

The background features a stylized mountain range in shades of green. A thick, textured orange band runs horizontally across the middle of the image, separating the upper and lower green sections. The text is centered within the orange band.

Evaluating Locally Advanced Disease

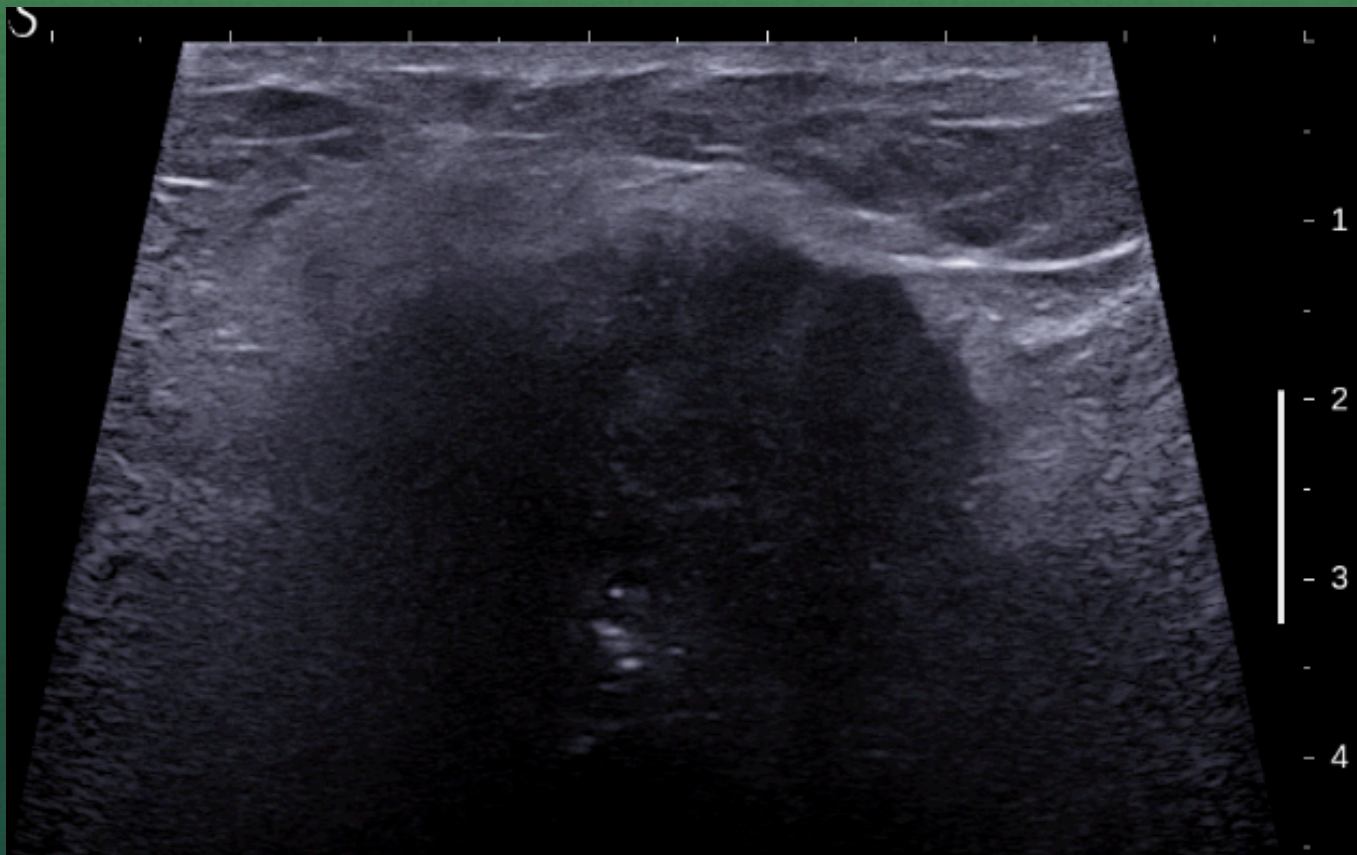
Imaging Modalities

- Ultrasound Limited
 - Axilla
 - Ipsilateral quadrant
- Diagnostic mammography Enhanced
- MRI – If available Maximal

