

## Introduction to screening

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## How to read mammograms



#### Purpose:

Tips and trics for a systematic approach of reading screening mammograms

## Systematic approach



Step 1
QUALITY

Step 2
DETECTION

Step 3
INTERPRETATION

Step 4 BI-RADS

## Systematic approach



Step 1
QUALITY

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Step 3 INTERPRETATION Step 4
BI-RADS

## Step 1: image quality



Is the quality of the mammogram alright (image quality and positioning)?

## Step 1: image quality



Radiologists → recognize problems

## Step 1: image quality



Image quality→ see presentation of Ruben van Engen

Positioning → see presentation of Cary van Landsveld

## Systematic approach



Step 1
QUALITY

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## Step 2: Environment





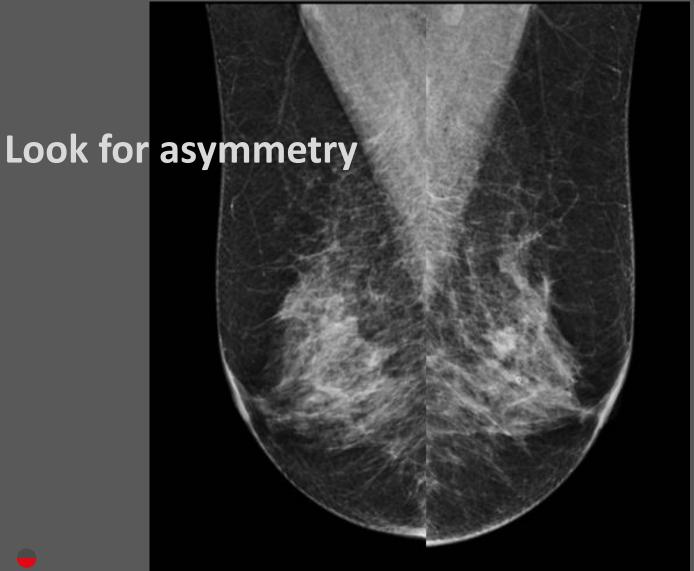
## Step 2: Environment



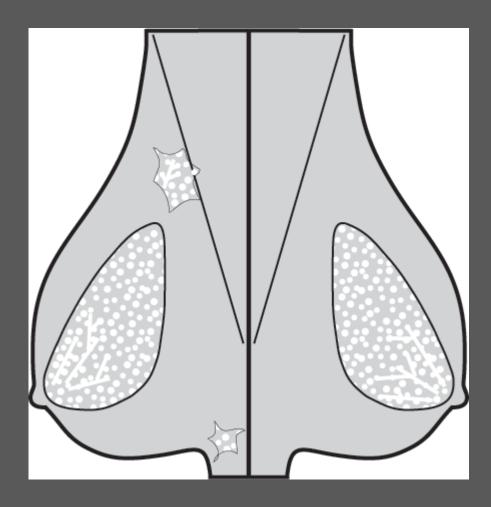


# Step 2: Compare right / left....

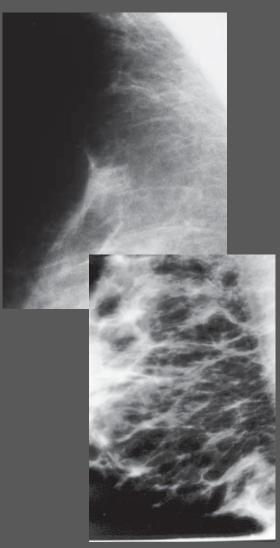




