BREAST STUDY GUIDE

- Masses
  - Feature Descriptors (e.g., margins, shape, density, location, associated features)
  - Management
  - Palpable Lump with "Negative" Imaging
  - Fat-containing Masses
- Calcifications
  - Morphology Descriptors
  - Distribution Descriptors
  - Malignant/Suspicious
  - Typically Benign
  - Management and Biopsy
- Architectural Distortion
- The Altered Breast
  - Postcancer Therapy
  - Reconstruction
  - Implants
  - Augmentation of other types
  - Reduction
  - Postbiopsy
- Asymmetries
  - Types
  - Imaging Evaluation
  - Management
- Skin Abnormalities
- Lymph Nodes
  - Normal and abnormal morphology on mammography, ultrasound, and MRI
  - Differential diagnosis of adenopathy
  - Management and biopsy
- Male Breast
  - Malignant Disease
  - Benign Conditions
- Ductography
  - Indications
  - Technique

- Findings

- Breast MRI
  - Technical Parameters/ACR standards for optimizing image quality
  - Indications/Contraindications
  - Finding Descriptors (masses, non-mass enhancement, foci)
  - Kinetics
- Interventional
  - Indications
  - Potential Complications
  - Ultrasound-guided Biopsy
  - Stereo-guided Biopsy
  - MRI-guided Biopsy
  - Concordance of Imaging and Pathology Results
  - Management of Benign, High Risk, and Malignant Results
  - Needle Localization
  - Sentinel Node Biopsy
- QC/QA
  - MQSA Regulations
  - Audit Outcomes Analysis
  - Positioning
  - Artifacts/Image Quality (mammography, ultrasound, and MRI)
  - Analog and Digital QC
- Symptomatic Patient Management
  - Lump/Palpable Mass
  - Nipple Discharge
  - Infection/Suspected Abscess
  - Diffusely Swollen, Inflamed Breast
  - Breast Pain
- Ultrasound
  - Technical Parameters/ACRS standards for optimizing image quality
  - Labelling
  - Indications
- Screening
  - Breast Cancer Risk Factors
  - Imaging Guidelines for Normal Risk and Elevated Risk Patients
  - Breast Cancer Epidemiology
- Diagnostic Work-up
  - Additional Views
  - Ultrasound
  - Triangulation/Lesion Correlation
- Diffuse Increase in Density

SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

Questions may be single best answer or in a format of clinical decision-making with multiple steps or parts to the question/case. The vast majority will be image related.

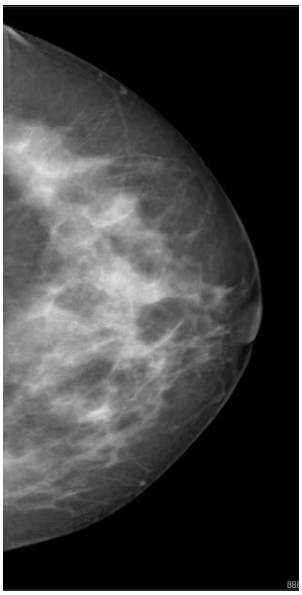
Sample Question 1:

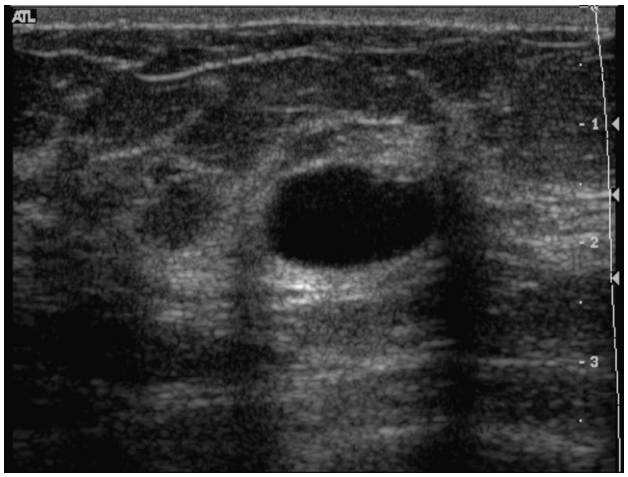
In a well-positioned mammogram:

A) the pectoralis muscle should be concave on the mediolateral oblique view.
B) the pectoralis muscle should extend to the posterior nipple line on the mediolateral oblique view.
C) the pectoralis muscle thickness should be greater than 1 cm on the craniocaudal view.
D) the CC view should be exaggerated to include the axillary tail.
E) the length of the posterior nipple line on the craniocaudal view should be 1 cm greater than on the mediolateral oblique view.

Key = B

Sample Question 2:





Images of the left breast are obtained for a 44-year-old woman. What is the most appropriate BI-RADS assessment?

A) Category 1: Negative
B) Category 2: Benign
C) Category 3: Probably Benign
D) Category 4: Suspicious
E) Category 5: Highly Suggestive of Malignancy

Key = B