors’ own files.

Report

Simple majority was pre-defined by agreement among 51–75% of the panelists and consensus by agreement above 75%. The questions, answers, and discussions were brought into context with current evidence from the literature in the form of this report, which was circulated among all 44 panelists in an iterative process until agreement was reached on each question before publication. The wording conveys the strength of panel support for each recommendation. Voting results are shown graphically in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and as exact numbers in supplementary appendices [4–9].

Results

A total of 71 questions in 18 categories covered various aspects of NSM with immediate reconstruction in the risk reducing and therapeutic setting, including oncological considerations, technical indications and contra-indications, and outcome assessment. Consensus recommendations were reached in 35 questions, majority recommendations in 24, and no consensus and no majority in the remaining 12 (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and Supplementary Appendices 4–9). The review of the literature revealed predominantly observational studies, with only two randomized controlled trials (RCTs). In the absence of supporting data from clinical studies, recommendations were based on personal opinion or preference (level III evidence according to the United States Preventive Services Task Force) [15].

Specific areas in need for standardization

The first set of questions aimed at setting the stage before individually assessing each question in depth in the following categories (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Appendix 4). The panel reached consensus when identifying the need for standardizing indications, contraindications and outcome assessment, while a clear majority recommended standardization of surgical technique, type and timing of

reconstruction in the setting of adjuvant radiotherapy and radiological follow-up.

Oncological safety of NSM

A clear majority of the panel felt that the oncological safety of NSM is comparable to conventional mastectomy without reconstruction and to BCS, and the panel reached consensus that it is comparable to SSM if cases are selected appropriately (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Appendix 4). Residual breast tissue left behind underneath the skin envelope in NSM and SSM has raised concerns about the completeness of mastectomy [16]. The available evidence on oncological safety of NSM is based on observational studies of low overall quality [17]. One of the pioneering prospective single-center studies of 216 NSM patients reported loco-regional recurrence (LRR) rates of 8.5% among irradiated and 28.4% among non-irradiated patients at a median follow-up of 13 years [18]. The high rate of LRR was primarily attributed to the non-radical surgical technique of subcutaneous mastectomy that was used at the time of recruitment between 1988 and 1994. In addition, the patient population included many large, node-positive tumors. However, more than 60 NSM series have been published since 2000; a selection of which is shown in Supplementary Appendix 2. The vast majority were single-center studies. They almost all showed acceptable rates of recurrence after NSM. A recent analysis of the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database identified 2440 breast cancer patients who received NSM from 1998 to 2013. The 5- and 10-year cancer-specific and overall survival rates were 96.9% and 94.9%, and 94.1% and 88.0%, respectively, very much in keeping with standard mastectomy techniques [19].

While a slim majority of the panel, with one-third abstaining, believed that the oncological safety of NSM is not compromised by the use of immediate fat grafting, there was clear consensus that safety is not compromised when timing is delayed (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Appendix 4). The oncological safety of autologous fat grafting after NSM and immediate reconstruction has been widely debated [20]. Fat grafting can improve esthetic outcomes of breast reconstruction when compromised by radiotherapy, for example, which may translate into increased patient satisfaction and psychosocial wellbeing [21, 22]. Preclinical studies, however, indicated that fat grafting may promote breast cancer growth and metastasis [23]. Several reviews and contemporary patient series show that fat grafting does not increase the risk of recurrence when applied as a delayed procedure after autologous reconstruction [24–27]. Finally, a slim majority of the panel felt that the oncological safety of NSM did not depend on the use of systemic therapy.

Fig. 1 Consensus conference results: standardization, oncological safety and indications

