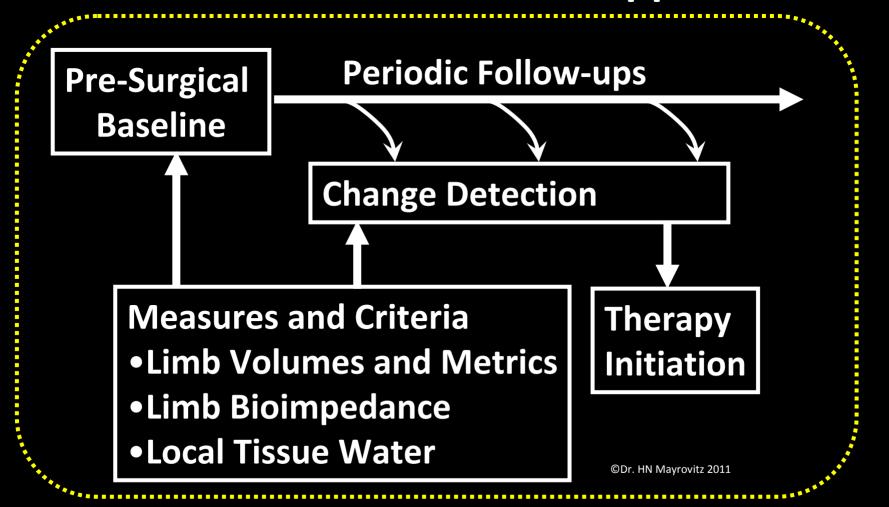
Biophysical Assessments for Lymphedema Detection in Patients with Breast Cancer before and One Year after Breast Cancer Surgery 1.5 Years



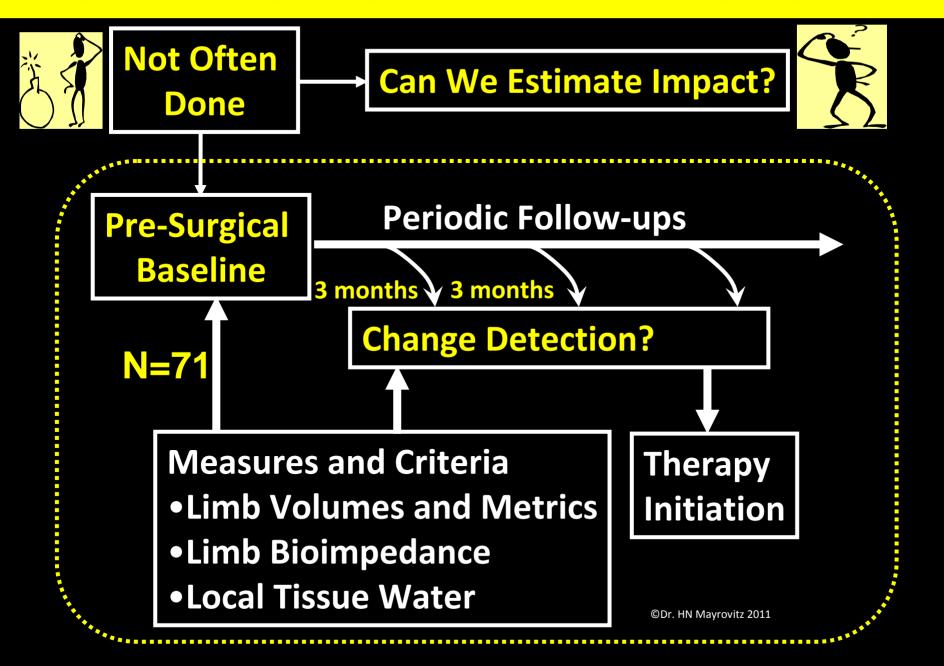
HN Mayrovitz, PhD, College of Medical Sciences, NSU S Davey, OTR/L, CLT-LANA, Healing Hands of Lymphatics Plus D Weingrad, M.D., Cancer HealthCare Associates

