



The Surgical Institute
at True North

CHE MILLER MD | KAYLA WATKINS-JONES MD
BRETT LOCKE APRN

What is a Mastectomy?

How will the day go for me?

Date of procedure: _____

Arrival Time: The hospital staff will contact you the day before your procedure and give you an exact time of arrival. If you have not been contacted by 4:00 PM please call the hospital at (580) 251-8449 or our office at (580) 255-9797.

Expected length of procedure: There will be 30 minutes of prep time. The surgery will take approximately 60 minutes and you will be in recovery for 30 additional minutes.

What happens after I arrive?

- You will check in at Admissions and Outpatient Services (see map included in packet).
- Pre-op laboratories/imaging will be completed if not previously performed.
- A nurse will confirm your history, start your IV and fluids will be given.
- The surgeon will visit with you prior to your procedure and answer any questions you might have.
- Anesthesia will arrive to review your history and take you to the operating room.
- Anesthesia will be administered and the surgery will begin.

Mastectomy

What is a mastectomy?

- A mastectomy involves removal of the entire breast or breasts. In most cases, this procedure is performed due to cancer, but may also be performed preventatively when a patient is genetically at higher risk for developing breast cancer.

The Procedure

- A simple mastectomy involves removal of the entire breast, nipple, areola and skin. Two additional types of mastectomy, skin-sparing mastectomy and nipple-sparing, may be performed if a patient is interested in reconstruction in the future. A skin-sparing mastectomy involves removal of the breast tissue, areola and nipple, while leaving the majority of the skin. A nipple-sparing mastectomy involves removal of the breast tissue, while the skin, areola and nipple are preserved.

Sentinel lymph node biopsy

- If a sentinel lymph node biopsy is needed, a radioactive substance is injected into or near the nipple. The dye travels to the sentinel node or nodes, allowing your surgeon to identify and remove them. These are sent to pathology with the breast tissue for further evaluation.

