

:

47 48

. 27

134
20

(intervening echogenic lines)

가 24 (62%), 가 3 (6%), 가 9
(23%; 6, 3) , 3
2, 1) 24 13 (54%)
11 (46%) 17 (71%)
, 18 (75%)
8 가 7
:
가 가 27%(13/48) 가
가

(ductal carcinoma in situ)

가 1994 10 1998 8
가 134 47
48
(microinvasion) 11
26 70 47
(1). 가 17 ,
, 가 3 , 1 , 27
(2). Acuson 128XP-10
(Acuson Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.) ATL Ultra-mark 9
(Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, WA, U.S.A.) 5-
10 MHz 46

1
2
3

1999 3 29

1999 8 30

chogenicity),
(intervening echogenic
lines)

3 (15%) (Fig. 2C, 2D),
6 (Fig. 3),
가 3 (Fig. 4)
가 2 , 1 가
가
5mm 10 (45%)
5 (23%)
6 , 가 1

Table 1

가 39 (81%)
가 17
가 31 22 (71%)
39 5mm 24
17 (44%) (Fig. 1).
0.6cm 7.0 cm 2.0 cm
(n = 11) (n = 13)
24 17 (71%) 가 , 7 (29%)
가 24
8 (33%) 가
(Fig. 1B).
가 , 5mm 가
가 4 3
(29%) (Fig. 2A, 2B)
가 1

Table 2

가 14 7
가 14 9 가
(Fig. 1)

Table 1. Summary of Sonographic Findings of Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (n = 48)

Sonographic Findings		No. of Cases (%)
No sonographic lesion		9 (19)
Solid mass		24 (50)
Shape	Irregular	13
	Oval or lobulated	11
Margin	Ill-defined	17
	Well-defined	7
Echogenicity	Slightly hypoechoic	18
	Markedly hypoechoic	6
Intervening echogenic lines		8
Associated microcalcifications		7
Microcalcifications alone		3 (6)
Additional findings	Periductal thickening	6 (13)
	Micronodules	3 (6)
Microcalcifications with additional findings		3 (6)

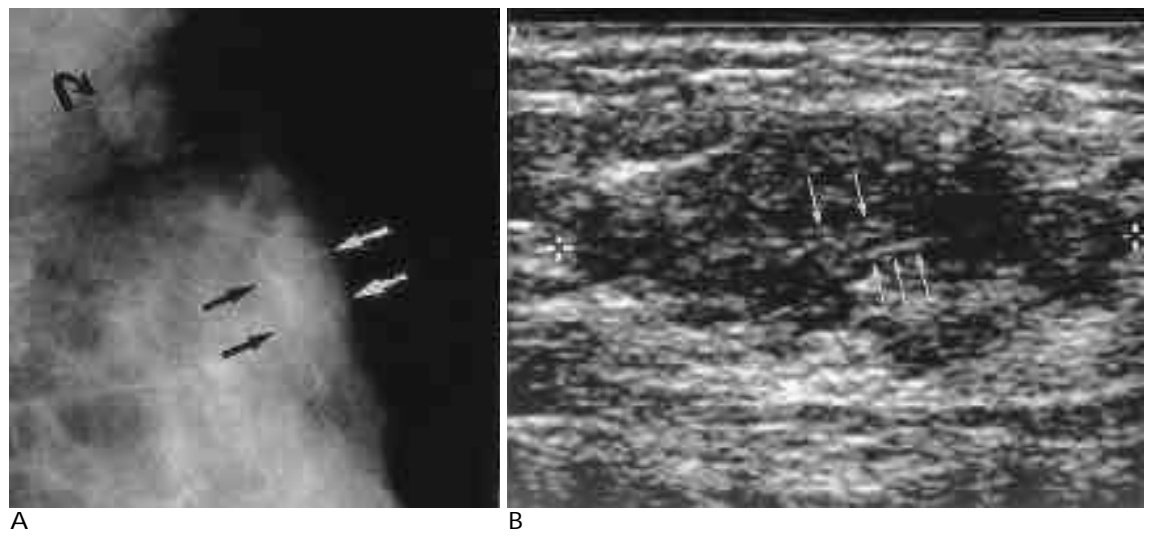


Fig. 1. A 43-year-old woman with a palpable mass. Pathologic diagnosis was ductal carcinoma in situ (cribriform type).
A. Mediolateral oblique mammogram shows a focal asymmetric density (arrows). There is another well-defined, lobulating nodule (curved arrow) above the focal asymmetric density, which is identified as a cyst on sonogram (not shown).
B. Sonogram demonstrates an irregular-shaped, mildly hypoechoic mass with ill-defined margin. Note the intervening echogenic lines within the mass (arrows).