Goal: Earlier Detection and Intervention Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer

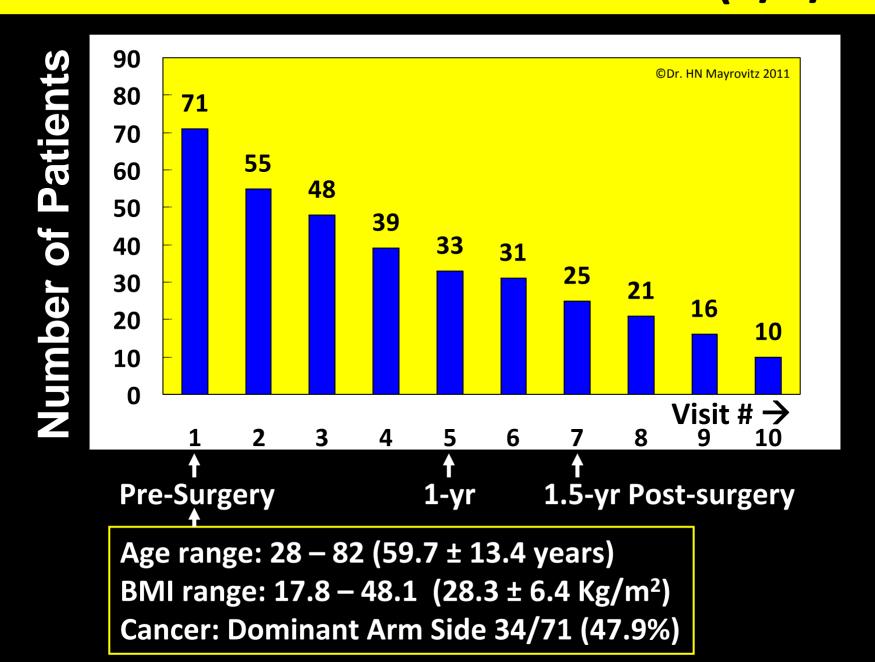
A Rationale and Sensible Approach



Goal: Earlier Detection and Intervention



Unilateral Breast Cancer Patients (6/6/11)



Measurement Methods

Girth and Limb Volume Measurements

44

www.limbvolumes.org

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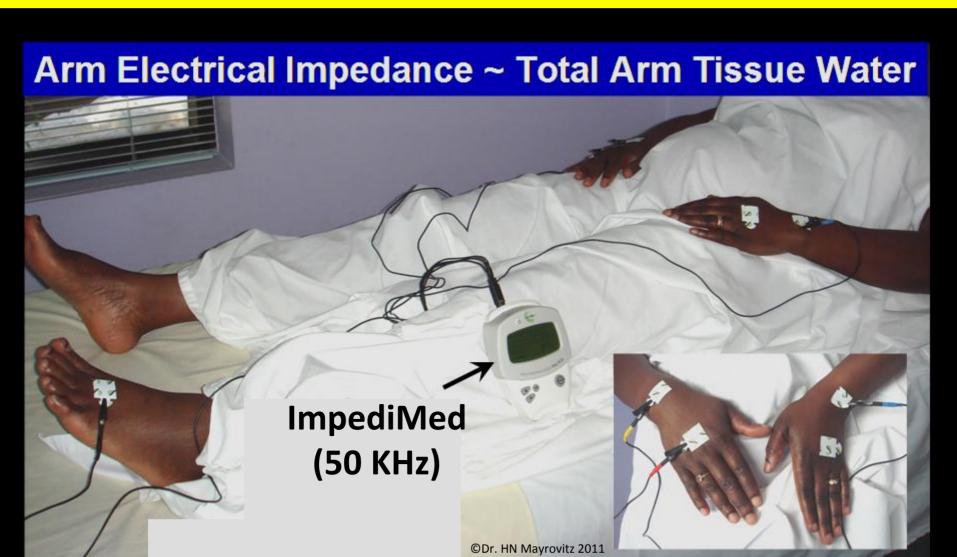
Girth at 4 cm intervals

