


Welcome to Mammoland

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Director of Education
www.mammographyeducators.com




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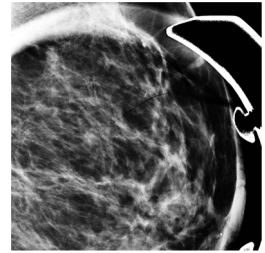
Question 1

Do you see anything wrong with this image
.....and if so, what do you think it is?




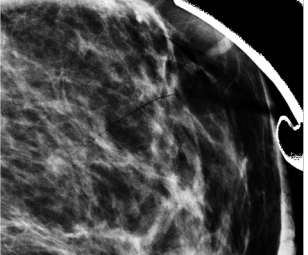
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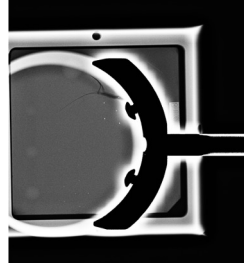
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Question 2

Can serious diseases be transmitted through breast milk?



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HIV and other serious infectious diseases *can* be transmitted through breast milk. However, the risk of infection from a single bottle of breast milk, even if the mother is HIV positive, is extremely small. For women who do not have HIV or other serious infectious diseases, there is little risk to the child who receives her breast milk.



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Question 3

True or False:

The diagnosis of inflammatory breast cancer is made from clinical evaluation.



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Question 4

True or False:

Redness, swelling and a fever a symptoms are common to both Mastitis and Inflammatory Breast Cancer



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INFLAMMATORY BREAST CANCER

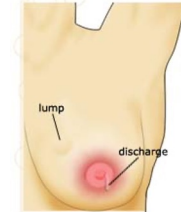
MASTITIS



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Symptoms of Mastitis



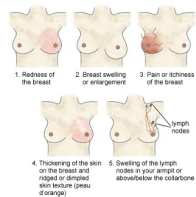
The main symptoms of mastitis are: swelling, redness, fever, enlargement, changed nipple sensation, discharge, itching, tenderness, and/or a breast lump.



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Symptoms of IBC



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Unfortunately, the symptoms of inflammatory breast cancer are similar to the symptoms of mastitis, a breast infection that is most common in breastfeeding women. **Fever and a high white blood cell count are typical with mastitis** -- two characteristics that *aren't* tell-tale signs of inflammatory breast cancer.

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After being treated for mastitis and are not responding to antibiotics after 7 to 10 days, a patient should talk to her doctor about ruling out other conditions and screening for inflammatory breast cancer.

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Question 5: True or False

Paget's disease of the nipple is an uncommon type of cancer that forms in or around the nipple.

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Symptoms of early-stage disease may include redness or crusting of the nipple skin; symptoms of more advanced disease often include tingling, itching, increased sensitivity, burning, or pain in the nipple.

Paget's disease of the nipple is diagnosed by performing a biopsy.

Surgery is the usual treatment for Paget's disease of the nipple. Additional treatments may be recommended under certain circumstances.

