

99mTc - MIBI

1

. . . . 2 . 2 . 3 .

:
 99mTc - MIBI
 : 48 55
 99mTc - MIBI
 99mTc - MIBI 가
 : , ,
 , 2 cm
 : 55 40 가 , 15 가 . 2 cm
 32 , 2 cm 23 가
 97.5%(39/40), 66.7%(10/15), 99mTc - MIBI 72.5%(29/40), 86.7%(13/15) . 2
 cm 가 94.7%(18/19),
 61.5%(8/13), 99mTc - MIBI 57.9%(11/19), 84.6%(11/13) . 2 cm
 가 100%(21/21), 100%(2/2), 99mTc - MIBI 85.7%(18/21),
 100%(2/2) .
 : 99mTc - MIBI
 2 cm .

가
 50 가 (2).
 20 - 30% 가
 .
 , (dense breast)
 가 50 가
 가 (1,2).
 10 - 30% 70 - 90%가 (5).
 , (2 - 4). , (scintimammography)
 , ,
 (6 - 8).
 Technitium -

99m methoxyisobutylisonitrile (MIBI)

가

가

1
2
3

(no.03 - 99 - 031)

(1).

2001 2 28

2001 6 29

99mTc-MIBI

99mTc- 15%, 128 × 128

MIBI

가

, / , , ,

1999 5 2000 2 , , , , ,

99mTc - MIBI (3).

48 55

51 (excisional 4 가 가

, 4 (US - 5 . 0 가 , 1

biopsy) , 4 guided automated gun biopsy) 가 10% , 2 10 - 25%, 3

27 80 46 , 가 2 , 가 25 - 50%, 4 50% (9). ACR BI -

46 . RADSTM 가 1 (nega -

3000, Bothell, U.S.A.) 5 - 10MHz (ATL HDI tive), 2 (benign finding), 3 가

, 가 (probably benign finding), 4 (suspicious abnormality), 5 가

(gray - scale) . (highly suggestive of malignancy) . 1

. 60 dB, 0.7 (mechanical index), , 2 3 4 5

(color map) 75 - 90% (wall filter) 50 . 99mTc - MIBI 가 ,

. 99mTc - MIBI 가

SPECT (Prism 2000, Picker, U.S.A.) , , ,

740 - 1110MBq 99mTc - MIBI . 4 가

30 , 1 , 2 , 4 10 가 가

. 가 가 가 가

SPECT 가 (10).

(low energy high resolution parallel collimator)

, 140 keV,

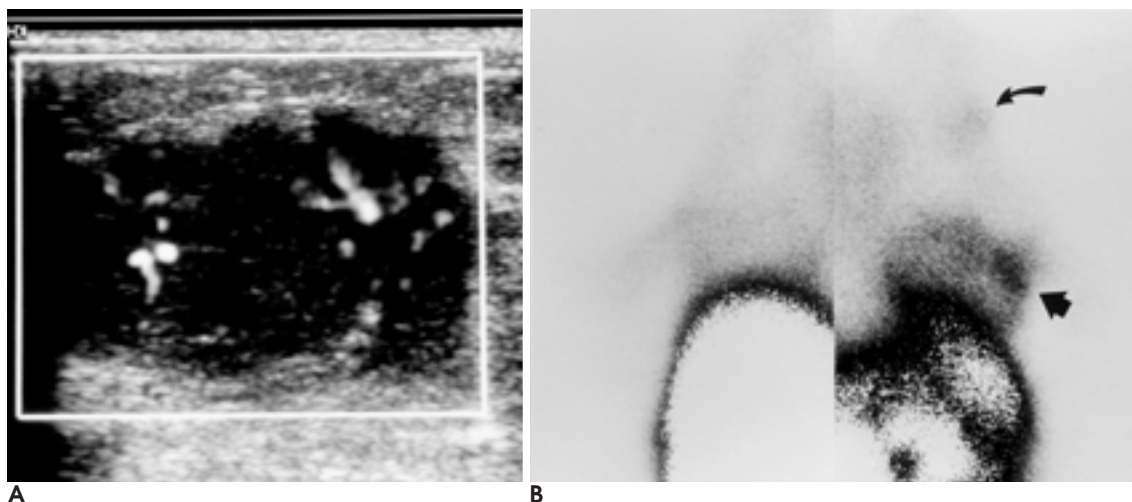


Fig. 1. Infiltrative ductal carcinoma in the left breast interpreted as malignancy on both US and 99mTc-MIBI scintimammography in a 40-year-old woman.

