

Breast Imaging in Clinical Practice

**Gunilla Svane M.D., Ph.D., Associate Prof
Karolinska University Hospital
Stockholm, Sweden**

Breast Imaging

- Women with breast symptoms

Correct Diagnosis

- Women invited for mammography
Screening

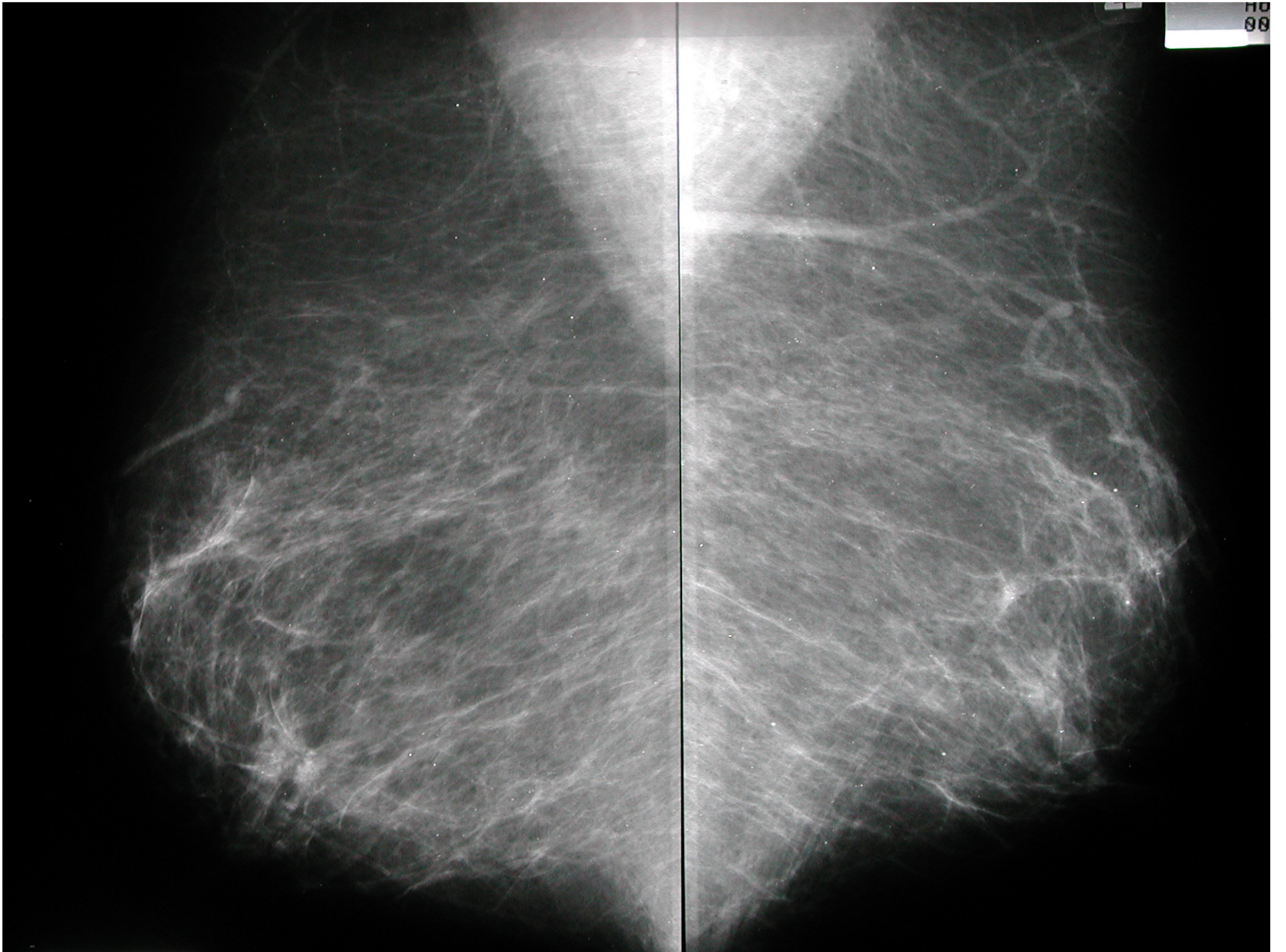
