DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

Study	Sample size	Weight, %	Risk ratio (95% CI)		
Randomized controlled trial				1	_
Torresan et al.1	85	46.2	0.56 (0.37-0.85)		
Freeman et al. ²	73	53.8	0.97 (0.75–1.26)		
Overall for RCTs	158	100	0.75 (0.43–1.34)		
Nonrandomized controlled trial					
Nishiki et al. ³	36	29.3	1.20 (0.98-1.48)		
Temple et al.⁴	65	16.7	0.55 (0.24-1.24)		
Paredes et al.⁵	208	28.4	0.81 (0.63-1.06)		
Taylor et al. ⁶	101	25.6	0.52 (0.35-0.78)		
Overall for nRCTs	410	100	0.76 (0.47–1.24)		
				0.1 1.0 10.	0

Fig. S1. Relative risk of sensory deficit after intercostobrachial nerve dissection (control surgery) or preservation (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

Study	Sample size	Weight, %	Risk ratio (95% CI)	
Randomized controlled trial				
Mansel et al.7	954	28.2	1.00 (0.35-2.82)	-
Veronesi et al.8	516	28.1	0.45 (0.61-1.28)	—
Zavango et al. ⁹	697	43.8	1.53 (0.79–2.96)	_
Overall for RCTs	2167	100	0.96 (0.47–1.97)	
Nonrandomized controlled trial				
Haid et al. ¹⁰	298	100	0.44 (0.16–1.20)	
Overall for nRCTs	298	100	0.44 (0.16–1.20)	
				0.1 1.0 10.0

Fig. S2. Relative risk of death after axillary lymph node dissection (control surgery) or sentinel lymph node biopsy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

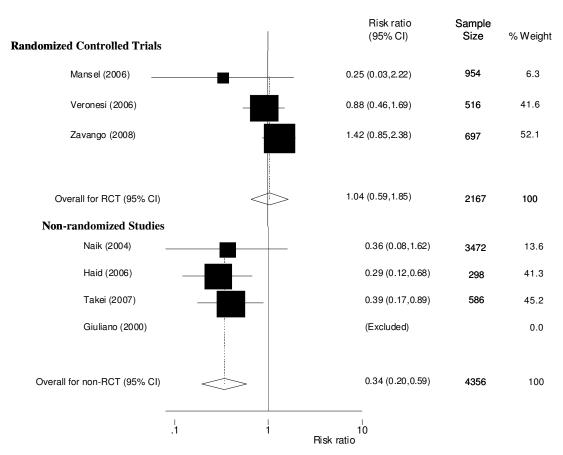


Fig. S3. Relative risk of recurrence after axillary lymph node dissection (control surgery) or sentinel lymph node biopsy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

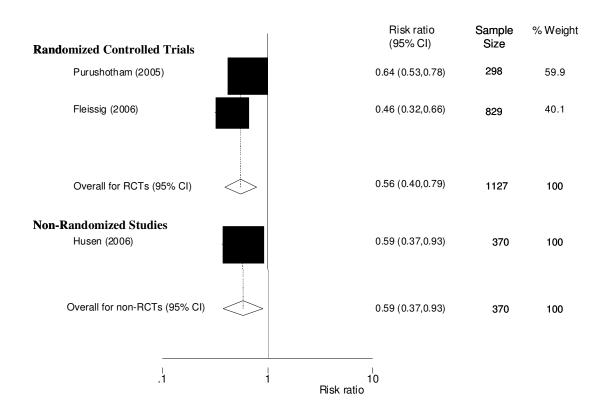


Fig. S4. Relative risk of axilllary numbness after axillary lymph node dissection (control surgery) or sentinel lymph node biopsy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

