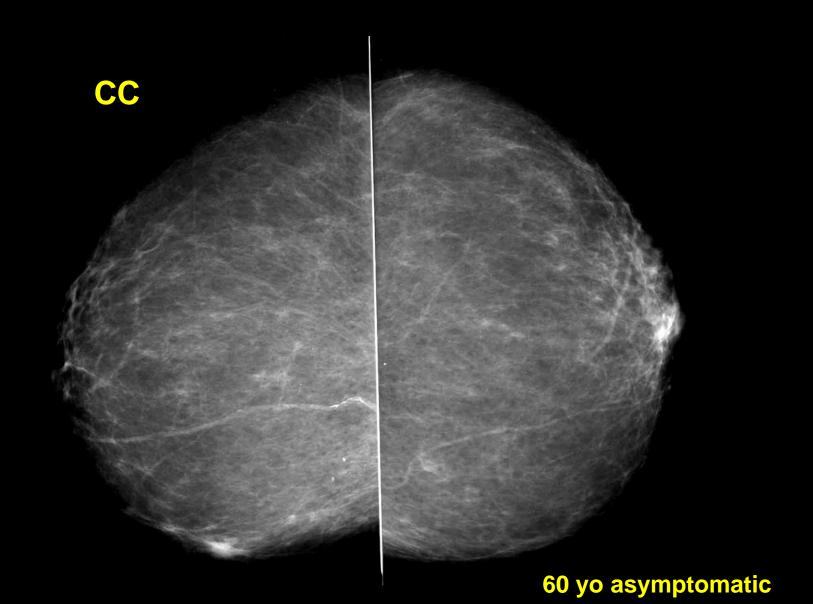
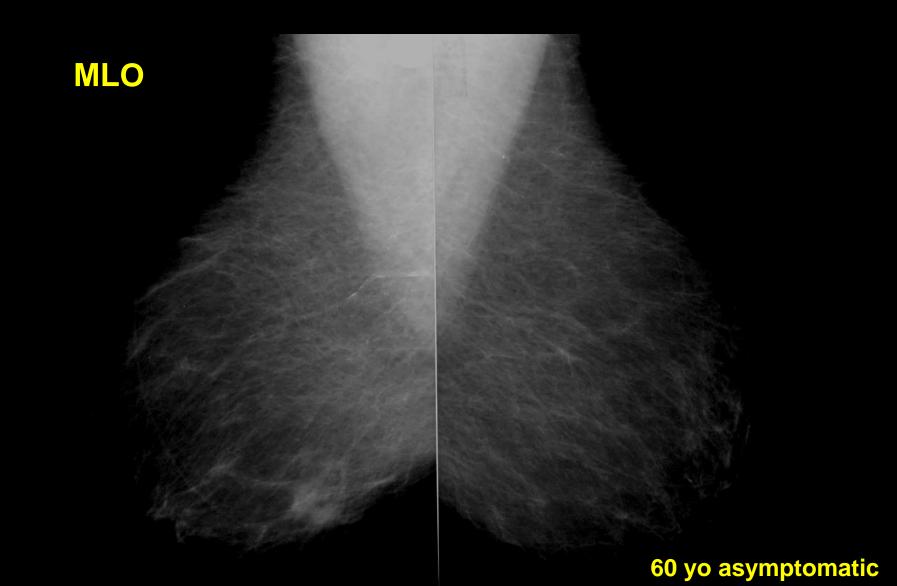
Jane Clayton MD
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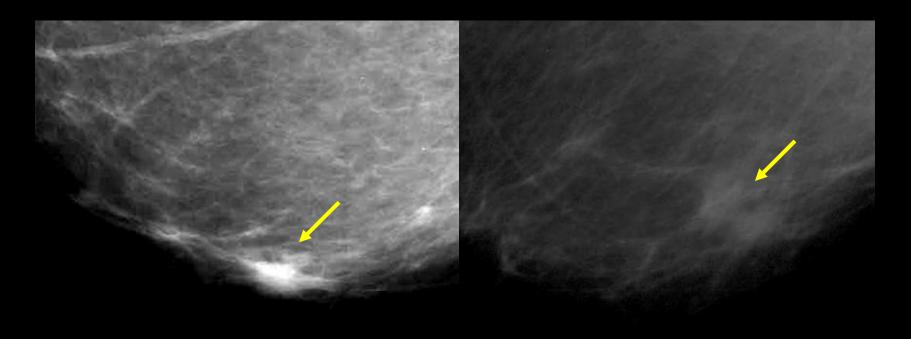
What women are referred for breast imaging?

