



# **BREAST CENTRES NETWORK**

Synergy among Breast Units

# Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre - Lahore/Johar Town, Pakistan

#### **General Information**



New breast cancer cases treated per year

1000

#### Breast multidisciplinarity team members

21

Radiologists, surgeons, pathologists, medical oncologists, radiotherapists and nurses

**Clinical Director: Amina Khan, FACS** 

The breast unit consists of consultant members of MDC meeting, a dedicated breast surgeon, a medical and a radiation oncologist, a consultant pathologist and a radiologist and a genetist with parallel support from nursing staff, physiotherapist, reconstructive service, rehabilitation service and palliative care service. The team takes decisions regarding treatment options and management of breast cancer patients. About 20 to 30 cases are discussed in every meeting. Besides regular outdoor and filter (walk-in) clinics, patients are also examined every Tuesday through a weekly 'One Stop Breast Clinic' in radiology department under the supervison of a breast surgeons for the initial single-day diagnostic work-up. Further management regarding surgery, chemotherapy and radiation are then planned accordingly. Some patients are also referred from the out reach clinics in various cities. Routine day case-management is also done at these clinics like chemotherapy, routine follow-ups, councelling and screening. We also have fellowships for training breast surgeons. Clinical, genetic, basic and population-based research is also an important part of our breast unit.

## **Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre**

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Web-site: www.shaukatkhanum.org.pk

#### Available services

- ✓ Radiology
- ✓ Breast Surgery
- ☑ Reconstructive/Plastic Surgery
- ✓ Pathology
- Medical Oncology

✓ Clinical Research

✓ Radiotherapy

- ✓ Nuclear Medicine
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Genetic Counselling
- ✓ Data Management
- ✓ Psycho-oncology
- ✓ Breast Nurses

localization

- ✓ Social Workers
- ✓ Nutritional Counselling
- ☐ Survivorship Groups
- Sexual Health Counselling
- ✓ Supportive and Palliative Care
- ☐ Integrative Medicine

#### Radiology

- ✓ Dedicated Radiologists
   ✓ Mammograms per year
   ✓ Breast radiographers
   ✓ Screening program
   ✓ Verification for
   non-palpable breast lesions
   on specimen
   ✓ Axillary US/US-guided
   FNAB
- Available imaging equipment Mammography Ultrasound Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Scintimammography Available work-up imaging equipment Computer Tomography ✓ Ultrasound Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) ✓ PET/CT scan Primary technique for localizing non-palpable lesions ✓ Hook-wire (or needle localization) ☐ Charcoal marking/tattooing ROLL: radio-guided occult lesion
- Available breast tissue sampling equipment

  Stereotactic Biopsy (Mammography guided)
  Core Biopsy (Tru-cut)
  Vacuum assisted biopsy

  Iltrasound-guided biopsy
  Fine-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB, cytology)
  Core Biopsy
  Vacuum assisted biopsy
  MRI-guided biopsy
  Core Biopsy
  Core Biopsy
  Vacuum assisted biopsy

#### **Breast Surgery**

☑ New operated cases per year (benign and malignar	<b>1t)</b> 1500
☑ Dedicated Breast Surgeons	3
☑ Surgeons with more than 50 surgeries per year	3
☑ Breast Surgery beds	10
☑ Breast Nurse specialists	10
☑ Outpatient surgery	
✓ Intra-operative evaluation of sentinel node	
☑ Reconstruction performed by Breast Surgeons	
✓ Clinical Research	

#### Primary technique for staging the axilla

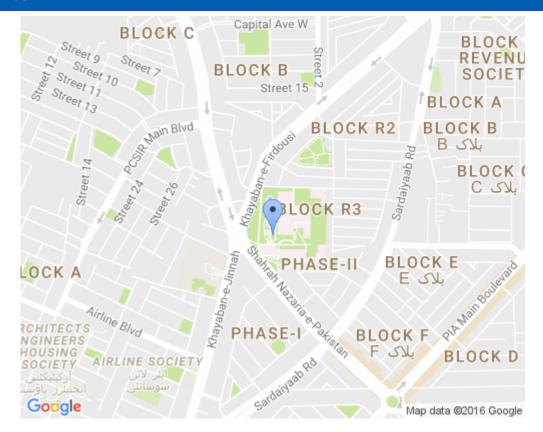
- Axillary lymph node dissection
- Sentinel lymph node biopsy:
  - ☐ Blue dye technique
- Radio-tracer technique
- ☑ Blue dye + Radio-tracer
- Axillary sampling

