

## Can we adopt high resolution sonomammography as screening modality in female subjects under 35 years with family history of breast cancer?

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**Purpose:** The purpose of the study is to assess the role of high resolution ultrasound as an easy safe modality in young age group with high risk factor as family history of breast carcinoma.

**Methods & Materials:** With Ethics Committee approval the study was conducted on 100 Egyptian women less than 35 years with high risk factor for breast carcinoma. With their ages ranged from 19 years to 35 years with mean age of 26 years.

**Results:** Lumps were the most presenting complaint in 31% of patients, 17% complained from pain, 5% complained from axillary pain, lastly unilateral nipple discharge was expressed by 3% of patients. The mammographic parenchymal pattern was an extremely dense pattern in 31.81% of studied subjects, 31.81% were heterogeneously dense and in 36.36%

were of scattered fibroglandular pattern. The final diagnosis reached by histopathological examination and follow up was as follows: The most common diagnosis was 23 lesions fibroadenoma. The second most common diagnosis was 13 lesions simple cysts, 5 were malignant, 4 were abscess formation, 9 were fibrocystic changes, 5 ductectasia, 2 sebaceous cysts while galactocele, and focal mastitis and fat necrosis were diagnosed as one lesion for each.

**Conclusion:** Improvements of high resolution ultrasound equipment help much more in characterization of breast masses considering the reliable signs for differentiating benign from malignant ones. The present study declared and approved high resolution sonomammography as a screening modality in younger high risk females.

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