Reduce breast cancer mortality

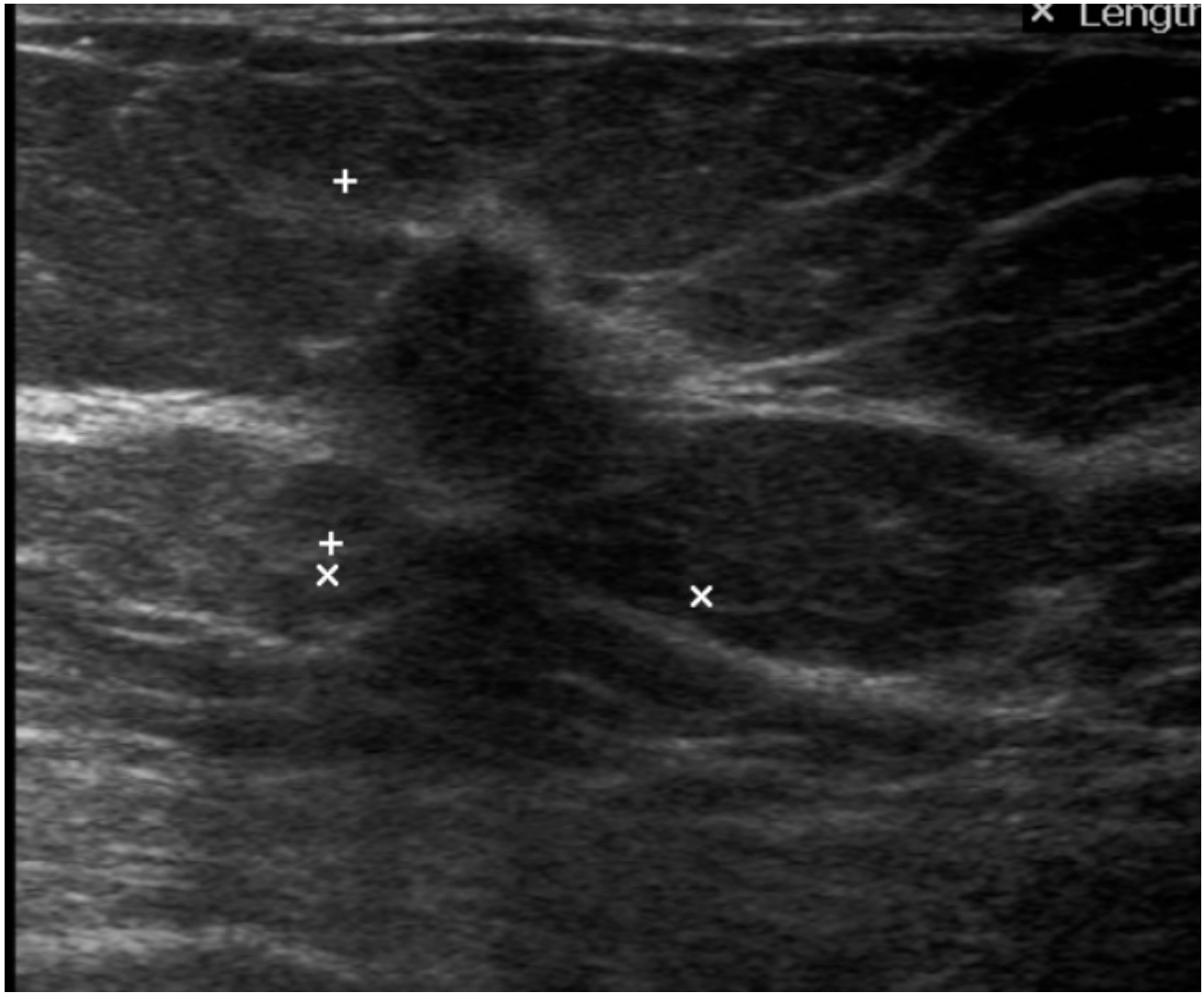
(30 – 55%)

Symptomatic women

STANDARD METHODS

- **Mammography examination is the first imaging method of choice for women older than 30 years**
- **Ultrasound is the second method of choice and is a complement to mammography**

