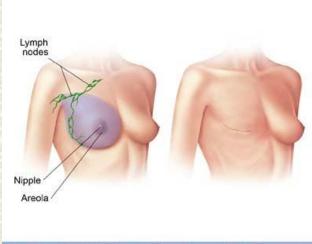
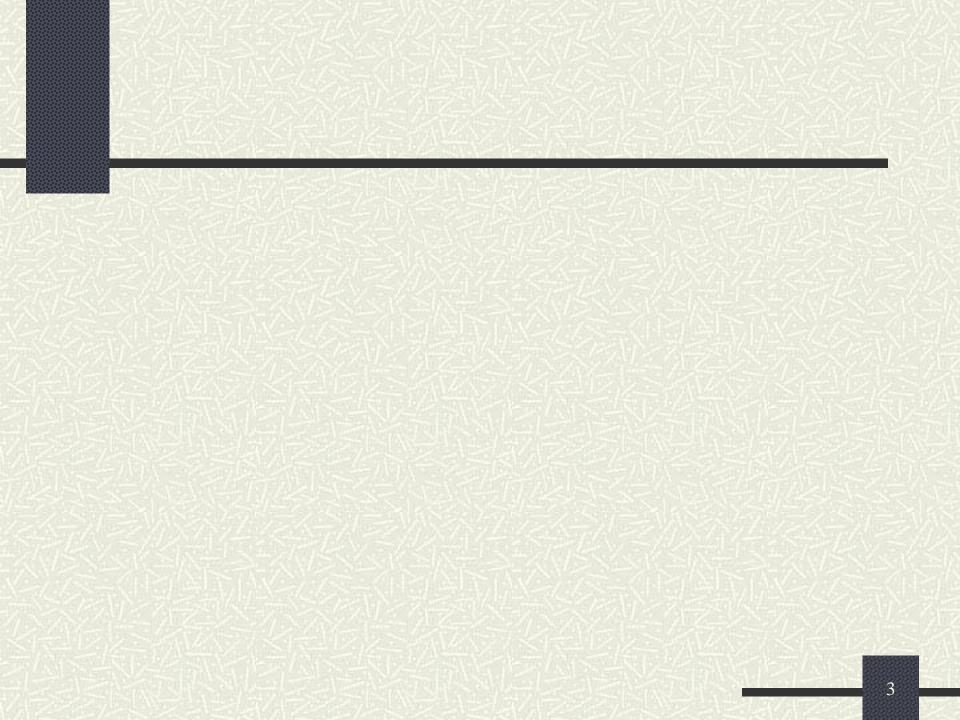


Breast Cancer

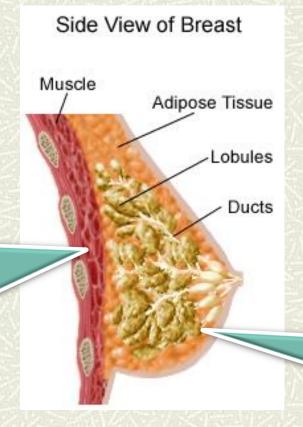


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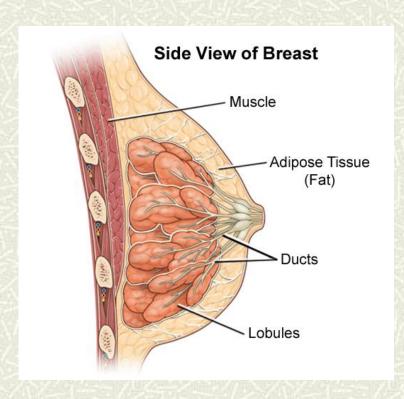
Muscles

Muscles
underneath
the breasts
separating them
from the ribs

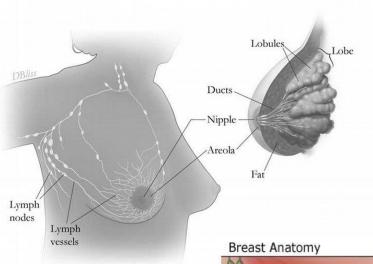


Breast has no muscle tissue

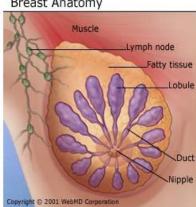
Female Breast Anatomy



Breast Gland







Ducts

Ducts carry
milk from bulbs
toward dark area
of skin in the
center of the
breast (areola)

