

AGO Recommendations for the Surgical Therapy of Breast Cancer: Update 2022

AGO-Empfehlungen zur operativen Therapie des Mammakarzinoms: Update 2022



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ABSTRACT

The recommendations of the AGO Breast Committee on the surgical therapy of breast cancer were last updated in March 2022 (www.ago-online.de). Since surgical therapy is one of several partial steps in the treatment of breast cancer, extensive diagnostic and oncological expertise of a breast surgeon and good interdisciplinary cooperation with diagnostic radiologists is of great importance. The most important changes concern localization techniques, resection margins, axillary management in the neoadjuvant setting and the evaluation of the meshes in reconstructive surgery. Based on meta-analyses of randomized studies, the level of recommendation of an intraoperative breast ultrasound for the localization of non-palpable lesions was elevated to “++”. Thus, the technique is considered to be equivalent to wire localization, provided that it is a lesion which can be well represented by sonography, the surgeon has extensive experience in breast ultrasound and has access to a suitable ultrasound device during the operation. In invasive breast cancer, the aim is to reach negative resection margins (“no tumor on ink”), regardless of whether an extensive intraductal component is present or not. Oncoplastic operations can also replace a mastectomy in selected cases due to the large number of existing techniques, and are equivalent to segmental resection in terms of oncological safety at comparable rates of complications. Sentinel node excision is recommended for patients with cN0 status receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy after completion of chemotherapy. Minimally invasive biopsy is recommended for initially suspect lymph nodes. After neoadjuvant chemotherapy, patients with initially 1–3 suspicious lymph nodes and a good response (ycN0) can receive the targeted axillary dissection and the axillary dissection as equivalent options.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die Empfehlungen der AGO Kommission Mamma zur operativen Therapie des Mammakarzinoms wurden zuletzt im März 2022 aktualisiert (www.ago-online.de). Da die operative Therapie einen von mehreren Teilschritten bei der Behandlung des Mammakarzinoms darstellt, ist eine umfangreiche diagnostische und onkologische Expertise eines Brustchirurgen und gute interdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit mit den diagnostischen Radiologen von großer Bedeutung. Die wichtigsten Änderungen betreffen die Lokalisationstechniken, die Resektionsränder, das axilläre Management im neoadjuvanten Setting und die Bewertung der Netze in der rekonstruktiven Chirurgie. Aufgrund von Metaanalysen randomisierter Studien wurde der Empfehlungsgrad der intraoperativen Mamma-

sonografie zur Lokalisation nicht palpabler Befunde auf „++“ erhöht. Somit wird die Technik als gleichwertig zur Drahtlokalisierung angesehen, vorausgesetzt, es handelt sich um eine sonografisch gut darstellbare Läsion, der Operateur verfügt über umfangreiche Kenntnisse in der Mammasonografie und hat Zugang zu einem geeigneten Ultraschallgerät während der Operation. Beim invasiven Mammakarzinom wird das Erreichen von negativen Resektionsrändern („no tumor on ink“) angestrebt, unabhängig davon, ob eine extensive intraduktale Komponente vorliegt oder nicht. Onkoplastische Operationen können durch die Vielzahl der existierenden Techniken in ausgewählten Fällen auch eine Mastektomie ersetzen und sind im

Vergleich zu einer regulären Segmentresektion hinsichtlich der onkologischen Sicherheit bei vergleichbaren Komplikationsraten gleichwertig. Patientinnen mit cN0-Status, die eine neoadjuvante Chemotherapie erhalten, wird eine Sentinel-Node-Exzision nach Abschluss der Chemotherapie empfohlen. Bei initial suspekten Lymphknoten wird die minimalinvasive Sicherung empfohlen. Nach der neoadjuvanten Chemotherapie stehen Patientinnen mit initial 1–3 suspekten Lymphknoten und gutem Ansprechen (ycN0) die Targeted axillary Dissection und die Axilladisektion als gleichwertige Optionen zur Verfügung.

Introduction

The Breast Committee of the Working Group for Gynecological Oncology, e.V. (AGO Mamma) last updated the recommendations for the diagnosis and therapy of breast cancer in March 2022 (www.ago-online.de) [1]. The new study results and current congress contributions were taken into account. Two out of a total of 26 chapters deal with surgical treatment:

- Breast Cancer Surgery – Oncological Aspects
- Oncoplastic and Reconstructive Surgery

This year, both chapters were consulted for the first time with the AWOGyn (Working Group for Reconstructive Surgery in Oncology-Gynecology). Prior to the vote, the current evidence was discussed thoroughly within the Committee. In 2022, the Committee focused on the following topics: Resection margins, localization techniques and axillary surgical management in the neoadjuvant setting. Since surgical therapy is one of several partial steps in the treatment of breast cancer, extensive diagnostic and oncological expertise of a breast surgeon and good interdisciplinary cooperation with diagnostic radiologists is of great importance. The following article presents the recommendations and current evidence for surgical and plastic-reconstructive therapy of the breast.

