

Controversies In Breast Disease Diagnosis And Management

Elisa Port, MD, FACS, chief of breast surgery at The Mount Sinai Hospital and co-director of the Dubin Breast Center in Manhattan, offers an optimistic antidote to the ocean of Web data on screening, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. Inside you'll discover the various scenarios when mammograms indicate the need for a biopsy the questions to ask about surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, and breast reconstruction the important things to look for when deciding where to get care the key to deciphering complicated pathology reports and avoiding confusion the facts on genetic testing and the breast cancer genes: BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 the best resources and advice for those supporting someone with breast cancer From innovations in breast cancer screening and evaluating results to post-treatment medications and living as a breast cancer survivor, Dr.

'This book gives plenty of examples of ad hominem attacks, intimidation, slander, threats of litigation, deception, dishonesty, lies and other violations of good scientific practice. For some years I kept a folder labeled Dishonesty in breast cancer screening on top of my filing cabinet, storing articles and letters to the editor that contained statements I knew were dishonest. Eventually I gave up on the idea of writing a paper about this collection, as the number of examples quickly exceeded what could be contained in a single article.' From the Introduction The most effective way to decrease women's risk of becoming a breast cancer patient is to avoid attending screening. Mammography screening is one of the greatest controversies in healthcare, and the extent to which some scientists have sacrificed sound scientific principles in order to arrive at politically acceptable results in their research is extraordinary. In contrast, neutral observers increasingly find that the benefit has been much oversold and that the harms are much greater than previously believed. This groundbreaking book takes an evidence-based, critical look at the scientific disputes and the information provided to women by governments and cancer charities. It also explains why mammography screening is unlikely to be effective today. All health professionals and members of the public will find these revelations disturbingly illuminating. It will radically transform the way healthcare policy makers view mammography screening in the future. 'If Peter Gotzsche did not exist, there would be a need to invent him ...It may still take time for the limitations and harms of screening to be properly acknowledged and for women to be enabled to make adequately informed decisions. When this happens, it will be almost entirely due to the intellectual rigour and determination of Peter Gotzsche.' From the Foreword by Iona Heath, President, RCGP 'If you care about breast cancer, and we all should, you must read this book. Breast cancer is complex and we cannot afford to rely on the popular media, or on information from marketing campaigns from those who are invested in screening. We need to question and to understand. The story that Peter tells matters very much.' From the Foreword by Fran Visco, President, National Breast Cancer Coalition

Early detection of breast cancer is critical. Yet efforts to cut back on mammography or even stop screening altogether have been gaining ground in the medical community's decades-long debate over testing and treatment. It is not a purely scientific debate—back-room politics and hidden agendas have played as much a role as clinical data, leading to some surprising conclusions. Written by one of the first physicians in the country to specialize in breast cancer risk assessment, genetic testing and high-risk interventions, this book focuses on the screening controversy and explains the arguments used on both sides. The author covers the history of screening, from the first mobile unit on the streets of Manhattan to the cutting edge imaging technology of today.

The European School of Oncology came into existence to respond to a need for information, education and training in the field of the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. There are two main reasons }Why such an initiative was considered necessary. Firstly, the teaching of oncology requires a rigorously multidisciplinary approach which is difficult for the Universities to put into practice since their system is mainly disciplinary orientated. Secondly, the rate of technological development that impinges on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer has been so rapid that it is not an easy task for medical faculties to adapt their curricula flexibly. With its residential courses for organ pathologies and the seminars on new techniques (laser, monoclonal antibodies, imaging techniques etc.) or on the principal therapeutic controversies (conservative or mutilating surgery, primary or adjuvant chemotherapy, radiotherapy alone or integrated), it is the ambition of the European School of Oncology to fill a cultural and scientific gap and, thereby, create a bridge between the University and Industry and between these two and daily medical practice. One of the more recent initiatives of ESO has been the institution of permanent study groups, also called task forces, where a limited number of leading experts are invited to meet once a year with the aim of defining the state of the art and possibly reaching a consensus on future developments in specific fields of oncology.

