乳腺疾患超音波診断のためのガイドライン

- 腫瘤像形成病変について-

医用超音波診断基準は,超音波診断を学ぶ方々に診断の基本的な情報を提供し,また診断所見 の取り方とその記述方法や用語についても,診療や研究および教育に必要な共通の認識を形成す る役割を担ってきました.

この度,乳房の超音波診断基準(1988 年 11 月 30 日制定)を改定し,新しく乳腺疾患の診断 のためのガイドラインを検討し,作成いたしましたので公示いたします.

主な改正点は下記の3点です.

- (1)診断基準というタイトルを廃止し、超音波診断のためのガイドラインとしました.
- (2) 乳腺の病変を腫瘤像形成性病変と腫瘤像非形成性病変とに分類し、今回は、腫瘤像形成 性病変について改定作成しました.
- (3) 組織性状診断についての説明を加えました.

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1 超音波所見と良悪性

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超音波所見	良性 ◀	悪 性
形状		
	円·楕円形/分葉形	
		多角形
		不整形
境界		
明瞭性	明瞭	不明瞭
性状	平 滑	粗ぞう
ハロー	なし	あり
乳腺境界線の断裂	なし	あり
内部エコー		
均質性	均 質	不均質
高エコースポット	粗 大	微細
硬 さ	軟	硬
縦横比		大
バスキュラリティ	無~低	高

(注)

- (1) 硬さ: 腫瘤に外力を加えて、変形の程度を視覚的に評価したもの.
- (2) 縦横比 depth width ratio (DW ratio, D/W)
 - 定義:腫瘤の縦径を横径で除したものをいう.

腫瘤最大径面において計測する.横径とは,画像上皮膚と平行する方向をさし, 縦径とはそれと直交する方向,すなわち深さ方向の径をさす.境界部高エコー像 (Halo)を含めず,低エコー部分のみで計測する.

閾値:閾値を 0.7 とする.(例外:腫瘤径が小さくなる程,嚢胞をはじめとする良性病 変でも縦横比は高くなる.従って,1cm 以下の腫瘤については上記閾値を適用で きない.)

2 組織性状と超音波画像

乳腺疾患の診断を下すにあたり組織の性状をも推定しながら臨まなければならない.また,診 断には推定される組織に言及することが望ましい.

		良性	悪性
後	増強	囊胞,線維腺腫,乳管内乳頭 腫,葉状腫瘍	充実腺管癌,粘液癌,髄様癌, 乳頭癌,悪性リンパ腫,扁平上 皮癌
後方エコ	不変	線維腺腫,硬化性腺症, 脂肪腫	乳頭腺管癌,管状癌
1	減弱/欠損	陳旧性線維腺腫,濃縮嚢胞, 瘢痕,硬化性腺症,シリコン 肉芽腫,脂肪壊死	硬癌,浸潤性小葉癌
	無	囊胞	髄様癌,悪性リンパ腫
内部	極低	硬化性腺症	髄様癌,悪性リンパ腫,硬癌, 充実腺管癌
エコ	低	線維腺腫, 乳頭腫	乳頭腺管癌
]	等	乳頭腫,線維腺腫	乳頭腺管癌,粘液癌
	高	脂肪腫,脂肪織炎	粘液癌

- (注) 組織性状を推定するための所見
 - (1) 後方エコーの強さ

後方エコーは主に腫瘤による超音波の減衰に依存し,腫瘤内部の組織性状を表している.同じ深さに存在する周囲のエコーレベルと比較し,増強,不変,減弱,欠損の4 段階に分ける.一般に細胞成分,水分に富むものは増強し,膠原線維に富むものや石 灰化を伴うものは減弱,欠損する.代表例を表に示す.

(2) 内部エコーの強さ (エコーレベル)

皮下脂肪層のエコーレベルを基準として,無,極低,低,等および高の5段階に分類する.内部エコーレベルは,反射や後方散乱および腫瘤内での減衰の程度によって 規定される.嚢胞など均質で全く反射散乱体のない腫瘤は無となり,髄様癌や悪性リ ンパ腫など極めて均質な充実性腫瘤の内部エコーは極低となる.粘液癌や脂肪腫など 反射散乱体を多く有する腫瘤は等または高となる.硬癌など緻密な組織では散乱体が 少なく極低~低となる.線維腺腫は低~等となる.

参考文献 加藤保之, 植野 映, 川内章裕, ほか. 超音波断層法における乳腺腫瘤縦横比の閾値 に関する検討. 超音波医学 2002; 29(Suppl): S450.

2005 Guidelines for ultrasonic diagnosis of breast diseases regarding the mass image-forming types

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Ultrasonic diagnostic criteria in medicine provide physicians and sonographers using this modality with the basic information for diagnosis. The method of diagnosis as well as the expressions and terminology used in describing diagnostic findings have played important roles in forming the common understanding needed in diagnosis, research, and education.

