

BREAST CARE CLINIC









WHAT IS BREAST CANCER?

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that starts in the cells of the breast. A malignant tumor is a group of cancer cells that can grow into (invade) surrounding tissues or spread (metastasize) to distant areas of the body. The disease occurs almost entirely in women, but men can get it, too.

According to World Health Organization, Breast Cancer is the top cancer in women worldwide and is increasing particularly in developing countries where the majority of cases are diagnosed in late stages.

BREAST CANCER SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Changes in the breasts may be warning signs of breast cancer. All of these changes can also have benign (non-cancerous) causes. These benign causes are more common than cancerous causes. However, if you notice any of these changes, you should have your breasts checked by a doctor.

Signs and symptoms of breast cancer may include:

- A breast lump or thickening that feels different from the surrounding tissue
- · Bloody discharge from the nipple
- Change in the size or shape of a breast
- · Changes to the skin over the breast, such as dimpling
- · Inverted nipple
- Peeling, scaling or flaking of the nipple or breast skin
- Redness or pitting of the skin over the breast, like the skin of an orange

HOW TO DETECT BREAST CANCER

From age 20 on, monthly breast self-examination (BSE) is recommended 7-10 days after a woman's period begins. After menopause, BSE should be performed at least once a month. BSE only takes a few minutes, costs nothing and helps find tumors earlier.

Starting at age 40, ALL women must have a screening mammogram, most often accompanied by breast ultrasound. This practice can help save millions of lives by early detection. It is possible to have cancer even if there is no lump or any other symptoms. Remember, EARLY DETECTION SAVES LIVES.



DLSUMC BREAST CARE CLINIC

DLSUMC Breast Care Clinic is the first and only facility of its kind in the Southern Tagalog area. Through state-of-the-art facilities and expertise, we are able to detect and accurately diagnose breast diseases, may it be benign or malignant.

SERVICES

All procedures done in the Breast Care Clinic are ultrasound-guided. This assures our patients less surgical complications and accurate biopsy results.

Ultrasound-Guided Core Needle Biopsy

This method is the universally accepted way of diagnosing a solid breast lump. It is fast, accurate, with minimal pain, has superior cosmetic outcome, and gives the patient, if diagnosed with cancer, more surgical options to choose from.

Ultrasound-Guided Vacuum-Assisted Breast Biopsy System

A state-of-the-art machine that is only available in a few hospitals in the Philippines, the Mammotome is a cutting-edge technology that allows removal of a breast mass through a very small incision (minimally invasive). It has the advantage of removing a breast lump and having a biopsy all through a very small scar under local anesthesia.

Ultrasound-Guided Fine Needle Aspiration

Used for breast cysts (breast lump containing fluid) and small breast abscesses (infection), this method allows for precise aspiration, biopsy and culture.

Consultations with Breast Experts

Our breast surgeons boast of excellent surgical results. They are highly trained locally and abroad, experienced, and competent to answer all of your breast concerns.

BEYOND THE BREAST CARE CLINIC

Being diagnosed with breast diseases, especially cancer is devastating. However, it is also one of the few cancers that have cure rates approaching 90% if detected early and treated correctly. In this modern era, surgical management of this disease have come a long way. The patient now has a choice to either preserve (breast conserving surgery) or totally remove (mastectomy) the breast with or without reconstruction. DLSUMC is the only center in the region that can offer the following with much experience and success:

Mammography

Mammography is essentially an x-ray of the breast. It is currently the best way to detect very early breast cancers (stage 0, stage 1).

Breast Ultrasonography

Breast ultrasound is an adjunct to mammography and can be used at any age. It can tell whether your breast lump is a cyst or a solid tumor, thereby helping your surgeon help you decide the best option for treatment.

Sentinel Node Biopsy

This is a method by which not all lymph nodes are removed during breast cancer surgery. This decreases the chance of lymphedema especially in early stage breast cancer. The gamma probe is used to identify the sentinel lymph nodes up to almost 95%.

DISCLAIMER:

The information provided in this brochure is not intended nor implied to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Please consult with your healthcare provider for your specific needs.

• Oncoplastic Breast Surgery

This technique is employed for patients who choose preservation of the breast for cancer and for large benign breast tumors. Because large parts of the breast are removed during surgery, plastic surgery techniques are applied to maintain breast shape.

Reconstructive Breast Surgery after Mastectomy

If a patient chooses mastectomy, reconstructive techniques can be done by our plastic surgeons, either by using an implant or using the patient's own body part for reconstruction during or after breast surgery.

Cosmetic Breast Surgery

DLSUMC not only caters to diseases of the breast. Our experienced board-certified plastic surgeons are also adept in cosmetic procedures either for enhancement or reconstructive purposes.

Chemotherapy

For certain patients, chemotherapy and/or targeted treatment may be needed to achieve remission. Our expert oncologists will help you understand the pros and cons of this very important tool in breast cancer management.

Radiation

DLSUMC is proud to unveil the very first radiation facility in Cavite. Radiation is a vital procedure for certain breast cancer patients to decrease the possibility of local recurrence.

DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER BREAST CARE CLINIC

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