The Impact Of COVID-19 on the Surgical Treatment Of Breast Cancer (TICTOC): A Population-based Analysis

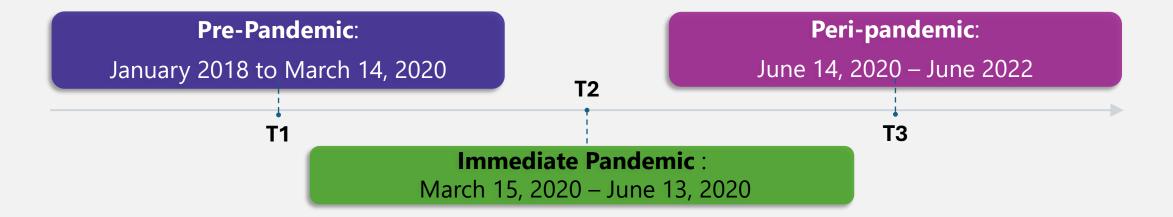
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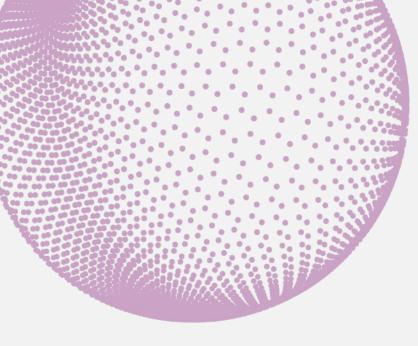


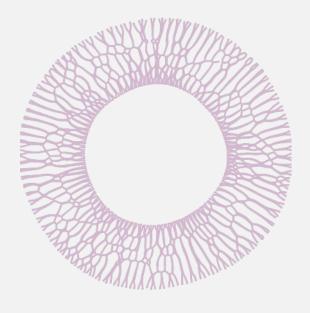
METHODS

- Retrospective population-based cohort study using data linked from IC/ES in Ontario
- BC surgeries were analyzed from January 2018 to June 2022 in Ontario
- The weekly surgical volume and types of BC surgeries were compared across three periods

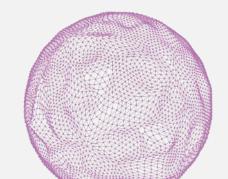


• Segmented negative binomial regression models were used to quantify the weekly surgical volume trend within each period and the change in mean volume between time periods.





