

가

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. 2 . . 3 .

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.
: 2002 5 2004 12 , 2 8
가 BI - RADS 2 3638 3998
, 24 66 , 43.6
. , , , , .
,
: 3998 , 433 , 35
. , , 2,
50, 92.6, 0.6, 0.5 . 2
. .
: 가 , 가 .

1980 8.7% 3 가
2002 16.8% , 가 가
(1, 2). 1980 .
10 2 2003 5.9 가 (3).
,
가
. 가 , 2002 5 2004 12 ,
가 BI - RADS
Type 2, 3, 4 3638 (24 - 66 ,
43.6) 3998
, , 가
(4, 5). ,
Kolb 가 .
37 % 가 (6).
40 - 50 ,
가 (7).
. ,
.

1

2

3

가

(Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System; BI - RADS) (8) 6 (category) 1, negative; 2, benign finding; 3, probably benign finding; 4, suspicious abnormality; 5, highly suggestive of malignancy; 6, known biopsy - proven malignancy). criteria

37 가 (spiculated) 가 (microlobulated) 가 (angular) 가 (duct extension) 가 (branch pattern), 가 taller than wide 가 4, 3가 5 2 4, 5가 3 1, 2 1 6 4, 5 가 1 1000 (/) × 1000 2 4, 5 1 2 4, 5 1 가 2002 가 3998 Type 2가 301 , 3 3445 , 4가 252 2472

37 가 (Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System; BI - RADS) (8) 4 (Type 1 representing a breast that is almost entirely fat; Type 2, the presence of scattered fibroglandular densities that could obscure a lesion; Type 3, breast tissue that heterogeneously dense, which may lower the sensitivity of mammography; Type 4, an extremely dense breast, which lowers the sensitivity of mammography).

가 2 가 25 - 50 % 가 (6, 9). Senographe DMR (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI) SONOLINE Antares (Siemens Medical Solutions, U.S.A.) HDI 3000 (Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, Wash., U.S.A.) 7 - 12 MHz

가 3998 Type 2가 301 , 3 3445 , 4가 252 2472

Table 1. Comparison of Medial Audit Data of Additional Whole Breast US with Previously Published Data of Screening Mammography in Korea and the Ideal Goal ACR in America

Audit Data	This study	Shin HJ et al	Kim MH et al	Choi HK et al	Kim JY et al	Goal
Total examinations	3,998	576	15,308	43,329	32,289	
Total patients	3,638	576	13,889	36,802	25,541	
PPV2	0.7%		18%	27.7%	20%	25 - 40%
Tumor found-stage 0 or 1	50%	100%	47%	73.2%	90.2%	> 50%
Tumor found-minimal cancer	100%	100%	47%	48.8%	72.5%	> 30%
Node positivity	50%	0%	64%	22%	27%	< 25%
Cancers found/1,000 cases	0.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	2	2 - 10
Sensitivity	50%	100	89.5%	91.5%	78.5%	> 85%
Specificity	92.6%	94.5	> 99%	95%	99%	> 90%