A. Power Doppler ultrasonogram shows lobulated, heterogeneous hypoechoic mass with prominent (grade 3) vascular signals.

B. Planar lateral SPECT 99mTc-MIBI scintimammogram shows focal area of increased uptake (thick arrow) in the left breast that correspond to the sonographic abnormality. There is increased uptake (curved arrow) in the left axillary area suggesting lymph node metastasis, which was confirmed by pathology.

55 40 , 15
2 cm 32 , 2 cm
23 . 40
(Infiltrative ductal carcinoma) 33 , (Intraductal carcinoma) 3 , (Papillary carcinoma) 2 ,
(Invasive lobular carcinoma) 1 ,
(Malignant phyllodes tumor) 1 .
2 cm 19 , 2 cm 21 . 15
(Fibrocystic change) 10 ,
(Fibroadenoma) 4 , (Microglandular adenosis)
1 . 2 cm 13 , 2 cm
2 .
7 2 가 ,

Table 1. Analysis of US with PDI Versus Scintimammography for Diagnosis of Breast Cancer

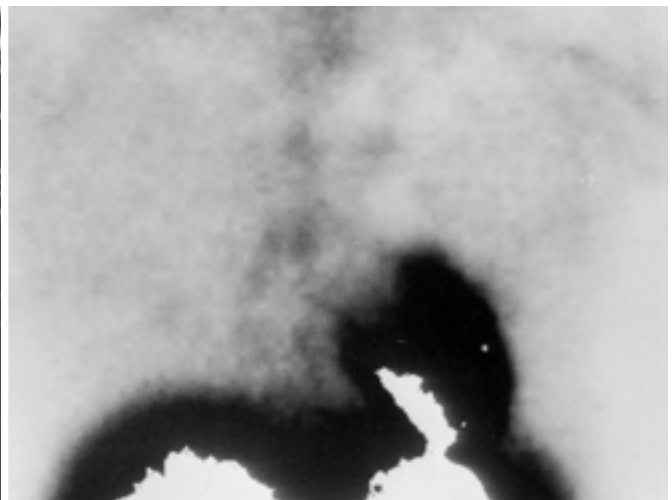
	US with PDI	MIBI
Sensitivity	97.5%(39/40)	72.5%(29/40)
Specificity	66.7%(10/15)	86.7%(13/15)
PPV	90.9%(10/11)	93.5%(29/31)
NPV	33.3%(5/15)	54.2%(13/24)
Accuracy	89.1%(49/55)	76.4%(42/55)

*PDI-power Doppler imaging
PPV- Positive predictive value
NPV- Negative predictive value

가, . 3 가 . 2 가
55 44
(Fig. 1, 2), 11
1 가 2 cm
가 ,
grade I 3
가 ,
99mTc - MIBI
가 . 5
2 가 , 3
가 . , 1
(isoechoic), 2
가 , 4
1 2 , 4
1 , 3 , 2
97.5%(39/40), 66.7%(10/15)
88.6%(39/44), 90.9%(10/11)
89.1% (49/55) (Table 1). 2 cm
32
94.7%(18/19), 61.5%(8/13), 81.3%
(26/32) , 2 cm 23
100%(21/21), 100%(2/2), 100%(23/23) (Table 2).



A



B

Fig. 2. Infiltrative ductal carcinoma in the left breast interpreted as malignancy on US and benignancy on 99mTc-MIBI scintimammogram in a 28-year-old woman.

A. Ultrasonogram shows an markedly hypoechoic mass with sonographic spiculation (white arrow) in the left breast suggesting malignancy.

B. 99mTc-MIBI scintimammogram shows no abnormal uptake.

Table 2. Comparison between US with PDI and MIBI by Size

	Tumor < 2 cm(n = 32)		Tumor > 2 cm(n = 23)	
	US with PDI	MIBI	US with PDI	MIBI
Sensitivity	94.7%(18/19)	57.9%(11/19)	100%(21/21)	85.7%(18/21)
Specificity	61.5%(8/13)	84.6%(11/13)	100%(2/2)	100%(2/2)
PPV	78.3%(18/23)	84.6%(11/13)	100%(21/21)	100%(18/18)
NPV	88.9%(8/9)	57.9%(11/19)	100%(2/2)	40%(2/5)
Accuracy	81.3%(26/32)	68.8%(22/32)	100%(23/23)	87.0%(20/23)

* PDI-power Doppler imaging

PPV- Positive predictive value

NPV- Negative predictive value

Table 3. Analysis of Breast Lesions by Size, and Amount of Color Flow shown by US with PDI

Percent Color Flow	< 20 mm(n = 32)		20 mm or larger(n = 23)	
	Benign(n = 13)	Malignancy(n = 19)	Benign(n = 2)	Malignancy(n = 21)
0	7	2	1	
< 10	5	5		3
10-25	1	8	1	8
> 25		4		10

(Fig. 1B), 2 cm

2cm

(Table 3).

