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(Fig. 1E).

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(1).

1%

(2)

(Fig. 1F, G).

(3 - 5)

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(1, 2).  
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38

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1.5 cm  
(Fig. 1A, B).

가 (3).

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(Fig. 1C).

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(Fig. 1D).

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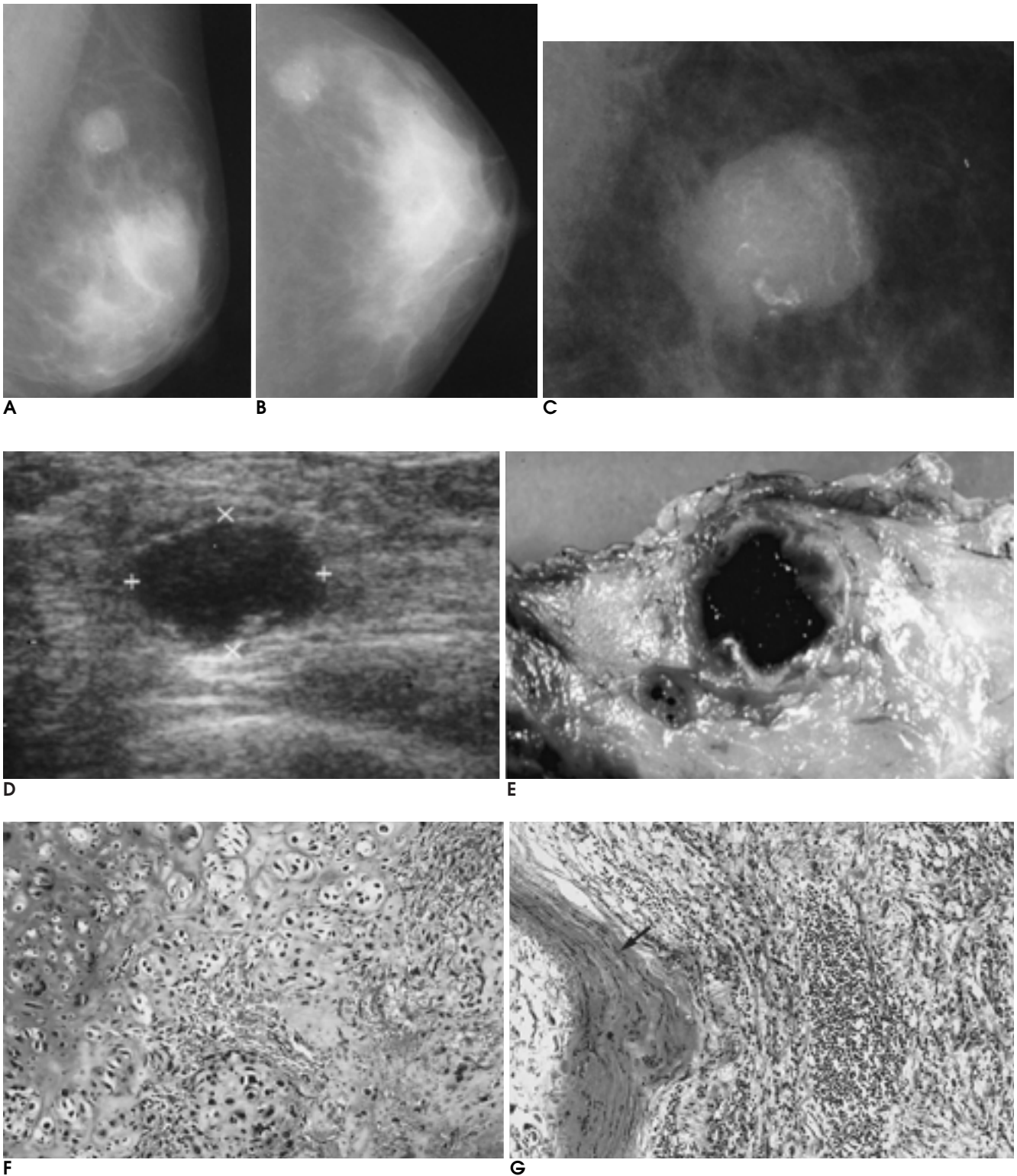
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**Fig. 1.** Left mediolateral oblique mammogram (A), left craniocaudal mammogram (B) and Magnified image from original mediolateral oblique mammogram (C) show a  $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.5$  cm relatively circumscribed and partially obscured round isodense mass in the upper outer quadrant of the left breast. Coarse amorphous and flocculated calcifications are seen within the mass.

D. Ultrasonogram shows a well-defined round mass with heterogeneous echogeneity and posterior acoustic enhancement. Several internal hyperechoic foci correspond to calcifications.

E. Cut surface of the gross specimen shows a well-defined lobulated gray-white solid mass with central hemorrhage due to preoperative needle biopsy.

F. Photomicrograph shows metaplastic chondroid area as the main portion of this tumor (H & E stain,  $\times 100$ ).

G. A fibrous septum (arrow) separates chondroid area (left) from carcinomatous area (right extreme) (H & E stain,  $\times 100$ ).

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(3 - 5),

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(5). Patterson

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(3).

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(3 - 5).

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(6, 7).

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## Metaplastic Carcinoma of the Breast with Chondroid Calcification: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Metaplastic carcinoma is a rare form of breast carcinoma in which a variety of metaplastic changes occur. These commonly involve squamous or spindle cells, but pure chondroid metaplasia is relatively uncommon. We report a case of metaplastic carcinoma of the breast which mainly involved chondroid metaplasia and in which chondroid calcifications were seen on mammograms.

**Index words :** Breast neoplasm, radiography  
Breast neoplasm, US  
Cartilage

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