

Additional Effect of Mechanical Stimulation on Mastectomy Scar Management - A Prospective Randomized Control Trial

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8 May 2018



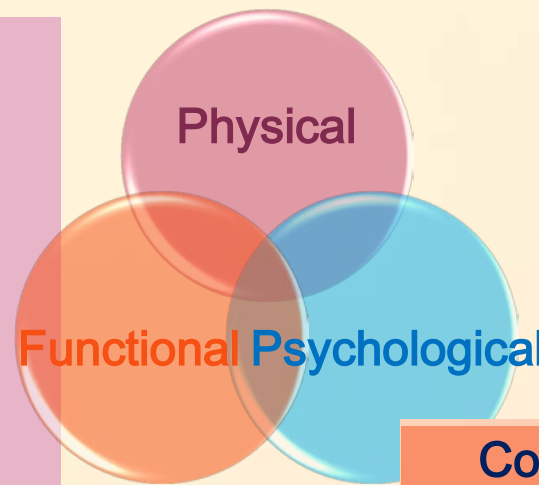
Breast cancer - most common type of cancer in women (HK Cancer Registry 2015); scarce study on mastectomy scar management

Objective of the Study:

Investigate efficacy of mechanical stimulation (MS) in -

- alleviating scar appearance
- reducing shoulder morbidities
- improving arm functions
- enhancing quality of life (QoL)

in women with breast cancer after mastectomy.



Comprehensive Physiotherapy Program for Breast Clinic at QEH



Holistic & Longitudinal Care



- Education
- Exercise
- Skin / Wound Care
- Lymphoedema Prevention & Management



We are ...



... Together in Rehab!

Mechanical Stimulator - non-invasive massage to mastectomy scar



Theoretical Framework

Inclusion Criteria:

- Women with mastectomy performed in recent 6 weeks
- Age >18 years old
- Able to attend physiotherapy

Exclusion Criteria:

- Altered mental state
- Scar infections / inflammation
- Unhealed scar
- Bilateral breast cancers
- Pre-existing arm impairments
- Radiotherapy received
- Sensitivity to MS
- Unstable medical conditions

