

Meeting abstract

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## Imaging evaluation of phyllodes tumor at the National Institute of Cancerology: 86 patient series

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### Background

Phyllodes tumor is a rare female breast neoplasm, it resembles fibroadenoma but frequently occurs in older women. The purpose of the current study was to determine which imaging features suggest either benignity or malignancy.

### Materials and methods

The clinical and imaging history of 86 women treated for Phyllodes tumor (histologically proven) at our institution was retrospectively reviewed and analyzed.

### Results

The mean age at diagnosis was 42.2 years (17–86 years). 59 (67.8%) were classified as low grade, 11 (12.6%) intermediate and 16 (18.4%) high grade. The tumor size range was 1 – 25 cm. Imaging features more characteristic were: high breast density (92.8% high grade, 90% intermediate, and 77.2% low grade); breast distortion (26.6% high grade, 24.4% low grade, and 10% intermediate); circumscribed borders (70% intermediate, 53.3% high grade, and 48.8% low grade); indistinct borders (57.7% low grade, 57.2% high grade, and 50% intermediate), 3 low grade Phyllodes had spiculated borders. With US examination, an hypoechoic mass was the main feature (61.1% low grade, 55.5% high grade, and 20% intermediate); other features were heterogeneous echographic pattern (80% intermediate, 44.5% high grade, and 28.8% low grade); necrosis within the tumor (27.2% intermediate grade, 25% high grade, and 10.1% low grade); architec-

tural breast distortion (13.5% low grade, 11.1% high grade); circumscribed borders (62.1% and 33.3% high grade). All patients had follow-up after 1 – 2 years. In the 1 year follow-up, 2.3% of the patients had locally recurrent tumor (n = 2; 1 intermediate; 1 high grade). At the 2-year follow-up, 4.6% of the patients had recurrence (n = 4; 2 low grade; 1 intermediate grade; 1 high grade).

### Conclusion

Necrosis within the tumor was the main feature of malignant Phyllodes tumor (p 0.059), however pathologic correlation is mandatory.