

# BI - RADS

1

1.2 . 1 . 1 . 3 . 4 . 1

: Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI - RADS)

가

3 : 가 1,024 (976 ) ,  
BI - RADS

8가 ( , , , , ) 가

가 가

92.7%

30.4% 99.4% , 4 5 3 0.8%

99.0%, 57.2%, 49.5%, 99.3% 69.6%

BI - RADS

가 (1 - 3), 가 BI - RADS  
(4 - 6). 가

ACR - BIRADS (American College of Radiology - Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System)

2001 3 2 2003 2 28 2  
1,443 가

BI - RADS가 (7).

가 1,024 (976 ) , 539

BI - RADS (8 - 14), BI - RADS

43.8 (14 - 88 ) . 1,024 (automated biopsy gun. Promac 2.2,

Manan, U.S.A.) 14 (2.2 cm long throw needle) 4

HDI 3000

2005 6 2

2005 12 6

5000(ATL, Bothell, U.S.A.)

536

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>가  
<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>4</sup>

BI-RADS

가, 4 가  
 5 가  
 3 가  
 2002 (7).  
 PACS 6  
 3 SAS ver 8.2  
 t (Chi - square test)  
 p 0.05  
 odds ratio  
 odds ratio  
 BI - RADS  
 87 (lesion boundary)  
 BI - RADS  
 가  
 5 (1 - 5)  
 1  
 2 3 가

**Table 1.** Classification of US Features Based on BI-RADS for US in Benign and Malignant Breast Lesions

	US Features	Benign n(%) 719 (100)	Malignant n(%) 305(100)	Odds ratio
Shape	Oval	445 (61.9)	19 (6.2)	1.0
	Round	85 (11.8)	29 (9.5)	8.0
	Irregular	189 (26.3)	257 (84.3)	*32.2
Orientation	Parallel	521 (72.5)	59 (19.3)	1.0
	Not parallel	198 (27.5)	246 (80.7)	*10.6
Margin	Circumscribed	342 (47.6)	20 (6.6)	1.0
	Indistinct	223 (31.0)	75 (24.6)	11.8
	Angular	17 (2.4)	23 (7.5)	6.6
	Microlobulated	131 (18.2)	130 (42.6)	*26.5
Echogenicity	Spiculated	6 (0.8)	57 (18.7)	*19.0
	Anechoic	5 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	1.0
	Hyperechoic	14 (1.9)	1 (0.3)	0.4
	Isoechoic	539 (75.0)	132 (43.3)	1.2
	Hypoechoic	100 (13.9)	155 (50.8)	*7.6
Posterior acoustic features	Complex echoic	61 (8.5)	16 (5.2)	1.3
	No change	564 (78.4)	187 (61.3)	1.0
	Enhancement	88 (12.2)	24 (7.9)	0.8
	Shadowing	49 (6.8)	76 (24.9)	*4.5
Surrounding tissue	Combined	18 (2.5)	18 (5.9)	2.7
	No change	671 (93.3)	202 (66.2)	1.0
	Duct dilatation	31 (4.3)	9 (3.0)	0.8
	Edema	4 (0.6)	10 (3.3)	8.2
	Distortion	5 (0.7)	74 (24.3)	*32.9
Calcifica-tion	Skin thickening	8 (1.1)	10 (3.3)	2.0
	Not present	686 (95.4)	194 (63.2)	1.0
	Macrocalcification	4 (0.6)	0 (0)	<0.001
	Microcalcification out of mass	2 (0.3)	11 (3.6)	*15.8
Special Cases	Microcalcification in mass	27 (3.8)	102 (33.2)	*13.0
	Not present	715 (99.4)	224 (73.4)	1.0
	Lymph nodes-axilla	4 (0.6)	81 (26.6)	*63.7