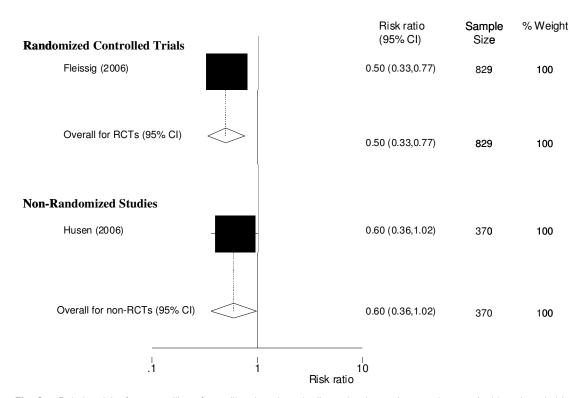


Fig. S5. Relative risk of arm swelling after axillary lymph node dissection (control surgery) or sentinel lymph node biopsy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

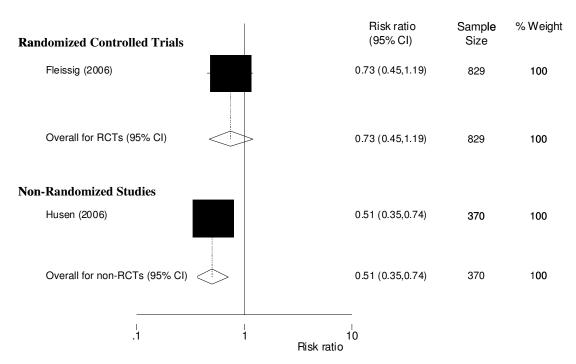


Fig. S6. Relative risk of reduced arm mobility after axillary lymph node dissection (control surgery) or sentinel lymph node biopsy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

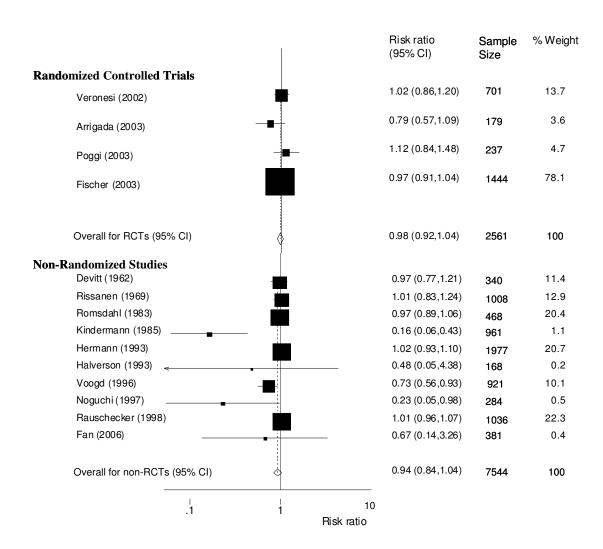


Fig. S7. Relative risk of death after mastectomy (control surgery) versus breast conserving therapy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

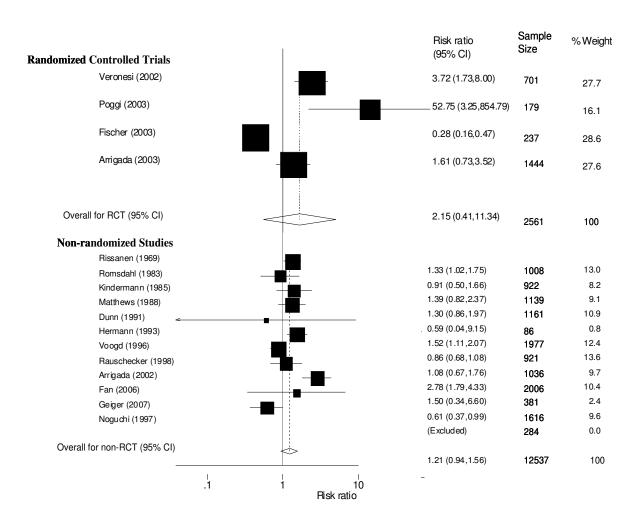


Fig. S8. Relative risk of recurrence after mastectomy (control surgery) versus breast conserving therapy (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