## Asymmetry:

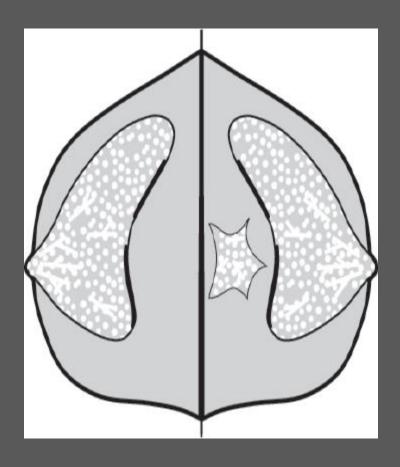


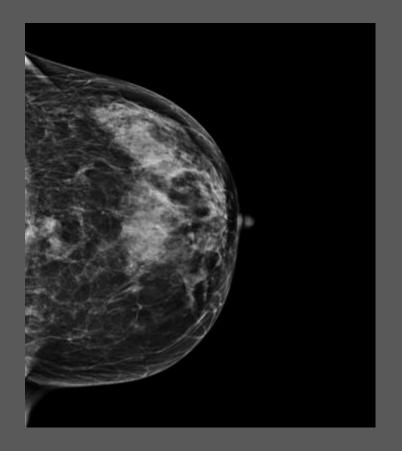






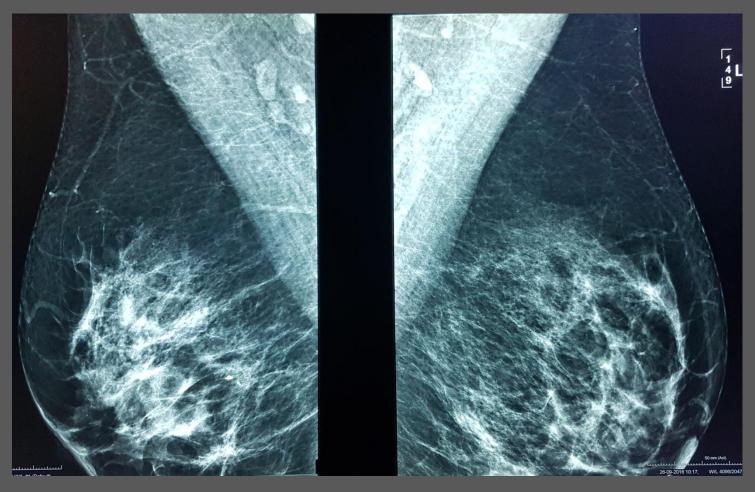






## Step 2: 1:1 view





**Quadrant view MLO re** 

**Quadrant view MLO li** 

# Step 2: Toggling

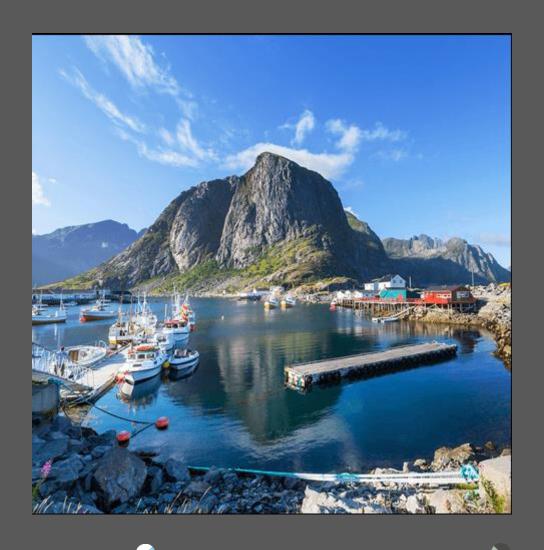






## Step 2: Toggling





## Step 2: Toggling





7 RMLO

7 LMLO



S 7 LMLO

# Step 2: Attention for special areas dutch expert centre for screening

Pay extra attention to:

**Edge of mammogram!** 

"Forbidden areas"!

2012 7 RMLO



7 LMLO

5 RMLO



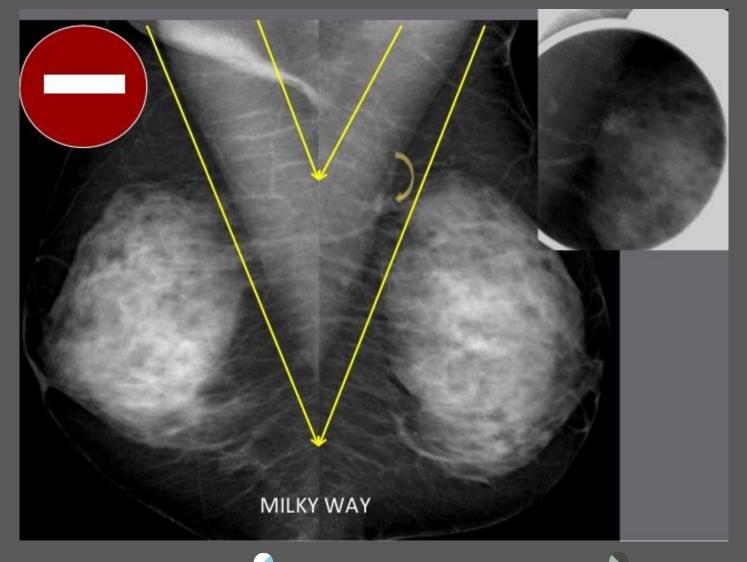
0 5 LMLO

# Step 2: Forbidden areas MLO dutch expert centre for screening

- the "milky way" (retromammary fat): a 3-4 cm wide band parallel to the edge of the pectoral muscle
- retroareolar space

## Step 2: Forbidden areas MLO





#### Step 2: Forbidden areas CC



- the medial half of the breast
- "No man's land" is the retroglandular clear space between the posterior border of the breast parenchyma and the chest wall on any view, especially on the CC view.

