

Evidence based outcomes of the American Society of Breast Surgeons Nipple Sparing Mastectomy Registry

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Background: The American Society of Breast Surgeons (ASBrS) Nipple Sparing Mastectomy Registry (NSMR) is a prospective, non-randomized, IRB approved, multi-institutional registry. The purpose of this Registry is to provide a large, prospective, non-randomized database of patient characteristics, tumor characteristics, surgical technique, and outcome (both aesthetic and oncologic) of the nipple sparing mastectomy (NSM).

Methods: Data is entered into the ASBrS NSMR, housed within the Mastery of Surgery Program, after patients consent to participation. Each investigator routinely offers NSM in their practice has obtained IRB approval and completed forms of agreement to participate in the ASBrS NSMR.

Results: This data set represents a total of 1,935 NSMs performed on 1,170 patients by 98 investigators from 70 institutions/sites. Of the 1,935 NSMs: 833 were performed for an indication of cancer [594 invasive carcinoma and 239 for ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)] and 1,102 were prophylactic. Of the 1,170 total patients, 352 underwent a unilateral and 818 underwent a bilateral NSM. Recurrence at a mean follow-up of 31 months/median follow-up of 27 months, with a range of 9.7 to 58.3 months since surgery was 1.4% with no recurrences at the nipple or nipple areola complex (NAC). Cancer occurrence (0.3%) also did not involve the nipple/NAC. Overall patient satisfaction of excellent/good: 94.9% and overall cosmesis (surgeon rated) of excellent/good was 96.4%. Overall infection rates included flap infection of 4.4%, NAC complication rate of 4.5% (defined as necrosis/other or ischemia/epidermolysis requiring surgery), and a 10% rate of NAC epidermolysis with full recovery.

Conclusions: NSMs were performed on breasts with a variety of sizes and degrees of ptosis, via multiple incisions, dissection and reconstruction techniques with low complication rates and high patient satisfaction and surgeon rated cosmesis.

Keywords: Nipple sparing mastectomy (NSM); outcome data

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Introduction

The American Society of Breast Surgeons (ASBrS) Nipple Sparing Mastectomy Registry (NSMR) is an ongoing, prospective, IRB approved, non-randomized, multi-institutional registry housed within the mastery of surgery,

ASBrS. The purpose of the ASBrS NSMR is to prospectively collect data informative of the procedure itself including metrics utilized, techniques utilized, aesthetic outcome and oncologic outcome to provide evidenced based medicine on outcome measures and metrics utilized for the nipple sparing mastectomy (NSM). An NSM by definition entails excision

of all breast tissue, including all breast tissue behind the nipple areola complex (NAC), while preserving the overlying skin envelope, including the NAC.

Basic science research has better defined breast anatomy, including the relationship of terminal ductal lobular units to the nipple (1) and nipple microvasculature to ductal anatomy (2). This enhanced understanding of the NAC in combination with outcome data on recurrence (3-8), patient satisfaction and quality of life (9-14), infection complication rates (15-26), reconstruction techniques (24-45), incision recommendations (46-52) with concomitant evolution of indication (15-19,52-54) and oncologic criteria from tumor size and location (55-65) to considering the nipple as just another margin (66) has resulted in a larger population women eligible for NSMs.

Ease and feasibility of this registry was demonstrated in a pilot conducted at Stamford Hospital, CT; Georgetown, Washington DC; and Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons, NY. The registry is ongoing for 10 years with a target N of 2,000 participating patients. Participating surgeons routinely offer NSM, have performed at least 3 prior to registry participation, are enrolled in the Mastery of Breast Surgery Program, and in accordance with the following: IRB approval, ASBrS NSMR Protocol (v.3 07.2014), Consent to act as a participant in the ASBrS NSMR, and Investigator Agreement. This assessment of data occurred at 74 months initiation of the registry.

Objectives and endpoints

Primary outcome measures include local regional recurrence, disease free survival, and overall survival. Secondary outcome measures include metrics utilized for successful patient selection; patient characteristics; surgical techniques; and aesthetic outcome.

Justification of the registry

The ASBrS is an organization dedicated to furthering knowledge of breast cancer identification, prevention, and treatment. The purpose of this Registry is to provide a large, prospective, non-randomized database of patient characteristics, tumor characteristics, surgical technique, and outcome (both aesthetic and oncologic) of the NSM. This data will contribute to direct comparisons of other surgical procedures for treatment and risk reduction of breast cancer.

Contributors to the ASBrS NSMR include 98 surgeons from 70 sites.