Segment	## ## ##	Full Screen Reset Screen			
Length (cm)	Total #	Right		Left	
▶ 4	Segments	Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Distal
- 0	12	1390	722	1390	731
·	&	Proximal - Distal Option			
Limb Volumes	Right	Left		Edema	%Edema
Total Volume (ml)	2112	2122		-10	-0.5
Limb only (ml)	2112	2122		1	
Hand only (ml)	0	0			

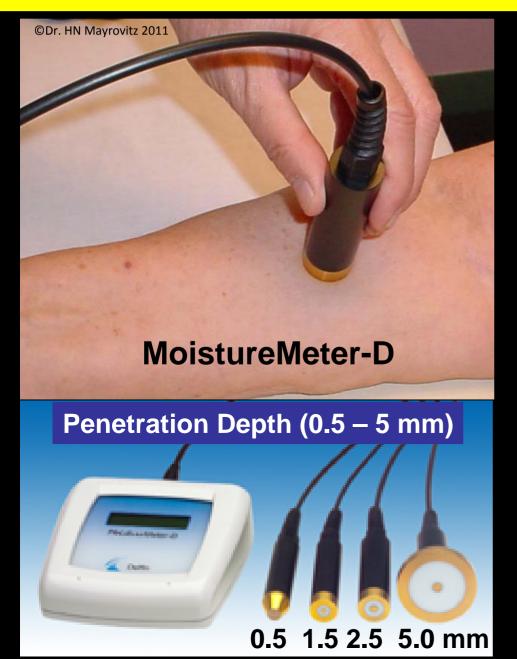
Arm Volumes Full Screen Reset Screen Affected Limb Right Limb Length (cm) Total # Length 722 Proximal - Distal Option Volume (ml) 15.2 15.6 Left 15.4 ■ Right 16.6 Segment Volumes (cm³) □ Left 12 19.4 19.5 104 137 16 21.7 21.9 24 23.5 23.5 172 24.7 24.5 183 199 36 213 235

Segment Number

Bioimpedance Measurements

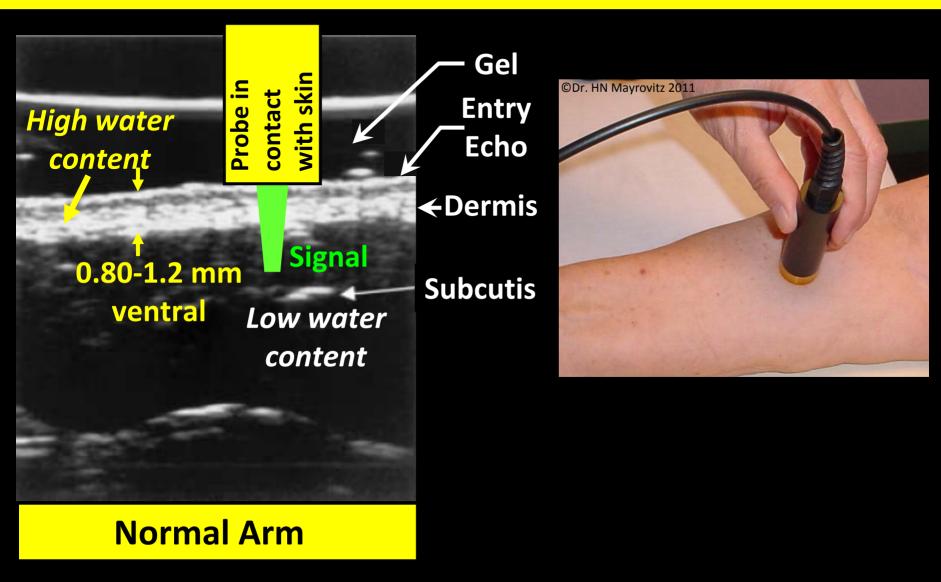


Tissue Water via Dielectric Constant (TDC)