Surgical Therapy of the Breast

Oncological safety of breast-conserving therapy

Breast-conserving therapy (BCT), defined as breast-conserving surgery (BCS), followed by radiotherapy, became the standard procedure in the 1990s, after several large randomized studies were able to show that overall survival (OS) and breast cancer-specific survival (BCSS) after BCT and a mastectomy are identical [2, 3]. Meanwhile, results from several prospective registers from different countries are available, suggesting a superiority of BCT [4–8]. The latest study comes from Sweden. De Boniface et al. from the Karolinska Institute evaluated clinical courses of 48986 women [7]. After a median follow-up time of 6.2 years, OS and BCSS were significantly longer in women receiving BCT than after a mastectomy with or without radiation therapy. Other possible confounders, such as age and socio-economic status, were taken

► **Table 1** Recommendation levels of the AGO Breast Committee.

++	This investigation or therapeutic intervention is highly beneficial for patients, can be recommended without restriction, and should be performed.
+	This investigation or therapeutic intervention is of limited benefit to patients and can be performed.
+/-	This investigation or therapeutic intervention has not shown benefit for patients and may be performed only in individual cases. According to current knowledge, a general recommendation cannot be given.
-	This investigation or therapeutic intervention can be of disadvantage to patients and might not be performed.
--	This investigation or therapeutic intervention is of clear disadvantage for patients and should be avoided or omitted in any case.

into account. Patients who are not receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy should only be recommended to undergo a mastectomy if the tumor size in relation to the breast size does not permit a breast-conserving procedure, the negative resection margins are not reached despite repeated secondary resection, or inflammatory breast cancer is present.

Localization of non-palpable breast lesions

70–80% of all breast cancer patients nowadays undergo conserving surgery [9]. Many of these tumors are non-palpable and their removal must be supported by imaging. Various techniques are available for this (► **Fig. 1**). In addition to the wire localization, which has long been regarded as the gold standard, sonographically visible lesions can be localized with the aid of intraoperative sonography (► **Fig. 2**). This option has been awarded a double plus recommendation (++) in 2022 (for definitions of the AGO recommendation levels, see ► **Table 1**). The recommendation is based on meta-analyses of randomized studies, which confirmed that R0 resection is achieved significantly more frequently with the use of intraoperative breast ultrasound compared to wire localization [10, 11]. In palpable breast cancer, the advantages of intraoperative sonography compared to palpation-guided surgery have also been demonstrated: the R0 resection rate can be in-



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Breast-Conserving Surgery (BCS): Non-Palpable Lesions

- Wire-guided localization
- Wireless intraoperative ultrasound-guided localization*
- Other procedures:**

Radar reflectors

Magnetic Seeds***

Radiofrequency-based markers (RFID)

Radionuclide-guided localization (ROLL)

Radioactive seeds****

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1a	A	++
1a	A	++
2b	B	+/-
2b	B	+/-
2b	B	+/-
1a	A	+/-
1a	A	+/-

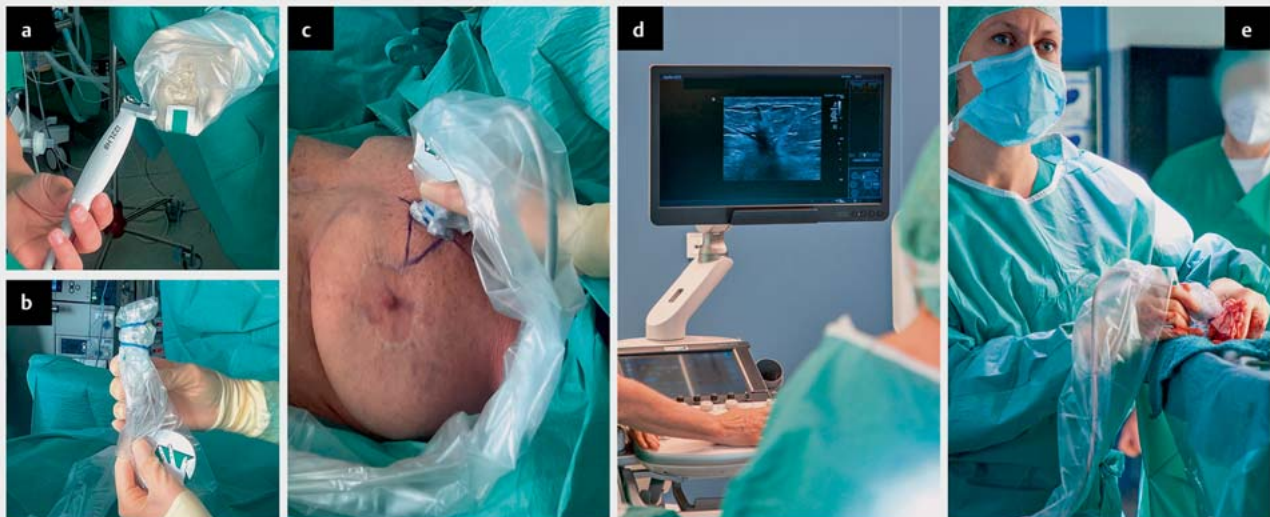
* The lesion must be sonographically visualized by the same examiner pre- and intraoperatively in its whole extension. Adequate equipment and training of the surgeon are mandatory.

** according to approval

*** not suitable for MRI-based response assessment under NACT

**** not approved in Germany

► Fig. 1 Current recommendations of the AGO Breast Committee on the localization techniques for non-palpable lesions.



► Fig. 2 Practical use of intraoperative breast ultrasound: a The sonographic linear probe is obtained in a sterile manner. There should be sufficient gel between the probe and the film. b The sterile cover is fixed to the probe. c, d Imaging of the lesion by the surgeon. During the operation, the lesion is imaged intermittently in order to ensure a sufficient resection distance in all directions. e Immediately after removal of the tissue, the specimen is examined by ultrasound.

