

Manuscript ID : 00000-99545

Mas Vita

Volume 2, Issue 2, May – August 2020, Pages 59-69, Page Count - 11



Source ID : 00000250

Bi-rads descriptors for the classification of breast lesions and their application for non-palpable breast lesions

Danny Marcelo Jaramillo Estrada ^{(1)*} Katherine Raquel Moya Guerra ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Hospital de Especialidades San Bartolo, Quito, Ecuador.

⁽²⁾ Centro Clinico Quirurgico Ambulatorio Hospital Del Dia El Batan, Ecuadorian Social Security Institute, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Abstract

The objective of this article is to review the updates of the BI-RADS descriptor system, the 2013 version being the fifth and latest version of the radiological atlas of images and BI-RADS report. This new version incorporated modifications in the management, nomenclature and descriptors of different lesions and, among these, of non-palpable breast lesions. The BI-RADS system can be used for mammography, ultrasound, and MRI. Normally, when the radiologist performs several tests, he assesses them together by issuing a single final category, based on the highest-level finding observed. The American Cancer Society (ACS, American Cancer Society) recommends annual mammography screening starting at age 40. In the case of women who have an accurate family history of breast cancer, the annual screening begins at age 30. In this context, the establishment of the BI-RADS categories of the American College of Radiology has represented an important milestone in the classification of breast findings, by allowing the establishment of guidelines for their diagnosis. Within the BI-RADS classification, category 1 corresponds to the normal breast, without lesions. Category 2 to insignificant benign lesions. Category 3 to probably benign lesions, with a positive predictive value (PPV) for cancer of less than 2%. Category 4 to suspicious lesions with a PPV variable between 2 and 85%, and finally Category 5, highly suspicious of malignancy, with a PPV greater than 85%. Obviously, it makes no sense to perform a biopsy of lesions classified in categories 1 or 2, however, it is necessary to biopsy the lesions of categories 4 or 5 given their moderate or high PPV for cancer. In this work, we carry out a review of the role of each biopsy technique, of the BIRADS classification, its importance, as well as its role in non-palpable breast lesions.

Author Keywords

BI-RADS, Breast lesions, Classification

ISSN Print:

Source Type: Journals

Publication Language: English

Abbreviated Journal Title:

Publisher Name: Ana Lisbalby Riera Morillo

Major Subject: Health Sciences

Subject area: Obstetrics and Gynecology

ISSN Online: 2665-0150

Document Type: Journal Article

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47606/ACVEN/MV0036>

Access Type: Open Access

Resource Licence: CC BY-NC

Subject Area classification: Medicine

Source: SCOPEDATABASE

Reference