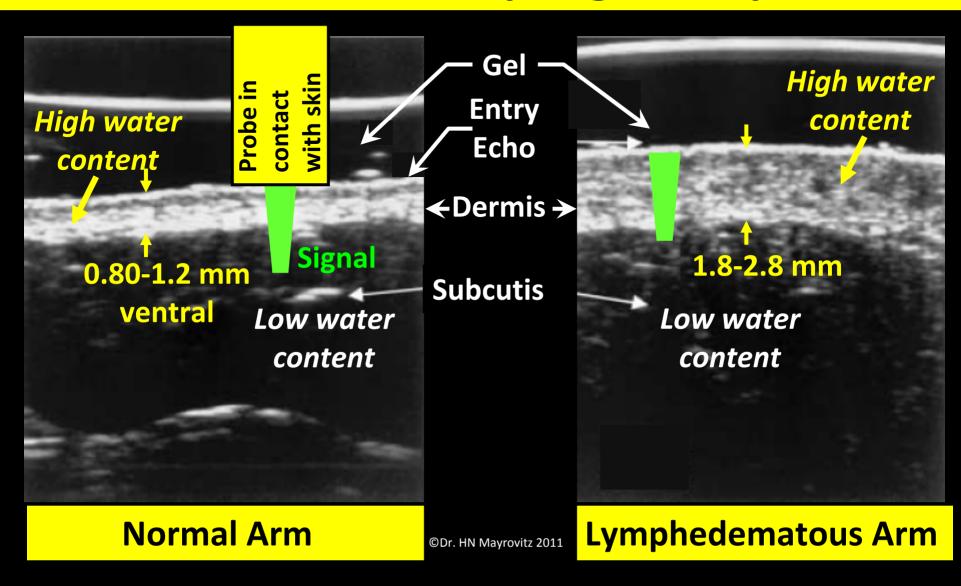


- Low power 300 MHz incident wave
- Reflected wave depends on the tissue's dielectric constant
- Dielectric constant depends on total tissue water (free + bound)
- Pure water has a dielectric constant of about 78
- Can measure at almost any anatomic site