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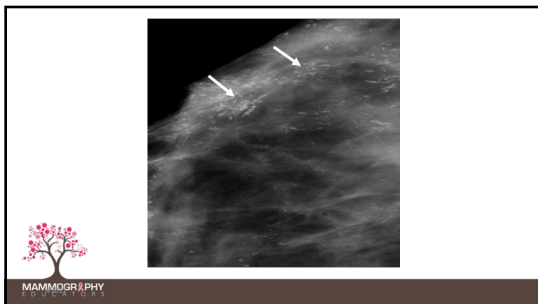
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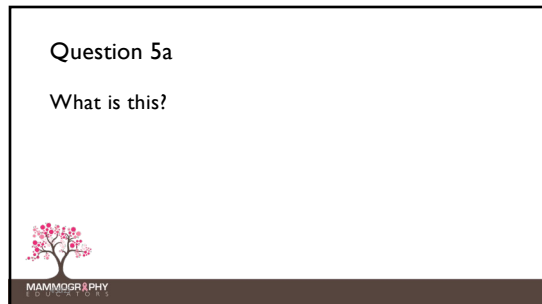
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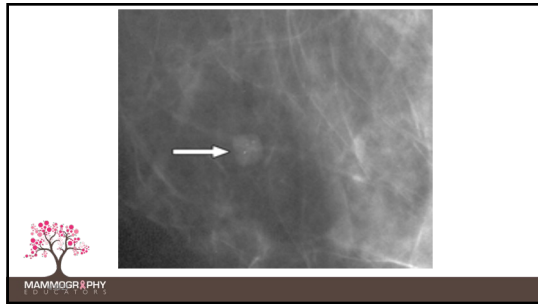
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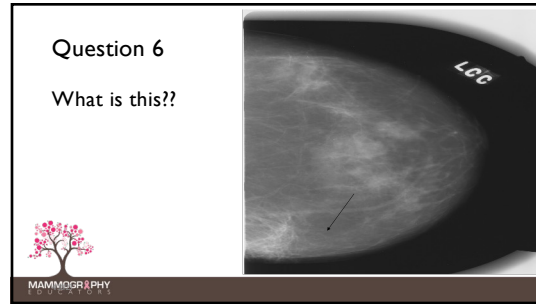
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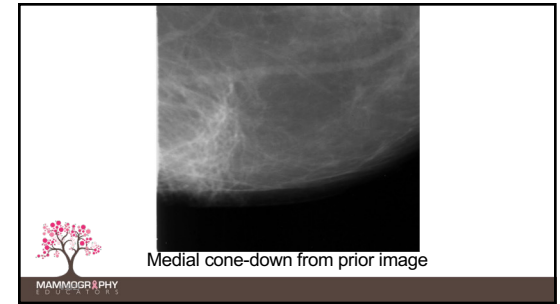
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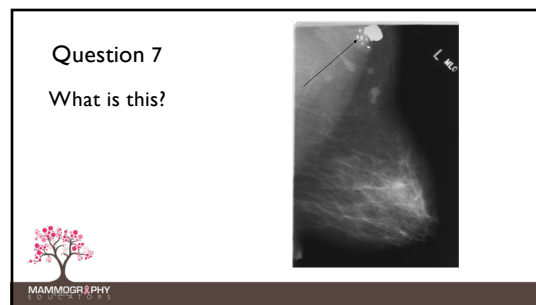
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Patient's hair is seen in medial portion of the image
When imaging the patient, before making exposure double-check that nothing undesired is in the way of the beam that will be seen on the film
Braids or hair with "product" in them are most readily seen

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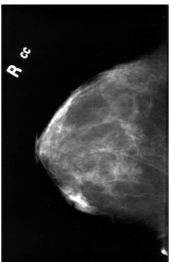
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LMLO view

- Bright material present in lymph node
- This is Tuberculosis
- Normal, fatty hilum of node has been replaced by radiographically dense TB

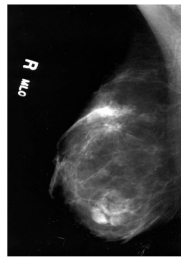
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Question 8
What is this?!



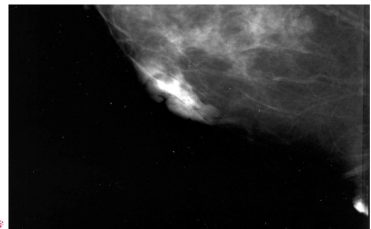
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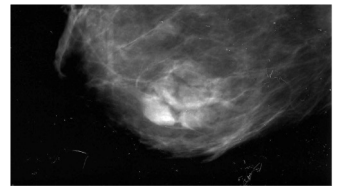
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RCC and RMLO views

- This is a *hamartoma* which is benign
- Abnormal aggregate of normal tissue
- Technically - *adenofibrolipoma* containing glandular, fibrous & fatty components

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Question 9

Of all breast cancers diagnosed approximately how many are men?

- 5%
- 1%
- 10%
- 3%

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Question 10

Sentinel node biopsy can accomplish which of the following in one procedure:

- a. Dx
- b. Staging
- c. Tx
- d. a + b
- e. All of the above



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Question 11

True or False:

Secondary findings in the axilla are not related to the diagnosis of breast cancer.