We would like to announce that we have revised the ultrasonic diagnostic criteria for breast diseases (established November 30, 1988) and have taken into consideration the new 2005 Guidelines for Ultrasonic Diagnosis of Breast Diseases. The new guidelines are published below.

There are three main revisions:

- 1. The term "Diagnostic Criteria" has been deleted from the title and replaced with "Guidelines for Ultrasonic Diag nosis."
- 2. Breast lesions are categorized into mass image-forming lesions and non-mass image-forming lesions. In the new guidelines, the description of mass image-forming lesions has been revised.
- 3. An explanation of tissue characterization has been added.

Ultrasonographic features of breast lesions

Ultrasonic findings and their location on a benign-to-malignant continuum were summarized on Table 1.

Tissue characterization and ultrasonographic diagnosis

In diagnosing breast diseases, it is necessary to assess the tissue characteristics (basic echoic features). It is also desirable to refer to the tissue condition (intensity of echoes).

Guidelines for assessing tissue condition

Intensity of posterior echoes

Posterior echoes depend on the attenuation of ultrasound caused by the lesion and reveal the tissue characteristics inside the lesion. The intensity of posterior echoes is classified into three levels by comparing it with the surrounding echo intensity at the same depth. The three levels are accentuating, no change, and attenuating or deficient. Generally, lesions with high cellularity tend to accentuate and lesions with abundant fibrous tissue or calcifications tend to attenuate or become deficient. Table 2 shows some typical cases.

Intensity of internal echoes (echo level)

The intensity of internal echoes is classified into five levels based on the echo intensity of subcutaneous fat, which is the standard. The five levels are anechoic (free), extremely low, low, equal, and high. Internal echoes are stipulated by reflection, back scattering, and the level of attenuation. Homogeneous masses, such as cysts, that do not show any reflection or scattering are echo free. The internal echo of solid tumors that are highly homogenous, such as medullary carcinoma and malignant lymphoma, tends to be extremely low. The internal echo of lesions that show high reflection and scattering, such as mucinous carcinoma and lipoma, tends to be equal or high. The internal echo of lesions with minute tissue and scarce scattering, such as scirrhous carcinoma, tends to be extremely low or low. The echo of fibroadenoma tends to be low or equal. Table 3 shows some typical cases.

Findings	Benign Mal	ignant
Shape	Round • Oval/lobulated	
	Poly	gonal
		Irregular
Border		
Definition	well defined	ill defined
Irregularity	smooth	rough
Halo	absent	present
Gland surface	continuous	interrupted
Internal echoes		
Homogeneity	homogeneous	heterogeneous
High-echo spot	coarse	micro/small
Compressibility	easily deformed	nondeformable
Depth/width	small	large
Vascularity	avascular/hypovascular	hypervascular

Table 1. Ultrasonic findings and their location on a benign-to-malignant continuum

Compressibility, visually assessed by the degree of deformation caused by applying external pressure to the tumor

Depth-width ratio (DW ratio, D/W) is defined as the depth of the lesion divided by the width of the lesion. The largest part of the lesion is used in measuring the DW ratio. In the image, the width runs parallel to the skin and the depth crosses the width vertically. The DW ratio does not include the echogenic halo and is measured only in the hypoechoic part of the lesion

Threshold is 0.7 (Exception: the smaller the lesion, the larger the DW ratio of benign lesions such as cysts becomes; therefore, it cannot be used for masses $\leq 1 \text{ cm}$)

Posterior echoes	Benign	Malignant
Accentuating	cyst, fibroadenoma, papilloma, phyllodes tumor	solid-tubular ca, mucinous ca, medullary ca, intracystic papillary ca, malignant lymphoma, squamous cell ca
No change	fibroadenoma, sclerosing adenosis, lipoma	papillotubular ca, tubular carcinoma
Attenuating or deficient	old fibroadenoma, complex cyst, scar, sclerosing adenosis, silicon granuloma, fat necrosis	scirrhous ca, invasive lobular ca

Table 2. Tissue characteristics and conditions and posterior echoes

Table 3. Tissue characteristics and conditions and internal echoes

Internal echoes	Benign	Malignant
Anechoic	cyst	medullary ca,
		malignant lymphoma
Extremely low	sclerosing adenosis	medullary ca,
		malignant lymphoma,
		scirrhous ca,
		solid tubular ca
Low	fibroadenoma,	papillotubular ca
	papilloma	
Equal	papilloma,	mucinous ca,
	fibroadenoma	papillotubular ca
High	lipoma,	mucinous ca
	panniculitis	

Reference

Kato Y, Ueno E, Kawauchi A, et al. Threshold value of depth width ratio (D/W) in the breast ultrasonogram. J Med Ultrasonics 2002; 29(Suppl): S450.