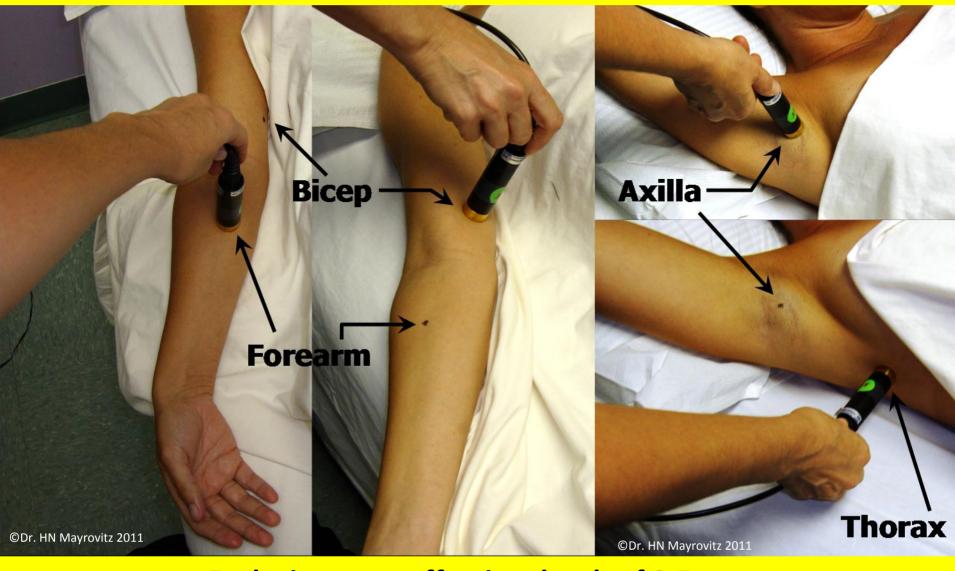
TDC: Tissue Sampling Principle



TDC: Tissue Sampling Principle



TDC Measurement Sites

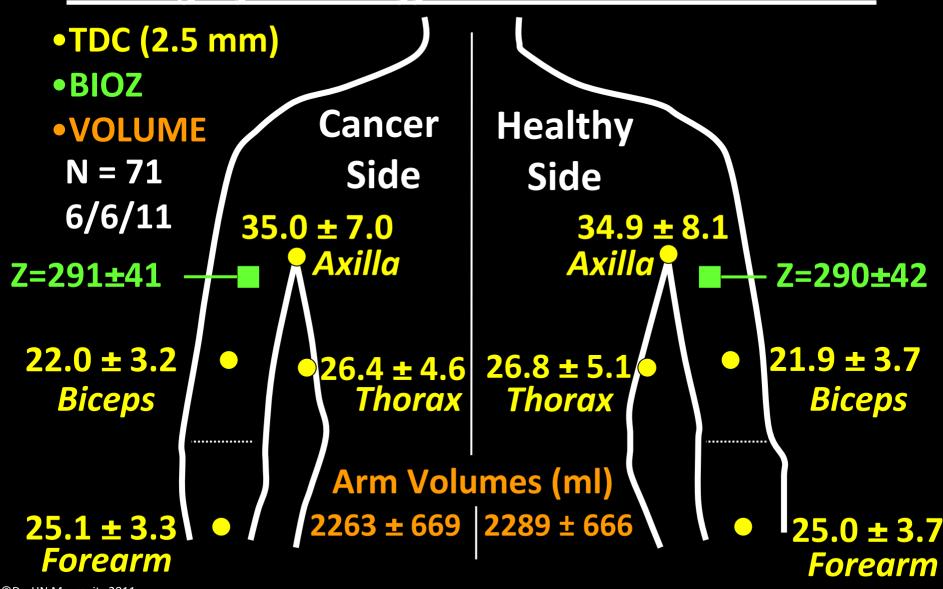


Each site to an effective depth of 2.5 mm Forearm site to effective depths of 0.5, 1.5, 2.5 and 5.0 mm

Pre-Surgery Measurement Results

By Site

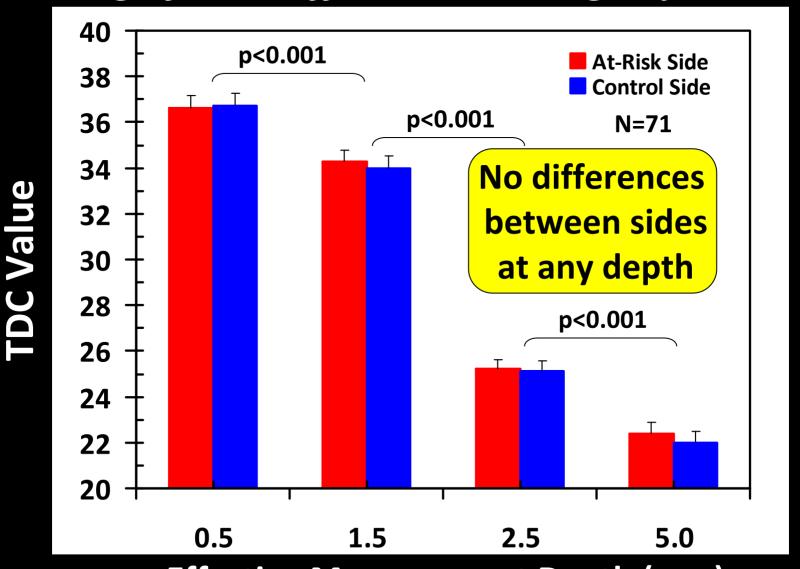
No significant differences between sides