This text is intended as a practical guide for physicians and surgeons who treat diseases of the breast, both benign and malignant. Thus, general surgeons, internists, family practitioners, gynecologists, surgical oncologists, radiation oncologists, and medical oncologists will find this book useful. The management of breast diseases requires a multidisciplinary approach, and this textbook therefore includes the views of a wide range of specialists from throughout the world. Today the treatment of breast diseases is largely predicated on the results of randomized prospective trials. The results of many clinical trials are discussed in detail, and readers will find this book to be a useful guide to the evidence-based treatment of breast diseases. The revised edition provides a comprehensive update of the previous version of the book. Specifically, it contains 2 new chapters: "Molecular Classification of Breast Cancer" and "Breast Cancer Molecular Testing for Prognosis and Prediction". In addition, since publication of the previous edition, the results of numerous adjuvant systemic therapy and neo-adjuvant systemic therapy trials have been published, and this edition provides a comprehensive overview of these trials and discusses how they have changed the management of breast cancer. Similarly, there have been, in the last few years, important new developments in the local therapy of breast cancer. This edition discusses these new developments and particularly recent developments and controversies concerning the management of the axilla in patients with primary breast cancer. New guidelines with respect to radiotherapy are also reviewed and discussed. Finally, all chapters in the book are thoroughly revised and updated to provide readers with current understanding of the biology and treatment of breast cancer.

X-ray mammography screening is the current mainstay for early breast cancer detection. It has been proven to detect breast cancer at an earlier stage and to reduce the number of women dying from the disease. However, it has a number of limitations. These current limitations in early breast cancer detection technology are driving a surge of new technological developments, from modifications of x-ray mammography such as computer programs that can indicate suspicious areas, to newer methods of detection such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or

biochemical tests on breast fluids. To explore the merits and drawbacks of these new breast cancer detection techniques, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences convened a committee of experts. During its year of operation, the committee examined the peer-reviewed literature, consulted with other experts in the field, and held two public workshops. In addition to identifying promising new technologies for early detection, the committee explored potential barriers that might prevent the development of new detection methods and their common usage. Such barriers could include lack of funding from agencies that support research and lack of investment in the commercial sector; complicated, inconsistent, or unpredictable federal regulations; inadequate insurance reimbursement; and limited access to or unacceptability of breast cancer detection technology for women and their doctors. Based on the findings of their study, the committee prepared a report entitled *Mammography and Beyond: Developing Technology for Early Detection of Breast Cancer*, which was published in the spring of 2001. This is a non-technical summary of that report.

This text is a concise reference for primary care providers who see women patients. It is a guide to diagnosing and managing benign and malignant breast diseases in women of pre- and post-menopausal age, including special problems for pregnant patients. It summarizes current thinking on screening, prophylaxis, adjuvant therapy and other controversial topics in breast diseases. Residents must now rotate through breast services and have part of their specialty board exam on breast disease. This directive, established by The American Board of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, impacts a physician's preparation for primary certification and recertification. This book will fill that need for the resident and practitioner alike, by providing the information needed to diagnose and manage breast disease. It will cover anatomy, physiology, functional breast disease, mammary dysplasia, benign and malignant tumors, congenital deformities, imaging, diagnostic surgery techniques, medical therapy, surgery, and reconstruction. Controversial issues such as hormone replacement therapy and breast examination will be included.

Reviews the risk factors of breast cancer, discusses the value of breast self-examination and the controversy over mammography, and explains medical terminology, treatments, and emotional aspects of the disease.

This text is designed to present a practical and concise handbook on the diagnosis and management of breast diseases for quick reference by trainees and practitioners. It emphasizes the approach to diagnosis and management of breast tumors written from the perspectives of each member of the multidisciplinary management team (pathologist, radiologist, medical oncologist, surgical oncologist and radiation oncologist). The text is divided into two sections. The first section is written by each subspecialty with focus on the overview and management of breast tumors, current controversies, position statement when necessary, and quality assurance. The radiology overview addresses questions such as when to perform breast imaging, the difference between screening and diagnostic mammograms, when to perform Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and ultrasound, the meaning of radiological descriptors, and lastly the cost effectiveness and quality assurance of radiologic assessment of breast tumors. The pathology overview addresses approaches to evaluation of breast biopsies and excision for calcifications, densities, distortion, asymmetry and masses, pitfalls to histologic interpretations, the utility of immunohistochemical stains, quality assurance and cost effectiveness, and current controversies and position statements. Surgical, medical and radiation oncology overviews address when to treat and when to refrain, current treatment options or modalities and the factors informing choice, utility of genomics or molecular diagnostics in management, quality assurance, controversies and position statements. The second section discusses common breast tumors (focusing on radiologic-pathologic diagnosis and correlation) using the practical approach highlighted in the first section. The entities discussed include but are not limited to fibroepithelial tumors, papillary lesions, spindle cell lesions, in-situ and invasive carcinomas. The uniqueness of this book is the focus on the integrated subspecialty approaches with perspectives directly from subspecialty experts and emphasis on how each member of the multidisciplinary team can contribute to the optimal care of the breast cancer patient. The text aims to bridge the gap of the "what next" question and foster a comprehensive, team approach for trainees and practicing physicians by providing information about specific entities from diagnosis to treatment. Generous illustrations and tables in the text enhance appreciation of the entities being discussed.

