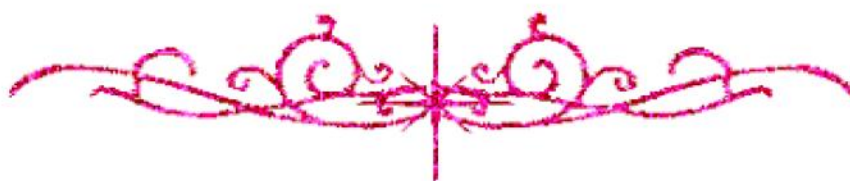


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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



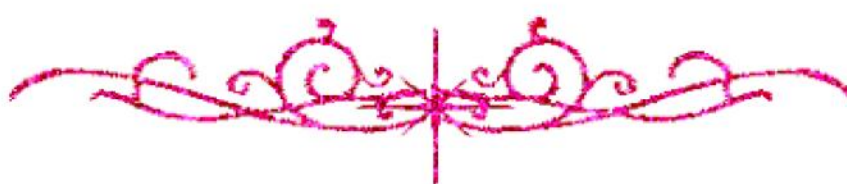
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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



يجب أن

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



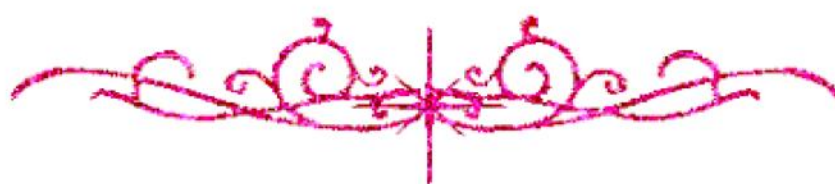
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**بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل**



Role of color Doppler ultrasonography in assessment of benign and malignant breast tumors

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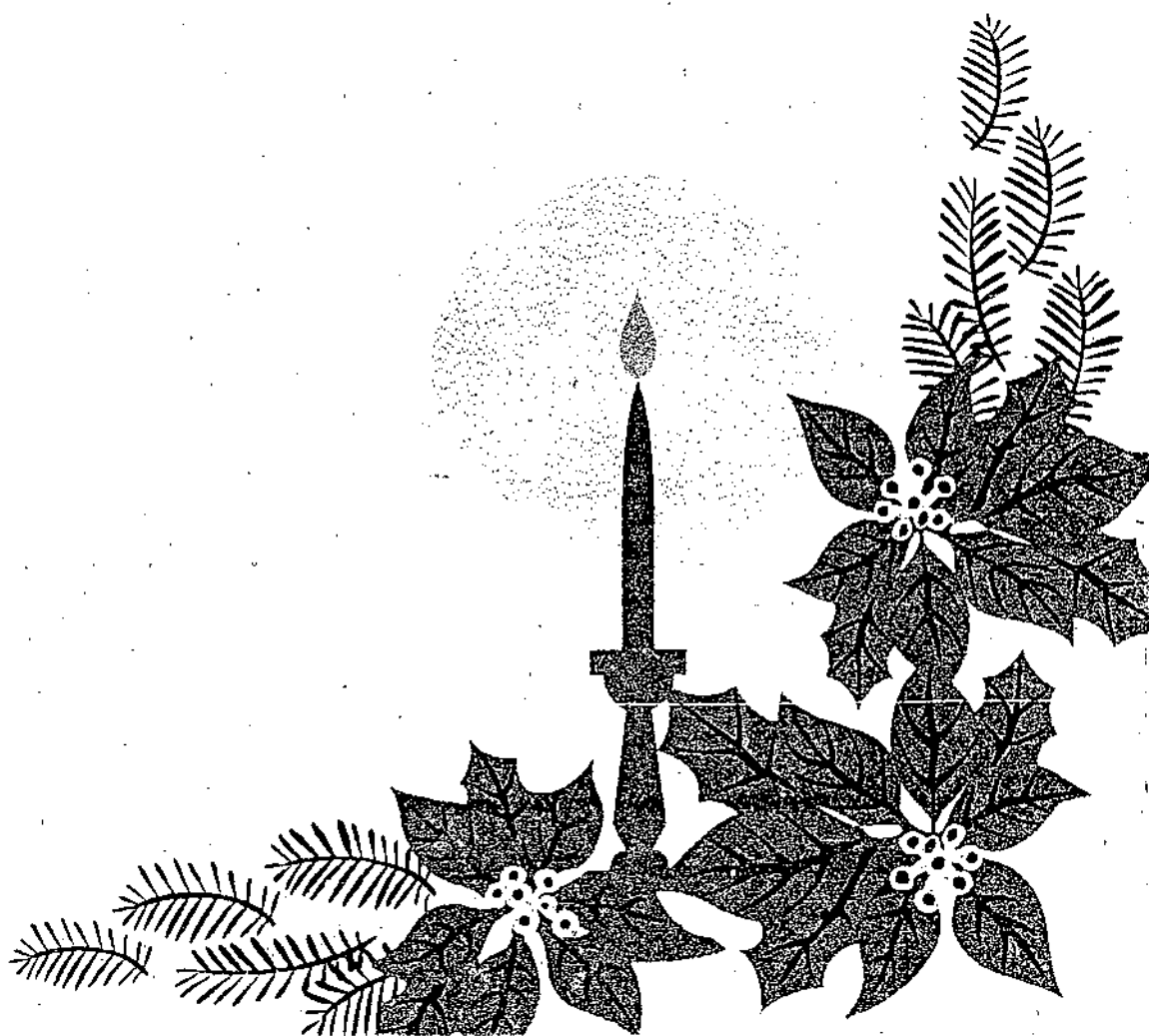
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Introduction



