THE IMPACT OF DELAYING BREAST RECONSTRUCTION ON PATIENT EXPECTATIONS AND HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE: AN ANALYSIS USING THE BREAST-Q

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PLASTIC SURGERY

BACKGROUND:

An understanding of patient expectations predicts better health outcomes following breast reconstruction. No study to date has examined how patient expectations for breast reconstruction and pre-operative health-related quality of life vary with time since breast cancer diagnosis.

METHODS:

Women consulting for breast reconstruction over a thirteen-month period completed the BREAST-Q. A retrospective chart review was then performed on eligible patients. Scores were transformed using the Rasch method. Multivariate linear regression models were constructed to assess the association between BREAST-Q scores and time since diagnosis.

RESULTS:

Sixty-five patients met inclusion criteria for analysis and are characterized by a mean age of 53 \pm 11 (33-79) and a mean BMI of 28 \pm 6 (19-49). At the time of retrospective review, 29 patients (43%) had undergone reconstruction, most of which were delayed (59%). The mean latency from diagnosis to reconstruction was 685 \pm 867 days (range: 28-3322 days). Latency from diagnosis to reconstruction was associated with greater expectation of pain (β =0.5; SE=0.005; 95% CI: 0.003 – 0.027; p<0.05), and slower expectation for recovery (β = -0.5; SE=0.004; 95% CI: -0.021 – -0.001; p<0.05). Latency from diagnosis to reconstruction was associated with increased pre-operative psychosocial wellbeing (β =0.578;SE 0.009; CI: 0.002 –0.046; p<0.05).

CONCLUSION:

Delaying breast reconstruction may negatively impact patient expectations of post-operative pain and recovery. Educational interventions aimed at understanding and managing patient expectations in the pre-operative period may improve health-related quality of life and patient-related outcomes following initial breast cancer surgery.