



:
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 10
 가
 ACR BI - RADS
 ,
 ,
 가 4
 ,
 : 9 1
 . 1 8
 . 666 (163 - 1098)
 . 10 6 가 ,
 (6/6) (4/6), (5/6)
 8 가 (8/8), 가
 (7/8), (6/8), (7/8)
 가 4
 1.17 cm, 1.09 cm, 0.86 cm,
 0.80 cm
 : 가
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가

(tubular carcinoma of breast)
 948
 9 , 10 . 1
 (1 - 3). 가 , . 10
 , 8
 가 51 (37 - 80)
 , Senographe DMR (General Electric Medical systems,
 10 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)
 (1/10)
 (2/10) HDI 3000 (Advanced
 Technology Laboratories, Bothell, Washing - ton, U.S.A.)
 5 - 10 MHz, 38 mm
 가

1998 1 2000 12 3

2001 8 7 2001 10 22

(caliper) 가 ACR BI - RADS

가 (Fig. 2, 3). (100%, 8/8) (Fig. 2 - 4) 가 (88%, 7/8)(Fig. 3, 4), (78%, 6/8) (Fig. 2 - 4), (88%, 7/8) (Fig. 3, 4) (Table 3).

5 (2 , 1) 5

2 10 6 , 4

70%

10 9 가 1

(163 - 1098) 9 666

10 1 가

(Fig. 1), 2 (Fig. 2), 1

(Table 1). 가 (100%, 6/6), (66%, 4/6), (83%, 5/6) (Table 2)

Table 1. Mammographic Findings of Tubular Carcinoma (n = 10)

Mass	6	60%
Mass with calcification	0	0%
Calcification only	0	0%
Asymmetric density	2	20%
Architectural Distortion	1	10%
Negative	1	10%

4 2 (Fig. 4). 8 가 4 가 (Fig. 2, 3). (100%, 8/8) (Fig. 2 - 4) 가 (88%, 7/8)(Fig. 3, 4), (78%, 6/8) (Fig. 2 - 4), (88%, 7/8) (Fig. 3, 4) (Table 3).

Table 2. ACR BI-RADS Classification of Mass (n = 6)

Shape		
Lobular	3	50%
Irregular	3	50%
Margin		
Spiculated	4	66%
Indistinct	1	17%
Obscured	1	17%
Density		
High	5	83%
Iso	1	17%

Table 3. Sonographic Findings of Tubular Carcinoma (n = 8)

Echogenicity		
Markedly hypoechoic	8	100%
Height-to-width ratio		
1	7	88%
< 1	1	12%
Margin		
Ill-defined	6	75%
Well-defined	2	25%
Posterior Shadowing	7	88%

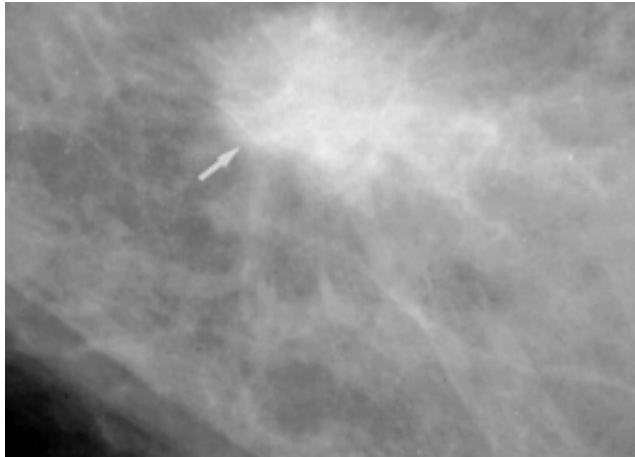


Fig. 1. A 80-year-old woman with a tubular carcinoma in the right breast. Craniocaudal mammogram shows a lobular mass with a spiculated margin and high density (arrow).

