

Mammography Education, Inc.



2022

BREAST SEMINAR SERIES

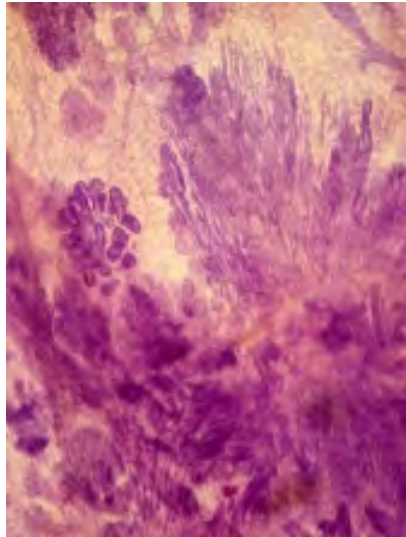
Faculty

LÁSZLÓ TABÁR, MD, FACR (Hon) Course

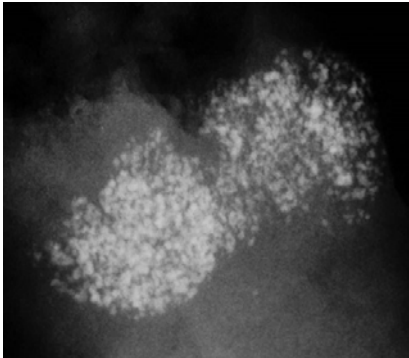
Director

Professor emeritus of Radiology

Detection and Diagnosis of Breast Diseases Using the Multimodality Approach



3D image of sclerosing adenosis



Mammogram of sclerosing adenosis



Online lectures and webinar with live interaction at the end

Feb 19, 2022 from 09 am to 12 pm

Translators:

Dr. Alfonso Frigerio

Dr. Giulia Picozzi

Designed for:

**Radiologists • Surgeons • Pathologists
Gynecologists • Radiology Technologists**

This course provides extensive knowledge about diagnostic breast imaging, differential diagnosis of breast diseases, implications for management and newest diagnostic technologies



2022

BREAST SEMINAR SERIES of MEI

Detection and Diagnosis of Breast Diseases
Using the Multimodality Approach. Webinar type course.

László Tabár, MD, FACR (Hon)
Course Director

INFORMAZIONI GENERALI:

Il Corso sarà così suddiviso:

1° step: il 31 gennaio 2022 riceverete 4 lezioni magistrali del Prof Tabar da ascoltare durante la prima settimana

entro il 6 febbraio 2022 potrete inviare eventuali domande e considerazioni all'indirizzo mail: breastseminar@korilu.it

2° step: il 9 febbraio 2022 riceverete altre 4 lezioni magistrali da ascoltare durante la seconda settimana

entro il 13 febbraio potrete inviare eventuali domande e considerazioni all'indirizzo mail: breastseminar@korilu.it

3° step: il **19 febbraio 2022** dalle 10 alle 13 si svolgerà l'incontro on line della durata di 3 ore con il Prof Tabar nel quale si discuteranno i casi e le problematiche incontrate.

L'evento è stato accreditato (5798-337844) per la figura professionale di **Medico Chirurgo** specializzato in Medicina Generale (Medici di Famiglia), Oncologia, Radioterapia, Chirurgia Generale, Chirurgia Plastica e Ricostruttiva, Ginecologia e Ostetricia, Anatomia Patologica, Radiodiagnostica, Epidemiologia e per **Tecnico Sanitario di Radiologia Medica**, ottenendo **4.5 crediti ECM**.

Il costo di € 150.00+IVA comprende: **8 Letture Magistrali** (che, come potete vedere dal sito del Prof Tabar - <https://elearning.mammographyed.com/lectures/> - avrebbero o un costo di \$ 40 ognuna) più la partecipazione al **webinar** con il servizio di traduzione simultanea.

L'iscrizione al corso sarà perfezionata solo dopo l'avvenuto pagamento della quota di iscrizione e la corretta e completa compilazione della relativa scheda sul sito: www.korilu.it



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NEW COURSE DESIGN

* The lectures will:

- 1) Inform the physicians about a new breast cancer classification system that takes into account the site of origin of the cancers.
- 2) Very detailed **calcifications analysis** using the multimodality approach. Each case will have a supporting large format thin section and often large format thick section histopathology images for thorough correlation of the imaging findings with the underlying histopathology.
- 3) These skills will lead to **more accurate diagnosis** and greater confidence in discussions with the surgeons and pathologists.

* **Immediate feedback** and Teaching Points at the end of the cases.