## Step 2: Forbidden areas CC





## Step 2: Satisfaction of search



Are there multipe lesions?

Don't stop looking after finding a lesion!



## Step 2: Summary



- Be aware of environment
- Compare right and left breast
- Check for calcifications
- Compare current and previous
- Attention for special areas
- Satisfaction of search

## Systematic approach



Step 1
QUALITY

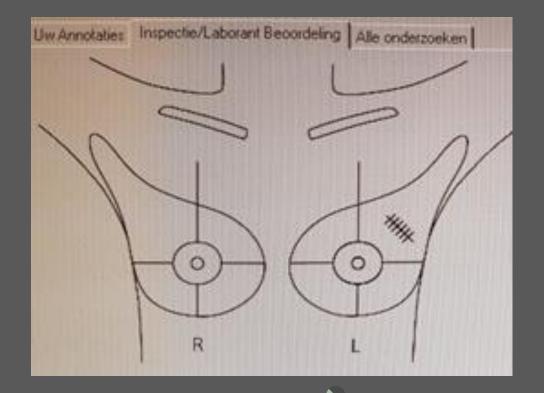
Step 2
DETECTION

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BI-RADS



Did the radiographer see anything? e.g. wart, scar, breast reduction





What is location of lesion?

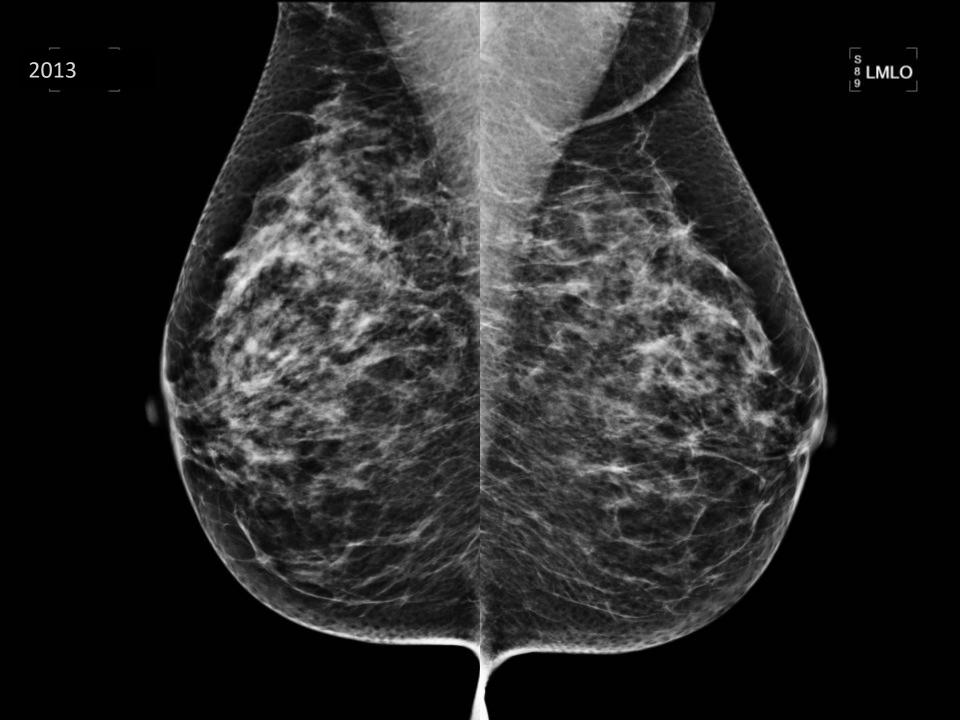
Inside or outside the breast? e.g. skin lesion





Is the lesion caused by superposition?

