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NIPPLE AREOLAR INFILTRATION IN PATIENTS WITH SUBAREOLAR BREAST CANCER

١٧٤

Thesis Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of
M.D. Degree in General Surgery

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

**قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا،
إنك أنت العليم الحكيم**

صدق الله العظيم

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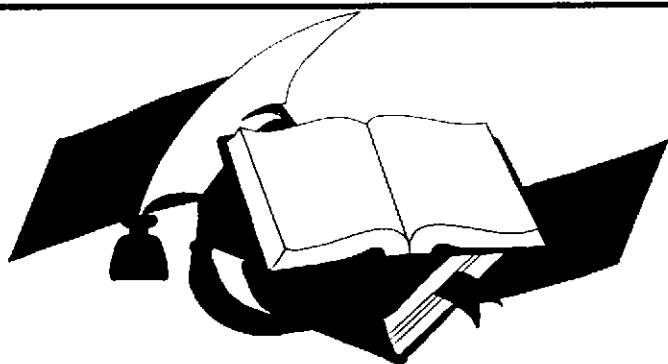
Mohammed Ahmed Talha

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*Introduction and
Aim of the Work*

INTRODUCTION

Carcinoma of the breast is the most common malignant neoplasm in women. Its incidence has been rising steadily over the past decade and it is the most common cause of death in women. It has been estimated that one woman in each ten will have breast cancer during her lifetime and 20% to 30% of these will go on to die from their disease (*Parker et al., 1996*). In the United Kingdom over 12,000 women die of breast cancer every year (*Baum, 1994*).

In Egypt, breast cancer constitutes 20.5% of total malignancy among Egyptian females (*Nayel et al., 1995*).

The increased number of reported cases may be attributed to early diagnosis of breast cancer. In recent years, the trend of surgical treatment of breast cancer has become more conservative (*Rose et al., 1989*). Several methods for preserving the nipple and areola in the treatment of early breast cancer has been advocated (*Paul et al., 1996*). Knowledge of the frequency of infiltration of the nipple and areola in patients with subareolar breast cancer must be evaluated for performing such conservative procedures, as these may have the possibility of