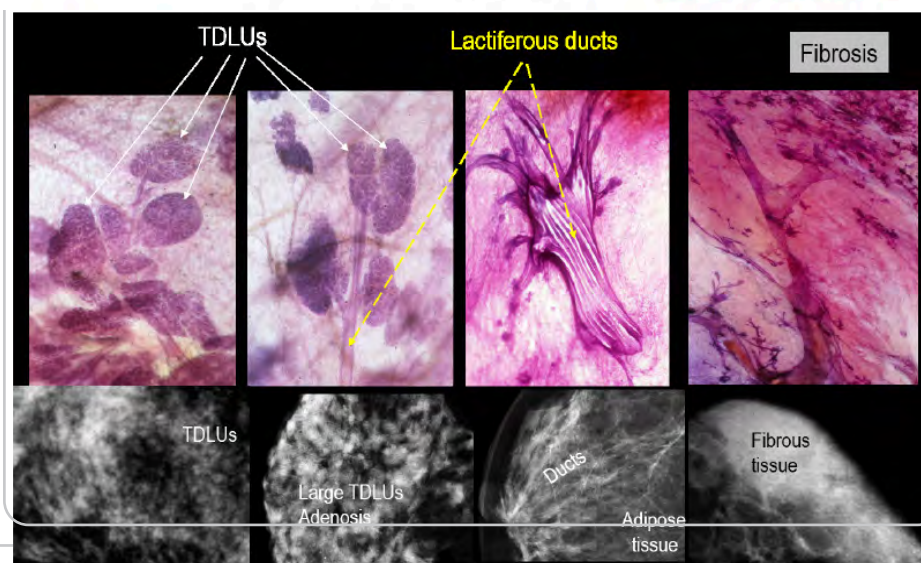
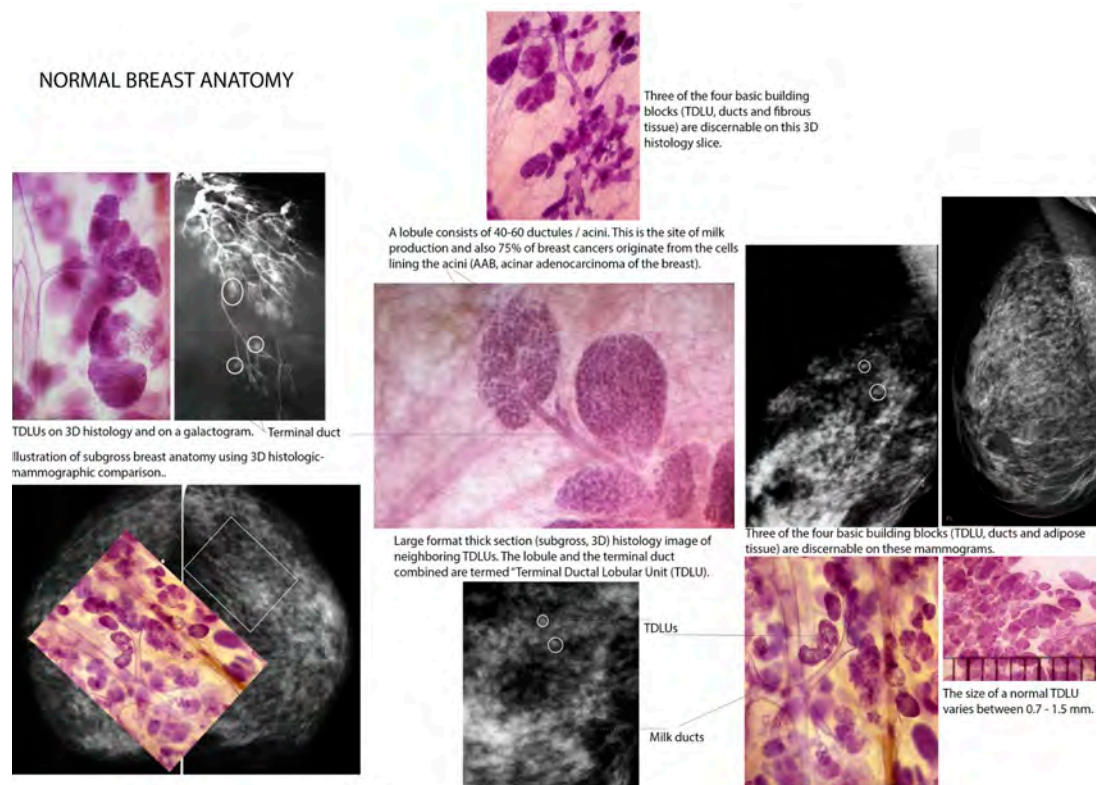
* Special emphasis will be placed on **finding early phase breast cancers**.



Photographs from the collection of the non-profit Tabar Foundation
dedicated to Research and Education for Breast Cancer, Visit:
tabarfoundation.org

Feb 19, 2022 - 09 a.m. START THE WEBINAR

MAMMOGRAPHIC-3D HISTOLOGIC CORRELATION OF THE NORMAL BREAST STRUCTURE



The breast, unlike any other organ, has five structurally different mammographic parenchymal patterns.



