

1

2 3

: 가 ,

: 가 21 가 8
 , 가 13

: 21 가 8 (38%)
 2 1 가 5
 13 (62%)

: , 가

가

10%

가 ,
(1).

가 (4 - 9).

가 가 (2, 3). 가 (automated core biopsy) 14

(10 - 14).

가

(stereotactic localization)

가 (15, 16).

가

1
2
3

2005 3 18 2005 5 25

2004 1 9 가
21
ACR BI -
RAD(American College of Radiology Breast Imaging
Reporting and Data system) category 4
(intermediate concern calcifi - cations)
(clustered) (regional)
21
21
43.8 (33 - 56) 가
(31.5%) 14 (63.1%)
. 1 (5.4%)
가
가
(Fig. 1),
가 가

가
(Fig. 3).
20G, 7.5 cm
Homer Mammolok ultra breast localization needle(MD
Tech, U.S.A.) , 7 -
12 MHz linear transducer 가
(Envisor, Philips Ultrasound, U.S.A.)
10 - 15 cc 3 - 4 mm
(excursion)
가
Mammolok

(Fig.
2), 가

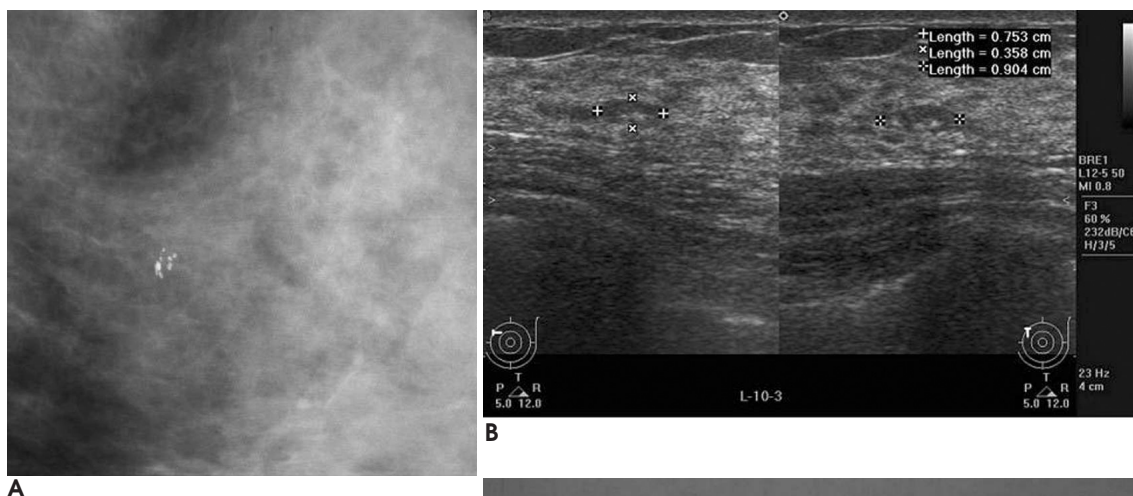
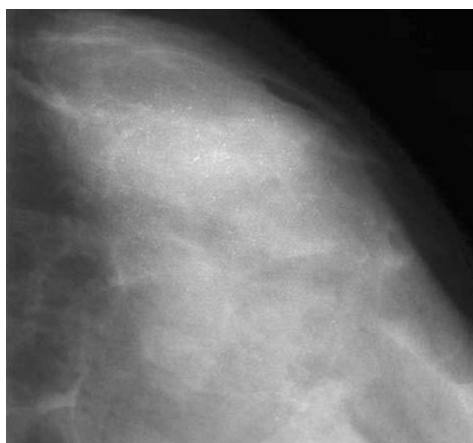
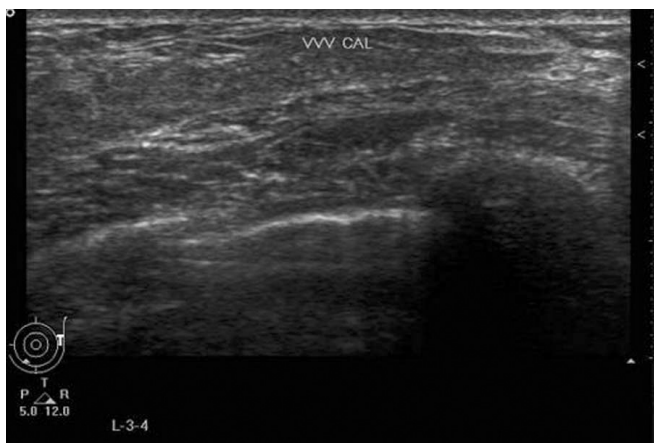


Fig. 1. Fibroadenoma with calcifications in a 48 year-old woman.
A. Mediolateral oblique mammogram shows clustered microcalcifications at the left upper posterior portion.
B. Ultrasonogram shows a 0.9 cm sized, well-defined and oval shaped hypoechoic mass with microcalcifications at the 10 ' clock position in the left breast.
C. Radiograph of 6 pieces of the specimen obtained by mammo-tome biopsy shows mass with clustered microcalcifications in one of the specimen.

