

BMJ Open The LYMPH trial: comparing microsurgical with conservative treatment for chronic breast cancer-associated lymphoedema – study protocol of a pragmatic randomised international multicentre superiority trial

Elisabeth A Kappos ^{1,2}, Yvonne Haas ^{1,2}, Alexandra Schulz,^{2,3} Florian Peters,^{2,3} Shakuntala Savanthrapadian,^{2,3} Julia Stoffel,^{1,2} Maria C Katapodi ⁴, Rosine Mucklow,⁵ Benedict Kaiser,¹ Alexander Haumer,¹ Stephanie Etter,¹ Marco Cattaneo ³, Daniel Staub,⁶ Karin Ribl,⁷ Jane Shaw,⁵ Tristan M Handschin,^{1,2} Steffen Eisenhardt,⁸ Giuseppe Visconti,⁹ Gianluca Franceschini,¹⁰ Lorenzo Scardina,¹⁰ Benedetto Longo,¹¹ Marcus Vetter,¹² Khalil Zaman,¹³ Jan A Plock,¹⁴ Mario Scaglioni,^{15,16} Eduardo G Gonzalez,¹⁷ Sergio D Quildrian,¹⁷ Gunther Felmerer,¹⁸ Babak J Mehrara,¹⁹ Jaume Masia Ayala,²⁰ Gemma Pons,²⁰ Daniel F Kalbermatten,²¹ Justin M Sacks,²² Martin Halle,²³ Maximilian V Muntean,²⁴ Erin M Taylor,²⁵ Maria Mani,²⁶ Florian J Jung,²⁷ Pietro G di Summa,²⁸ Efterpi Demiri,²⁹ Dimitris Dionyssiou,²⁹ Anne K Groth,³⁰ Norbert Heine,³¹ Joshua Vorstenborsch,³² Kathryn V Isaac,³³ Shan Shan Qiu,³⁴ Patricia E Engels,²¹ Axelle Serre,²¹ Anna-Lena Eberhardt,³⁵ Sonja Ebner,³⁶ Matthias Schwenkglenks ^{37,38}, Yvette Stoel,³⁹ Cornelia Leo,⁴⁰ Raymund E Horch,⁴¹ Phillip Blondeel,⁴² Bjoern Behr,⁴³ Ulrich Kneser,⁴⁴ Lukas Prantl,⁴⁵ Daniel T Boll,⁴⁶ Cristina Granziera,⁴⁷ Lars Hemkens ^{3,48,49,50}, Nicole Lindenblatt,⁵¹ Martin Haug,^{1,2} Dirk J Schaefer,^{1,2} Christoph Hirche,⁵² Andrea L Pusic,²⁵ Katrin Seidenstuecker,⁵³ Yves Harder,^{28,54} Walter Weber^{2,55}

To cite: Kappos EA, Haas Y, Schulz A, *et al*. The LYMPH trial: comparing microsurgical with conservative treatment for chronic breast cancer-associated lymphoedema – study protocol of a pragmatic randomised international multicentre superiority trial. *BMJ Open* 2025;**15**:e090662. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2024-090662

► Prepublication history and additional supplemental material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2024-090662>).

EAK, YHaa and ASc are joint first authors.

KS, YHar and WW are joint senior authors.

Received 30 June 2024

Accepted 31 December 2024



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2025. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ Group.

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Professor Elisabeth A Kappos; elisabeth.kappos@usb.ch

ABSTRACT

Introduction Up to one-fifth of breast cancer survivors will develop chronic breast cancer-related lymphoedema (BCRL). To date, complex physical decongestion therapy (CDT) is the gold standard of treatment. However, it is mainly symptomatic and often ineffective in preventing BCRL progression. Lymphovenous anastomosis (LVA) and vascularised lymph node transfer (VLNT) are microsurgical techniques that aim to restore lymphatic drainage. This international randomised trial aims to evaluate advantages of microsurgical interventions plus CDT versus CDT alone for BCRL treatment.

Methods and analysis The effectiveness of LVA and/or VLNT in combination with CDT, which may be combined with liposuction, versus CDT alone will be evaluated in routine practice across the globe. Patients with BCRL will be randomly allocated to either surgical or conservative therapy. The primary end point of this trial is the patient-

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- ⇒ The pragmatic, randomised, international, multicentre design ensures the study's findings are widely applicable across diverse healthcare settings.
- ⇒ Use of the Pragmatic-Explanatory Continuum Indicator Summary (PRECIS-2) tool in the design maintains alignment with real-world clinical practice, enhancing the study's relevance.
- ⇒ Comprehensive long-term follow-up allows for a robust assessment of the sustained effects of the interventions.
- ⇒ Patient advocates were intensely involved throughout the trial design.
- ⇒ Variability in treatment protocols across sites may introduce inconsistencies in outcome measures, potentially affecting the comparability of the results.

reported quality of life (QoL) outcome 'lymphoedema-specific QoL', which will be assessed 15 months after randomisation. Secondary end points are further patient-reported outcomes (PROs), arm volume measurements, economic evaluations and imaging at different time points. A long-term follow-up will be conducted up to 10 years after randomisation. A total of 280 patients will be recruited in over 20 sites worldwide.

Ethics and dissemination This study will be conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Council for Harmonisation-Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) E6 guideline. Ethical approval has been obtained by the lead ethics committee 'Ethikkommission Nordwest- und Zentralschweiz' (2023-00733, 22 May 2023). Ethical approval from local authorities will be sought for all participating sites. Regardless of outcomes, the findings will be published in a peer-reviewed medical journal. Metadata detailing the dataset's type, size and content will be made available, along with the full study protocol and case report forms, in public repositories in compliance with the Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reuse principles.

Trial registration number [NCT05890677](https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05890677).

INTRODUCTION

Approximately one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer during her lifetime.¹ Roughly one in five breast cancer survivors will develop chronic breast cancer-related lymphoedema (BCRL).¹⁻⁷ Lymphoedema (LE) refers to the localised condition of tissue swelling, following anomalous lymphatic fluid retention in the stroma due to compromised lymphatic pathways.^{8 9} It is defined as chronic if related signs and symptoms last longer than 3 months and affect one or more areas of the body.^{10 11} BCRL is associated with pain in the shoulder and arm, consequently leading to limitations in shoulder mobility.¹⁻⁷ The incidence of BCRL can range from 7% to 30% annually, depending on treatment modalities and patient-specific risk factors.¹² The risk of developing chronic BCRL and its severity is associated with various factors, including the extent of breast/axillary surgery, adjuvant radiation therapy, (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy, the number of positive lymph nodes, treatment on the dominant arm and obesity.^{10 13-21}

LE can be characterised as one of the most underestimated and debilitating morbidities among the complications affecting breast cancer survivors.²²⁻²⁴ Beside the negative consequences for patient's quality of life (QoL), LE further exerts a twofold negative economic impact: first, there is a direct impact on the healthcare system as patients with chronic BCRL put a relevant strain on healthcare resources due to the lifelong need for physiotherapy, compression garments and treatment of infections and second, there are indirect costs arising from lost productivity when affected patients spend prolonged times absent from work, have reduced working capacities or even enter early retirement due to disablement as a consequence of LE.²⁵

Current treatment guidelines recommend conservative complex physical decongestion therapy (CDT), which includes special massage techniques, manual lymph drainage, local compression, physical exercise and meticulous skin care.²⁶ However, this treatment is mainly symptomatic and therefore offers limited benefits.²⁷ Using

microsurgical procedures, surgeons can enhance the lymphatic system's ability to transport lymphatic fluid. This process could ultimately drain excess lymphatic fluid congested in the tissues.²⁸ Lymphovenous anastomosis (LVA) and vascularised lymph node transfer (VLNT) represent two surgical treatment options that hold the potential for the restoration of proper lymphatic drainage. LVA tries to accomplish this objective by establishing anastomotic connections between lymphatic vessels and veins.²⁹⁻³¹ Conversely, VLNT involves the transplantation of functional lymph nodes to regions of the arm lacking lymph nodes or featuring compromised lymph node function. This process induces lymphangiogenesis in order to stimulate the development of lymphovenous and lympholymphatic pathways.³²⁻³⁵ Liposuction can be complemented in addition to both microsurgical procedures in order to reduce excess volume.^{28 36}

Several observational studies have examined the mode of action and efficacy of both LVA and VLNT for the treatment of chronic BCRL. A number of systematic reviews analysing these surgical methods have indicated better patient outcomes and low complication rates.³⁷⁻⁴⁴

To date (as of January 2024), there are three registered randomised controlled trials (RCTs) on ClinicalTrials.gov, comparing surgical with conservative treatment. The first one started in January 2016 and compares LVA with CDT in 100 planned participants with BCRL in Norway. The primary outcome is arm volume change.⁴⁵ Another registered RCT, which started in January 2019, has a similar design, and is conducted nationally in two centres in the Netherlands with 120 planned participants. Here, the primary outcome is QoL after 12 months of follow-up measured with Lymph-International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) questionnaire as the primary end point.⁴⁶ In the interim analysis of 46 patients per group, the LVA group showed significant improvement in physical and mental function domains of the Lymph-ICF questionnaire after 6 months, but no statistical difference in the total Lymph-ICF score or limb volume reduction was observed in either group.⁴⁷ 42% in the LVA group reduced or ceased using compression garments, compared with none in the CDT group.⁴⁷ The third registered RCT started in October 2021 with 64 planned participants.⁴⁸ The trial is also comparing LVA versus CDT in a monocentric setting, similar to the trial in Norway, measuring volume changes as a primary outcome. The only published RCT on surgical LE treatment was monocentric and compared 18 patients who underwent VLNT followed by CDT with 18 patients who received only CDT. However, all of the patients presented with early stage BCRL, limiting generalisability of findings and their clinical applicability.⁴⁹ The primary end point, limb volume reduction, showed a 57% decrease in the surgical group (VLNT) compared with 18% decrease in the control group (CDT). Furthermore, patients in the surgical group reported less pain, overall functional improvements and experienced significantly reduced episodes of infection.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, a deficiency persists

in the medical literature, as no multicentric RCT has prospectively compared the treatment results of these two surgical interventions in comparison with CDT as a stand-alone treatment.