RESULTS

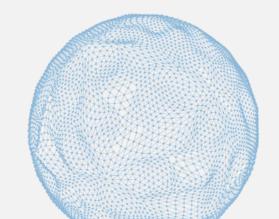




STUDY COHORT

The study cohort consisted of 50,440 surgeries performed on

44,226 patients with BC from Jan 2018 – June 2022



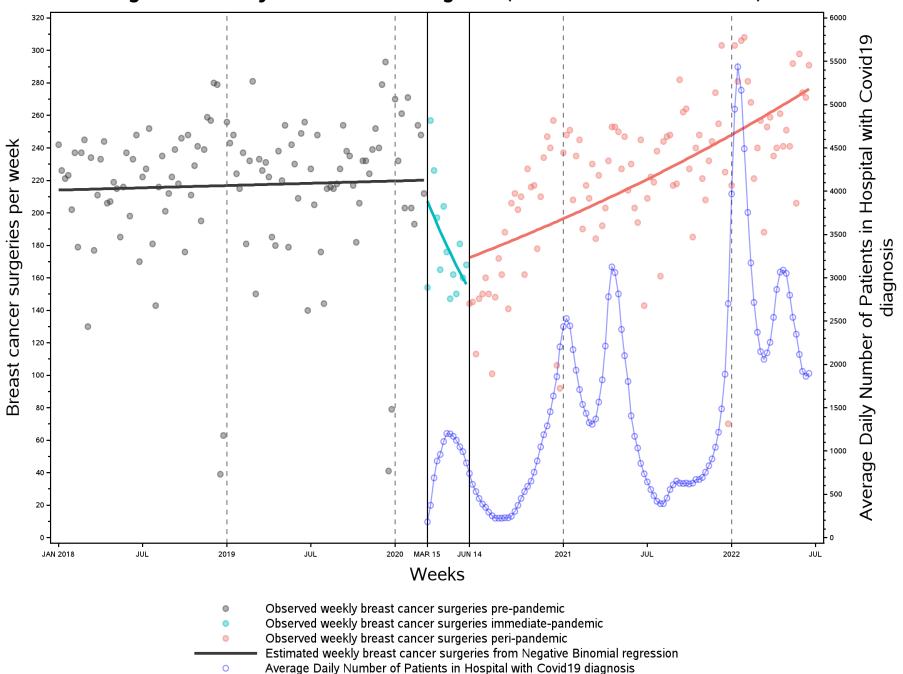
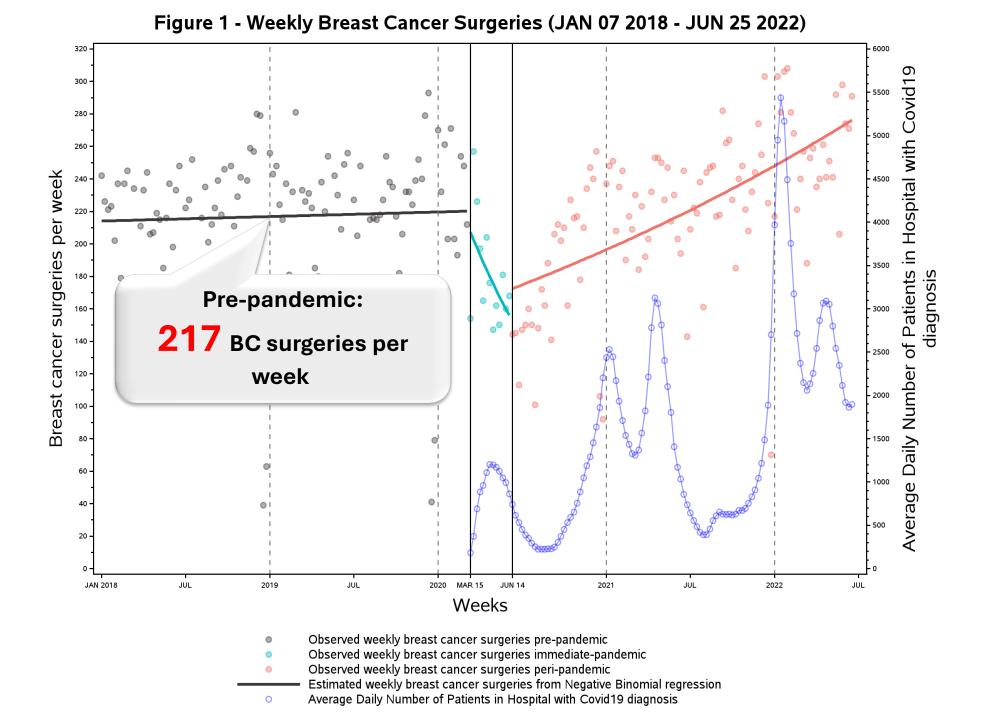


Figure 1 - Weekly Breast Cancer Surgeries (JAN 07 2018 - JUN 25 2022)