Breast Ultrasound

- Palpable masses (+/- mammography)
- In US, initial study for palpable masses
 - Pregnant
 - Lactating
 - Less than age 40
- Cyst versus solid
- Solid masses: benign versus malignant features

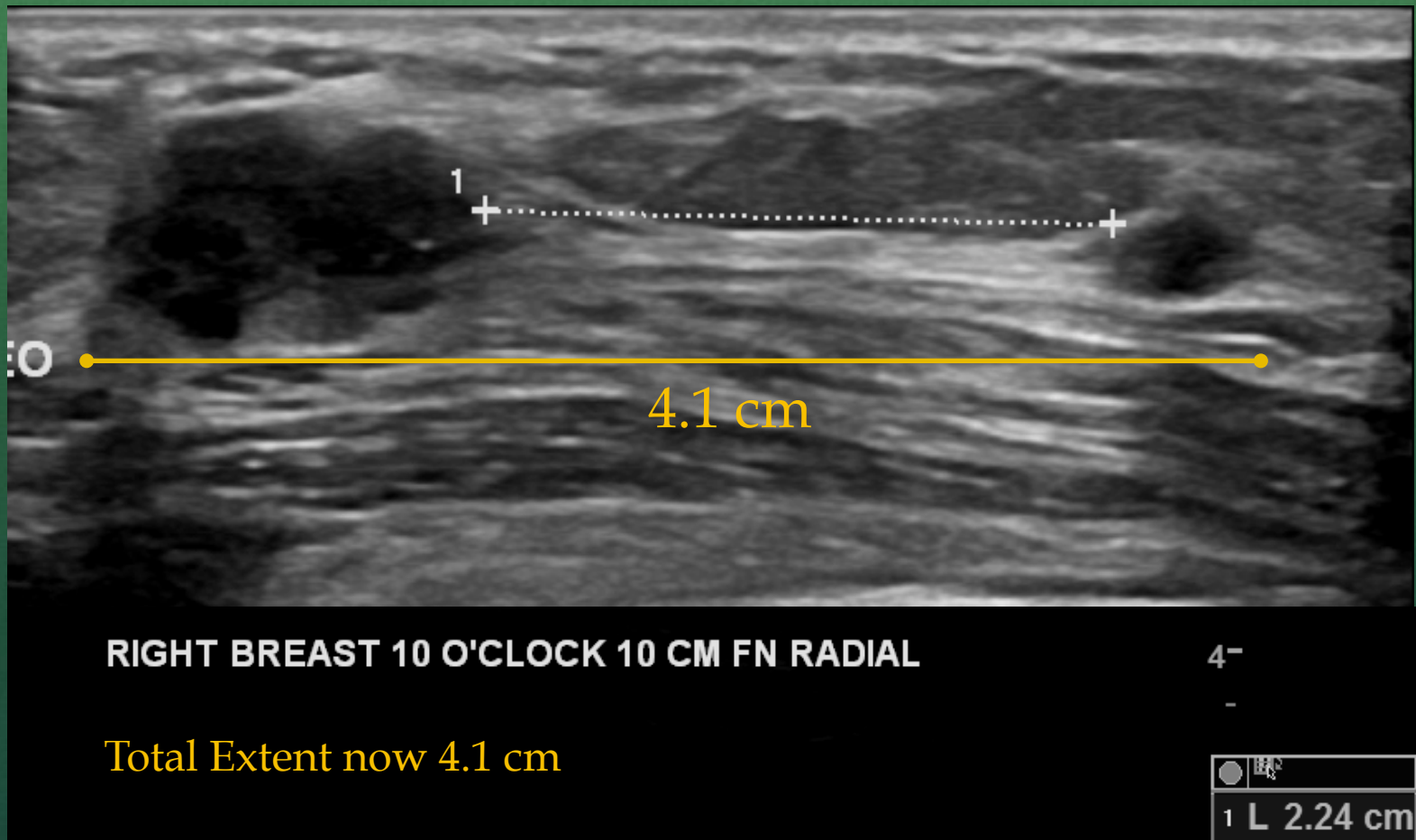
Directed Breast Ultrasound



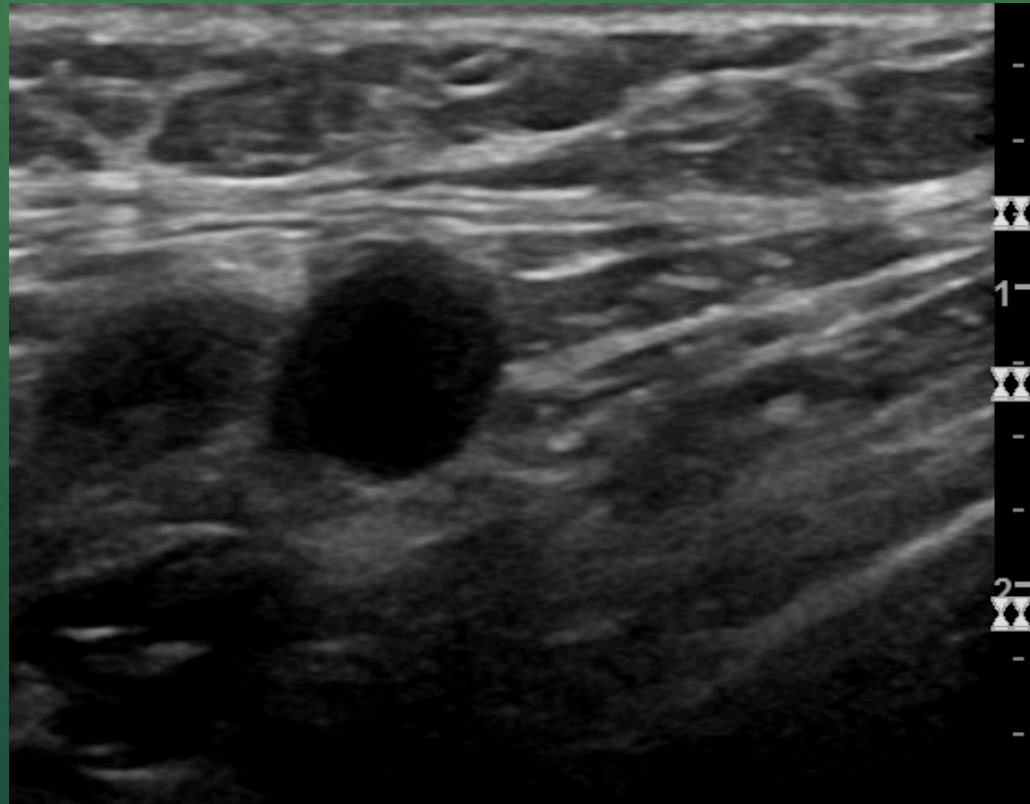
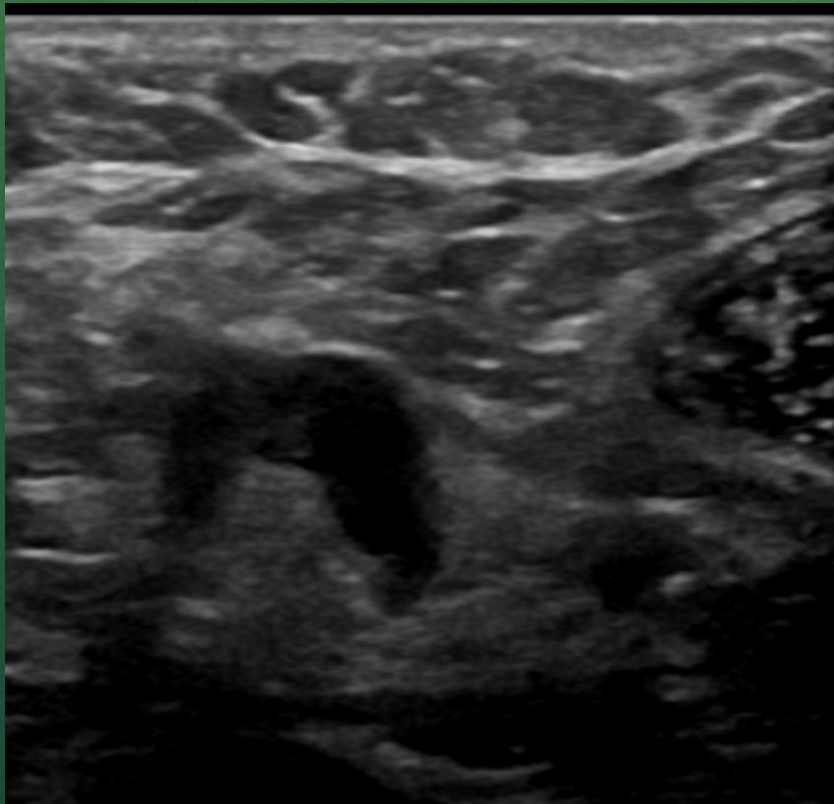
Diagnostic Ultrasound



