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شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيا.



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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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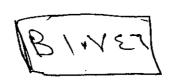
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# **Early Detection of Breast Cancer**

(Thesis)
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for The M.Sc.
Degree in Surgery

By

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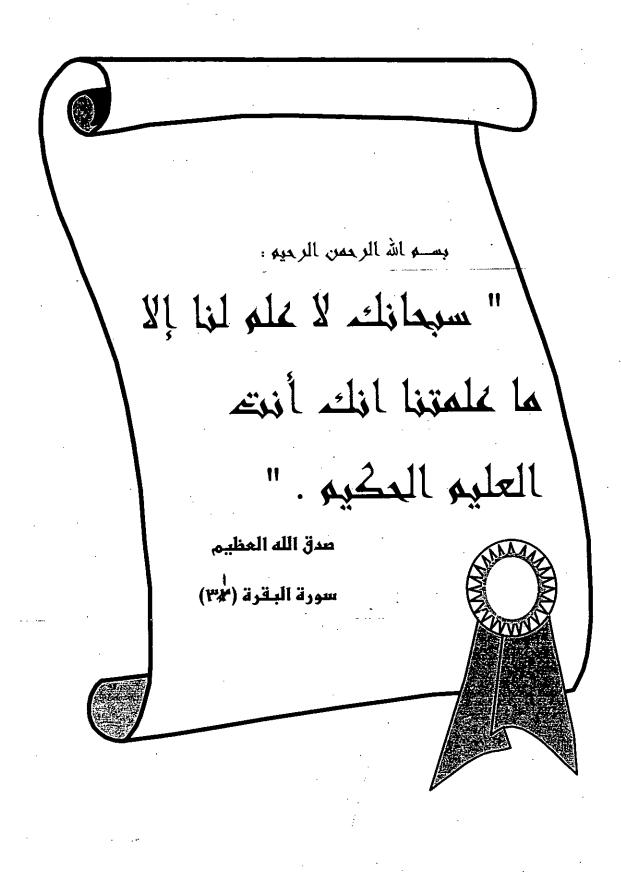
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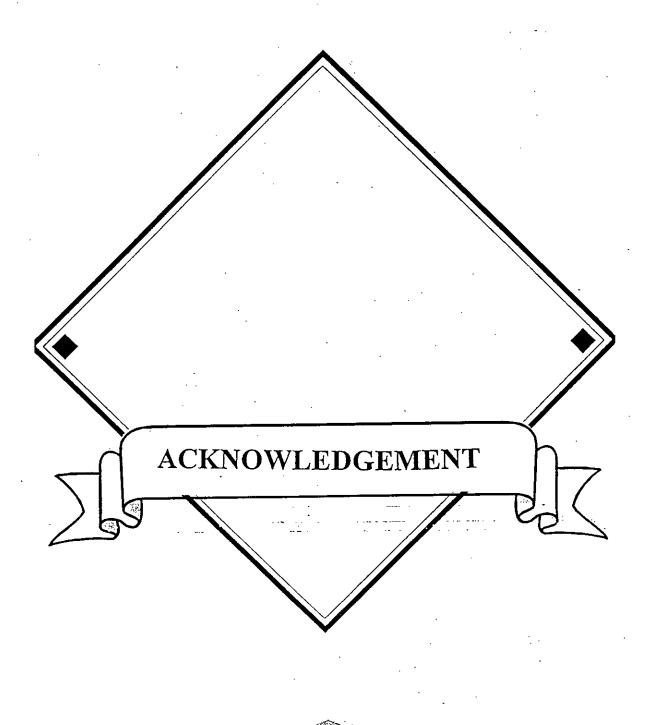
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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, may gratitude should be submitted to the merciful **ALLAH** who guided and aided me in bringing for this thesis.

I would like to express may sincere gratitude to **Dr. Abd El-Azeem Abd El-Rahim**, Professor of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine,

Assiut University, for his kind approval to register and supervise this work and for his constant advice and encouragement.

I am deeply indebted to **Dr. Abd El-Kareem Hassan**, Assistant Professor of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University, for his generosity in time and effort and for his huge assistance in the work.

I am indeed grateful and indebted to all staff members, colleagues in our surgical department and department of radiology and every kind hand that helped me in this work.