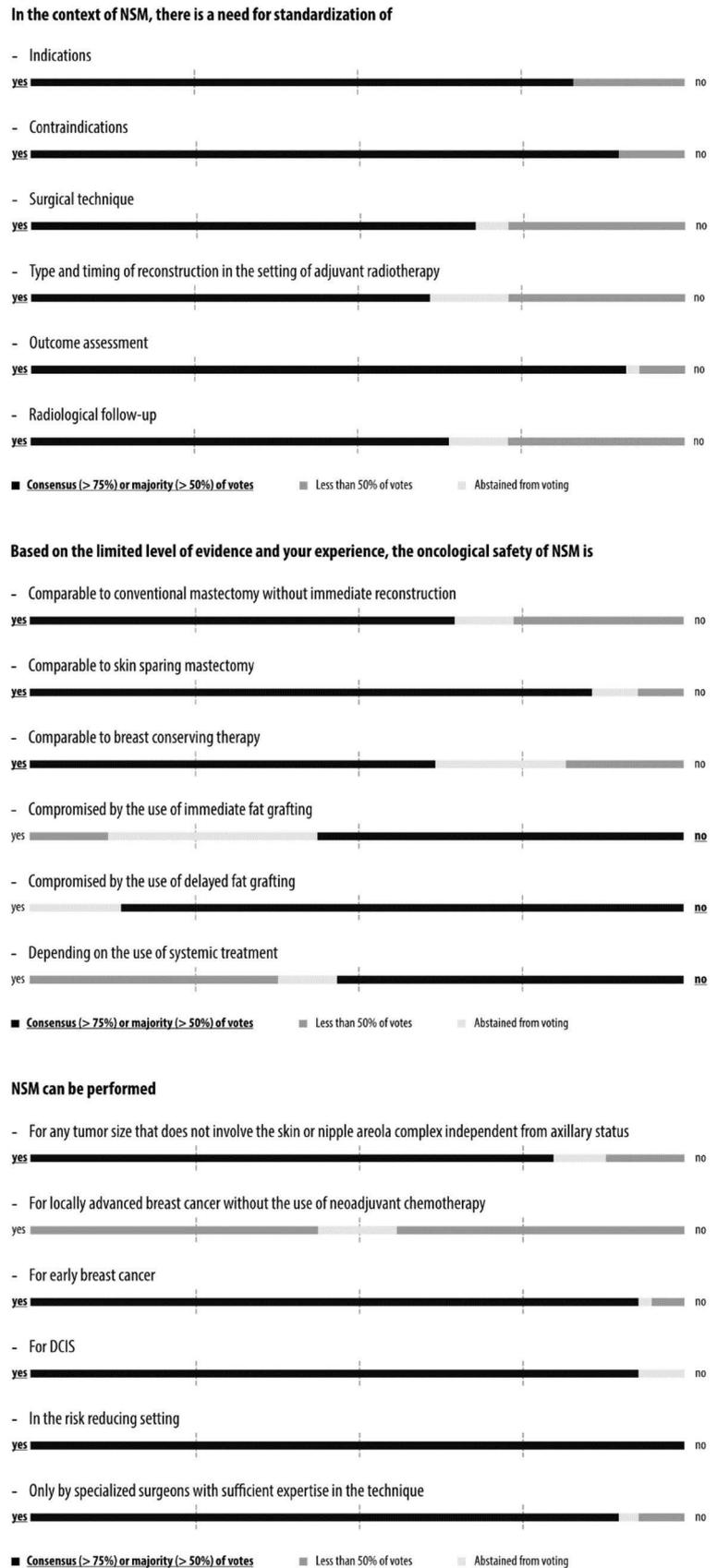


Fig. 2 Consensus conference results: surgical technique

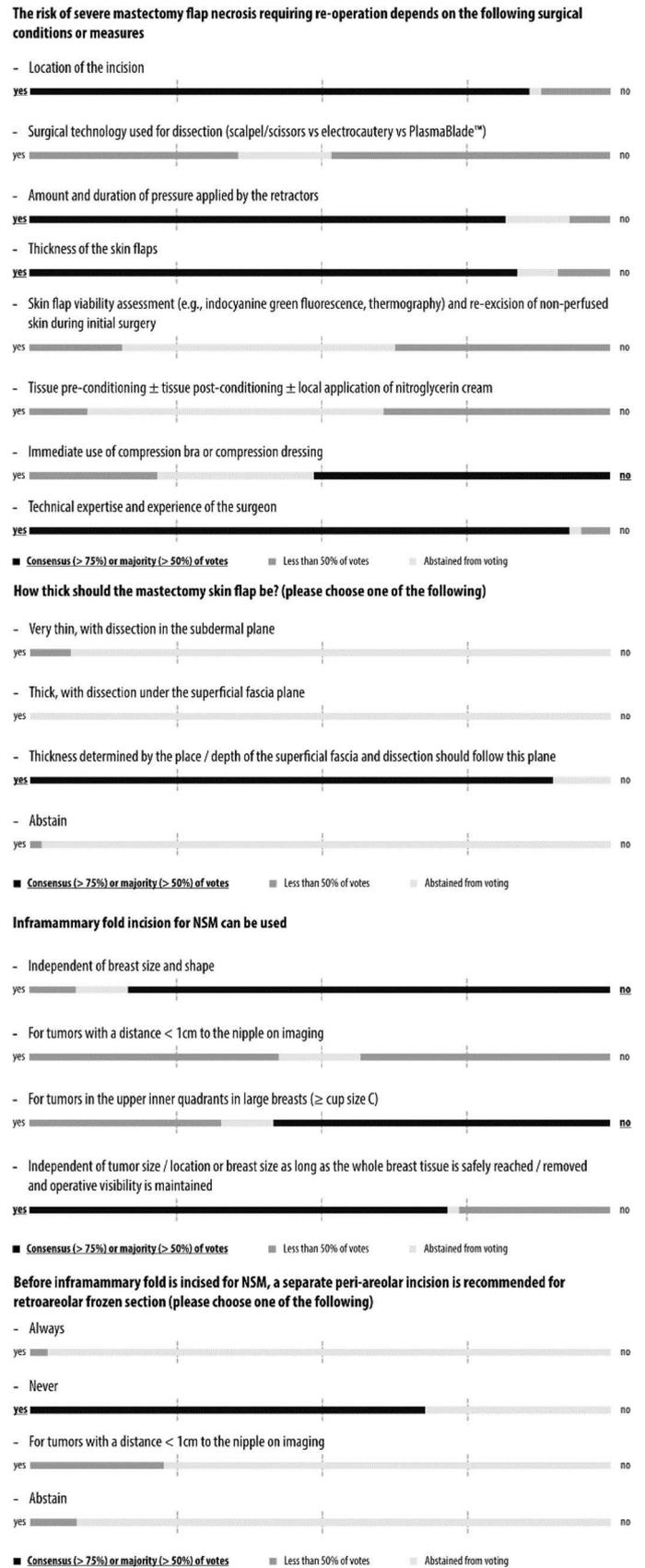


Fig. 3 Consensus conference results: contraindications