Two groups of women are referred for breast imaging, those without symptoms (asymptomatic) and those with symptoms.

The asymptomatic women have a screening mammogram to look for small nonpalpable abnormalities in the breasts.







Irregular shaped mass with indistinct margins on the left at 8:00 in the middepth of the breast

BI-RADS 4 Biopsy recommended

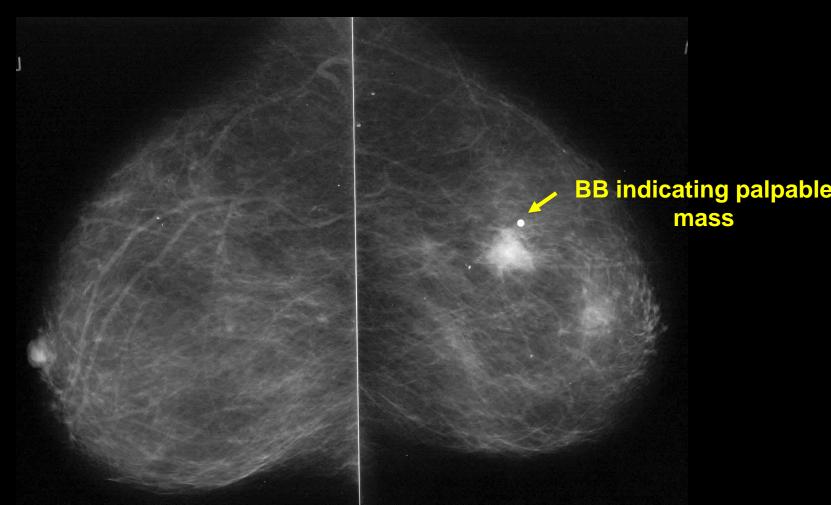
Dx: Invasive ductal carcinoma

BI-RADS is an assessment scale indicating the likelihood of breast cancer for mammographic findings.

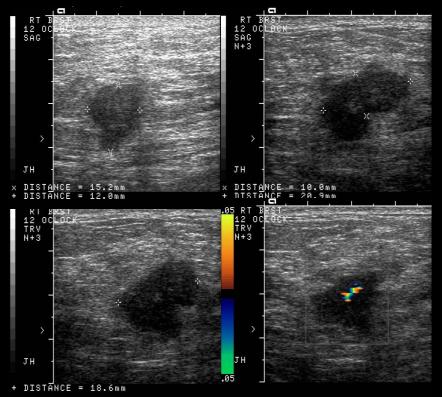
- 0 Further information needed to put in assessment category
- 1 Normal
- 2 Benign finding
- 3 Probably benign-6 mo followup
- 4 Suspicious-biopsy
- 5 Malignant-biopsy

The women with symptoms have a diagnostic mammogram first. Symptoms usually include a palpable mass or nipple discharge.

The area of concern is marked with a BB.



Further imaging workup for these women includes additional mammographic views and ultrasound.



Breast Cancer Statistics

- Most common malignancy in American women (except skin)
- Approximately one third of new cancers diagnosed
- Second leading cause of death from cancer
- 211,300 new cases of invasive cancer this year
- 55,700 new cases of DCIS this year
- Leading cause of premature mortalityaverage 18.5 potential years of life lost

Breast Cancer Statistics

If breast cancer is diagnosed while the disease is local survival is 96%.

Survival for regional disease is 78%. Survival for distant disease is 21%.

Methods of detection of breast cancer:

Breast Self Examination
Clinical Breast Exam
Mammography

Methods of Detection of Breast Cancer

Breast Self Examination and Clinical Breast Examination are used in the women under 40 yo to detect palpable masses.

Methods of Detection of Breast Cancer

At 40 and older mammography is used to screen for breast cancer in women without symptoms.

Mammography is the most sensitive examination for detection of early breast cancers.

Methods of detection of breast cancer

At 40 and older Breast Self Examination and Clinical Breast Examination are used to detect breast cancers not seen on a mammogram because of technical limitations, interval tumor growth or breast cancers missed on the mammogram.

American Cancer Recommendations for Screening Mammography

Begin screening at age 40 unless the woman has a mother or sister who developed breast cancer before menopause.

Screen annually.

No end age for screening mammography.

