

Daily Serum Collection after Acellular Dermal Matrix-Assisted Breast Reconstruction

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Background The acellular dermal matrix (ADM)-assisted breast reconstruction technique is widely known, but discouraging results due to early postoperative complications have been reported. As the literature identifies seroma as the most common issue after breast surgery without identifying its pathogenesis, we aimed to report the trend of postoperative daily serum collection after ADM-assisted breast reconstruction and compare it with data in the literature in order to discover more about this little-known topic.

Methods A retrospective study on 28 consecutive patients who received ADM-assisted breast reconstruction between February 2013 and February 2014 was performed. In order to reduce the number of variables that could affect serum production, only one brand of ADM was used and all tissues were handled gently and precisely. The daily drainage volume was recorded per patient during the first four days of hospitalization. Likewise, postoperative complications were noted during routine follow-up.

Results In total, five (17.9%) bilateral and 23 (82.1%) unilateral ADM-assisted breast reconstructions (33 implants) were performed. The mean age, body mass index, and length of hospital stay were 53.6 years, 21.3 kg/m², and 4.5 days, respectively. One major complication led to implant loss (3.0%), and nine minor complications were successfully treated with ambulatory surgery (27.3%). Serum collection linearly decreased after 24 hours postoperatively.

Conclusions Daily drainage decreased following the theoretical decline of acute inflammation. In concordance with the literature, daily serum production may not be related to the use of ADM.

Keywords Seroma / Acellular dermis / Mammoplasty / Inflammation / Mastectomy

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INTRODUCTION

The single-stage, acellular dermal matrix (ADM)-assisted breast reconstruction technique is widely known for its numerous advantages such as a reduced number of surgeries and operative times, improved and reproducible aesthetic results, less postoper-

ative pain, and reduced hospital costs [1-3]. However, several studies have reported early postoperative complications, especially seroma formation, for this relatively new technique [4,5]. In addition, ADM has been found to increase the incidences of seroma and infection more than fourfold [6]. The development of heavy seroma leads to pain, delayed wound healing, skin flap ne-

crisis, and infection, thus resulting in prolonged discomfort [7].

However, seroma has been a widely discussed issue even before the use of ADM in breast reconstruction. Overall, the reported incidence of seroma after any kind of breast surgery varies between 3% and 81% [8].

Nevertheless, the pathogenesis of seroma is poorly understood and remains controversial. Several factors are implicated in seroma formation, including age, body mass index (BMI), neoadjuvant chemotherapy, surgical technique, use of electrocautery, and arm movements soon after surgery [9].

In problematic scenarios, a consensus has not arisen regarding the use of biological matrices to cover the lower pole of the breast in immediate reconstruction. In fact, ADMs can amplify the effects of this postoperative complication, as the fluid layer between the matrix and the mastectomy flap hinders cell migration and the subsequent incorporation of the matrix [10,11], resulting in a failed reconstruction attempt.

To evaluate whether the use of ADM affects or changes the drainage pattern, we analyzed trends in early postoperative daily serum collection after immediate ADM-assisted breast reconstruction and compared these data with those in the literature.

METHODS

This retrospective study included 28 consecutive patients who received single-stage ADM-assisted breast reconstruction between February 2013 and February 2014. The hospital ethics committee oversaw and approved the study.

Detailed data including patients' demographics, comorbidities, BMI, smoking status, and operative time were collected after a careful review of all patient medical records. Major and minor complications were defined as any early postoperative complication that required a subsequent operation or conservative treatment, respectively. During hospitalization, the volume of serum collected was carefully recorded for each patient daily. In particular, we were interested in comparing serum production collected in this study with that reported in the literature.

Patients were scheduled for routine follow-ups at 7, 15, and 30 days postoperatively as well as 3, 6, 12 months postoperatively.

All breast reconstructions were performed using a single brand non-cross-linked porcine ADM (Native, Medical Biomaterial Products, Neustadt-Glewe, Germany). The Native ADM was 0.6-mm thick and 18 × 10 cm, dry, and without any preservatives. The features of this material were designed to increase the performance of the biomaterial and minimize any development of adverse postoperative complications. A preservative free, dry matrix could integrate faster and is less likely to cause an inflammatory reaction than other preservative-based cross-linked bio-

materials [12,13].