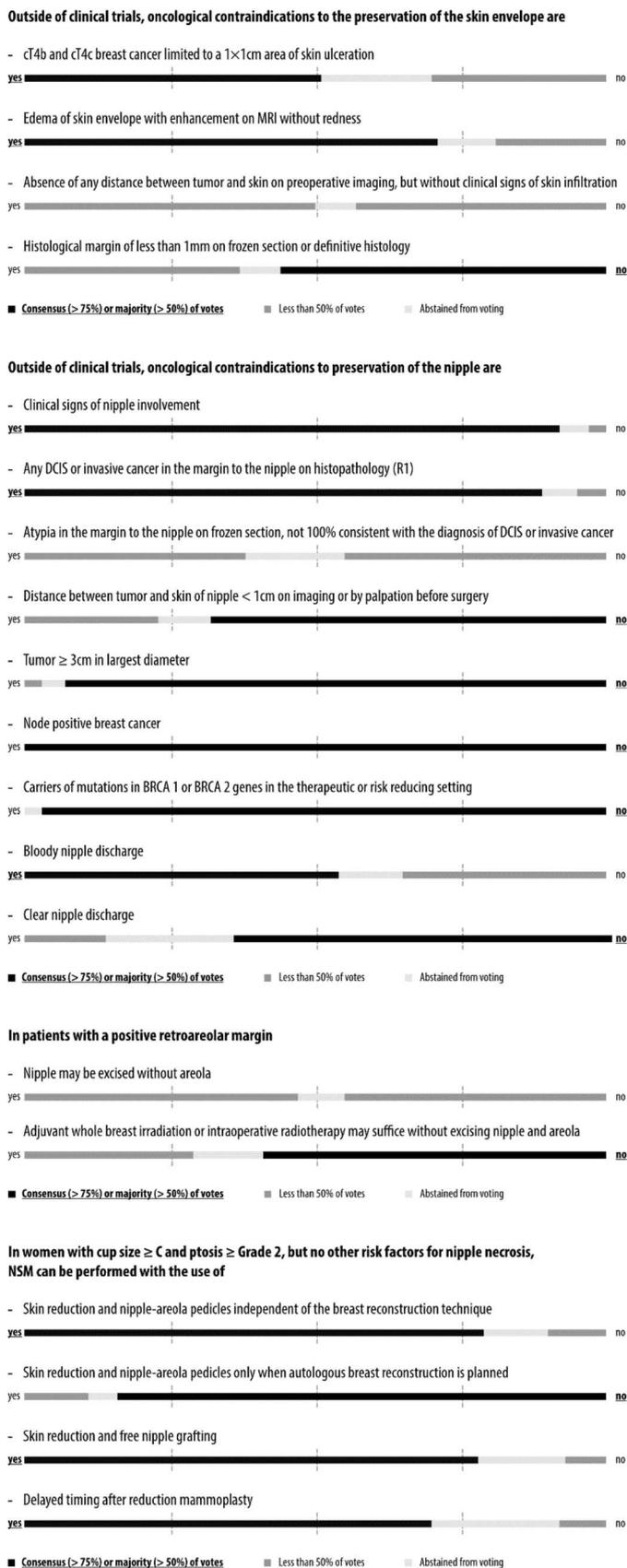


Fig. 4 Consensus conference results: special considerations in the risk reducing and therapeutic setting