This trial aims to provide patients and clinicians with the scientific evidence to make better-informed decisions for or against surgical therapy of BCRL. In this regard, the trial will answer the question if lymphatic surgery combined with CDT provides better QoL than the current standard treatment with CDT alone in patients with BCRL (primary objective). In addition, this trial will undertake comparative assessments between surgical intervention combined with CDT and CDT alone across various domains, encompassing changes in arm volume, frequency of lymphatic drainage, incidence of lymphangitic events, pain levels, further patient-reported outcomes (PROs) as well as economic considerations such as the reduction in the frequency of outpatient visits (secondary objectives). The trial will be conducted comparing parallel groups allocated in a 1:1 ratio.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Aims

Microsurgical approaches represent viable treatment options for patients suffering from chronic BCRL who do not achieve sufficient relief through CDT alone. Based on the current evidence available in the literature, microsurgical techniques are hypothesised to be superior to CDT alone.^{37–46 48 49}

Primary objective

To assess the effects of lymphatic surgery combined with CDT versus CDT alone on long-term lymphoedema-specific QoL in patients with chronic lymphoedema at 15 months, using the Lymph-ICF-UL questionnaire.

Secondary objectives

- ▶ To test whether lymphatic surgery provides better QoL compared with CDT with respect to additional short-term and long-term QoL outcomes and better patient satisfaction.
- ▶ To compare lymphatic surgery and CDT with respect to arm volume, frequency of lymphatic drainage and lymphangitic events.
- ▶ To compare the burden on patients of lymphatic surgery and CDT, in terms of total number of operative procedures, length of hospital stay and total number of outpatient visits.
- ▶ To compare lymphatic surgery and CDT with respect to economic aspects.
- ▶ To compare the safety of lymphatic surgeries LVA and VLNT, in terms of surgical complications.

Design

This is a pragmatic, randomised, international, multi-centre superiority trial comparing microsurgical treatment of BCRL combined with CDT with conservative

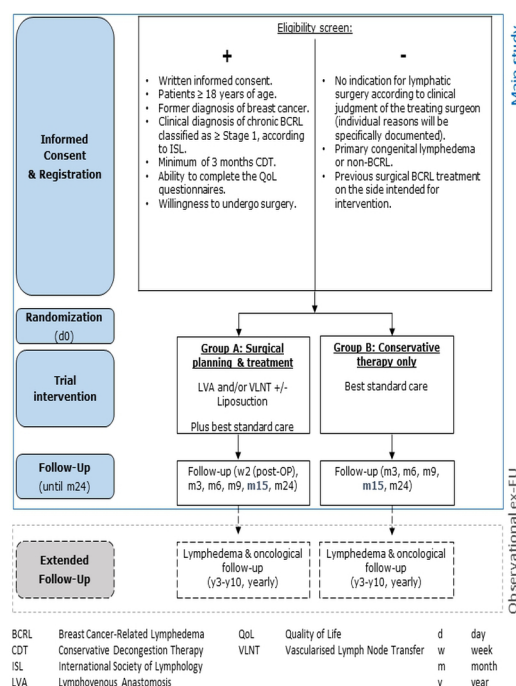


Figure 1 Flow chart of study design. This flow chart outlines the study design, showing eligibility criteria, randomisation and follow-up. Patients with BCRL are randomised into two groups: group A receives surgical treatment plus standard care, while group B receives conservative therapy only. Follow-up occurs up to 24 months with the primary end point at month 15 and an extended annual follow-up planned for 10 years. Abbreviations are defined within the figure.

treatment with CDT alone, conducted in two parallel groups (figure 1).

The Pragmatic-Explanatory Continuum Indicator Summary (PRECIS-2) tool was employed in the design of this pragmatic trial (design scores: eligibility 4; recruitment 5; setting 5; organisation 5; flexibility delivery 5; flexibility adherence 5; follow-up 4; primary outcome 5; primary analysis 5).⁵⁰

Randomisation will be carried out using a standard minimisation algorithm to maintain balance between patients assigned to receive either of the two treatments (surgical vs non-surgical treatment). This will result in a 1:1 allocation with a total of 140 patients in each treatment arm. Minimisation will also achieve balance across study sites, state of LE and planned surgical technique.

The study duration is planned to span 13 years, beginning in Q3/2023. The First-Patient-First-Visit occurred in July 2023, with recruitment scheduled from July 2023 to June 2026. The Last-Patient-Primary-End point-Visit, marking the end of the main study, is expected in September 2027. The Last-Patient-Last-Visit is anticipated in June 2036, with the final analysis of the trial to be completed by December 2036.

Study setting

Over 20 international sites across Europe, the USA, Canada and Latin America will participate in the study. The study sites consist of academic, public and private

hospitals that regularly provide lymphatic surgery. The list of study sites can be obtained at lymphtrial.com. The study was initiated at the University Hospital Basel (Switzerland) in July 2023. By November 2024, 71 patients worldwide have been enrolled and 18 study sites have been initiated.

Participants

Participants aged 18 years or older who have previously undergone treatment for breast cancer and have a clinical diagnosis of chronic BCRL persisting for >3 months are eligible for this trial. Eligibility requires a diagnosis of chronic BCRL classified as \geq stage 1, according to the International Society of Lymphology (ISL).¹⁰ Participants must have completed at least 3 months of CDT and be capable of completing the QoL questionnaires. Willingness to undergo surgery is required. Exclusion criteria include patients with no indication for lymphatic surgery based on the clinical judgement of the treating surgeon (with individual reasons specifically documented), primary congenital LE and prior surgical treatment for BCRL on the side intended for intervention.

Intervention and procedures

Group A: surgical group

According to the pragmatic study design, neither the diagnostic workup nor the surgery will be standardised in order to offer surgeons considerable leeway on how to perform lymphatic surgery, which resembles the flexibility in usual care. However, the key aspects of the preoperative workup and the surgery including the number of LVAs, harvesting of lymph nodes ('donor site'), time of surgery and practical details will be registered.

LVA and VLNT are both surgeries with limited invasiveness to treat BCRL. However, to date it remains largely unclear, if one of the two techniques is superior compared with the other or if the severity of BCRL (stage of LE) favours one technique over the other. Nevertheless, it is not within the scope of this trial to compare one surgical technique with the other, but rather to examine whether physiological or reconstructive LE surgery is superior to CDT alone.

Lymphovenous anastomosis (LVA)

The objective of this procedure is to create a lymphovenous bypass, to redirect lymph to the venous system without lymphatic drainage through the thoracic duct.^{28 41 51–54} Surgery is performed under general anaesthesia to avoid patient discomfort using a high-magnification microscope and specific supermicrosurgical instruments and sutures, as lymphatic vessels can be <0.8 mm in diameter. The anastomosis is usually performed in an end-to-end fashion in case both the lymphatic vessel and the vein have approximately the same diameter, otherwise, in cases of mismatch of vessel diameter, an end-to-side anastomosis is preferred. The patency of the LVA is confirmed by direct visual examination under the microscope and/

or intraoperative angiography using a specific contrast media (indocyanin green).

Vascularised lymph node transfer (VLNT)

The procedure is based on replacing lymph nodes that have been previously resected surgically and/or harmed by radiotherapy in the axilla, using a vascularised composite flap containing lymph nodes (between three and six nodes), adipose tissue and in some cases skin, harvested from a specific donor site. Various different donor sites can be chosen in one patient, such as axilla, groin, submental region, omentum.^{28 38 55–57}

Liposuction

Depending on the surgeon's preference, lympholiposuction can be used in conjunction with LVA/VLNT or as a separate 'stand-alone' procedure.⁵⁸ Lympholiposuction is often performed using vibrating cannulas that facilitate the process. It is mostly performed following the technique described by Brorson.⁵⁹

Two-stage LE surgery

If applicable, LE surgery can be performed in two stages at the discretion of the treating physician, which will be documented. Traditionally, LE surgery has often been performed as a two-stage procedure, recent data though suggest that a one-stage approach is equally safe and entails several advantages, such as avoiding secondary interventions which increase the burden on both patients and on the healthcare system.⁶⁰

Presurgical visit

According to local standard of care, presurgical outpatient visit(s) will be performed, for example, to discuss details of the surgery together with the patient, to obtain written consent for surgery or to perform lymphangiography for surgical planning.

Postoperative treatment

According to the pragmatic study design, the postoperative treatment regimen will not be standardised either. However, the key aspects like frequency and timing of lymphatic drainage, as well as class of compressive garments and the use of peri-operative and postoperative antibiotics will be registered. We recommend that immediately after the surgery, the patient's arm is bandaged for compression. The day after surgery, CDT should be reinitiated excluding the stitched site(s). Shortly after the removal of surgical stitches (approximately 2 weeks postsurgery), we recommend that bandages will be replaced by the respective compressive garments.^{61 62}

Group B: CDT (control group)

CDT will be performed as in usual care, following the pragmatic study design. The key aspects like frequency of lymphatic drainage, time when lymphatic drainage is performed and time and class of compressive garments are used will be documented.