Extent of Disease



Axilla



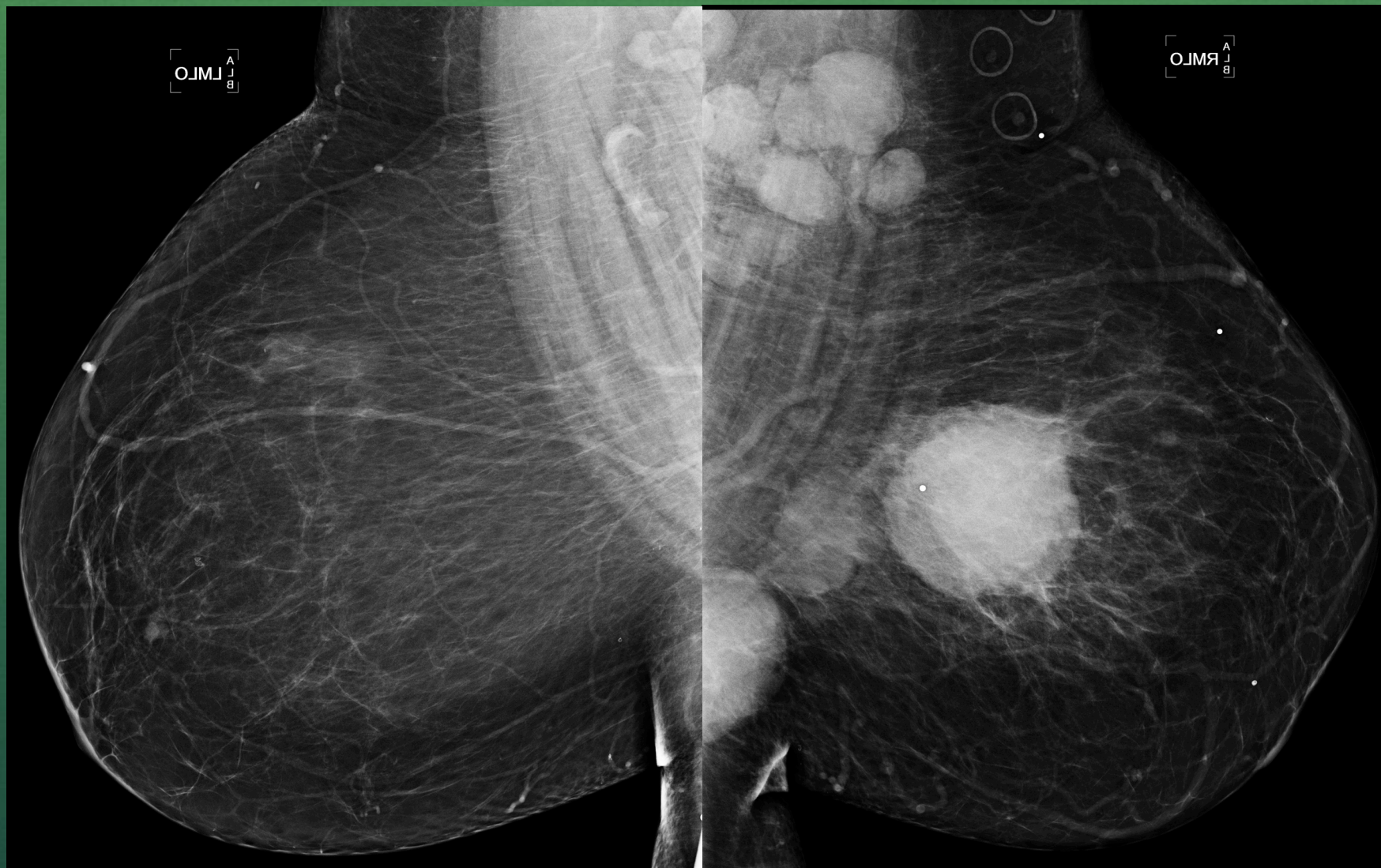
DIAGNOSTIC MAMMOGRAPHY

- Patients with breast signs or symptoms
- Patients with abnormality detected on screening mammogram
- Performed under the supervision of a radiologist
- Techniques:
 - Tailored exam using specialized views
 - Spot compression magnification mammography
 - Supplemented by targeted ultrasound