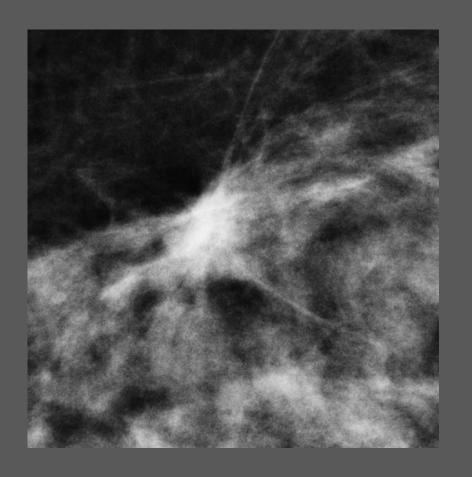


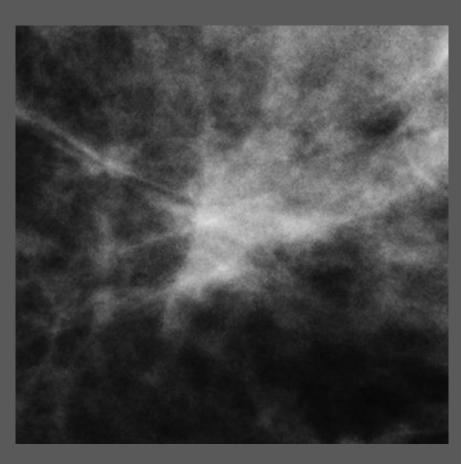


## What about the lines?

Real lesion

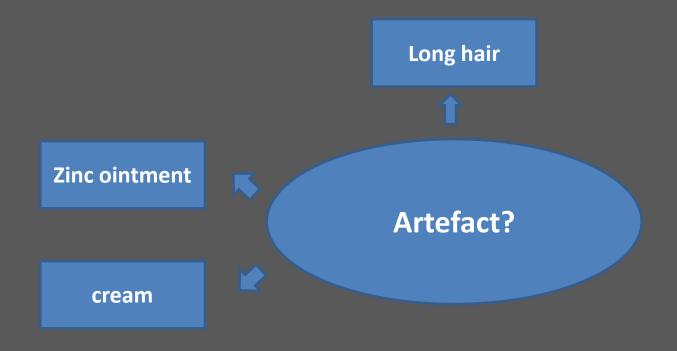








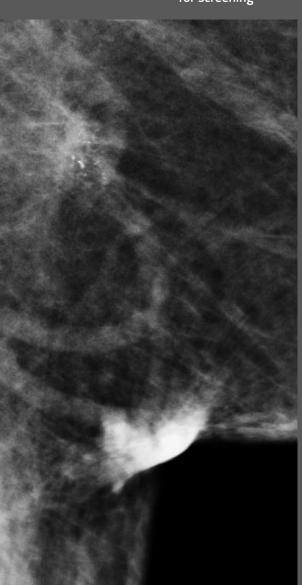
Can the lesion be an artefact?





Can the lesion be an artefact?

**Zinc ointment** 





#### Axillary lymphadenopathy





Breast implant rupture





NO BREAST LESION

→ Contact GP

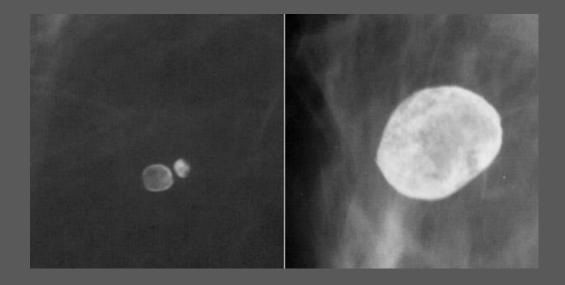


### Step 3: Density



Is the lesion more dens comparing the priors?

Is the lesion (partly) lucent?



### Step 3: Size of lesion



Is the lesion new?
YES, ALWAYS RECALL

### Step 3: Size of lesion



Has it grown?
YES, ALWAYS RECALL

### Step 3: Size of lesion



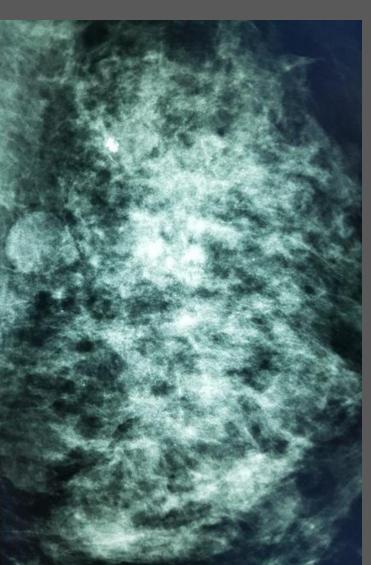
## Is lesion unchanged but suspicious? YES, ALWAYS RECALL