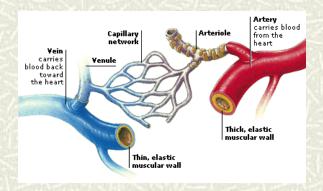
er ding Areola

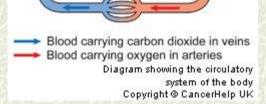
Lobes, lobules, and bulbs are Linked by a network of thin tubes (ducts)

Ducts join together into larger ducts ending at the nipple, where milk is delivered

Blood Vessels

نسم پستان در مجاورت عضلات اطراف پستان قرار دارس شناخت سیستم لنفاوی پستان از لحاظ تشخیصی و در مانی حائز اهمیت میباشد.

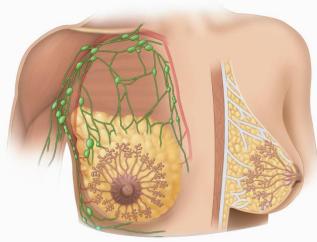




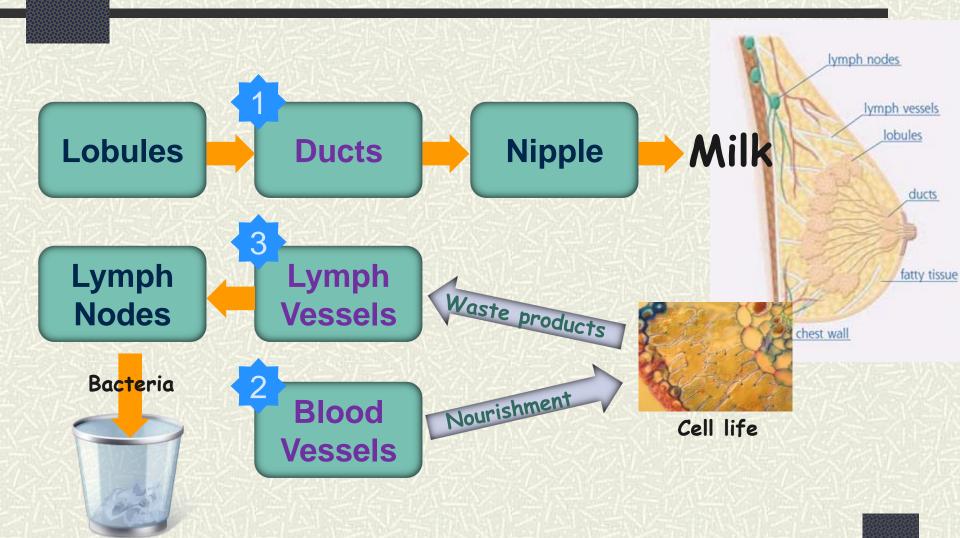
Rest of body

Heart

لا تومورهاي پستان ميتوانند از طريق سيستم لتفاوي گسترش يافته و به تمام بدن راه يابند و در حقيقت سيستم لنفاوي راهي براي ارتباط لنف با عروق ميباشد خون رساني به قسمتهاي داخلي و مركزي پستان توسط شاخههاي شرياني انجام ميشود پستان داراي سيستم عصب دهي نيز ميباشد.



Three Types of Vessels



علائم بيماري هاي پستان:

شایعترین علامت و شکایتهای بیماری پستان که یك زن را به مشاوره پزشکی ارجاع میدهد احساس توده در پستان، ترشح با خونریزی از نوك پستان و در د پستان میباشد و در صورت مشاهده این علائم و تغییرات باید به پزشك مراجعه نمود اگر چه خیلی از این موارد سرطانی نخواهد بود.