Methods

Data is entered into the ASBrS NSMR, housed within the Mastery of Surgery Program, after patients consent to participation. Each investigator has obtained IRB approval and completed forms of agreement to participate in the ASBrS NSMR. BioStat Inc performed statistics and analysis of data. An internal systematic review defined a subset population (a “per protocol” population) with complete surgical and outcome data, N=1,935 which was used for this analysis. The identified subset was compared to the entire population of entries and found to be consistent thus eliminating concern for bias. Statistical analysis performed via SAS, includes: Fisher’s exact test, pair wise P-value, Bowkers test of Symmetry, and Descriptive analyses.

Results

Patient population

This data set represents a total of 1,935 NSMs performed on 1,170 patients by 98 investigators from 70 institutions/sites over a time period of 6 years and 2 months. Of the 1,935 NSMs: 833 were performed for an indication of cancer [594 invasive carcinoma and 239 ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)] and 1,102 were prophylactic. Of the 1,170 total patients, 352 underwent a unilateral and 818 underwent a bilateral NSM. Tumor size ranged from 1 mm to 10 cm, tumor location ranged from <0.5 cm to >10 cm from the NAC (Supplementary).

Medical comorbidities include hypertension (10.6%), coronary artery disease (0.7%), obesity (6.4%), diabetes mellitus (3%), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (1%).

The majority of patients, 77%, identified as non-smokers, 5% referred they were current smokers, 4% reported quitting smoking 1–12 months ago, 1.4% reported quitting 1–3 years ago, and 12.6% quit >3 years ago.

NSMs were performed on breasts with varying degrees of ptosis including: grade 1: 33.4%, grade 2: 15.1%, grade 3: 3.9%, pseudo ptosis: 3.5%, and none. Cup size was utilized to reflect the size of the breast. Cup sizes of pre-operative NSMs included: A cup 13.1%, B cup 37.4%, C cup 35.9%, and D+ cup 13.6% (Table 1).

Pre-operative chemotherapy

A history of pre-operative chemotherapy was reported for 19% (n=367) of NSMs performed: 12.1% (n=234) within 4 months of surgery, 1.1% (n=21) within

Table 1 Pre-operative breast characteristics of breast size and ptosis for total NSMs (n=1,935), NSMs performed for cancer (n=833) and prophylactic NSMs (n=1,102).

Breast characteristics	All (n=1,935) [n (%)]	Cancer (n=833) [n (%)]	Prophylactic (n=1,102) [n (%)]
Cup size			
A	254 (13.1)	117 (14)	137 (12.4)
B	724 (37.4)	314 (37.7)	410 (37.2)
C	694 (35.9)	287 (34.5)	407 (36.9)
D+	263 (13.6)	115 (13.8)	148 (13.4)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Ptosis			
None	854 (44.1)	350 (42.0)	504 (45.7)
Pseudo ptosis	67 (3.5)	33 (4.0)	34 (3.1)
Grade 1	647 (33.4)	275 (33.0)	372 (33.8)
Grade 2	292 (15.1)	139 (16.7)	153 (13.9)
Grade 3	75 (3.9)	36 (4.3)	39 (3.5)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

NSM, nipple sparing mastectomy.

4–12 months of surgery, 4.4% (n=85) >1 year prior to surgery, and 1.4% (n=27) with an unknown timeframe. Incidence of Flap infection rate between those with a history of chemotherapy (5.4%) and those without a history of chemotherapy (4.1%) was not statistically significant (P=0.0605).

Prior radiation therapy (XRT)

A minority of NSMs were performed in the setting of a history of XRT; breast (whole breast, partial breast) XRT was 4.2% (n=69), and mantle/other XRT 4.9% (n=89).

Prior XRT and NAC complications

Although the majority of NSMs with a history of XRT either had no NAC complications (85%) or epidermolysis with full recover (96%), there was more NAC necrosis and ischemia requiring surgery than in patients without a history of breast XRT (P=0.0002), mantle/other XRT (P=0.0177).

Prior XRT and flap infection

No significant difference in incidence of flap infection was noted between NSMs with a history of breast XRT (P=0.1657) or mantle/other XRT (P=0.7989).

Prior XRT and cosmesis and patient satisfaction

A history of mantle/other XRT was noted to negatively affect cosmesis (P<0.0001) and patient satisfaction (P=0.0003). Conversely, no effect was noted on NSMs with a history of breast XRT on cosmesis (P=0.2876) or patient satisfaction (P=0.3930).