CDT incorporates two stages of treatment. The first treatment phase (intensive phase) entails skincare, manual lymphatic drainage (MLD), exercises aimed at improvement of mobility/range of motion in the shoulder, elbow or wrist joints and compression therapy through bandaging. Most patients undergo this phase shortly after the diagnosis of LE. CDT in the second phase (maintenance phase) aims to maintain the achieved limb volume/circumference reduction through compression with therapeutic elastic compression garment for the arm.²⁶ Skincare, mobility exercises and MLD is continued in this phase, if needed.^{26 27}

In order to reduce LE to the maximum with CDT, we recommend to intensify treatment without having more appointments. For this, the above described first and second phases should be alternated in a customised regime to sustainably reduce LE without losing patient adherence, with less time consuming and at the lowest possible cost. Therapy starts with an intensive phase lasting one to 1–2 weeks to reduce oedema volume.⁶³ Therapy contains MLD in an evidence-based manner⁶⁴ and including intensive techniques as promoted by Belgrado *et al.*⁶⁵ During this time, wearing the bandaging with approximately 20 mm Hg pressure⁶⁶ is mandatory between appointments. At the end of this phase, a custom-made flat knitted stocking is issued. In the subsequent maintenance phase, self-therapy (wearing the stocking and exercises/sports) is carried out. It is not necessary to continue MLD once or twice every week in this phase.⁶⁷

After the primary end point assessment (month 15), patients in the control group will be offered the possibility of a crossover to the surgery arm. In this case, the same surgery visit schedule will be followed and the respective details documented. Further follow-up visits of the surgery will follow the routine care, the study schedule, for example, 24-month visit after randomisation.

Withdrawal and discontinuation

Patients have the right to discontinue their participation in the trial for any reason and at any time, without prejudice to further treatment.

Once a patient is randomised, the study site will make every reasonable effort to follow the patient during the entire study period. The anticipated loss to follow-up rate is a maximum of 10%, which has been used to adjust sample size calculations. The time points for study visits have been matched with the schedule of standard clinical visits after surgery according to the pragmatic trial design.

If a patient withdraws her consent (ie, refuse further data collection), she/he will be informed that all data collected until the time point of their withdrawal will be kept coded and used. For the patient's security, a last examination will be performed.

Adherence

Since in most cases the surgical intervention takes place only once, adherence is not a relevant issue in the surgery group. Patients in the control group without surgery will

be encouraged to have no surgery throughout the 2 years after randomisation, but due to the pragmatic nature of the study, no specific measures to increase adherence are taken. Patients without surgery will follow the same outpatient visit protocol as the patients in the surgical group and will be encouraged to continue CDT.

Concomitant care

All relevant concomitant care and interventions are permitted, and none are prohibited during the study, reflecting the pragmatic nature of the trial. Concomitant therapy includes radiotherapy or systemic therapies such as chemotherapy, antihormonal therapy, immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy, T-DM1 (Trastuzumab Emtansine) therapy or other relevant therapies such as rehabilitation for intensive lymphatic drainage.

Outcomes and assessments

Primary end point

The primary end point of this trial is the patient-reported QoL outcome 'lymphoedema-specific QoL', which will be assessed 15 months after randomisation (and therefore about 12 months after surgery) measured by the Lymph-ICF-UL questionnaire.

Secondary end points

If not specified, secondary end points will be assessed at various time points according to the visit plan.

Safety end points

Adverse events (AEs); complications of surgery (*applicable in surgery group only*), lymphangitic events (erysipelas).

Patient-reported outcomes

QoL-Lymph-ICF-UL; QoL-LYMPH-Q; QoL-EQ-5D-5L; pain score (Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)).

Additional end points: lymphoedema assessment including arm volume; frequency of lymphatic drainage; burden on patients (total number of operative procedures, length of hospital stay, absences from work and number of outpatient visits); economic evaluation (for Switzerland) including condition-related medical resource use, condition-related healthcare costs, condition-related indirect costs, quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) and incremental cost-effectiveness.

Influence of baseline factors on the end points

Patient-dependent baseline factors that may have an impact on the end points are stage of LE and baseline Lymph-ICF-UL score.

Detailed description of the assessments

Patient-reported outcomes

Patients will be instructed to complete all relevant questionnaires (details described below), which will be completed by the patients at the beginning of each study visit. Only officially translated and validated PRO questionnaires will be used within this trial. Patients can only participate in the trial, when they are willing and able to

complete the PRO questionnaires, for example, being proficient in the available QoL languages.

Baseline questionnaires will be completed before randomisation. For the subsequent assessments, the QoL questionnaires will be completed before any diagnostic procedures or communication of diagnostic or prognostic information to the patient, and before any treatment or supportive care measures.

The questionnaires are answered by the patients themselves, either on paper or if possible directly electronically in the Clinical Data Management System (CDMS).

Lymphoedema-specific QoL—Lymph-ICF-UL

One of the most widely used PRO instruments in chronic BCRL is the Lymph-ICF, a rigorously developed and validated PRO instrument specific to BCRL with various translations available. The Lymph-ICF-UL has been used in thousands of patients.^{37 51 53 68–77} This questionnaire assesses the impairments in function, activity limitations and participation restrictions of patients with upper limb LE. It is a validated questionnaire, consisting of 29 items (questions) across five different domains.

Lymphoedema-specific QoL—Lymph-Q

The Lymph-Q Upper Extremity Module is a new patient-reported outcome measure (PROM) developed to assess PROs of BCRL in a concept-driven approach. The questionnaire was designed together with women treated for breast cancer who developed arm LE and then field-tested in 3222 women with arm LE from the USA and Denmark.⁷⁸ The complete questionnaire contains 68 questions covering the patient-relevant topics, health-related QoL, experience of care and treatment.

Pain score

The pain score used consists of a VAS ranging from 0 (ie, no pain) to 10 (ie, worst pain), as published by Yale University.⁷⁹

Health economics—EQ-5D

The EQ-5D is one of the most widely used instrument for measuring health-related QoL for cost-effectiveness analyses.⁸⁰ The 5-level EQ-5D version (EQ-5D-5L) consists of the EQ-5D descriptive system that comprises five dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression and will be used for the trial.⁸¹

Safety outcomes

Surgical complications

Surgical complications will be assessed at each study visit (applicable in surgery group only) according to the modified classification of Clavien-Dindo.⁸²

Surgical complications at the LE site(s) as well as at the lymph node donor site(s) will be assessed as follows:

- ▶ *Haematoma*: defined as requiring intervention, to be differentiated from ecchymosis (not of interest).
- ▶ *Seroma*: clinically relevant, defined as either causing discomfort or requiring intervention.

- ▶ *Wound infection*: treated with oral or intravenous antibiotics, with (major) or without (minor) surgical exploration.
- ▶ *Wound dehiscence*: opening of an originally closed surgical wound due to various reasons like secretion, infection, reaction to suture, drains or insufficient tissue perfusion.
- ▶ *Donor site LE*: LE (ISL grade ≥ 2) in the lower limb due to lymph node harvesting from this area for VLNT.

Lymphangitic events (erysipelas)

Lymphangitic events are defined as skin infections at the LE site(s), which can be treated with oral or intravenous antibiotics.

Oncological outcomes

To address the oncological outcome of patients, recurrence-free survival (RFS) will be determined. RFS is defined as the time from oncological surgery until the first documentation of any of the following events: local-regional occurrence or recurrence of invasive disease or ductal carcinoma in situ, distant breast cancer metastasis or death from any cause.

Additional outcomes

LE assessment

At baseline and primary end point visit, the stage of LE will be classified according to the ISL. The excess limb volume is measured as the difference in volume between the affected and unaffected limb, which is reported as a percentage of the volume of the unaffected limb.^{83 84} A relative volume reduction as well as an absolute volume reduction will be calculated.⁸⁵ Arm circumference will be compared with the healthy contralateral arm. As there is no standard number of measurements per arm, the assessment in this trial referred to existing guidelines: the National LE Network advises six circumference measurements at minimum⁸⁶ and the ISL recommends that measurements be taken at 4 cm intervals.⁸⁷ Striking a balance between the two guidelines and aiming to lessen the load on patients, the arm circumferences will be measured in 10 cm intervals from the wrist of the hand at each visit.^{87–89} These are routine measurements, done by measuring tape by the treating physiotherapist on regular consultations. To ensure measurements at the respective visits, all LE assessments will be performed by trained study personnel.

Other data collected within LE assessment include arm aesthetics assessments by patient and physician, photographic documentation of both arms (at baseline and after 15 months), physical examination of skin and axilla and arm shoulder motion.

Conservative therapy and lymphatic drainage

Details on conservative therapy and the frequency of lymphatic drainage will be registered at the baseline visit as well as at each follow-up visit. General collected information include frequency of therapy sessions before the start of the study and between the study's follow-up

visits, time frame and type of compression garments worn and performance of MLD and skin care. Additionally, patient's treating physiotherapists will be asked to record routinely assessed measurements, such as arm volume measurements, tissue quality assessments and shoulder motion test.

Indocyanine Green (ICG) mapping or other imaging methods

Depending on the centre, various imaging methods will be performed at the screening or preoperative visit in different centres following the local standard and competence. The different methods/results will be assessed in detail to allow for later comparability between methods. ICG mapping will be graded according to the MD Anderson grading scale^{61 90} and Arm Dermal Backflow scale.⁹¹

Burden on patients

The burden on patients will be assessed by different means: total number of breast-related/arm-related operative procedures; length of LE-related hospital stay(s); total number of LE-related outpatient visits; LE-related change in the ability to work and number of missed working days and hours.

Baseline variables

Baseline variables will be assessed at the screening visit and include patients' demographics and characteristics, general well-being (physician-assessed Karnofsky performance score),⁹² personal and medical history, previous treatment, previous surgery of the breast/axilla, previous oncological therapy, previous postmastectomy radiotherapy and tumour characteristics.

Magnetic resonance lymphangiography and MRI

The additional magnetic resonance lymphangiography (MRL) and MRI acquisition and evaluation will be performed only for a subgroup of patients enrolled at University Hospital Basel or if it is standard of care in other study sites. LE grading as well as skin and lymphatic channel assessment will be performed by a plastic surgeon and a radiologist jointly and independently from the ICG grading. The concordance (correlation) between MRL and ICG coordinates for lymphatic vessels will be performed as described in the study by Pons *et al.*⁹³

Economic assessments (from a Swiss perspective)

The following parameters will be assessed within the first 24 months after randomisation as well as during the extended follow-up time: condition-related medical resource use; condition-related healthcare costs, based on inpatient and outpatient costs incurred at the treating site as well as with other healthcare providers; condition-related productivity losses; QALYs and incremental cost-effectiveness.