99mTc - MIBI

31

가

, 24

가

11 8

가

가 2 cm

, 8

, 2

, 1

97%

(Fig. 2).

(5).

2

가

2 cm

,

(fibroglandular densities)

,

. 99mTc - MIBI

1 cm

72.5%(29/40), 86.7%(13/15)

93.5%(29/31), 54.2%(13/24)

(2).

58%

95%

76.4%(42/55) (Table 1). 2 cm

(5).

99mTc - MIBI

59.7%(11/19), 84.6%(11/13), 68.8%(22/32), 2cm

85.7%(18/21), 100%(2/2), 87.0%(20/23)

(Table 2).

97.5%, 72.5%

가

(spiculation)

66.7%, 86.7% 99mTc - MIBI

가

가

81.3%, 68.8%

가

가 2 cm

가

(3,11).

가 99mTc - MIBI

(p<0.01).

가

(angiogenesis fac -

tor)

- (12). 가 , 2 cm
99mTc - MIBI 100%, 85.7% , 2 cm
94.7%, 57.9% .
- 2 cm
19 7 가 10%
가
가
(9).
99mTc - MIBI
99mTc - MIBI 가
가 가 .
- (6,7). 99mTc - MIBI 201Thallium, 99mTc -
Methylene Diphosphonate, 99mTc - pertechnetate,
67Gallium - citrate 가 99mTc - MIBI
- (2). 99mTc - MIBI 2 cm
가 .
99mTc - MIBI
(6, 8), 가
(pool) 가 .
가
(mitochondria) (membrane poten -
tial)
99mTc - MIBI
(axillary node dissection)
99mTc - MIBI
84 - 93% 81 - 100%
(6).
99mTc - MIBI 88% - 94%
(2). 99mTc - MIBI 가
,
(Silicone)
(6). 99mTc - MIBI 가
가 , 99mTc -
MIBI
,
(10). 99mTc - MIBI
1 cm 가
(6, 7),
(neoplastic desmoplasia) 99mTc - MIBI
(1). 99mTc - MIBI
,
TNM staging T1 T2 2 cm
99mTc - MIBI
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Differentiation of Benign and Malignant Breast Masses: Comparison of Ultrasonography with Power Doppler Imaging and 99mTc-Scintimammography¹

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Purpose: The objective of our study was to compare the value of differential diagnosis of ultrasonography with power Doppler imaging(PDI) and 99mTc-MIBI scintimammography in the evaluation of breast lesions.

Materials and Methods: Fifty-five breast lesions in 48 patients underwent both 99mTc-MIBI scintimammography and sonography with PDI. Lesions were classified as benign or malignant on the basis of the absence or presence of a focus of increased activity at scintimammography, and the shape, border, echogenicity and amount of flow at sonography. The accuracy of the two modalities according to tumor size was compared.

Results: Pathologic diagnosis showed that among the 55 lesions, 40 were malignant and 15 were benign. In the detection of breast cancer, sensitivities and specificities were 97.5%(39/40) and 66.7%(10/15) for ultrasonography with PDI and 72.5%(29/40) and 86.7%(13/15) for scintimammography. For 32 lesions smaller than 2 cm, sensitivities and specificities were 94.7%(18/19) and 61.5%(8/13) for ultrasonography with PDI and 57.9%(11/19) and 84.6%(11/13) for scintimammography. For 23 lesions 2 cm or larger, these parameters were 100%(21/21) and 100%(2/2) for ultrasonography with PDI and 85.7%(18/21) and 100%(2/2) for scintimammography.

Conclusion: In the diagnosis of breast cancer, ultrasonography with PDI was less specific than 99mTc-MIBI scintimammography. Ultrasonography with PDI was, however, more sensitive than 99mTc-MIBI scintimammography, particularly for lesions smaller than 2 cm.

Index words : Breast, neoplasms

Breast, US

Breast, radionuclide studies

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