

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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Assessment of imaging findings in inflammatory breast disease by ultrasound

A thesis

For fulfillment of Master Degree in Radiology

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Ain Shams University Faculty of Medicine 2021



سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



My thanks first to "Allah" who give me the ability and strength to complete this work

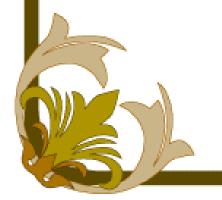
I would like to express my indebtedness and deepest gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Sahar El-Fiky**, Professor of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for her valuable advice, guidance and constructive criticism, also for the invaluable assistance and efforts she devoted in the supervision of this study.

I'll never forget, how co-operative was **Dr. Heba El-Naggar**, Lecturer of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, also she was encouraging all the time. It is honorable to be supervised by her.

I'd like to give my wormiest appreciation to my family and my friends who always give me a great support.

I would like to thank my colleagues and everyone who made this work possible and enjoyable.

Nourhan Nagdy Saeed Deghidy
2021





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List of abbreviations

| BSE | breast self-examination |
|---------|---|
| CAD | computer-aided detection |
| GM | Granulomatous mastitis |
| IBC | inflammatory breast cancer |
| IGM | Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis |
| MRI | magnetic resonance imaging |
| MRSA | Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus |
| NSAIDs | Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs |
| SGM | specific granulomatous mastitis |
| TDLUs | terminal ductal lobular units |
| THI | Tissue harmonic imaging |
| TMP-SMX | trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole |
| US | Ultrasound |
| USG | Ultrasonography |
| MM | Malignant mastitis |
| IM | Infectious mastitis |

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INTRODUCTION

Mastitis refers to inflammation of the breast parenchyma, often presenting with pain, hotness and redness that may be a debilitating illness with prolonged morbidity (Lepori, 2015).

It may also present with a wide array of other nonspecific symptoms that may lead to delayed diagnosis and inappropriate treatment. Broadly, inflammatory disorders of the breast can be divided into three categories: infectious mastitis, non-infectious mastitis and mastitis related to underlying malignancy (Kasales et al., 2014).

Infectious mastitis encompasses breast-specific and nonspecific forms of infections whether primary or complicating already present breast pathologies. Patients in this group usually present with fulminant inflammatory manifestations and are usually treated with antibiotics, hot fomentations, and various breast drainage procedures (**Tohamey and Omar, 2018**).

Acute mastitis is usually a bacterial infection and is seen most commonly in the postpartum period while chronic mastitis is a disease of unknown etiology that results in the dilatation of large-sized and intermediate-sized ducts with a surrounding inflammatory infiltrate of lymphocytes and plasma cells (Illman et al., 2018).

Non-infectious forms of mastitis encompasses another group of aseptic or chemical inflammatory breast disorders that do not necessarily occur during lactation, and thus do not usually present with fulminant inflammatory signs and do not usually resolve with antibiotics. Microbial infection may trigger some forms as periductal mastitis or complicate

others as diabetic mastopathy (Leong et al., 2018).

Any nonlactating female patient presenting with inflammatory breast symptoms that fail to respond to antibiotic therapy should be advised to go for both a mammography and US examination immediately followed by a punch biopsy from the skin and aspiration from the subdermal lymphatics to exclude any possibility of IBC (Aziz et al., 2018).

Clinical mastitis is characterized by signs of inflammation in the mammary gland including hyperemia, pain, and increased gland size and density. These symptoms may be accompanied or not by systemic signs, such as fever or depression (**Tohamey and Omar, 2018**).

IBC is an invasive aggressive disease with high rate of metastasis at diagnosis (Irakleidis and Tan, 2019). On ultrasound, subareolar mastitis tends to show mixed solid-cystic lesions or collections. However, inflammatory breast cancers are more likely to show solid mass lesions (Gunawardena et al., 2017).

Radiological imaging is more advantageous than clinical examination in evaluating skin thickening as it allows accurate delineation of its extent, measurement and comparison to surrounding skin and contralateral breast (Abeywardhana et al, 2016).

Subcutaneous edema is easily evaluated using Doppler US, revealing diffuse increase in thickening and echogenicity of the subcutaneous tissue and later accumulation of fluid in the subcutaneous tissue (Febery and Bennett, 2019).

Hyperemia (increased vascularity) of the breast tissue is another sign of inflammation. This can be evaluated using Doppler US, revealing

increased arterial and venous structures (Crane et al, 2017).

Lactiferous duct abnormalities such as duct dilatation, thickened walls and presence of contents within the ducts should be investigated as some inflammatory conditions are related to lactiferous duct involvement (Faguy, 2018).

AIM OF THE WORK

The study aimed at discussing the imaging findings in inflammatory breast disease by ultrasound.

Research Question:

Is ultrasound considered a reliable tool in diagnosis of inflammatory breast diseases?

Research hypothesis:

Ultrasound is a reliable tool in diagnosis of inflammatory breast diseases.