

保衛淋巴結切除術

Sentinel Lymph Node Dissection

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<p>This information is given to provide you with an understanding of the procedures you will experience with the removal of your sentinel lymph node(s). The sentinel lymph node(s), is (are) believed to most likely contain disease if the cancer has spread from the breast to the lymph nodes. Sentinel lymph node biopsy has been developed to decrease the potential complications of removing multiple lymph nodes from your armpit and to study those lymph nodes more thoroughly. Scientific evaluation of removing and testing fewer lymph nodes during breast cancer surgery is ongoing. You may be asked to participate in a clinical trial.</p> <p>There are several ways to locate the sentinel node: a nuclear medicine scan called lymphoscintigraphy, blue dye or both. Your physician will discuss which procedures best match your situation.</p> <p>Who is a candidate for this?</p> <p>If your tumor is 3 cm or less, and your health care providers do not feel cancer in your lymph glands, then you can have this procedure. The indications are changing and we have several clinical trials to</p>	<p>這份資料提供淋巴結切除術的資料和其過程簡介。當證實乳癌擴散後，淋巴結是最有可能擴散到的位置。淋巴結的活檢可減低因切除太多的腋下淋巴結而發生併發症的機會，更可以徹底地研究這些切除的淋巴結。在乳癌手術的過程中，同時進行活檢和切除較少的淋巴結正在用科學方法去評估其效果。</p> <p>現時有幾種方法來找到乳癌擴散到的淋巴結來定位：一個核醫學掃描可被稱為淋巴腺掃描定位，藍染料法或兩者。你的醫生將討論哪些程序最適合你的病情。</p> <p>誰是合適人選？</p> <p>如果你的腫瘤是3厘米以內和你的醫務人員用手摸不到你有淋巴癌的話，那麼你便可以接受這療程。由於適當的使</p>

<p>improve how we use sentinel lymph node biopsy.</p>	<p>用指標隨時可被更改，我們正有幾個做淋巴結活檢的臨床試驗去尋找如何可以改善用淋巴結活檢。</p>
<p>Pre-Operative: On the day of or the day before your surgery, you will report to your pre-registration area. Please check for this location in materials given to you by the surgery scheduler.</p>	<p>手術前： 在你手術前一天或當天，你要向註冊處報到。請查看手術排期員給你的材料以得知註冊處的位置。</p>
<p>Nuclear medicine scan Lymphoscintigraphy): This exam is done in the Department of Nuclear Medicine. A nuclear medicine physician injects a small amount of radioactive material (technetium sulfur colloid) into the skin around the site of the breast cancer. The material moves through the skin's lymphatic channels, and a special scan called lymphoscintigraphy determines the location of the regional lymph node(s) in your armpit most at risk for containing cancer cells. The sentinel lymph node(s) can be located whether or not they contain cancer cells.</p> <p>During the procedure, which takes about one hour, you will be lying on your back on an exam table; a large camera will be moved around your body, and a technician will make images. The amount of radiation exposure with this procedure will be less than that of a routine chest x-ray. The sentinel lymph node(s) is then identified and its location marked on the skin with a marker. The side effects associated</p>	<p>淋巴腺核掃描： 這個掃描會在核放射醫學部做。核專科醫生會注射少量放射性物質（鎳硫膠體）進入乳癌部位上的皮膚。該物質通過皮膚的淋巴管道移動，淋巴掃描可以找出特別是在腋下乳癌可擴散到的高危淋巴結的位置，以確定淋巴結是否包含癌細胞。</p> <p>手術需時約一個小時，你會趴在手術檯，然後技術人員會將大型相機移動到你身體的各個位置讓技術人員拍攝圖像。這步驟的放射量比常規胸部 X 射線為小。就這樣，高危的淋巴結便會被定位並放上標記。此過程的副作用包括注射部位可能會有輕微疼痛，發紅</p>