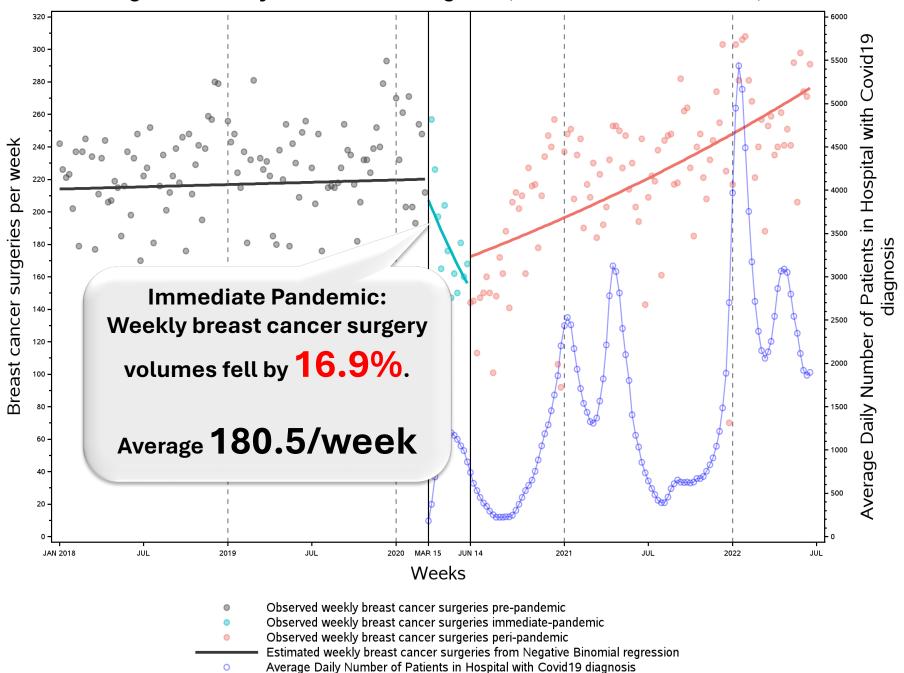


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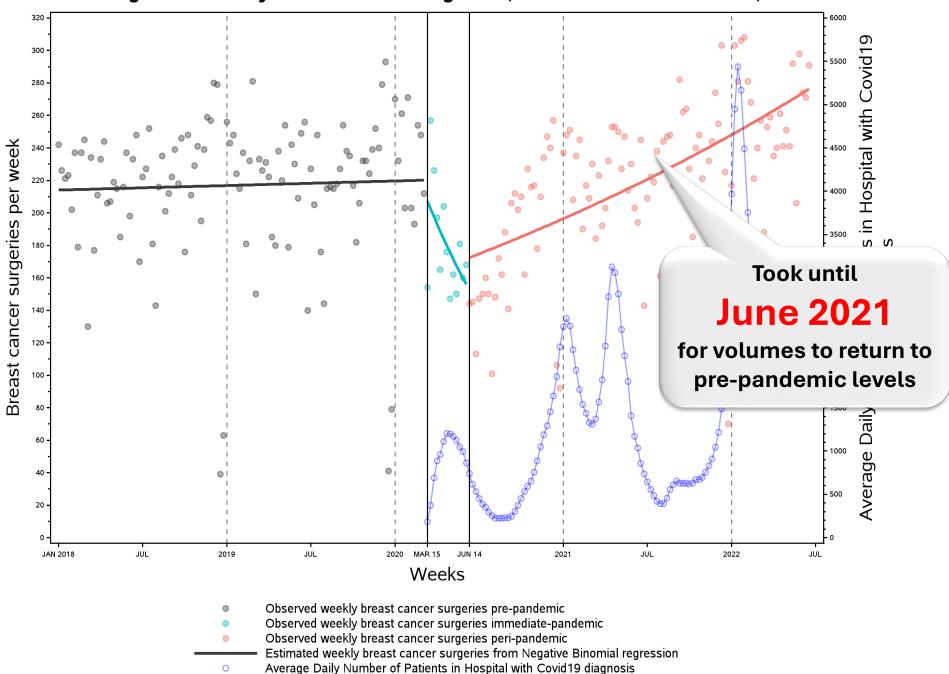
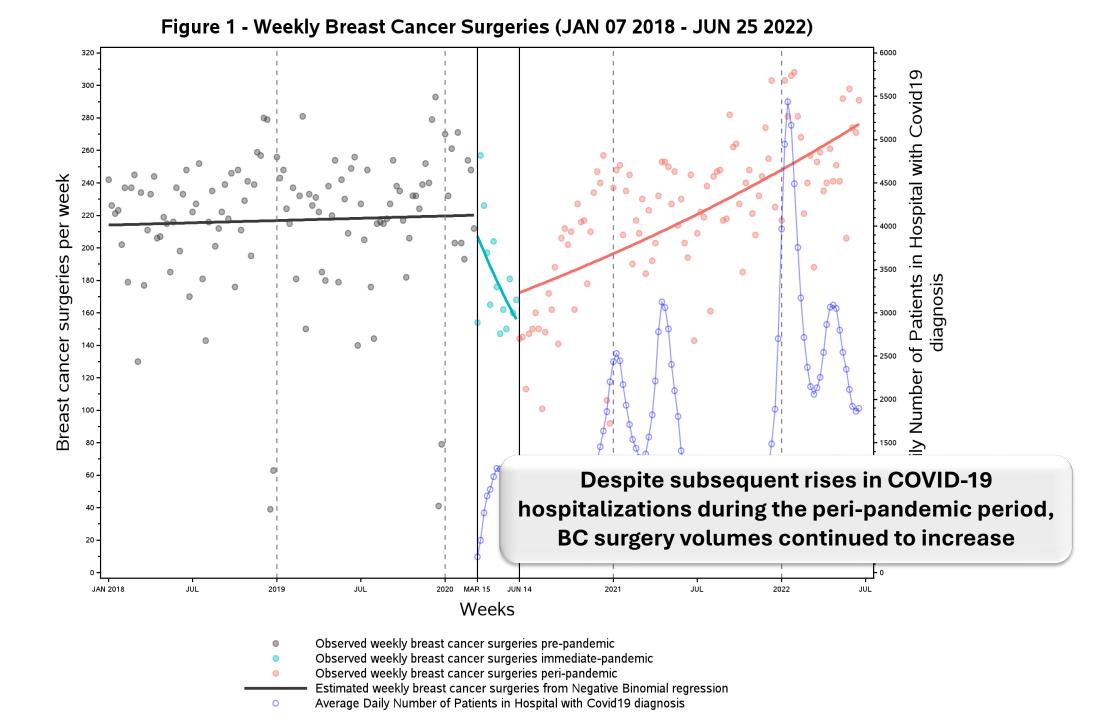
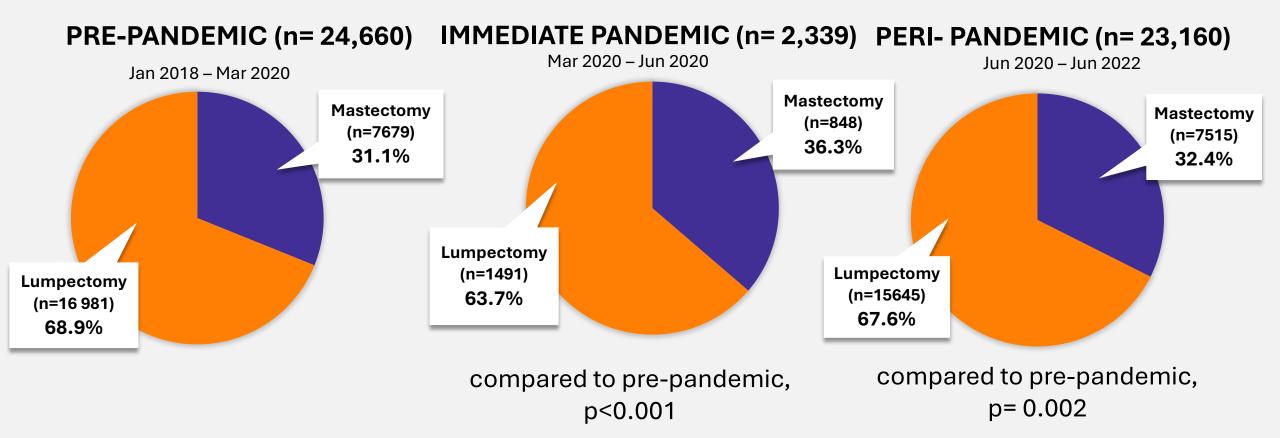


