Using Breast Density as an Indicator of the Side Effects and Change Induced by Tamoxifen and Radiation Treatment for Ductal Carcinoma in Situ

Sean Boyer

What is Ductal Carcinoma In Situ?

- DCIS is the *precursor* lesion for most invasive breast cancer
- ¼ of DCIS will lead to Breast Cancer

Radiation Side Effects

- Breast Appearance
- Skin
- Fatigue
- Fibrosis
- Edema



Breast Imaging

- MRI
- Mammography
- UST



In mammography, each breast is compressed horizontally, then obliquely and an x-ray is taken of each position

*ADAM.

Breast MRI

- Pros:
 - Tissue Contrast
 - Resolution
 - Safety
 - Not affected by density
- Cons:
 - Cost
 - Time



Mammography

- Pros:
 - Low Cost
 - Low Radiation
 - "Gold Standard"
- A Few Problems
 - Subjective
 - Ionizing Radiation





Too many false positives

Consequences of False Positives

- Unnecessary biopsies lead to
 - Wasted Time
 - Wasted Money
 - Unnecessary anxiety



Ultrasound Tomography

- Pros:
 - Short scan time
 - Great resolution / tissue contrast
 - Low cost
 - No ionizing radiation
- Cons:

— ...?

Figure 2: The UST clinical prototype. A patient lies in the prone position such that the breast is suspended inside a water tank that contains the ultrasound sensor. The water acts as a coupling medium to ensure that the acoustic waves can penetrate the breast efficiently.

UST vs. MRI Comparison





Breast Density

- Why does breast density matter?
 - Breast density is strongly associated with an increased risk in breast cancer
 - Mammography is more difficult with dense breasts

Does Breast Density Change During Treatment?

- Tamoxifen
- Radiation?

– Recall: Edema, Fibrosis, etc...

Results

• One Patient's Experience:







Irradiated Breast Sound Speed Percentage vs Time by Patient

Conclusion

- Need more data!
- We can detect changes in breast density in the time it takes to treat the patient
- Results look promising



Sound Speed -> Breast Density

- c = $\sqrt{C/\rho}$
- $C \alpha \rho^3$
- Combining equations...

 $-c \alpha \rho$