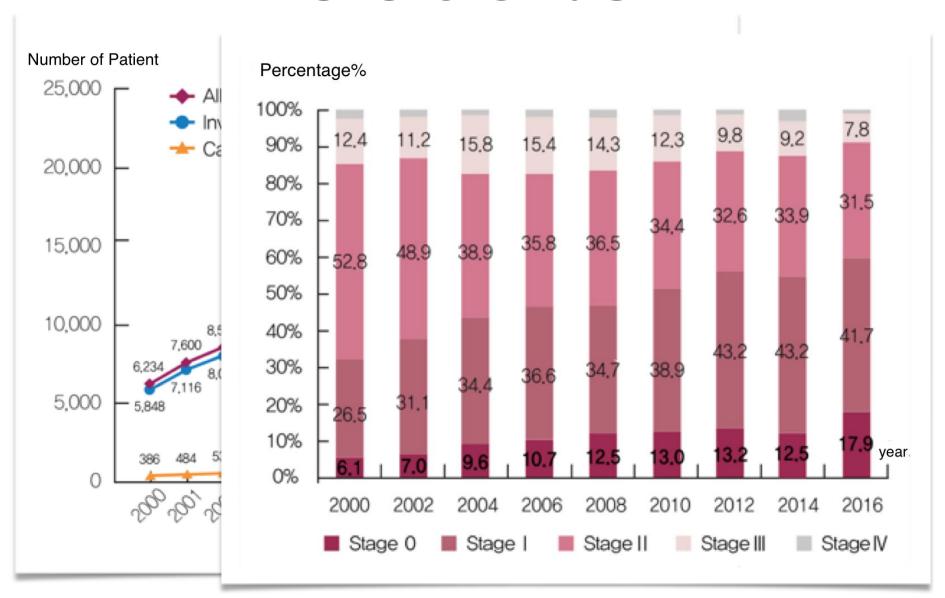
# Application of 3D printed Breast Surgical Guide for Breast Conserving Surgery in DCIS Patients

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#### **DCIS** trends



#### **DCIS** extent

In many cases, DCIS is a non-palpable mass and accurate image measurement is important.

The accuracy of determining the DCIS extent varies with different modalities;

- MMG 87%-95%
- US 47%-71.3%
- MRI 73%-100%

Journal of Cancer 2017

# Methods to determine DCIS extent for surgical resection

TABLE 3: Rates of adequate margins and main disadvantages for each technique.

Technique	Rate of adequate margins	Disadvantages	
Carbon marking	81.1%	Possible foreign-body reactions mimicking malignancy on follow up; obstruction of needle tip due to charcoal precipitation.	
<b>&gt;</b> Wire-guided	70.8-87.4%	Wire dislodgment; vasovagal episodes; pneumothorax.	
ROLL	75–93.5%	Possible widespread dispersal of the tracer by accidental intraductal injection; nuclear medicine department required; for experienced surgeons; expensive.	
Clip marker	90-92%	Clip migration.	
<b>&gt;</b> US-guided	89-97%	DCIS rarely visible on US if not marked with a clip or hematoma.	
Cavity shave	91.3-94.4%	Long operative times.	
Imprint cytology and frozen section analysis	89-91%	Sensibility equal to 72–83%; possible difficult interpretation by pathologist due to presence of irregular specimen's surfaces or atypical cells; long operative times.	

#### Wire localization

- Displacement
- Difficult placement in dense breast
- Pain, Vasovagal syncope
- Pneumothorax
- Transection, loss of wire
- Interference with the surgical approach

Archives of Surgery. 1988

European journal of surgical oncology. 1998

AJR. American journal of roentgenology. 1991

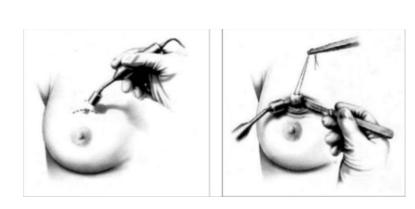
### Radio guided occult lesion localization (ROLL) / Radioactive seed localization (RSL)

 Clear margin rate ↑, Re-excision rate↓, good cosmetic result↑ convenience ↑

J Surg Oncol. 2008

The breast journal. 2008

Annals of Surgical Oncology. 2001





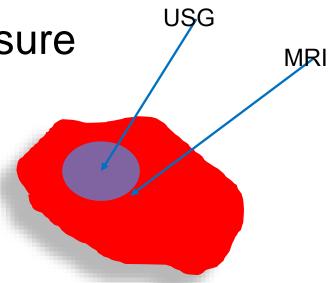
#### ROLL, RSL / WL

- No differences in positive margins rates, positive or close margins rates, specimen volume, weight, reoperation, and localization times

