

BREAST CANCER, GYNECOLOGY AND WOMEN HEALTH

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BIOGRAPHY

Ioannis G Papanikolaou was born in Athens in 1985. In 2009 he takes the Medical Degree with excellent votation. Afterwards, he was selected to participate in the two years Postgraduate programme in Robotic surgery, Minimally Invasive Surgery and Telesurgery, in the University of Athens, Medical School, Greece. In 2011 he was distinguished again with excellent votation and obtains the title of "Master of Science" from the Athens Medical School in "Robotic surgery, Minimally Invasive Surgery and Telesurgery. He was distinguished with the PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) from Athens Medical School, Greece with Excellent votation in 2018. He has gained the first Prize in "Robotic Surgery Marathon", as well as the First Prize in the "Laparoscopic Simulation Cup". He is the author of many publications in national and international journals and he is also selected as reviewer for many journals such as *The British Medical Journal*, *Stem Cells International*, *Surgical Laparoscopy Endoscopy & Percutaneous Techniques*, *The International Journal of Medical Robotics & Computer Assisted Surgery*, *The European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*. Currently he works in the 1st Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology of the University of Athens, Medical School in Greece, in "Alexandra" Hospital.

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PAVING THE WAY FOR CHANGING PERCEPTIONS IN BREAST SURGERY: ONCOLOGICAL AND AESTHETIC OUTCOMES OF ONCOPLASTIC SURGERY FOR BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer among women. The emphasis on aesthetic outcomes and quality of life after breast cancer surgery has motivated breast surgeons to develop oncoplastic breast conserving surgery. Oncoplastic techniques combine oncologic surgery with plastic surgery techniques. Main objective remains oncologic safety. This study investigates oncological and aesthetic results of these techniques. Mean follow-up varied significantly in included studies, although, it did not exceed six years. Research found no randomized controlled trials. There was great variation in the frequency of margin involvement. Most studies are negatively influenced by methodological shortcomings and absence of robust design. Established goals of OPS are to broaden indications of breast conservation towards larger tumors by improving aesthetic outcomes. There is a growing demand to standardize various aspects of OPS for implementation into clinical practice. Current evidence on OPS is based on poorly designed and underpowered studies. Research efforts should focus on Level I evidence assessing oncological and aesthetic outcomes of OPS and obtained survival rates.