가 2

1

6

, 7

가

26

3

Table 2. Comparison of Mammographic and Sonographic Findings in Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (n = 47)

Mammographic Findings	Sonographic Findings				
	Ca ⁺⁺	Mass	Ca ⁺⁺ /Mass	Add	Neg
Ca ⁺⁺ (n= 26)	6	2	5	6	7
Mass (n= 7)	0	5	0	1	1
Ca ⁺⁺ /Mass (n= 7)	0	4	2	1	0
Neg (n= 7)	0	5	0	1	1
Total (n= 47)	6	16	7	9	9

Note. Ca⁺⁺ = microcalcifications, Add = additional findings including micronodule(s) less than 5 mm or periductal thickening, Neg = negative finding.

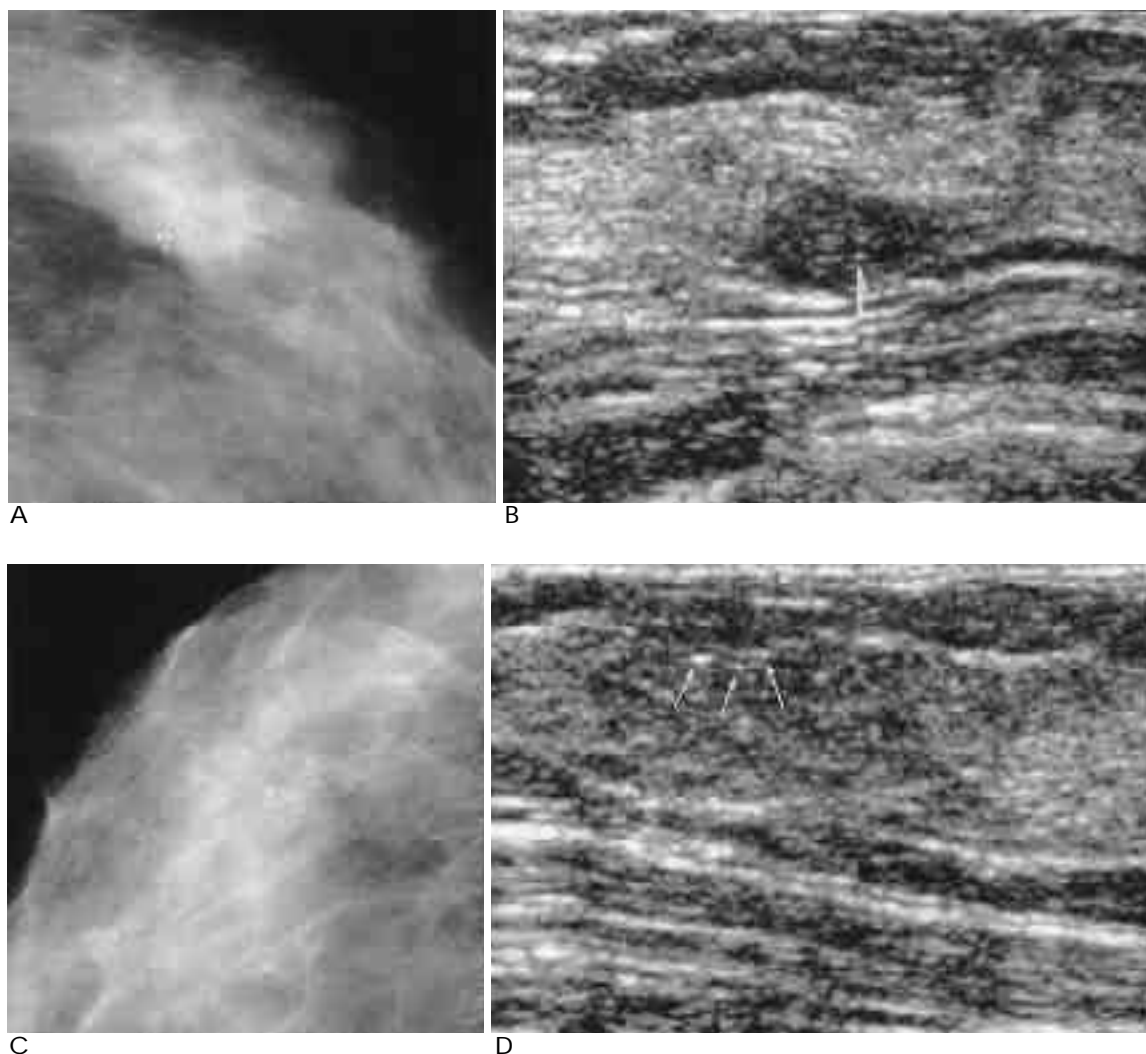


Fig. 2. A 33-year-old woman presented for screening. Pathologic diagnosis was ductal carcinoma in situ in both breasts (comedo-carcinoma type).

A. Craniocaudal mammogram of the left breast shows clustered, pleomorphic microcalcifications.

B. Sonogram of the left breast shows a hypoechoic mass with calcifications. Note the echogenic spots within the mass (arrow).

