## The Utility of Breast MRI for Further Evaluation of Male Breast Cancer

Erkek Meme Kanseri İleri Değerlendirilmesinde Meme MRG Kullanımı



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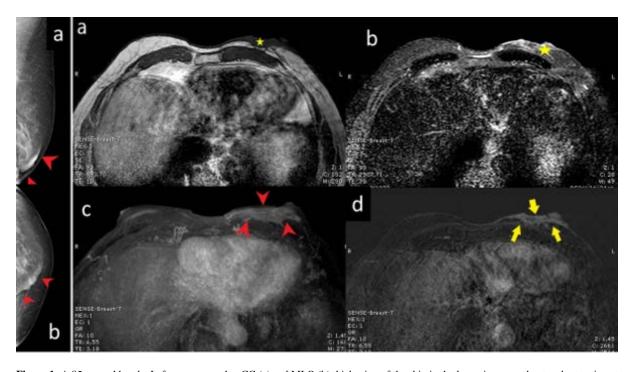


Figure 1: A 85-year-old male, Left mammography, CC (a) and MLO (b) thickening of the skin in the lower inner quadrant and retraction at the nipple (arrows).

Figure 2: a,b) T1-weighted and T2-weighted Breast MRI image shows a 4 cm mass (stars) with the longest axis extending to the pectoral muscle. c) MIP image shows that the mass seems larger (red arrows) d) Contrast-enhanced Breast MRI, the mass extends to the nipple, breast skin, and pectoral muscle behind (yellow arrows).

Male breast carcinoma is very rare and accounts for only 1% of all breast cancers, less than 1% of all male cancers. It is traditionally the first-line approach of mammography imaging and is highly sensitive and specific for breast cancer in men. However, due to the small size of their breast and the mass being stiff, mammography can not be sufficient quality. Also, for a malignant mass in the male breast, resulting in faster pectoral muscle invasion, so early detection of male breast cancer is essential. Because of the rarity of breast cancer in male patients, our data in men are usually based on case reports and female patients. The literature

is also minimal on the usage of breast MRI in male patients. MRI is the most sensitive to detect for breast malignancy. MRI shows that the real size of the tumor, the invasion of nipple, skin and pectoral muscle, and axillary regions.

In this case, breast MRI better demonstrated the skin, nipple, and pectoral muscle invasion of the mass in the left breast of an 85-year-old male patient who could not be fully localized by mammography (Figure 1, 2) and sonography.

## REFERENCES

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