

The Many Faces of Fibroadenomas

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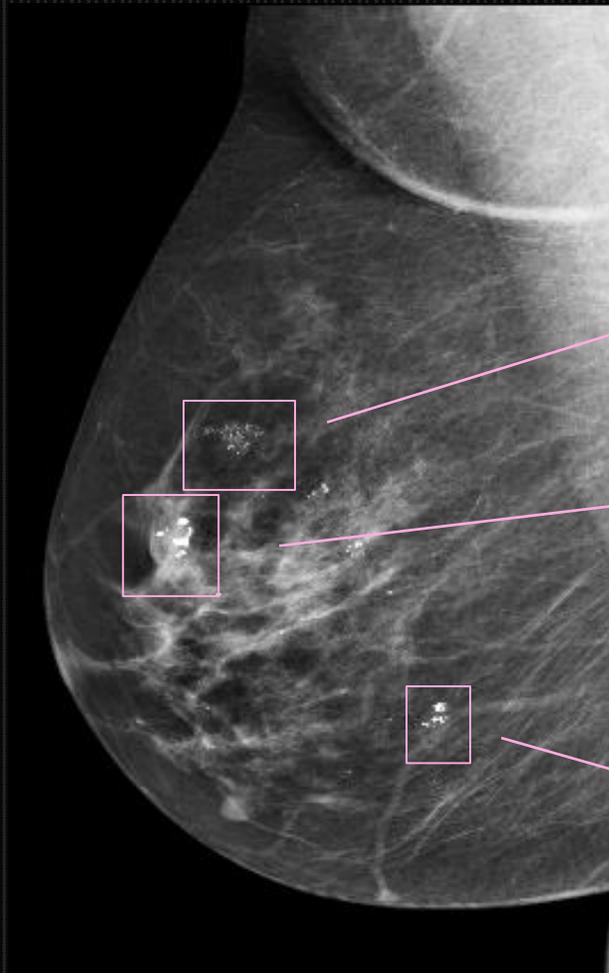
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Radiology

68-year-old woman presents for a screening
mammogram

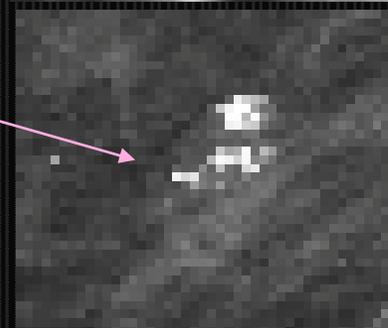
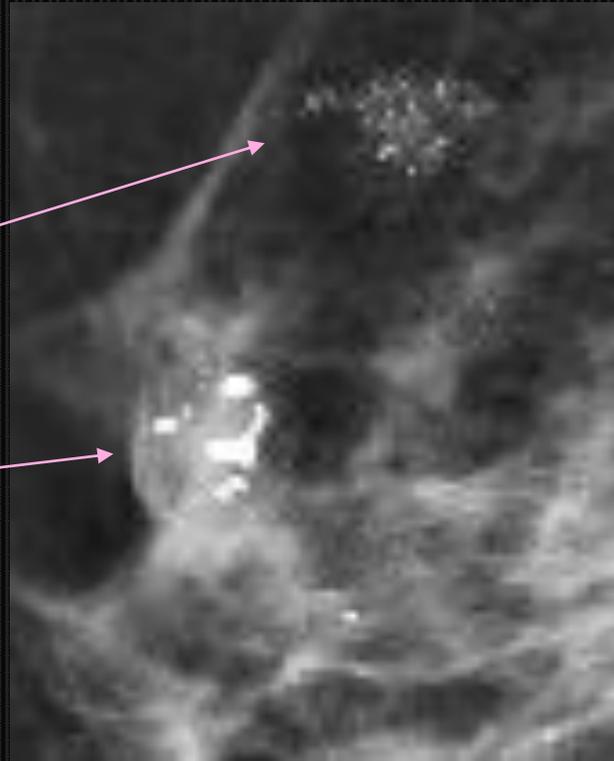
Patient history and physical exam

68-year-old female with no past medical history presents for an annual screening mammogram. She has no family history of breast cancer. She denies any palpable masses, nipple discharge, or areas of concern in either breast. Physical exam of the breast is deferred. Bilateral screening mammogram is performed.