2022

BREAST SEMINAR SERIES of MEI

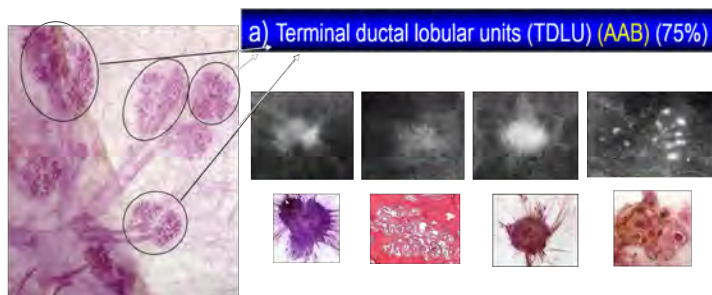
Detection and Diagnosis of Breast Diseases
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Course Director

CLASSIFYING BREAST DISEASES ACCORDING TO THEIR SITE OF ORIGIN

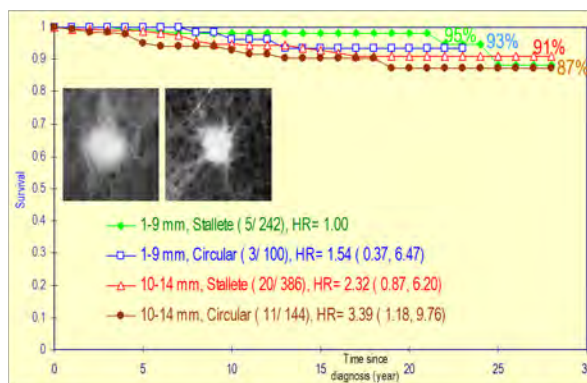
Malignant type calcifications (CIS AAB) stellate and circular/oval-shaped lesions (invasive AAB) originating from the TDLUs (Acinar Adenocarcinoma of the Breast, AAB): clinical presentation, histology, mammographic - MRI - ultrasound appearance and outcome.

We use a classification system which is based on the apparent anatomic site of origin of breast cancer since the long-term patient outcome appears to be largely determined by the site of origin of breast cancer.



The third generation prognostic features (imaging biomarkers) of Acinar Adenocarcinoma of the Breast (AAB)

Cumulative survival of circular/oval and stellate breast cancer cases with no associated calcifications on the mammogram. Women 40-69 yrs old, diagnosed in Dalarna county, Sweden between 1977-2006

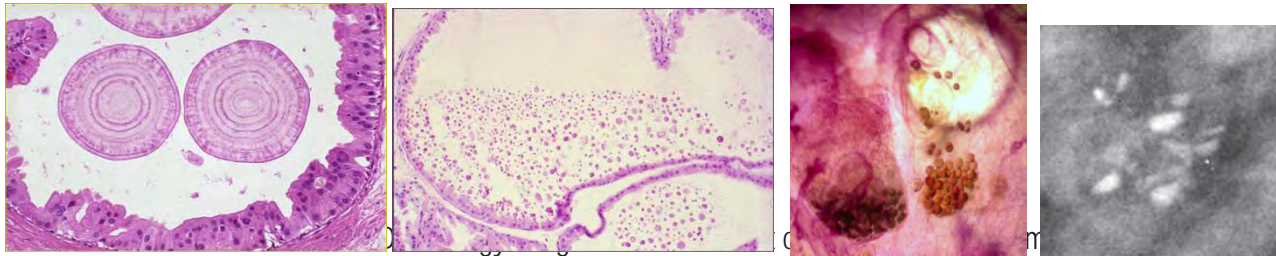


Long-term survival of women with 1-14 mm AAB

HYPERPLASTIC BREAST CHANGES ORIGINATING IN THE TDLU

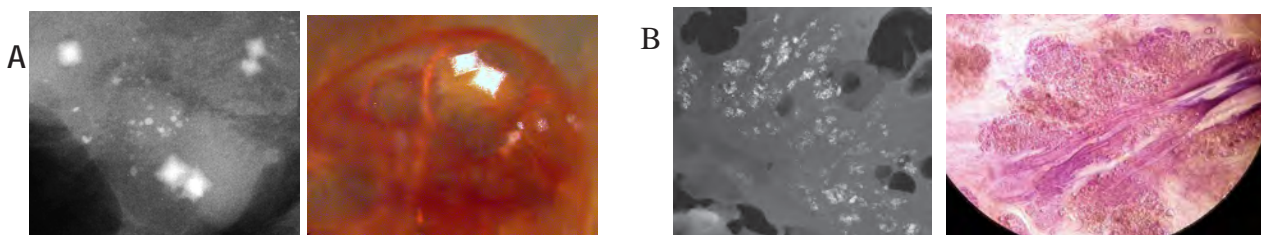
ALGORITHM FOR CLASSIFYING BREAST DISEASES ACCORDING TO THEIR SITE OF ORIGIN

- Benign breast diseases originating in the TDLU and associated with calcifications on the mammogram
 - Fibrocystic change. Fibroadenoma. Different types of adenosis. Understanding pathophysiology leading to calcified and non-calcified hyperplastic breast changes.