Breast-Conserving Surgery (BCS): Resection Margins



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■ Invasive breast cancer without extensive intraductal component (EIC)*

- Aim: tumor-free margins (“no ink on tumor“ is sufficient even in case of unfavorable tumor biology)
- Re-excision for invasive or non-invasive tumor cells reaching margin (final histology)

■ Invasive breast cancer with EIC*

- Re-excision for invasive or non-invasive tumor cells reaching margin (final histology)
- Re-excision in case of a close margin of the intraductal component (< 2 mm on final histology)**

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Aim: tumor-free margins (“no ink on tumor“ is sufficient even in case of unfavorable tumor biology)	2a	A	++
Re-excision for invasive or non-invasive tumor cells reaching margin (final histology)	2a	B	++
Re-excision for invasive or non-invasive tumor cells reaching margin (final histology)	2a	B	++
Re-excision in case of a close margin of the intraductal component (< 2 mm on final histology)**	2a	B	-

* No clear definition of EIC in the literature. Increased risk of local recurrence in case of EIC with at least twice the greatest dimension of the invasive tumor component (definition according to the German S3 guideline).

** Individual approach with consideration of patient’s age and tumor extent

► Fig. 3 Current recommendations of the AGO Breast Committee on resection margins in invasive breast cancer.

creased and the rate of secondary resection can be reduced [11, 12]. Interestingly, resection volumes could be reduced by the use of intraoperative sonography in some studies [12–14]. Thus, the technique allows the targeted removal of the tumor and at the same time spares healthy tissue.

Important prerequisites for the use of intraoperative sonography are:

- The lesion must be sonographically visualized by the same examiner pre- and intraoperatively in its whole extension.
- The surgeon must have adequate training in breast ultrasound. A preoperative sonographic examination by the surgeon is necessary to assess whether the lesion is suitable for this technique.
- A high-quality ultrasound device must be available during the operation.

This year, the modern probe-guided detection methods were thoroughly discussed. In these techniques, a marker is placed in the lesion preoperatively and located during the operation using a special probe (e.g., magnetic, radio-frequency- or radar-based). With the exception of radioactive techniques (radioactive seeds and radionuclide labelling), which are widespread abroad but have not been approved in Germany, these methods have so far been mainly investigated in single-arm, industry-initiated studies. For this reason, they are rated +/- . There is an urgent need for independent studies that will compare these procedures with wire

localization and intraoperative sonography in a real-world setting. One of the upcoming studies is the Intergroup Trial MELODY (<http://melody.eubreast.com>). It must also be kept in mind that magnetic markers in particular significantly limit the diagnostic power of MRI in the assessment of the response to therapy due to susceptibility artifacts. Regardless of the localization technique, specimen radiography or specimen sonography is mandatory (AGO ++).

Resection margins

In the case of invasive breast cancer, no secondary resection has been recommended for several years when the “no tumor on ink” situation is reached (i.e., no tumor cell touches the edge of the specimen). In contrast, a resection margin of 2 mm is aimed for in the case of pure DCIS. One of the most frequently discussed questions in the tumor boards concerns the optimal resection margin in invasive breast cancer with a DCIS component (► Fig. 3). In this situation, the prognosis and the adjuvant therapy decision are determined by the invasive component. The goal here is also to achieve a “no tumor on ink” situation, even in patients with an additional extensive intraductal component. Routine secondary excision should not be performed in case of a negative, but “close” resection margin. In selected cases, however, an individualized decision is possible, taking into account the extent of the invasive and intraductal components and the patient-related factors such as age.

Surgical therapy of the breast after neoadjuvant chemotherapy

In patients receiving neoadjuvant therapy, the tumor should be marked prior to system therapy. A clip/coil is usually used for this purpose, but the probe-guided localization methods are also available. It is important to accurately document the extent and localization of the lesion(s) at the time of diagnosis, as well as the position of the marker, in order to enable correct surgical planning after neoadjuvant therapy. If the tumor responds to therapy, the lesion is resected within so-called new borders.

Surgical Therapy of Ductal Carcinoma in Situ

The ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) corresponds to a heterogeneous group of neoplastic lesions in the breast, in which the tumor cells spread within the milk ducts and do not infiltrate the basement membrane. The DCIS, which occurs alone and without any further invasive component, is generally detected via mammography screening by suspicious areas of microcalcification, and accounts for about 25% of all breast cancers. The most important treatment objective is to avoid invasive recurrences. An operation is the most important treatment method. Adjuvant radiotherapy can reduce non-invasive and invasive recurrence by about 50% in the case of a breast-conserving procedure. Adjuvant endocrine therapy can be offered as prevention, but does not affect the local recurrence rate after a DCIS. For this reason, the operation represents the basic therapy of the DCIS, while adjuvant radiation or endocrine therapy should be indicated in consideration of risk reduction and side effects.

In 5–25% of patients, up-staging to an invasive carcinoma is observed after breast-conserving surgery of DCIS confirmed by biopsy. Ipsilateral recurrence occurs after 10 years in about 25% of women who do not receive adjuvant radiotherapy and in 10% with radiation. Breast cancer-specific mortality is 3.3%. This means that women with a DCIS have a 1.8- to 3-fold increased risk of death compared to the normal population [15].

