

A single surgeon's experience with postoperative complications following Bilateral Breast Reduction in patients with complex autoimmune and immunodeficient conditions. Lauren E. Cox BA, Tristan Thomson MD, Justin Taylor MD, Ashish Patel MD, Milton B. Armstrong MD

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INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Bilateral breast reduction (BBR) boasts a satisfaction rate of nearly 90% for Macromastia.(1)
- Plastic surgeons are increasingly confronted by patients with autoimmune diseases and immunodeficiencies.
- ❖ These conditions and their immunosuppressive treatment regimens are understudied in the perioperative setting and raise concerns for proper wound healing.(2-4)
- Purpose: evaluate whether BBR patients with autoimmune or immunodeficient conditions have increased risk for postoperative complications.

METHOD

- ❖ Retrospective review of a single plastic surgeon's BBR cases from January 2013 - June 2024.
- Qualifying Diagnoses: Lupus, Scleroderma, Sjogren's Syndrome, Sarcoidosis, Crohn's, Multiple Sclerosis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Sickle cell disease, and Cystic Fibrosis.
- ❖ Of 790 cases, 28 met inclusion criteria.
- Chart review extrapolated demographics, BMI, comorbid conditions, immunomodulatory medications, preoperative measurements, resection weights, and postoperative outcomes.
- ❖ Minor complications: wound breakdown necessitating a care regimen, surgical site infection requiring antibiotics, or hematoma or seroma warranting nonoperative treatment.
- Major complications: minor complications requiring acute or sub-acute re-operation.
- ❖ Analysis via Chi Square and Fisher's Exact tests.

RESULTS

- ❖ Patients with autoimmune/immunodeficiencies comprised 3.5% of all BBRs.
- ❖ All patients except one underwent an inferior pedicle reduction.
- ❖ 10% of patients experienced major complications, 61% experienced minor complications.
- **❖ Immunomodulatory medication use** across all conditions revealed a **statistically significant negative association** with **minor complications** using Chi Square test (p<0.05).
- ❖ Biologics use revealed a statistically significant negative association with minor complications using Fischer's Exact test (p<0.05).</p>

		20.2	21 25	
		39.2	34.25	Immunomodulatory
Primary Diagnosis	% of total patients	Average Age	Average BMI	Medications
Lupus (5)	17.86%	32.8	34.44	80%
Rheumatoid Arthritis				
(5)	17.86%	57.83	33.07	100%
Crohn's (3)	10.71%	38	38.43	33.33%
Sickle Cell (3)	10.71%	23	31.68	0%
Sjogren's (3)	10.71%	43.67	35	66.67%
Multiple Sclerosis (2)	7.14%	22.5	38.94	50%
Psoriatic Arthritis (2)	7.14%	47	32.28	50%
Sarcoidosis (2)	7.14%	42.5	38.34	50%
Ankylosing Spondylitis				
(1)	3.57%	30	32.58	100%
Cystic Fibrosis (1)	3.57%	22	27.54	0%
Scleroderma (1)	3.57%	41	34.31	0%
Unspecified				
Autoimmune (1)	3.57%	48	41.16	100%

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demographic			
information			
stratified by			
qualifying			
diagnosis.			
Overall average			
measurements			
noted in blue.			

Table 1. Patient

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		10 /0	01/0			
	% of total	Major	Minor	Length of	Special	
Primary Diagnosis	patients	Complications	Complications	Follow-Up	Treatments	
Sickle Cell (3)	10.71%	33.33%	100%	2	100%	
Sarcoidosis (2)	7.14%	0%	100%	3.75	100%	
Cystic Fibrosis (1)	3.57%	0%	100%	1	100%	
Scleroderma (1)	3.57%	0%	100%	4	0%	
Crohn's (3)	10.71%	0%	66.67%	2.67	0%	
Sjogren's (3)	10.71%	0%	66.67%	5	33.33%	
Multiple Sclerosis (2)	7.14%	0%	50%	2	0%	
Lupus (5)	17.86%	0%	40%	3.5	20%	
Rheumatoid Arthritis						
(5)	17.86%	28.57%	28.57%	3	42.86%	
Psoriatic Arthritis (2)	7.14%	0%	0%	6.5	0%	
Ankylosing Spondylitis						
(1)	3.57%	0%	0%	3	100%	
Unspecified						
Autoimmune (1)	3.57%	0%	0%	6	0%	

Table 2: Patient outcome information stratified by qualifying diagnosis.
Overall average measurements noted in blue.

Immunomodulatory Medications*	% of total patients
Prednisone (6)	21.40%
Hydroxychloroquine (6)	21.40%
Methotrexate (5)	17.80%
Adalimumab (3)	10.70%
Sulfasalazine (3)	10.70%
Infliximab (2)	7.14%
Rituximab (2)	7.14%
Topical Corticosteroid (2)	7.14%
Azathioprine (1)	3.57%
Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate	
(1)	3.57%
Fingolimod (1)	3.57%
Ocrelizumab (1)	3.57%
Golimumab (1)	3.57%
Etanercept (1)	3.57%

Table 3: Percent of patients on specific immunomodulatory medications.

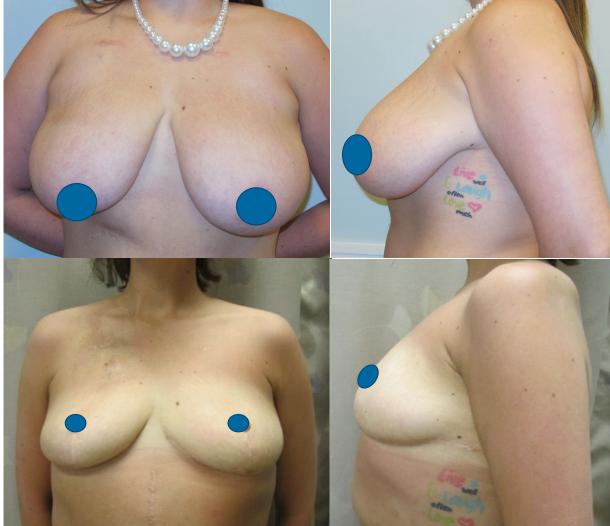


Figure 1: Cystic Fibrosis

- 22 y.o. femaleHepatic Failure –Liver transplant 8
- months after BBR

 ❖ Deceased 11 years
 after BBR
- Resection amounts:R- 396 gm, L- 406 gm
- Complication: Slight left nipple malposition revised 6 months after BBR



Figure 2: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

- ❖ 30 y.o. female
- Immunosuppression
- **❖** BMI: 32
- Estimated Bra Size: 42H
- Bilateral inferior Pedicle, Wise Pattern
- Resection amounts: R-1,594 gm, L- 1,668
- Complication: Left breast seroma/abscess treated with oral antibiotics

CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Patients with autoimmune/ immunodeficient conditions have high rates of wound breakdown and surgical site infection. However, these patients rarely experienced major complications.
- Patients who used immunomodulators and biologics reveal fewer minor complications than expected, which may highlight a protective effect.

LIMITATIONS & NEXT STEPS

- Limitations: Small patient population, retrospective review, and potential confounding variables.
- ❖ Next Steps: Expand this evaluation to all BBRs performed by all plastic surgeons at MUSC within the same timeframe.

DISCLOSURES

- Previous Presentations:
 - International Conference -Breast Surgery Workshop and World Consensus Conference, April 2025. Attending Lecture.
 - ❖ National Conference Plastic Surgery the Meeting, October 2025. Resident Oral Presentation.

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