

Clinical Evidence Summary

Lymphedema Prevention Program with BIS Technology

PREVENT Trial

A Comparison of Bioimpedance Spectroscopy or Tape Measure Triggered Compression Intervention in Chronic Breast Cancer Lymphedema Prevention

Ridner, S. H., Dietrich, M. S., Boyages, J., et al.

Lymphatic Research and Biology, January 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1089/lrb.2021.0084>

The findings from this study come from the PREVENT Trial's three-year primary endpoint analysis. Compared to tape measure (TM), bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) provided a more precise identification of patients likely to benefit from an early compression intervention. Furthermore, L-Dex® screening should be a standard approach for prospective breast cancer-related lymphedema surveillance.

- The PREVENT Trial is the largest randomized trial to assess lymphedema prevention.
- The primary endpoint result found a significantly lower progression to chronic lymphedema with early detection using L-Dex and intervention (7.9%) versus using tape measure (19.2%).
- The three-year primary endpoint analysis also found that L-Dex was more precise and reliable than tape measure for lymphedema detection, with only 20.1% of the L-Dex population triggering compared to tape measure at 27.2%.

Prospective Surveillance with Compression for Subclinical Lymphedema: Symptoms, Skin, and Quality-of-Life Outcomes

Dietrich, M. S., Gaitatzis, K., Koelmeyer, L., et al.

Lymphatic Research and Biology, September 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1089/lrb.2022.0020>

This study's findings, which are secondary aims from the PREVENT Trial, demonstrate that prospective surveillance and compression intervention promote lower progression rates from subclinical breast cancer-related lymphedema (S-BCRL) to chronic breast cancer-related lymphedema (C-BCRL).

- Early detection and intervention of breast cancer-related lymphedema reduces the burden of chronic lymphedema on patients.
- L-Dex testing is more effective than tape measure at identifying the optimal time to intervene to stop lymphedema progression.

Risk Factors for Breast Cancer–Related Lymphedema in Patients Undergoing 3-Years of Prospective Surveillance with Intervention

Koelmeyer, L. A., Gaitatzis, K., Dietrich, M. S., et al.

Cancer, July 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.34377>

This study reinforces known breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) risk factors including axillary lymph node dissection, taxane-based chemotherapy, regional nodal irradiation, and obesity.

- The Prospective Surveillance and Early Intervention (PSEI) model of care allows for successful management of subclinical BCRL and lymphedema prevention.
- The current analysis provides novel data on the increased risk of BCRL in patients living in a rural area as well as no increased risk from air travel.

The Risk of Subclinical Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema by the Extent of Axillary Surgery and Regional Node Irradiation: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Boyages, J., Vicini, F., Shah, C., et al.

International Journal of Radiation Oncology, October 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2020.10.024>

Bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) was associated with lower trigger rates and better discrimination of the risk of subclinical breast cancer-related lymphedema (S-BCRL) by receipt and type of regional nodal irradiation (RNI) compared with tape measure (TM).

- The risk of S-BCRL and triggering increased with more extensive axillary treatment.
- Triggering by TM was greater than 25% for most subgroups and was inferior to BIS in discriminating the risk of S-BCRL by use of RNI or axillary surgery.
- The lower trigger rate for BIS compared with TM suggests that TM might be associated with a higher rate of false-positive results.

Implementing a Prospective Surveillance and Early Intervention Model of Care for Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema into Clinical Practice: Application of the RE-AIM Framework

Koelmeyer, L., Gaitatzis, K., Ridner, S.H., et al.

Supportive Care in Cancer, June 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-020-05597-5>

Implementation of the prospective surveillance and early intervention model of care (PSM) used in the PREVENT Trial has assisted in changing clinical practices and improving the quality and effectiveness of the health care system.

- The PSM for breast cancer related lymphedema can be successfully implemented by applying the RE-AIM approach retrospectively, the RE-AIM approach stands for reach, effectiveness, adoption, implementation, and maintenance.

L-Dex, Arm Volume, and Symptom Trajectories 24 Months After Breast Cancer Surgery

Ridner, S. H., Shah, C., Boyages, J., et al.

Cancer Med, June 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cam4.3188>

Interim data from the PREVENT Trial supports the need for long-term (24 months) prospective surveillance with regular assessments (every 3 months) at least 15 months after surgery.

- Statistically significant convergence of symptom cluster scores with L-Dex unit change supports bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) as beneficial in the early identification of subclinical lymphedema.

A Randomized Trial Evaluating Bioimpedance Spectroscopy Versus Tape Measurement for the Prevention of Lymphedema Following Treatment for Breast Cancer: Interim Analysis

Ridner, S.H., Dietrich, M.S., Cowher, M.S., et al.