C. Craniocaudal mammogram of the right breast shows clustered, pleomorphic microcalcifications.

D. Sonogram of the right breast shows multiple calcifications seen as echogenic spots scattered in the breast parenchyma (arrows).

68%가 , 30% 가 22 (71%) 가 31
 (1). 가 6% 가 10 (32%), 가 5 (16%)
 (2). Hashimoto (3) 24
 20 60%가
 가 , 가 24 (50%) 가 , 110 μ m
 135 가 , (4). (xerography)
 48 (36%) 가 가 (17 ,
 35%),

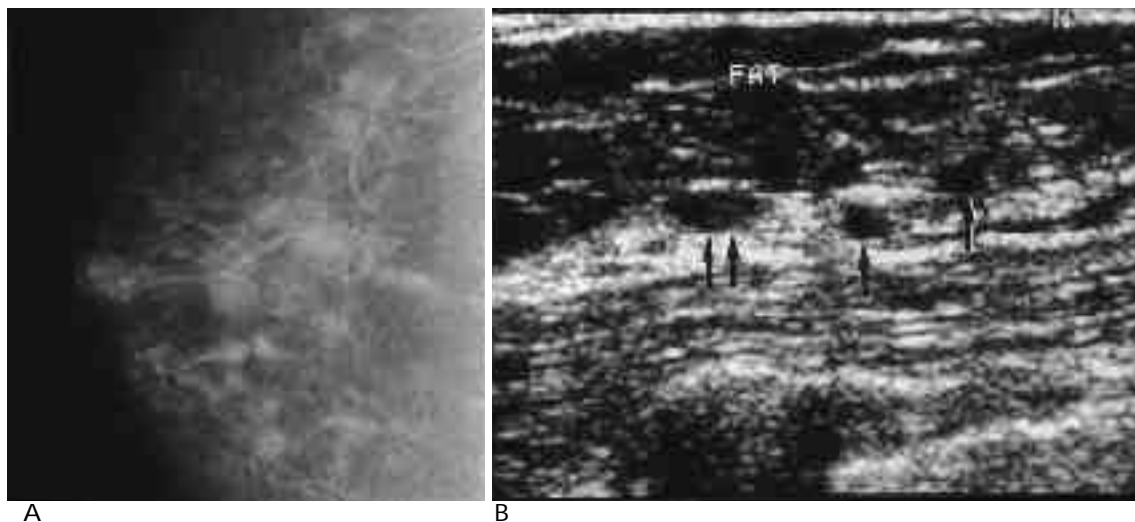


Fig. 3. A 70-year-old woman with a history of bloody nipple discharge. Pathologic diagnosis through selective duct excision was ductal carcinoma in situ (cribriform and micropapillary type).
 A. Craniocaudal mammogram shows multiple circumscribed, small nodules of various size in entire breast.
 B. Sonogram demonstrates several micronodules (arrows).