Introduction

Breast cancer causes 20% of cancer deaths among females and has been called the "*foremost cancer*" in women. It is both ironic and tragic that a neoplasm arising on an exposed organ, readily accessible to self-examination and clinical diagnosis, continues to exact such a heavy toll (Marshall, 1993).

Carcinoma of the breast is the leading cause of cancer in women in the United States. Until recently, the incidence has been increasing, with 180,300 cases anticipated this year (*Breast imaging reporting and data system BI-RADS*, 1993).

All women have a baseline of developing breast cancer of 5-6%, and approximately 50% of these women will die from the disease, a subsegment of the population is at an additional risk of one chance in ten (10%) of developing breast cancer during the course of lifetime (Kopans, 1989).

The breast in women represents motherhood, sexuality, and infant nutrition. These special features heighten the tragedy and challenge of diagnosing and treating breast cancer (Anderson, 1992).

The search for non-invasive diagnostic procedure that can further differentiate mammographically detected abnormalities—as color Doppler modality- must increase and continue (Youssefzadeh et al. 1996).

In the breast, several favorable factors combine to make this one of the most promising applications of Doppler, of these factors; the ultrasound beam has to penetrate for only a few centimeters, thus high frequencies can be used for Doppler studies, this improve the ability to detect low-velocity flow of tumor vessels. Also unlike many areas in the body specially the abdomen, interference from unwanted signals due to cardiac and respiratory movements is minimal (*Merritt, 1987 and Nelson & Pretorious, 1988*).

Doppler has emerged as a promising addition to imaging in detection and differential diagnosis of breast problems because the periphery of malignant lesions is vascularized while most benign processes are hypovascular (*Nicolas and O'rouke, 1990*).

In breast masses color Doppler proved to be of value, partly because of the direct display of vessels it provides but also because of its apparent sensitivity in detecting low-volume and low-velocity flow, so that minute vessels are readily demonstrated both around and within breast masses (*Cosgrove et al. 1990*).

Angiogenesis is an essential condition for tumor growth; therefore it seems to be of interest to prove if blood flow and vascularization of breast tumors would give information concerning this issue (*Grischke et al. 1996*).

Highly significant differences between benign and malignant breast tumors were found for all Doppler flow data (*Majar et al. 1997*).



Aim of the Work



Aim of the Work

To find out the differences in the patterns of color Doppler ultrasonography in benign and malignant breast tumors.