



1

2 3

: 2000 1 2005 7  
32 33

ACR BI-RADS

: 33  
33 가 2 , 31  
가 9 , 31 가 7 , 가 5 ,  
가 10 , 가 10 . Time-signal intensity curve ,  
가 10 , 가 20 , 가 3 .

(6, 7)

(microinvasion) ,  
0.1 cm (1).

(2, 3).

1-2 cm

1% 15-25% 가 가

2000 1 2005 7  
32 33  
37-75 , 48  
33 11 , 22  
21  
, 12

(4, 5),  
가 .

1가  
2가  
3가

2006 3 21 2006 5 23

1.5T Signa (GE Medical Systems,  
Wisconsin, U.S.A.) 가

T2 (fat-suppressed fast spin-echo T2-weighted imaging (TR/TE= 4000/85, flip angle 90°; 30 slices with FOV (240 mm), matrix (256 × 224), 2 NEX and 3 mm section thickness with 0.1 mm intersection gap, acquisition time (2 min, 56 sec.)),

T1 (pre- and post-contrast axial spin-echo T1-weighted images (TR/TE= 625/12, flip angle 90°; 31 slices with FOV (300 mm), matrix (256 × 192), 1.5 NEX, acquisition time (3 min, 60 sec.)),

(T1-weighted three-dimensional, fat-suppressed, fat-spoiled gradient-echo sequence (TR/TE=6.2/3.1, flip angle 10°; 2.6 mm section thickness, acquisition time (1 min. 31 sec) was obtained before and 0, 91, 182, 273, 364 and 455 sec after rapid bolus injection of 0.2 mmol/kg body weight of Gd-DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany))

(subtraction images; )

The American College of Radiology (ACR) Breast Imaging Reporting And Data System (BI-RADS) (8).

time-signal intensity curve (early enhancement & washout), (plateau), (persistent)

32

(Lorad M4, Salt lake city, Utah, U.S.A.)

(Simens, SEQUOIA 512, Acuson corporation, Mountain view, CA, U.S.A.)

ACR BI-RADS

(circumscribed)

가

(noncircumscribed)

가

33

T2

가

가 5 (15%)