n: number of lesion  
 \* : significant Odds ratio

501 (8 ), 523 (3 ), (5 ) 가 (485 ), 8가

Table 1

(Chi-square test) 가

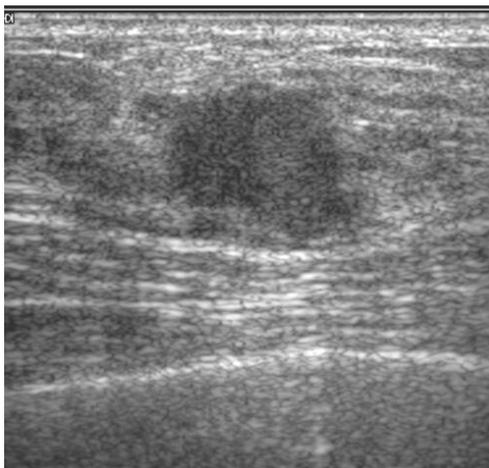
(p < 0.05),

(OR=32.2),

(OR=10.6),



**Fig. 1.** True negative US. Sonogram shows a 1.4 cm sized, oval, circumscribed and hypoechoic mass in 51-year-old woman with a palpable mass. The assessment prior to biopsy was BI-RADS category 3. Pathology of core biopsy revealed the result of fibroadenoma.



**Fig. 2.** True positive US. Sonogram shows an irregular, microlobulated and hypoechoic mass in 48-year-old woman with a palpable mass. The assessment prior to biopsy was BI-RADS category 5. Pathology of core biopsy revealed the result of infiltrating ductal carcinoma.

(OR=26.5), (OR=7.6), (OR=32.9), (OR=4.5), (OR=63.7) 가 (OR=19.0), (OR=13.0 and 15.8) odds ratio

가 (p < 0.05)

(p < 0.05),

92.7%

1,024 BI-RADS 305, 719

Table 2

1 2 3 (Fig. 1).

374 가 0.8%(3 ) , 4 30.4%(134/441), 5 99.4%(168/169) (Fig. 2).

2 3 1 (Fig. 3).

4 5 4 307 , 5 1 42.8%

5 가 (Fig. 4).

1,2,3 , 4,5

99.0%, 57.2%, 49.5%, 99.3% 69.6% (Table 3).

**Table 2.** Comparison of US Category with Core Biopsy Pathology

US Category	Core Biopsy Pathology	
	Benign	Malignant
n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
1	3 (0.3)	0 (0)
2	37 (3.6)	0 (0)
3	371 (51.6)	*3 (1.0)
4	307 (42.7)	**134 (43.9)
5	1 (0.1)	***168 (55.1)
Total	1,024 (100)	305 (100)

\*3: DCIS 1, Lymphoma 2

\*\*134: DCIS 12, IDC 117, ILC 2, Malignant phyllodes tumor 1, Lymphoma 1, Metastasis from Tongue Cancer 1

\*\*\*168: DCIS 15, IDC 148, ILC 4, Lymphoma 1

DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ, IDC: infiltrating ductal carcinoma, ILC: infiltrating lobular carcinoma

: BI-RADS

가

3-4 (18) , , - , Skanne (19) Rahbar

가 가 가 (15).

가 가

가 (1, 2),

92.7%

(3). 가 가

BI-RADS가 BI-RADS

BI-RADS

BI-RADS가 29.8%

(16).

99.3%

2003 BI-RADS: Ultrasound

1.0%

가 (7).

