



: 5

1

2 . 2

: 5

: 1996 1 2000 12 5

482 511

, 365 419

가 213 , 가 298

5 1 5

: , 1998 :144 , 1999 :245 , 2000 :332) .

가 (1996 :91 , 1997 :118

1999

(1996 :97.8%, 1997 :84.7%,

1998 :75.7%, 1999 :47.8%, 2000 :28.9%).

1996

46.5%(20/ 43)

2000

5.7%(2/35)

48.8%(21/43)

94.3%(33/35) 가

1996 13.5% 2000

49% 가

가 (1996

:15.2%, 2000 :65.6%).

가

(core biopsy)

(16 - 19).

(1 - 4),

가

가

5

(5 - 7).

(Needle localiza -

tion biopsy,

)

(8 - 13).

(Positive predictive value,

)

(12 - 14). 1990 Parker가 (15)

1996 1 2000 12 5

482 511

, 365 419

가 213 ,

2001 12 5 2002 3 20

가 298
 72), 48 (28 - 72) 가
 52 (38 - 가
 30 가
 11 , 10 가
 가

가
 Senographe
 DMR(GE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)
 HDI 3000(Advanced Technology Laboratories,
 Bothell, Wash) 10 MHz
 ()
 Breast Needle/Wire Localizer (Homer - Mammalok , Mitek
 R Surgical Products, Inc. Norwood, Massachusetts, U.S.A.)

Manan pro - mag
 2.2(Manan medical products, Northbrook, IL, U.S.A.)
 1996 1999 16 gauge , 2000
 14 gauge
 ()
 , free hand technique

가
 5 (2 - 8) 20
 ,
 ,

Stavros
 (5).
 BI - RADS 5
 1 , 2 , 3 가 , 4 가 ,

5
 1996 2000 5
 1
 , BI - RADS
 , 1997 118 , 1998 14 , 1999 245 , 2000
 332 1999 가 (Fig. 1).
 1996
 43 47.3%
 1997, 1998
 가
 1999
 가 가 1999
 52.5%, 2000 71.1%
 가
 가 가 (Table 1, Fig. 1).

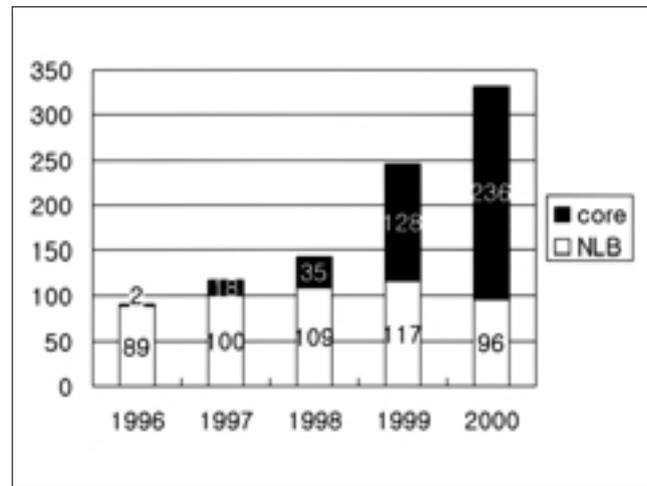


Fig. 1. Number of needle localization biopsy and US-guided core biopsy per year. There is an increasing tendency of the total number of biopsies over time.
 *NLB: needle localization biopsy
 core: US-guided core biopsy

Table 1. Number of Needle Localization Biopsy and US-guided Core Biopsy per Year

	Needle Localization Biopsy			US-guided Core Biopsy(%)	Total
	Mammo-guided(%)*	US-guided(%)**	Subtotal(%)		
1996	43(47.3)	46(50.5)	89(97.8)	2(2.2)	91
1997	39(33.1)	61(51.7)	100(84.7)	18(15.3)	118
1998	44(30.6)	65(45.1)	109(75.7)	35(24.3)	144
1999	52(21.2)	65(26.5)	117(47.8)	128(52.2)	245
2000	35(10.5)	61(18.4)	96(28.9)	236(71.1)	332
Total	213(22.9)	298(32.0)	511(54.9)	419(45.1)	930

* Mammo: Mammography
 ** US: Ultrasonography

1996
46.5% 2000 5.7%
48.8% 94.3% 가
(Table 2, Fig. 2).
RADS Table 3, 4
가 (Table

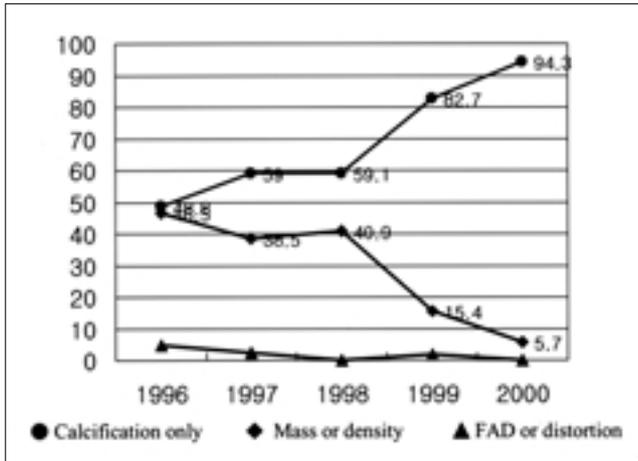


Fig. 2. Mammographic findings in cases of mammography-guided localization biopsy. In 1996, 46.5% were a mass or density, but only 5.7% in 2000. Unlike a mass or density, the finding of calcification only was increasing, consisting 94.3% in 2000.