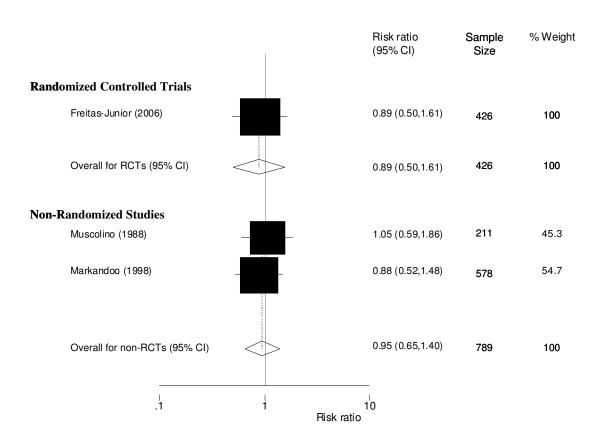


Fig. S9. Meta-analysis of total number of lymph nodes removed modified radical mastectomy with the pectoral muscle dissected (control surgery) versus preserved (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.023410

Copyright © 2012, Canadian Medical Association or its licensors.

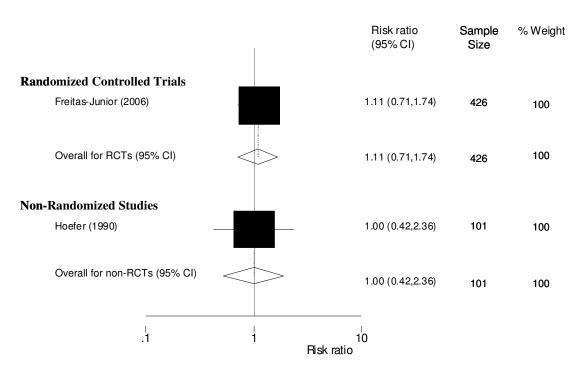


Fig. S10. Relative risk of complications after modified radical mastectomy with the pectoral muscle dissected (control surgery) versus preserved (experimental surgery) in randomized (RCTs) and nonrandomized trials (nRCTs).

References

- 1. Torresan RZ, Cabello C, Conde DM, et al. Impact of the preservation of the intercostobrachial nerve in axillary lymphadenectomy due to breast cancer. *Breast J* 2003;9:389-92.
- Freeman SR, Washington SJ, Pritchard T, et al. Long term results of a randomised prospective study of preservation of the intercostobrachial nerve. Eur J Surg Oncol 2003;29:213-5.
- 3. Nishiki M, Yamane M, Amano K, et al. Evaluation of intercostobrachial nerve preservation in modified radical mastectomy for breast cancer preliminary report on sensory disturbance test results. *Hiroshima J Med Sci* 1984;33:559-62
- 4. Temple WJ, Ketcham AS. Preservation of the intercostobrachial nerve during axillary dissection for breast cancer. *Am J Surg* 1985;150:585-8.
- Paredes JP, Puente JL, Potel J. Variations in sensitivity after sectioning the intercostobrachial nerve. Am J Surg 1990;160:525-8.
- 6. Taylor KO. Morbidity associated with axillary surgery for breast cancer. ANZ J Surg 2004;74:314-7.
- 7. Mansel RE, Fallowfield L, Kissin M, et al. Randomized multicenter trial of sentinel node biopsy versus standard axillary treatment in operable breast cancer: the ALMANAC Trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006;98:599-609.
- 8. Veronesi U, Paganelli G, Viale G, et al. Sentinel-lymph-node biopsy as a staging procedure in breast cancer: update of a randomised controlled study. *Lancet Oncol* 2006;7:983-90.
- Zavagno G, De Salvo GL, Scalco G, et al. A randomized clinical trial on sentinel lymph node biopsy versus axillary lymph node dissection in breast cancer: results of the Sentinella/GIVOM trial. Ann Surg 2008;247:207-13.
- Haid A, Knauer M, Koberle-Wuhrer R, et al. Medium-term follow-up data after sentinel node biopsy alone for breast cancer. Eur J Surg Oncol 2006;32:1180-5.