This issue of *Surgical Clinics of North America* focuses on Management of Breast Cancer, and is edited by Dr. Catherine C. Parker. Articles will include: Screening mammography: recommendations and controversies; High risk breast cancer patients: genetics and indications for prophylactic mastectomy; Incorporation of biologic factors into breast cancer staging; Impact of advancing technology on diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer; Ductal Carcinoma In Situ; Management of the axilla in the patient with breast cancer; Definition and management of positive margins for invasive breast cancer; Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for HER2-positive and triple negative breast cancer; Inflammatory breast cancer; Role of radiation in breast cancer; Breast cancer in the elderly; Evolution of operative technique for mastectomy; Breast reconstruction; Role of operative management in Stage IV breast cancer; Sarcomas of the breast; and more!

Breast cancer affects 1 in 10 women and the majority of UK women will attend a breast clinic at least once during their lives. The patient's journey through assessment and management is one that involves a huge range of healthcare professionals, in which the truly multidisciplinary management style required has previously been only sparsely addressed. This book provides a practical guide on how to investigate and manage common breast problems for all members of the breast disease team, whether surgeons, nurses, pathologists or support workers. Its focus is on providing easy access to the most up-to-date evidence, allowing healthcare workers to make the best decisions possible and encouraging a team approach to patient support. 26 chapters cover the whole of the patient journey from assessment through to surgery and adjuvant treatments, giving a practical overview of the whole process of care. The coverage guides the reader from clinical examination and investigation of the breast patient to pre-operative workup and post-

operative complication guidance. To enable swift and effective decision-making, clear management plans are provided for common breast problems. The book also includes the latest evidence, guidance and references on breast disease, together with discussions on current controversies in the field including the management of margins, management of the axilla and the evidence surrounding the NHS Breast Screening Programme. To give practical advice on the realities of being part of a breast care team, the book also has several chapters devoted to leadership and management including MDT requirements, audit and research, avoiding complaints and the organisation of a breast unit. Enabling every healthcare professional to respond to patients' needs accurately and knowledgeably, Breast Disease Management is a practical guide for the whole team in providing truly patient-centred, effective care.

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

The Case-Control Study: Consensus and Controversy focuses on the history and the evolution of the case-control study, addresses the methodological issues discussed in this book, and presents illustrative studies to examine the problems and opportunities inherent in the method. This text first discusses the progress and evolution of case-control studies. This book then explains methodologic problems and standards in case-control research, which is followed by a discussion on bias in analytic research. Before this book gives the highlights of the conference it documents, it first tackles the confidence intervals for the odds ratio in case-control studies; case-control studies on the effect of sex steroids on women and their offspring; and methodologic variation in case-control studies of reserpine and breast cancer. This text also looks into the questions frequently asked regarding case-control studies, such as on the selection of appropriate controls, publication of research findings, and type of research needs to be done on case-control studies to improve them. This book concludes by explaining the development of standards for case control studies, as well as other problems and prospect regarding this study. This publication will be invaluable to those interested in case-control studies.

Chronicles the various campaigns waged against breast cancer and its effects on women during the last century.