= علائمي که ممکن است درسرطان پستان ظاهرشوند: • توده در پستان (شایعترین علامت)

- Ħ
- •تغییر در اندازه یا شکل بستان
- •به داخل کشیده شدن یا برگشتن نوك بستانها
 - •قرمزي وجوش در اطراف نوك پستان
 - •خون ریزي یا ترشح از نوك پستان
 - کشیده شدن پوست پستان
 - •تورم و احساس توده در زیر بغل
 - •وريدهايي واضح روي پستان
 - زخم پوست پستان

متورم بازو

•علائم تومورهاي ثانوي در جاهاي ديگر

شايعترين مسائل بستاني در زنان ، بيماري هاي خوش خیم پستان می باشد: طبقهبندي بيماريهاي خوشخيم يستان: 1-أنوماليهاي تكامل طبيعي و برگشت آنها 2- درد، بستانهای تودهای 3- توده خوشخیم غدد شیري 4- بستان (فيبرو آدنوم)

5 - كيستها

6- اکتازي داکت (ترشح مايع زرد و چسبناك) 7- هايپرپلازي اين تليال (رشد زياد سلولهاي پستان) 8- تومورهاي خوشخيم ديگر 9- ليپوم (تومور چربي) 10- پاپيلوم داکت (ترشح مايع زردوخون) 11- التهابها و عفونتها

12- تومورها

13- اوريون

14- شيردهي

16- نکروز چربي 17- بيماريهاي مادرزادي 18- نوك يستانهاي فرورفته 19- يستانهاي اضافي، نوكهاي اضافي يستان 20 – بيماريهاي غيرپستاني 21- مشكلات پوستى وكيستهاي سباسه 22- بيماريها واختلالات قفسه سينه

فاكتورهاي خطر:

- 1- سابقه سرطان بستان در سمت مقابل
- 2- سابقه خانوادگي سرطان پستان (بستگان درجه يك)
 - 3- نولي پاريته (نداشتن زايمان)
 - 4- يائسگي بعد از 55 سالگي
 - 5- بالا بودن سن (سن بالاتر از 35 سال)

6- اختلاف جغرافیایی (جهان غرب) 7- اثرات هورمونی 8- سرطانهای دیگر 9- رژیم غذایي (چربي و گوشت) 10- چاقى 11- الكل 12- بيماريهاي خوشخيم پستان 13- ويروسها

14- تابش اشعه يونيز ان

- 15- نوع بافت پستانی
- 16- شخصیت (مضطرب)
- 17- مصرف استروژن (داروهاي استروژني)
- 18- منارك زودرس (شروع قاعدگي زودتر از موعد)
 - 19- اولين حاملگي بعد از 25 سالگي

غربالگري:

غربالگري به اين معني است که در جمعيت زنان سالم، حتي قبل از آن که هرنوع علائمي در پستان تظاهر کند بتوان با انجام آزمايشات و معاينه، تغييرات غير طبيعي را کشف نمود و تصميمات لازم را جهت درمان بکار گرفت. روشهاي غربالگري عبارتند از:

1-ماموگرافي سالانه درزنان 40 ساله ومسنتر 2-معاينه پستانها توسط زنان به صورت ماهيانه ازسن 20سالگي (بهترين زمان معاينه پس از قاعدگي و پيش از تخمكگذاري است يعني بين پاك شدن از خونريزي تا14 روز مانده به قاعدگي بعد)

3-معاینه بالینی پستان توسط پزشك در زنان 20 تا40 ساله، هرسه سال و در زنان مسنتر از 40 سال ، هرسال