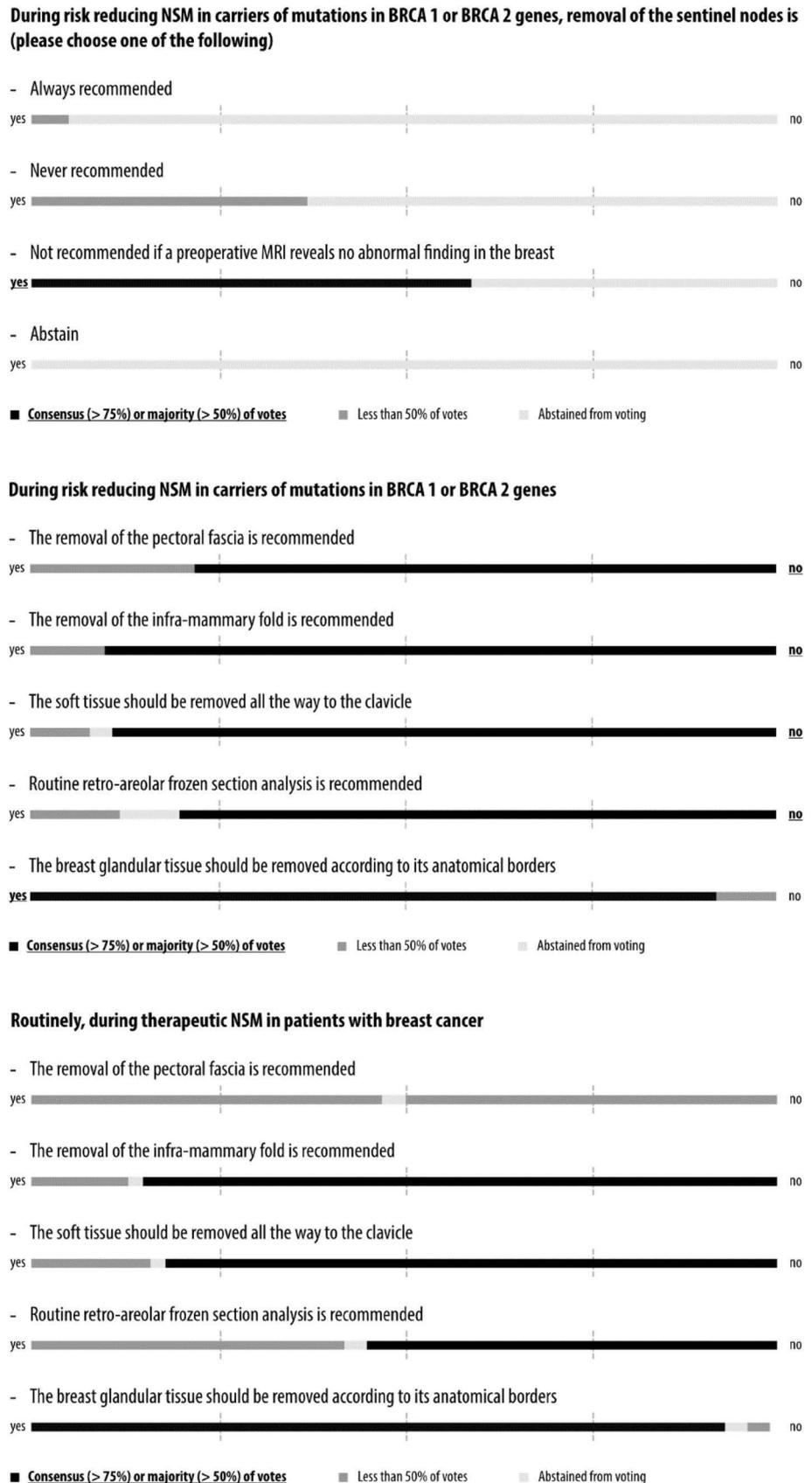