Covering every form of breast cancer, this resource examines established clinical standards as well as controversial issues in breast cancer care. Concise discussions and superb, full-color photographs and illustrations make the book user friendly. Updates to this 2nd Edition incorporate all the latest advances in breast cancer management. Covers important features and concepts of each aspect of breast cancer Contains 200 full-colour illustrations Includes all the latest advances in the management of breast cancer Breast Disease: Comprehensive Management provides a clear, concise source of information in order to make real-life, evidence-based decisions for all aspects of breast disease, both benign and malignant. The volume provides the latest breakthroughs in breast cancer research, ranging from paradigm shifts in the surgical management of the axilla, the changing role of adjuvant and neoadjuvant chemotherapy, the impact of molecular medicine in decision-making and the controversial role of prophylactic mastectomy in our era. Within select chapters, "How I do it" clinical scenarios are supplied and described in very practical terms. Also included at the end of each chapter are synoptic questions with detailed answers, akin to the self-assessment (SESAP) format questions and answers. These questions provide a basis for continuous medical education (CME) for the practicing physician and surgeon, further in surgical oncology and breast surgery, medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, and breast radiologists enhancing a focused approach to the management of breast disease in preparation for the American Board of Surgery certification and re-certification for the general surgeon. Breast Disease: Comprehensive Management is of great value to general surgeons, breast surgeons, surgical oncologists, general surgery residents, and fellows.

The outlook for women with breast cancer has improved in recent years. Due to the combination of improved treatments and the benefits of mammography screening, breast cancer mortality has decreased steadily since 1989. Yet breast cancer remains a major problem, second only to lung cancer as a leading cause of death from cancer for women. To date, no means to prevent breast cancer has been discovered and experience has shown that treatments are most effective when a cancer is detected early, before it has spread to other tissues. These two facts suggest that the most effective way to continue reducing the death toll from breast cancer is improved early detection and diagnosis. Building on the 2001 report Mammography and Beyond, this new book not only examines ways to improve implementation and use of new and current breast cancer detection technologies but also evaluates the need to develop tools that identify women who would benefit most from early detection screening. Saving Women's Lives: Strategies for Improving Breast Cancer Detection and Diagnosis encourages more research that integrates the development, validation, and analysis of the types of technologies in clinical practice that promote improved risk identification techniques. In this way, methods and technologies that improve detection and diagnosis can be more effectively developed and implemented.

Leading transplant physicians critically review and interpret twenty-one key clinical challenges in bone marrow/hematopoietic cell transplantation, and offer their best personal recommendations for treatment. Topics range from transplant strategies to complications of bone marrow transplantation, including a discussion of the indications, benefits, and the risks for a variety of leukemias, lymphomas, and solid tumors. The authors debate such contentious issues as the appropriateness of transplants in older patients, how many stem cells are sufficient for engraftment, and the pros and cons of umbilical cord blood transplantation. Up-to-date and clinically focused, Current Controversies in Bone Marrow Transplantation offers clinical oncologists, hematology/oncology fellows in training, and residents in internal medicine today's best ready reference and management guide for all their critical oncologic problems arising from the use of bone marrow/stem cell transplantation.

In the last two decades, there has been a major increase in the actual numbers of women diagnosed with breast cancer (from 65000 new cases 20 years ago in the United

States to 183000 in 1993). Concomitant with this has been a shift toward making the diagnosis earlier and toward diagnosing an earlier stage of the disease (more than 70% of diagnoses were of advanced-stage disease two decades ago, whereas more than 70% of diagnoses are now earlier-stage disease in 1992). These changes are clearly related to the woman's greater sensitivity to abnormalities in the breast and her seeking medical care, to the physician's greater awareness of the potential diagnosis of cancer, and to the major and important impact of mammographic screening. These changes have had a major impact on the questions of appropriate treatment, thereby contributing to the controversies in the disease. What is the role of surgery? What are the respective advantages of radical mastectomy, modified radical mastectomy, and conservation surgery with and without supplementary treatment? What is the role of radiation therapy? When should radiation therapy be performed after mastectomy, and what volumes should be irradiated post mastectomy? Where is radiation therapy indicated after conservation surgery, and when is radiation therapy an effective palliative treatment measure? When should chemotherapy and/or hormonal therapy be used as an adjuvant to primary treatment and when as an effective palliative treatment? This book by Levitt and Fletcher addresses these critical and important issues.