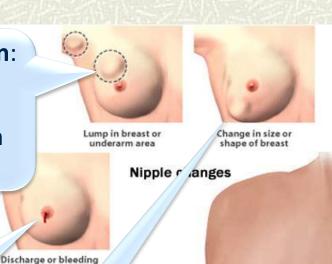
Signs and Symptoms

Most common: lump or thickening in breast. Often painless

Discharge or bleeding

Change in size or contours of breast

from the nipple





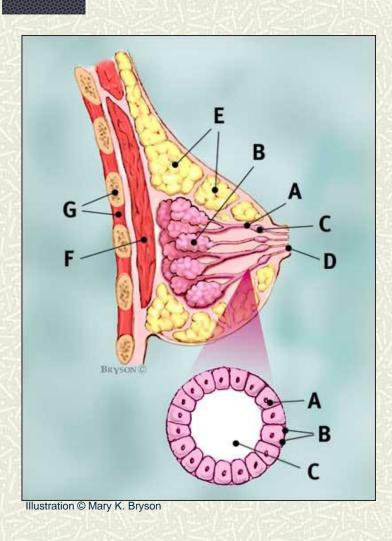




Redness or pitting of skin over the breast, like the skin of an orange

Change in color or appearance of areola

Normal Breast



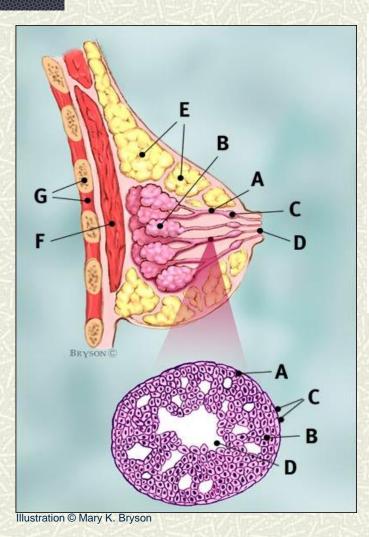
Breast profile

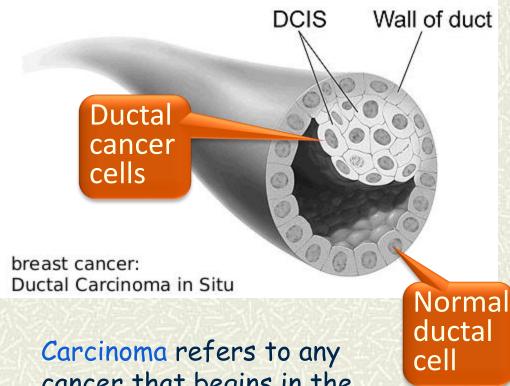
- A ducts
- B lobules
- C dilated section of duct to hold milk
- D nipple
- E fat
- F pectoralis major muscle
- G chest wall/rib cage

Enlargement

- A normal duct cells
- B basement membrane (duct wall)
- C lumen (center of duct)

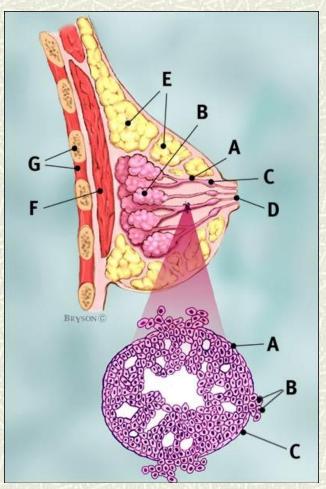
Ductal Carcinoma in situ (DCIS)





Carcinoma refers to any cancer that begins in the skin or other tissues that cover internal organs

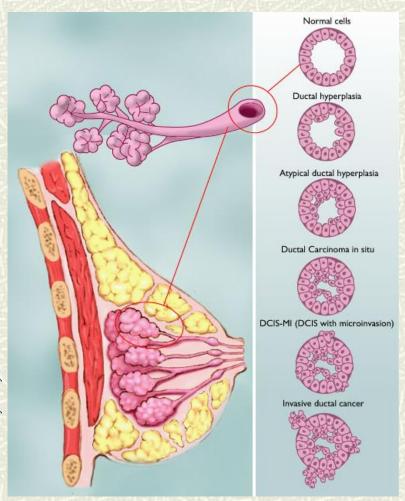
Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC - 80% of breast cancer)



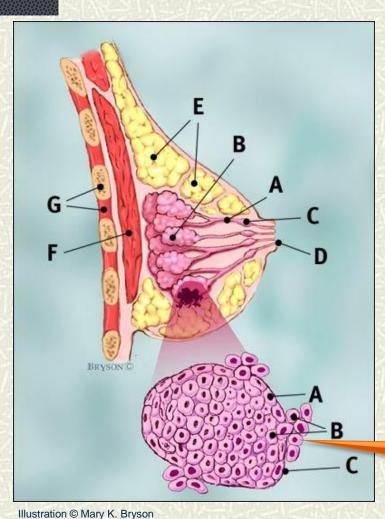


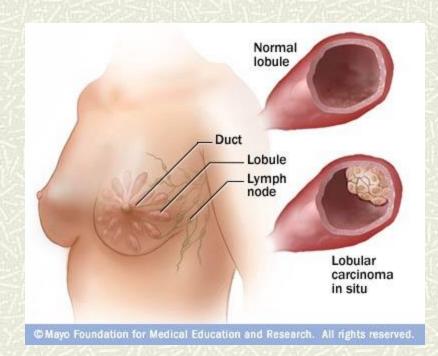
The cancer has spread to the surrounding tissues