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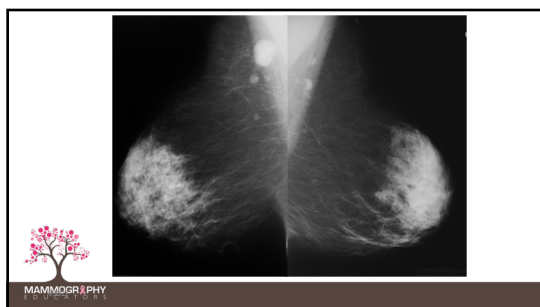
Question 12

True or False:

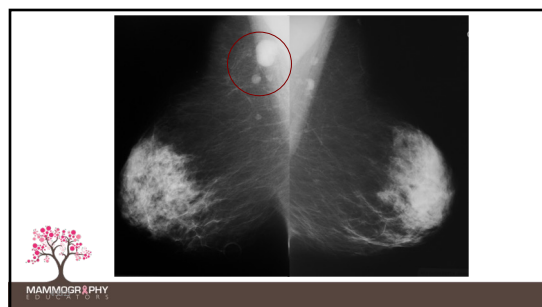
Metastatic axillary node of unknown origin in the setting of a negative mammogram should be worked up.



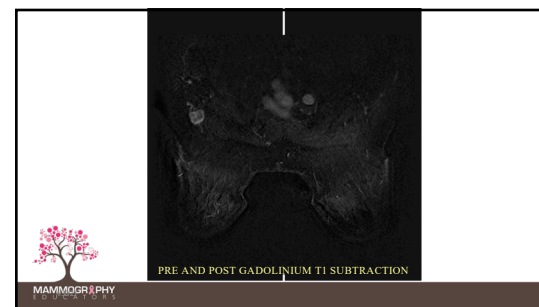
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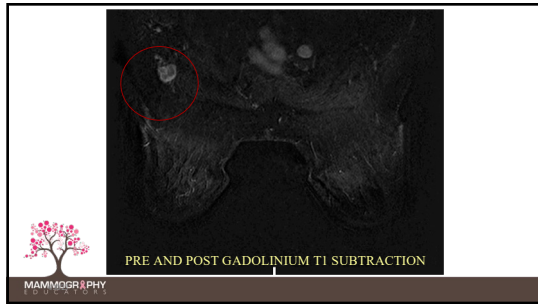
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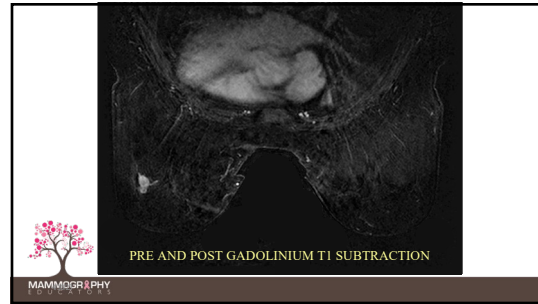
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Question 13

_____ is an inflammation (rash) of the body folds and usually develops from the chafing of warm, moist skin in the areas of body. It normally appears to be red and raw-looking.

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Intertrigo

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Question 14:
At what age should women stop having mammograms?

- A. 70
- B. 80
- C. Never
- D. Depends on the patient's health

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Question 15

True or False:

75% of all women diagnosed with breast cancer have no known risk factors other than age.



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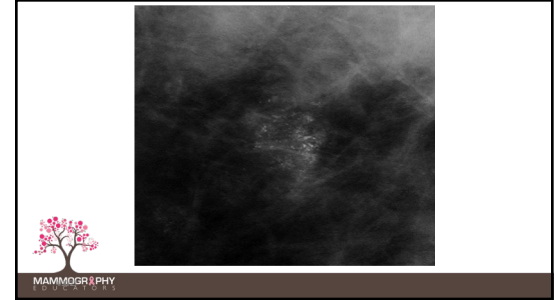
Question 16

True or False:

These are typical of malignant appearing calcifications



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Question 17

True or False:

Juvenile Papillomatosis is also referred to as the "Swiss Cheese Disease"