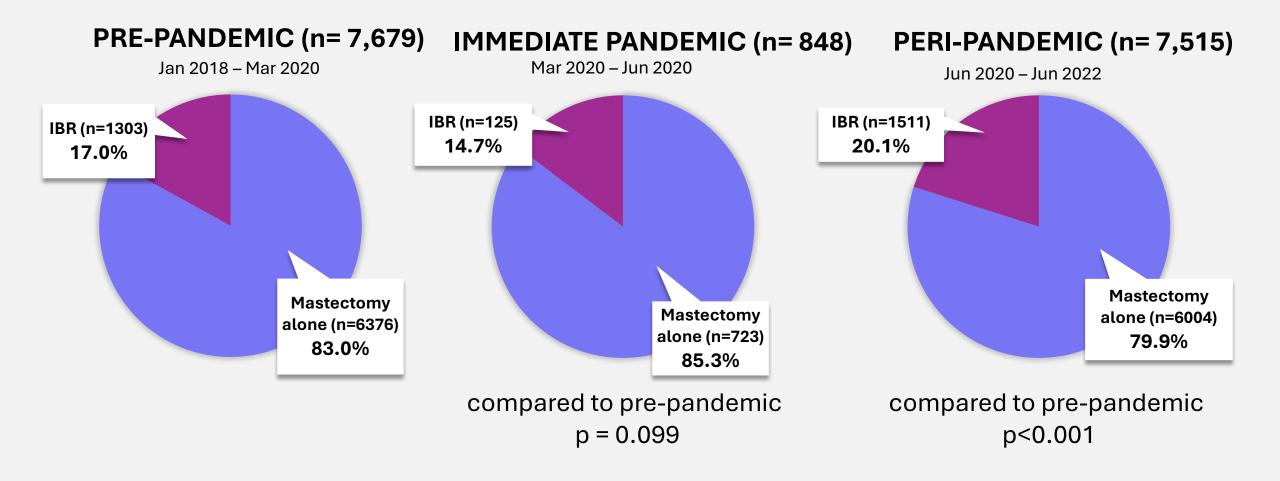
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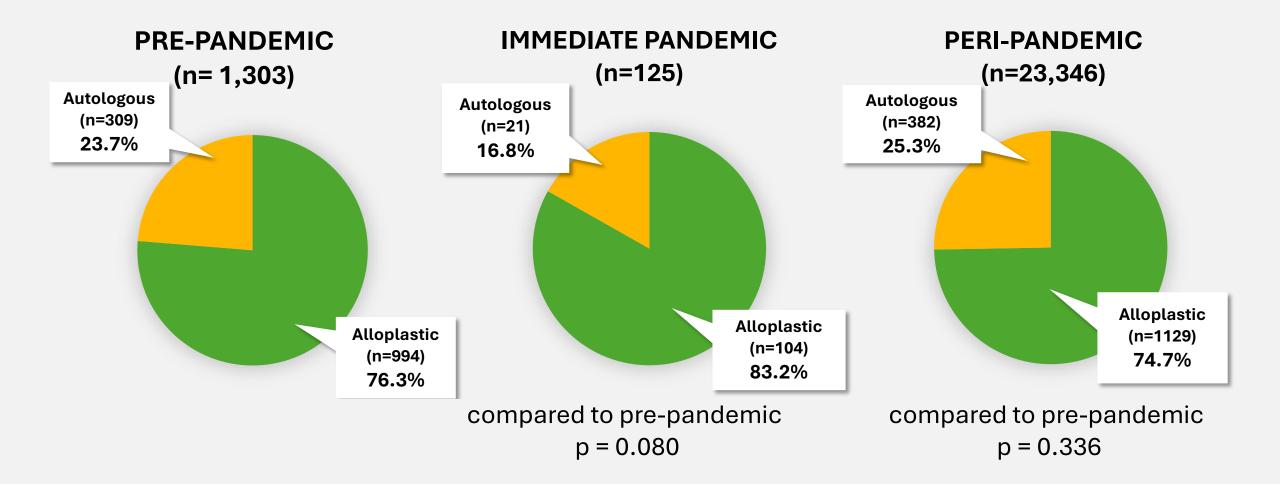
Proportion and Volume of Mastectomies & Lumpectomies