Preoperative diagnosis by means of clinical examination, mammography and sonography is necessary to assess the extent and to exclude an accompanying invasive component. The standard therapy of the (non-palpable) DCIS, which is dependent on tumor size in relation to breast size, is primarily the excision after stereotactic marking with intraoperative specimen radiography. If imaging shows that the target lesion has not been completely removed, an immediate re-excision is required. In rare cases and depending on the extent, a mastectomy may also be necessary in order to achieve adequate safety margin. The desired free margin is 2 mm for pure DCIS without an invasive component. This applies to patients receiving adjuvant radiotherapy after the operation. For patients for whom no radiotherapy is planned, there are no evidence-based recommendations for optimal resection margins.

Axillary staging (sentinel lymph node excision, SLNE) is generally not recommended in patients receiving breast-conserving surgery. This also applies in the case of an increased risk for the later detection of an invasive component (extent, grading). In this case, a secondary SLNE is possible. SLNE is recommended in patients undergoing a mastectomy. The reason lies in the fact that

in the case of a histologically detectable invasion, breast removal destroys the lymphatic drainage paths, which means that later SLNE is then no longer possible for technical reasons.

Oncoplastic Operations

An oncoplastic operation is defined as a plastic surgical technique at the time of tumor removal to achieve safe resection borders and to preserve an aesthetic shape to the breast. The focus should be on favorable scar placement, adequate soft tissue formation, the choice of a suitable reconstruction method, and a possible adaptation operation of the contralateral breast in order to achieve a symmetrical result. A wide variety of techniques can be considered, such as intramammary or dermoglandular rotation, the round block or batwing technique, B-plasty or a mastopexy or reduction mammoplasty adapted to the tumor position, to name just a few. In order to be able to adequately document the surgical costs to the payers as well, it is helpful to use one of the available classifications, for example the classification according to Hoffmann, which defines different degrees of complexity and thus reproducibly describes the outlay of the operation [16].

An oncoplastic operation can also replace a mastectomy in selected cases (LoE 2b/B/AGO +) due to the large number of existing techniques, and is equivalent to a regular segmental resection in terms of oncological safety at comparable rates of complications.

Breast Reconstruction

Various options are available for breast reconstruction. Both the one-stage use of silicone implants or the two-stage reconstruction in combination with expanders or the autologous reconstruction with pedicled or free tissue transfer are rated as “+” by the AGO. The reconstruction can be carried out both as an immediate reconstruction, especially in the case of skin-sparing or nipple-sparing mastectomy (SSM/NSM), and as a two-stage procedure (LoE 3b/B/AGO ++). However, in the case of the latter, the loss of the skin mantle needs to be taken into account. A delayed reconstruction is also frequently carried out in the clinical routine, usually in the case of an autologous reconstruction. In this case, the implant after an SSM/NSM is inserted only temporarily (as a “placeholder”) in order to be replaced later by autologous tissue. The advantage of this strategy is to perform the definitive reconstruction after receiving the final histology and possibly completed radiotherapy (LoE 3b/B/AGO +).

Peri-/intraoperative antisepsis/antibiosis

Peri-/intraoperative treatment with local antiseptic and/or antibiotic therapy in breast reconstruction is associated with a statistically significant advantage compared with no such treatment. A meta-analysis of 11 studies with 15 966 mastectomies showed that the rate of infection of the reconstructed breast could be significantly reduced (RR = 0.26, 95% CI: 0.12–0.60, $p = 0.001$). In contrast, it was not possible to show a corresponding advantage by prolonging intravenous antibiosis compared with antibiotics for 24 hours (RR = 0.80, 95% CI: 0.60–1.08, $p = 0.13$). Therefore, perioperative antibiotic prophylaxis is only recommended for a maximum of 24 hours (LoE 2a/B/+) [17, 18].

Mesh/ADM-based implant reconstruction

While, until a few years ago, a subpectoral implant position was still the usual choice in implant reconstruction, the epiepectoral implantation has become increasingly popular. Improved implants, nets/mesh pockets, acellular dermal matrices (ADMs) or tissue matrices as well as the possibility of a later modelling of the reconstructed breast by means of lipofilling, today guarantee cosmetically better and lastingly stable results (► Fig. 4). A large selection of meshes and ADMs is currently commercially available and has been reviewed in studies [19, 20], but a prospectively randomized head-to-head comparison is missing. The question of subpectoral vs. prepectoral positioning has also not yet been sufficiently clarified [21]. Here, the ongoing prospective randomized PREPEC study (NCT04293146) may provide additional information. A German study currently being planned will also examine whether mesh- or ADM-supported implant reconstruction and implant reconstruction without additional material have the same outcomes.

Due to the limited evidence, the AGO Breast Committee cannot currently make any recommendation that favors the sub- vs. the prepectoral implant position (LoE 3b/C/AGO +/-) or a mesh- vs. an ADM-based technique (► Fig. 5). The surgeon should tailor the respective decision individually to the patient.

Although prospectively randomized studies on the important questions are missing, it is currently evident that the complication rates in ADM-based vs. mesh-based implant reconstruction are higher [22].

SSM/NSM and reconstruction

Irrespective of the above discussion on implant position and possible materials, it should, however, now be clear that SSM and NSM are also oncologically safe (LoE 2b/B/AGO ++) and lead to an increased quality of life for the patient (LoE 2b/B/AGO ++). With regard to the different approaches, the AGO Breast Committee does not differentiate; however, inferolateral access via the inframammary fold has the lowest complication rate. However, care should be taken during surgery to minimize the use of retractors to avoid skin necrosis.