Oncologic outcome

A 1.4% (n=12) recurrence rate (mean follow-up of 31 months, median follow-up of 27 months), with a range of 9.7–58.3 months since surgery was noted. Of the 12 recurrences: none were at the nipple/NAC, 1 local tumor site, 3 local/not at tumor site, and 8 distant. Recurrences were too few to assign any meaning to tumor biology or characteristics.

An occurrence rate of 0.3% (n=3), 1 local/not at the NAC and 2 distant, at a (mean f/u of 24.3 months, median f/u of 23.3 months) with a range of 21–28.5 months since surgery was noted.

Retro-areola (RA) margin pathology

A separate RA margin specimen was sent for pathology assessment on 96% of NSMs. An RA frozen and permanent

pathology assessment was performed on 49% of NSMs; permanent pathology alone for 47% of RA margins, and 4% of NSMs did not have an RA path specimen assessed.

Comparison of frozen section and permanent pathology assessment

Of the 912 RA margin specimens sent only for permanent assessment: 0.9% (n=8) demonstrated invasive cancer, 0.8% (n=7) DCIS, and 0.2% (n=2) atypia, thus there was a 1.9% risk of additional excision (nipple and/or NAC) postoperatively secondary to a permanent path result of invasive cancer or DCIS.

Of the 19 RA margin specimens demonstrating cancer on frozen section: 2 were no evidence of disease (NED) on permanent; 8 were DCIS on permanent; and 9 were cancer on permanent. This correlates to a 10.5% risk of excising the nipple/NAC unnecessarily if acting on frozen section results of cancer. One RA margin frozen assessment of indeterminate demonstrated DCIS on permanent.

NED on RA margin

The majority, 96.6% (n=1,793) of assessed RA margins demonstrated NED on permanent pathology assessment. An additional 9 (0.5%) RAs demonstrated NED on frozen assessment and did not undergo permanent assessment.

Pathology results effecting NAC status

One point two percent of nipples (or NACs) were excised secondary to path results. Intraoperative excision of 0.4% (n=7) nipples and 0.1% (n=2) NACs was performed secondary to preliminary pathology (frozen section) results. Post-operative excision of 0.7% (n=14) NACs and zero nipples was performed secondary to final (permanent) pathology results.

Patient satisfaction and cosmesis

Patient reported satisfaction and surgeon reported cosmesis was rated as excellent, good, fair, or poor. An overall 95% patient satisfaction of excellent/good was reported; excellent (51.2%), good (43.7%), fair (5.1%), and poor (0%). An overall 96% cosmesis of excellent/good was reported; excellent (55%), good (41.4%), fair (3.6%), and poor (0%).

Any variation between patient rated satisfaction and surgeon rated cosmesis?

Both patients and surgeons rated 94% "good/excellent". The patient rated less than the surgeon 10.9% of the time

and the patient rated higher than the surgeon physician 6.5% of the time ($P < 0.0001$, Bowker's test of Symmetry).

Technique

Incisions

A variety of incisions were utilized including: inframammary (IM) (n=923), radial (n=519), radial with peri-areola extension (n=330), peri-areola ellipse or hemi-batwing (n=26), previous mastopexy scar (n=22), previous lumpectomy scar (n=19), and other (n=96). Radial incision group includes lateral (right breast 9:00, left breast 3:00).

Incision and incidence of flap infection

Incidence of flap infection varied per incision: IM incision (2.4%), radial incision (7.1%), radial with peri-areola extension (4.2%), and other (12.2%). A direct comparison of the three most common incisions: IM incision, radial incision, and radial with peri-areola extension yielded a lower flap infection rate with IM incision, ($P < 0.0001$). A pair wise $P =$ yielded: IM *vs.* radial incision ($P < 0.0001$); IM *vs.* radial w/peri-areola extension ($P = 0.0038$); and radial *vs.* radial w/peri-areola extension ($P = 0.0027$).

Incision and incidence of NAC epidermolysis w/full recovery

Epidermolysis with full recovery varied per incision type: IMF (11.7%), radial w/peri-areola extension (10%), previous mastopexy scar (9.1%), previous lumpectomy scar (10.5%), other (8.3%), peri-areola ellipse or hemi-batwing (7.7%), and radial (7.3%).

Incision and patient satisfaction

In assessing patient satisfaction and incision, the majority of scores were excellent/good of $\geq 95\%$ including: IM, peri-areola ellipse or hemi-batwing, previous mastopexy scar, and radial. Ninety-two percent excellent/good with a radial incision and 89% excellent/good with a previous lumpectomy scar incision.