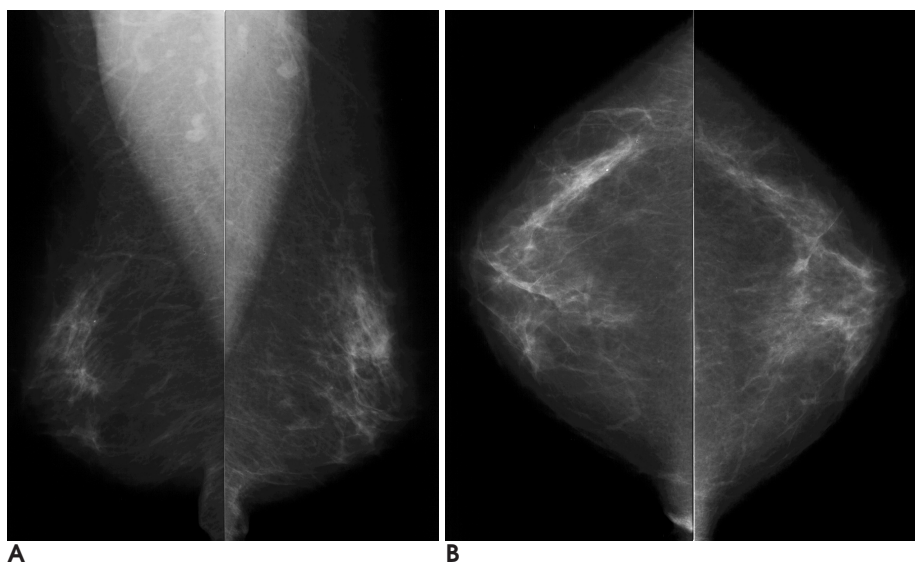


Fig. 1. A 58-year-old woman with the presence of scattered fibroglandular densities.

A, B. Mediolateral oblique and cranio-caudal screening mammograms reveal no abnormality.

C. Additional bilateral sonograms show a 0.6 cm-sized taller, solid, hypoechoic nodule in the left breast. Sonography-guided core needle biopsy revealed infiltrating ductal carcinoma. Left breast conserving operation revealed a 0.5 cm-sized invasive ductal carcinoma and no axillary lymph node metastasis from other hospital.

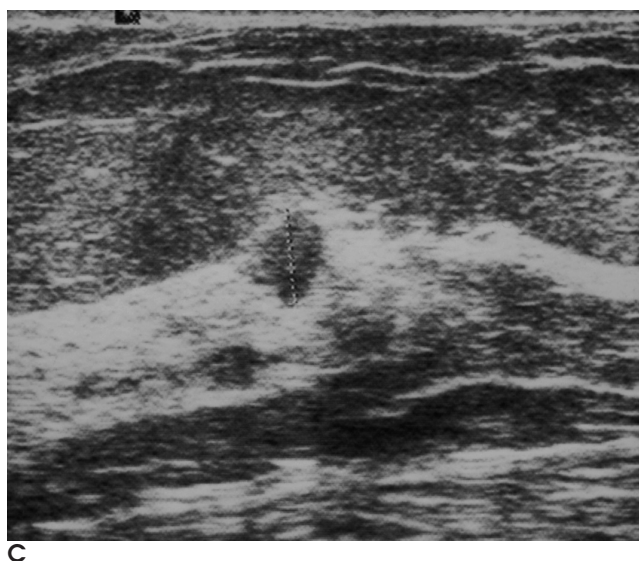


Table 1
(1, 10 - 12) 1994 Agency for
Healthcare Policy and Research (AHCPR)
Quality Determinants of Mammography Guidelines

(1, 11, 12),

(10). 가 가
가 1
1

category 0
(12)

(1, 11)

, (12)

가 1526 , 2
313 , 3 915 , 4 298 . 5 6
3998 1 2472 , 1 9
2 313 12 (3.8 %)
3
915 229 (24.9%) 1
0 4 298 , 208
(69.8 %) 1 (Fig. 1)
, 1 . 35 (3-
36 , 22)
55 1 (Fig. 2)가
2A .
, 1 1 (1/2472, 0.04 %),
2 0 (0/313, 0%), 3 1 (1/915, 0.1%),
4 2 (2/298, 0.7%)

(7). 40

가 (13, 14),
가 (15).
가 ,
가 .

(4, 5, 16, 17),

가 ,
가

(6, 9, 18, 19).

