

가

1

2 .

: 가 가

: 1998 1 1999 12

가 , 130 148 . 95

, 53 / ,

가/ / ,

/ 5가 Chi - square

test

: / 84/11 (88%/12%), 9/44

(17%/83%) , 가/ 가 82/13 (86%/14%), 16/37

(30%/70%), / 78/17 (82%/18%), 14/39

(26%/74%), / 76/19 (80%/20%), 5/48 (9%/91%),

/ 71/24 (75%/25%), 3/50 (6%/94%)

. 5가 가

($p < .05$).

:

, (dynamic scan) , 가

가

(dense breast) 가 ,

, 가

가 1998 1 1999 12 가

가 130 148 . 95

, 53

(1 - 62 , 26 , 가 4 ,

2 , 1 .

(8 - 46 , 3 ,

2 , 1 .

(dynamic scan)

(12 - 13), Ultramark 9 HDI (ATL, Bothell,

가 Washington, U.S.A.) 10 - 5 MHz broad - band

1

2

2000 7 12

2001 3 8

1989 11

(9) 1992 Leucht가

		가			
(12)	,	,	,	/	71 /24 (75%/ 25%),
		5가		3 /50 (6%/94%)	5가
2	가	가	($p<.05$) (Table 1).		
	,		가		(Fig. 1),
	,	가	가		(Fig. 2, 3)
가 ,	,				3가
,	,				83.0%,
	,	가	92.6%,	89.2%	
				가 5가	
			94.3%,	91.6%,	92.6% (Table 2). Chi -
		3가			
가 5가					
가 5가	2가	3가			
	, SAS		Chi -		
square test					
	/	84 /11			
(88%/12%),	9 /44 (17%/83%)				
가/ 가	가 82 /13 (86%/14%),				
가 16 /37 (30%/70%),	/				
가 78 /17 (82%/18%),	가 14 /39				
(26%/74%),	/	가 76 /19			
(80%/20%),	가 5 /48 (9%/91%),				

Table 1. Summary of Ultrasonographic Findings of Benign and Malignant Breast Masses

Findings of Ultrasonography	Benign (n = 95)	Malignant (n = 53)	p-value
Shape			< .05
Regular	84(88)	9(17)	
Irregular	11(12)	44(83)	
Retrotumoral acoustic phenomena			< .05
Posterior enhancement	82(86)	16(30)	
Posterior attenuation	13(14)	37(70)	
Internal echo pattern			< .05
Homogeneous	78(82)	14(26)	
Heterogeneous	17(18)	39(74)	
Compression effect on shape			< .05
Distortion	76(80)	5(9)	
No change	19(20)	48(91)	
Compression effect on internal echo			< .05
More homogeneous	71(75)	3(6)	
No change	24(25)	50(94)	

Note.-Numbers in parentheses are percentages.