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Definition

A discrete multicystic breast lesion typically occurring in young females

Typically in adolescent or young adult female



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Diagnostic Criteria

* **Discrete mass**

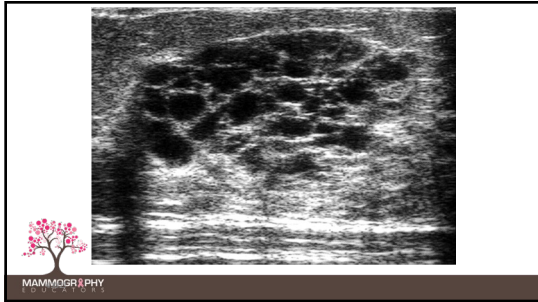
- Circumscribed but not encapsulated
- Usually solitary
- Rarely multicentric and bilateral
- 1 to 8 cm diameter

* **Large numbers of cysts, up to 2 cm**

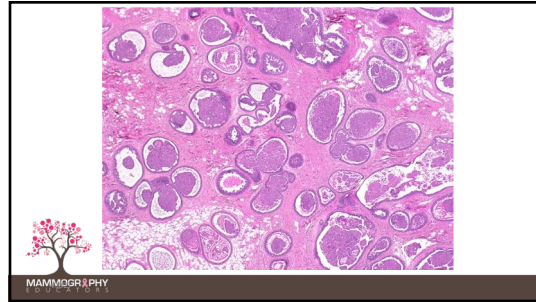
- Frequently contain foamy histiocytes



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Question 18
 Which of the following is NOT a finding that may be associated with breast cancer?

- A. Asymmetric veins
- B. Chronic asymmetry
- C. Skin thickening
- D. Nipple retraction or inversion
- E. Enlarged lymph nodes

A small tree logo and the word "MAMMOGRAPHY" are visible in the bottom left corner.

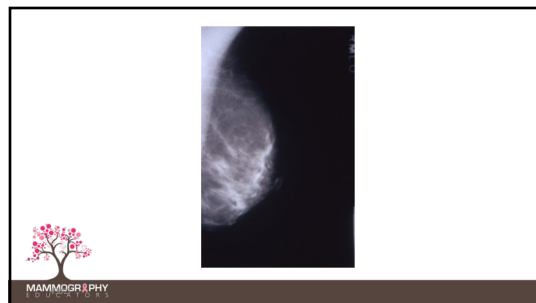
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Question 19
 What is the *major* problem with this MLO?

- a. Angle too steep
- b. Bucky too high
- c. Death grip on machine
- d. a, b & c
- e. b & c

A small tree logo and the word "MAMMOGRAPHY" are visible in the bottom left corner.

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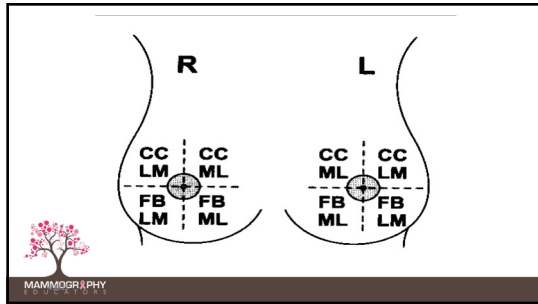


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Question 20
 If dermal calcifications are located in the LLIQ which view would you use in order to localize the calcifications and then do a tangential view?

A small tree logo and the word "MAMMOGRAPHY" are visible in the bottom left corner.

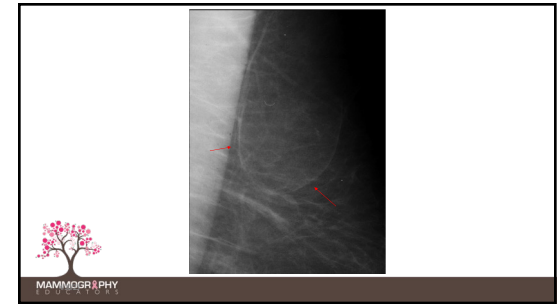
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Question 21
 True or False:
 Lymphomas are always benign.