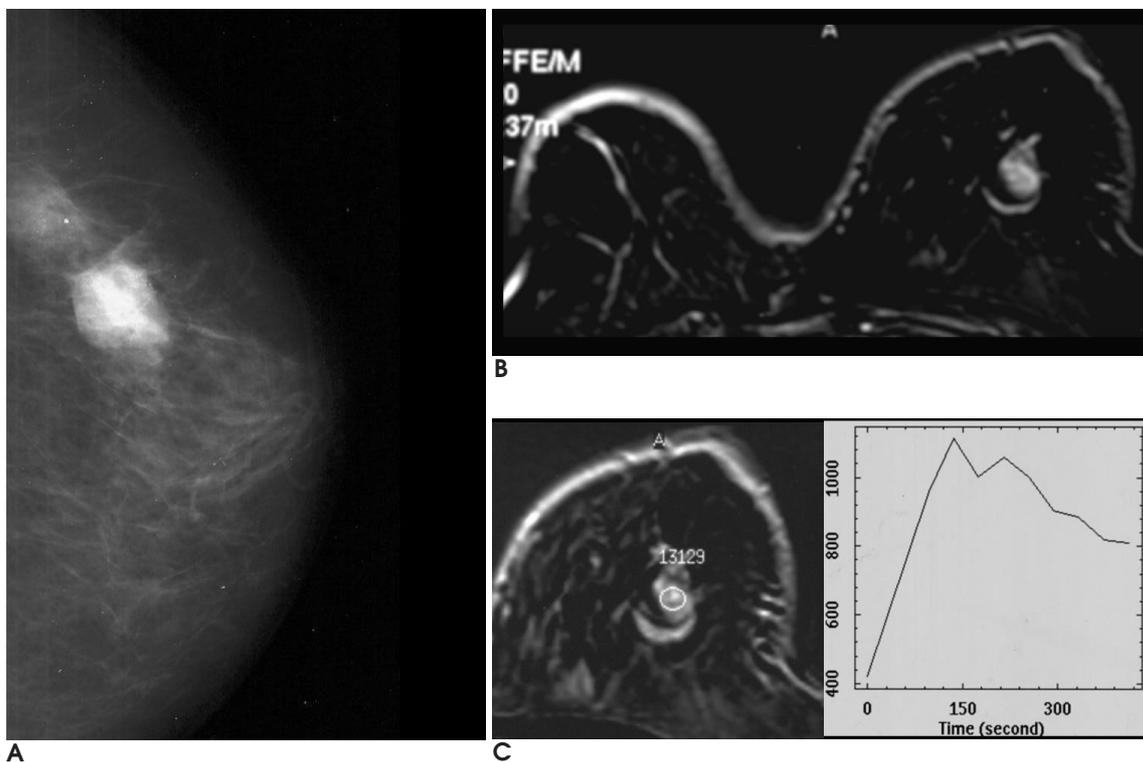
가 2

(6%) (Fig. 1)

31 (94%)