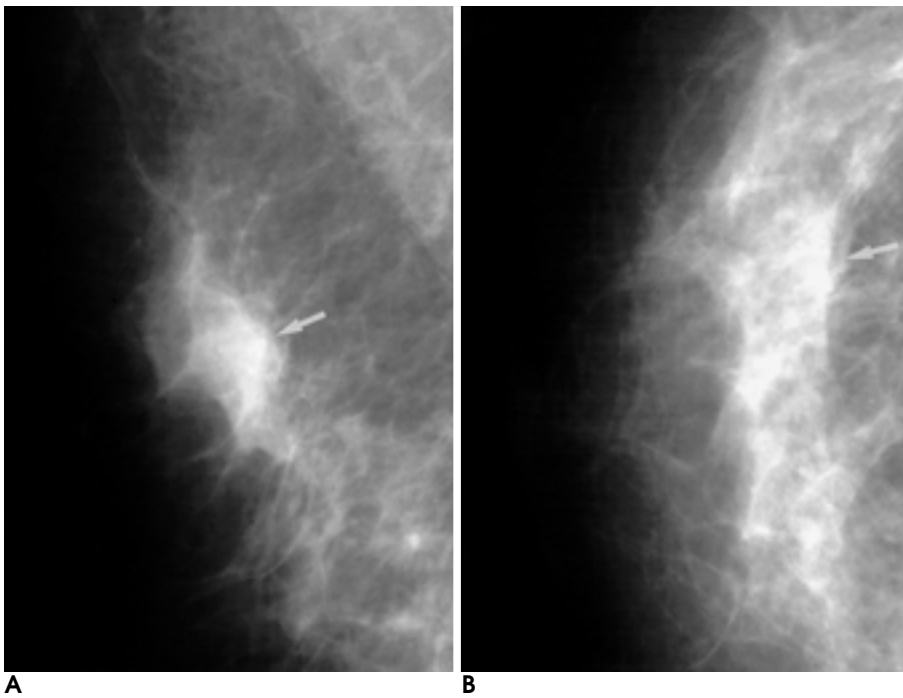


Fig. 2. A 57-year-old woman with a tubular carcinoma in the right breast
A. Mediolateral oblique mammogram shows an asymmetric density in upper portion of the right breast (arrow).
B. Craniocaudal mammogram reveals no abnormalities.
C. Ultrasonogram shows an irregular-shaped, markedly hypoechoic nodule with an ill-defined margin and posterior acoustic shadowing (arrow).

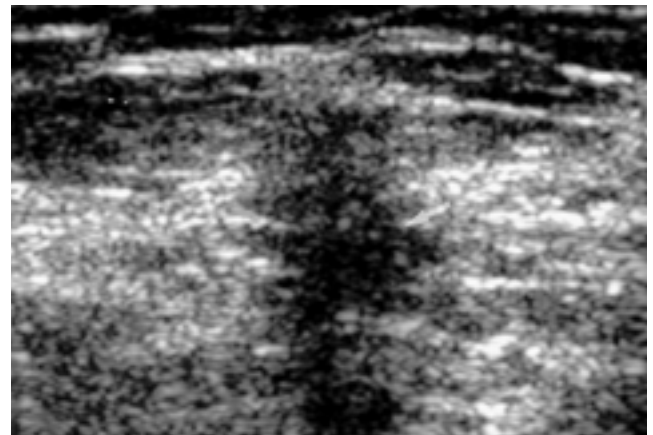
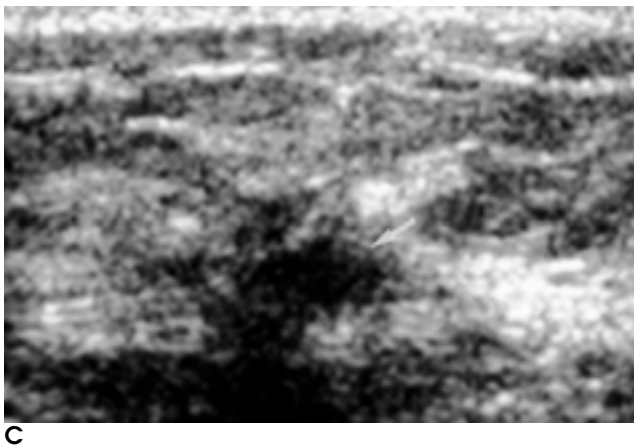


Fig. 3. A 51-year-old woman with a tubular carcinoma in the left breast.
Mammogram showed architectural distortion only (not shown).
Ultrasonogram showed a markedly hypoechoic nodule with an ill-defined margin and posterior acoustic shadowing. Height-to-width ratio of nodule exceeds 1.0 (arrow).