Annals of surgical oncology. 2011

#### Limitation: WL, ROLL, RSL

- MRI guide localization is difficult
- Difficulty with quantitative marking
- Migration
- Radiation exposure
- Loss
- Pain

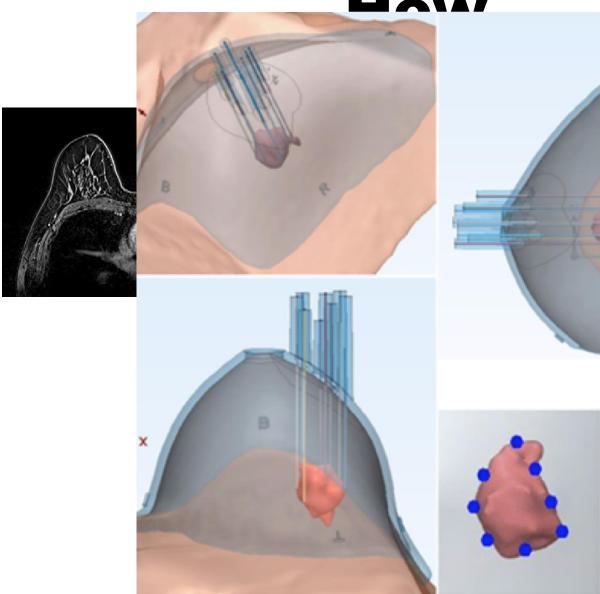


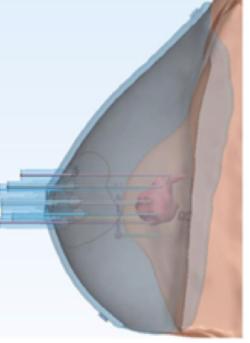
How do we target tumor?

#### 3D guide!! idea

- Previously produced, operative time consumption > NO
- Injection after GA, Pain> NO
- No risk of Migration or dislodgment, NO radiation
- Quantitatively mark the area of resection using MRI information.
- Margin status!!!

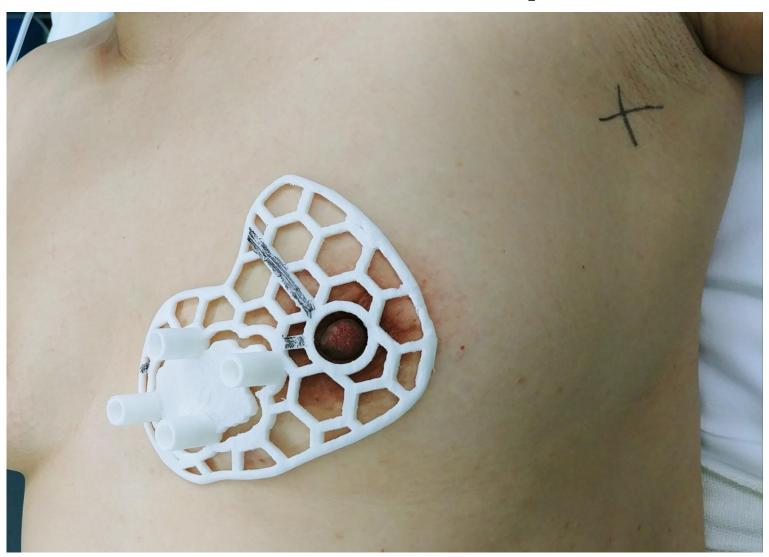
#### LAW







## Version development





#### Study-results

- 6 patients with DCIS
- Median age: 48 years
- Median Operative time: 53 min
- All patients had tumor free resection margins
- The median distance from the tumor to the margin was 10 mm (range, 1 to 20).

size(cm)	US	MRI	Path
Patient 1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Patient 2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Patient 3	0.8	0.7	0.5
Patient 4	0.9	0.9	0.6
Patient 5	2.6	2.2	2.5
Patient 6	1.0	4.8	0.8

#### Summary

- 3DP-BSG is applied in six DCIS patients.
- All patients have adequate margin and tumors are completely removed.
- Limitation
  - √ Fewer patients
  - √ No investigation of removed volumes or cosmetic results

#### **Thank You**