31

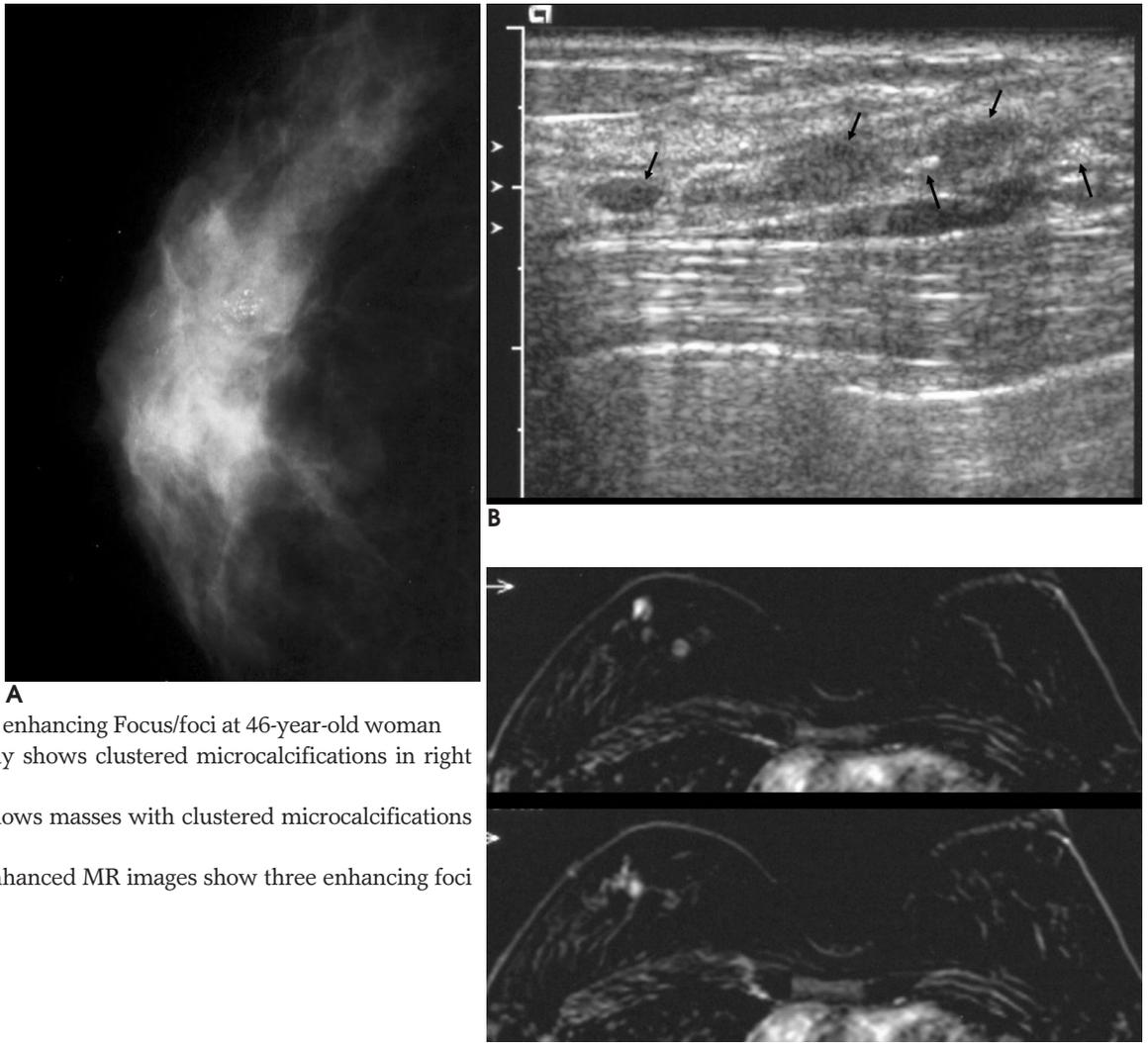
가 7



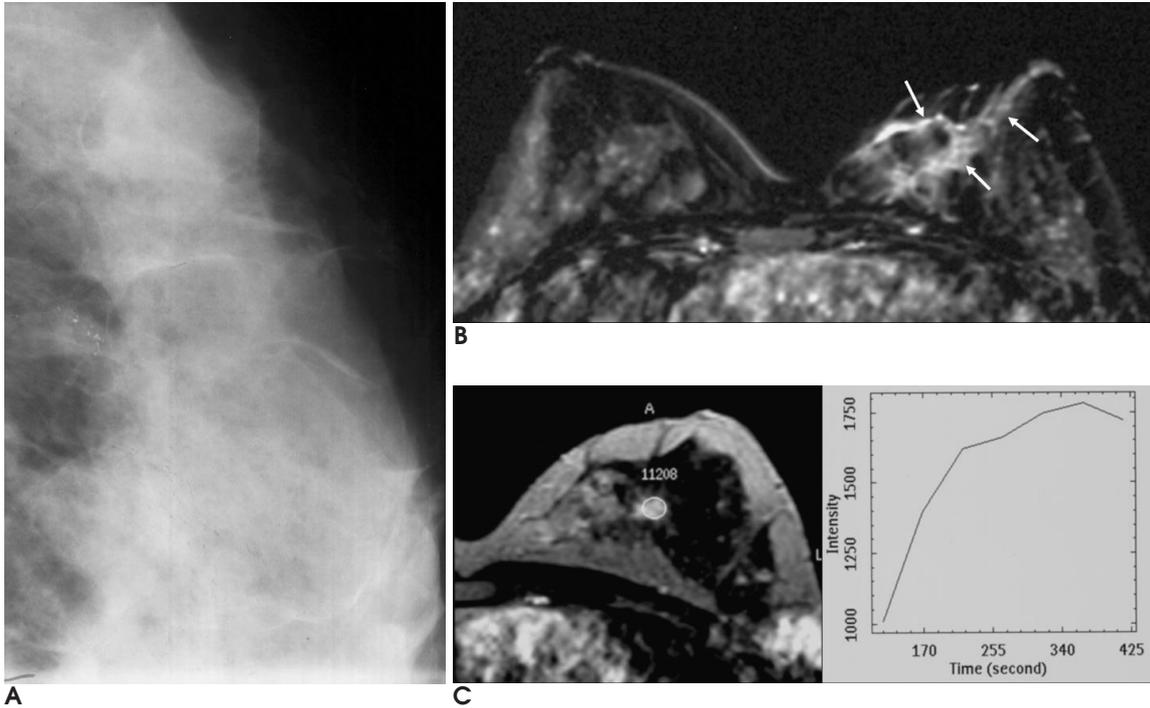
**Fig. 1.** DCIS with microinvasion with enhancing Mass at 63-year-old woman  
**A.** Mammography shows ovoid shaped, partial circumscribed and partial obscured dense mass in left breast.  
**B.** Subtraction enhanced MR image shows enhancing ovoid mass in left breast.  
**C.** Under the kinetic curve, early enhancement and washout pattern are seen.

(23%) (Fig. 2), 가 5 (16%) (Fig. 3),  
 가 9 (29%) (Fig. 4), 가 10 (32%) (Fig.  
 5) . time - signal  
 intensity curve , 가 10  
 (30%) (Fig. 1C), 가 20 (61%) (Fig.  
 6D), 가 3 (9%) (Fig. 3C)  
 . Paget  
 가 2 , 가 2 .  
 Paget (Fig. 6).  
 가 19 , 가 1  
 가 9 , 가 2  
 , 8 , 1  
 . 4  
 가 7 . 가 2  
 가 가 17 , 가  
 가 7 , 2

가 12 , 가  
 가 4 , 가 2 .  
 4 가  
 가 1 , 1  
 , 2  
 2  
 가 2



**Fig. 2.** DCIS with enhancing Focus/foci at 46-year-old woman  
**A.** Mammography shows clustered microcalcifications in right breast.  
**B.** Sonography shows masses with clustered microcalcifications (arrows).  
**C.** Subtraction enhanced MR images show three enhancing foci in right breast.

