

SUPPORTING MRI IN SURGICAL PLANNING OF BREAST CANCER

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BACKGROUND: Breast cancer has the most important prognostic factor in survival early detection and proper assessment of its length. As more sensitive method of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is gaining ground in the evaluation of tumor extension and identifying additional outbreaks.

HYPOTHESIS: It is presented a case series of patients diagnosed with breast cancer, which initially performed mammograms and ultrasound. Later performed MRI and were shown the advantages of additional evaluation with MRI. The most illustrative imaging findings of the cases are presented, along with clinical and pathological data.

METHODS: There was benefit in analyzing the extent of breast cancer, volumetric accurate assessment of the injury, three-dimensional evaluation of the location (sagittal and coronal axial), additional injury identification (concept of multifocality, multicentric and contralateral involvement), component identification intraductal extension, chest wall involvement and further identification of the skin areolopapilar long and complex.

RESULTS: Given the high sensitivity of the method is necessary to have histological evidence for definitive diagnosis, with the possibility of invasive procedures by MRI (marking and biopsy). Although MRI has many advantages there are always questions whether the method would result in unnecessary treatment. Therefore it is important to trace behavior before additional lesions identified only MRI. The change of conduct before multicenter focus for mastectomy may not be ideal for small lesions identified only MRI.