The breast and plastic surgeons of the Oncoplastic Breast Surgery Team at the University Hospital of Verona collaborate closely to plan and perform mastectomy and breast reconstruction in a single operation. Great importance has been given to reducing the complication rate by carefully tailoring all of the parameters of the surgical technique based on our experiences. For example, we ensure that an adequately sized incision is made to avoid tissue microtrauma due to excessive traction and that electrocautery is not used to minimize tissue damage and discourage the acute inflammatory response [14,15]. In addition, povidone-iodine seems to be cytotoxic for fibroblasts and can slow the tissue healing process, thus is not used on breast pockets, breast implants, or matrix irrigation procedures [16,17]. Moreover, surgery time should be kept to a minimum to increase the likelihood of a positive postoperative result [18]. A delicate surgery was preferred, with the aim of reducing the number of factors that can influence postoperative serum production.

Immediately after performing the mastectomy, the subpectoral pocket is created to begin breast reconstruction. The pectoralis major muscle is not detached from its medial insertions; rather, the muscular fibers are detached from only the lateral to medial side and up to the medial fat layer, thus maintaining the attachment of the muscle to the medial fat layer, preserving the muscle, and allowing for minimal retraction. Next, Native ADM is positioned laterally between the lower pole of the breast and the pectoralis major muscle to complete the subpectoral pocket after its hydration. The matrix is first sutured to the inframammary fold, and then to the muscle edge. Then, the matrix is shaped around the breast implant to avoid wrinkling and allow the skin to fit perfectly over the membrane, in order to reduce chronic inflammation and giant-cell foreign-body reactions [19].

Before the cutaneous suture, the edges of incision are trimmed very slightly to expedite the wound healing process and prevent dehiscence and necrosis since the removed tissue is likely to have been ischemically damaged [19].

Last, two drainage tubes, one in the ADM-submuscular pocket and another in the subcutaneous space, are inserted to measure the volume of drainage, and then removed when the drainage reaches 30 mL or less per day.

All statistical analyses were performed using STATA ver. 12 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

RESULTS

Between February 2013 and February 2014, 28 women underwent five (17.9%) bilateral and 23 (82.1%) unilateral ADM-assisted breast reconstructions (33 total implants). Among these

procedures, five (15.2%) were prophylactic mastectomies, 28 (84.8%) were curative treatments; 22 (66.7%) were skin-sparing mastectomies, and 11 (33.3%) were nipple sparing mastectomies (Table 1).

The mean age was 53.6 years (range, 38 to 69 years), and the mean BMI was 21.3 kg/m² (range, 17.3 to 26.4 kg/m²). One patient (3.0%) was a current smoker and two (6.1%) had received radiotherapy more than 10 years before the surgery. The mean weight of each breast implant was 302.0 g (range, 135 to 415 g). Two drains were used for each breast implant and were removed on average at 7 days postoperatively (range 5 to 10 days postoperatively). The mean length of hospital stay was 4.5 days (Table 1). The total daily serum collected from each drain until 4 days postoperatively is summarized in Table 2. In addition, Fig. 1 shows a decreasing trend in serum collection with a peak in the first 24 hours (Fig. 1), which follows the theoretical performance of the inflammatory process [20].

Postoperative data was analyzed for each patient. One (3.0%) major postoperative complication that lead to implant loss was found and was likely due to an untreated dehiscence that became infected. In addition, two (6.1%) hematomas and seven

(21.2%) cases of dehiscence were successfully treated with wound-edge debridement and sutures (Table 3). Our single-stage ADM-assisted breast reconstruction resulted in symmetrical breasts with natural ptosis and a natural aesthetic (Fig. 2).

At 2 months postoperatively, a wound dehiscence was treated at the outpatient clinic, and the ADM-implant site was biopsied for histologic evaluation. The biopsy, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, showed fibroblast ingrowth and complete vascularization, evidence that the matrix had become incorporated (Fig. 3).