Breast Surgery meets the needs of surgeons in higher training and practising consultants for a contemporary and evidence-based account of this sub-specialty that is relevant to their general surgical practice. It is a practical reference source incorporating the most current information on recent developments, management issues and operative procedures. The text is thoroughly referenced and supported by evidence-based recommendations wherever possible, distinguishing between strong evidence to support a conclusion, and evidence suggesting that a recommendation can be reached on the balance of probabilities. This is a title in the Companion to Specialist Surgical Practice series whose eight volumes are an established and highly regarded source of information for the specialist general surgeon. The Companion to Specialist Surgical Practice series provides a current and concise summary of the key topics within each major surgical sub-specialty. Each volume highlights evidence-based practice both in the text and within the extensive list of references at the end of every chapter. An expanded authorship team across the series includes additional European and World experts with an increased emphasis on global practice. The contents of the series have been extensively revised in line with recently published evidence. A new chapter covers advances in breast reconstruction. The extended chapter on imaging includes the controversies surrounding breast screening. A more detailed discussion of the management of nipple discharge including ductoscopy is included in a new chapter. The dramatic changes on the management of the axilla and the controversial Z0011 trial are covered in a new chapter. This book, written for the layperson, provides evidence-based material explaining the complex and evolving evidence of the benefits and limitations of breast cancer screening and the advances in breast cancer treatment. A diagnosis of breast cancer is one of the most emotionally charged statements a woman can hear from her doctor. Understanding the rapid changes in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment is challenging, especially for those without a medical background. This book will help explain the strengths and weaknesses of breast cancer screening, breast cancer treatment, and ways of coping with the disease (for oneself or a loved one). Written for the layperson, this text explains the history of disease prevention with a specific emphasis on breast cancer detection and treatment. The main chapters weigh the pros and cons of well-known but often mystifying screening tests, such as mammograms; discuss the benefits and side effects of targeted hormone therapies; consider holistic regimens that complement traditional medicine; and explore the mental, physical, and emotional strain caused by breast cancer. Concluding with the current breast cancer screening guidelines recommended by leading organizations in disease prevention, Breast Cancer Facts, Myths, and Controversies not only engages with the history of breast cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment, it looks ahead to a brighter future for survivors. Includes reader-friendly descriptions of screening tests and treatments, along with their benefits and risks Addresses the debate surrounding modern biomarker and genetic tests and whether or not testing is excessive Includes a list of support groups and organizations, as well as a summary of screening guidelines Includes a glossary of breast disease terms and terms used in testing and treatment Written by an expert epidemiologist known internationally whose career has focused on women's health

Winner of the Council Chair's Choice Award at the 2019 British Medical Association Awards. Cancer Prevention and Screening offers physicians and all clinical healthcare professionals a comprehensive, useful source of the latest information on cancer screening and prevention with both a global and a multidisciplinary perspective. Includes background information on epidemiology, cancer prevention, and cancer screening, for quick reference Offers the latest information for clinical application of the most recent techniques in prevention and screening of all major and many lesser cancer types Emphasises the importance of multidisciplinary teamwork in cancer screening Highlights frequent dilemmas and difficulties encountered during cancer screening Provides clear-cut clinical strategies for optimal patient education, communication, and compliance with cancer prevention techniques

This is a novel text that highlights the controversial areas in the management of gynecological cancers. None of the topics in this book have definitive answers; they represent the everyday decision-making facing gynecologists, oncologists, radiologists, pathologists and other health professionals treating women with these conditions. This book is not to be used as a traditional textbook; it is a text that specialists and trainees will use to help them weigh up the arguments that exist in a variety of areas in the treatment of gynecological cancers. Each chapter will have two or more authors, selected either for their opposing views or for their ability to provide an opposite view or opinion to the other. The content will be evidence-based, illustrating contrasting evidence and scientific opinion in the literature. Each chapter will close on a summary indicating the direction of research needed to address the issues being discussed.

This book provides a concise, step-by-step guide to accurate microscopic diagnosis for clinicians who deal with patients with breast lesions. The emphasis is on a practical approach to dealing with breast biopsies and reaching a diagnosis. It outlines the procedures used for the microscopic diagnosis of various breast lesions and the significance of the nomenclature and terms used in pathology reports, including those dealing with uncommon or rare lesions. Ample illustrations of the lesions discussed are included, particularly those dealing with uncommon and border-line lesions. There is a special emphasis on breast cancer and on the fact that not all breast cancers are the same. The different ways by which breast cancers are classified are discussed including recent classifications which lead to personalized therapy. The book is aimed at pathologists of all grades who deal with breast biopsies including those in training. It would be also

useful for practicing and trainee surgeons and oncologists as well as other health professionals dealing with patients with breast diseases and scientists carrying out research on breast problems.