Prevention of capsular fibrosis

The development of capsular fibrosis depends on the type of operation. In breast augmentation, it is about 2–8%, in reconstruction after an SSM/NSM, it is about 20%, and after additional radiotherapy, it is about 40% [23].

Sufficient evidence for the reduction of capsular fibrosis is available for the use of textured vs. smooth implants (LoE 1a/A/AGO +) [24]. However, in particular in the case of textured implants, the risk of a breast implant-associated large-cell anaplastic lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) must be considered, which can occur with an incidence of 1:3000 to 1:30000. The use of mesh (LoE 3a/C/AGO +) or an ADM (LoE 2a/B/AGO +) vs. nil can also lead to a reduction in capsular fibrosis [25]. The use of an intraoperative local antibiotic/antiseptic rinse can also cause a reduction in capsular fibrosis (LoE 2a/B/AGO +) [26], but with limited evidence due to poor study quality. The use of the leukotriene antagonists montelukast and zafirlukast, which are known from asthma therapy, should be approached with caution. Data are extremely limited

and data on long-term toxicity are not available [27]. A recently published systematic review could not show any advantage of massaging the breast tissue, so that everything remains the same here and a massage has no effect on the development of capsular fibrosis (LoE 3a/C/AGO -) [28].

Surgical Management of the Axilla

Nodal status has long been regarded as the most important prognostic factor and decision-making aid for adjuvant systemic and radiotherapy. With the growing understanding of tumor biology, systemic therapy is now carried out according to the intrinsic subtypes. On the other hand, earlier tumor stages with less frequent axillary metastasis are discovered within the mammography screening [29]. The sonography of the axillary lymph nodes has also been improved technically and in terms of personnel to such an extent that sentinel lymph nodes (SLN) are only rarely affected. The question thus arises of a de-escalation of axillary surgery [30].

Surgical management of the axilla in the adjuvant setting

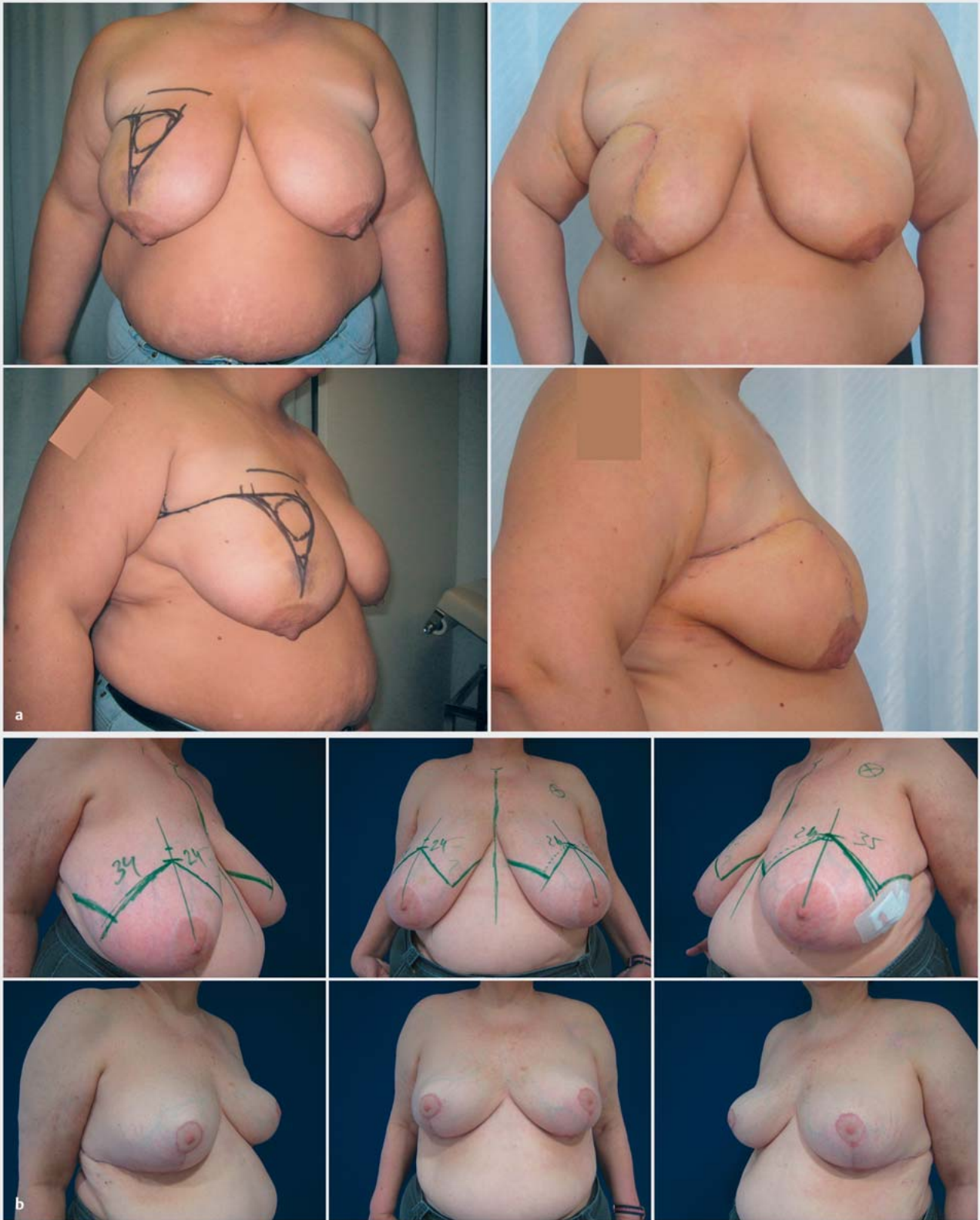
The development of the SLNE at the beginning of the present millennium was a milestone in the therapy of invasive breast cancer [31]. Randomized studies have shown that the false negative rate (FNR) for SLNE is 5–8% and does not affect disease-free survival and overall survival [32]. Currently, an estimated 50–60% of all breast cancer patients at initial diagnosis are clinically nodal-negative (cN0), and patients from mammography screening even at 75% [29].