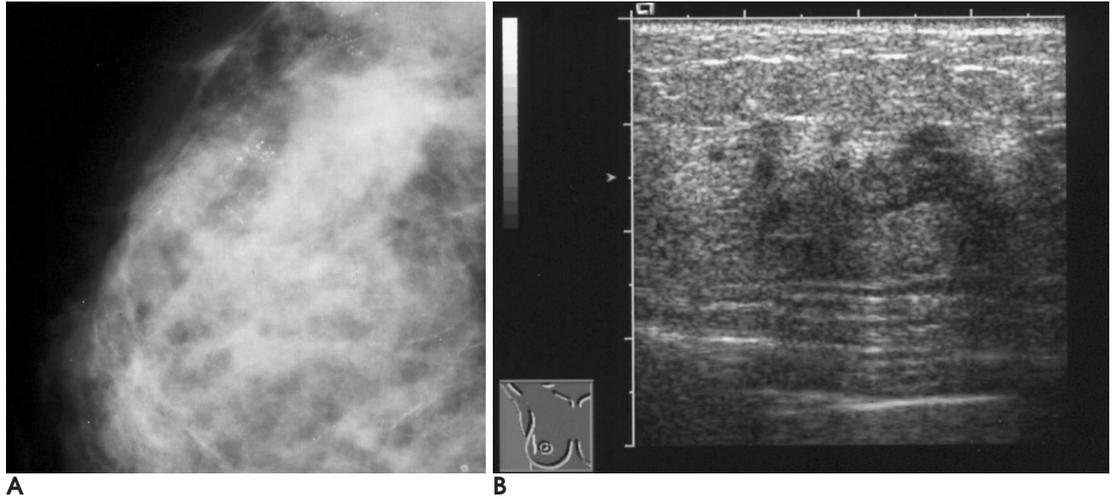


**Fig. 3.** DCIS with Ductal enhancement at 40-year-old woman

**A.** Mammography shows ductal distributed microcalcifications in left breast.

**B.** Subtraction enhanced MR image shows non-mass-like ductal enhancement in left breast (arrows).

**C.** Under the kinetic curve, persistent enhancement pattern is seen.

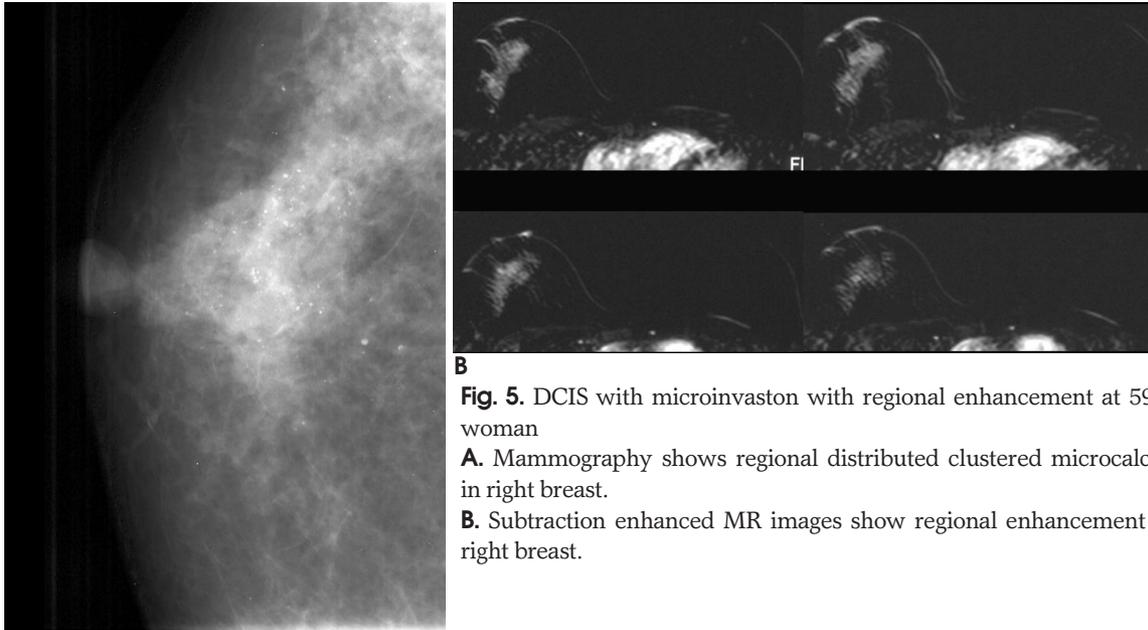


**Fig. 4.** DCIS with Segmental enhancement at 51-year-old woman

**A.** Mammography shows segmentally distributed clustered microcalcifications in right breast.

