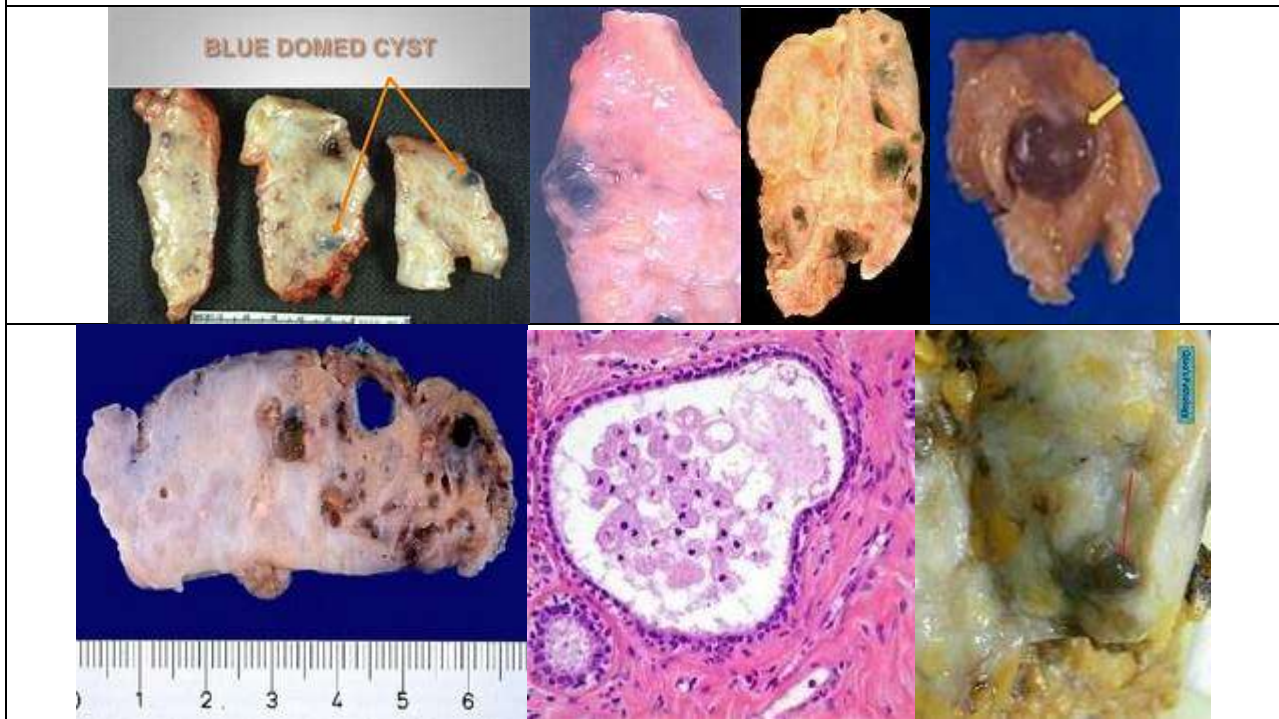


XXII. Diseases of the Breast

2. A cystic lesion:

- This is usually bilateral and multifocal, that is, in the form of all *defined discrete nodularity*.
- Few cysts may form a **large cystic mass which appears brown-to-blue and contains a turbid fluid** → **Bloodgood's disease = Schimmel-busch's disease = blue-dome cyst**
- This usually affects older women.
- Clinically, diffuse irregular nodularity which produces pain and tenderness during menstrual period.

