

Background:

There are no current surveillance guidelines specifically for those with invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC)

Conclusion:

We found that surveillance MRI after breast conserving surgery may have utility for those with a prior personal history of ILC

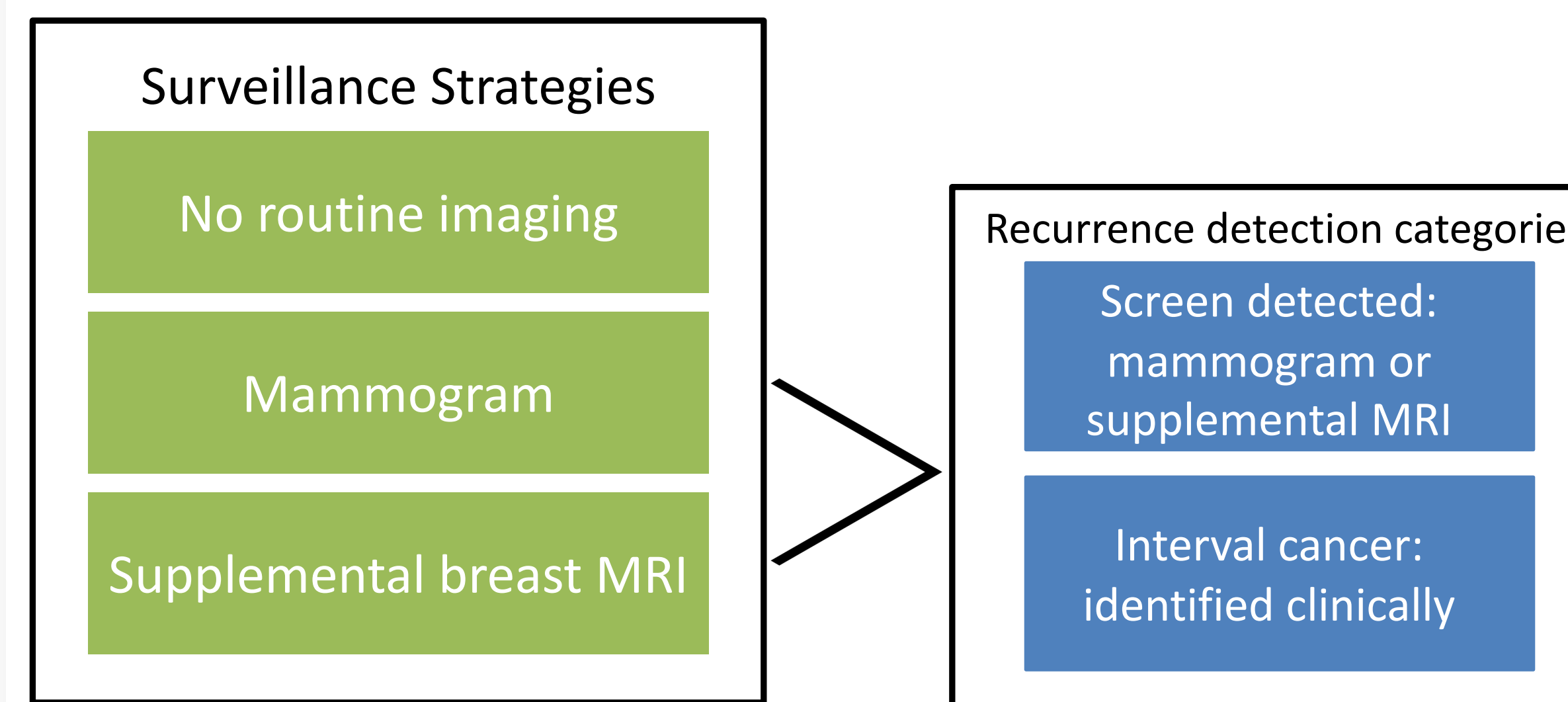


Detecting local recurrence after primary treatment for invasive lobular carcinoma of the breast: surveillance strategies and interval cancers

Elle N Clelland, BS, Astrid Quirarte, BA, Harriet T Rothschild BS, Mandeep Kaur, BS, BA, Firdows Mujir, BA, Helena Record, MD, Jasmine M Wong, MD, Rita A Mukhtar, MD

Methods

We found our study cohort from a UCSF ILC database (n=813): **patients with a recurrence after primary treatment for ILC with BCS (n=58)**