Proportion and Volume of Mastectomies with & without Immediate Breast Reconstruction (IBR)



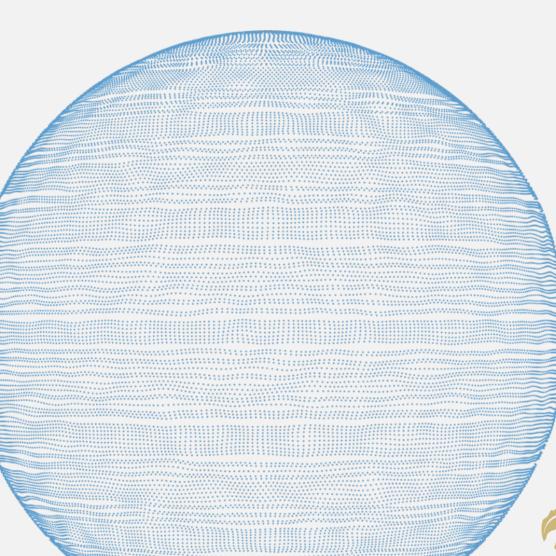
Volumes of Different Types of Immediate Breast Reconstruction



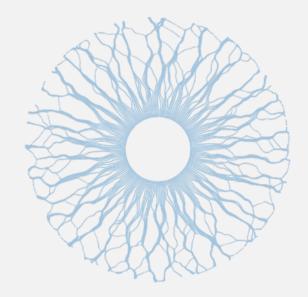
CONCLUSIONS

 While there was a decrease in breast surgery volumes during the initial COVID-19 pandemic period, the number of cases done per week actually increased in the peripandemic timeframe, despite the rise in COVID-19 hospitalizations.

• This suggests that systems adapted to evolving pandemic conditions, allowing breast cancer patients to access needed surgical therapy.



HIMANA AMMINISTRATISTICS



THANK YOU



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ADDITIONAL

VOLUMES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF IMMEDIATE BREAST RECONSTRUCTION

	Pre-Pandemic (N= 1,303)	Immediate Pandemic (N=125)	Peri-Pandemic (N=23,346)
Alloplastic	994 (76.3%)	104 (83.2%)	1,129 (74.7%)
Autologous	309 (23.7%)	21 (16.8%)	382 (25.3%)

During the immediate pandemic there was a relative decrease in the proportion of autologous reconstruction surgeries during the immediate pandemic period (16.8%) with a subsequent increase during the peri-pandemic period (25.3%) compared to the pre-pandemic period (23.7%) (p = 0.881)