Breast Cancer: Society Shapes an Epidemic provides an innovative look at the social and political contexts of breast cancer and examines how this illness has become a social problem. This is not a book about breast cancer as a biological disease, its diagnosis and treatment, or the latest research to cure it. Rather, it looks at how economics, politics, gender, social class, and race-ethnicity have deeply influenced the science behind breast cancer research, spurred the growth of a breast cancer industry, generated media portrayals of women with the disease, and defined and influenced women's experiences with breast cancer. The contributors address the social construction of breast cancer as an illness and as an area of scientific controversy, advocacy, and public policy. Chapters on the history of breast cancer, the health care system, the environment, and the marketing of breast cancer, among others, tease apart the complex social forces that have shaped our collective and individual responses to breast cancer.

This comprehensive volume reviews current topics and controversies in diagnostic breast pathology, and addresses frequently encountered diagnostic problems using a question and answer format and case presentations. Emphasis is placed on the diagnostic approach as it relates to morphology, clinical and radiographic correlation, differential diagnosis, and ancillary testing including immunohistochemical and molecular analyses. Answers are provided and serve as a practical, evidence-based, and problem solving guide to diagnostic issues having significant impacts on clinical management. Common but diagnostically challenging entities such as papillary lesions and fibroepithelial lesions are discussed in detail, as well as special types of breast cancer including solid papillary carcinoma, lobular lesions and its variants. Uncommon breast lesions such as mesenchymal, lymphoid, and metastatic lesions are also covered. Chapters discuss genetic alterations and molecular abnormalities in breast cancer, and commonly encountered interpretation dilemmas on immunohistochemistry in breast cancer and metastatic cancer to the breast with a focus on prognostic and predictive tumor biomarkers.

Important contributions about the treatment modalities of breast cancer are presented in this book. The risks and limitations of breast conserving therapy of mammary carcinoma are dealt with. Newest findings show that this form of therapy has the same outcome as conservative treatment modalities. The book also considers controversial issues such as the treatment of mastopathy, precancerous, and non-invasive lesions of the breast. New, but not yet approved, regimes for the prevention of mammary carcinoma and open questions concerning adequate operative treatment are discussed. Latest results presented here show that all modern palliative chemotherapy has a certain but limited effect on outcome and that early detection and preventive therapy (surgical and hormonal) will be of great importance for improved chances of survival of breast cancer.

In 2002, Lippincott published the *Manual of Breast Diseases*, edited by Professor Ismail Jatoi. The current book, *Management of Breast Diseases*, is an adaptation of that manual, with Professor Manfred Kaufmann of the Goethe-University of Frankfurt serving as co-editor. Most of the chapters from the original manual have been either extensively revised or discarded, and several new chapters added. This text contains more material than the original manual, but it is still intended as a basic guide for the wide spectrum of clinicians (surgeons, gynecologists, oncologists, radiation oncologists, internists, general practitioners) who treat breast diseases, both benign and malignant. To compile this text, we assembled experts from throughout the world. Thus, this text provides not only a broad overview of breast diseases, but also highlights different perspectives from different parts of the world. Yet, it is worth noting that the management of breast cancer is now largely predicated on evidence-based medicine. Several large, randomized prospective trials have demonstrated the efficacy of breast cancer screening and chemoprevention. Other large trials have addressed the impact of systemic therapy, radiotherapy, and variations in local therapy on breast cancer mortality. Many of these landmark trials are discussed in this text, and they clearly have had a beneficial effect. Indeed, since about 1990, breast cancer mortality rates have declined substantially in most industrialized countries, and this trend is expected to continue in the years ahead.