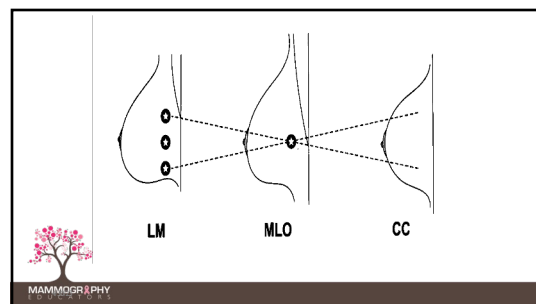
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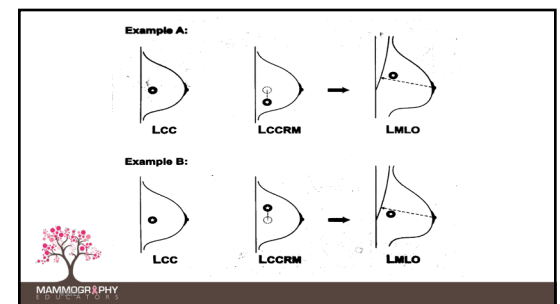
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Question 22
 These two views are used to triangulate lesions seen on one standard view only:
 A. LM & TAN
 B. CC & LM
 C. LM & Roll
 D. TAN & Roll

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Question 23

Most of the discomfort experienced by a patient related to compression is caused by:

- A. Compression of internal structures
- B. Poor positioning
- C. Pinching or stretching of the skin
- D. Engorgement of the nipple



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Question 24

Mondor's disease (superficial thrombophlebitis) does not included which of the following characteristics:

- A. Is fairly common
- B. Can be associated with trauma (surgery)
- C. It is never associated with the dx of breast cancer
- D. On mammography may appear rope-like similar to a string of sausages or beads
- E. May cause pain



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Question 25

Which of the following groups are psychotropic medications?

- A. Xanax, Cymbalta, Adderall, Ritalin
- B. Valium, Ambien, Antabuse, Elavil
- C. Neurontin, Zoloft, Inderal, Trazodone
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above



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Question 26

Psychotropic drugs can include which of the following:

- a. LSD
- b. Marijuana
- c. Caffeine
- d. Alcohol
- e. a & b
- f. All of the above



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Psychotropic drugs, sometimes also called psychoactive, affect the central nervous system, and can cause a variety of changes in behavior or perception. Many think psychotropic drugs are only of the illegal variety, like the psychedelic drugs frequently used in the late 1960s, such as acid, LSD, angel dust, and marijuana. However, even something as relatively benign as caffeine is considered one of many psychotropic drugs. Psychotropic drugs have different uses and are broken into four major groups: hallucinogens, antipsychotics, depressants and stimulants. Types often cross into other categories as they produce more than one type of effect. Marijuana, for example is considered a depressant, stimulant and hallucinogen.





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Question 27

What do you think this is?




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Sternalis Muscle

- * Flame-like appearance (similar to an appendix)
- * Present in only 7-10% of the population
- * Seen medially on a mammogram
- * Often misdiagnosed as the insertion of the pectoralis muscle


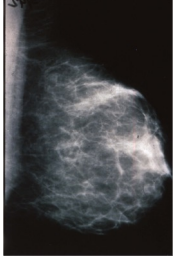


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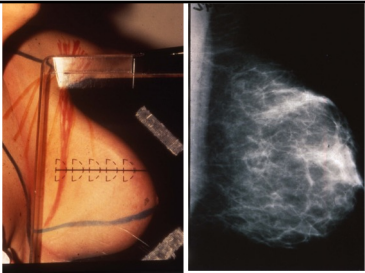
Question 28

What would you do next?



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Question 29

The most common area of injury for a mammographer is:



- A. Shoulder
- B. Back
- C. Wrist
- D. Knee



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Wrist



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Wrist

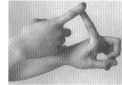
Wrist Rotation

Make a fist and rotate your entire hand (from the wrist) in one direction. Repeat 15 times. Switch directions and repeat 15 times. Then, release your hands, and with fingers extended, do the same rotations.



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Question 30

Which of the following patients are good candidates for BSGI

- A. Patients with dense breasts
- B. Implants
- C. Diffuse ca#
- D. Breast tissue scarred by radiation or surgery.



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