Annals of Surgical Oncology, May 2019, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-019-07344-5>

This study was performed as pre-specified interim analysis after at least 500 trial participants had 1 year of follow-up. The study showed that post-treatment surveillance with bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) reduced the absolute rates of progression of breast cancer-related lymphedema requiring complex decongestive physiotherapy (CDP) by approximately 10%, a clinically meaningful improvement. Additionally, compared with tape measure (TM), BIS had a lower rate of triggers in the arm, suggesting higher specificity and cost effectiveness.

Real World Studies

Early Surveillance is Associated with Less Incidence and Severity of Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema Compared with a Traditional Referral Model of Care

Koelmeyer, L. A., Borotkanics, R. J., Alcorso, J., et al.

Cancer, December 2018, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.31873>

Women who underwent early surveillance received lymphedema care almost 2 years earlier than women in the traditional referral group and had a significantly lower incidence of clinical lymphedema. These findings support the adoption of an early prospective surveillance model of care using bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) for the early detection and management of breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL).

Reducing Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema (BCRL) Through Prospective Surveillance Monitoring Using Bioimpedance Spectroscopy (BIS) and Patient Directed Self-Interventions

Kilgore, L.J., Korentager, S.S., Hangge, A.N., et al.

Annals of Surgical Oncology, July 2018, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-018-6601-8>

Study results demonstrated that early conservative intervention for breast cancer patients who are high risk for breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) resulted in significantly lower rates of BCRL if lymphedema was detected early using bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS), rather than detected late. These findings reinforce the importance of early prospective screening and intervention for BCRL.

Reducing Chronic Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema Utilizing a Program of Prospective Surveillance with Bioimpedance Spectroscopy

Whitworth, P. W & Cooper, A.

The Breast Journal, October 2017, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tbj.12939>

Analysis done in this study offers support for the concept that prospective surveillance using bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) and intervention can result in lower rates of chronic breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL), as only 3% of study participants had unresolved clinically significant BCRL requiring complete decongestive physiotherapy. These findings further support the cost-effective allocation of resources for prospective, BIS-assisted, BCRL surveillance for breast cancer survivorship programs.

Utilization of Bioimpedance Spectroscopy in the Prevention of Chronic Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema

Kaufman, D.I., Shah, C., Vicini, F.A., et al.

Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, August 2017, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-017-4451-x>

Intervention triggered by subclinical breast cancer-related lymphedema (S-BCRL) detection with an elevated L-Dex score was not associated with any cases progressing to chronic, clinically detectable BCRL, even in very high-risk patients.

The Impact of L-Dex Measurements in Assessing Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema as Part of Routine Clinical Practice

Laidley, A & Anglin, B.

Frontiers in Oncology, September 2016, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2016.00192>

This study demonstrates both the viability and clinical efficacy of implementing L-Dex measurements in routine breast cancer care as L-Dex was able to identify an improvement in breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) following treatment.

The Importance of Detection of Subclinical Lymphedema for the Prevention of Breast Cancer-Related Clinical Lymphedema after Axillary Lymph Node Dissection; A Prospective Observational Study

Soran, A., Ozmen, T., McGuire, K. P., et al.

Lymphatic Research and Biology, September 2014, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1089/lrb.2014.0035>

This study found that progression to clinical lymphedema occurred in only 4.4% of patients over an average of 20 months follow-up, compared to 36.4% in the control group. These findings therefore suggest that periodic monitoring of women at high risk for lymphedema (LE) with bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) allows early detection and timely intervention for LE, which reduces the incidence of clinical LE and holds implications for quality of life and health care costs.

Cost Analysis

Bioimpedance Spectroscopy in the Detection of Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: An Ounce of Prevention

Chirag Shah, MD

The Breast Journal, June 2019, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tbj.13618>

Findings support that bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) should be considered a value-oriented breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) surveillance strategy, and payors should consider reimbursing for BIS prospectively to reduce downstream costs.

- BIS generated a cost savings of \$356-\$770 per patient at 1 year.
- Incorporating the costs of hospitalizations, a difference of more than \$16,000 per patient was noted.

Complicated Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: Evaluating Health Care Resource Utilization and Associated Costs of Management

Basta, M. N., Fox, J. P., Kanchwala, S., et al.

American Journal of Surgery, August 2015, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjsurg.2015.06.015>

Complicated lymphedema develops in a measurable number of patients, and their health care burden demands further investigation into targeted, anticipatory management strategies for breast cancer–related lymphedema (BCRL).

