

Bilateral Axillary Palpable Masses

October 2023

CLINICAL VALUE

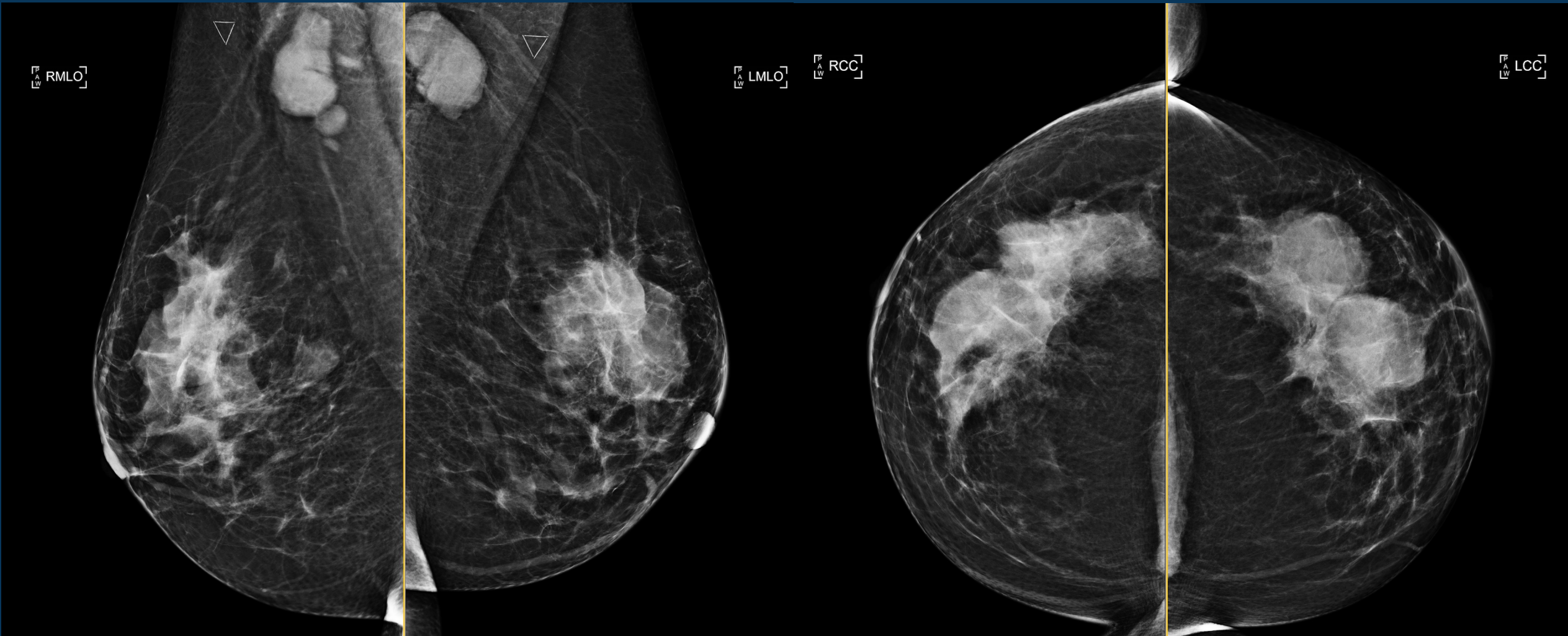
*Elevate patient care and enhance value through
innovation, collaboration and education*