Table 2. Mammographic Findings of Lesions which has taken Mammography-guided Localization Biopsy per Year

	Mass or density	Calcification only	FAD or distortion*	Total
1996	20(46.5)	21(48.8)	2(4.7)	43
1997	15(38.5)	23(59.0)	1(2.5)	39
1998	18(40.9)	26(59.1)	0(0)	44
1999	8(15.4)	43(82.7)	1(1.9)	52
2000	2(5.7)	33(94.3)	0(0)	35
Total	63(29.6)	146(68.5)	4(1.9)	213

* FAD: focal asymmetric density

Table 6. Yield of Malignancy of Needle Localization Biopsy and US-guided Core Biopsy per Year

	Needle Localization Biopsy			US-guided Core Biopsy(%)	Total
	Mammo-guided(%)*	US-guided(%)**	Subtotal		
1996	5/43(11.6)	7/46(15.2)	12/89(13.5)	0/2(0)	12/91(20.0)
1997	9/39(23.1)	12/61(19.7)	21/100(21.0)	4/18(22.2)	25/118(19.0)
1998	11/44(25.0)	16/65(24.6)	27/109(24.9)	4/35(11.4)	31/154(18.8)
1999	12/52(23.1)	25/65(38.5)	37/117(31.6)	21/128(16.4)	58/245(19.6)
2000	7/35(20.0)	40/61(65.6)	47/96(49.0)	36/236(15.3)	83/332(19.8)
Total	44/213(20.7)	100/298(33.6)	144/511(28.2)	65/419(15.5)	72/930(19.5)

* Mammo: Mammography

** US: Ultrasonography

3),
4, 5가 (Table 4).

BI - RADS 1996
4,5가
가 (Table 5).

Table 6

Table 3. BI-RADS Category of Lesions which has taken Mammography-guided Needle Localization Biopsy per Year

BI-RADS	3	4 or 5	Total
1996	11(25.6)	32(74.4)	43
1997	11(28.2)	28(71.8)	39
1998	13(29.5)	31(70.5)	44
1999	14(26.9)	38(73.1)	52
2000	8(22.8)	27(77.2)	35
Total	57(26.8)	156(73.2)	213

Table 4. BI-RADS Category of Lesions which has taken US-guided Needle Localization Biopsy per Year

BI-RADS	3	4 or 5	Total
1996	21(45.7)	25(54.3)	46
1997	23(37.7)	38(62.3)	61
1998	25(38.5)	40(61.5)	65
1999	10(15.4)	55(84.6)	65
2000	3(4.9)	58(95.1)	61
Total	63(29.6)	146(68.5)	298

Table 5. BI-RADS Category of Lesions which has taken US-guided Core Biopsy per Year

BI-RADS Category	3	4 or 5	Total
1996	0	2(100)	2
1997	11(61.1)	7(38.9)	18
1998	21(60.0)	14(40.0)	35
1999	69(53.9)	59(46.1)	128
2000	83(35.7)	153(64.3)	236
Total	184(43.9)	235(56.1)	419

Changes in Diagnostic Methods of Non-palpable Breast Lesions: Analysis for 5 Years¹

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Purpose: To describe the changes in diagnostic methods and reassess the role of core biopsy compared with needle localization biopsy (NLB) in the evaluation of non-palpable breast lesions.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 930 non-palpable breast lesions which underwent either core biopsy or NLB between January 1996 and December 2000. NLB involved 511 lesions in 482 patients, and core biopsy, 419 lesions in 365 patients. For a given lesion, NLB was guided by either mammography ($n=213$) or ultrasonography (US) ($n=298$), but only US was used to guide a core biopsy. Over the five-year period, we calculated the total number of biopsies per year relating to non-palpable breast lesions, also determining the mammographic findings in cases involving NLB and the percentage of malignancies seen at histopathology.

Results: The total number of biopsies increased with time: 1996: $n=91$, 1997: $n=118$, 1998: $n=144$, 1999: $n=245$, 2000: $n=332$. The implementation of core biopsy, however, led to a decrease in the proportion of NLB (1996: 97.8%, 1997: 84.7%, 1998: 75.7%, 1999: 47.8%, 2000: 28.9%). Among nonpalpable lesions which underwent mammography-guided NLB, 46.5% (20/43) were a mass or density in 1996, while in 2000 the proportion was 5.7% (2/35). During this period, however, the finding of calcification without a mass increased from 48.8% in 1996 to 94.3% in 2000. The proportion of cases in which NLB demonstrated malignancy increased from 13.5% in 1996 to 49% in 2000; where US-guided NLB was used, the increase was remarkable: from 15.2% in 1996 to 65.6% in 2000.

Conclusion: In the evaluation of non-palpable breast lesions, the appropriate use of core biopsy can decrease the need for a more invasive method such as NLB. Furthermore, because most benign lesions diagnosed by core biopsy do not also undergo NLB, the use of the latter increases the yield of malignancies.

Index words : Breast, biopsy
Breast neoplasms, diagnosis
Breast neoplasms, localization

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