

“B3 Lesions – Diagnostics, Management, Outcome”

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Abstract:

Background: The clinical management of breast lesions of uncertain malignant potential (B3 lesions) remains challenging.

Methods: Between 2015 and 2019, 370 cases of B3 lesions were diagnosed by minimally invasive biopsy followed by open surgery: ADH 22,2% (n = 82), FEA 3,2% (n=12), lobular neoplasia 2,4% (n= 9), papilloma 61,4% (n = 227), phyllodes tumour 1,9% (n = 7), radial scar 8,9% (n = 33). This retrospective single-centre study examines the malignancy rate of the most common B3 subtypes, as well as the factors that may have predictive value for finding carcinoma in order to provide a sound basis for diagnostic and therapeutic decisions.

Results: Overall malignancy rate was 10,8% (n= 40) with the highest upgrade rate for ADH (24,4%) followed by LN (22,2%). Factors that were significantly more represented in the "upgraded" group than in the "not upgraded" group were: older age, postmenopausal status, previous breast cancer diagnosis in the patient's history, larger lesion size, microcalcifications.

Conclusion: The malignancy rate of each lesion combined with the predictive factors have to be considered in order to develop lesion tailored management strategies.