DISCUSSION

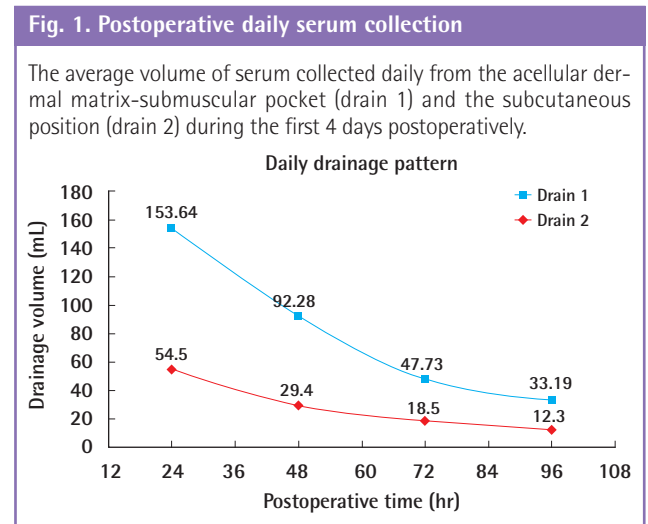
Although our experience is limited, we found a low rate of postoperative complications after ADM-assisted breast reconstruction. Sbitany and Serletti [5] and Chun et al. [6] reported discouraging results; nevertheless, the ADM has been found to have many advantages over the traditional expander technique, such as reduced health care costs, physical and psychological suffering of the patients, and overall number of procedures [2,3]. In addition, cosmetic outcomes are improved by inserting the ADM sling into the lower pole maintaining a natural shape with the correct projection in the lower part of the operated breast, all of which was obtained in a single operative session [3]; overall, good aesthetic results were also observed in our

Characteristic	Data
Patients (no.)	28
Age (yr)	53.61 ± 9.86 (38–69)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	21.22 ± 2.49 (17.36–26.37)
Smokers	1 (3.57)
Previous radiotherapy	2 (7.14)
Total implants (no.)	33
Unilateral implants	23 (82.14)
Bilateral implants	5 (17.90)
Prophylactic mastectomy	5 (15.15)
Curative mastectomy	28 (84.85)
Skin sparing mastectomy	22 (66.67)
Nipple sparing mastectomy	11 (33.33)
Average of breast implant (mL)	302.04 ± 87.30 (135–450)
Mean hospital stay (day)	4.50 ± 1.47 (4–10)
Mean time of drains removal (day)	7.00 ± 1.66 (5–10)

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± standard deviation (range).

Day	Drain 1 ± SD (mL)	Drain 2 ± SD (mL)
1	153.6 ± 39.44	54.5 ± 37.78
2	92.3 ± 34.81	29.4 ± 16.24
3	47.7 ± 21.26	18.5 ± 13.65
4	33.2 ± 25.33	12.3 ± 11.24

Drain 1, in the acellular dermal matrix-submuscular pocket; SD, standard deviation; Drain 2, in the subcutaneous position.