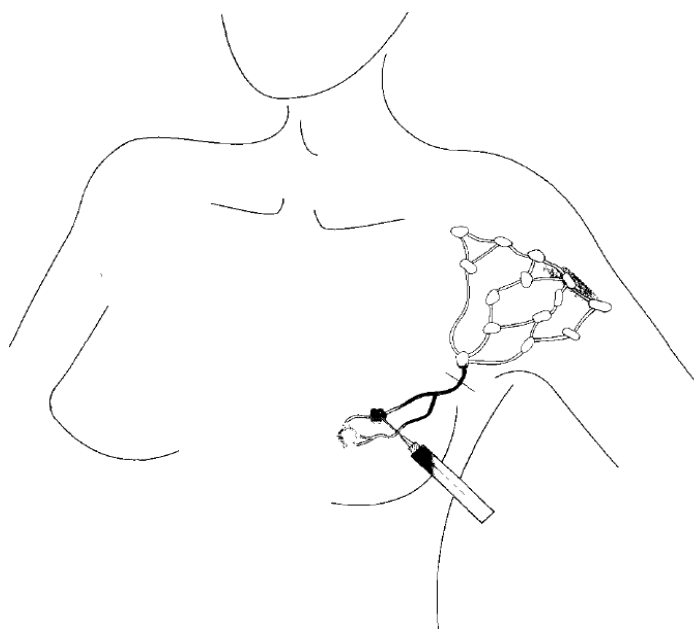
<p>with this procedure are slight pain at the injection site during and shortly after injection, possible redness and tenderness at the injection site lasting 1-2 days, and rarely, infection.</p>	<p>和壓痛持續 1-2 天，也有很少的感染機會。</p>
<p>"Blue Dye" Mapping and Lymph Node Removal During Surgery:</p> <p>In the Operating Room, lymphatic mapping is performed. The surgeon injects a blue dye (Lymphazurin) into the skin around where the breast cancer is or was. The blue dye is picked up by the lymphatic vessels and travels to the sentinel node(s). The blue dye may discolor (a blue tinge) the injected skin, the lymphatic channels, and the urine. If the discolored skin is not completely removed surgically, the blue color will remain for several weeks (sometimes months). The urine will return to normal color in 2-3 days. There is a possibility of allergic reaction to the blue dye at the time of injection, although this is rare.</p> <p>While you are in the Operating Room, readings will be done with a device called a Neoprobe (gamma counter), by placing a metal probe on specific areas of your skin, over the area of your breast cancer, as well as the lymph node(s) in your armpits. The machine then records numbers measuring the radioactive material (the technetium sulfur colloid injected in Nuclear Medicine), and assists the surgeon in locating the lymph node(s) to be sampled during the</p>	<p>採用“藍染料”映像去配合切除淋巴結手術：</p> <p>在手術室中，會採用淋巴映像配合做手術的位置。外科醫生會先注射藍色染料（Lymphazurin）到乳癌周圍的皮膚里。淋巴管會吸收藍色染料去到作崗哨的淋巴結。藍色染料會令皮膚、淋巴通道和尿液變（藍）色。如果變色皮膚沒有在手術中完全被切除，藍色將持續數週（有時數個月）。尿液在2-3天內將返回正常顏色。在進行映像時，有些儘管是罕見的過敏反應也可能發生。</p> <p>在手術室時，如放一個金屬探頭在特定乳癌和腋窩下淋巴結區域的皮膚位置，那麼一種叫做Neoprobe（伽馬gamma計算器）的設備便可以計算到放射的讀數。該機器可以測量放射量並記錄讀數（在核醫學部注射鈾硫膠體），以協助外科醫生在手術中能在作崗哨的淋巴</p>

operation.

Following the lymphatic mapping, an incision is made in the armpit. A lymph node(s) that is blue, or has a high count, is a sentinel lymph node. It will be removed and sent to the pathology department where special stains will be done to more closely examine these lymph nodes. Whether or not further lymph nodes are removed depends on your individual situation. Please discuss what is appropriate for you with your surgeon or nurse. All of the information about your lymph nodes will be reported in your pathology report that you will review with your surgeon.

結抽取樣本。

在做完淋巴映像配合手術後，會在腋下開刀。如果淋巴結是藍色，而放射物料讀數也是高的，這便代表癌已經擴散到淋巴結的崗哨位置。淋巴結會被切除，並被送到病理科再次特別染色去做更仔細的檢查。淋巴結會否被切除是由你的個人病況而定。請與你的醫生和護士討論怎樣做會最適合你。所有關於你個人淋巴結的資料都會在你的病理報告中，讓你的醫生可與你一同分析報告。



Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy
前哨淋巴結活檢