	Type of breast reconstructive surgery available  Remodelling after breast-conserving surgery  Reconstruction after mastectomy:  Two-stage reconstruction (tissue expander followed by implant)  One-stage reconstruction  Autogenous tissue flap  Latissimus dorsi flap  Transverse rectus abdominis (TRAM)  Free-flaps (free TRAM, DIEP, SIEA, gluteal, etc.)  Surgery on the contralateral breast for symmetry  Other special studies available  Fluorescence in-situ Hybridization for HER-2 gene (FISH)  Oncotype Dx (21-gene assay)  MammaPrint (70-gene microarray)  Prediction Analysis of Microarray 50-gene set (PAM 50)	
<ul> <li>✓ Dedicated Breast Pathologists</li> <li>Available studies</li> <li>✓ Cytology</li> <li>✓ Haematoxylin &amp; eosin section (H&amp;E)</li> <li>✓ Surgical specimen</li> <li>✓ Sentinel node</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Reconstruction after mastectomy:         <ul> <li>Two-stage reconstruction (tissue expander followed by implant)</li> <li>✓ One-stage reconstruction</li> <li>✓ Autogenous tissue flap</li> <li>✓ Latissimus dorsi flap</li> <li>✓ Transverse rectus abdominis (TRAM)</li> <li>□ Free-flaps (free TRAM, DIEP, SIEA, gluteal, etc.)</li> <li>□ Surgery on the contralateral breast for symmetry</li> </ul> </li> <li>Other special studies available</li> <li>✓ Fluorescence in-situ Hybridization for HER-2 gene (FISH)</li> <li>□ Oncotype Dx (21-gene assay)</li> <li>□ MammaPrint (70-gene microarray)</li> </ul>	
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☑ Core biopsy		
	Parameters included in the final pathology report	
✓ Frozen section (FS)	☑ Pathology stage (pT and pN)	
✓ Surgical specimen	lacksquare Tumour size (invasive component in mm)	
✓ Sentinel node	☑ Histologic type	
✓ Immunohistochemistry stain (IHC)	☑ Tumor grade	
✓ Estrogen receptors	ER/PR receptor status	
✓ Progesterone receptors	✓ HER-2/neu receptor status	
MHER-2	✓ Peritumoural/Lymphovascular invasion	
☑ Ki-67	☑ Margin status	
	✓ Presence/absence of DCIS	
Medical Oncology		

Radiotherapy	
☑ Dedicated Radiation Oncologists	
✓ Clinical Research	<ul> <li>Available techniques after breast-conserving surgery (including experimental)</li> </ul>
	✓ Whole-Breast RT (WBRT)
	✓ Partial breast irradiation (PBI):
	☑ External beam PBI
	☐ Interstitial brachytherapy
	$\square$ Targeted brachytherapy (MammoSite, SAVI applicator, other devices)
	$\square$ Intra-operative RT (IORT)
Multidisciplinary Meeting (MDM) / Tumour Board	(ТВ)
Regular MDM/TB for case management discussion	Specialties/services participating in MDM/TB
☐ Twice a week	<b>☑</b> Radiology
<b>☑</b> Weekly	✓ Breast Surgery
Every two weeks	Reconstructive/Plastic Surgery
Other Schedule	☑ Pathology
Cases discussed at MDM/TB	☑ Medical Oncology
	✓ Radiotherapy
Preoperative cases	✓ Genetic Counselling
Postoperative cases	☐ Breast Nurse Service
	Psycho-oncology
Further Services and Facilities	
Nuclear Medicine	Genetic Counselling
☑ Lymphoscintigraphy	✓Specialist Providing Genetic Counselling/Risk assessment
☑ Bone scan	service:
☑ Positron Emission Tomography (PET)	✓ Dedicated Clinical Geneticist
☐ PET/CT scan	Medical Oncologist
☑ MUGA scan/Mibi Scan	Breast Surgeon
Rehabilitation	☐ General Surgeon ☐ Gynaecologist
✓ Prosthesis service	✓ Genetic Testing available
✓ Physiotherapy	☑ Surveillance program for high-risk women
☑ Lymph-oedema treatment	Data Management
	☑ Database used for clinical information
	☑ Data manager available

Contact details				
Clinical Director				
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Abdul Hameed, FRCS	Consultant			
Pathology				
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#### How to reach us



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Web-site: www.shaukatkhanum.org.pk

#### From airport:

It takes about 45 minutes to one hour to reach the hospital by car/taxi from the International Lahore Airport.

#### By train:

Facility not available in the city. From local train station (Lahore), you have to get a taxi to reach the hospital.

# By bus or sub-way/underground:

Accessible by bus.

#### By car:

Accessible.

Last modified: 27 December 2010