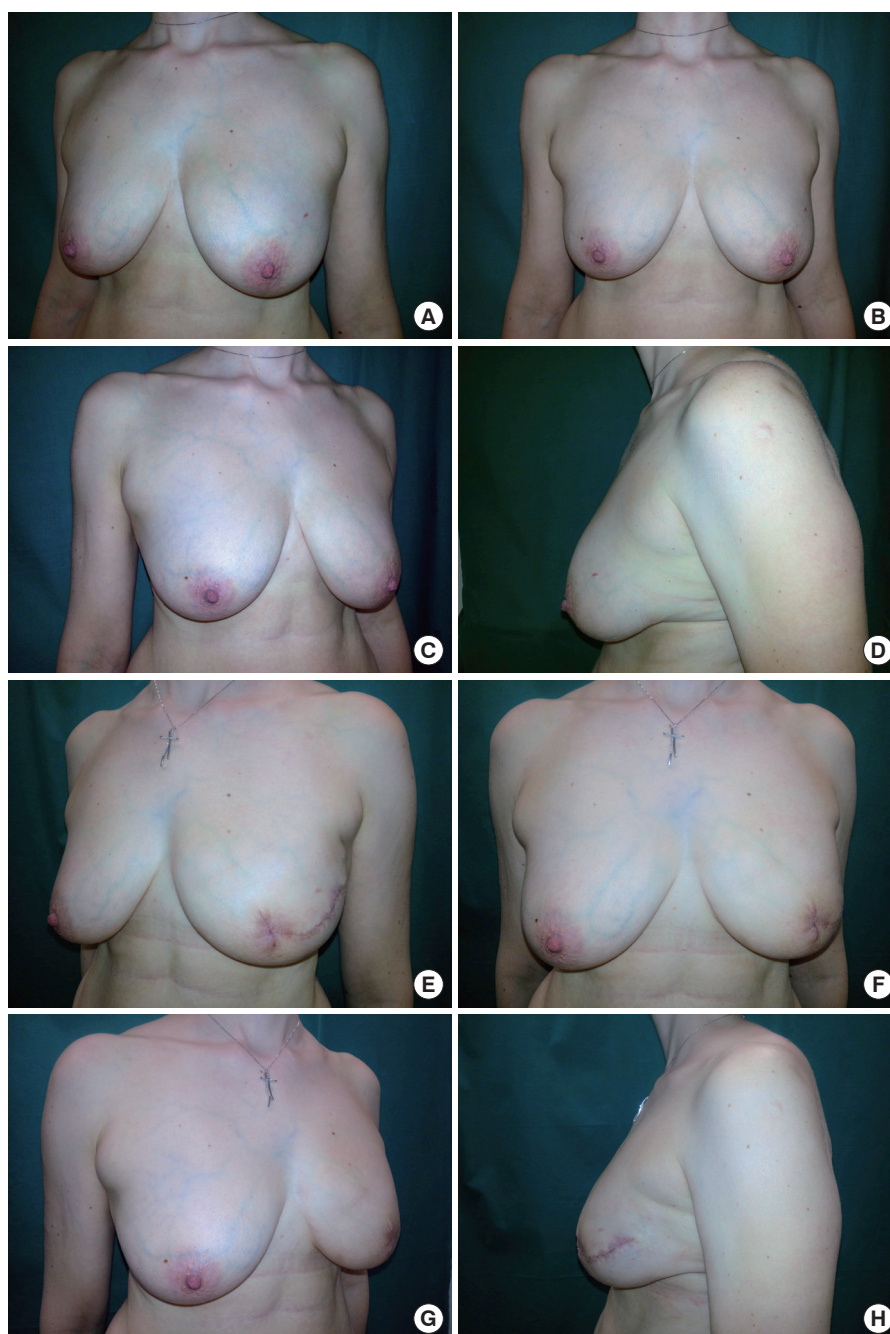


Type of complications	Description	No. (%)
Major ^{a)}	Infections (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)	1 (3.0)
Minor ^{b)}	Hematomas	2 (6.1)
	Dehiscences	7 (21.2)

^{a)}Major complications required the return to the theater for the implant removal; ^{b)}Minor complications were treated conservatively.

Fig. 2. Aesthetic outcomes

Results of a skin-sparing mastectomy with an acellular dermal matrix-assisted reconstruction on the left breast. Preoperative pictures in the lateral and frontal views (A–C) with the foreground of the original ptosis of the left breast (D) and postoperative lateral and frontal pictures at 30 days (E–G) are shown. Postoperatively, preservation of the natural ptosis was achieved (H).



study (Fig. 2).

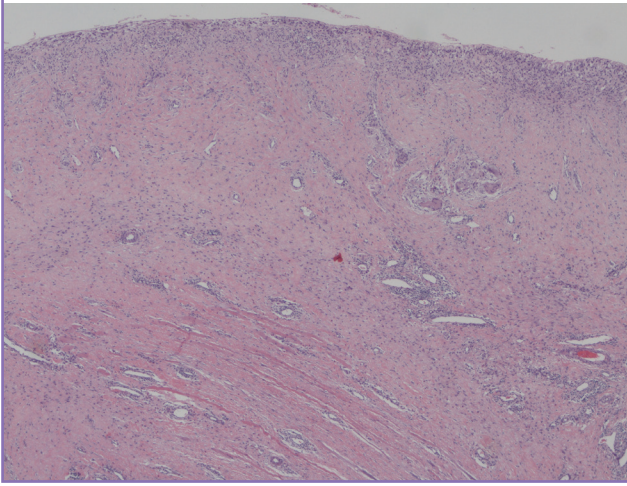
A high incidence of postoperative complications such as large seromas have been attributed to the use of ADM and often become the origin of further major complications [5]. Although not life threatening, seromas may increase the risk of wound dehiscence, infections, skin-flap necrosis, a subsequent prolonged recovery period, and multiple outpatient examinations [7]. However, in cases of mastectomy without reconstruction, the incidence of seroma was reported to be as high as 85% [8].