가

가

가

BI-RADS: Ultrasound

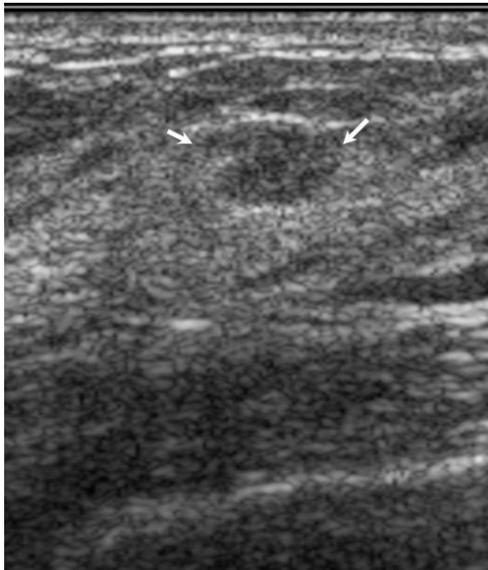
가

(17),

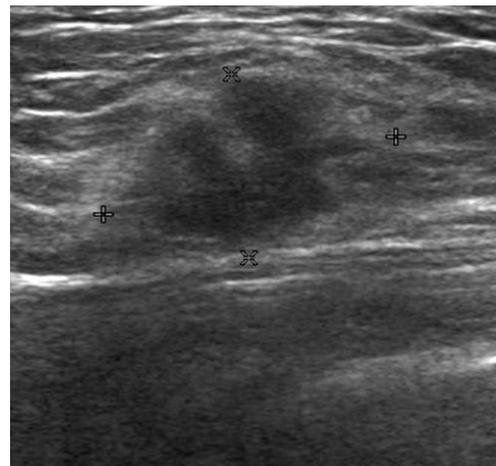
**Table 3.** Comparison of US Classification with Histologic Findings in 1,024 Cases

US Classification	Histologic Findings		
	Benign	Malignant	Total
Benign	411	3	414
Non-Benign	308	302	610
Total	719	305	1,024

Sensitivity = 99.0%. Specificity = 57.2%. Positive predictive value = 49.5%. Negative predictive value = 99.3%. Accuracy = 69.6%



**Fig. 3.** False negative US. Sonogram shows a 0.8 cm sized, lobulated, well circumscribed and hypoechoic mass (arrows) in asymptomatic 47-year-old woman. The assessment prior to biopsy was BI-RADS category 3. Pathology of core biopsy revealed the result of ductal carcinoma in situ.



**Fig. 4.** False positive US. Sonogram shows a 1.4 cm sized, irregular, spiculated and hypoechoic mass in 52-year-old woman with a palpable mass. The assessment prior to biopsy was BI-RADS category 5. Pathology was adenosis and fibrocystic change on core biopsy and surgical excision.

(4).  
 4  
 3 - 94% , BI - RADS: Ultrasound  
 가 4a, 4b 4c  
 (7). 4  
 4 307 가  
 74 11  
 4 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 Ultrasound

BI - RADS:

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## Analysis and Categorization of Breast Lesions Using BI-RADS for Ultrasound<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** We wanted to determine if the analysis and categorization of breast lesions with using BI-RADS for US would be useful.

**Materials and Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed 1,024 cases (976 persons), in which US-guided core needle biopsy had been performed. The breast lesions were described and categorized according to the BI-RADS for US. Each US characteristic was analyzed in order to determine its association with a benign versus malignant tissue diagnosis. The diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value, and the accuracy of breast US were examined.

**Results:** Logistic regression analyses of the US features in terms of their ability to distinguish between benign and malignant breast lesions showed that all eight US features (shape, orientation, margin, echogenicity, posterior acoustic features, surrounding tissue, calcification and special cases) were statistically significant. Moreover, the shape, margin, microcalcification and enlarged axillary lymph nodes were found to be the most useful diagnostic features. In addition, a clinically palpable mass increased the diagnostic accuracy up to 92.7%. The positive predictive value of a category 3 lesion was 0.8%, and those of category 4 and 5 lesions were 30.4% and 99.4%, respectively. The diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and accuracy of breast US were 99.0%, 57.2%, 49.5%, 99.3% and 69.6%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Using BI-RADS for US in breast can be successful for characterizing and differentiating both the malignant and benign lesions of the breast.

**Index words :** Breast neoplasm  
Breast neoplasm, US  
Breast, US  
Breast, Biopsy

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