I am also deeply grateful to **Dr. Abd Rady Abd El-Salam**, Professor of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University for guiding me throughout this study.

Lastly, I wish extend may sincere thanks to all the patients who accepted to participate in the current work.

Ahmed Awad

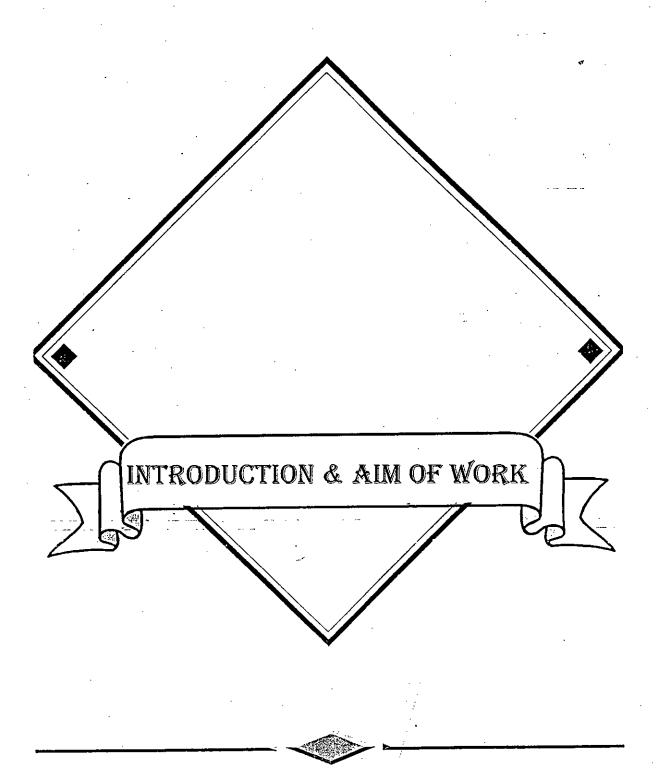
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## **List of Abbreviations**

BSE	Breast-Self Examination	
FNAC	Fine Needle Aspiration cytology	
EGF	Epidermal Growth Factor	
DCIS	Ductal Carcinoma In Situ	
LCIS	Lobular Carcinoma In Situ	
СТ	Computed Tomography	
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
CEC	Colombia Clinical Classification	
AJCC	American Joint Committee of Cancer	
PN.	Pathological Classification	
BCT	Breast Conservative Therapy	
EIC	Extensive Intraductal Component	
NSABP	National Surgical Adjuvant Breast Project	
EBCTG	Early Breast Cancer Trialist Group	
ER	Estrogen Receptor	
PR	Progesterone- Receptor	
NATO	Nolvadix Adjuvant trial organization	
TV	True-Positive	
TN	True-Negative	
FP	False-Positive	
FN	False-Negative	
DFS	Disease Free Survival	





#### Introduction and Aim of Work

#### Introduction: -

Breast cancer is one of the commonest malignant disease affecting women. Inspite of an immense amount of investigation there is still no known cause and its natural history is obscure. Mortality from breast cancer remains at approximately 25:100000 for many years (Mann and Russel, 1993).

The incidence of breast cancer in women continues to rise, and there is no known cause. Additionally, more than 70% of all diagnosed breast cancer has no risk factor involved. So early detection is mandatory for survival from this disease, but only three imperfect methods are available: mamography, clinical examination, and breast -self examination (BSE).

One-third of all breast cancer cases occure in women under the age of 50 years, and this is a period when mamography is ineffective and clinical examination is infrequent. Consequently BSE is highly significant for this age group, (Maurer, 1997).

Because of the fact that the earlier a cancer is treated, the greater is the chance of cure, many women are undergoing routine screening for breast cancer. As a results of increasing number of women undergoing screening mammograhy as an adjunct to physical examination for detection of early breast cancer, surgeons are more frequently requested to remove mammographically suspicious yet non-palpable breast lesion (Hall, et al., 1986).

#### Aim Of Work

Detection of breast cancer at an early and curable stage using mammography, ultrasonography, fine needle aspiration (FNAC) and open biopsy in high risk group patients including: -

- 1. Patients with previous breast cancer.
- 2. Patients with previous benign lesions of breast or presence of benign lesions.
- 3. Positive family history.
- 4. Age of 1<sup>st</sup> pregnancy after 30y. or virgin.