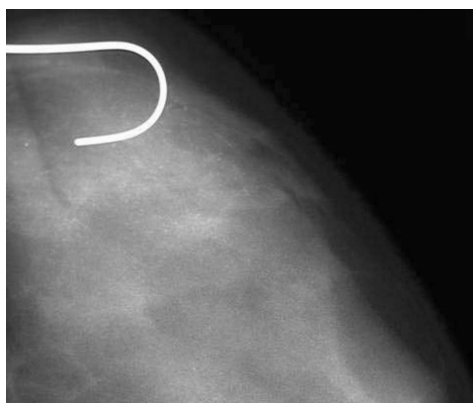
가
 , 1 , 3 , 6
 8
 2 , 1 , 5
 1
 21 BI - RAD category 4
 가
 가
 13
 8 (38%) , 13
 (62%) 가
 가 2 , 10
 가 6 , (adenosis) , 2
 13 7 , 1
 가
 가 , 6 . 21



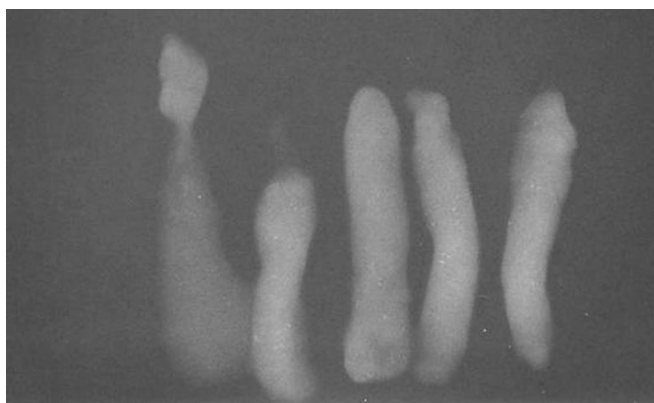
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. Fibrocystic change with calcifications in a 33 year-old woman.

A. Craniocaudal mammogram shows fine, pleomorphic microcalcifications in the outer portion of left breast.

B. Ultrasonogram shows multiple high echoic spots at the 2 o'clock position in the left breast but no associated mass.

C. Localizing wire, which was inserted under the ultrasonogram-guidance, is noted at adjacent to clustered microcalcifications on mammogram.

D. Radiograph of 5 pieces of the specimen obtained by mammotome biopsy shows fine multiple microcalcifications in all specimens.

가 , 19
2

BI - RAD category 3

(imaging - pathologic concordance)

1

18

, 6

3

가

가

가

가 1 cm

가

(stereotactic device)

(stereotactic biopsy)

3

, 14 gauge

87 - 96%

14 gauge

(17 - 20).