 radiology partners®

Clinical Info

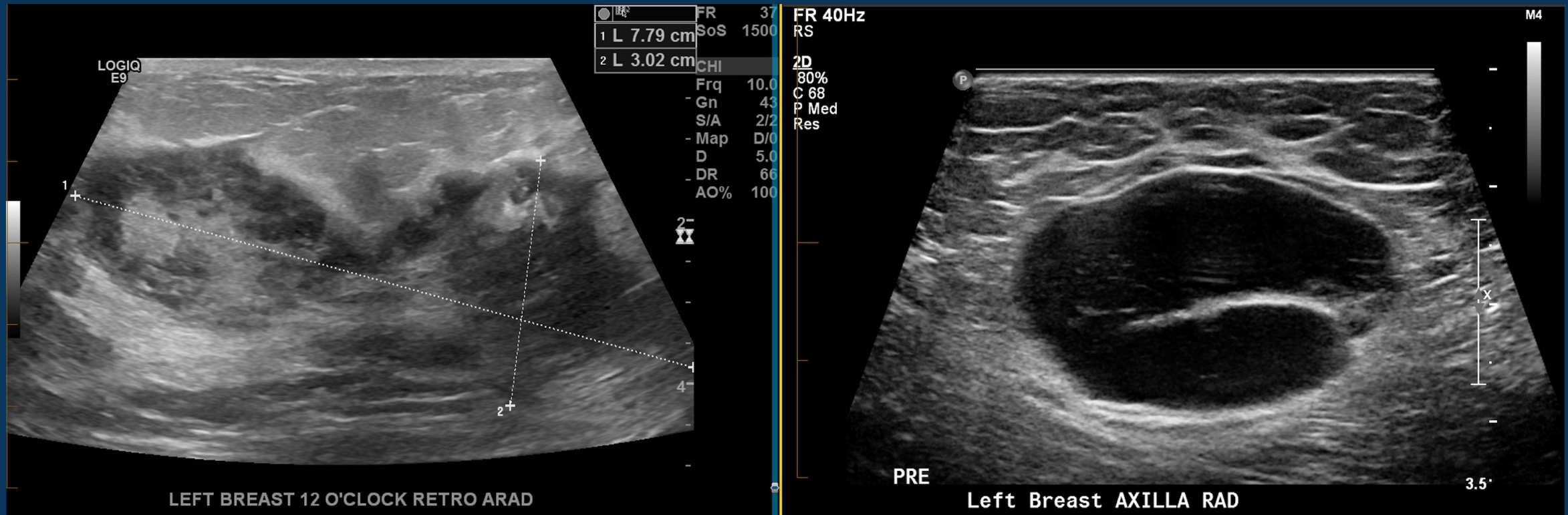
- 65-year-old women presenting with bilateral axillary palpable areas of concern for 3 months
- Paternal aunt with breast cancer at 60