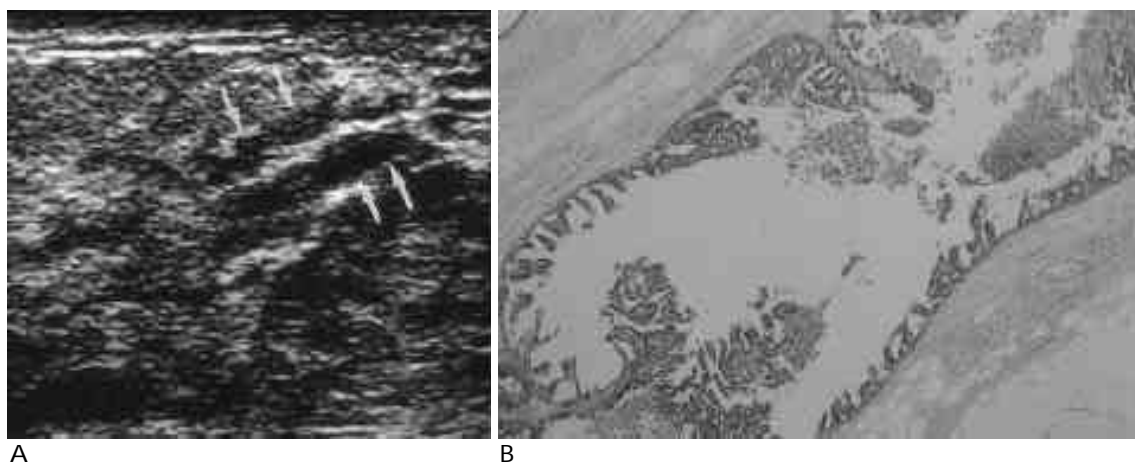


Fig. 4. A 48-year-old woman with ductal carcinoma in situ (comedo-carcinoma type).
 A. Sonogram shows a segmental periductal thickening seen as multiple deformed tubular hypoechoic lesions (arrows).
 B. Photomicrograph shows a widened, deformed duct in which tumor cells proliferate (H and E, $\times 200$)

가 (4). 7 6 가 , 5 가
(ultrasonic
beam width) 가 , 가 (5).
33
13 (39%) 26 23
12 (52%) 가
(Fig. 3)
가 , 가
(tubular hypoechoic
structure)
(Fig. 4B), (radial)
(6).
가 , 가
(marked hypoechogenicity) 25% (6/24)
, 가
(fibrohyalinosi)가
8
가
25% (6),
6%
가 (2)
가

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Sonographic Findings of Ductal Carcinoma in Situ of the Breast : Comparison with Mammographic Findings¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the sonographic findings and detection rate of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) and to compare the results with mammographic findings.

Materials and Methods : Of 134 patients with pathologically proven DCIS, 47 patients (48 breasts) who underwent sonography before surgery were included. Twenty-seven patients were asymptomatic, while 20 experienced symptoms. Whether a lesion was present, and the nature of the related sonographic finding were analyzed retrospectively. When a mass was identified by means of sonography, it was evaluated in terms of its shape, margin, echogenicity, associated microcalcifications, and intervening echogenic lines.

Results : Sonography detected 39/48 cases of DCIS (81%). In 24 cases, detection was based only on the presence of the mass, while in nine cases this depended on additional findings alone [periductal thickening (n= 6); micronodules (n= 3)]. In three cases the presence of microcalcifications alone was sufficient for detection and in the other three cases, detection was based on the presence of microcalcifications as well as on additional findings [periductal thickening (n= 2); micronodules (n= 1)]. Thirteen lesions (54 %) were irregular in shape, while 11 (46 %) were oval or lobulated. The margins of 17 lesions (71 %) were ill-defined, and in 18(75 %), echogenicity was slightly hypoechoic.

Conclusion : Sonography showed that for masses identified as DCIS, the most common findings were an ill-defined margin, irregular shape, and mild hypoechogenicity. Microcalcifications were identified in 13 of 48 breasts (27 %), while in some cases intervening echogenic lines and microcalcifications were the only finding. For early detection of DCIS, mammography together with sonography may be helpful.

Index words : Breast, neoplasms
Breast, US

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