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Forearm TDC by Depth

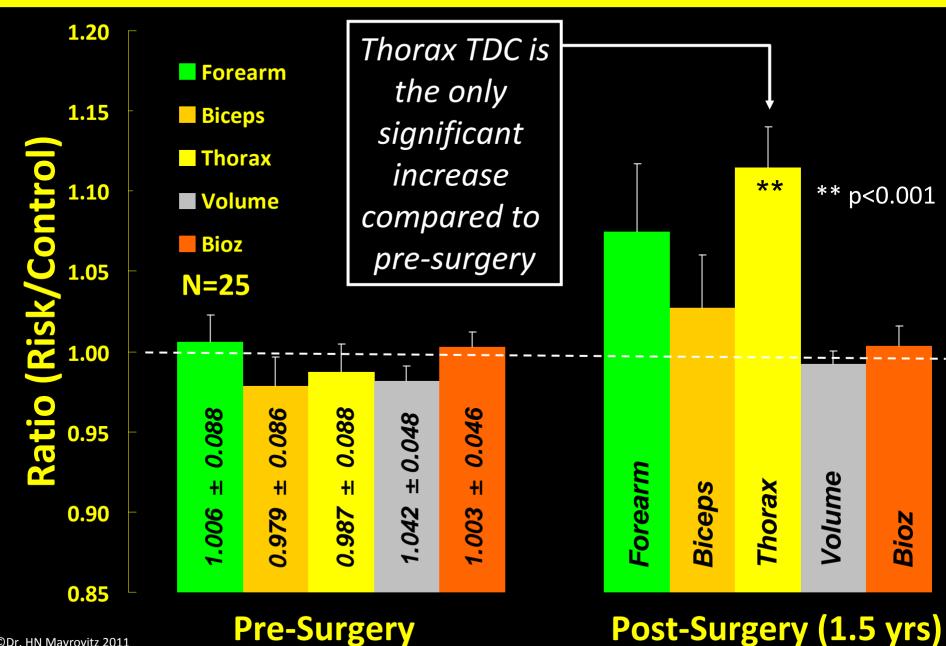
Significant differences among depths



Effective Measurement Depth (mm)

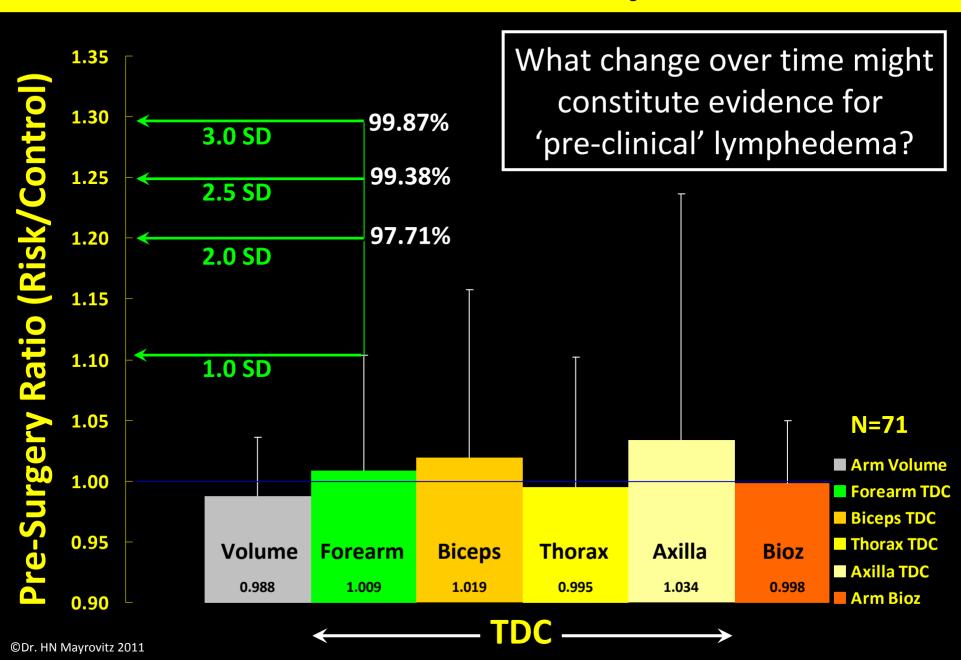
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Changes in Risk/Control →1.5 yrs