- Out of all the women included in this study, 2.3% had at least 1 hospital admission for complicated lymphedema within 2 years of surgery.
- Women with complicated lymphedema experienced 5 times more all-cause admissions compared with women without lymphedema.
- Women with complicated lymphedema compared to those without experienced substantially higher health care charges. This resulted in substantially higher health care charges (\$58,088 vs \$31,819 per patient).

Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: Comparing Direct Costs of a Prospective Surveillance Model and a Traditional Model of Care

Stout, N. L., Pfalzer, L. A., Springer, B., et al.

Physical therapy, January 2012, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2522/ptj.20100167>

A prospective surveillance program potentially decreases direct treatment costs associated with managing breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) and enables early intervention when these common impairments are less severe.

- Prospective interval assessment involving patient education and home-based exercise is the most cost-effective method to facilitate optimal rehabilitation outcomes.
- Prospective surveillance demonstrates that more conservative treatment is clinically effective in early stages of lymphedema and does not require the components of an intense complete decongestive therapy (CDT) program.
- Detection of early-stage BCRL may counteract or greatly reduce the need for decongestive therapy and resource utilization by reducing the severity of the condition.

Incidence, Treatment Costs, and Complications of Lymphedema after Breast Cancer Among Women of Working Age: a 2-Year Follow-Up Study

Shih, Y. C. T., Cormier, J. N., Giordano, S., et al.

Journal of Clinical Oncology, March 2009, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.2008.18.3517>

The substantial costs documented in this study suggest that further efforts should be made to clarify reduction and prevention strategies for breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL).

- In 2 years, the unadjusted cost difference unrelated to cancer treatment was \$ 14, 600 more for woman with breast cancer related lymphedema vs those who were not diagnosed.

Summary & Meta Analysis

The Prevention and Treatment of Breast Cancer- Related Lymphedema: A Review

McEvoy, M. P., Gomberawalla, A., Smith, M., et al.

Frontiers in Oncology, December 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2022.1062472>

This study was done as a comprehensive lymphedema literature review by the American Society of Breast Surgeons Lymphatic Surgery Working Group to develop breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) guidelines and found that early detection, before clinically apparent, is crucial to prevent irreversible lymphedema.

- Bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) is the only technology reported by the ASBS working group findings to detect subclinical BCRL.
- Screening programs should use tools that are objective and reproducible.
- Initial pre-operative measurement should be obtained followed by regularly scheduled post-operative measurements.

Bioimpedance Spectroscopy for Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema Assessment: Clinical Practice Guidelines

Shah, C., Whitworth, P., Valente, S., et al.

Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, December 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-022-06850-7>

The updated clinical practice guidelines suggest a standardized approach for a prospective model of care using bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) for breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) assessment based on level I evidence.

- Current data supports the utilization of BIS as part of a prospective model of care in which patients are followed closely at routine intervals that can result in early identification of lymphedema and improved patient outcomes.
- The first visit for patients who display no clinical signs of lymphedema is often considered their baseline, allowing for BCRL surveillance for all at risk patients.
- When patients demonstrate an L-Dex increase of greater than 6.5, they should be prescribed compression intervention.

Reducing Rates of Chronic Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema with Screening and Early Intervention: an Update of Recent Data

Whitworth, P., Vicini, F., Valente, S.A., et al.

Journal of Cancer Survivorship, August 2022, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11764-022-01242-8>

This study carried out a systematic literature review of 12 studies in total (2,907 patients), including 4 randomized and 8 prospective studies. The study reported that breast cancer survivors should undergo prospective breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) screening with bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS).

- Level 1 data demonstrate that BIS is superior to conventional tape measure, and it should be included as the standard method for subclinical BCRL detection.
- The PREVENT Trial has demonstrated early detection with bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS), coupled with early intervention and a compression garment applied for 12 hours a day over 4 weeks greatly reduced BCRL compared to tape measure.

The Impact of Monitoring Techniques on Progression to Chronic Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: a Meta-Analysis Comparing Bioimpedance Spectroscopy versus Circumferential Measurements

Shah, C., Zambelli-Weiner, A., Delgado, N., et al.

Breast Cancer Research & Treatment, November 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-020-05988-6>

The current study conducted a literature review that included 50 eligible peer-reviewed studies published during or after 2013 and represented over 67,000 women. The study found that monitoring with bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS) allowed for early intervention and significantly reduced the relative risk of chronic BCRL with a 69% and 81% reduction compared to background and circumference, respectively.

- Early detection can be used to trigger interventions, such as compression garments and physical therapy, to prevent the development of chronic BCRL.
- Earlier diagnosis and intervention along with informing patients can help reduce BCRL and allow for the reversal of the increased fluid volume, which holds great clinical importance.