**B.** Sonography shows ill defined and irregular shaped hypoechoic mass in right breast.

**C.** Subtraction enhanced MR images show segmental enhanced lesions in right breast.

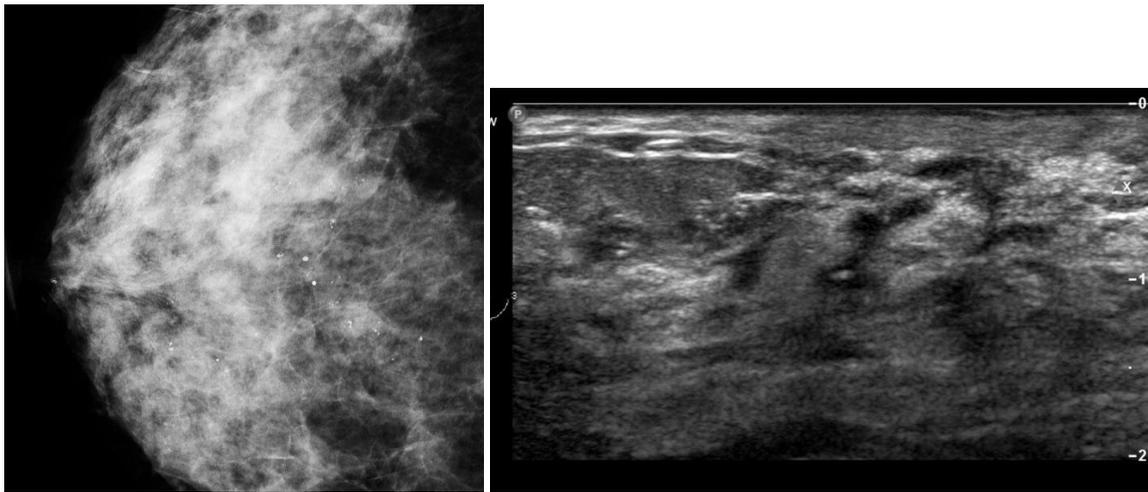


**Fig. 5.** DCIS with microinvasion with regional enhancement at 59-year-old woman

**A.** Mammography shows regional distributed clustered microcalcifications in right breast.

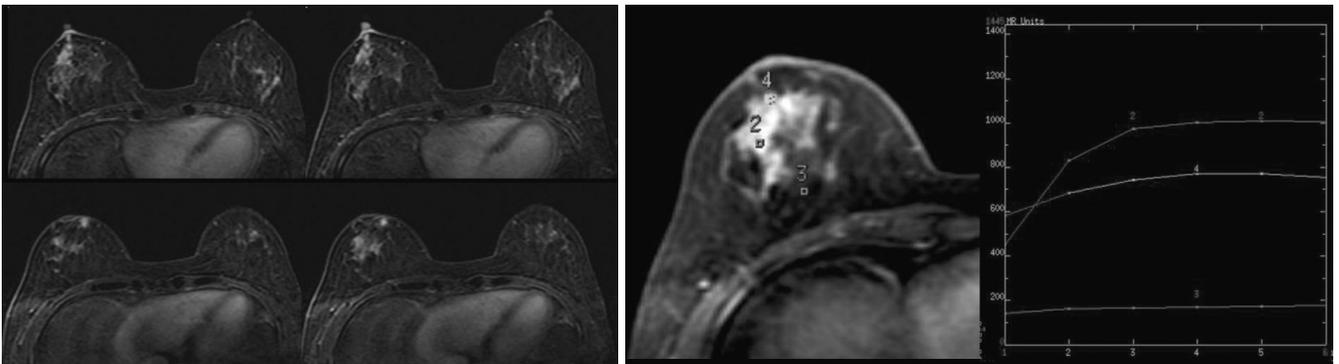
**B.** Subtraction enhanced MR images show regional enhancement lesion in right breast.