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Possible Thresholds via Risk/Control Ratio



TDC Thresholds (Risk/Control)

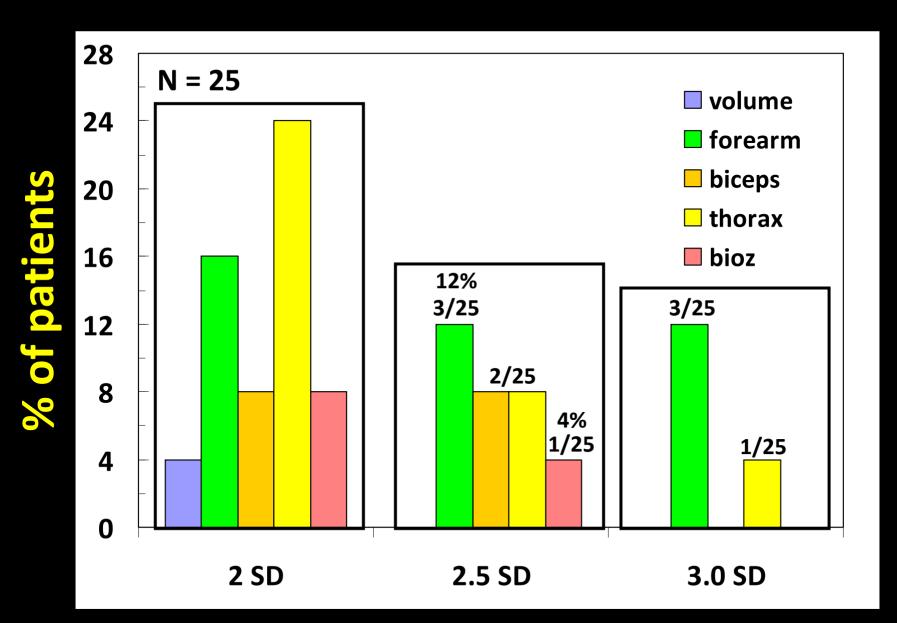
2.5 mm Effective Measurement Depth

Threshold Level	Forearm	Thorax	Biceps	Axilla
2 SD	1.20	1.21	1.30	1.44
(97.7%)				
2.5 SD	1.25	1.27	1.37	1.55
(99.38%)				
3.0 SD	1.30	1.32	1.44	1.64
(99.87%)				

Threshold Comparison (Risk/Control)

Threshold Level	Forearm	Thorax	Volume	Bioz
	2.5 TDC	2.5 TDC	Volume	DIGE
2 SD	1.20	1.21	1.10	1.11
(97.7%)				
2.5 SD	1.25	1.27	1.12	1.14
(99.38%)				
3.0 SD	1.30	1.32	1.15	1.16
(99.87%)				

Exceed Threshold at 1.5-Year Post-surgery



Main Points Summary

- In 71 newly diagnosed breast cancer patients, biophysical measures showed no difference between cancer and control sides prior to surgery.
- In 25 pts followed for 1.5 years a significant increase was found only in TDC of at-risk thorax suggesting early increased thorax tissue water.
- Exploratory lymphedema thresholds based on pre-surgery variances indicate thresholds are exceeded in 4-12% of patients by 1.5 years.

Main Point Conclusions

- Pre-surgery side-to-side similarities suggest that if pre-surgery data are unavailable, differentials measured later can still be diagnostically useful.
- Tracking of thorax tissue water changes via TDC measurements emerges as a potentially new and useful parameter to detect incipient lymphedema.
- The validity of the exploratory lymphedema thresholds is not yet established but depends on method, TDC site and its measurement depth.