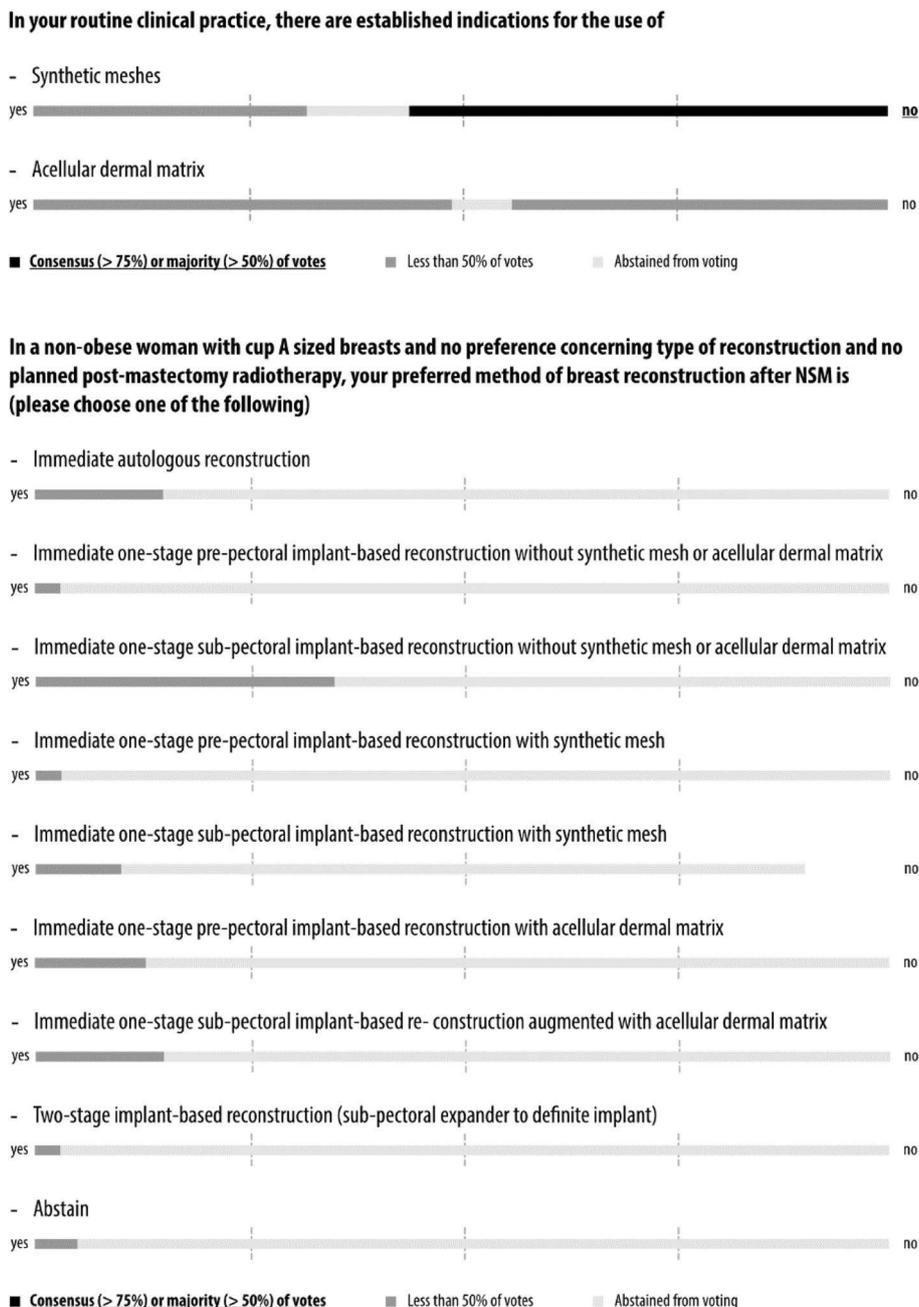