Incision and cosmesis

Assessment of cosmesis and incision was consistently $> 90\%$ excellent/good: IM, peri-areola or hemi-batwing, previous lumpectomy scar, and radial $\geq 95\%$; radial with peri-areola extension 94%; and previous mastopexy scar 91%.

Incision utilized for sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNBx) and axillary lymph node dissection (AXLND)

Both SLNBx's and AXLND's were performed via axillary incisions as well as the NSM incision. A SLNBx performed via an axillary incision was associated with a

Table 2 Flap dissection technique and incidence of flap infection

Flap dissection technique	Flap infection rate (%)
Electrocautery	3.5
Plasma knife	1.2
Sharp dissection	7.4
Sharp dissection with tumescent injection	13.7

Table 3 Retro-areola dissection technique and incidence of flap infection

Retro-areola dissection technique	Flap infection rate (%)
Electrocautery	3.9
Plasma knife	1.2
Sharp dissection	6.2

lower incidence of flap infection (3.1%) than if performed via the NSM incision (6.4%) ($P=0.0002$). No statistically significant difference was noted between AXLNDs performed via an axillary incision (7%) *vs.* the NSM incision (9.8%) ($P=0.2399$).

Dissection techniques

Flap dissection technique

NSMs were performed via multiple flap dissection techniques including: electrocautery 43.8%, plasma knife 31%, sharp dissection 11.9%, sharp dissection with tumescent injection 11.7%, and other/unknown 1.6%.

Flap dissection technique and incidence of flap infection

Plasma knife flap dissection demonstrated a lower overall incidence of flap infection ($P<0.0001$) (Table 2).

Retro-areola dissection technique

RA dissection performed with a plasma knife was associated with the lowest incidence of flap infection ($P<0.0001$) (Table 3).

Infection

NAC ischemia

The majority of NSMs, 86% ($n=1,655$) had no NAC ischemia (including epidermolysis). An additional 10% ($n=193$) of NACs experienced epidermolysis with full

recovery. A total of 4.5% of NACs had complications (categorized as necrosis or ischemia/epidermolysis requiring surgery): NAC necrosis not requiring surgery 2.9% of NSMs and NAC ischemia requiring surgery 1.6% of NSMs.

NAC post-operative treatments

The NAC of 9.6% of all NSMs received treatment including: topical treatments 4.5%, debridement 2%, NAC excision 2.2%, and other/unknown treatment 0.9%.

Relationship of NAC complication and flap infection

NSMs with a NAC complication (necrosis or ischemia requiring surgery) were noted to have a higher incidence of flap infection (23.0%) than those NSMs without a NAC complication (3.5%) ($P<0.0001$).

Flap infection

An overall 4.4% rate of flap infection was noted: 0.5% required intravenous (IV) antibiotic (abx) and washout/debridement; 1.8% required abx and implant/tissue expander (TE) removal; 1.4% received oral abx and 0.5% IV abx alone. The majority of NSMs, 95.6%, did not experience a flap infection.

Cosmesis and patient satisfaction in setting of flap infection

Cosmesis and patient satisfaction were rated as 98% and 96% excellent/good respectively in the setting of no flap infection and 78% and 77% respectively with presence of flap infection.

Comparison of non-autologous reconstruction [TE and direct to implant (DI)] incidence of flap infection

The majority of NSMs performed with TE and DI reconstruction did not experience a flap infection (94.6% and 98.5% respectively). A variation in flap infection rate was noted when comparing the non-autologous techniques, TE 5.4% and DI 1.5%, ($P<0.0001$). Implant removal associated with flap infection was reported as 2.6% for TEs *vs.* 0.3% of DI ($P<0.0001$).

Reconstruction

Reconstruction methods utilized

A variety of reconstruction methods were utilized including: TE 63.5% ($n=1,229$), DI 30.8% ($n=596$), autologous flap 5.3%, latissimus dorsi (LTD) 0.5% ($n=10$), transverse rectus abdominis (TRAM) 0.4% ($n=7$), deep inferior epigastric perforators (DIEP) 4.4% ($n=85$), other 0.2% ($n=4$), and unknown 0.2% ($n=4$). Incision

Table 4 Comparison of flap infection, NAC complications, and epidermolysis w/full recovery per reconstruction type

Reconstruction	Flap infection (%)	NAC complications* (%)	Epidermolysis w/full recovery (%)
TE	5.4	16.5	10.6
DI	2.5	9.2	8.1
DIEP**	10.6	19.8	14.1
TRAM**	0	28.6	14.3
LTD**	10	20	0
Other/unknown	0	25	25

*, epidermolysis w/full recovery, ischemia requiring surgical debridement, and necrosis; **, autologous flaps w/small n's. TE, tissue expander; DI, direct to implant; DIEP, deep inferior epigastric perforators; TRAM, transverse rectus abdominis; LTD, latissimus dorsi; NAC, nipple areola complex.