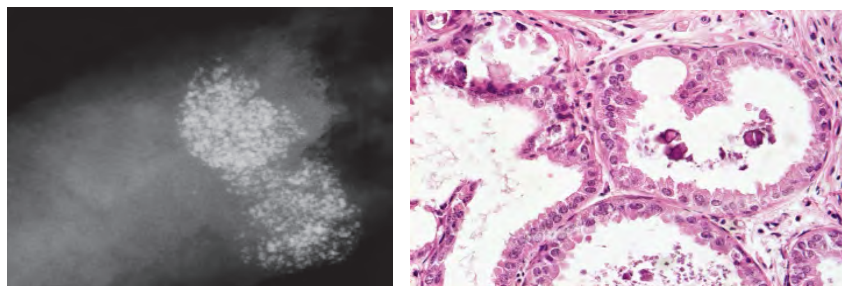


body-like calcifications, seen as "teacup-like calcifications on the mammogram.

- Detailed analysis of calcifications associated with hyperplastic breast changes: Weddellites (A), powdery calcifications (B), cluster skipping stone-like calcifications on the mammogram.



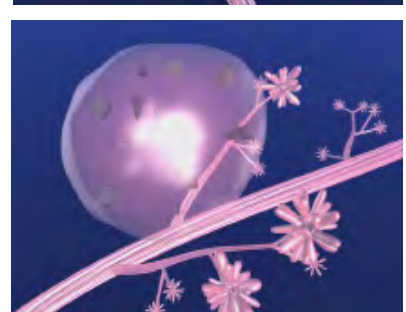
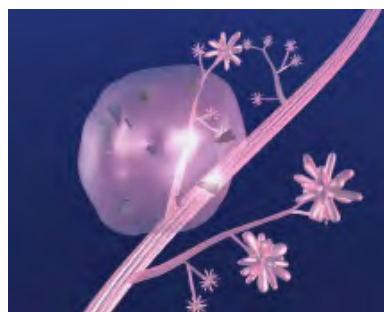
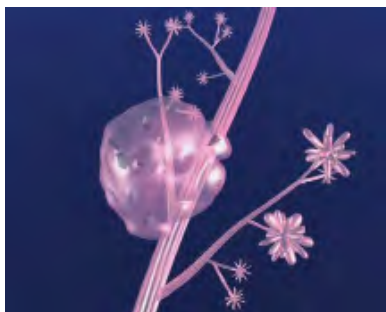
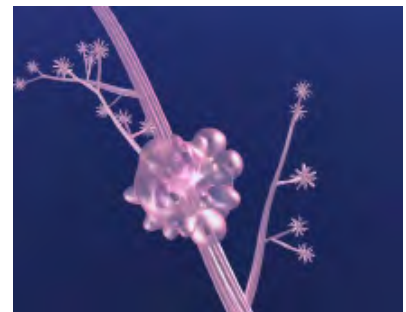
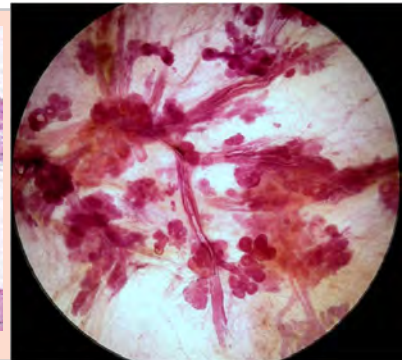
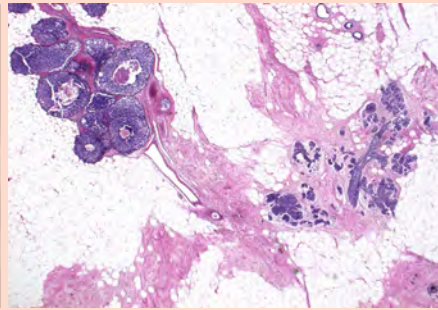
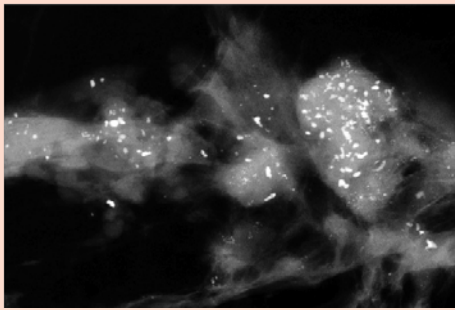
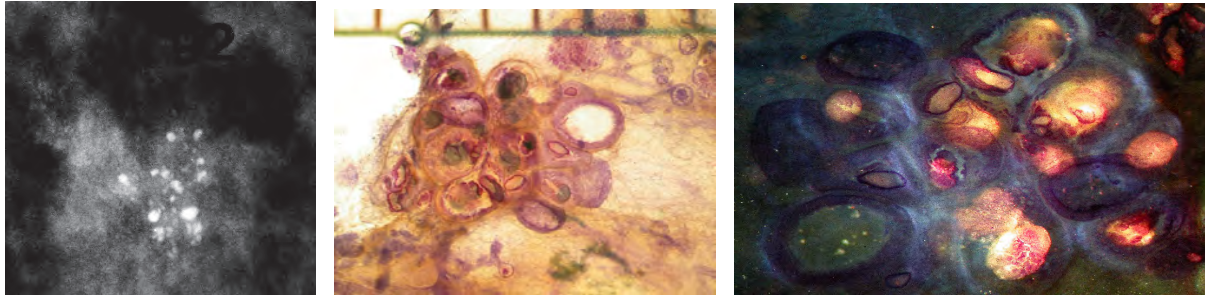
- The morphologic analysis of calcifications representing a less aggressive carcinoma:
Grade 1 / well differentiated CIS