**A**



**A**

**B**



**C**

**D**

**Fig. 6.** Paget's disease with DCIS at 48-year-old woman

**A.** Mammography shows dense pattern with segmental distributed clustered microcalcifications in right breast.

**B.** Sonography of right breast shows multiple dilated ducts and echogenic calcified foci within the ducts at retroareolar area.

**C.** Subtraction enhanced MR images show non-mass-like segmental enhancement lesion at retroareolar area and also enhanced nipple in right breast.

**D.** Under the kinetic curve, early enhancement and plateau pattern are seen.

**Table 1.** Contrast Enhanced MRI Findings of DCIS and DCIS with Microinvasion

MRI Findings		DCIS(%)	DCIS with Microinvasion(%)	Total(%)	
Morphology	Mass	0 (0%)	2 (17%)	2 (6%)	
	Nonmass	Focal	7 (33%)	0 (0%)	7 (21%)
		Ductal	4 (19%)	1 (8%)	5 (15%)
		Segmental	7 (33%)	2 (17%)	9 (27%)
		Regional	3 (14%)	7 (58%)	10 (30%)
Kinetic curve	Wash-out	6 (29%)	4 (33%)	10 (30%)	
	Plateau	12 (57%)	8 (67%)	20 (61%)	
	Continuous	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	
Total		21	12	33	

21  
 7 (33%), 가 4 (19%), (7/33; 2%), (5/33; 15%), (9/33; 27%),  
 가 7 (33%), 3 (14%) . (10/33; 30%) . 82%  
 12 0 Neubner (10) 가  
 (0%), 가 1 (8%), 가 2 (17%), .  
 7 (58%) 가 가 . Time - , , , , ,  
 signal intensity curve 가 (10).  
 가 6 , 가 12 ,  
 가 3 , (10/33; 30%), (20/33; 61%),  
 가 4 , (3/33; 9%) , 가  
 가 8 , 가 . 3  
 (Table 1). 가 가 Neubner (10) 61% .  
 가  
 가 Viehweg  
 (9)  
 가 가  
 가 (9). 가 4 ,  
 가 2 ,  
 (6, 7).  
 , , (9, 11).  
 33 - 100% (9).  
 가  
 ,  
 (2/33; 6%) 가  
 (31/33; 94%) . 가  
 2 (12, 13).

- 가
- 가
- 가
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## Contrast Enhanced MRI Findings of Ductal Carcinoma in Situ<sup>1</sup>

Bong Joo Kang, M.D., Eun Suk Cha, M.D., Hyeon Sook Kim, M.D.,  
Young Jin Suh, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Hyun Joo Choi, M.D.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, College of medicine, the Catholic University of Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Surgery, College of medicine, the Catholic University of Korea

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, College of medicine, the Catholic University of Korea

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to describe characteristic contrast enhanced MR mammographic findings of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) and also DCIS with microinvasion.

**Materials and Methods:** From January 2000 to July 2005, 32 women with 33 lesions affected by DCIS or DCIS with microinvasion underwent contrast enhanced MRI, and they were then retrospectively evaluated. All the patients had previously undergone mammography and ultrasonography. All the findings of mammography, ultrasonography (US), and MRI were analyzed by using an ACR BI-RADS lexicon.

**Results:** All 33 cases were enhanced on the enhanced MR images. A smooth margined homogeneous enhanced mass was seen in the two (2/33) cases, and nonmass enhancement was seen in 31 (31/33) cases. Among the non-mass enhancement, focal enhancement (7/31), ductal enhancement (5/31), segmental enhancement (9/31), and regional enhancement (10/31) were observed. On the kinetic study, a wash-out pattern (10/33), a plateau pattern (20/33), and a persistent pattern (3/33) were demonstrated. No significant differences were noted between the pure and microinvasive DCIS.

**Conclusion:** There is no significant difference between pure and microinvasive DCIS. However, contrast enhanced MR images can demonstrate occult foci, multifocal lesion and the tumor extent of DCIS on mammogram or ultrasonogram.

**Index words :** Breast, MR  
Breast neoplasms

Address reprint requests to : Eun Suk Cha, M.D., Department of Radiology, St. Vincent 's Hospital, College of Medicine,  
The Catholic University of Korea, 93-6 Ji-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon, Kyounggi-do 442-723, South Korea  
Tel. 82-31-249-7114, 8495 Fax. 82-31-247-5713 E-mail: lionmain@catholic.ac.kr