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The growth of oncoplastic breast surgery in northern Peru. Experience of tertiary institute

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Objective: The aim of this study was to describe the oncoplastic management of breast cancer in northern Peru.

Methodology: We analyzed 26 patients with diagnosis of breast cancer at the “Instituto Regional de Enfermedades Neoplásicas del Norte del Peru” between 2012 and 2020. Our institute oversees oncology patients from the northwestern of Peru. Clinical features such as the timing of the disease and age were collected. As well data related to the neoplasm included tumor location, size, pathology, clinical stage, as well as oncoplastic techniques, and management of axilla disease. Categorical and continuous variables were expressed as percentages and means, respectively. **Results:** A total of 26 patients were included in this research. The mean age was 57 years, with a mean time of disease of 9 months. The mean tumor size was 2 cm. Most of the tumors were found in the upper outer quadrant and the right breast as well. The main histopathology was invasive ductal carcinoma. Notably, 62% of the molecular profiles were luminal followed by 19% luminal with overexpressed HER2. Clinical stage II was found in half of the patients. The main oncoplastic technique was a lateral pattern followed by a round block. For axillary disease management, we used mainly sentinel node lymph dissection (46%). The overall survival was 102 months. There were no differences in clinical stage or molecular pattern over overall survival. **Conclusion:** The oncoplastic breast techniques are reliable management, especially lateral patterns mostly for lower clinical stages.

Keywords: oncoplastic breast surgery; Peru.