Range of Ductal Carcinoma in situ



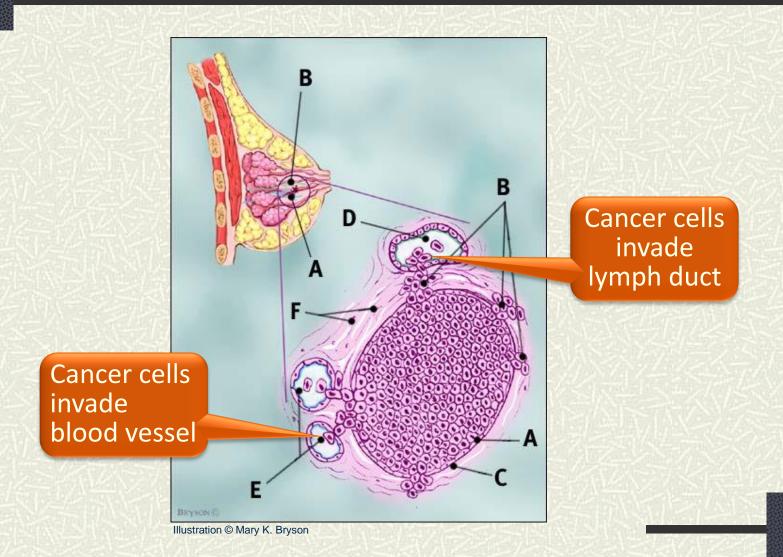
Invasive Lobular Carcinoma (ILC)



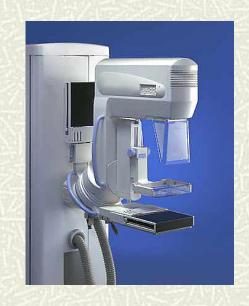


Lobular cancer cells breaking through the wall

Cancer Can also Invade Lymph or Blood Vessels

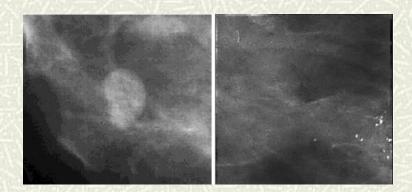


Mammography



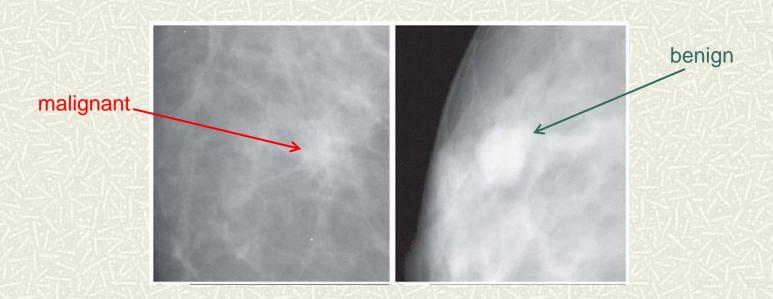


What Mammograms Show

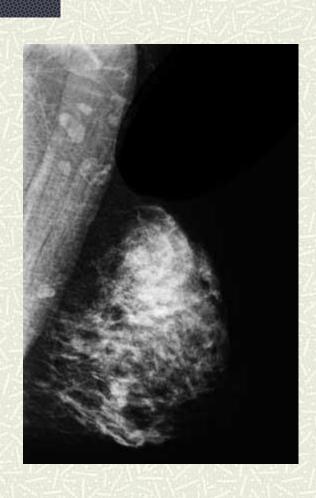


Detection of Malignant Masses

Malignant masses have a more spiculated appearance



Mammogram - Difficult Case



- # Heterogeneously dense breast
- # Cancer can be difficult to detect with this type of breast tissue
- The fibroglandular tissue (white areas) may hide the tumor
- # The breasts of younger women contain more glands and ligaments resulting in dense breast tissue

