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ROC-analysis in complementary diagnostic approach in diagnosis of breast pathology
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The purpose of this study was to determine the value of palpation, mammography, ultrasound, and their combination in diagnostic procedure of the breast abnormalities.

745 lesions: 333 benign and 412 malignant were preoperatively diagnosed as benign, probably malignant, suspicious for malignant and malignant.

Substantial overlapping was found between the diagnostic characteristics of benign and malignant lesions.

Complementary diagnostic approach revealed the highest values for sensitivity (99.3%), specificity (99.4%), positive predictive value (98.6%), negative predictive value (99.2%) and accuracy (99.9%).

The value of Az was 99.84%.

The values of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive and negative predictive value were analysed through moving diagnostic threshold on three levels:
- level I: (benign/probably malignant, suspicious malignant/malignant)
- level II: (benign/probably malignant/suspicious for malignant/malignant)
- level III: (benign/probably malignant/malignant/malignant)

The results of ROC analysis confirmed that the lowest threshold (level I) is the most suitable way for each method as a single diagnostic tool and for their combination as well in determining the nature of the pathological findings in the breast.

2-050

Breast cancer in the male: a retrospective analysis of 17 cases
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Purpose: The aim of this study is to review 17 cases of the breast cancer in the male threatened within the period 1989–1997 at the University Hospital Split, Croatia.

Methods and Materials: Patients aged ranged from 53 to 77 years (average 64.2 ± 8.4 years). Clinical examination and mammography were the basic diagnostic modalities. Mammography were performed on mammograph 500 "COR" and Mammatom 200 (Siemens) at the Department of Radiology. Surgery were performed at the Department of Surgery UHS.

Results: At the time of diagnosis, 6 (35.3%) patients were between stage I, 9 (53%) at stage II, and 2 (11.7) at stage IV. In all cases surgery was the first choice of therapy while modified radical mastectomy and tumorectomy were performed in 14 or in 3 patients respectively. Histology revealed invasive ductal carcinoma in all cases. After a follow-up period (ranging from 11–118 months), 8 (47%) patients had died, and 9 (53%) survived. The overall median survival for all patients was 4.7 ± 2.78 years.

Conclusion: Our results suggested that the breast cancer in the male should be staged in the same way as it is in female. The primary treatment is surgical resection (modified radical mastectomy is the predominant). Our findings suggest no difference in prognosis of the breast cancer in the male of in the female. Mammography with clinical examination have a primary position in diagnosis.

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Abnormalities of the breast in pregnancy and lactation
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Purpose: The breast undergoes significant changes during pregnancy and lactation. During the period, distinguish the normal physiologic change from abnormality is challenging. The purpose of this exhibition is to demonstrate imaging of abnormalities of the breast in pregnancy and lactation.

Methods and Materials: We retrospectively reviewed imaging of 22 patients with breast abnormalities during pregnancy and lactation.