Grade 1 *in situ* carcinoma:
Mammographic / 3D histologic / MRI correlation
of cases with powdery calcifications on the mammogram.

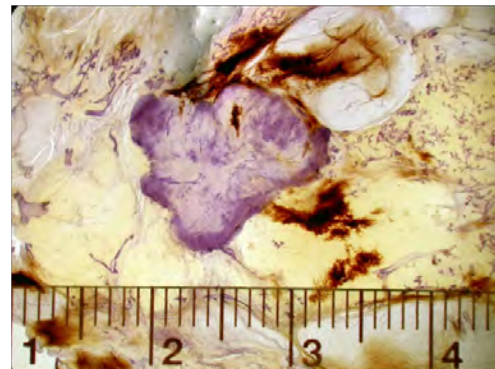
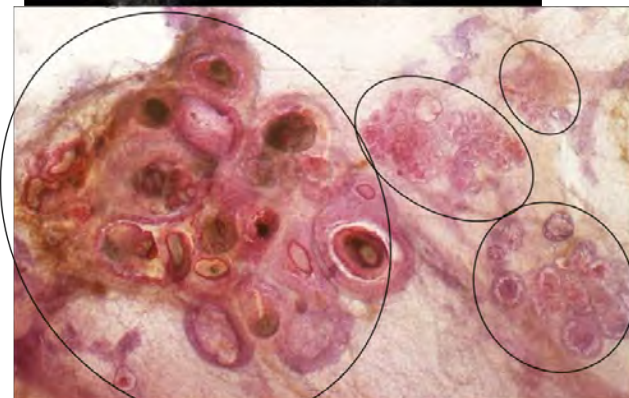
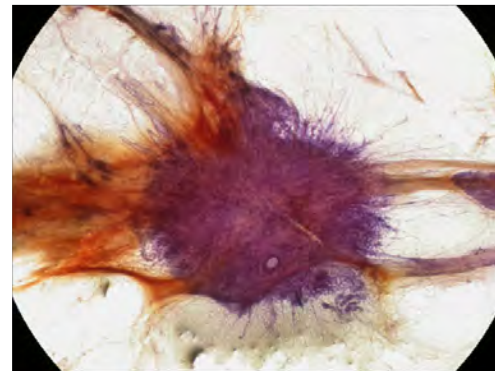
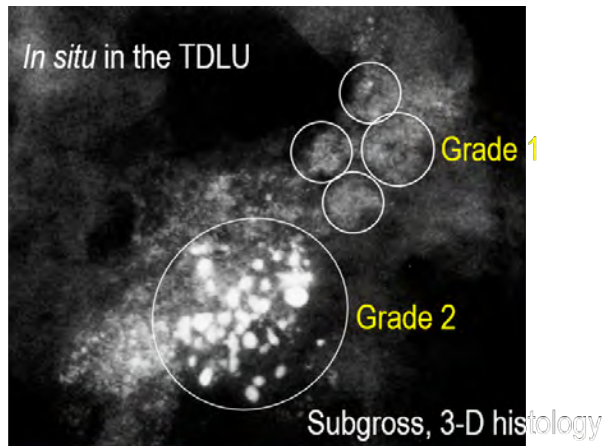
BREAST CANCERS ORIGINATING IN THE TDLU

Mammographic / histopathologic correlation of pleomorphic calcifications representing Gr 2 CIS within the TDLU

