

BREAST CENTRES NETWORK

Synergy among Breast Units

😫 Centro de Mama - Hospital de S. João - Porto, Portugal

General Information



New breast cancer cases treated per year400Breast multidisciplinarity team members26Radiologists, surgeons, pathologists, medical oncologists, radiotherapists and
nurses26Clinical Director: José Luis Fougo, MD, MSc, PhD

The Breast Unit activity effectively started in 1997, with the main goal of integrating diagnosis and treatment. In 2008 the name and status changed from Breast Unit to Breast Center - Hospital São João is now an independent, multidisciplinary, one-stop centre. It is the fourth busiest Breast Center in Portugal. The Center has pre-graduate and post-graduate teaching students and all specialities residents training and working within the centre. Oral presentations, posters, and publications, as well as clinical investigation works, are also of high interests. Team members work on high-risk clinics, neo-adjuvant chemotherapy concept, senior patients (>75), axillary management and on aesthetic result of breast cancer conservative treatment. The Hospital de São João is recognized as the best Portuguese Hospital, and its Faculty of Medicine is the most requested by the Portuguese medical students. From September 2017, the Breast Centre is a EUSOMA (European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists)/Breast Centres Certification certified unit.

Centro de Mama - Hospital de S. João

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CERTIFICATION(S) ACCREDITATION(S)

BCCERT - Breast Centres Certification

Expiration date: 07 February 2023



Certification document (eng lang.)

Available services

Vuclear Medicine Social Workers Radiology Rehabilitation Mutritional Counselling Breast Surgery Reconstructive/Plastic Surgery Genetic Counselling Survivorship Groups Z Data Management Sexual Health Counselling **Pathology** Supportive and Palliative Care Medical Oncology Psycho-oncology **Radiotherapy** Breast Nurses Integrative Medicine Radiology **V** Dedicated Radiologists 5 Available imaging equipment Available breast tissue sampling equipment Mammograms per year 5000 Mammography **W** Breast radiographers Stereotactic Biopsy (Mammography 🗹 Ultrasound Screening program quided) Core Biopsy (Tru-cut) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Verification for non-palpable breast lesions Vacuum assisted biopsy **V** Tomosynthesis on specimen 🗹 Ultrasound-guided biopsy Available work-up imaging Axillary US/US-guided equipment Fine-needle aspiration biopsy **FNAB** (FNAB, cytology) Computer Tomography Clinical Research Core Biopsy VItrasound Vacuum assisted biopsy Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) MRI-guided biopsy PET/CT scan Core Biopsy Primary technique for localizing Vacuum assisted biopsy non-palpable lesions Hook-wire (or needle localization) Charcoal marking/tattooing ROLL: radio-guided occult lesion localization

Breast Surgery

New operated cases per year (benign and malignant) 440
Dedicated Breast Surgeons 7
Surgeons with more than 50 surgeries per year 7
Breast Surgery beds 0
Breast Nurse specialists 7
Outpatient surgery
Intra-operative evaluation of sentinel node
Reconstruction performed by Breast Surgeons
Clinical Research

Primary technique for staging the axilla

- Axillary lymph node dissection
- Sentinel lymph node biopsy:
- Blue dye technique
- Radio-tracer technique
- Blue dye + Radio-tracer
- Combined technique (Blue Dye + Indocianine Green
- Axillary sampling

Reconstructive/Plastic Surgery

Reconstructive/Plastic surgeons	4	Type of breast reconstructive surgery available
Immediate Reconstruction available		
		Remodelling after breast-conserving surgery
		Reconstruction after mastectomy:
		\checkmark Two-stage reconstruction (tissue expander followed by implant)
		V One-stage reconstruction
		🗹 Autogenous tissue flap
		🗹 Latissimus dorsi flap
		🗹 Transverse rectus abdominis (TRAM)
		🗹 Free-flaps (free TRAM, DIEP, SIEA, gluteal, etc.)
		Surgery on the contralateral breast for symmetry
		🗹 Fat Grafting; Lymphnode Transfer