Table 5 Non-autologous reconstruction (TE and DI) and NAC complications

NAC complication	TE [n (%)]	DI [n (%)]
No complications or epidermolysis w/full recovery	1,156 (94%)	589 (98.8%)
Necrosis	49 (4%)	4 (0.7%)
Epidermolysis/ischemia-required surgical debridement	24 (2%)	3 (0.5%)

TE, tissue expander; DI, direct to implant; NAC, nipple areola complex.

utilized as well as pre-operative cup size or degree of ptosis did not vary per reconstruction type. Patient satisfaction and surgeon rated cosmesis were consistently >90% for each reconstruction type with the exception of TRAM flap (secondary to small n, inappropriate to draw any conclusion regarding TRAM and patient satisfaction/cosmesis).

Immediate vs. delayed reconstruction

The majority, 98.7% (1,909 of 1,935), of all NSMs underwent immediate reconstruction. Delayed reconstruction was performed: <1 month: 0.3% (n=5), 1–3 months 0.5% (n=10), 6–12 months, 0.3% (n=5), not applicable (N/A) or unknown 0.3% (n=6).

Flap infection and reconstruction technique

Incidence rate of flap infection per reconstruction type included: DIEP flap 10.6% (9 of 85), LTD flap 10% (1 of 10), TRAM 0% (0 of 7); Other/unknown reconstruction: 0% (0 of 8); DI 1.5% (9 of 587); and TE 5.4% (66 of 1,229) (Table 4).

Non-autologous reconstruction (TE and DI)

A direct comparison of TE and DI yielded a lower incidence

of flap infection with DI (2.5%) than TE (5.4%) (P<0.0001). Fewer NAC complications (including epidermolysis with full recovery, necrosis, and epidermolysis/ischemia requiring surgical debridement) were also noted in DI vs. TE (P<0.0001) (Table 5).

Comparison of NSMs by indication: prophylactic vs. cancer

No clinically significant variation in breast characteristics i.e., size and ptosis (Table 1), technique i.e., incision utilized or reconstruction type (Table 6) or timing (Table 7), smoking status, or post op nipple sensation was noted between those NSMs performed for indications of cancer or prophylaxis.

Comparison of flap infection incidence between indications

An incidence rate of flap infection of 4.4% (n=85) of the total number of 1,935 was noted. Of the NSMs with a preoperative diagnosis of cancer (invasive carcinoma or DCIS) a 5.2% (43 of 833 NSMs) rate of flap infection was noted. An incidence rate of 4.6% (11 of 239 NSMs) was noted for a preoperative diagnosis of DCIS, and 5.4% (32 of 594 NSMs) was noted for invasive carcinoma. A prophylactic indication was associated with a 3.8% (42 of 1,102) incidence rate of flap infection. A prophylactic indication was associated with a lower incidence of flap infection (3.8%) in comparison to a cancer indication (5.2%) (P=0.0139).

Comparison of cosmesis and patient satisfaction between indications

Cosmesis was rated as excellent/good for 96% of the total population, 95% of NSMs performed for cancer, and 98% of prophylactic NSMs. Patient satisfaction was rated as excellent/good for 95% of total population, 94% of NSMs

Table 6 Incisions utilized and reconstruction techniques of total NSMs (n=1,935), NSMs performed for cancer (n=833) and prophylactic NSMs (n=1,102)

Surgery choices	Total (n=1,935) [n (%)]	Cancer (n=833) [n (%)]	Prophylactic (n=1,102) [n (%)]
Incision			
IM	923 (47.7)	320 (38.4)	603 (54.7)
Peri-areolar ellipse or hemi-batwing	26 (1.3)	9 (1.1)	17 (1.5)
Previous lumpectomy scar	19 (1.0)	16 (1.9)	3 (0.3)
Previous mastopexy scar	22 (1.1)	6 (0.7)	16 (1.5)
Radial	519 (26.8)	270 (32.4)	249 (22.6)
Radial w/peri-areolar extension	330 (17.1)	162 (19.4)	168 (15.2)
Wise mastopexy incision	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Crescent	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	96 (5.0)	50 (6.0)	46 (4.2)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Reconstruction technique			
DIEP	85 (4.4)	24 (2.9)	61 (5.5)
Latissimus dorsi flap	10 (0.5)	7 (0.8)	3 (0.3)
DI	596 (30.8)	173 (20.8)	423 (38.4)
TRAM	7 (0.4)	3 (0.4)	4 (0.4)
TE	1,229 (63.5)	622 (74.7)	607 (55.1)
Other	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.3)
Unknown	4 (0.2)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.1)