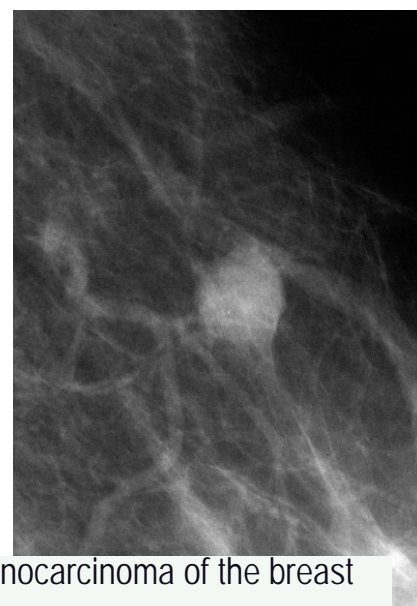
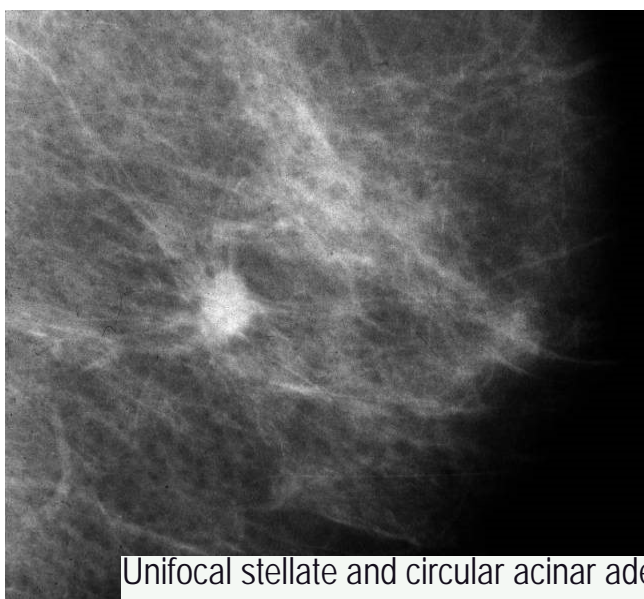


Computer simulation images of the development of Grade 2 *in situ* carcinoma within the TDLU. The lobule becomes gradually distended and deformed. Calcifications are formed within the necrotic debris and are seen on the mammogram as **crushed stone-like calcifications**.

Breast cancer originating from the terminal ductal lobular units (TDLUs)



Grade 1 and 2 carcinoma *in situ* in the TDLUs, not DCIS. The subsequent invasive carcinoma is either a stellate or circular tumor mass (not invasive "ductal" carcinoma), well demonstrable on the mammogram.

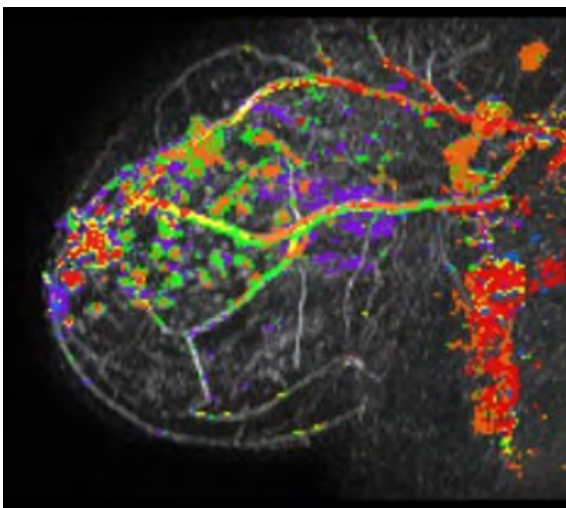
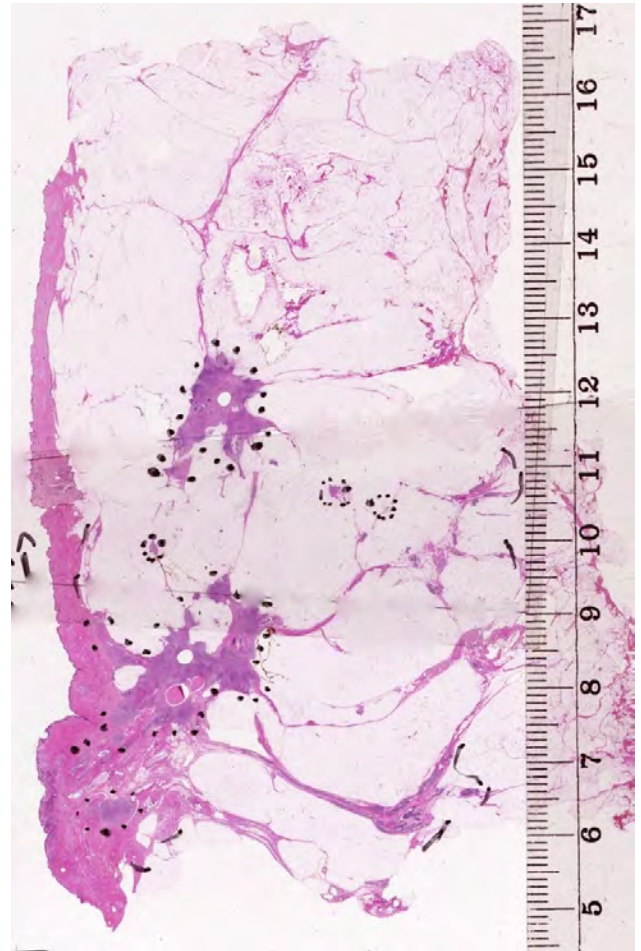