**3. Sclerosing adenosis:**

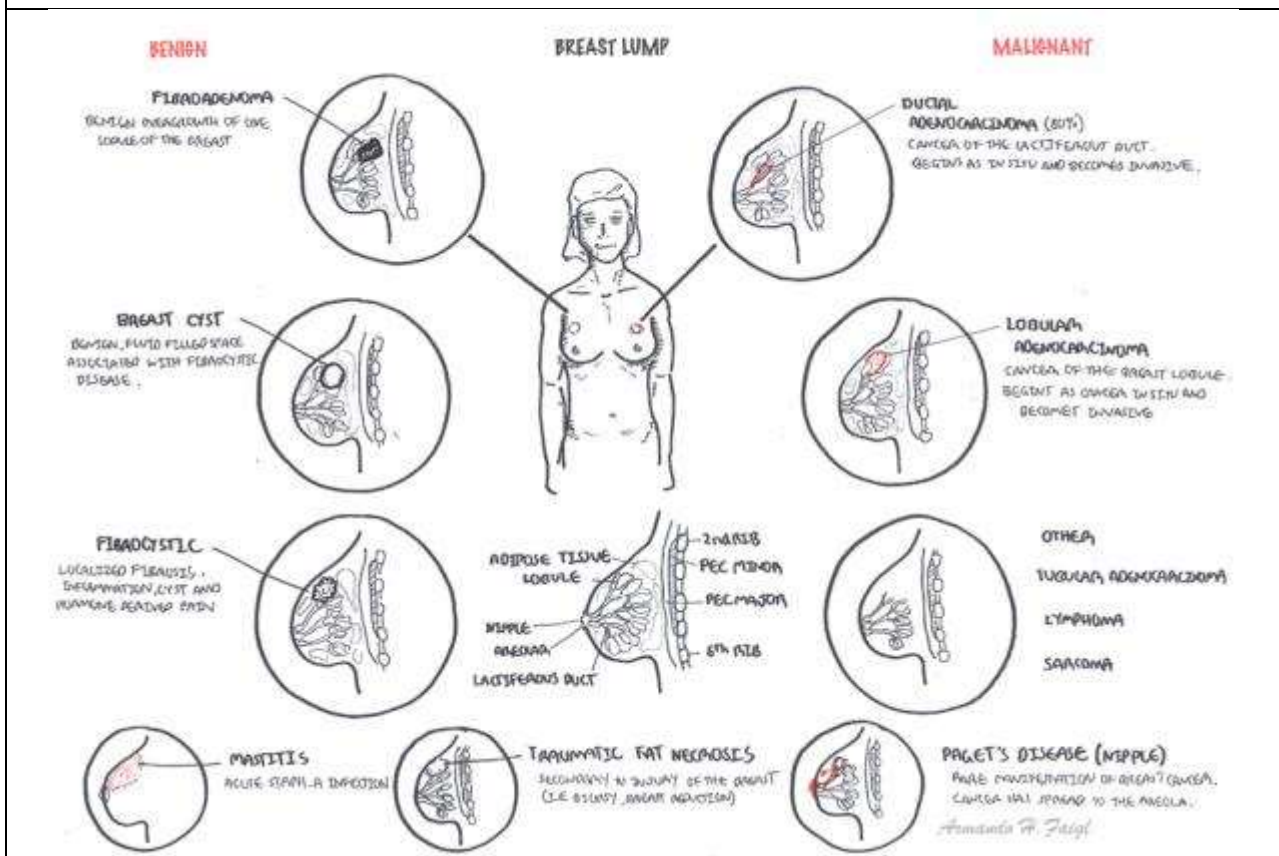
- This affects middle-aged women.
- It may be unilateral, focal, hard (or firm) and well-delimited area but not sharply defined from the surrounding breast-tissue.
- It is grey with pink grey foci of minute (and large) cysts.
- No foci or streaks of necrosis.



N.B.3:

Differential diagnosis of a mass in the breast:

- Suspicious areas in the breast must be considered as "a possible cancers until proved otherwise; and, occasionally, prolonged overgrowth may, in some instances, pass over into neoplastic growth."
 1. Fibrocystic disease.
 2. Papilloma.
 3. Fibroadenoma.
 4. Mastitis.
 5. Traumatic fat necrosis.
 6. Carcinoma of breast.
 7. Paget's disease of breast.
 8. Cysts.



N.B.4

Cysts of the breast

1. Cystic hyperplasia:

- (a) Single blue domed cyst.
- (b) Diffuse multiple small cysts.
- (c) Larger cysts.

2. Cysts in tumours:

- (a) Duct papilloma.
- (b) Intracanalicular fibroadenoma.

3. Galactocele:

- Is large.
- Close to the nipple.
- Contains milk.

4. Hydatid cyst: Very rare.

5. Serous cyst: Cystic lymphangioma.

Type of lesion	Differential diagnosis
Benign	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Haematoma• Fat necrosis• Haemangioma• Angiolipoma• Abscess• Hamartoma• Myofibroblastoma
Malignant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invasive ductal carcinoma• Ductal carcinoma <i>in situ</i>• Invasive lobular carcinoma• Breast lymphoma• Angiosarcoma

