A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR MASTECTOMY INCISION TO AVOID DOG EAR FORMATION IN LARGE SIZED BREASTS Galal Mohamed Mostafa Abu El Nagah, Haytham Mohamed Awad Fayed, Mona Mokhtar Ismail Waly\* Department of General Surgery, Resident At Ministry of Health\*, Faculty of Medicine Alexandria University

## Introduction

Breast cancer has now surpassed lung cancer as the leading cause of global cancer incidence in 2020, Following a standard mastectomy for breast cancer in obese or large sized breast patients, Dog ear, a characteristic bunching up of excess tissue formed during wound closure. While it is not always possible to prevent dog ear deformity, over the past five decades, various surgical techniques have been reported. That functionally and aesthetically corrects dog ear without significantly extending the length of the original wound. No optimal technique is recommended for all cases. However, existing techniques are appropriate in specific context.

## Aim of the work

The aim of this study is to describe smiley mastectomy as a method to avoid lateral dog ear formation in patients with large breast size, and /or high BMI in comparison to other techniques.

## **Subjects and Methods**

Our study included 60 patients, with breast cancer they were candidates for modified radical mastectomy, they had large breast size, thus prone to have lateral dog ear; 30 of them will undergo MRM using smiley incision (group A), and the other 30 patients will undergo MRM using the elliptical incision (group B). They were all submitted to: personal data, history, examination and investigations



Dog ear remained in one case from group (A) with BMI more than 30 %, that was managed by fish tail technique combined techniques, while in group (B)17 patients had dog ears, that was managed either by re excision, or fish tail (Table).

Table 1: Comparison between the two studied groups according to dog ear

	Group I $(n = 30)$		Group II $(n = 30)$		$\chi^2$	
	No.	%	No.	%	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
Dog ear						
No	29	96.7	13	43.3	20.217*	
Yes	1	3.3	17	56.7	20.317	

Table 2: Comparison between the two studied groups according to satisfaction.

	Group I $(n = 30)$		Group II $(n = 30)$		$\chi^2$
	No.	%	No.	%	
Satisfaction					
Fair	1	4.0	4	14.3	5.765*
Good	10	40.0	15	53.6	
Very good	14	56.0	9	32.1	