가 가 , 가

가

가 가

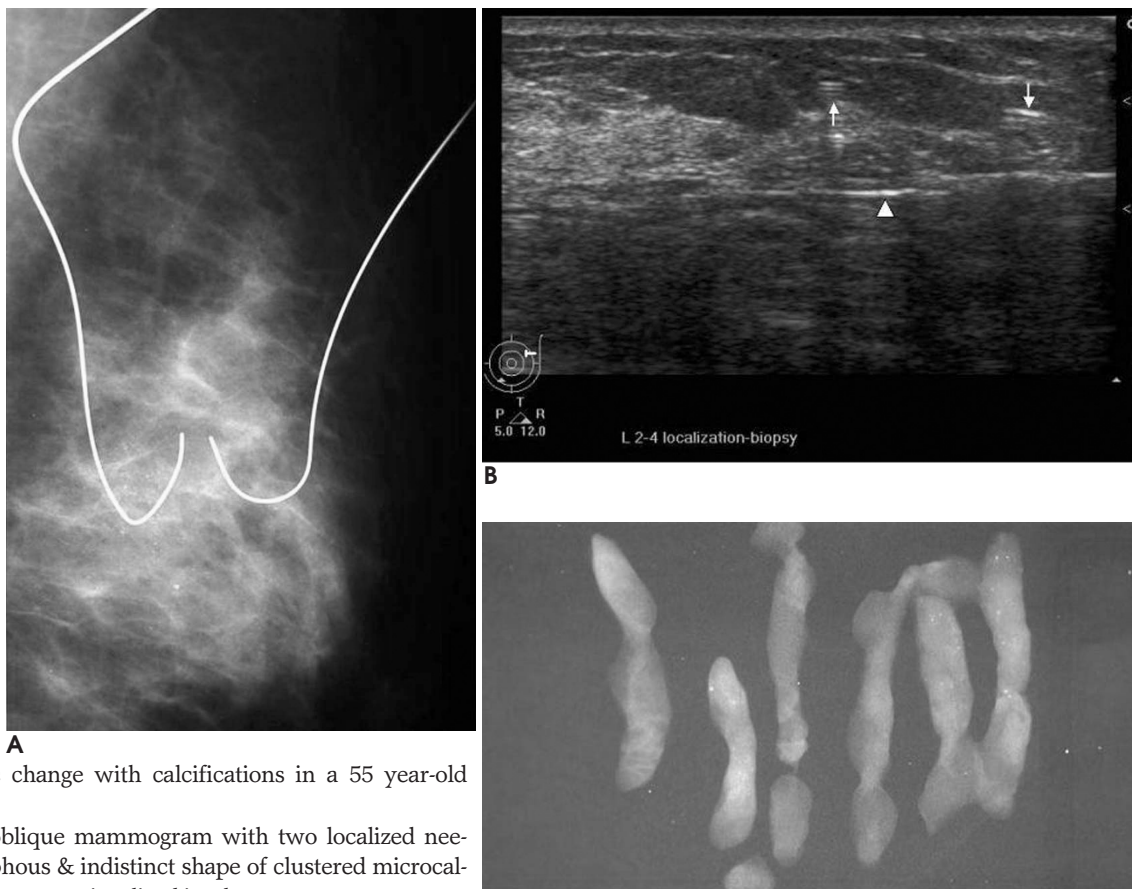


Fig 3. Fibrocystic change with calcifications in a 55 year-old woman.

A. Mediolateral oblique mammogram with two localized needles shows amorphous & indistinct shape of clustered microcalcifications, which are not visualized in ultrasonogram.

B. Ultrasonogram shows echogenic two localized needles (arrows) and mammotome needles (arrowhead).

C. Radiograph of the specimens obtained at mammotome biopsy shows microcalcifications in multiple pieces of specimen.

가 가

60% 가 (21 - 24). 0% (33, 34). 가

X

가 가 (25 - 27), , 가

가 .

가(underestimation) .

가

. 가

(excisional biopsy) 가 (10).

(28). 1990

1989 Parker ,

(stereotactic vacuum - assisted core needle biopsy, SCNB) , (Direc -

tional vacuum - Assisted Breast Biopsy under Ultra - sonography) 1993 , 1994 가 23%

(directional vacuum - assisted biopsy instrument, Mammotome, Biopsys medical, Inc., Irvine, CA) (29). 가

11 gauge 8 gauge (36). 가

(Mammotome, Johnson and Johnson, U.S.A.)

(excursion)가

360 가 .

(7 - 9, 29),

(5). 8

11 - 55% , 2 , 1

(14, 30, 31). 가 .

(30 - 32). 가 ,

가가 (10, 29). 가 13 ,

. 가 , 가 .

가 가

가

. 가

, 가

가

가 (23). , 가

X

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Usefulness of Ultrasound-guided Mammotome Biopsy for Microcalcification¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the usefulness of ultrasound-guided mammotome biopsy for microcalcification and to suggest a new approach for the localization of microcalcifications which are not detected on ultrasound.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-one calcific lesions in 21 women (aged 33 - 56 years) underwent ultrasound-guided, vacuum-assisted, mammotome biopsy and a mean of 14 specimens per lesion were obtained. Calcification retrieval was defined as identification of calcifications on specimen radiographs. In the 13 cases of calcifications which were not detected on ultrasound imaging, mammotome biopsy was performed after localization of one or two needles at the microcalcifications under mammography-guidance. Radiographs of the specimens and histologic findings were reviewed and scheduled follow-up imaging was performed for evaluation of the complications of biopsy.

Results: Ultrasound-guided, vacuum-assisted, mammotome biopsy removed all calcifications in 21 lesions. Eight (38%) lesions showed visible calcification on the ultrasound while 13 (62%) lesions were invisible, which underwent mammotome biopsy after needle localization under mammography-guidance. Surgery revealed DCIS in 1 (4.8%) of 21 lesions, infiltrating ductal carcinoma in two (9.5%), fibroadenomas with calcifications in 6 (28.6%), fibroadenomas with adenosis in 2 (9.5%), and fibrocystic change with calcifications in 10 (47.6%). Clinical significant complications did not occur on follow-up examination in any of the cases.

Conclusion: Ultrasound-guided, vacuum-assisted, mammotome biopsy was an effective method for microcalcifications on mammogram. The results suggested that mammotome biopsy after mammogram-guided, needle localization is a good alternative method for the diagnosis of microcalcifications which are undetectable in the ultrasound images.

Index words : Breast, biopsy
Breast neoplasms, localization
Breast neoplasms, US
Ultrasound (US), guidance

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