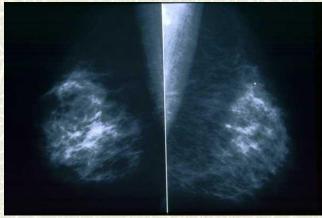
Mammogram - Easier Case



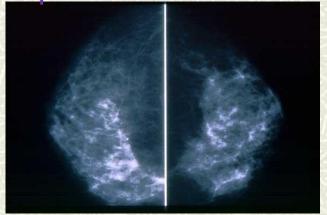
- With age, breast tissue becomes fattier and has fewer glands
- Cancer is relatively easy
 to detect in this type of
 breast tissue

Different Views

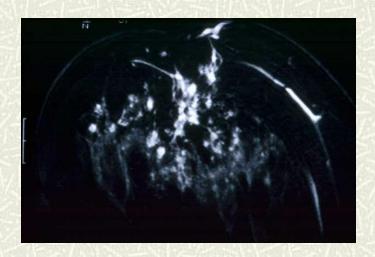
Side-to-Side



Top-to-Bottom



MRI - Cancer can have a unique appearance – many small irregular white areas that turned out to be cancer (used for diagnosis)



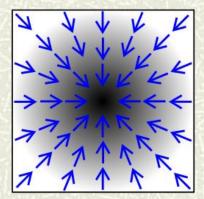
Scalar Field

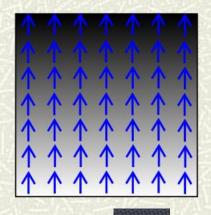
A scalar field is a n-dimensional space with a scalar value attached to each point in the space (e.g., a gray-scale image)

Scalar Field and Gradient

- # A scalar field is a n-dimensional space with a scalar value attached to each point in the space (e.g., a gray-scale image)
- # The derivative of a scalar field results in a vector field called the *gradient*
 - i.e., the gradient is a vector field
 - which points in the direction of the greatest rate of increase of the scalar field, and
 - whose magnitude is the greatest rate of change

Black representing Higher values



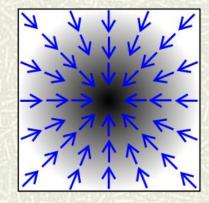


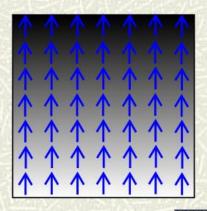
Gradient

The derivative of a scalar field results in a vector field called the *gradient*

- i.e., the gradient is a vector field
 - which points in the direction of the greatest rate of increase of the scalar field, and
 - whose magnitude is the greatest rate of change

Black representing Higher values





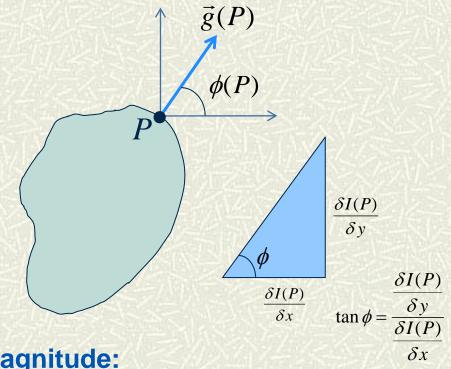
Cartesian Gradient

For an image function I(P) where P is a pixel, the Cartesian gradient at P is:

$$\overrightarrow{g}(P) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

Orientation:

$$\phi(P) = \arctan \left(\frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial x}$$



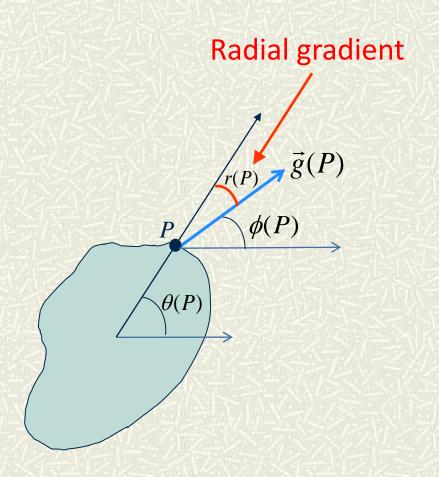
Magnitude:

$$m(P) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial I(P)}{\partial y}\right]^2}$$