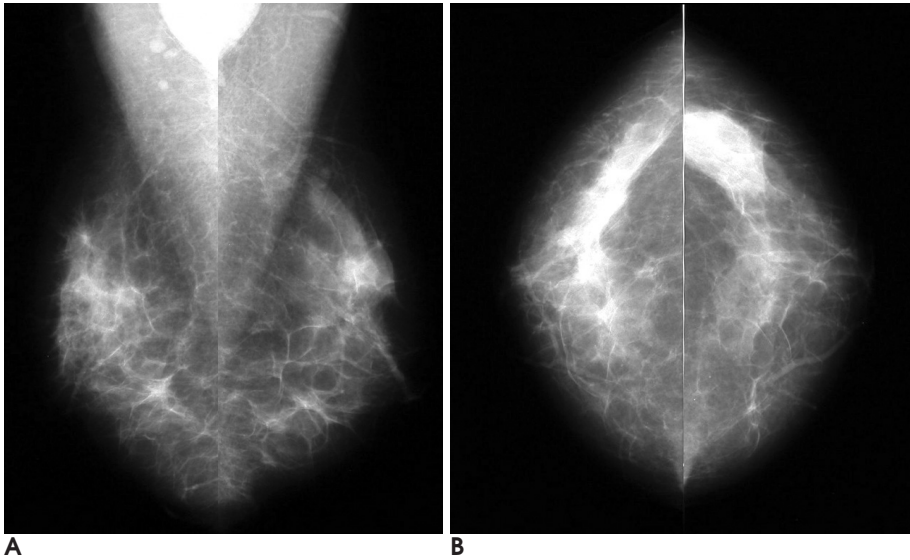
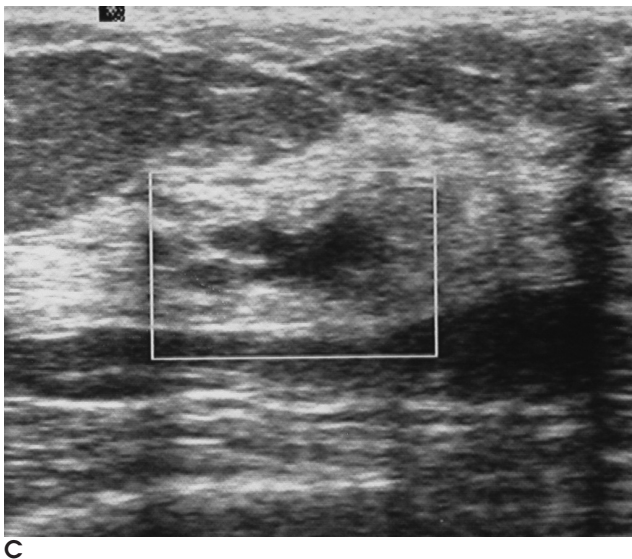


Fig. 2. A 50-year-old woman with heterogeneously dense breasts.

A, B. Mediolateral oblique and cranio-caudal screening mammograms reveal no abnormality.

C. Additional bilateral sonograms show a 0.7 cm-sized solid, hypoechoic nodule with microlobulated margin in the left breast. Modified radical mastectomy revealed multifocal medullary carcinoma and axillary lymph node metastasis (1/15) from other hospital.



가

2 0.7%

18 - 27.7%

2

(47 - 72.5%)

0.5

(2/3998)

(1.2 - 3.5)

2 (0.7%),

(296/298)

4 298

2 208

(69.8%)

가

50% (78.5 - 100%)

92.6%

Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research (AHCPR)

Quality Determinants of Mammography Guidelines (8).

3 1

3 0.1%

2%

(8). (22)

3

가

25% (229/915)

가

(6, 10, 19).

가 가

1 1

(0.04%),

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The Usefulness of Additional Bilateral Whole Breast US with Negative Mammographic Results in Asymptomatic Women¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the clinical utility of performing bilateral whole breast US as a subsequent diagnostic method along with mammography in asymptomatic women.

Materials and Methods: From May 2002 to Dec 2004, we conducted 3998 examinations on 3638 patients with negative findings on the clinical examination and negative mammographic results, and those breast tissues having a BI-RADS category 2, 3, or 4 density were further evaluated by performing bilateral whole breast US. The patients' age distribution ranged from 24 to 66 years (mean age: 43.6 yrs). The abnormalities were compared with core or vacuum assisted core biopsy, operations, and follow up US. For the normal cases, we used the clinical notes and the statistical data from the Korean Central Cancer Registry.

Results: For 3998 examinations of 3638 women who were examined with bilateral whole breast US, pathologic confirmations were available for 433 patients and follow-up data were available for 35 patients. The sensitivity, specificity, the positive predictive value and the cancer detection rate of using additional whole breast US were 50, 92.6, 0.6 and 0.5, respectively. The two cancers that were detected only on US were minimal breast cancer.

Conclusion: Although all the breast cancers that were detected only on US were minimal breast cancers, performing bilateral whole breast US revealed a low cancer detection rate and a high false positive. Therefore, further studies will be needed to investigate the role of US as a screening tool.

Index words : Breast US, breast radiography, cancer screening

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