Unifocal stellate and circular acinar adenocarcinoma of the breast

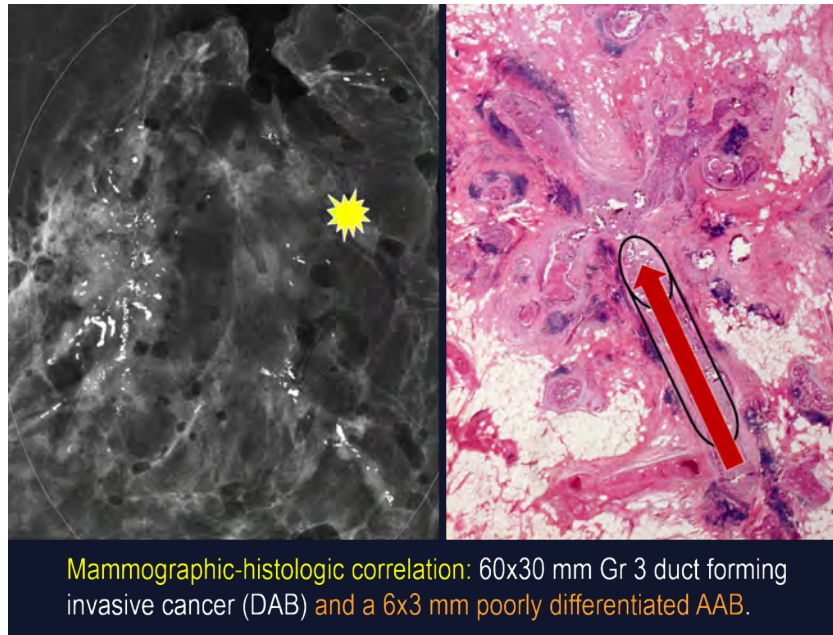
Breast cancer originating from the terminal ductal lobular units (TDLUs)

Multifocal acinar adenocarcinoma of the breast

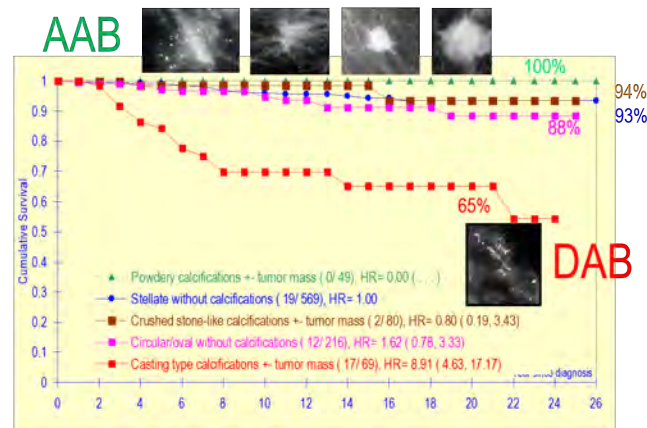
Specimen slice radiograph showing
multifocal invasive cancers



Diffuse breast cancer originating from the major lactiferous ducts (DAB) (duct forming invasive carcinoma, not "DCIS")

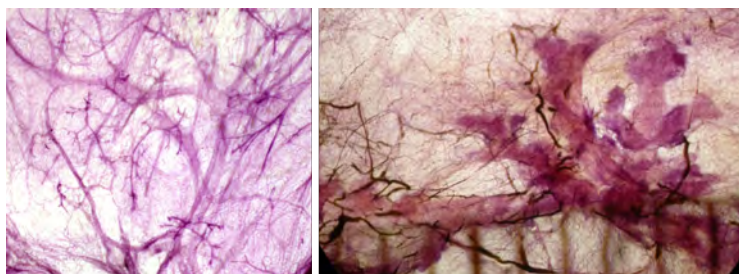


Cumulative survival of women aged 40-69 years with 1-14 mm invasive breast cancers by mammographic tumor features. Dalarna county, Sweden.