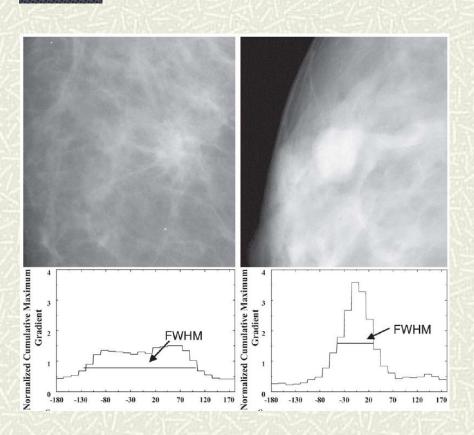
Radial Gradient

- The radial gradient vector has the same magnitude as the Cartesian gradient vector, but
- the orientation is given as:

$$r(P) = \theta(P) - \phi(P)$$

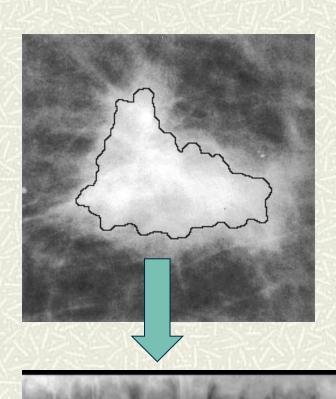


Feature: Spiculation [Huo et al.]



- # Extract the mass using a region-growing technique
- # The maximum gradient and its angle relative to the radial direction are computed
- # Calculate the full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) from the cumulative gradient orientation histogram

Feature: Spiculation [Chan et al.]



- Determine the outline of the segmented mass
- # Obtain the rubber-bandstraightening-transformed image
 - The spicules become approximately aligned in a similar direction

Breast Calcifications

Noncancerous (benign) calcifications





Cancerous (malignant) calcifications





- # Calcifications show up as white spots on a mammogram
- # Round well-defined, larger calcifications (left column) are more likely benign
- Tight cluster of tiny, irregularly shaped calcifications (right column) may indicate cancer

Calcification Features

Noncancerous (benign) calcifications





Cancerous (malignant) calcifications

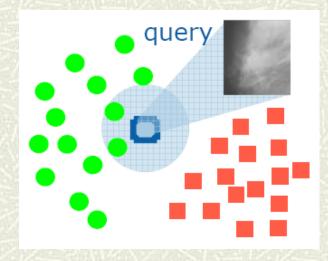




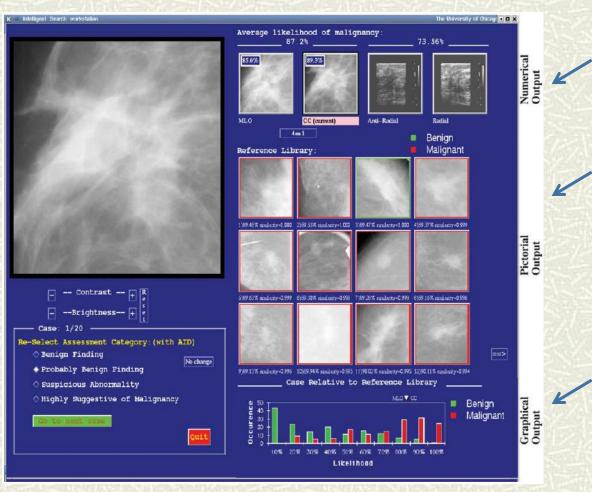
- # The morphology of individual calcification, e.g., shape, area, and brightness
- # The heterogeneity of individual features characterized by the mean, the standard deviation, and the maximum value for each feature.
- # Cluster features such as total area, compactness

Database Approach to Computer-Aided Diagnosis

- # Content-based image retrieval techniques can provide radiologists "visual aids" to increase confidence in their diagnosis
- The database consists of a large number of images with verified pathology results
- # Diagnosis is done by submitting the suspected mass region as a query to retrieve similar cases from the database



A Mammography CAD System [Giger et al.]



Probability of malignancy

Similar images of known diagnosis

Indicates the unknown lesion relative to all lesions in the database