Bilateral screening mammogram: right breast

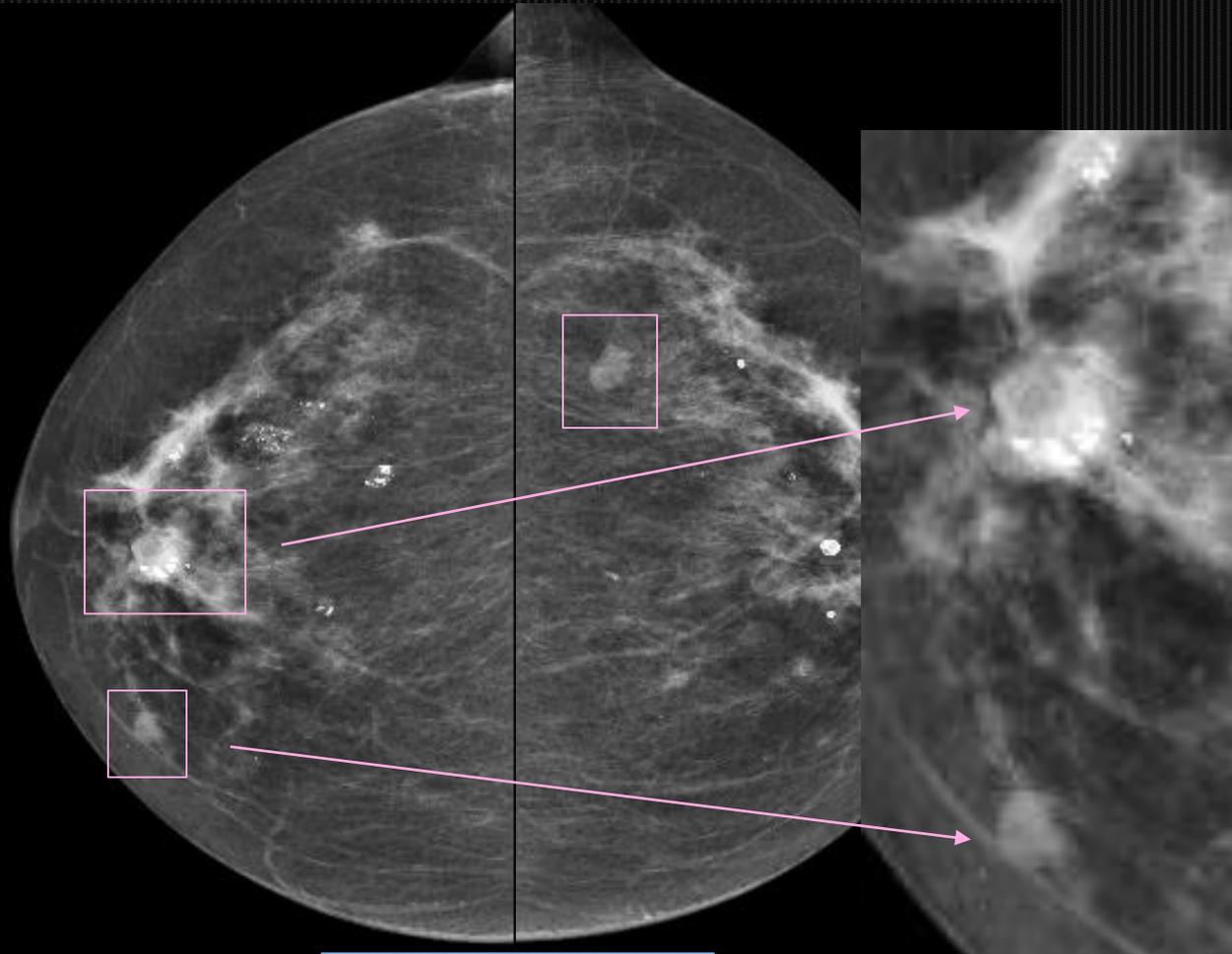


Right MLO view



There are **grouped calcifications** in the right breast middle depth, two groups superiorly and a third group inferiorly.

