

# Morphofunctional consequences in women operated for breast cancer of the region of araucanía and bío-bío, Chile [Secuelas morfo-funcionales en mujeres operadas de cáncer de mama en las regiones de la araucanía y del bío-bío, Chile]

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Surgical treatment of breast cancer can leave late sequelae such as winged scapula, loss of joint mobility of the shoulder, overweight, etc. Based on the above, the objective of the present study was to describe the morpho-functional sequelae in women operated on for breast cancer from the regions of Araucanía and Del Bío-Bío, Chile, also exploring whether the surgical procedure would lead to the presence of scapula winged. For this, a quantitative, observational and cross-sectional study was conducted in thirty women operated on for breast cancer, aged between 28 and 76 years ( $55.67 \pm 11.60$ ). A trained professional evaluated weight, height, body mass index (BMI), hip waist index (ICC), shoulder joint ranges (ROM, Range of Movement) and prehensile strength, and applied the Hoppenfeld test to identify the winged scapula. The results showed significant differences in the ROM to shoulder abduction ( $p < 0.05$ ), positive significant correlation of mild ( $r = 0.370$ ) to moderate ( $r = 0.514$ ) between the ROM of the affected side for both flexion and abduction with prehensile force. Highlights, a BMI of  $28.91 \pm 5.31$  kg / m<sup>2</sup>, an ICC of  $0.86 \pm 0.06$  cm and the presence of winged scapula in 36.7 % of the participants. No association was found between the surgical approach and the presence of the winged scapula. There were morpho-functional sequelae in the women under study, highlighting the alterations in the range of movement of the upper limb, overweight, cardiovascular risk and the presence of the winged scapula, without being associated with the type of surgical approach. © 2019, Universidad de la Frontera. All rights reserved.

Breast cancer

Mastectomy

Sequelae

Winged scapula