Fig. 5 Consensus conference results: breast reconstruction



Indications for NSM

There was consensus that NSM can be performed for any tumor size that does not involve the skin or nipple areola complex (NAC) independent of axillary status (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Appendix 4). However, the panel was divided when asked if NSM could be offered to patients with locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) without the use of successful neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT). Several groups have broadened the indication for NSM to include patients with LABC, who have been successfully down-staged with neoadjuvant systemic therapies [2, 6]. The

evidence base for use of NSM in this setting is currently poor and more studies with longer follow-up are required.

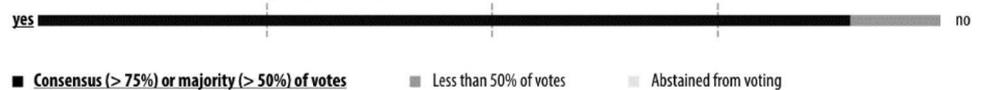
The panel recommended NSM for early breast cancer and ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), and, unanimously, in the risk reducing setting. This latter indication is now well-established in clinical practice [4, 5, 28].

The panel strongly felt that only specialized surgeons with high-volume training should perform NSM. This claim has been made repeatedly in the past by specialized breast and plastic surgeons, and should be supported by volume-outcome research with caseload as predictor and rate of complications and local recurrence as outcomes. NSM certainly

Fig. 6 Consensus conference results: registries and outcome assessment

Patients undergoing NSM should be included in

- National and/or international prospective registries (such as INSPIRE)



Outcome assessment of NSM should be standardized to include

- Pre- and postoperative pictures



- Patient-reported outcome measurements



- The EORTC QLQ-BRECON23 quality-of-life questionnaire



- All scales of the BREAST-Q – reconstruction module version 2.0



- Selected scales of the BREAST-Q – reconstruction module version 2.0 (e.g., satisfaction with breasts scale +/- psychosocial well-being)



is technically challenging and surgeons experience greater physical symptoms, mental strain, and fatigue with NSM than SSM [29].

Mastectomy flap necrosis

The panel strongly considered the location of the incision to be a risk factor for severe mastectomy flap necrosis requiring re-operation (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Appendix 5). This is supported by results of a single-center retrospective review of 500 NSM procedures that showed a dramatic increase in the risk of mastectomy flap necrosis by the use of peri-areolar incisions, while the inframammary approach was associated with a decreased risk [30]. Another retrospective single-center study could not confirm this relationship [31].

The panel did not reach consensus or even a majority agreement when asked if the risk of flap necrosis depends on the surgical technique used for mastectomy flap dissection. This disagreement is mirrored by discussions in the literature. A prospective observational study at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center assessed risk factors for skin necrosis in patients undergoing uni- or bi-lateral mastectomy and reconstruction. They found that the use of sharp dissection versus cautery significantly increased the odds of any skin flap necrosis in multivariable analysis (odds ratio 5.94, 95%

CI 2.16–16.34, $p < 0.001$) [32]. Another single-center study did not confirm this association [31]. By contrast, the panel reached consensus that the amount and duration of pressure applied by retractors during surgery play an important role.

The panel considered skin flap thickness to be associated with risk of skin necrosis, which is supported by the limited published evidence [33]. In this single-center retrospective review, 10 NSMs with ischemic complications had significantly thinner NSM flaps as measured by post-operative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) compared with 50 NSMs without ischemic complications (7.3 mm vs. 9.0 mm, $p = 0.0280$).

The panel was divided on the potential benefit of intra-operative skin flap viability assessment: almost half abstained, suggesting it is rarely used clinically and the other half was divided on its clinical value. One single-center study from Japan showed a dramatic decrease in the rate of full-thickness skin necrosis by the use of indocyanine green angiography-guided skin trimming from 17.8 to 4.8% ($p < 0.05$) [34]. During the iterative question review-and-adjust process preceding the conference, a plastic surgeon added a question addressing the concept of tissue pre-conditioning, for example by the local application of nitroglycerine. More than half of the panel abstained from a vote about the value of nitroglycerine, suggesting little experience in

its use and very few were in favor. However, a randomized controlled trial (RCT) performed at the University of British Columbia was stopped for early success after 165 patients showed a difference in the rate of mastectomy flap necrosis of 18.5 percent in favor of nitroglycerine ($p=0.006$; 95% CI 5.3–31.0%) [35]. The panel did not feel that early use of compression dressings or bras has any influence on the development or the prevention of flap necrosis. There was strong consensus that the risk of flap necrosis depends on the expertise and experience of the surgeon. The organization and promotion of high-quality surgical training is one of the key missions of the OPBC.

Optimal thickness of mastectomy skin flap

There was a strong consensus that the thickness of the skin flaps should be determined by the place and depth of the superficial fascia and that dissection should follow this plane (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Appendix 5). This is in line with the conclusion of a recent literature review [36]. It showed that the variable thickness of the subcutis precludes adoption of a single specific universal thickness for mastectomy skin flaps.

Inframammary fold incision

The panel did not recommend the use of an inframammary fold incision independent of breast size and shape, and was equally divided when asked if it can be used for tumors < 1 cm from the nipple on imaging (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Appendix 5). The inframammary fold incision seems to be the most popular and commonly used approach today [37, 38]. A retrospective single-center study demonstrated that refinements of surgical techniques, such as use of the inframammary fold incisions, can dramatically lower the rate of complications after NSM [39]. New and less invasive approaches are currently being evaluated. For example, a single-axillary-incision endoscopic hybrid technique was safe and associated with low morbidity and high patient satisfaction in an early patient series from Taiwan [40]. This hidden incision type can also be used for robotic assisted techniques that have the potential to further improve patient satisfaction although these techniques are not widely practiced at present [41, 42].