Risk factors for development of breast cancer **Female** Age > 35**Early menarche** Late menopause **Nulliparity Pregnancy after 30** Affected first degree relative (mother, sister, daughter) **Previous history of breast cancer** Biopsy proof of atypical epithelial proliferation Biopsy proof of lobular carcinoma in situ

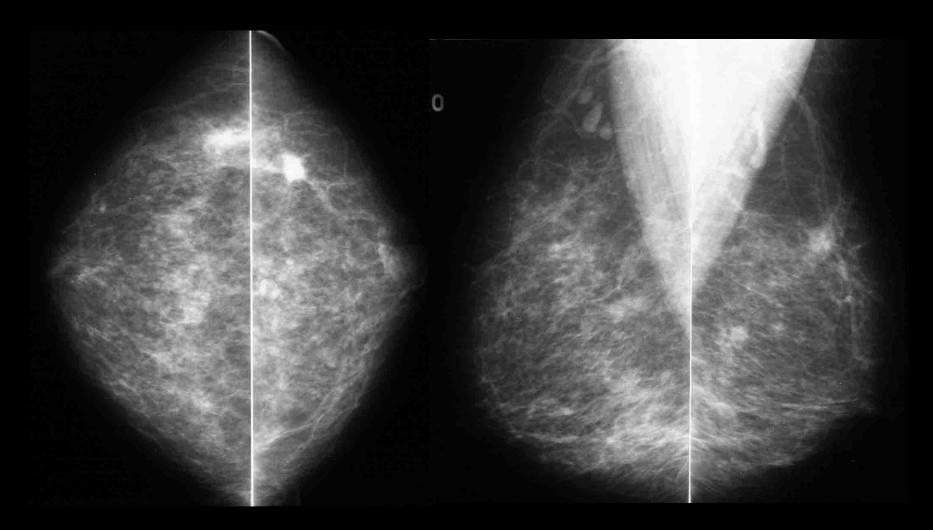
The reduction in mortality for women whose breast cancers were detected on a screening mammogram is 30% or higher.

Mammographic findings of breast cancer

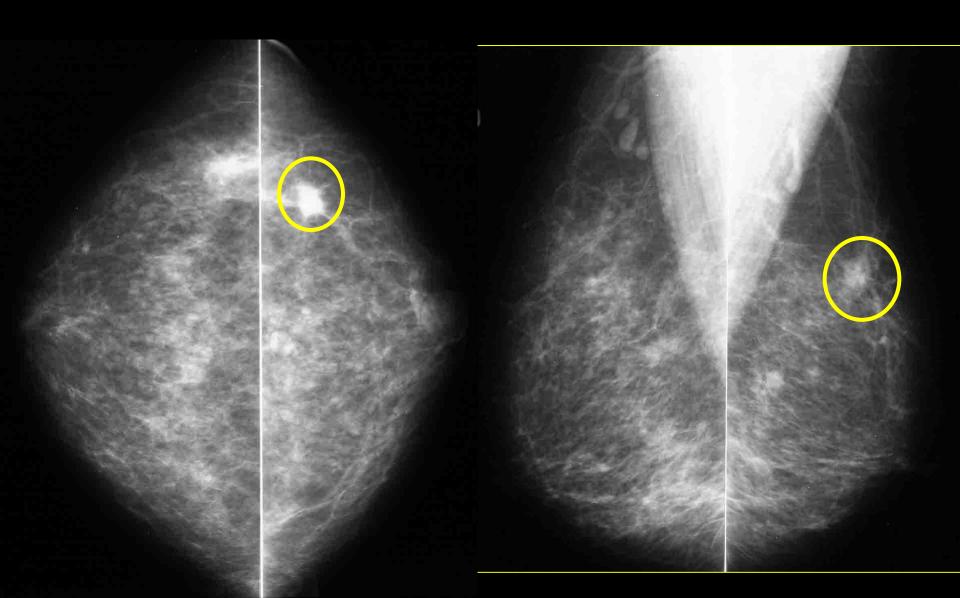
Mass
Microcalcifications
Mass and microcalcifications

Mammographic findings of breast cancer

Mass

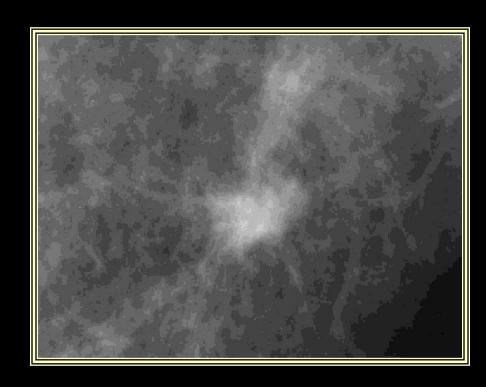


Asymptomatic screening mammogram



Diagnosis:

1.2 cm invasive ductal carcinoma with associated low grade DCIS



Mammographic findings of breast cancer

Microcalcifications



Mammographic findings of breast cancer

Mass and microcalcifications