Although many studies have suggested guidelines for the treat-

ment and prevention of seromas [11], the etiology of this well-known problem remains unknown. In fact, the pathological origin of seromas has not been fully clarified, but has been found to be associated with several factors such as age, BMI, breast size [9], the type of surgical procedure [10], and the use of electrocautery [14]. However, several studies have demonstrated the inflammatory origin of the exudate; it seems likely to be the body's natural response to tissue damage [7-9,21,22]. Therefore, our Oncoplastic Breast Surgery Team decided to perform a conservative and delicate surgical technique aimed at reducing

Fig. 3. Capsular histological samples 2 months postoperatively

The microscopic view demonstrates complete incorporation of the matrix with large cell and microvascular ingrowth (H&E, $\times 100$).



tissue trauma in hopes of attenuating the inflammatory response and reduce the variables related to serum production. For this reason, any element thought to potentially increase the inflammatory response was avoided for a more reliable assessment of the influence of ADM in the development of this postoperative complication. Electrocautery was used minimally and replaced with the use of a cold scalpel and surgical scissors to avoid thermal trauma [14]. In addition, povidone-iodine was not used to rinse the breast implant, ADM, or breast pocket because this antimicrobial is toxic for fibroblasts and may have detrimental effects on wound healing [16]. Moreover, a non-cross-linked porcine collagen matrix (Native, Medical Biomaterial Products, Neustadt-Glewe, Germany) was used. This biocompatible material, dry and without any preservatives, does not affect the natural process of tissue repair and minimizes or greatly reduces the likelihood of an adverse body reaction [12,13,23].

Seroma development in ADM-assisted breast reconstruction complicates the matrix incorporation by the presence of a fluid layer between the mastectomy flap and the acellular matrix, which can slow cell and microvascular ingrowth and delay incorporation of the graft [10]. Therefore, ADM is often related to a high percentage of postoperative complications. For this reason, Brzeziński et al. [11] proposed an algorithm for the management of postoperative seromas after immediate breast reconstruction using an ADM in order to minimize implant loss and optimize outcomes. However, the solution seemed to reduce the number of ADM-assisted breast reconstructions, without solving the underlying problem.

Our study aimed to examine the quantity of drainage after ADM-assisted breast reconstruction to compare it with the quantity of drainage after mastectomy without reconstruction

[24], as reported in the literature, in order to assess whether the use of ADM increases or changes the amount of postoperative serum production and its pattern over time.

Fig. 1 indicates that serum production peaked at 24 hours postoperatively and then rapidly declined thereafter; this trend is similar to that of the theoretical course of the acute inflammatory response [20]. Therefore, our results support the pro-inflammatory theory of seromas; they seem to be associated with the acute phase of wound healing after a surgical procedure [21]. Our data revealed a daily serum collection trend (Fig. 1) very close to that of the daily drainage patterns reported after mastectomy only [24]. Although the serum production in our patients was less than that in the previous study [24], the two trends were very similar. Therefore, the use of ADM seems to have no effect on the drainage pattern previously believed to be due to surgical trauma, but instead seems to follow the development of inflammatory response.

No heavy seromas were found in any of our 28 patients who received ADM-assisted breast reconstruction; all women followed a normal postoperative course of seroma production that steadily decreased in the four days postoperatively. In addition, all patients returned to the hospital for drain removal within 10 days postoperatively, and no patient required serum aspiration. We observed only one major complication (3.0%) due to an untreated dehiscence that was exacerbated by infection.

A sample of the ADM was obtained at two months postoperatively, and histological analysis revealed a complete integration of the matrix with the patient's dermis as also found in other similar articles [3,10].

These findings suggest that the ADM may not be involved in seroma formation.

For a successful seroma-free ADM-assisted breast reconstruction, based on our experience, we could suggest a surgical technique aimed at reducing the postoperative inflammatory response and the use of a "low irritative" and highly biocompatible medical device like a dry, preservative-free, non-cross-linked ADM [12,13].

In conclusion, seroma remains an unresolved issue that can result in serious postoperative complications. Considering the results of our study and that of previous studies, serum production seems to be a natural consequence and a "necessary evil" of the inflammatory reaction after tissue damage [25], and the use of an ADM for immediate breast reconstruction may not increase serum collection.

Nevertheless, these results should be validated by future, prospective, multi-institutional investigations.

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