Diagnostic mammogram – palpable markers in axillary regions



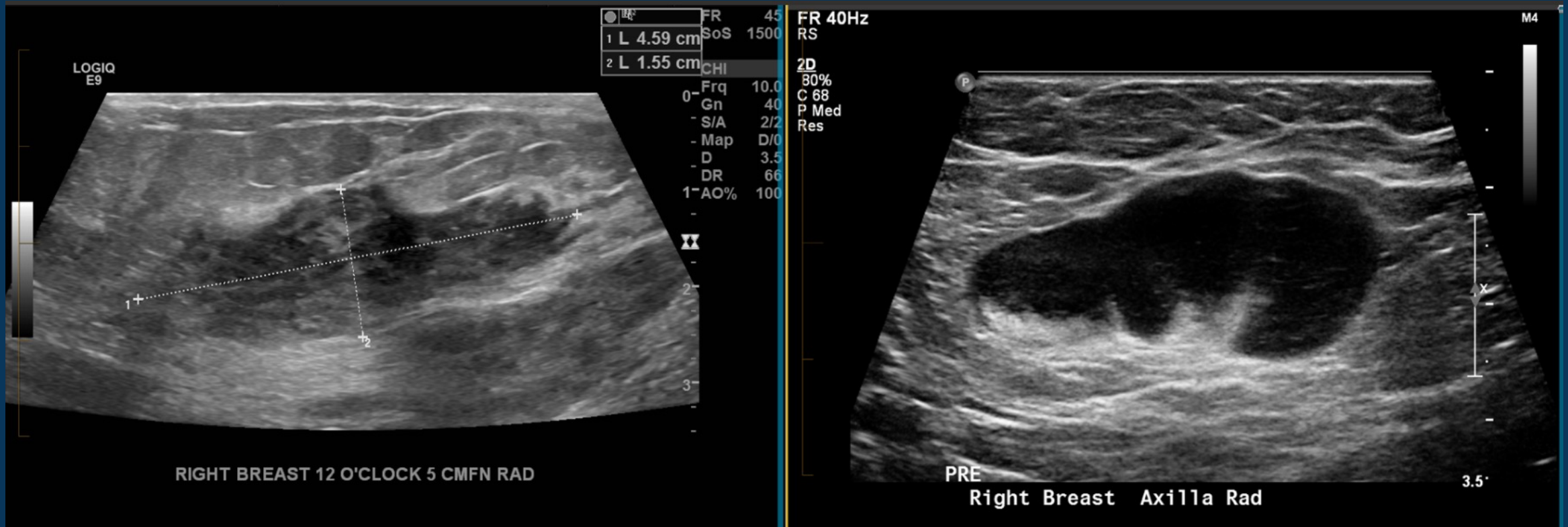
Correlating left breast ultrasound

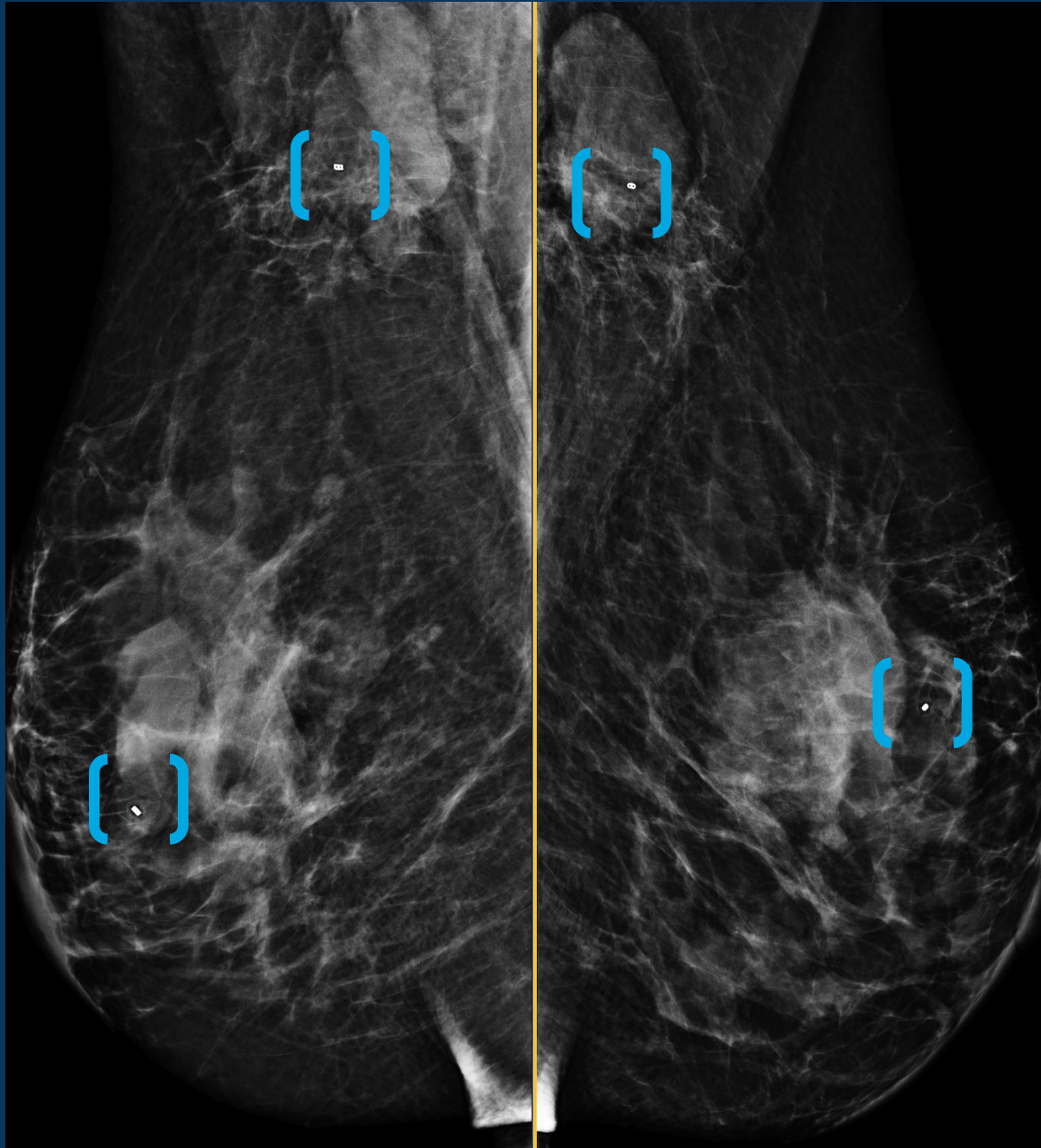
- Hypoechoic mass with angular margins at the 12:00 retroareolar left breast measuring 7.8 cm in largest dimensions with vascular flow (not shown).
- Enlarged left axillary lymph node with thickened cortex and loss of fatty hilum at palpable area of concern.



Correlating right breast ultrasound

- Hypoechoic mass with angular margins at the 12:00 retroareolar 5cmfn right breast measuring 4.6 cm in largest dimensions with vascular flow (not shown).
- Enlarged right axillary lymph node with thickened cortex at palpable area of concern.