A bare majority felt that the inframammary approach should not be used for tumors in the upper inner quadrants in large breasts to avoid compromising oncological safety due to limited access that may increase the risk of positive margins. A retrospective analysis of a prospectively maintained single-center database showed that the majority of relapses (12 of 14; 85.7%) developed in the subcutaneous tissue of the quadrant where the primary tumor was located [43]. A large majority of the panel was of the opinion that the

inframammary incision can be used independent of tumor size and location or breast size as long as the whole breast tissue is safely reached and removed and operative visibility is maintained. Finally, a majority of the panel discouraged a separate periareolar incision for retro-areolar frozen section to exclude nipple involvement before the inframammary fold is incised.

Oncological contraindications to preservation of the skin envelope

A slim majority voted that cT4b and cT4c breast cancers limited to a 1 × 1 cm area of skin ulceration should be a contra-indication to skin preservation (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Appendix 6). However, other investigators have suggested that careful assessment of pathology and treatment response may identify clinical T4 patients appropriate for conservation of the skin envelope [44]. A clear majority of the panel felt that edema of the skin with enhancement on imaging should be a contraindication even without redness. The panel reached consensus that inflammatory breast cancer is an absolute contraindication even with complete remission of all skin changes after NACT. Half of the panel believed that the absence of any distance between tumor and skin on pre-operative imaging should be a contraindication, even in the absence of clinical signs of skin infiltration. A slim majority of panelists felt that a histological margin of less than 1 mm is no contraindication for the preservation of the skin flap, while 37% of panelists considered it a contraindication. During the discussion, it became obvious that there are wide international variations in clinical practice concerning positive or close margins after NSM, ranging from further surgery to post-mastectomy radiotherapy to no treatment. A large patient series at Mayo Clinic showed that the overall 5-year risk of local recurrence was higher in patients with a margin ≤ 2 mm compared to a margin > 2 mm (11.2% vs. 3.1%), with the proximity of the final margin being an independent significant risk factor for local recurrence [45]. However, in a retrospective single-center study of 64 SSM procedures with a positive mastectomy margin towards the skin in the area of the primary tumor, only 13 (20%) had residual cancer in simultaneous re-excisions of the subcutaneous tissue, suggesting a high incidence of false-positive margins [16].

Oncological contraindications to preservation of the nipple

There was strong consensus that clinical signs of nipple involvement and any R1 resection at the nipple margin are contra-indications to nipple preservation (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Appendix 6). When the panel was asked if the nipple can be excised without the areola in patients with

positive retroareolar margins, no consensus was reached. A majority felt that radiotherapy without excision should not be offered. Finally, no consensus was achieved concerning atypia in the margin on frozen section that is not 100% consistent with the diagnosis of DCIS or invasive cancer.

Even though the clinical relevance of a positive retroareolar margin is not known in the individual patient, the involvement of the NAC has traditionally been considered the main contraindication to NSM [46]. Local recurrence in the nipple can occur as a rare and late event after NSM. In a retrospective analysis of 861 patients, seven nipple recurrences were diagnosed on average 32 months after surgery [47]. In clinical practice, there are many ways to address a positive nipple margin: More surgery, radiotherapy (\pm boost), or observation [48]. A retrospective analysis of 217 mastectomy patients revealed that despite a high frequency of malignant nipple involvement in 10.6%, less than 1% had involvement of the areola [49]. A center that routinely performed further surgery in 46 patients with positive nipple margins showed that surgical practice differed considerably, with 51% of patients having only the nipple and 49% having the entire NAC excised [50].

The panel was generous in offering to attempt nipple preservation to patients with an increased risk of occult nipple involvement before surgery, such as patients with a tumor-nipple distance ≤ 1 cm or tumors > 3 cm in diameter. Tumor size, tumor-nipple distance, extensive DCIS component and multicentricity are consistent predictors of nipple involvement [51, 52]. Several studies have investigated the role of imaging, particularly MRI and ultrasound, in predicting the risk of nipple involvement, and suggest a minimum distance of 1–2 cm [53–55]. However, patient selection based on clinicopathologic characteristics is controversial, since a negative retroareolar margin may exclude occult nipple involvement with a high negative predictive value even in patients at high risk [51]. This is in support of the panel recommendations to treat the nipple margin like any other margin.

While a slim majority of the panel agreed that bloody nipple discharge is considered an oncological contraindication to nipple preservation, a clear majority felt that this does not apply to clear nipple discharge, since the presence of nipple discharge is not equivalent to NAC involvement [56].

Risk of nipple necrosis

There was a consensus recommendation that skin reduction techniques with NAC pedicles or free nipple grafting can be offered to women with large and ptotic breasts as part of NSM irrespective of the type of reconstruction. A strong majority felt that a delayed procedure after pre-shaping the breast by reduction mammoplasty is a good approach. Indeed, several techniques have been described to reduce

large and ptotic breasts during NSM, and the concept of delayed NSM after reduction mammoplasty is well supported by the literature as well [57–59].