Participant timelines and procedures at each visit

Study duration of each patient is 10 years. The first 2 years are the interventional part including the primary end point

assessment after 15 months and end of main study follow-up (after 24 months). Afterwards, the patients will enter the observational part for another 8 years of follow-up.

SCR (Screening)/Baseline/Enrolment (up to 30 days before visit 1)

Prior to study registration, the following steps have to be performed: informed consent of the patients obtained latest at the screening visit (SCR) (but can be obtained earlier, up to 6 months before visit 1 (V1)), baseline variables assessed, patient listed in the screening and enrolment log, eligibility criteria for registration checked. Patients can then be registered via the web-based CDMS secuTrial.

Procedures: screening, informed consent, registration, baseline variables, LE assessment, photographic documentation of the arms, physical examination of skin and axilla, ICG mapping or other imaging methods, conservative therapy/lymphatic drainage, Lymph-ICF-UL, Lymph-Q, EQ-5D-5L, pain score, burden on patients.

V1/Randomisation/Day 0

Patients will be randomised to either CDT or surgical treatment group. Patients randomised to the control arm will receive the standard-of-care treatment CDT. A treatment example/suggestion is described in detail above, but according to the pragmatic study design, CDT will not be standardised. Patients randomised to the interventional arm should undergo surgical treatment (LVA or VLNT with or without liposuction) as soon as possible but latest 3 months after randomisation. Patients randomised to the interventional arm will also receive CDT.

Procedure: randomisation.

V1-1/Presurgical planning (only for patients receiving surgery)

A presurgical planning visit can be performed according to the local standard of care. If not performed yet, ICG mapping or other imaging methods used in the local routine care for surgical planning can be performed during the visit. A subgroup consisting of patients at the University Hospital Basel, Switzerland will also undergo MRL and MRI in addition to ICG mapping irrespective of the randomised study intervention group.

Procedures: ICG mapping or other imaging methods (*only if this is local standard of care at any site*), MRL and MRI (*only if this is local standard of care (any site) or if the patient is included at the site in Basel*).

V1-2/Surgery (<3 months after V1) (only for patients receiving surgery)

Patients will be operated according to the local standard of care.

Procedures: intervention, surgical complications, lymphangitic events, (serious) AEs (SAEs).

V1-3/Postsurgery/2 weeks (±7 days) after V1-2 (only for patients receiving surgery)

Patients who received surgery will have an additional follow-up visit 2 weeks after the surgery appointment according to the routine care.

Procedures: LE assessment, Lymph-ICF-UL, Lymph-Q, EQ-5D-5L, pain score, SAEs, burden on patients, concomitant care.

Follow-up: V2/month 3 (± 14 days), V3/month 6 (± 1 month), V4/month 9 (± 1 month), V5/month 15 (± 1 month), V6/month 24 (± 1 month)

Follow-up visits will be performed at months 3, 6, 9, 15 and 24 after randomisation.

Procedures: LE assessment, MRL/MRI (*at V2 only, only if not done before (SCR, VI-1) and only if this is local standard of or in Basel*), photographic documentation of the arms (*only at V5*), conservative therapy/lymphatic drainage, Lymph-ICF-UL, Lymph-Q, EQ-5D-5L, pain score, surgical complications (*only for patients receiving surgery*), SAEs, lymphangitic events, concomitant care, burden on patients, oncological outcomes (*only at V4–V6*), cost data from hospital administrations (*only at V6 and only for patients included at Swiss sites*).

Extended follow-up (1–8) (from 3 to 10 years, yearly (± 2 months))

In order to be able to determine long-term outcomes of lymphatic surgery, an observational yearly follow-up will take place after each patient has completed the 24 months from 3 years to 10 years after randomisation. Patients will be invited for a consultation visit in the hospital. In the case of excessive effort (eg, too long travel time), a remote visit can be performed via a telephone call. QoL questionnaires will in this case be sent to and filled out by the patient at home.

Procedures: LE assessment, conservative therapy/lymphatic drainage, Lymph-ICF-UL, Lymph-Q, EQ-5D-5L, oncological outcomes, burden on patients.

Sample size

The sample size was calculated with the objective of detecting a difference in the primary end point (LE-related QoL at 15 months) between the two study groups, at a significance level $\alpha=5\%$.

The clinically relevant difference in the Lymph-ICF-UL score between surgical techniques and CDT was defined as $\theta=10$ points on a scale ranging from 0 to 10. This choice was made in consultation with the patient advocacy group, as an improvement of 10 points in the total Lymph-ICF-UL score corresponds to altering three responses from 'not at all' to 'very well', or enhancing each individual response by one point. The choice of a 10-point difference as being clinically relevant is supported by the data of Devoogdt *et al* and De Vrieze *et al*,^{94 95} as it aligns with 2 SD of the within-subject variability in the total Lymph-ICF-UL score. Moreover, the findings of Qiu *et al*⁵¹ demonstrate that achieving such an improvement in the primary end point is clearly feasible.

Based on the results documented by Devoogdt *et al* and De Vrieze *et al*,^{94 95} it was assumed that the Lymph-ICF-UL scores for both surgical techniques and CDT follow an approximately normal distribution with an SD of $\sigma=21.9$.

A Student's t-test will be used to compare the average Lymph-ICF-UL scores between the two study groups.

With an anticipated drop-out rate of 10% and a total arm-switching rate of 5% (corresponding to 10% of patients in the CDT arm switching to the surgery arm and no patients in the surgery arm switching to the CDT arm), the recruitment goal is set at 280 patients. This number is intended to yield a total of $n=252$ evaluable patients (126 in each study arm), providing a power of 90% when the absolute treatment effect is $\theta=10$.

Recruitment plan

Patients will be recruited by reconstructive surgeons, specialised in the (micro) surgical treatment of LE. Enrolment will take place at the outpatient clinics of the participating hospitals.

According to the accrual estimates, over 20 sites are adequate to recruit the required 280 patients during the 24-month recruitment period. To ensure a good recruitment rate, more sites than theoretically needed will be asked for trial participation and opened as soon as possible. Two back-up strategies are prespecified in case of under-recruitment. First, estimated versus actual accrual will be continuously monitored for each study site with an early first evaluation of recruitment already 6 months after opening the first site. If the trial is under-recruiting, the second back-up strategy includes further international escalation, for example, inclusion of additional backup study sites.

Assignment of intervention

Randomisation

The randomisation process will be implemented within secuTrial, the clinical data management system. Randomisation will be executed using a standard minimisation algorithm to achieve equal distribution of patients between the two treatments (surgical vs non-surgical treatment) in a 1:1 ratio totalling 140 patients per treatment arm. The minimisation will balance the study site, the stage of the patient's LE and the planned surgical technique. To avoid a predictable alternation in treatment allocation, patients will be assigned to the treatment group that minimises the imbalance between the two treatment groups within each study site, with a probability of 80%, without the need for an allocation list/sequence.

Every patient who consents to participate and meets the inclusion criteria will be randomised. The investigators or delegated study personnel will enrol the patients. The randomisation occurs during or after the screening visit a maximum of 3 months prior to the potential surgery date. The investigator or their delegated study personnel informs the patient about the randomisation outcome either directly in person or over the phone and schedules the next appointment accordingly.

Blinding

Blinding the patients, the study team or other caregivers is not feasible due to the nature of the proposed surgeries

(LVA and/or VLNT with or without liposuction) resulting in visible scars within the surgical group. Moreover, the primary outcome and some of the secondary outcomes are PRO measures, which are inherently subjective in nature. Objective measurements for certain secondary outcomes (eg, volume measurement) cannot be blinded and will be conducted by trained personnel at the study site. Both the surgical team and the physiotherapists will adhere to established clinical standards regarding the diagnosis as well as the treatment of complications. Given that these professionals primarily responsible for complication management are not blinded, unblinding procedures will not be required.

Data collection methods

Investigators and other study personnel at each centre will receive centralised training on the study's specific requirements. This training will include a comprehensive review of the data to be collected and the procedures to be carried out. In addition, investigators' meetings will provide a platform for discussing the details of data collection forms and the type of information required. The investigators and study staff will also receive instruction on how to use the CDMS.

All questionnaires will be validated in the languages used and will be provided to the study sites. Patients can complete the questionnaires on paper or if possible directly electronically in the CDMS. In addition, worksheets and checklists for the assessments will be provided to the sites along with clear and comprehensible instructions, to ensure data integrity. Data entry will be performed by trained clinical investigators and trained study personnel. The principal investigator at the study site is responsible that the data entered into the electronic case report form (eCRF) are complete and accurate, and that the entry and updates are performed in timely manner.

Retention

To ensure ongoing engagement of all enrolled participants, we strive to sustain their interest in the study by actively maintaining our website, scheduling appointments early and promptly addressing any issues or inquiries they may have. The causes behind non-compliance and participant attrition will be recorded. All participants will be included in an intention-to-treat analysis, irrespective of their adherence.

Data management

Data will be recorded both in hard copy format and electronically within the CDMS. If study worksheets/paper forms are used, they will be securely stored at the respective participating site and the data will be transferred into the CDMS by the sites. Study data will be captured via the online CDMS secuTrial, based at the IT department of the University Hospital Basel. The CDMS is accessible via a standard browser on devices with internet connection. Password protection and user-right management ensures that only authorised study personnel has access to the data

during and after the study. Backup of secuTrial study data is performed regularly according to the processes of the IT department of the University Hospital Basel. Study data entered into the eCRF is only accessible by authorised persons.