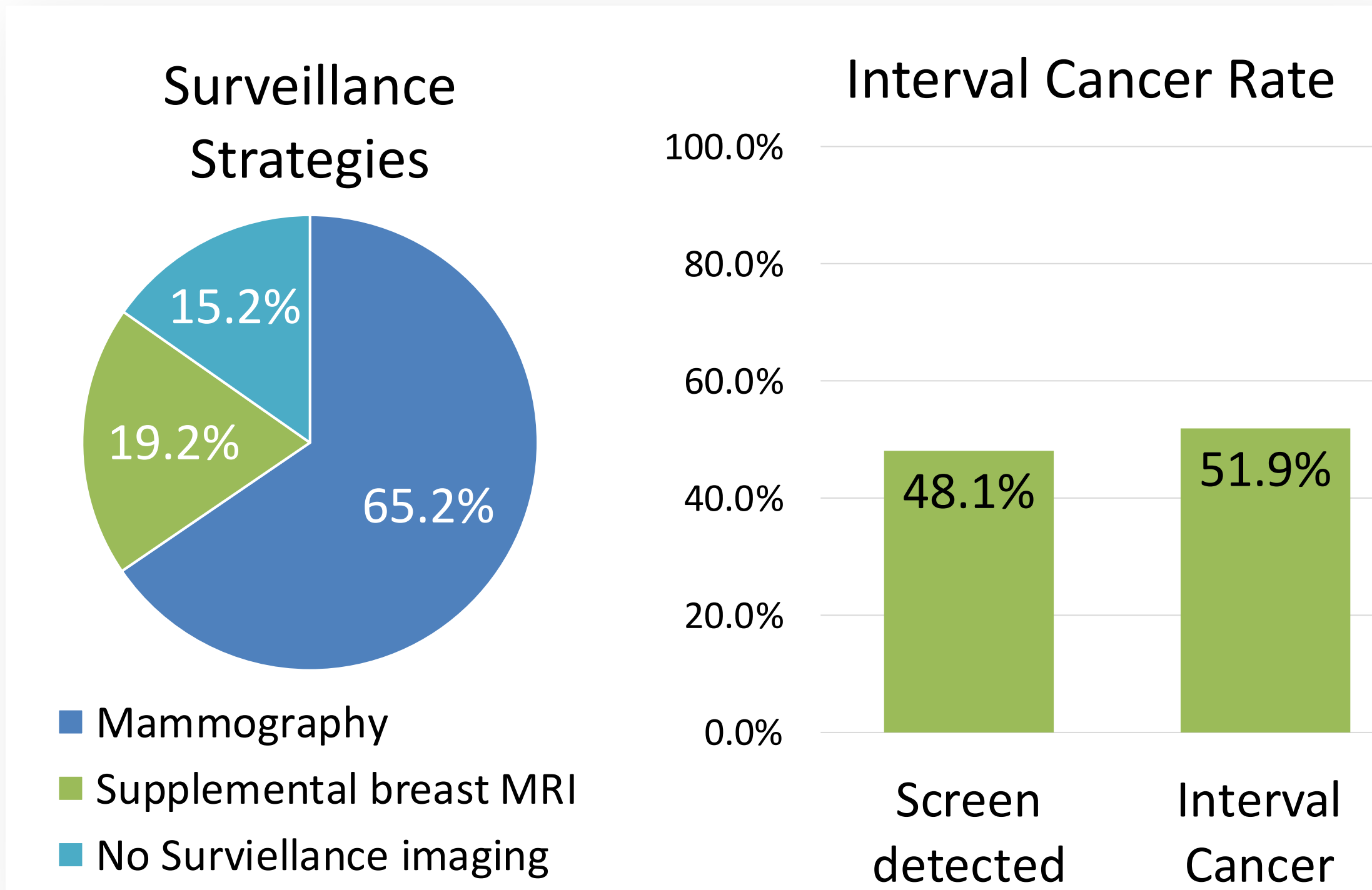
We compared interval cancer rates by surveillance strategy using the chi-squared test

Study Goals

1. Explore surveillance strategies patients underwent after breast conserving surgery (BCS) for ILC
2. Determine how many recurrences were detected on surveillance imaging versus clinically (interval cancers)

Results:

For patients undergoing surveillance imaging, only ½ of recurrences were screen detected



Discussion:

Interval cancer rate was significantly higher in mammogram surveillance group