### Step 3: Number of lesions



Multiple well defined masses

DON'T RECALL



### Step 3: Summary

dutch expert centre for screening

- Real (breast) lesion?
- Density of lesion
- Size of lesion
- Number of lesions

### Systematic approach



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# In the Dutch screening: Recall $\rightarrow$ BI-RADS 0 /4 /5



### Well defined mass (>75%)



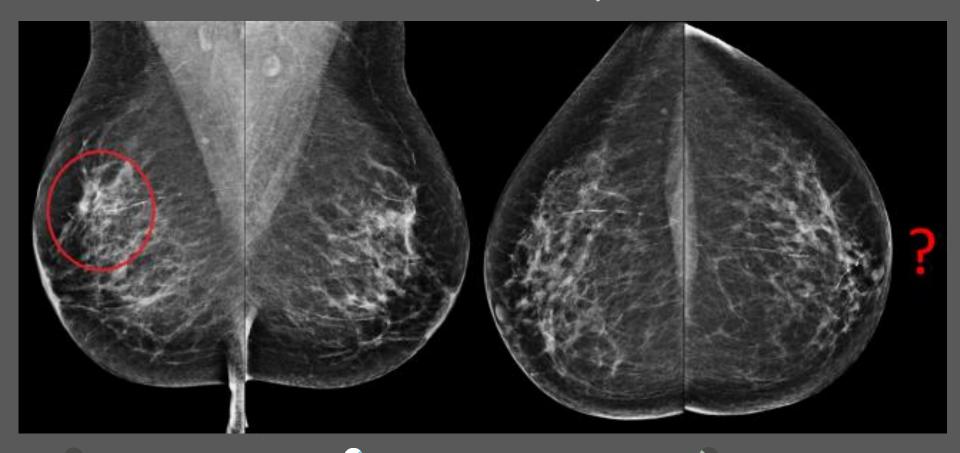


### Asymmetry





• Architectural distortion, 1 view



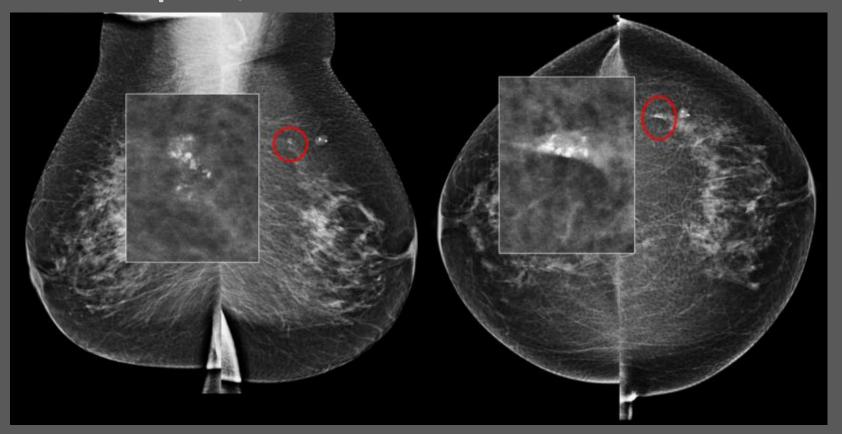


• ill defined mass



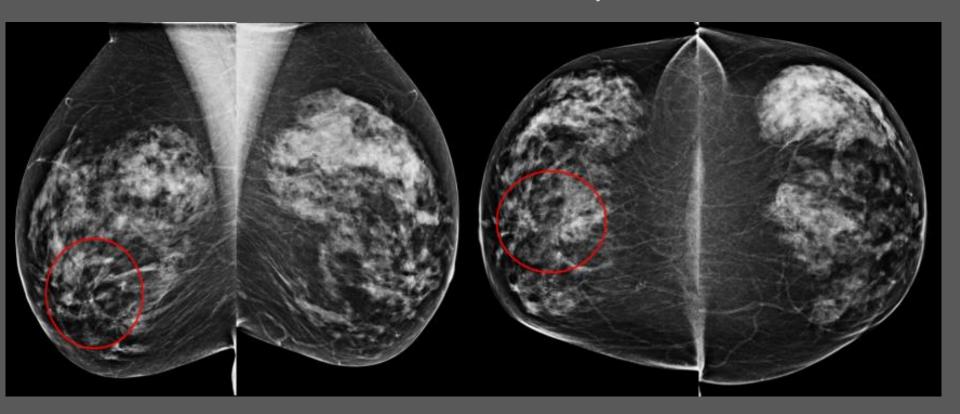


• Grouped, calcifications





• Architectural distortion, 2 views





Spiculated mass





Mass & calcifications