An audit trail will maintain a record of initial entries and any changes made; time and date of entry and username of person authorising entry or change. For each patient enrolled, an eCRF must be completed. A unique patient identifier will be used to identify patients.

The data will be reviewed by the responsible investigator as well as an independent monitor. The monitor will raise queries using the query management system implemented in secuTrial. Designated investigators have to respond to the query and confirm or correct the corresponding data. Thereafter, the monitor can close the query.

Statistical methods

Statistical analysis plan

Detailed methodology for summaries and statistical analyses of the data collected in this study will be documented in a statistical analysis plan. The statistical analysis plan will be finalised before database closure and will be under version control at the Department of Clinical Research, University of Basel and University Hospital Basel.

If substantial deviations of the analysis as outlined in these sections are needed for whatever reason, the protocol will be amended. All deviations of the analysis from the protocol or from the detailed analysis plan will be listed and justified in a separate section of the final statistical report.

Planned analysis

All analyses will be conducted using the statistical software package R,³⁴ using 'two-sided' statistical tests and CIs with standard significance and confidence levels $\alpha=5\%$ and $(100\%-\alpha)=95\%$, respectively.

The null hypotheses are that there is no difference between the two study arms (ie, no treatment effect) with respect to the primary and secondary end points. The alternative hypotheses are that there are differences between the two study arms.

The full analysis set (FAS) will include all patients who were randomised. The per-protocol set (PPS) will include all patients within the FAS who fulfilled the eligibility criteria and for whom the treatment and follow-up were completed as planned in the study protocol. All statistical analyses will be performed on the FAS according to the intention-to-treat principle (ie, all patients will be analysed on the basis of the study arm to which they were randomly allocated), except for sensitivity analyses performed on the PPS.

Baseline characteristics of all patients in the FAS and PPS will be summarised, ungrouped as well as grouped by study arm (missing values will be ignored, but the proportion of missing values will be reported for each variable). Categorical data will be presented as absolute

and relative frequencies, while for each numerical variable, the mean and SD, or the median and IQR will be presented, as appropriate. The standardised mean difference between study arms will be reported for each baseline characteristic.

The treatment effect on the primary end point will be examined by analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), adjusted for baseline Lymph-ICF-UL score and LE stage. Several sensitivity analyses will be performed: on the PPS, without covariates, with interaction between treatment and LE stage and with study centre as an additional covariate (with and without interaction with treatment).

The treatment effects on the secondary end points will be examined by ANCOVA or appropriate generalised linear models, adjusted for baseline value and LE stage (with and without interaction with treatment). The primary and secondary analyses will be repeated with surgical treatment (VLNT, LVA, liposuction) as an additional covariate (with and without interaction with treatment).

Safety will be assessed via a rigorous and detailed examination of AEs, SAEs, complications of surgery and lymphangitic events.

Additional analyses: translational research

Multiple subprojects encompass a range of open questions related to oncology, therapeutics, economics and surgeries.

- ▶ Comparison of LE-specific QoL.
- ▶ Impact of timing of surgery on outcome.
- ▶ Impact of stage of LE on surgical outcome.
- ▶ Patient referral: analysis which type of physicians refer patients for lymphatic surgery.
- ▶ Health economic evaluation.
- ▶ Role of (MRL/MRI) imaging on surgical decision-making.
- ▶ Effect of radiotherapy on microsurgical BCRL treatment and LE outcome.
- ▶ Correlation of breast cancer radiation dose on stage of LE and lymphatic surgery outcome.
- ▶ Impact of number of LVAs on surgical outcome.
- ▶ Impact of localisation of LVA on surgical outcome.
- ▶ Impact of number of transferred lymph nodes on surgical outcome.
- ▶ Impact of location of lymph node recipient sides.
- ▶ Correlation of patient-reported arm aesthetics, QoL and physician's-reported arm aesthetics.
- ▶ Impact of weight-regulating medications on body mass index as a potential confounder for QoL.
- ▶ Impact of axillary scar release on outcomes of VLNT surgery.
- ▶ Impact of patient and public involvement on clinical trial success: evaluation of factors determining successful patient inclusion into the study and its effect on trial outcomes.
- ▶ Comparison of surgical complications between LVA and VLNT.
- ▶ Assessment of crossovers from the CDT to the LE surgery arm.
- ▶ Correlation between localisation of breast cancer and stage of LE as well as outcome of LE surgery.
- ▶ Effect of chemotherapy (and timepoint of chemotherapy) on LE and microsurgical BCRL treatment.
- ▶ Analysis of the impact of surgery or surgical technique (LVA or VLNT) on arm aesthetics.
- ▶ Comparison of robotic-assisted versus non-robotic-assisted lymphatic surgery: outcomes and complications.
- ▶ Comparison of LE stage between baseline, primary end point and extended follow-up.
- ▶ Comparison of the arm volume measurements between trained study site personnel and treating physiotherapists.
- ▶ Exploring differences in outcomes within the conservative therapy group: comparing MLD only versus therapy with compression bandages.
- ▶ Assessment of seasonal effects on QoL.
- ▶ Analysis of the influence of (simultaneous) breast surgery/reconstruction type on development of LE.
- ▶ Impact of experience of study site on outcome of LE surgery.
- ▶ Impact of additional liposuction versus reconstructive surgery only (VLNT, LVA) on outcomes (PROMs and objective).
- ▶ Comparison of surgical outcomes in patients receiving BioBridge collagen matrix implant for the surgical treatment of lymphoedema.
- ▶ Effect of surgery on arm measurements by number of lymph nodes removed during index axillary surgery.
- ▶ Effect of surgery on primary QoL end point by history of psychiatric diagnosis (anxiety and/or depression).
- ▶ Trends in use of LVA versus VLNT by site and by country.
- ▶ Performance of LVA versus VLNT.

The detailed statistical analyses of the subprojects will be described in the statistical analysis plan, which will be finalised before database closure.

Handling of missing data and drop-outs

Missing values will be handled by available-case analyses. However, if such analyses exclude >5% of the patients, sensitivity analyses with multiple imputation by chained equations based on the missing at random assumption will be considered.⁹⁶ A drop-out rate of 10% was taken into account in the sample size determination.

After 90% of the required patients (=252 patients) have been recruited, both the number of patients who dropped out and the number of patients who did an early emergency cross over will be reviewed in a blinded interim analysis. If the drop-out or crossover rate is higher than estimated, it can be decided that additional patients can will be recruited to reach the final number of patients for meeting the primary end point.

Monitoring

Data monitoring

The study follows a risk-adapted monitoring approach, which is comprehensively described in the study monitoring plan. Oversight of the trial's safety will be conducted by an independent data safety monitoring board (DSMB), comprising a study-independent statistician and three independent experts with expertise in chronic BCRL, LE surgery and clinical trials. The DSMB will evaluate the safety of the trial and suggest appropriate measures if necessary. The board may recommend holding the trial should serious complications arise in either group. The steering committee will generally follow the recommendations of the DSMB.

Harms

AEs of interest, which are surgical complications, lymphangitic events and oncological outcomes, will be documented during each study visit, as well as during the extended follow-up. Surgical complications will be assessed in the surgery group only. Patients will be instructed by the investigator to report the occurrence of all AEs. Lymphangitic events at the LE site(s) will be documented for all patients. To assess the oncological outcomes, RFS will be recorded.

SAEs associated with the compared interventions in both groups (surgery and conservative treatment) will be documented and reported to the Sponsor-Investigator within 24 hours. The Sponsor ensures that the event is reported to the respective ethics committee (EC) and/or authorities according to the national regulations. SAEs will be documented and reported only if there exists an assumed plausible association (possibly, probably, definitely) between the event and the interventions. AEs associated with breast cancer (treatment), breast cancer surgery or planned hospitalisations (eg, for second-stage surgery) are not classified as SAE. Consequently, they are exempt from the requirement of expedited reporting. If it cannot be excluded that the SAE may be connected to the intervention under investigation, the SAE is reported to the respective EC and/or authorities according to national regulations.

All AEs and SAEs will be monitored until they have subsided or until a stable condition has been achieved. Depending on the nature of the event, further follow-up may require additional tests, medical procedures as warranted and/or referral to either a general physician or a specialist.

If immediate safety and protective measures have to be taken during the conduct of the study, the local principal investigator notifies the Sponsor of these measures within 24 hours. For immediate safety and protective measures in Switzerland, the Sponsor will notify the responsible EC of these measures and of the circumstances necessitating them within 7 days. For sites outside Switzerland, the Sponsor will report safety and protective measures to the responsible EC if applicable

according to their national law. An annual safety report (ASR) is submitted once a year to the local EC (if applicable) by the Sponsor.

Auditing

For quality assurance, the Sponsor via an independent trial monitor (audit), the EC or authorities (inspection) may visit the study sites. Direct access to the source data and all study-related files is granted on such occasions. All involved parties keep the participant data strictly confidential.

Ethics and dissemination

Ethics

This study is conducted in compliance with the protocol, the current version of the Declaration of Helsinki, the International Council for Harmonisation-Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP), the Human Research Act (HRA) as well as other locally relevant legal and regulatory requirements.^{97–99}

The lead EC 'Ethikkommission Nordwest-und Zentralschweiz' has granted ethical approval for the primary investigator's site, the University Hospital Basel. The trial is registered at <https://clinicaltrials.gov> (ID: NCT05890677) and on the Swiss National Clinical Trials Portal (BASEC project ID: 2023-00733) at <https://kofam.ch/de>. The date of first registration was 23 May 2023. For each additional trial site, the trial protocol, informed consent document and any other relevant documentation will be submitted to the respective local EC prior to trial initiation at that site. A list of all trial sites that have already received ethics approval and are open for participation, as well as those that have received local ethics approval but are not yet open, is provided in online supplemental file 1.