Long-term survival of women with 1-14 mm AAB without and with associated DAB

Normal,
atrophic ducts



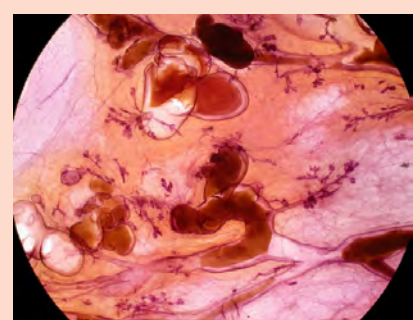
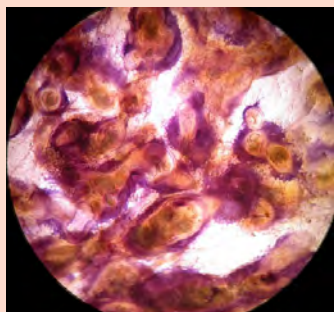
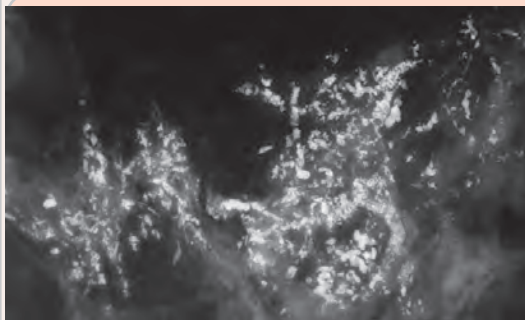
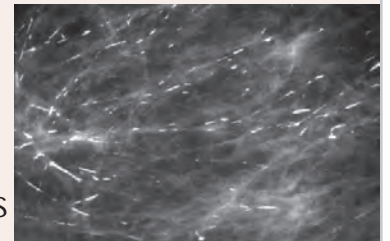
Neoductogenesis
and
angioneogenesis

Diffuse breast cancer originating from the major lactiferous ducts (DAB) (duct forming invasive carcinoma, not "DCIS")

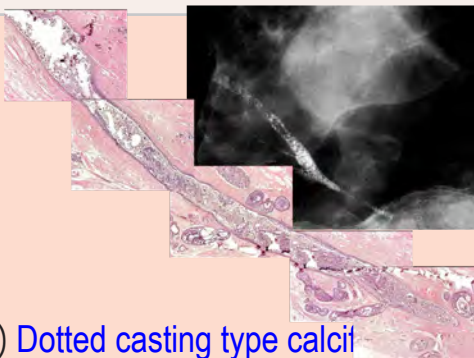
ALGORITHM FOR CLASSIFYING BREAST DISEASES ACCORDING TO THEIR SITE OF ORIGIN

Breast diseases originating in the major ducts

- **Benign type calcifications** originating in the major ducts
 - a) Secretory disease type calcifications
- **Malignant type calcifications** originating in the major ducts



a) **Fragmented casting type calcifications.**



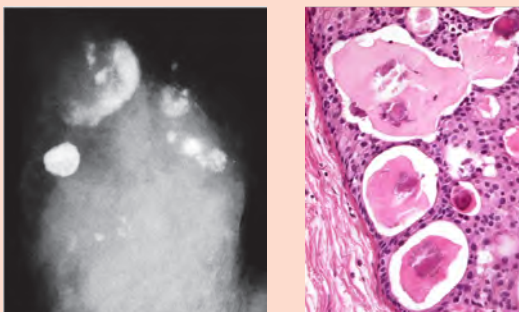
b) **Dotted casting type calcifications**

* **Four different malignant type calcifications** developing in the major ducts: **a)** fragmented casting type **b)** dotted casting type **c)** skipping stone-like **d)** pearl necklace-like.

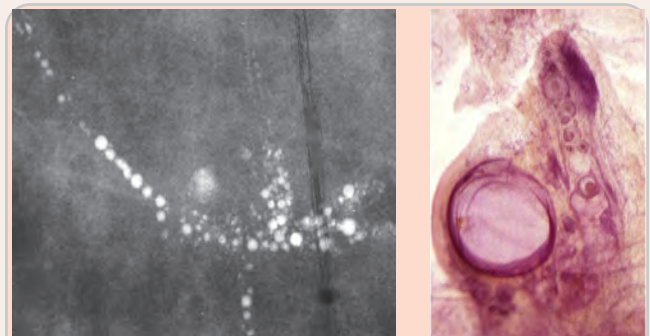
* The concept of **neoductogenesis**. Long-term follow-up results. New aspects, correct terminology.

* The role of breast MRI examination in demonstrating the extent of Gr 3 in situ carcinoma.

* Mammographic/3D histologic correlation helping to explain the underlying pathophysiology and outcome.



c) **Skipping stone-like calcifications**



d) **Pearl necklace-like calcifications**

Diffuse breast cancer originating from the major lactiferous ducts (DAB) (duct forming invasive carcinoma, not "DCIS")