The lymph node status at the time of diagnosis is examined clinically and sonographically. For patients with clinically and sonographically unsuspecting axillary lymph nodes, the SLNE alone is the standard (LoE 1b/A/AGO ++). The same applies to patients with breast cancer during pregnancy or breastfeeding. However, only ^{99m}technetium colloid should be used here. In any case, ^{99m}technetium colloid with LoE1a/GRA/AGO + has the highest recommendation level, while all other marking techniques are rated AGO +/- or AGO -. Particularly when using magnetic nanoparticles for sentinel marking, it must be taken into account that a significant limitation of the informative power of MRI imaging can also occur over several years after injection, if MRI is necessary in follow-up care, e.g., in high-risk patients. In patients with tumors > 5 cm, multifocal or multicenter breast cancer, DCIS with a planned mastectomy, male breast cancer and after previous tumor removal, SLNE should also be performed (AGO +).

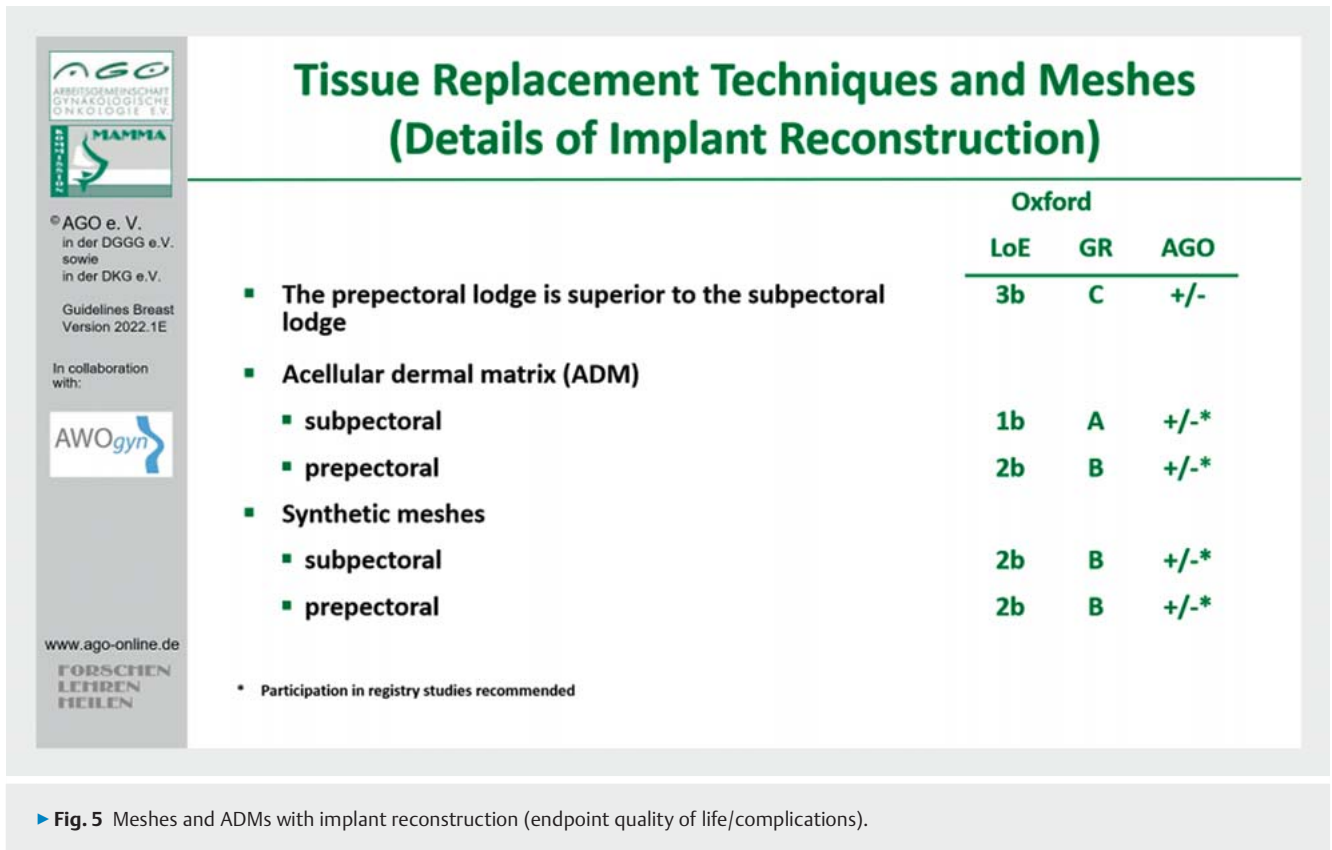
Although SLNE is less radical than the classic axillary dissection (ALND), it is still an invasive procedure, which can lead to postoperative complications [33, 34]:

