

VOLUME 41, NUMBER 5
May 2024

ISSN 0189 - 160X

WAJPM

WEST AFRICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS *AND*
WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS



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Diagnostic Accuracy of Mammographic Findings in Patients 35 Years and Older Presenting with Palpable Breast Lump in University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City

Précision Diagnostique Des Résultats Mammographiques Chez Les Patientes De 35 Ans Et Plus Se Présentant Avec Une Masse Mammaire Palpable À L'Hôpital Universitaire De Benin, À Benin City

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Mammography has become an invaluable tool for diagnosing breast lesions and detecting early breast cancer in women of 35 years and above.

AIMS: To correlate the mammography Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) categories with the histology in breast lesions and to determine the predictive values, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of mammography

PATIENTS AND METHOD: This was a one- year prospective study carried out from March 2015 to February 2016. Consecutive female patients of 35 years and above with breast lesions at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin-City were recruited. Patients with fungating breast lesions and those who declined recruitment were excluded. All patients had mammography and core biopsy of the breast lesion which was examined histologically.

RESULTS: A total of 101 patients were studied. Five patients had bilateral breast lesions making a total of 106 biopsies that were performed. The mean age of patients with benign breast disease was 47.0 ± 4.9 years while those with malignant breast disease was 49.9 ± 8.5 years; P- value was 0.080 which was not statistically significant. Fibrocystic disease 6 (5.6%) was the most common benign disease while invasive ductal carcinoma was the most common malignant breast disease 84(79.2%). BI-RADS 5 correlated mostly with malignant breast disease (97.0%); P value < 0.001 and was statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: This study showed that mammography is useful in the diagnosis of breast lesions in women who are 35 years and older. Patients with BI-RADS category 3, 4 and 5 had an increasing correlation with malignant breast disease.

WAJM 2024; 41 (5): 548 - 554

KEYWORDS: Mammography, Female Breast lesion, Histology, Correlation, Diagnostic accuracy

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: La mammographie est devenue un outil inestimable pour diagnostiquer les lésions mammaires et détecter précocement le cancer du sein chez les femmes de 35 ans et plus.

OBJECTIFS : Corréler les catégories du Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) de la mammographie avec l'histologie des lésions mammaires et déterminer les valeurs prédictives, la sensibilité, la spécificité et la précision de la mammographie.

PATIENTES ET MÉTHODE: Il s'agit d'une étude prospective d'un an réalisée de mars 2015 à février 2016. Les patientes consécutives de 35 ans et plus présentant des lésions mammaires à l'Hôpital Universitaire de Benin, à Benin-City, ont été recrutées. Les patientes présentant des lésions mammaires fungiques et celles qui ont refusé de participer à l'étude ont été exclues. Toutes les patientes ont subi une mammographie et une biopsie au trocart de la lésion mammaire, qui a été examinée histologiquement.

RÉSULTATS: Un total de 101 patientes ont été étudiées. Cinq patientes présentaient des lésions mammaires bilatérales, soit un total de 106 biopsies réalisées. L'âge moyen des patientes atteintes de maladie mammaire bénigne était de $47,0 \pm 4,9$ ans, tandis que celui des patientes atteintes de maladie mammaire maligne était de $49,9 \pm 8,5$ ans ; la valeur P était de 0,080, ce qui n'était pas statistiquement significatif. La maladie fibrokystique 6 (5,6%) était la maladie bénigne la plus fréquente, tandis que le carcinome canalaire infiltrant était la maladie mammaire maligne la plus fréquente 84 (79,2%). Le BI-RADS 5 corrélait principalement avec les maladies mammaires malignes (97,0%) ; la valeur P était < 0,001 et était statistiquement significative.

CONCLUSION: Cette étude a montré que la mammographie est utile dans le diagnostic des lésions mammaires chez les femmes de 35 ans et plus. Les patientes ayant des catégories BI-RADS 3, 4 et 5 présentaient une corrélation croissante avec les maladies mammaires malignes. **WAJM 2024; 41 (5): 548 - 554**

MOTS-CLÉS: Mammographie, Lésion mammaire féminine, Histologie, Corrélation, Précision diagnostique

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