NSM, nipple sparing mastectomy; IM, inframammary; DI, direct to implant; DIEP, deep inferior epigastric perforators; TRAM, transverse rectus abdominis; LTD, latissimus dorsi; TE, tissue expander.

Table 7 Reconstruction timing per NSM indication: total (n=1,935), cancer indication (n=833) and prophylactic indication (n=1,102)

Reconstruction timing	Total (n=1,935) [n (%)]	Cancer (n=833) [n (%)]	Prophylactic (n=1,102) [n (%)]
Immediate	1,909 (98.7)	821 (98.6)	1,088 (98.7)
Delayed <1 month	5 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	4 (0.4)
Delayed 1–3 months	10 (0.5)	5 (0.6)	5 (0.5)
Delayed 3–6 months	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Delayed 6–12 months	5 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	2 (0.2)
N/A	6 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	3 (0.3)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

NSM, nipple sparing mastectomy; N/A, not applicable.

performed for cancer, and 96% of prophylactic NSMs.

NAC sensation

Post-operative nipple sensation was reported as: full nipple sensation 3.5% of NSMs, partial sensation 20%, no sensation 50%, 2% were excised, and 24% of NSMs were not assessed for sensation. No clinically significant variation was noted between NSMs performed as prophylactic (3.8% full sensation, 18% partial sensation) or cancer (3.1% full sensation, partial sensation 22%). Timing of nipple sensation evaluation was noted as 'post op' without a specific time frame from surgery.

Conclusions

NSMs were performed for indications of cancer and prophylaxis utilizing multiple incisions, dissection techniques, and reconstruction options on a variety of breast shapes and sizes with a recurrence rate of 1.4% and an occurrence rate of 0.3% (none at the nipple/NAC), overall patient satisfaction of 95%, cosmesis 96%, 4.4% flap infection rate, 10% epidermolysis with full recovery, and 4.5% NAC complication rate (not including epidermolysis with full recovery).

The data presented here represents the work of many breast and plastic surgeons in private practice, community hospitals, and tertiary care centers across the U.S. demonstrating the feasibility of performing a NSM successfully with high patient satisfaction rates and acceptable infection rates via multiple techniques of dissection, incision placement and reconstruction type. Follow-up will continue to document recurrence and occurrence rates.

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: SD Mitchell receives honorarium and stock options from Invuity for her role on their Advisory Council and as Speaker and Consultant; SC Willey is on Speakers Bureaus for Pacira, Genentech, Invuity, and Medtronic, and on the Scientific Advisory Board of TransMed7; P Beitsch targeted Medical Education, Principle; S Feldman has no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: Participating surgeons routinely offer NSM, have performed at least 3 prior to registry participation, are enrolled in the Mastery of Breast Surgery Program, and in accordance with the following: IRB approval, ASBrS NSMR Protocol (v.3 07.2014), consent to act as a participant in the ASBrS NSMR, and Investigator Agreement. This assessment of data occurred at 74 months initiation of the Registry.

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Definitions

Ptosis

Ptosis is defined as none, grade 1, 2 or 3, or pseudoptosis. Grade 1 ptosis is defined as the nipple at the level of the IM fold with parenchyma below it; in grade 2 ptosis the nipple is below the level of the IM fold and above the most dependent aspect of the parenchyma; and in grade 3 ptosis the nipple lies below the level of the IM fold and the lowest aspect of breast parenchyma. In a breast with pseudoptosis, the nipple lies at or above the IM fold and the majority of the breast parenchyma is

below the fold.

NSM

An NSM entails excision of all breast tissue and preservation of the overlying NAC. When performing a NSM, the dissection plane immediately behind the NAC is immediately adjacent to the dermis. The tissue immediately under the NAC is typically referred to as the RA margin, and is typically separately assessed as a pathology specimen. Excising this margin includes all underlying parenchyma and fat, leaving exposed dermis.