



: 14 11
 : 2003 1 2005 4 1,723
 98 (5.7%)가 65 14
 33 11 14
 54% (35/65) 11 15% (5/33)
 가 ,
 가 (histologic underestimation rate) (repeat
 biopsy rate)
 가 (ADH underestimation)
 가 (DCIS underestimation)
 : 14 42% (27/65) 11
 9.1% (3/33) 가 14
 50% (7/14) 11 0% (0/4) 가
 14 14% (1/7) 11 0% (0/2)
 0%
 : 11 14
 가

가,
 10%, 1 - 2% (1 - 4) 가 (15). 14 11
 (6). 가
 (7, 8). 11 14 11
 14 가
 (9 - 13). 11
 가
 (14). 11 14 2003 1 2005 4 1,723
 Tavassoli

(6). (micropapillary DCIS) (invasive micropapillary carcinoma) 25 , 2), 4 가 () 2 가 () (Table 1).

1,723 98 (5.7%) 65 14 가 (Pro - Mag 2.2, Manan Medical Products, Northbrook, IL, U.S.A.) 33 11 24 55 6, 12, 30 (Mammotome; Ethicon - Endosurgery, Cincinnati, OH, U.S.A.) (55%) 가 14 29 14 (48%) , 11 26 16 (62%) . 14

1 cm 14 11.3 , 11 12.6 가 " 가 " (atypical hyperplasia, ADH) 가, ADH underesti - mation) (가, ductal carcinoma in situ, DCIS) (DCIS underestimation) (12, 19, 20). 가

가 (16 - 18). 10 - 12 - MHz (Kretz - Medison, Seoul; HDI 5000, Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, WA, U.S.A.) 14 5.48 (, 3 - 10) 11 9.8 (, 4 - 20) . 11 가 33 15 . 가 (immediate rebiopsy) 가 (delayed rebiopsy) 가 가 (discordance), (13). 14 11 가

14 12 mm (, 5 - 38 mm) 11 11 mm (, 5 - 25 mm) . (p= 0.022). Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI - RADS) 14 category 3가 6 (9%), category 4가 59 (91%) . 11 category 3가 6 (18%), category 4가 26 (79%), category 5가 1 (3%) . 65 14 42 (41 , 1), 15 () 8 가 (7 , 1) (Table 1). 33 11 27 가 (14 (53.8%, 13/42, 65 35 14/15, 8/8) 11 (15.2%, 1/27, 2/4, 2/2). 69 25 (36.2%, 14 15 , 11 10) . 14 13 2 . 14 6 , 1 , 5 , 2

Table 1. Histology at Core Biopsy

	Gun*	VA [†]
Benign	42 (65%)	27 (82%)
Atypical	15 (23%)	4 (12%)
Malignant	8 (12%)	2 (6%)
Total	65	33

Gun*: 14-gauge automated gun biopsy
VA[†]: 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsy

. 8 5 , (carcinoma arising in a papilloma), 1 , 2 . 11 1 . 3 2 , 1 . 11 Tavassoli (6) 가 (myoepithelial cell) 가 (1). Table 2, 3 14 13 (6, 21). 가 1 가 (23). 2 가 (6). 2% (6, 24). 42% (27/65) 11 5.7%가 9.1% (3/33) 가 14 3% Liberman (7) 4.9% Mercado (16) 50% (7/14) 11 0% (0/4) 가 14 14% (1/7) 11 0% (0/2) (Table 4). (7, 16). 14 11 가 (6, 21). Haagensen (22) 가 Tavassoli (6) (sclerosing papilloma),

Table 4. Histologic Underestimation & Repeat Biopsy Rate

	Gun*	VA [†]
ADH underestimation	50% (7/14)	0% (0/4)
DCIS underestimation	14% (1/7)	0% (0/2)
Repeat biopsy rate	42% (27/65)	9.1% (3/33)

Gun*; 14-gauge automated gun biopsy

VA[†]; 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsy**Table 2.** Surgical Findings of 14-gauge Automated Gun Biopsy

Histologic Findings at Core Biopsy (14-gauge)	Histologic Findings at Excision			
	Benign	Atypical	DCIS	Invasive carcinoma
Benign (n = 13)	11	2	0	0
Atypical (n = 14)	1	6	5	2
DCIS (n = 7)	0	1	5	1
Invasive carcinoma (n = 1)	0	0	0	1

Table 3. Surgical Findings of 11-gauge Vacuum-Assisted Biopsy

Histologic Findings at Core Biopsy (11-gauge)	Histologic Findings at Excision			
	Benign	Atypical	DCIS	Invasive carcinoma
Benign (n = 1)	1	0	0	0
Atypical (n = 2)	2	0	0	0
DCIS (n = 2)	0	0	2	0
Invasive carcinoma (n = 0)	0	0	0	0

7 (39%, 7/18) 7

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Papillary Lesions of the Breast: Comparison of the US-guided 14-Gauge Automated Gun Method and the 11-Gauge Directional Vacuum-Assisted Biopsy Method¹

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Purpose: To compare the outcomes of US-guided 14-gauge automated biopsy and 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsy for the papillary lesions of the breast.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the US-guided core biopsies of 1,723 consecutive breast lesions that were treated from January 2003 to April 2005. Ninety-eight lesions (5.7%) were pathologically reported as papillary lesions. The biopsies were performed with using a 14-gauge automated gun on 65 lesions or with using an 11-gauge vacuum-assisted device on 33 lesions. Thirty-five lesions (54%, 35/65) of 14-gauge automated gun biopsies and 5 lesions (15%, 5/33) of 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsies underwent surgery. The histologic findings were compared with the surgical, imaging and follow-up findings. The histologic underestimation rate, the repeat biopsy rate and the false negative rate were compared between the two groups. The repeat biopsy rate was determined by dividing the total number of core biopsies into the number of repeat biopsies. "ADH underestimation" was defined as a lesion yielding atypical ductal hyperplasia on percutaneous biopsy and carcinoma at surgery, and "DCIS underestimation" was defined as a lesion yielding ductal carcinoma in situ on percutaneous biopsy and invasive carcinoma at surgery.

Results: The repeat biopsy rate was 42% (27/65) for the 14-gauge automated gun biopsies and 9.1% (3/33) for the 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsies. The ADH underestimation rate was 50% (7/14) for the 14-gauge automated gun biopsies and 0% (0/4) for the 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsies. The DCIS underestimation was 14% (1/7) for the 14-gauge automated gun biopsies and 0% (0/2) for the 11-gauge vacuum-assisted biopsies. The false negative rate was 0% for these two groups.

Conclusion: For the papillary lesions of the breast, the outcomes of the US-guided core biopsies performed with the 11-gauge vacuum-assisted device were better than those of the biopsies performed with the 14-gauge automated gun, in terms of underestimation and repeat biopsy.

Index words : Breast, biopsy
 Breast, US
 Breast, neoplasms

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