Bilateral screening mammogram



Bilateral CC views

There are **bilateral circumscribed round and oval masses**. There are no additional suspicious masses, calcifications, sites of architectural distortion, or asymmetries otherwise noted in either breast.

BI-RADS 0: Incomplete - Need additional imaging evaluation and/or prior mammograms for comparison.

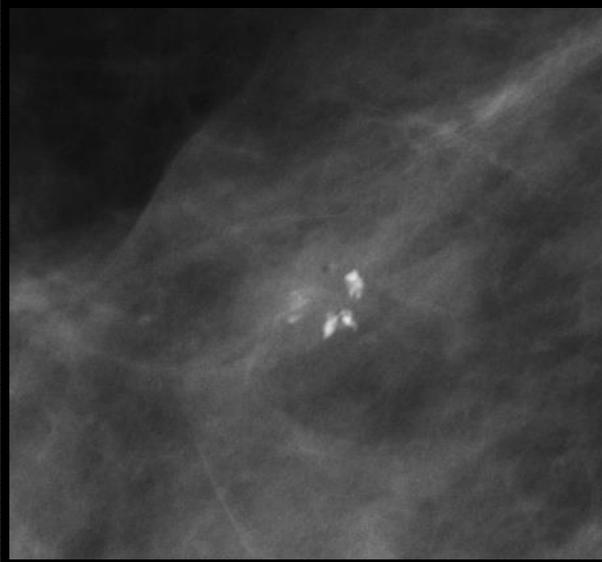
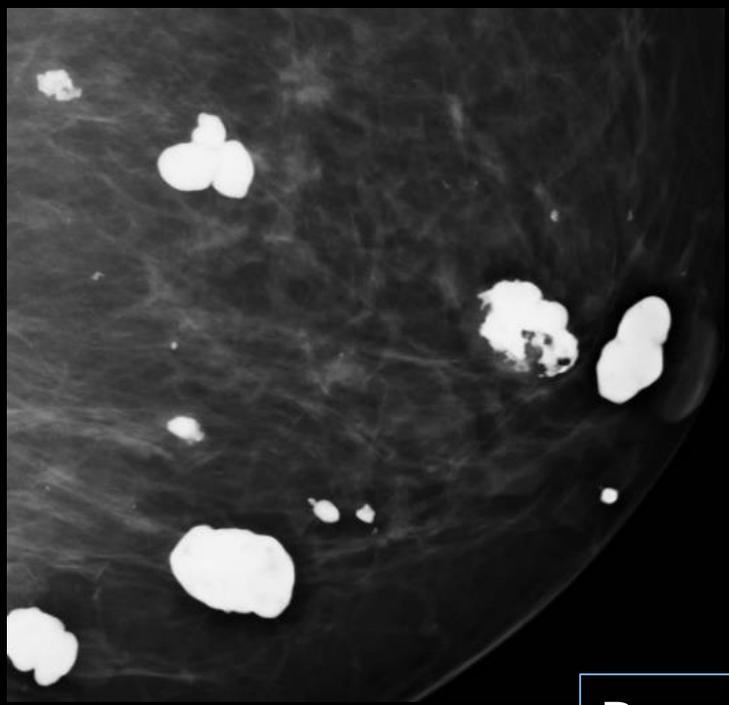
Patient outcome

- Prior screening mammograms were obtained from an outside facility and confirmed stable appearance of grouped calcifications and bilateral round and oval masses
- Outside records indicated the patient had ultrasound-guided core biopsy of right breast asymmetry
- Pathology: Fibroadenoma
- Final BI-RADS 2: Benign
- Annual routine screening mammogram recommended