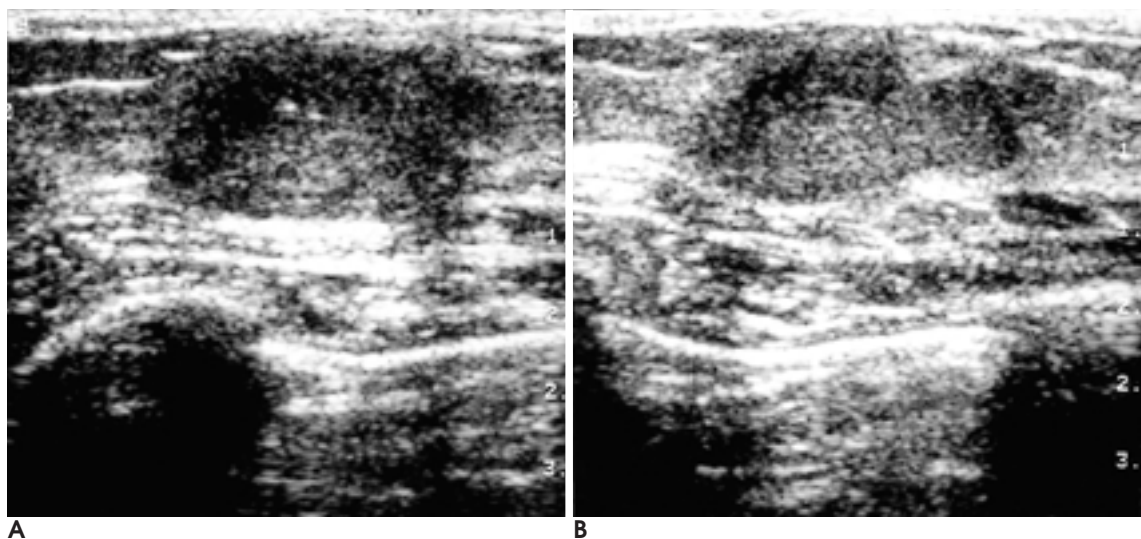


Fig. 1. A 38-year-old woman with fibroadenoma.
A. Ultrasonogram shows a oval shaped isoechoic mass with posterior acoustic enhancement.
B. On compression, this mass changes in shape and echo pattern, such as lobulated well-defined mass and more homogeneous echogenicities, respectively.

square test

가 Gamma value=0.968 ($p<.05$), 57가
가 Gamma value=0.989 ($p<.05$)

가 가 가 가

가 가,

Table 2. Comparison of Sonographic Classification Based on Compression Effect with Histologic Findings of 148 Breast Masses

Sonographic Classification	Histologic Findings	
	Benign (n = 95)	Malignant (n = 53)
without Compression Benign	88	9
without Compression Malignant	7	44
with Compression Benign	87	3
with Compression Malignant	8	50

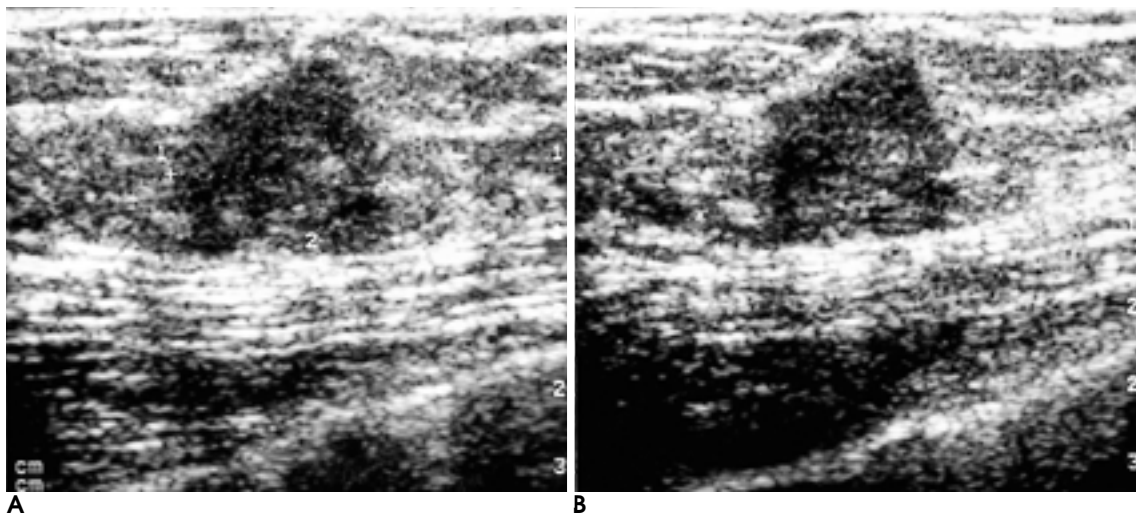


Fig. 2. A 41-year-old woman with intraductal carcinoma.