Table 4. Size Measurement of Tubular Carcinoma by Four Diagnostic Techniques (n = 4)

Size(cm)	PEX*	MMG [†]	US [‡]	Pathology
Mean	1.17	1.09	0.86	0.80
Range	1.0 - 1.5	0.8 - 1.3	0.7 - 1.0	0.6 - 1.0

*: Physical examination

[†]: Mammography

[‡]: Ultrasonography

cm, 1.17, 1.09 cm, 0.86 cm, 0.80 cm (Table 4).

(3).

(4).

75%, 80%, 90%

75%

75%

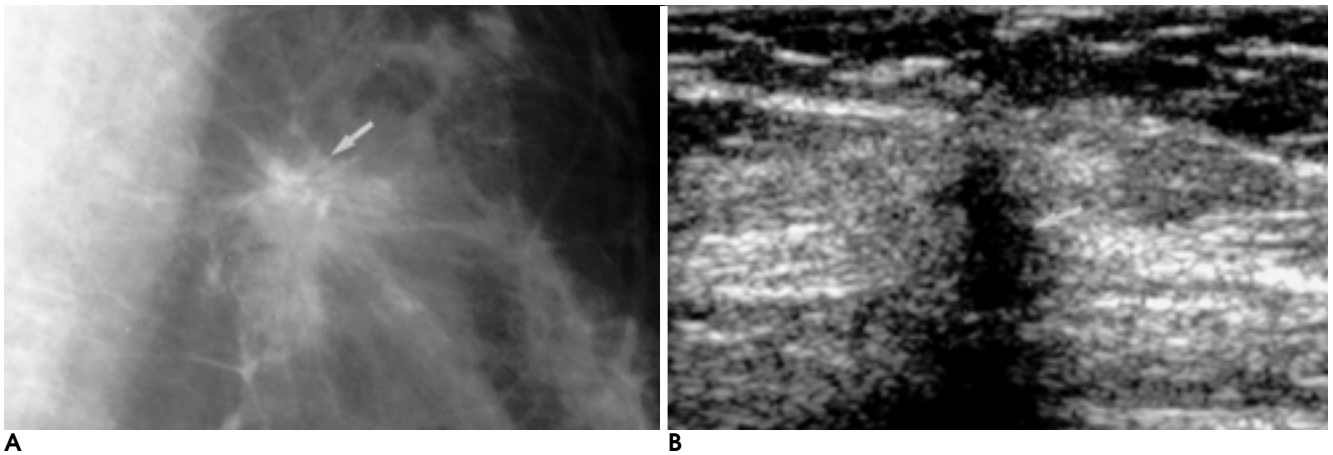
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Tubular Carcinoma of the Breast: Clinical and Imaging Findings¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the clinical and imaging findings of tubular carcinoma of the breast.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively assessed the clinical and imaging findings of ten lesions of pathologically proven tubular carcinoma in nine patients, also evaluating the mammographic findings and categorizing the mass according to the ACR BI-RADS classification. The ultrasonographic findings were assessed in terms of shape, echogenicity, margin and posterior shadowing, and in four cases the size of nodules at physical examination was compared with the mammographic, ultrasonographic and pathologic findings.

Results: Nine lesions were palpable at physical examination. Bilateral tubular carcinoma of the breast was found in one patient, and unilateral single lesions in the others. There was no metastasis and no death within an average of 666 (range, 163) days of surgery. At mammography, masses were detected in six cases; the features, observed were a lobular or irregular shape (6/6), a spiculated margin (3/6) and high density (5/6). Ultrasonography showed that all unilateral lesions were hypoechoic (8/8), with a lesion height-to-width ratio of greater than 1.0 in seven of these, an ill-defined margin in six, and posterior acoustic shadowing in seven. Mean nodule diameter was 1.17 cm at physical examination, 1.09 cm at mammography, 0.86 cm at ultrasonography and 0.80 cm at pathological evaluation.

Conclusion: Most tubular carcinomas were palpable in spite of their small size, and their postoperative prognosis was good. Ultrasonography is useful in the detection of mammographically occult tubular carcinoma and for measuring the size of lesions.

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

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