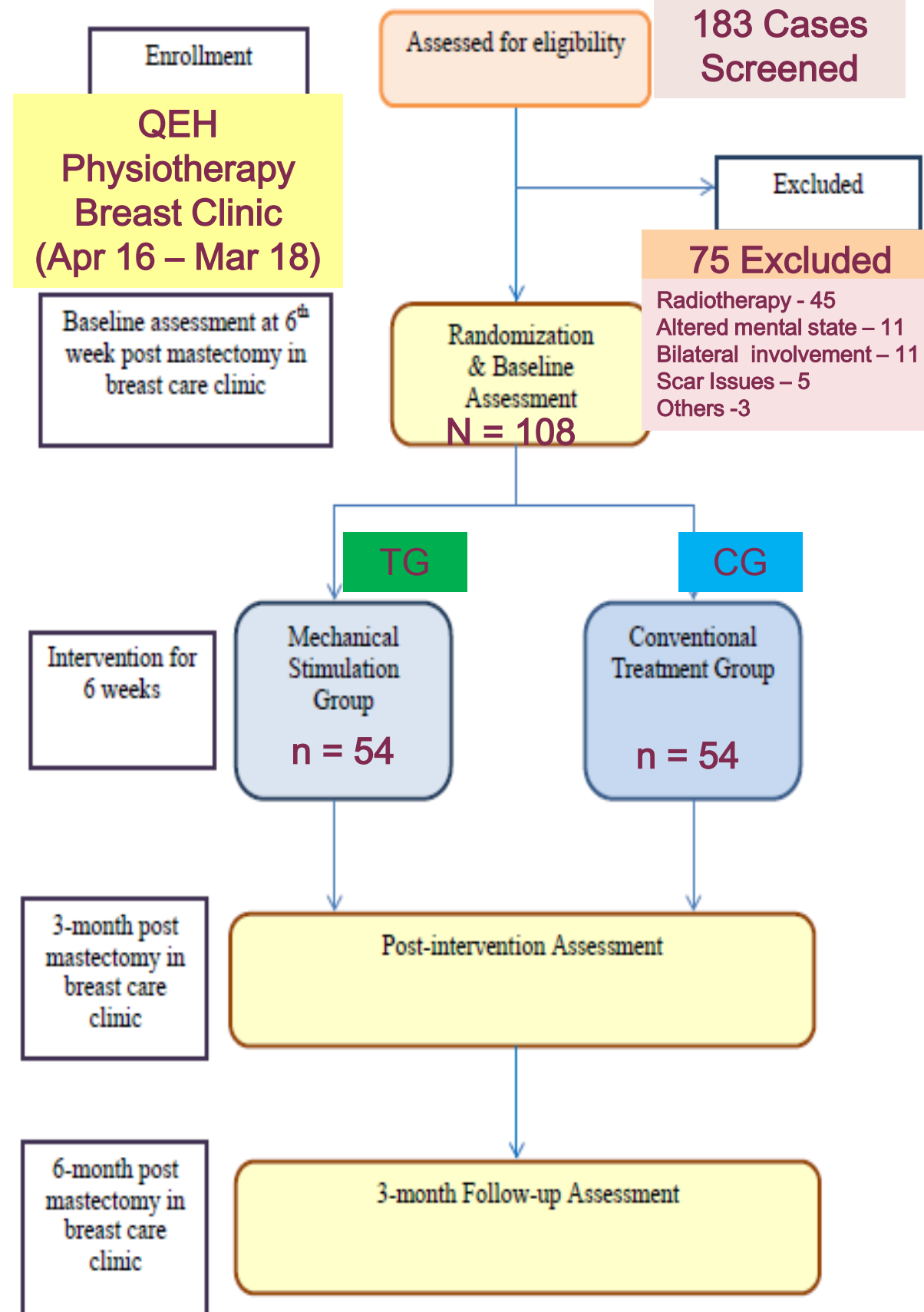


Figure 1: Experiment Design & Patient Flow

Preliminary Results:

As at Dec 2017, 73 subjects completed the study. At post-op 6-month follow up:

- TG vs CG : **significantly improved scar appearance as reflected by VSS** (2.26 ± 1.69 vs 3.31 ± 1.87 , $p < 0.001$)

& Spectrophotometry

Mastectomy Scar Appearance

Time	Treatment Group	Control Group
Baseline		
6 months		

Goniometry for Shoulder Range Measurement

Pigmentation	
0	Normal color (resembles nearby skin)
1	Hypopigmentation
2	Hyperpigmentation

Vascularity	
0	Normal
1	Pink (slightly increased in local blood supply)
2	Red (significant increase in the local blood supply)
3	Purple (excessive local blood supply)

Pliability	
0	Normal
1	Supple (flexible with normal resistance)
2	Yielding (giving way to pressure)
3	Firm (solid/inflexible, not easily moved, resistance to normal pressure)
4	Banding (rope-like, blanches with extension of scar, does not limit range of motion)
5	Contracture (permanent shorting of scar producing deformity or distortion, limits range of motion)

Height (mm)	
0	Normal (flat)
1	<2
2	<2 and >5
3	>5



Spectrophotometry for Color Measurement



THE DASH

這份問卷是詢問你在進行某些活動時所產生的病徵及活動的能力。請根據你上星期的狀況，對每項問題，並圈出適當的數字。

如果你在过去的一星期沒有進行該項活動，請根據你估計該項活動對你的影響並挑選出一個最準確的選擇。

無論你是使用左手或右手去進行該項活動，請根據你的能力作出評估，但無需用會所用的方法。

FACT-B (中文版)

以下表格將您在問卷或病人自認為重要的一些病徵，請對每一行圈出或填上一個數字，以表達適用於您或病人的程度。

生活機能狀況	一點也不	一點	兩點	三點	四點
您覺得下列...	0	1	2	3	4
您有日常生活的精力...	0	1	2	3	4
因為您的身體狀況，我知困難達到家人的要求...	0	1	2	3	4
您有時痛...	0	1	2	3	4
我的治療對我的病徵有困難...	0	1	2	3	4
我覺得身體不適...	0	1	2	3	4
我的病徵影響我的休息...	0	1	2	3	4

社交/家庭機能狀況	一點也不	一點	兩點	三點	四點
我覺得與家人相處困難...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與家人共處...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與朋友共處...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與同事共處...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與鄰居共處...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與朋友共處...	0	1	2	3	4
我因我的病徵而減少與家人共處...	0	1	2	3	4

- CG (25.26 ± 17.70 vs 18.05 ± 16.70 , $p = 0.01$)
- QoL (FACT - B)**
- TG (75.78 ± 24.89 vs 53.58 ± 20.08 , $p < 0.001$)
- CG (70.34 ± 22.71 vs 60.21 ± 14.03 , $p = 0.05$)
- (No intergroup difference found, except for VSS)

DASH & FACT-B scale at different time points for treatment and control group

Conclusions & Bring Home Message

- **Physiotherapy reduced shoulder morbidities, improved arm functions, and enhanced QoL, in women with breast cancer after mastectomy.**
- **Incorporation of Mechanical Stimulation into Conventional Physiotherapy enhanced clinical outcomes in alleviating scar appearance.**
- **Extended use to different scar over different body parts!**



Thank You!