- Lymphedema: 10–20% ALND vs. 5–7% SLNE
- Diminished quality of life: 35% ALND vs. 23% SLNE
- Pain in the arm or numbness/tingling: 31% ALND vs. 11% SLNE

Ongoing prospective randomized studies (SOUND, NCT02167490; INSEMA, NCT02466737; BOOG 2013-08; NCT02271828) investigate the need for SLNE in clinically nodal-negative breast cancers and breast-conserving surgery, as SLNE is likely to have little therapeutic benefit in these patients. The optimal procedure in the case



► **Fig. 4** Oncoplastic breast surgery using two examples: **a** dermoglandular rotation on the right in the case of a large tumor to avoid a change in height of the nipple-areola complex. **b** Tumor-adapted reduction mammoplasty on the left with matching surgery on the right in inverse T-incision technique with cranial nipple pedicle.



► Fig. 5 Meshes and ADMs with implant reconstruction (endpoint quality of life/complications).

of a mastectomy is currently being researched in further prospective studies (POSNO, NCT02401685; SENOMAC, NCT02240472).

In the INSEMA study – a prospectively randomized study comparing SLNE vs. no SLNE in patients with early invasive breast cancer (≤ 5 cm, cN0) and breast-conserving therapy – data on patient-reported outcomes in terms of quality of life were presented for the first time in 2021. The absence of SLNE was associated with clinically significant lower arm symptoms (pain in the arm or shoulder, swelling of the arm or hand and arm mobility) compared to patients with SLNE and even more compared to patients with ALND [35].

Due to the available evidence, the ASCO recommended as early as 2021 that any axillary intervention – including SLNE – be omitted in patients over 70 years of age with favorable tumor biology (hormone receptor positive HER2-negative, T1 N0), who would receive endocrine therapy alone [36]. The AGO Breast Committee also permits refraining from axillary surgery in elderly patients with cN0 status under certain conditions (> 70 years, comorbidity, pT1, HR+, HER2-negative). In this case, SLNE is rated +/- . The indication should be made individually here. Data on the oncological outcome is expected for the SOUND study (2022) and for the INSEMA study (end of 2024).

Surgical management of the axilla in the neoadjuvant setting

Patients with an indication for neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) and initially clinically negative axillary lymph nodes (cN0) should not undergo surgical intervention or a core needle biopsy (CNB) before NACT. For post-NACT ycN0, only SLNE (AGO ++) is recommended. Since the axillary lymph node status is of crucial importance for the further escalation or de-escalation of post-neoadjuvant systemic therapy, ALND with different levels of recommendation is advised when tumor cells are detected (► Fig. 6) [37, 38]:

- ypN0(i+) (sn): AGO +/-
- ypN1mi (sn): AGO +
- ypN1 (sn): AGO ++

A retrospective analysis of the US National Cancer Data Base (NCDB) was able to find a histopathological involvement of axillary lymph nodes in only 1.6% of cases for initially cN0 patients (N = 5377) with HER2-positive or triple-negative (TNBC) breast cancer and a pathological complete response in the breast (breast pCR) [39]. If no pCR was found in the breast, the rate of affected lymph nodes was 27% [39]. In a similar study with 290 cN0 patients and HER2+/TNBC, all patients with breast pCR (40.4%) had tumor-free axillary lymph nodes (ypN0), while 6% of patients with breast non-pCR showed positive lymph nodes (ypN+) [40]. The authors of both studies no longer consider axillary intervention in the subpopulation of the initial cN0 HER2+/TNBC and breast PCR to be necessary. The prerequisite for this, however, is the determi-

Axillary Surgery and NACT							Oxford		
							LoE	GR	AGO
cN status (before NACT)	pN status (before NACT)	ycN status (after NACT)	Axillary surgery (after NACT)	AGO	ypN status (after NACT and surgery)	Surgical consequence based on histopathology			
cN0*	No surgery before NACT	ycN0	SLNE	++	ypN0 (sn)	none	2b	B	++
					ypN0 (i+) (sn)	ALND	2b	C	+/-
					ypN1mi (sn)	ALND	2b	C	+
					ypN1 (sn)	ALND	2b	C	++
cN+**	pN+ _{CHB}	ycN0	ALND	+	ypN0 / ypN+	none	2b	B	++
			TAD	+	ypN0	none	2b	B	+
					ypN0 (i+)	ALND	2b	B	+/-
					ypN+ incl. ypN1mi	ALND	2b	B	+
			SLNE	+/-	ypN0	none	2b	B	+/-
					ypN0 (i+)	ALND	2b	B	+/-
					ypN+ incl. ypN1mi	ALND	2b	B	+
		ycN+	++	ypN0 / ypN+	none	2b	B	++	

* Study participation in EUBREAST-01 recommended; ** Study participation in AXSANA recommended

► Fig. 6 Current recommendations of the AGO Breast Committee on surgical axillary intervention in the neoadjuvant chemotherapy setting.

nation of the breast pCR by means of an operation [41]. Whether the safe determination of breast pCR will be possible in future through minimally invasive methods using artificial intelligence remains to be seen [42]. The prospective EUBREAST-01 study (NCT04101851) examines the absence of any form of axillary intervention in initial cN0 HER2-positive or TNBC and clinically complete remission in the breast.