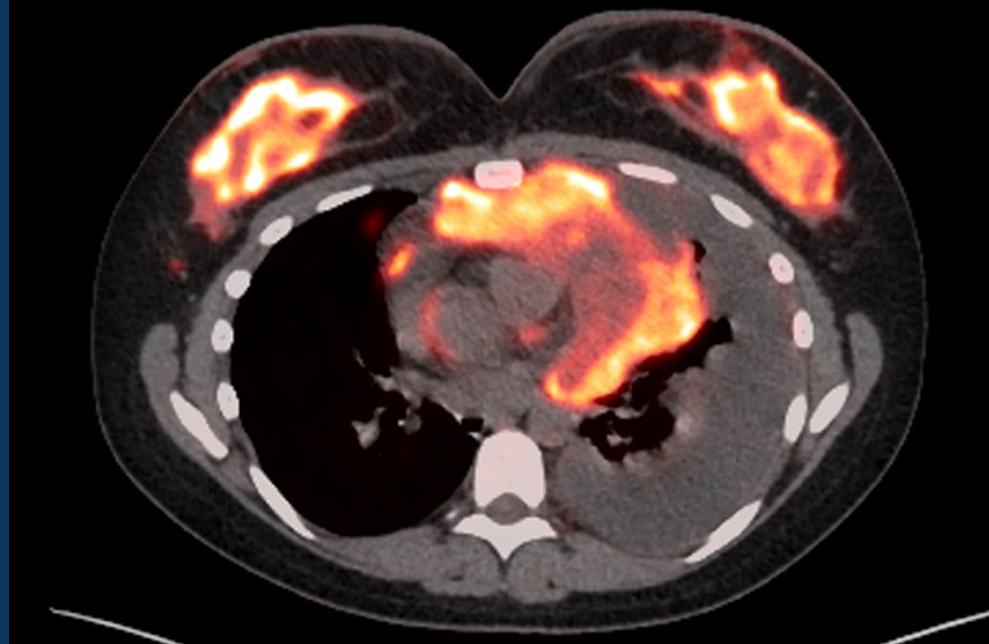
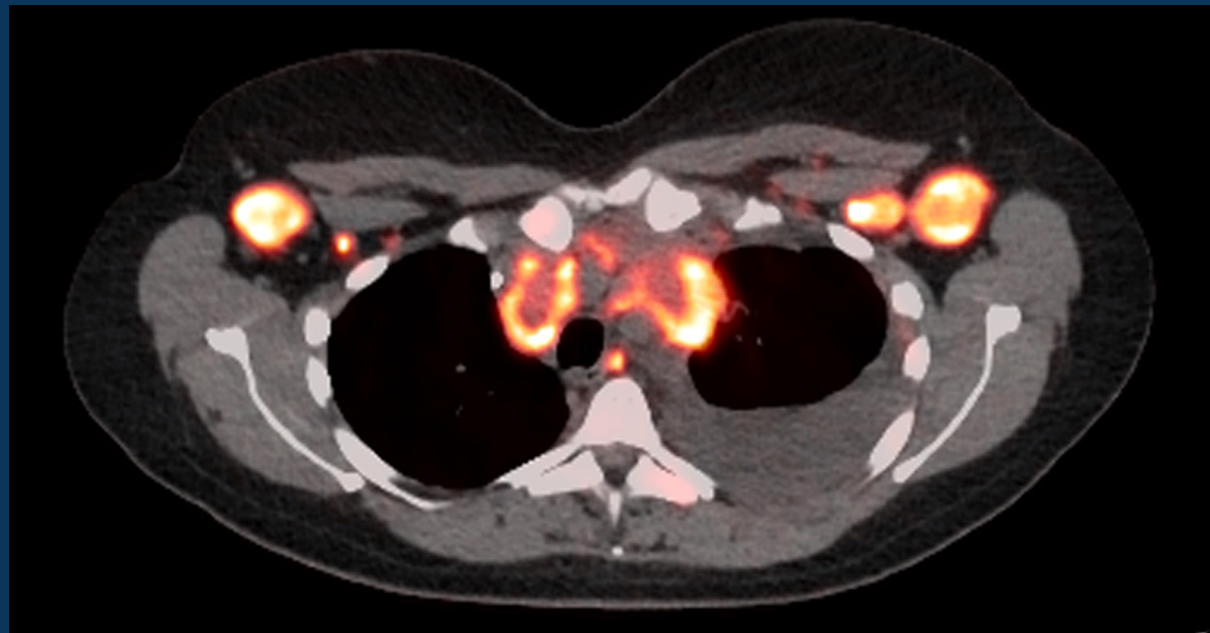
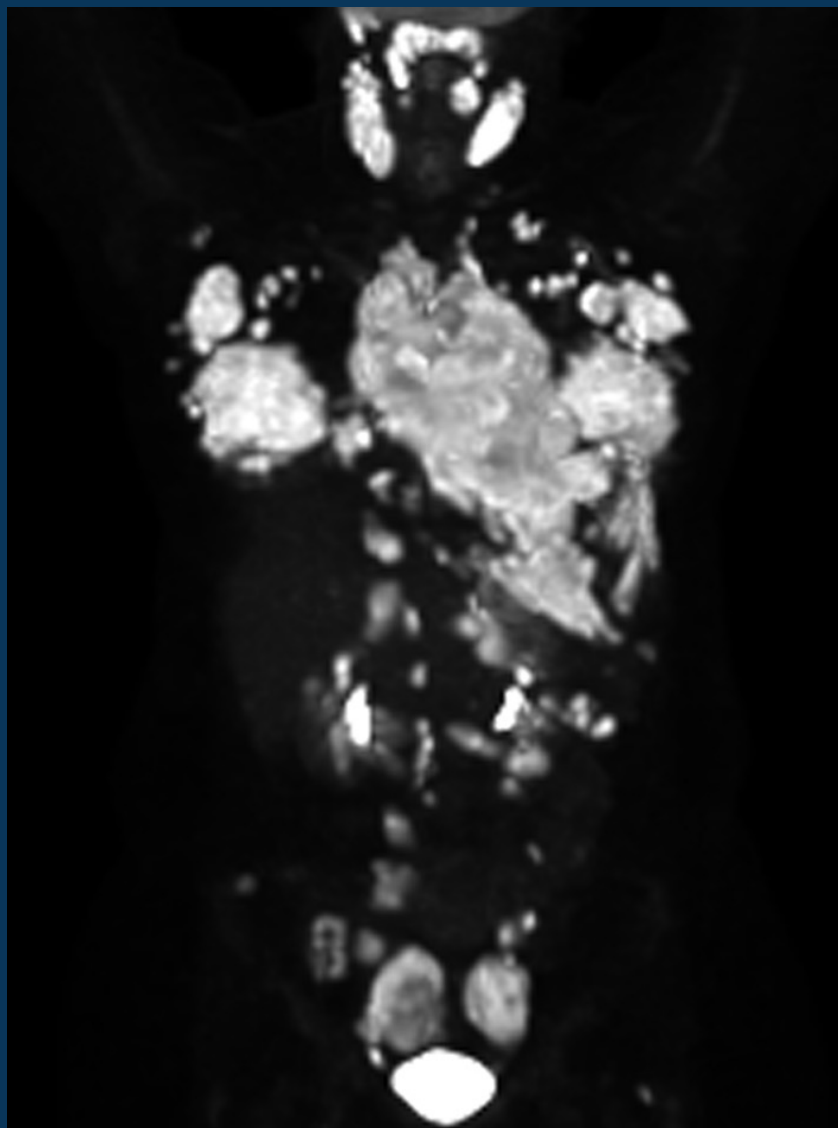