Pathology

Dedicated Breast Pathologists	2	Other special studies available
Available studies		V Fluorescence in-situ Hybridization for HER-2 gene (FISH)
🗹 Cytology		Oncotype Dx (21-gene assay)
🗹 Haematoxylin & eosin section (H&E)		MammaPrint (70-gene microarray)
🗹 Surgical specimen		Prediction Analysis of Microarray 50-gene set (PAM 50)
✓ Sentinel node		🗹 Other Microarray Sets - Translational Research
🗹 Core biopsy		Parameters included in the final pathology report
Frozen section (FS) Surgical specimen		\checkmark Pathology stage (pT and pN)
Sentinel node		🗹 Tumour size (invasive component in mm)
🗹 Immunohistochemistry stain (IHC)		🗹 Histologic type
Estrogen receptors		🗹 Tumor grade
Progesterone receptors		R/PR receptor status
₩ HER-2		V HER-2/neu receptor status
✓ Ki-67		Peritumoural/Lymphovascular invasion
		🗹 Margin status
		₩ When needed p63, CK5, Ki67

Medical Oncology

Z Dedicated Breast Medical Oncologists 4

Outpatient systemic therapy

Clinical Research

Radiotherapy

Dedicated Radiation Oncologists

🗹 Clinical Research

Available techniques after breast-conserving surgery (including experimental)

Whole-Breast RT (WBRT)

- Partial breast irradiation (PBI):
- 🗹 External beam PBI
- Interstitial brachytherapy

Targeted brachytherapy (MammoSite, SAVI applicator, other devices)

- □ Intra-operative RT (IORT)
- Accelerated Partial Breast Irradiation

Multidisciplinary Meeting (MDM) / Tumour Board (TB)

Regular MDM/TB for case management discussion	Specialties/services participating in MDM/TB
☑ Twice a week	🗹 Radiology
Weekly	Marast Surgery
Every two weeks	Reconstructive/Plastic Surgery
Other Schedule	M Pathology
Cases discussed at MDM/TB	Medical Oncology
 Preoperative cases Postoperative cases 	 Radiotherapy Genetic Counselling Breast Nurse Service Psycho-oncology Nuclear Medicine

Further Services and Facilities

Nuclear Medicine

- V Lymphoscintigraphy
- 🗹 Bone scan
- 🗹 Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
- 🗹 PET/CT scan
- 🗹 SPECT CT

Rehabilitation

- V Prosthesis service
- 🗹 Physiotherapy
- V Lymph-oedema treatment

Genetic Counselling

Specialist Providing Genetic Counselling/Risk assessment service:

- V Dedicated Clinical Geneticist
- Medical Oncologist
- Breast Surgeon
- General Surgeon
- Gynaecologist
- Senetic Testing available
- Surveillance program for high-risk women

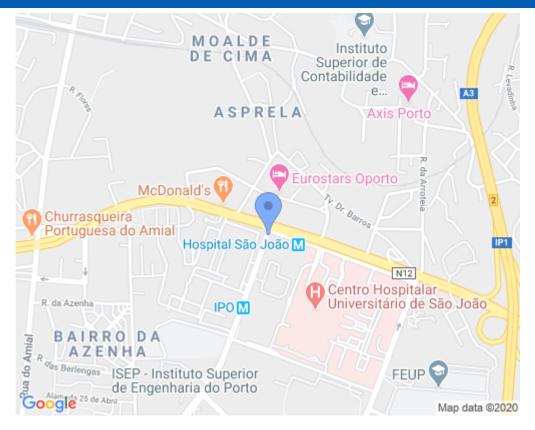
Data Management

- Z Database used for clinical information
- 🗹 Data manager available

Centro de Mama - Hospital de S. João

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How to reach us



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From airport:

You can reach Porto from Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport, the largest airport in the Northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. It is located 11 km from Oporto and provides connections with over 30 international destinations. Public transportation and taxis connect the airport with the city and the Breast Unit (Metro and Bus).

By train:

There are fast trains connecting Porto to the other main cities in Portugal. At Campanhã Station you can find a Metro Line connecting to São João Hospital.

By bus or sub-way/underground:

There is a subway line arriving at S. João Hospital, from the airport and the train station. There are several buses arriving at S. João Hospital from all city areas.

By car:

The main road accesses are the Porto/Lisboa highway, the IP 4 linking Vila Real and Bragança, the A3 linking Porto and Braga as well as the IC 1 and IC 24.

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