


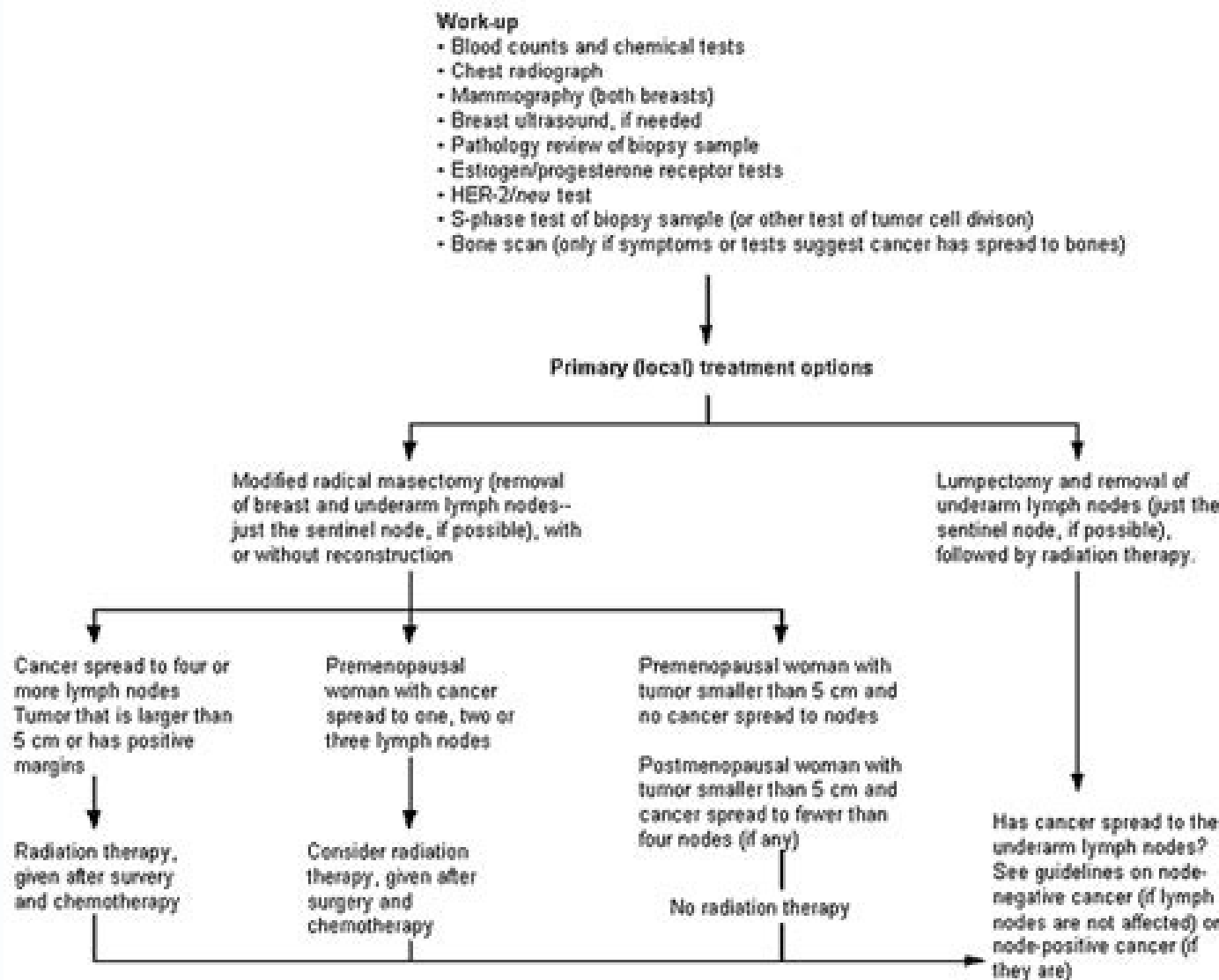
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Nccn guidelines management benign breast disease

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EVALUATION OF SCREENING FINDINGS

GROUND GLASS OPACITY (GGO)†
GROUND GLASS NODULE (GGN)†
NONSOLID NODULE (NS)†/4

≤5 mm³ → **LDCT in 12 mo^{4,5}** → **Stable** → **Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6}**
 or
Increase in size^{4,5} and/or becomes solid or part solid → **LDCT 3-6 mo^{4,5}** → **Consider surgical excision**

>5-10 mm³ → **LDCT in 6 mo^{4,5}** → **Stable** → **Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6}**
 or
Increase in size^{4,5} and/or becomes solid or part solid → **Surgical excision**

