

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الرَّحْمَنُ ۝۱ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ ۝۲ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ ۝۳ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ ۝۴  
الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ ۝۵ مُحْسَبَانِ ۝

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الرحمن الآيات 1-5

# ***Dedication***

*To my.....*

*Family....*

*Loving parents:***Ahmed and Zakiya**

*my sister's :***Sahar, Salma and Fatima**

*my brother's* **Mohammed**

*Friends....*

**Haram, Rahig, Eslam** and all friends ...

*Lovers....*

**AND EVERY ONE**

**WHO WISHED GOOD FOR ME.**

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## *List of Abbreviation*

<b><i>DCIS</i></b>	<i>Ductal Carcinoma in Situ</i>
<b><i>IDC</i></b>	<i>Invasive Ductal Carcinoma</i>
<b><i>FNA</i></b>	<i>Fine needle aspiration</i>
<b><i>CNB</i></b>	<i>Core needle biopsy</i>
<b><i>TGC</i></b>	<i>Time gain compensation</i>
<b><i>LN</i></b>	<i>Lymph node</i>
<b><i>FH</i></b>	<i>Family history</i>

## ***Abstract:***

Breast cancers are common tumors, detailed descriptions of their sonographic appearances are necessary for differential diagnosis from other benign lesions of breast.

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the sonographic criteria of breast cancer. The data was collected from Zein medical complex and DarAlelag Hospital

A total of (50 ) women their ages between 29-79 years with palpable breast lump diagnosed by histopathology as cancer were scanned by ultrasound machine philipHD7ultrasound machine with high frequency transducer 7.5 MHz from December 2016 to February 2017.

The result of this study revealed that the mean age affected by breast cancer was in the age group (41\_55years). The dominant sonographic features of breast cancer were; circumscribed taller than wider ,hypo echoic ,heterogeneous, irregular shape, presented in left side more than right side , woman with family history of breast cancer and most breast cancer invasive to lymph node , there are significant relation between age and texture.

Ultrasonography is the modality of choice for the evaluation of a breast cancer with the typical sonographic features and could eliminate the need for further invasive procedures including biopsy.

## الخلاصة:

ورم الثدي الخبيث من أكثر أورام انتشارا بين السيدات وتحديد المعايير اللازمة لتشخيص الورم باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية ضروري جدا لتلافي التشخيص الخاطئ. إن الهدف الاساسي لهذه الدراسة هو توصيف الورم الخبيث باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية .

جمعت البيانات المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة من مجمع زين الطبي ومستشفى دار العلاج تم فحص (50) مريضة تتراوح اعمارهن بين (29-79 عام) تم تشخيصه كورم خبيث بالفحص المعملية , وتم اجراء فحص الموجات الصوتية لجميع السيدات بواسطة جهاز الموجات فوق الصوتية (philipHD7ultrasound machine) تم استخدام ترددات عالية (7.5-12ميغاهيرتز) في الفترة ما بين ديسمبر(2016) الي فبراير (2017) .

وبعد اجراء الدراسة تبين أن الإناث في عمر(41-55 عام) أكثر عرضة للإصابة بسرطان الثدي. ما يميز الورم في صورة الموجات فوق الصوتية, انه له طول اكثر من عرض, منخفض الصدي بالمقارنة مع خلايا الثدي المجاورة , غير متجانس , وشكله غير منتظم , نسبه تواجده في الجانب الايسر أكثر من الأيمن , والنساء اللاتي لديهم تاريخ مرضي أكثر عرضة للإصابة , ومعظم سرطان الثدي غازي للعقد الليمفاوية , يوجد علاقة كبيرة بين العمر والملمس.

وعليه نوصي بأهميه التقيد بالمظهر الاساسي لأورام الثدي الخبيثه في الموجات فوق الصوتيه مما يقلل الحوجه لإستخدام العينه.