A. Ultrasonogram shows ill-defined margin, and inhomogeneous mass with angular margin.

B. On compression, this mass reveals no change in shape and internal echo pattern.

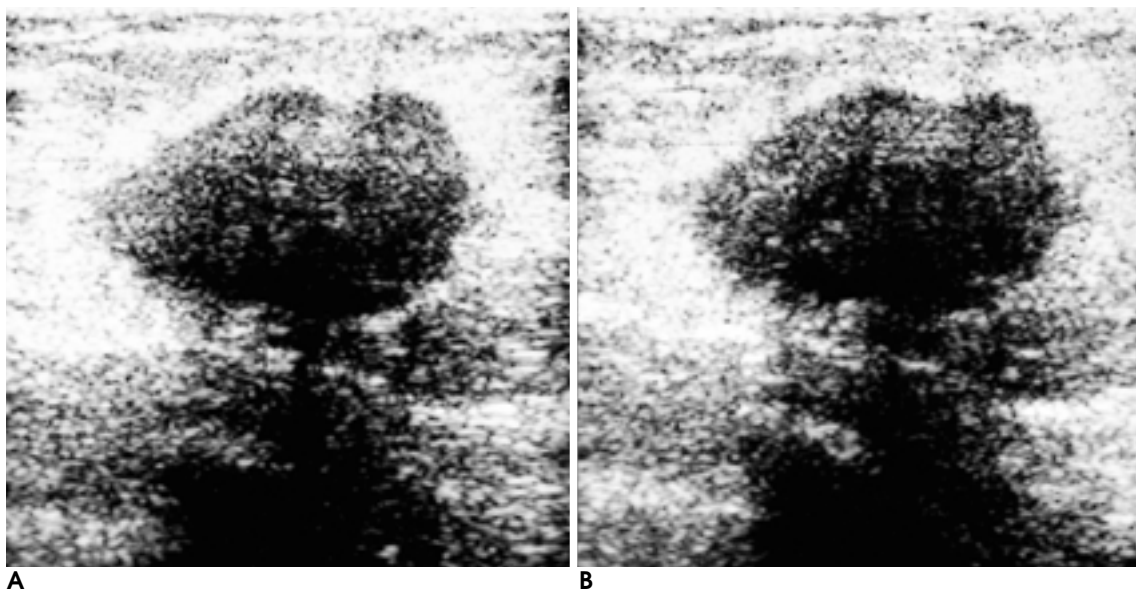


Fig. 3. A 56-year-old woman with infiltrating ductal carcinoma.

A. Ultrasonogram shows well-defined anterior and posterior margin and ill-defined lateral margin and inhomogeneous echo pattern with posterior acoustic shadowing.

B. This mass is not changed in shape and echo pattern under the compression.

가

가, 30

가

(14).

가

(1 - 7).

625

424 가

2

125

123 가

가

가

가 (13, 15 - 17).

Harper (18)

(10)

7가

(88%), (70%),

(97%)

(94%) (89%)가

Leucht (12)

(67%)

Cole - Beuglet (3)

가

가

30%

Ueno (13)

140

(85%), (75%), (80%),

(71%) 가

(4).

37

14%, 86%

70

, 15

80%, 20%

, 18

44%, 17%,

39%

(19 - 20).

Jackson (6)

(stellate carcinoma), (circumscribed carcinoma), (80%) 가

(diffuse carcinoma) 가 (invisible (91%) (75%) , (94%) 가

carcinoma) 10 - 25%

가

가

(21) 34

(91%), (79%), (88%),

(T/AP<1.4:

88%), (74%), (38%),

(76%) 가

가

Stavros (8) 750

가

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The Value of Ultrasonography Combined with Compression Technique in Differentiation between Benign and Malignant Breast Masses¹

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Purpose: To determine whether the compression technique is a valuable additional method for differentiating between benign and malignant breast masses.

Materials and Methods: The ultrasonographic findings of 95 benign and 53 malignant masses, all pathologically proven, were prospectively analyzed with regard to five diagnostic criteria: shape (regular/irregular), retro-tumoral acoustic phenomena (posterior enhancement/posterior attenuation), internal echo pattern (homogeneous/inhomogeneous), compression effect on shape (distortion/no change), and compression effect on internal echo pattern (more homogeneous/no change).

Results: The number of cases of benign and malignant masses, respectively, was as follows: regular / irregular shape: 84/11, 9/44; posterior acoustic enhancement/posterior attenuation: 82/13, 16/37; homogeneous/inhomogeneous internal echo pattern: 78/17, 14/39; distortion/no change in shape: 76/19, 5/48; and more homogeneous/no change in internal echo pattern: 71/24, 3/50. For all diagnostic criteria for the differentiation of benign and malignant masses, the differences were statistically significant ($p < .05$).

Conclusion: Ultrasonography is helpful for differentiating between benign and malignant breast masses. The compression technique is a valuable additional diagnostic method.

Index words : Breast neoplasms, diagnosis
Breast neoplasms, US
Breast, US

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