Significant modifications to the study setup, study organisation, the protocol and relevant study documents will be submitted to the EC and/or authorities for approval before implementation. After the approval, significant modifications will be communicated to the local principal investigators, all investigators and trial site staff, clinical monitors, DSMBs, clinical trial registries (for significant amendments) and participants (if the specifications impacts the treatments and risks or other aspects that could lead to requiring an updated informed consent). Any deviations from the study protocol will be fully documented using the study-specific protocol deviation form.

Before being admitted to the clinical trial, all participants must provide written consent to participate after receiving a clear explanation of the nature, scope and potential consequences of the trial by the investigators or their designees, presented in a format understandable to them. Additionally, patients will be asked in a second consent if their coded trial data can be used for further research projects in the future, which have been approved by a respective EC.

There are no anticipated harm and compensation for participants. The informed consent for the study can be found in the online supplemental file 1.

Confidentiality

Trial and participant data will be handled with utmost discretion and will only be accessible to authorised personnel who require the data to fulfil their duties within the scope of the study. The sites will retain all essential documents according to ICH-GCP. This includes copies of the patient trial records, which are considered as source data, patient informed consent statement and all other information collected during the trial. These documents will be stored for at least 20 years after the termination of the trial.

On the CRFs and other study-specific documents, participants are only identified by a unique participant number; therefore, coded non-genetic data will be used for the trial analysis. Identification of patients must be guaranteed at the sites. For this purpose, sites are requested to use the patient identification list specifically produced for the trial. These documents will safely be stored at the sites. Patient confidentiality will be maintained according to applicable legislation. Patients must be informed and agree to data transfer and handling in accordance with Swiss data protection law and respective local laws at the sites. The patient data will be entered by the sites into the eCRF/CDMS secuTrial.

Once all data are entered into the CDMS and monitoring is completed, the database will be locked and closed for further data entry. The complete dataset is then exported and transferred to the trial statistician and the Sponsor through a secure channel.

Access to data

Metadata describing the type, size and content of the datasets will be shared along with the study protocol and case report forms on public repositories adhering to the Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reuse (FAIR) principles. The Department of Clinical Research of the University of Basel will act as an independent Data Access Committee and store the data at the time of publication on secure servers, maintained and backed-up by the IT department of the University Hospital Basel. Researchers who wish to reuse data may submit a project synopsis at dkf.unibas.ch/contact.

Patient and public involvement

Patients have played a fundamental role in shaping the study's research question and primary end points, which were determined based on patient input to closely align with their needs. Their engagement persists throughout all trial phases. Patient advocates were actively involved throughout the protocol development process including the evaluation of the visit schedule and trial assessments, with three of them serving as a coauthor of this manuscript. Furthermore, the patient information and consent form was reviewed by a patient representative to ensure

comprehensibility. Patient advocates further hold an important role in the running trial with a voting member in the trial steering committee, during which they assess site and patient feedback, engage in discussions regarding necessary protocol and patient information updates and proactively address recruitment and retention challenges. Their roles also extend to ensuring the accessibility and comprehensibility of trial results for all patient groups, including relevant patient communities through diverse communication channels, such as study publications, newsletters, webpages and social media reports.

Dissemination

The study results will be published in a peer-reviewed medical journal adhering to the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials standards for RCTs and in accordance with good publication practice, regardless of the outcome.^{100 101} Authorship for future trial publications will be determined based on the contributions made by authors. Metadata detailing the dataset's type, size and content will be made available alongside the study protocol and case report forms on public repositories, in accordance with the FAIR principles. An ASR is submitted according to the national regulations to the local ECs by the Sponsor-Investigator.

Author affiliations

¹Department of Plastic, Reconstructive, Aesthetic and Handsurgery, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

²University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

³Department of Clinical Research, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

⁴Department of Clinical Research, Founding Member Patient Advocacy Group Oncoplastic Breast Consortium, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

⁵Patient Advocacy Group, Oncoplastic Breast Consortium, Basel, Switzerland

⁶Department of Angiology, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

⁷Quality of Life Office, International Breast Cancer Study Group, A Division of ETOP IBCSG Partners Foundation, Careum, Bern, Switzerland

⁸Department of Plastic and Hand Surgery, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

⁹Department of Woman and Child Health and Public Health, Division of Plastic Surgery, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy

¹⁰Department of Woman, Child Health and Public Health, Division of Breast Surgery, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy

¹¹Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

¹²Department of Oncology, Cantonal Hospital Basel-Landschaft, Liestal, Switzerland

¹³Department of Medical Oncology, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

¹⁴Department of Plastic Surgery and Hand Surgery, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Aarau, Switzerland

¹⁵Department of Hand and Plastic Surgery, Cantonal Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland

¹⁶Center for Plastic Surgery, Center for Breast Cancer Surgery, Klinik Pyramide am See, Zurich, Switzerland

¹⁷Division of Oncoplastic Surgery, Buenos Aires British Hospital, University of Buenos Aires, Instituto de Oncología Angel H Roffo, Buenos Aires, Argentina

¹⁸Department of Trauma Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery and Plastic Surgery, University Medical Center Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

¹⁹Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York City, New York, USA

²⁰Department of Plastic Surgery, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain

²¹Department of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

- ²²Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine in Saint Louis, St Louis, Missouri, USA
- ²³Department of Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
- ²⁴Department of Plastic Surgery, Institute of Oncology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hatieganu", Cluj-Napoca, Romania
- ²⁵Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
- ²⁶Department of Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery, Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden
- ²⁷Department of Plastic and Hand Surgery, Cantonal Hospital Winterthur, Winterthur, Switzerland
- ²⁸Department of Plastic and Hand Surgery, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland
- ²⁹Department of Plastic Surgery, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- ³⁰Department of Plastic Surgery, Hospital Erasto Gaertner, Curitiba, Brazil
- ³¹Department of Plastic Surgery, Caritas Hospital St. Josef, Regensburg, Germany
- ³²Division of Plastic Surgery, McGill University, Montreal, Québec, Canada
- ³³Division of Plastic Surgery, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
- ³⁴Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Hand Surgery, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands
- ³⁵Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ³⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cantonal Hospital Basel-Landschaft, Liestal, Switzerland
- ³⁷Health Economics Facility, Department of Public Health, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ³⁸Institute of Pharmaceutical Medicine (ECPM), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ³⁹Institute of Therapies and Rehabilitation, Division of Physiotherapy, Cantonal Hospital Winterthur, Winterthur, Switzerland
- ⁴⁰Breast Center, Kantonsspital Baden AG, Baden, Switzerland
- ⁴¹Department of Plastic and Hand Surgery, Erlangen University Hospital, Erlangen, Germany
- ⁴²Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, University Hospital Ghent, Ghent, Belgium
- ⁴³Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery, KEM Kliniken Essen-Mitte, Essen, Germany
- ⁴⁴Department of Hand, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Burn Center, University Hospital Heidelberg, BG Klinik Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen, Germany
- ⁴⁵Department of Plastic Surgery, University Hospital Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
- ⁴⁶Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ⁴⁷Neurology Clinic and Policlinic, Departments of Head, Spine and Neuromedicine, Biomedicine and Clinical Research, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ⁴⁸Pragmatic Evidence Lab, Research Center for Clinical Neuroimmunology and Neuroscience Basel (RC2NB), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- ⁴⁹Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA
- ⁵⁰Meta-Research Innovation Center Berlin (METRIC-B), Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany
- ⁵¹Department of Plastic and Hand Surgery, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
- ⁵²Department of Plastic, Hand and Reconstructive Microsurgery, Hand Trauma and Replantation Centre, BG Unfallklinik Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- ⁵³Department of Plastic Surgery, Sana Kliniken Düsseldorf GmbH, Düsseldorf, Germany
- ⁵⁴Faculty of Biology and Medicine, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
- ⁵⁵Breast Center, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

X Lars Hemkens @LGHemkens

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the patients who participated in the development of the trial. We extend our gratitude to the generous funding provided by SNF, Rising Tide and Krebsforschung. We thank the participating sites and dedicated principal investigators, whose substantial contributions have been essential in shaping the protocol and facilitating the study. In particular, we would like to acknowledge Professor Christ-Crain for her role

in supporting and advancing the study through her mentorship and expertise in clinical research.

Contributors EAK, ASc, FP, TMH, JSt, MCK, RM, MC, KR, A-LE, MSch, YS, CG, LH, ALP, YHaa and WW contributed to the study protocol. YHaa wrote the first draft and finalised the protocol manuscript by incorporating feedback from all authors. All authors critically revised the manuscript, provided essential input and approved the final manuscript. EAK is the guarantor.

Funding The study is funded by Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (SNF) through the Investigator-Initiated Clinical Trials (IICT) call 2022 (grant number 33IC30_205817/1), along with support from the Jubilee Award of the Rising Tide Foundation for Clinical Cancer Research (RTFCCR) (grant number CCR-22-300) and Swiss Cancer Research Foundation (grant number 5590-01-2022). The study protocol has undergone peer-review by the funding bodies. The financial support provided for this study did not influence its conceptualization, nor will it impact the study's execution, data analysis, interpretation, or the decision-making process regarding the submission of findings.

Competing interests NL: scientific advisor and consultant for Medical Microinstruments. Other authors: none declared.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research. Refer to the 'Methods' section for further details.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; peer reviewed for ethical and funding approval prior to submission.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Elisabeth A Kappos <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4057-1951>

Yvonne Haas <http://orcid.org/0009-0001-4940-452X>

Maria C Katapodi <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3903-3750>

Marco Cattaneo <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6610-8431>

Matthias Schwenkglenks <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7217-1173>

Lars Hemkens <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3444-1432>

REFERENCES

- 1 Rojas K, Stuckey A. Breast Cancer Epidemiology and Risk Factors. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 2016;59:651-72.
- 2 Vignes S, Fau-Prudhomot P, Simon L, et al. Impact of breast cancer-related lymphedema on working women. *Support Care Cancer* 2020;28:79-85.
- 3 Fu MR. Breast cancer-related lymphedema: Symptoms, diagnosis, risk reduction, and management. *World J Clin Oncol* 2014;5:241-7.
- 4 Ahmed RL, Schmitz KH, Prizment AE, et al. Risk factors for lymphedema in breast cancer survivors: the Iowa Women's Health Study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2011;130:981-91.
- 5 Nesvold I-L, Fosså SD, Holm I, et al. Arm/shoulder problems in breast cancer survivors are associated with reduced health and poorer physical quality of life. *Acta Oncol* 2010;49:347-53.
- 6 Ahmed RL, Prizment A, Lazovich D, et al. Lymphedema and quality of life in breast cancer survivors: the Iowa Women's Health Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:5689-96.
- 7 Engel J, Kerr J, Schlesinger-Raab A, et al. Axilla surgery severely affects quality of life: results of a 5-year prospective study in breast cancer patients. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003;79:47-57.