A
J
B
LCC

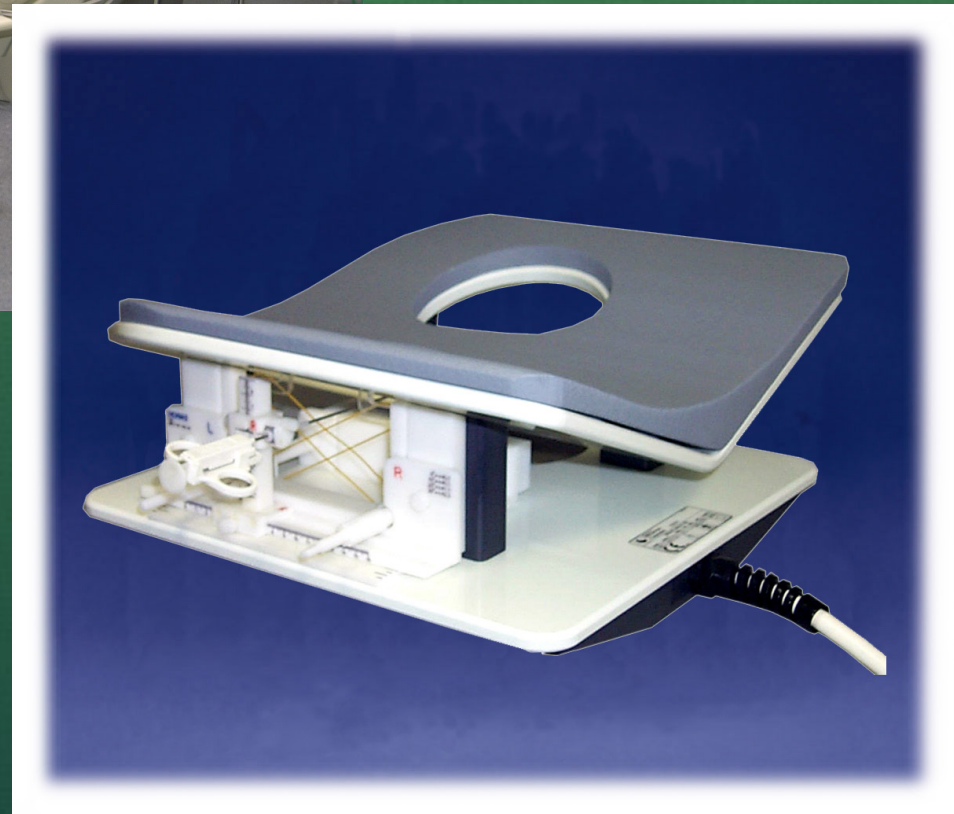
A
J
B
RCC

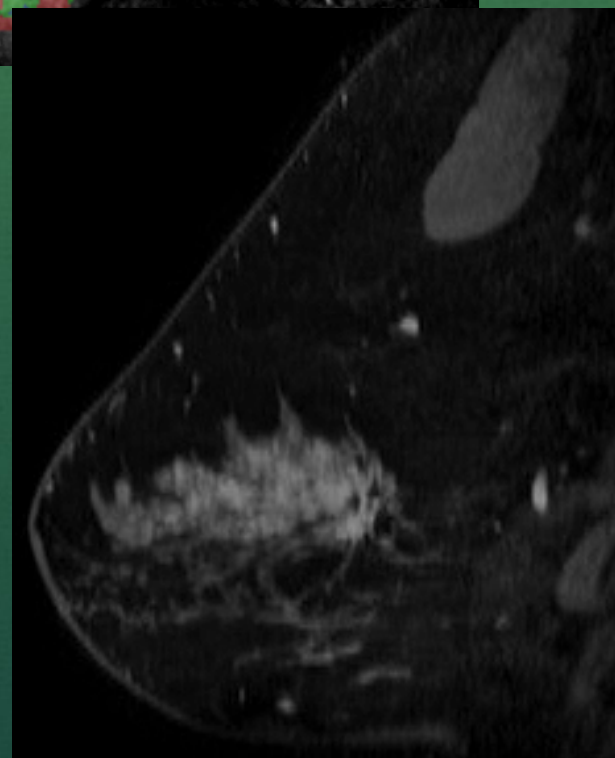
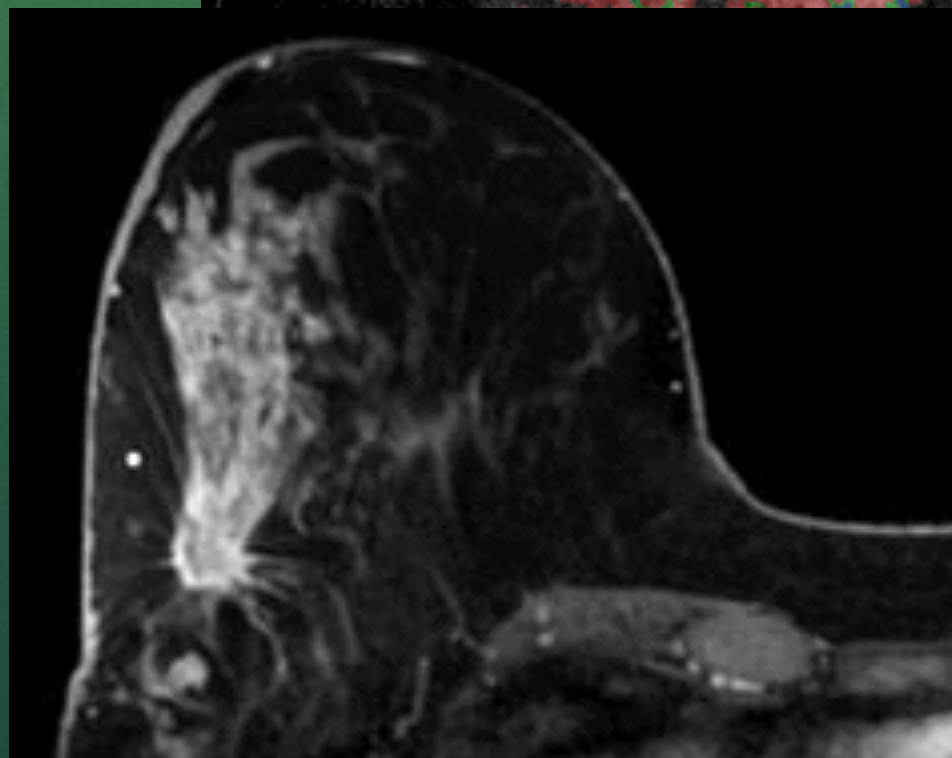
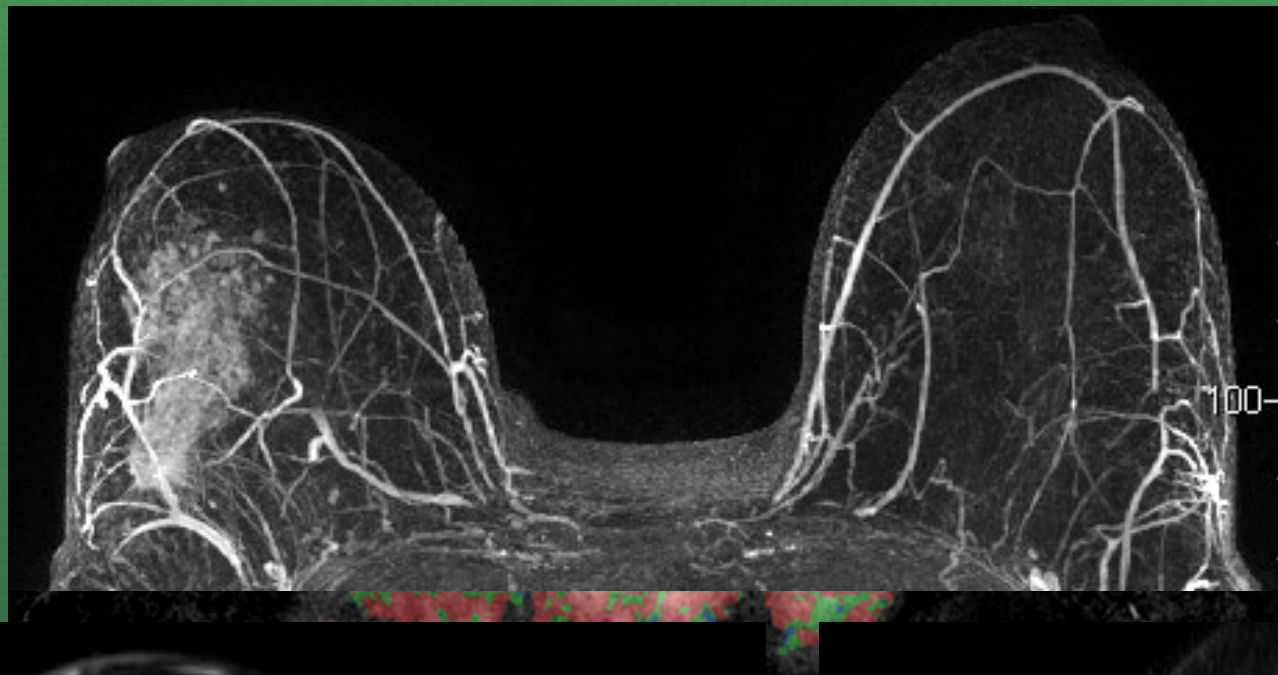




Breast MRI: Indications

- High Risk Screening
- Patients with diagnosed breast cancer
 - Extent of disease in breast with known cancer
 - Additional unsuspected disease in approximately (16%)
 - Contralateral breast screening for occult disease (4-5%)
 - Evaluation of treatment response
- Axillary metastatic adenopathy, unknown primary
 - Primary in the breast detected in approximately 60%
- Implant evaluation





Limitations

- Technical expertise to produce high quality images and interpret them
- Different equipment vendors and models
 - Delayed repair and maintenance
- Limited access, particularly in rural communities

Conclusions