PATHOLOGY

- RIGHT breast 12 o'clock 5 cm from the nipple:
"Involved by large B-cell lymphoma".
- RIGHT axilla :
"Involved by large B-cell lymphoma".
- LEFT breast 12 o'clock/retroareolar:
"Involved by large B-cell lymphoma".
- LEFT axilla :
"Involved by large B-cell lymphoma".

PET/CT IMAGES



Bilateral large B-cell Lymphoma involving breasts

- Rare (0.04%–0.7%) hematologic neoplasm that originates in the breast lymphoid tissue and includes primary breast lymphoma (PBL) and secondary breast lymphoma (SBL).
- PBL involves the breast lymphoid tissue in the absence of previously identified extramammary lymphoma and widespread disease.
- SBL is the most common metastasis to the breast, accounting for 17% of metastatic disease to the breast.
- PBL and SBL usually demonstrate imaging phenotypes that overlap with those of primary breast carcinoma, which makes a prospective diagnosis of breast lymphoma challenging.
- Nonspecific imaging features include an iso- to hyperdense oval mass or masses at mammography, a hypoechoic or mixed-echogenicity hypervascular mass at US, an enhancing mass with type II kinetics at MRI, and high fluorine 18–fluorodeoxyglucose avidity at PET.

References

- 1. Shim E, Song SE, Seo BK, Kim YS, Son GS. Lymphoma affecting the breast: a pictorial review of multimodal imaging findings. **J Breast Cancer** 2013;16(3):254–265.
- Primary and Secondary Breast Lymphoma: Clinical, Pathologic, and Multimodality Imaging Review Sean D. Raj, Mahmud Shurafa, Zeeshan Shah, Karuna M. Raj, Michael D. C. Fishman, and Vandana M. Dialani
RadioGraphics 2019 39:3, 610-625