In patients who have a clinically and/or sonographically positive axillary lymph node status (cN+) prior to systemic therapy, this should be confirmed using a minimally invasive core biopsy. In this context, a marking of the biopsied lymph node is often carried out in Germany. However, this is not an international standard. There is insufficient evidence for the comparison of individual markers (clip/coil, coal, magnetic seed, radar reflection, radio frequency markers, etc.), so that participation in the AXSANA study (NCT04373655) is recommended by the AGO Breast Committee [10, 43]. ALND (AGO ++) is recommended for patients who continue to have clinically apparent lymph node involvement after NACT (ycN+). The assessment of the axillary response to NACT by imaging is of limited accuracy [44, 45]. Current research focuses on optimal management in patients who achieve so-called axillary conversion (cN+ → ycN0). In this group, different techniques are used worldwide: ALND, SLNE, and so-called “Targeted Axillary Dissection” (TAD). To perform TAD, at least one of the affected lymph nodes must be marked before the start of NACT. This lymph node is referred to as the target lymph node. TAD is defined as the removal of the sentinel lymph node and the target

lymph node. In patients who initially had a limited nodal involvement (1–3 suspicious lymph nodes before NACT), TAD and ALND are recommended as equivalent techniques (AGO +). In the case of higher-grade nodal involvement (4 or more suspicious lymph nodes), TAD is scored +/-, because the false-negative rate in this group may be higher (► Fig. 7) [46]. Depending on the histopathological findings of the lymph nodes removed during TAD, further therapy of the axilla may be recommended (► Fig. 6). SLNE alone in the cN+ → ycN0 collective is only rated AGO +/- and is not a standard in Germany. In contrast, SLNE alone is performed more frequently abroad. According to observational studies, the local recurrence rate is very low if three or more negative sentinel lymph nodes have been removed after NACT and radiotherapy has been performed [47]. Since “blind” axillary sampling is not indicated in these patients, TAD offers an alternative. Caudle et al. were able to demonstrate a significant reduction in the false negative rate from 10.1% with SLNE alone and 4.2% for the removal of the target lymph node (TLNE = Targeted Lymph Node Extirpation) to 1.4% for TAD [48]. If histopathology detects micro- or macrometastases at TAD, the ALND should be performed. In the case of residual isolated tumor cells (ypN0 [i+]), the therapeutic consequences are still unclear and should be investigated further in studies (e.g., AXSANA) (LoE2b/B/AGO +/-) [43]. Further studies investigate the optimal radiotherapeutic management in this setting (TAXIS, ALLIANCE A011202).



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Targeted Axillary Dissection (TAD) = TLNE + SLNE

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Core needle biopsy and marking of suspicious lymph nodes (LN)	2b	B	++
▪ Marking of multiple LN if more than one LN is suspicious	2b	B	+/-
▪ Evidence for comparison of different markers (clip / coil, carbon, magnetic seed, radar reflector, radiofrequency-based marker etc.) is insufficient *	2b	B	
▪ TAD in case of 1-3 suspicious LN before NACT	2b	B	+
▪ TAD in case of ≥ 4 suspicious LN before NACT	5	D	+/-
▪ Full workup using step sections of ≤ 500 µm on paraffin embedded tissue	5	D	++
▪ Immunohistochemistry for ITC detection	5	D	+/-
▪ ALND in case of pre- or intraoperatively undetectable marker	5	D	+
▪ Further intervention to retrieve lost marker (incl. after ALND)	5	D	-
▪ TLNE only without SLNE	2B	B	+/-

* Study participation in AXSANA recommended

► Fig. 7 Current recommendations of the AGO Breast Committee on the Targeted Axillary Dissection.

Summary

The surgical treatment of breast cancer has undergone a change over the last two decades. The focus of research is on the de-escalation of surgical treatment. Thus, the frequency of radical surgical procedures, such as mastectomy and axillary dissection, decreases. More and more patients are recommended to undergo (oncoplastic) breast-conserving operations and techniques such as sentinel lymph node excision or targeted axillary dissection. The most important innovations in the updated version of the AGO recommendations include the upgrading of intraoperative sonography to localize non-palpable lesions and the introduction of the “no tumor on ink” target in invasive breast cancer with DCIS component, regardless of whether an extensive intraductal component is present or not. The prerequisites for a targeted axillary dissection were also defined more precisely. In particular, in patients with higher grade nodal involvement (≥ 4 suspicious lymph nodes before starting neoadjuvant chemotherapy), the technique should only be used after careful consideration.

Conflict of Interest

Maggie Banys-Paluchowski received fees for lectures and consultancy activities from Roche, Novartis, Pfizer, pfm, Eli Lilly, Onkowsissen, Seagen, AstraZeneca, Eisai, AstraZeneca, Amgen, Samsung, MSD, GSK, Daiichi Sankyo, Gilead, Sirius Pintuition, Pierre Fabre and study support from EndoMag, Mammotome, MeritMedical.

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Peter Dall: Lecture fees: Novartis, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Roche, Lilly. Ad Boards: Novartis, Seagen, Daiichi Sankyo, AstraZeneca, Roche, Gilead.

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