This book provides a detailed update on all aspects of fine-needle aspiration cytology of breast lesions. It will serve readers as an up-to-date reference and atlas on both new entities in breast pathology, including borderline lesions such as flat epithelial atypia, and the classic benign and malignant lesions. Throughout, emphasis is placed on the characteristic diagnostic features as well as the common pitfalls faced by cytologists. As cytologic features can be highly variable, corresponding cytology and histology images are displayed together, enabling readers to gain a good understanding of the morphologic features of various lesions. Core-needle biopsy and fine-needle aspiration cytology are compared in depth, with attention to their relative strengths and weaknesses and indications. In addition, the impact of molecular classification of breast cancers on cytologic diagnosis is explored, and the use of molecular techniques in diagnostic cytology is discussed.

Management of atypical breast lesions continues to evolve. There is considerable controversy as to whether these entities represent risk factors for future breast cancer or whether they are instead precursor lesions. A better understanding of the prognostic and therapeutic implications of each of these lesions is important for assessing subsequent breast cancer risk. Risk assessment tools are available for screening high risk patients and understanding the utility and limitations of these tools is important for all clinicians involved in the care of patients. There have been significant advances in breast cancer screening in the last several years including breast tomosynthesis, automated breast ultrasound, molecular imaging, as well as accelerated breast MRI protocols. This has raised the question: Do women at risk for breast cancer need additional breast cancer screening using these newer imaging modalities? In addition, with these advances in imaging, can women with atypical proliferative lesions be observed rather than undergoing surgical excision as some suggest? The role of observation, surgical excision and even prophylactic mastectomy in women with atypical proliferative lesions continues to be debated; however there is data that can guide physicians in the management of these patients. Pleomorphic Lobular carcinoma in-situ (PLCIS) is a distinct pathological entity within LCIS and there is no consensus regarding surgical margins or the need for adjuvant treatment to prevent recurrence. Recently, ductal carcinoma in-situ (DCIS) has been

the subject of much controversy: is it truly a cancer or is it instead a precursor lesion. The traditional management of DCIS with lumpectomy and radiation is now being debated and recent data demonstrates that low grade DCIS can be managed with observation. Clinical trials are now accruing patients with low and intermediate grade DCIS to observation and close surveillance, and not surgical excision. Finally, new guidelines for chemoprevention with the use of tamoxifen and raloxifen for women with atypical proliferative lesions, LCIS, PLCIS, and DCIS are available and should be discussed as an option when guiding management of these patients. This book will provide a comprehensive review of this field and will serve as a valuable resource for clinicians, general surgeons, breast surgeons and surgical oncologists, as well as researchers with an interest in the management of atypical breast lesions. The book will review new data about breast cancer, risk factors for breast cancer, pathological features unique to each entity, the characteristic findings on imaging, risk stratification for genetic testing, as well as the current evidence-based management of each of these breast lesions. Our text will provide assessment tools for risk prediction of breast cancer. We will provide data on the current imaging modalities, as well as advanced screening options available for diagnosis and following these patients. Current management of many of these lesions continues to be controversial in regard to observation with close surveillance versus the need for surgical excision of these lesions based on future risk or whether these lesions are precursor lesion. For ductal carcinoma in-situ, the debate continues in regards to whether this disease entity is a precursor lesion that can be managed with observation or hormonal therapy, or is DCIS cancer and treated with lumpectomy and radiation. Several studies have been published where patients are managed with observation and treatment with hormonal therapy before surgical management. New trials have already begun accruing patients with low to intermediate grade DCIS where patients will be managed with observation versus hormonal therapy only. Management of DCIS continues to evolve and current management will be discussed This text will provide a concise but comprehensive summary of the current management of patients with atypical breast proliferative lesions and some benign breast lesions and will help guided management of these patients. All chapters in this text will be written by experts in the field in each of these disease entities. They will all include the most up to date research and clinical information to enhance our understanding and treatment of patients.

Takes us through the development of breast cancer and spotlights the current controversy surrounding the use of mammography to screen for the disease.

Breast cancer, its causes, early detection and treatment have received considerable attention, since this widespread disease is one of the most important health concerns for women. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of the management of early-stage breast cancer, including essential information on basic topics like pathology, and radiology, as well as the latest developments. Further, it discusses all aspects of surgical care, chemotherapy and radiation therapy, together with the controversies and current management guidelines. Helping readers acquire a deep, holistic understanding of the topic, the book is a valuable resource for practitioners and postgraduate students in the field of gynecologic oncology. Moreover, it is a useful aid to decision-making in day-to-day practice for oncologists, residents, fellows and experienced practitioners.

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