



Breast Cancer Surgical Removal and Complications

Mohammed Elmujtba Adam Essa^{1*} and Abdelkareem A Ahmed^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Clinical Medicine, Medical and Cancer Research Institute (MCRI), Nyala, Sudan

²Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Nyala, Sudan

³Biomedical Research Institute, Darfur University College, Nyala, South Darfur State, Sudan

***Corresponding Author:** Mohammed Elmujtba Adam Essa, Department of Clinical Medicine, Medical and Cancer Research Institute (MCRI), Sudan.

E-mail: Awadali818@yahoo.com

Breast cancer is one of the common types of tumours, and the main leading cause of death due to cancer in women in all the globe [1], in 2018 approximately more than million and a half new cases of this cancer were diagnosed, fifty per cent of all breast cancer cases and sixty per cent of the deaths in developing countries [2]. Breast cancer treatments and complication are public health issues. Surgical approaches for breast cancer treatment are performed by breast surgeons or surgical oncologist with general surgery training, these types of surgery includes lumpectomy also known as breast conservative surgery (BCS) which is the removal of a part of the breast, mastectomy where all the breast will be removed. BCS is the commonest surgical therapy of early-stage breast tumour. Re excision can need it in 15-40% of the females with breast malignancy due to a clear pathological margin may not regularly be obtained after the first surgery [3,4]. Surgical reconstruction after the tumour excision is typically performed by plastic surgeons, it can be done shortly preceding the mastectomy and termed immediate reconstruction (IR) but can always be postponed after the therapy completed or underway and called delayed reconstruction (DR). it's crucial to evaluate the risk of surgical site infections and non-infectious wound complications after the surgery and reconstruction of the breast because of these complications may lead to loss of the implant, poor cosmetic result, tissue muscle flap and increased surgical procedures.

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