Special considerations in the risk reducing and therapeutic setting

The panel did not routinely recommend sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) during risk reducing mastectomy, in line with a recent review of this topic (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Appendix 7) [60]. A majority felt that a pre-operative MRI without abnormal finding is a clear reason to omit SLNB. There was consensus not to remove the inframammary fold and the soft tissue all the way to the clavicle in both the risk reducing and therapeutic setting; rather, the breast tissue should be removed according to its individual anatomical borders. However, several panelists cautioned that personalizing the extent of surgery may have an impact on the effectiveness of the procedure. While the panel reached consensus that the fascia of the pectoral major muscle should not be removed during risk reducing NSM, only half of the panel felt that this also applies to therapeutic NSM. Similarly, while there was consensus against routine retroareolar frozen section in the risk reducing setting, only a bare majority felt that this recommendation also applies to the therapeutic setting.

Preferred method of breast reconstruction

While a slim majority of panelists did not use synthetic meshes, the panel was divided when asked if they use acellular dermal matrix (ADM; Fig. 5 and Supplementary Appendix 8). The preferred method of reconstruction after NSM in a patient with small breasts and no planned radiotherapy varied widely. In fact, of eight different techniques, ranging from autologous to implant-based reconstruction with different timings and positioning of the implants, every option was chosen by at least one panelist. Interestingly, one-third of the panel chose immediate one-stage sub-pectoral implant-based reconstruction without synthetic mesh or ADM. The extensive literature on breast reconstruction after NSM has been summarized in Supplementary Appendix 3. The wide variation in clinical reconstruction practice that is mirrored in the literature calls for RCTs to guide treatment.

Prospective registries

There was a clear consensus that patients undergoing NSM should be included in national and/or international prospective registries (Fig. 6 and Supplementary Appendix 9). One such registry that has been recommended during the discussion is the international NSM registry INSPIRE [61]. Indeed, a recent review of 11 observational cohort studies

evaluating 7018 NSM, SSM and traditional mastectomy procedures concluded that these studies were of low quality [17]. Hence, there is a clear need for high-quality multicenter prospective studies to assess the efficacy and safety of NSM [62].

Outcome assessment

The panel was unanimous in recommending the use of pre- and post-operative pictures as standard tool for objective outcome assessment after NSM (Fig. 6 and Supplementary Appendix 9), thereby recognizing the extent of such a commitment at high-volume centers. Since the association between objective esthetic outcomes and QoL is complex, the panel also endorsed the routine evaluation of PROs. The European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-BRECON23 questionnaire was proposed by one of the panelists as an internationally validated tool for standardized outcome assessment in patients undergoing breast reconstruction [63]. Almost half of the panelists abstained (presumably, because this is a new and not yet well-known questionnaire) and the other half was divided when asked if this tool should be used for outcome assessment. When asked about the well-established BREAST-Q reconstruction module, a majority of the panel recommended not using all scales for feasibility reasons due to its size, but a large majority voted for selected scales of the questionnaire as a standard tool for outcome assessment [10, 22, 64, 65].

Conclusions

The OPBC panel acknowledged the need for standardization of various aspects of NSM and immediate breast reconstruction. It considers the procedure safe as long as specialists, who select the right patients and the appropriate techniques, perform it. The panel endorsed several oncological contraindications to the preservation of the skin and nipple. It recommended inclusion of patients in prospective registries and evaluation of PROs as part of routine outcome assessment in clinical practice and research. The consensus conference revealed considerable heterogeneity in breast reconstruction practice, which is mirrored in the current literature. This situation calls for RCTs to evaluate the safest and most efficacious reconstruction techniques.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest Dr. Gnant reports grants from AstraZeneca, Novartis, Pfizer and Roche, as well as personal fees from Accelsiors, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Celgene, Elli Lilly, Ipsen, Nano String Technologies, Novartis, Pfizer and Roche. Dr. Hadar reports reimbursement of travel expenses by Medison and Roche. Dr. Pusic is a co-developer of BREAST-Q, FACE-Q and BODY-Q, which are owned by Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; she receives license fee payments for the use of BREAST-Q, FACE-Q and BODY-Q in industry-sponsored clinical trials. Dr. Fitzal reports grants and advisory board as well as meeting support by Pfizer, Novartis, Astra Zeneca, Roche, Comesa, Bondimed. Dr. Saccilotto reports personal fees from the Oncoplastic Breast Consortium during the conduct of the study. All other authors report no competing interests.

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