

가

1

2

3

:

: 2002 5 2004 12 , 2 8

가 BI - RADS

2

3638

3998

24

66

,

43.6

:

3998

, 433

, 35

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

(4, 5).

Kolb 가

가

37 % 가

(6).

40 - 50

가 (7).

1

2

3

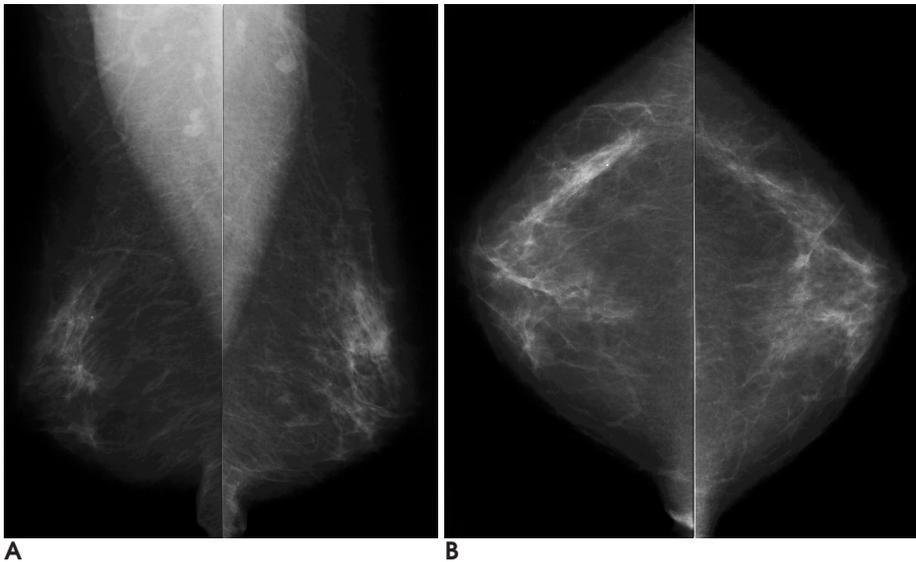


Fig. 1. A 58-year-old woman with the presence of scattered fibroglandular densities.

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.

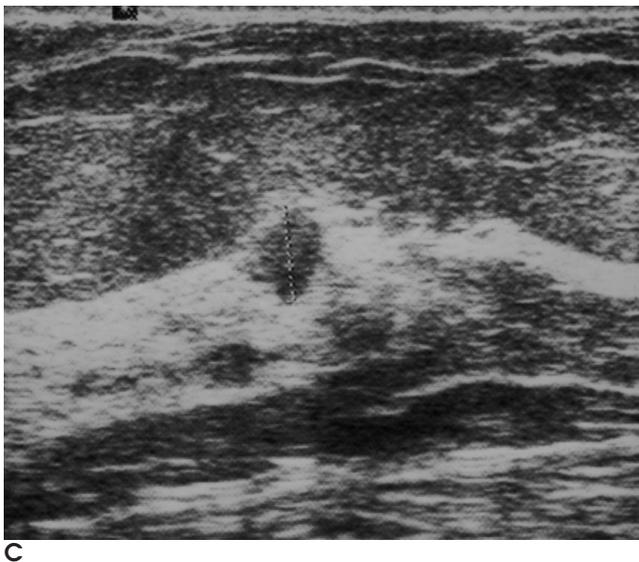


Table 1
 (1, 10 - 12) 1994 Agency for
 Healthcare Policy and Research (AHCPR)
 Quality Determinants of Mammography Guidelines

(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 %)
 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). 가 (13, 14), 40
 가 (15).
 가 ,
 가 .
 (4, 5, 16, 17),
 가 ,
 가
 (6, 9, 18, 19).

(minimal breast cancer)

Kopans

(21)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(3998),

1

(outcome monitoring)

1

가

(Breast Imaging

Reporting and Data System; BI -RADS) (8)

(American College of Radiology)

가

(23).

가 가

American College of

Radiology Imaging Network (ACRIN) 6666 (24)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

1.

5

2000;42:

856-864

2. 2002

(2002.1-2002.12).

2003

3.

1983-

2003

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10.

2005;2:9-14

11.

: 4

2000;42:1003-1008

12.

6

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13. (1997.1-1997.12).

1999

14. (2000.1-2000.12).

2002

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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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