- 8 Ridner SH. Pathophysiology of lymphedema. *Semin Oncol Nurs* 2013;29:4–11.
- 9 Mortimer PS. The pathophysiology of lymphedema. *Cancer* 1998;83:2798–802.
- 10 International Society of L. The diagnosis and treatment of peripheral lymphedema: 2013 Consensus Document of the International Society of Lymphology. *Lymphology* 2013;46:1–11.
- 11 Institute NNC, 2023. Available: <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/chronic-disease> [Accessed 24 Jan 2023].
- 12 Langer I, Guller U, Berclaz G, et al. Morbidity of sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLN) alone versus SLN and completion axillary lymph node dissection after breast cancer surgery: a prospective Swiss multicenter study on 659 patients. *Ann Surg* 2007;245:452–61.
- 13 Byun HK, Chang JS, Im SH, et al. Risk of Lymphedema Following Contemporary Treatment for Breast Cancer: An Analysis of 7617 Consecutive Patients From a Multidisciplinary Perspective. *Ann Surg* 2021;274:170–8.
- 14 DiSipio T, Rye S, Newman B, et al. Incidence of unilateral arm lymphoedema after breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Oncol* 2013;14:500–15.
- 15 Tsai RJ, Dennis LK, Lynch CF, et al. The risk of developing arm lymphedema among breast cancer survivors: a meta-analysis of treatment factors. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2009;16:1959–72.
- 16 Shah C, Vicini FA. Breast cancer-related arm lymphedema: incidence rates, diagnostic techniques, optimal management and risk reduction strategies. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;81:907–14.
- 17 Shaitelman SF, Chiang Y-J, Griffin KD, et al. Radiation therapy targets and the risk of breast cancer-related lymphedema: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017;162:201–15.
- 18 Kilbreath SL, Refshauge KM, Beith JM, et al. Risk factors for lymphoedema in women with breast cancer: A large prospective cohort. *Breast* 2016;28:29–36.
- 19 Gärtner R, Jensen M-B, Kronborg L, et al. Self-reported arm-lymphedema and functional impairment after breast cancer treatment—a nationwide study of prevalence and associated factors. *Breast* 2010;19:506–15.
- 20 McLaughlin SA, Wright MJ, Morris KT, et al. Prevalence of lymphedema in women with breast cancer 5 years after sentinel lymph node biopsy or axillary dissection: objective measurements. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:5213–9.
- 21 Sayegh HE, Asdourian MS, Swaroop MN, et al. Diagnostic Methods, Risk Factors, Prevention, and Management of Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: Past, Present, and Future Directions. *Curr Breast Cancer Rep* 2017;9:111–21.
- 22 Vassard D, Olsen MH, Zinckernagel L, et al. Psychological consequences of lymphoedema associated with breast cancer: a prospective cohort study. *Eur J Cancer* 2010;46:3211–8.
- 23 Crown A, Scovel LG, Rocha FG, et al. Oncoplastic breast conserving surgery is associated with a lower rate of surgical site complications compared to standard breast conserving surgery. *Am J Surg* 2019;217:138–41.
- 24 Calabrese C, Casella D, Di Taranto G, et al. Oncoplastic conservative surgery for breast cancer: long-term outcomes of our first ten years experience. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 2018;22:7333–42.
- 25 Gutknecht M, Herberger K, Klose K, et al. Cost-of-illness of patients with lymphoedema. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2017;31:1930–5.
- 26 Heinig B, Wollina U. Complex decongestive therapy. *Hautarzt* 2015;66:810–8.
- 27 Jeffs E, Ream E, Taylor C, et al. Clinical effectiveness of decongestive treatments on excess arm volume and patient-centered outcomes in women with early breast cancer-related arm lymphedema: a systematic review. *JBI Database System Rev Implement Rep* 2018;16:453–506.
- 28 Park KE, Allam O, Chandler L, et al. Surgical management of lymphedema: a review of current literature. *Gland Surg* 2020;9:503–11.
- 29 Yamada Y. The studies on lymphatic venous anastomosis in lymphedema. *Nagoya J Med Sci* 1969;32:1–21.
- 30 Koshima I, Narushima M, Yamamoto Y, et al. Recent advancement on surgical treatments for lymphedema. *Ann Vasc Dis* 2012;5:409–15.
- 31 Gong-Kang H, Ru-Qi H, Zong-Zhao L, et al. Microlymphaticovenous Anastomosis in the Treatment of Lower Limb Obstructive Lymphedema. *Plast Reconstr Surg (1946)* 1985;76:671–7.
- 32 Lin C-H, Ali R, Chen S-C, et al. Vascularized Groin Lymph Node Transfer Using the Wrist as a Recipient Site for Management of Postmastectomy Upper Extremity Lymphedema. *Plast Reconstr Surg (1946)* 2009;123:1265–75.
- 33 Hartiala P, Saaristo AM. Growth factor therapy and autologous lymph node transfer in lymphedema. *Trends Cardiovasc Med* 2010;20:249–53.
- 34 Honkonen KM, Visuri MT, Tervala TV, et al. Lymph node transfer and perinodal lymphatic growth factor treatment for lymphedema. *Ann Surg* 2013;257:961–7.
- 35 Aschen SZ, Farias-Eisner G, Cuzzzone DA, et al. Lymph Node Transplantation Results in Spontaneous Lymphatic Reconnection and Restoration of Lymphatic Flow. *Plast Reconstr Surg (1946)* 2014;133:301–10.
- 36 Brorson H, Svensson H. Liposuction combined with controlled compression therapy reduces arm lymphedema more effectively than controlled compression therapy alone. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1998;102:1058–67; .
- 37 Coriddi M, Dayan J, Sobti N, et al. Systematic Review of Patient-Reported Outcomes following Surgical Treatment of Lymphedema. *Cancers (Basel)* 2020;12:565.
- 38 Ozturk CN, Ozturk C, Glasgow M, et al. Free vascularized lymph node transfer for treatment of lymphedema: A systematic evidence based review. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg* 2016;69:1234–47.
- 39 Scaglioni MF, Fontein DBY, Arvanitakis M, et al. Systematic review of lymphovenous anastomosis (LVA) for the treatment of lymphedema. *Microsurgery* 2017;37:947–53.
- 40 Rosian K, Stanak M. Efficacy and safety assessment of lymphovenous anastomosis in patients with primary and secondary lymphoedema: A systematic review of prospective evidence. *Microsurgery* 2019;39:763–72.
- 41 Forte AJ, Khan N, Huayllani MT, et al. Lymphaticovenous Anastomosis for Lower Extremity Lymphedema: A Systematic Review. *Indian J Plast Surg* 2020;53:17–24.
- 42 Tourani SS, Taylor GI, Ashton MW. Long-Term Patency of Lymphovenous Anastomoses: A Systematic Review. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2016;138:492–8.
- 43 Winters H, Tielemans HJP, Hameeteman M, et al. The efficacy of lymphaticovenular anastomosis in breast cancer-related lymphedema. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017;165:321–7.
- 44 Jørgensen MG, Toyserkani NM, Sørensen JA. The effect of prophylactic lymphovenous anastomosis and shunts for preventing cancer-related lymphedema: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Microsurgery* 2018;38:576–85.
- 45 Supermicrosurgery for Breast Cancer Survivors With Lymphedema, Available: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03578380>
- 46 Wolfs J, Beugels J, Kimman M, et al. Improving the quality of life of patients with breast cancer-related lymphoedema by lymphaticovenous anastomosis (LVA): study protocol of a multicenter randomised controlled trial. *BMJ Open* 2020;10:e035337.
- 47 Jonis YMJ, Wolfs JAGN, Hummelink S, et al. The 6 month interim analysis of a randomized controlled trial assessing the quality of life in patients with breast cancer related lymphedema undergoing lymphaticovenous anastomosis vs. conservative therapy. *Sci Rep* 2024;14:2238.
- 48 PRELUDE Study of Lymphatic Surgery to Treat Breast Cancer Related Lymphoedema (PRELUDE), Available: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04579029>
- 49 Dionyssiou D, Demiri E, Tsimponis A, et al. A randomized control study of treating secondary stage II breast cancer-related lymphoedema with free lymph node transfer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2016;156:73–9.
- 50 Loudon K, Treweek S, Sullivan F, et al. The PRECIS-2 tool: designing trials that are fit for purpose. *BMJ* 2015;350:h2147.
- 51 Qiu SS, Pruimboom T, Cornelissen AJM, et al. Outcomes following lymphaticovenous anastomosis (LVA) for 100 cases of lymphedema: results over 24-months follow-up. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2020;184:173–83.
- 52 Cornelissen AJM, Beugels J, Ewalds L, et al. Effect of Lymphaticovenous Anastomosis in Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: A Review of the Literature. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2018;16:426–34.
- 53 Wolfs JAGN, de Joode LGEH, van der Hulst RRWJ, et al. Correlation between patency and clinical improvement after lymphaticovenous anastomosis (LVA) in breast cancer-related lymphedema: 12-month follow-up. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2020;179:131–8.
- 54 Yang JC-S, Wu S-C, Lin W-C, et al. Supermicrosurgical Lymphaticovenous Anastomosis as Alternative Treatment Option for Moderate-to-Severe Lower Limb Lymphedema. *J Am Coll Surg* 2020;230:216–27.