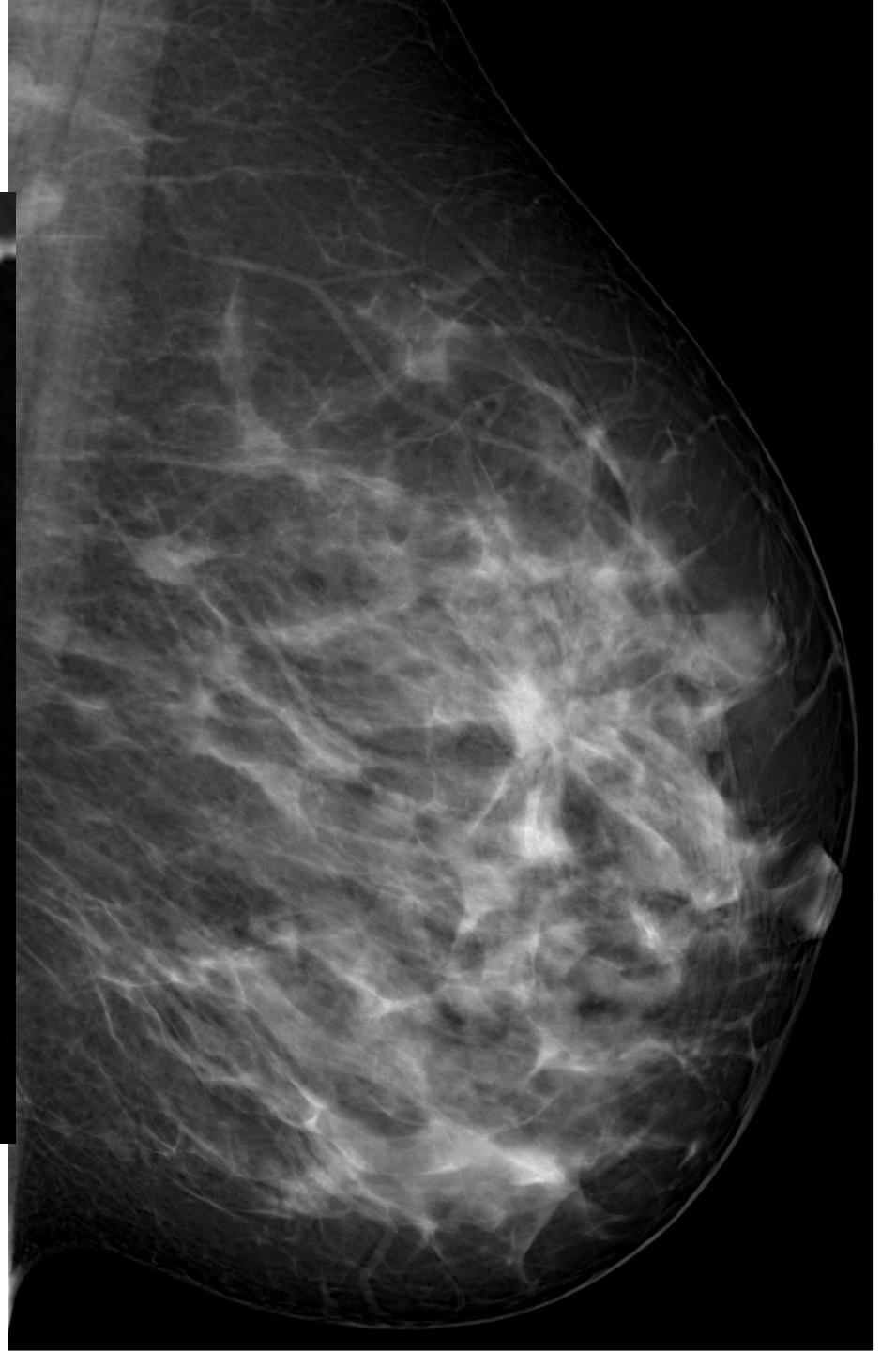
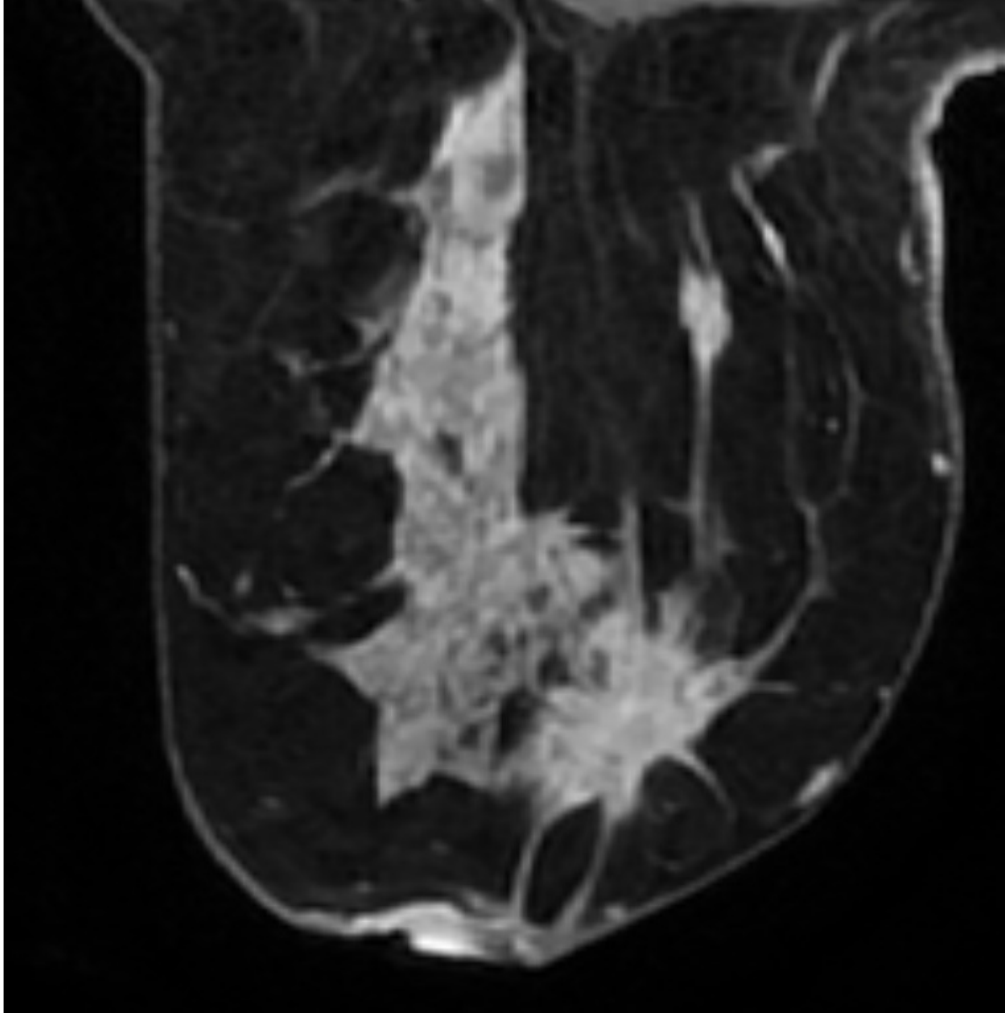




Other breast diagnostic methods

CT, PET-CT, Scintigraphy, 3D-mammography

- **MRI in special situations**
 - **Women with increased risk of breast cancer**
 - **Women with breast implants if surgery is planned**
 - **(Preoperatively: multifocal cancer)**
 - Dynamic examination, contrast medium, expensive, time consuming*



TRIPLE DIAGNOSIS

- **Clinical examination**
- **Mammography +/- ultrasound**
- **Needle biopsy (Cytology or histopathology)**

CONCLUSION

Non-palpable tumours

Needle biopsy

ultrasound guidance

stereotaxic (X-ray) guidance

MRI guidance

Preoperative marking

markers on the skin

insert wires

inject charcoal or dyes

TRIPLE DIAGNOSIS

**Correct diagnosis
preoperatively in 95-98% of all
women with palpable lumps**

Fast, cheap

Personal & technical high quality