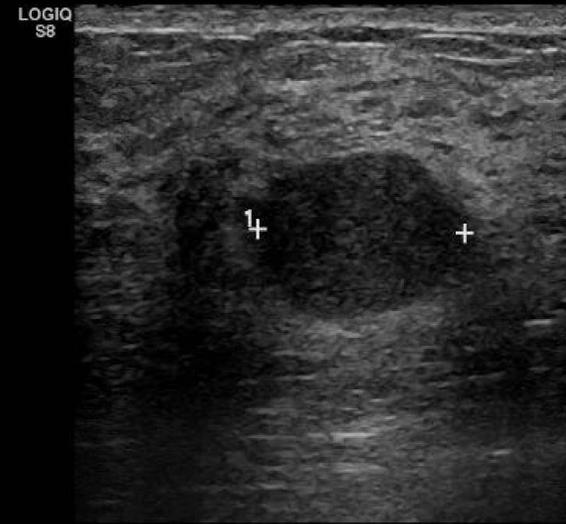
Teaching points: Fibroadenomas

- Most common benign breast mass
- Median age at presentation 25 years, but can occur at any age
- Single or multiple
- Classic mammographic appearance: oval, circumscribed mass
- Ultrasonography can distinguish simple cyst from fibroadenoma
- May have popcorn-like calcifications at periphery
- Magnification compression views and biopsy of grouped calcifications, asymmetry, or mass recommended unless stable over time

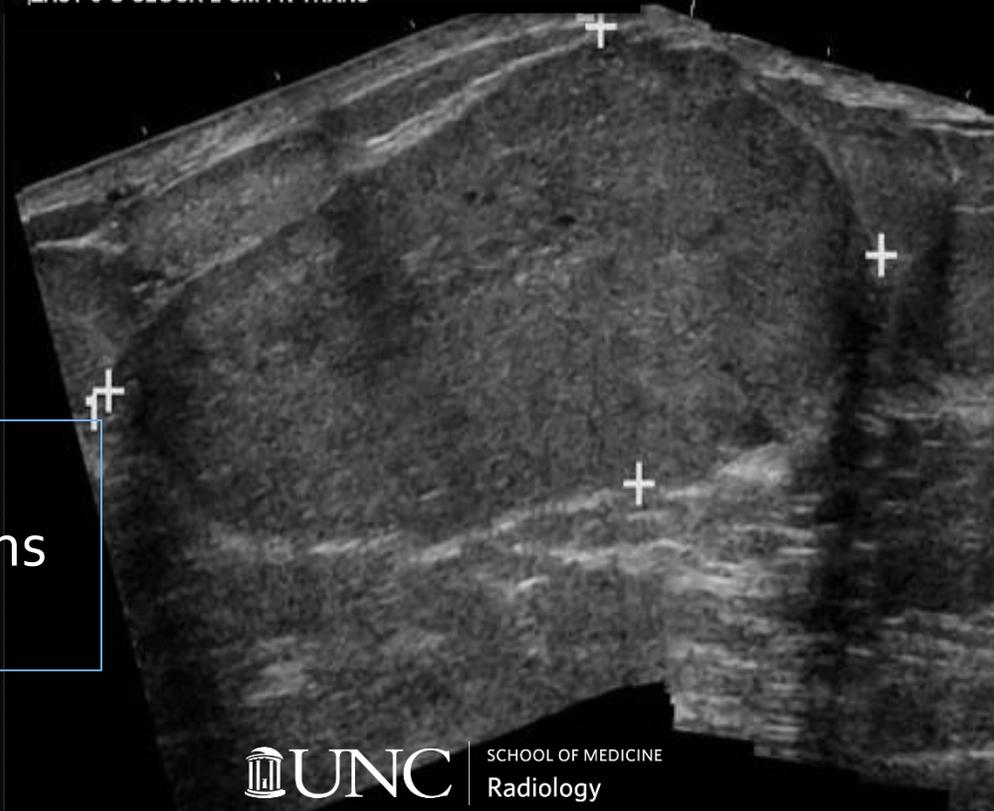
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Popcorn (coarse) calcifications
Coarse heterogeneous calcifications
Oval circumscribed mass



EAST 3 O'CLOCK 2 CM FN TRANS



References

1. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Practice Bulletin No. 164: Diagnosis and management of benign breast disorders. *Obstet Gynecol* 2016;127(6):e141-156.
2. Ikeda DM and Miyake KK. (2017). Mammographic and ultrasound analysis of breast masses. In *Breast imaging: The requisites* (pp. 397-438). Retrieved from <https://www-clinicalkey-com>.
3. Hacker NF and Friedlander ML. (2016). Breast disease: a gynecologic perspective. In *Hacker & Moore's Essentials of Obstetrics and Gynecology* (pp. 348-355). Retrieved from <https://www-clinicalkey-com>.