- 55 Ngo QD, Munot S, Mackie H, *et al.* Vascularized Lymph Node Transfer for Patients with Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema Can Potentially Reduce the Burden of Ongoing Conservative Management. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2020;18:357–64.
- 56 Schaverien MV, Badash I, Patel KM, *et al.* Vascularized Lymph Node Transfer for Lymphedema. *Semin Plast Surg* 2018;32:28–35.
- 57 Allen RJ Jr, Cheng MH. Lymphedema surgery: Patient selection and an overview of surgical techniques. *J Surg Oncol* 2016;113:923–31.
- 58 Schaverien MV, Munnoch DA, Brorson H. Liposuction Treatment of Lymphedema. *Semin Plast Surg* 2018;32:042–7.
- 59 Brorson H. Liposuction in arm lymphedema treatment. *Scand J Surg* 2003;92:287–95.
- 60 Ghazaleh AA, Handschin TM, Buckowiecki J, *et al.* Combining reconstructive and ablative surgical treatment of chronic breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL): safe and effective. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2023;197:83–92.
- 61 Chang DW. Lymphaticovenular bypass for lymphedema management in breast cancer patients: a prospective study. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2010;126:752–8.
- 62 Masia J, Pons G, Nardulli ML. Combined Surgical Treatment in Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema. *J Reconstr Microsurg* 2016;32:16–27.
- 63 Yamamoto T, Todo Y, Kaneuchi M, *et al.* Study of edema reduction patterns during the treatment phase of complex decongestive physiotherapy for extremity lymphedema. *Lymphology* 2008;41:80–6.
- 64 Wigg J, Cooper G. How is lymphofluoroscopy mapping altering lymphoedema management? *Br J Community Nurs* 2017;22:S16–20.
- 65 Belgrado J-P, Vandermeeren L, Vankerckhove S, *et al.* Near-Infrared Fluorescence Lymphatic Imaging to Reconsider Occlusion Pressure of Superficial Lymphatic Collectors in Upper Extremities of Healthy Volunteers. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2016;14:70–7.
- 66 Damstra RJ, Partsch H. Compression therapy in breast cancer-related lymphedema: A randomized, controlled comparative study of relation between volume and interface pressure changes. *J Vasc Surg* 2009;49:1256–63.
- 67 Gradalski T, Ochalek K, Kurpiewska J. Complex Decongestive Lymphatic Therapy With or Without Vodder II Manual Lymph Drainage in More Severe Chronic Postmastectomy Upper Limb Lymphedema: A Randomized Noninferiority Prospective Study. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2015;50:750–7.
- 68 Cornelissen AJM, Kool M, Keuter XHA, *et al.* Quality of Life Questionnaires in Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema Patients: Review of the Literature. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2018;16:134–9.
- 69 De Vrieze T, Gebruers N, Nevelsteen I, *et al.* Physical activity level and age contribute to functioning problems in patients with breast cancer-related lymphedema: a multicentre cross-sectional study. *Support Care Cancer* 2020;28:5717–31.
- 70 Abakay H, Doğan H, Çaliş HT, *et al.* Is the Effect of Complex Decongestive Therapy the Same for Primary and Secondary Lower Lymphedema? *Lymphat Res Biol* 2021;19:165–74.
- 71 Hidding JT, Beurskens CHG, van der Wees PJ, *et al.* Changes in volume and incidence of lymphedema during and after treatment with docetaxel, doxorubicin, and cyclophosphamide (TAC) in patients with breast cancer. *Support Care Cancer* 2018;26:1383–92.
- 72 Paramanandam VS, Lee MJ, Kilbreath SL, *et al.* Self-reported questionnaires for lymphoedema: a systematic review of measurement properties using COSMIN framework. *Acta Oncol* 2021;60:379–91.
- 73 Sen EI, Arman S, Zure M, *et al.* Manual Lymphatic Drainage May Not Have an Additional Effect on the Intensive Phase of Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2021;19:141–50.
- 74 Penha TRL, Botter B, Heuts EM, *et al.* Quality of Life in Patients with Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema and Reconstructive Breast Surgery. *J Reconstr Microsurg* 2016;32:484–90.
- 75 Cornelissen AJM, Kool M, Lopez Penha TR, *et al.* Lymphaticovenous anastomosis as treatment for breast cancer-related lymphedema: a prospective study on quality of life. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017;163:281–6.
- 76 Koehler L, Rosenberg S, Cater J, *et al.* Quality of life in breast cancer survivors: An assessment of international breast cancer dragon boat racers. *Lymphology* 2020;53:195–203.
- 77 McNeely ML, Campbell KL, Webster M, *et al.* Efficacy of night-time compression for breast cancer related lymphedema (LYNC): protocol for a multi-centre, randomized controlled efficacy trial. *BMC Cancer* 2016;16:601.
- 78 Klassen AF, Tsangaris E, Kaur MN, *et al.* Development and Psychometric Validation of a Patient-Reported Outcome Measure for Arm Lymphedema: The LYMPH-Q Upper Extremity Module. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2021;28:5166–82.
- 79 Yale University. Visual Analogue Scale, Available: <https://assessment-module.yale.edu/im-palliative/visual-analogue-scale>
- 80 Rabin R, de Charro F. EQ-5D: a measure of health status from the EuroQol Group. *Ann Med* 2001;33:337–43.
- 81 Herdman M, Gudex C, Lloyd A, *et al.* Development and preliminary testing of the new five-level version of EQ-5D (EQ-5D-5L). *Qual Life Res* 2011;20:1727–36.
- 82 Clavien PA, Barkun J, de Oliveira ML, *et al.* The Clavien-Dindo classification of surgical complications: five-year experience. *Ann Surg* 2009;250:187–96.
- 83 Noh S, Hwang JH, Yoon TH, *et al.* Limb Differences in the Therapeutic Effects of Complex Decongestive Therapy on Edema, Quality of Life, and Satisfaction in Lymphedema Patients. *Ann Rehabil Med* 2015;39:347.
- 84 McNeely ML, Campbell KL, Courneya KS, *et al.* Effect of acute exercise on upper-limb volume in breast cancer survivors: a pilot study. *Physiother Can* 2009;61:244–51.
- 85 Ancukiewicz M, Miller CL, Skolny MN, *et al.* Comparison of relative versus absolute arm size change as criteria for quantifying breast cancer-related lymphedema: the flaws in current studies and need for universal methodology. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2012;135:145–52.
- 86 NLN Medical Advisory Committee. Screening and Measurement for Early Detection of Breast Cancer-Related Lymphedema, 2011. Available: <https://issuu.com/lymphnet/docs/bcrl-2>
- 87 Sun F, Hall A, Tighe MP, *et al.* Perometry versus simulated circumferential tape measurement for the detection of breast cancer-related lymphedema. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2018;172:83–91.
- 88 Casley-Smith JR. Measuring and representing peripheral oedema and its alterations. *Lymphology* 1994;27:56–70.
- 89 Brorson H, Höjjer P. Standardised measurements used to order compression garments can be used to calculate arm volumes to evaluate lymphoedema treatment. *J Plast Surg Hand Surg* 2012;46:410–5.
- 90 Nguyen AT, Suami H, Hanasono MM, *et al.* Long-term outcomes of the minimally invasive free vascularized omental lymphatic flap for the treatment of lymphedema. *J Surg Oncol* 2017;115:84–9.
- 91 Yamamoto T, Yamamoto N, Doi K, *et al.* Indocyanine green-enhanced lymphography for upper extremity lymphedema: a novel severity staging system using dermal backflow patterns. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2011;128:941–7.
- 92 Mor V, Laliberte L, Morris JN, *et al.* The Karnofsky Performance Status Scale. An examination of its reliability and validity in a research setting. *Cancer* 1984;53:2002–7.
- 93 Pons G, Clavero JA, Alomar X, *et al.* Preoperative planning of lymphaticovenous anastomosis: The use of magnetic resonance lymphangiography as a complement to indocyanine green lymphography. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg* 2019;72:884–91.
- 94 Devoogdt N, Van Kampen M, Geraerts I, *et al.* Lymphoedema Functioning, Disability and Health questionnaire (Lymph-ICF): reliability and validity. *Phys Ther* 2011;91:944–57.
- 95 De Vrieze T, Vos L, Gebruers N, *et al.* Revision of the Lymphedema Functioning, Disability and Health Questionnaire for Upper Limb Lymphedema (Lymph-ICF-UL): Reliability and Validity. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2019;17:347–55.
- 96 BuurenSV, Groothuis-Oudshoorn K. mice Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations in R. *J Stat Softw* 2011;45.
- 97 Declaration of Helsinki. Revision of the Lymphedema Functioning, Disability and Health Questionnaire for Upper Limb Lymphedema (Lymph-ICF-UL): Reliability and Validity. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2019;17:347–55.
- 98 ICH-gcp. n.d. Available: https://www.ich.org/fileadmin/Public_Web_Site/ICH_Products/Guidelines/Efficacy/E6/E6_R2_Step_4_2016_1109.pdf
- 99 Human Research Act (HRA). Revision of the Lymphedema Functioning, Disability and Health Questionnaire for Upper Limb Lymphedema (Lymph-ICF-UL): Reliability and Validity. *Lymphat Res Biol* 2019;17:347–55.
- 100 Begg C, Cho M, Eastwood S, *et al.* Improving the quality of reporting of randomized controlled trials. The CONSORT statement. *JAMA* 1996;276:637–9.
- 101 Moher D, Schulz KF, Altman DG. The CONSORT statement: revised recommendations for improving the quality of reports of parallel-group randomised trials. *Lancet* 2001;357:1191–4.