>10 mm³ → **LDCT in 3-6 mo^{4,5}** → **Stable** → **Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6}**
 or
Increase in size^{4,5} and/or becomes solid or part solid → **LDCT 6-12 mo^{4,5} or Biopsy⁶ or Consider surgical excision**

Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6} → **No cancer** → **Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6}**

Annual LDCT for 2 years (category 1) and consider annual LDCT until patient no longer eligible for definitive treatment^{1,3,6} → **Cancer confirmed** → **See appropriate NCCN Guidelines**

† All screening and follow-up CT scans should be performed at low dose (100-120 kVp & 40-60 mAs or less), unless evaluating mediastinal abnormalities or lymph nodes, where standard dose CT with IV contrast might be appropriate. (See Table 2.) There should be a systematic process for appropriate follow-up.

† Without benign pattern of calcification, fat in nodule as in hamartoma, or features suggesting inflammatory etiology. When multiple nodules are present and occult infection or inflammation is a possibility, an additional option is a course of a broad-spectrum antibiotic with anaerobic coverage, followed by LDCT 1-2 months later.

† If new nodule at annual or follow-up LDCT. **LDCT in 6 mo^{4,5}**. New nodule is defined as ≥3 mm in mean diameter.

† There is uncertainty about the appropriate duration of screening and the age at which screening is no longer appropriate.

† Mean diameter is the mean of the longest axis of the nodule and its perpendicular diameter.

† For nodules <15 mm: increase in mean diameter ≥2 mm in any nodule or in the solid portion of a part solid nodule compared to baseline scan. For nodules ≥15 mm: increase in mean diameter ≥15% compared to baseline scan.

† Rapid increase in size should raise suspicion of inflammatory etiology or malignancy other than NSCLC.

† Tissue samples needed to be adequate for both histology and molecular testing. Travis WD, et al. Diagnosis of lung cancer in small biopsies and cytology: Implications of the 2011 International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer/American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society Classification. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2013;137:666-684.

† Is a circle that all GGO/GGN(nonsolid lesions) must be reviewed at (with ±1.5 mm) slices to exclude any solid components. Any solid component in the nodule requires management of the lesion with the part-solid recommendations (see LUS-3).

Note. All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

NCCN Practice Guidelines in Oncology – v.1.2003 **Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis** [View full guideline](#) [Breast Screening T0C](#) [PDF - Download](#)

SCREENING OR SYMPTOM CATEGORY **SCREENING FOLLOW-UP**

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graph LR
    A["Nipple discharge, no palpable mass"] --> B["Bilateral Milky"]
    A --> C["Non-spontaneous Multiduct"]
    A --> D["Persistent, spontaneous, unilateral, single duct, or serous/sanguinous"]
    
    B --> E["Pregnancy test"]
    E --> F["Negative"]
    E --> G["Positive"]
    F --> H["Consider endocrine evaluation"]
    G --> I["Refer to obstetrician"]
    
    C --> J["Age < 40 yr"]
    C --> K["Age ≥ 40 yr"]
    J --> L["Observation  
Educate to stop compression of the breast and report any spontaneous discharge"]
    K --> M["Mammogram  
Educate to stop compression of the breast and report any spontaneous discharge"]
    
    D --> N["• Mammogram  
• Galact or cytology optional"]
    N --> O["Final Assessment* category 1-3"]
    N --> P["Final Assessment* category 4-5"]
    O --> Q["Ductogram (preferred)"]
    Q --> R["Duct excision"]
    P --> S["See Category 4-5 workup (BSCR-17)"]
    S --> T["Benign/indeterminate"]
    S --> U["Malignant"]
    T --> Q
    U --> V["See NCCN Breast Cancer Treatment Guidelines"]
  
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Researcher American College of Surgeons, [November 2021 Vol 12, No 11] Prostate cancer is the most common male malignancy. Identify a task force to identify program processes, tools, and implementation. Coauthor(s) Sara J Grehlein, MD Associate Dean for Undergraduate Medical Education, Indiana University School of Medicine Sara J Grehlein, MD is a member of the following medical societies: Alpha Omega Alpha, American College of Physicians, American Society of Hematology, American Society of Clinical Oncology Disclosure: Nothing to disclose. In 2021, the United States will see an estimated 248,530 new cases, 34,130 deaths, and more than 3 million survivors. Last modified: May 7, 2021 Author Erin V Newton, MD Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Division of Hematology/Oncology, IU Simon Cancer Center, Indiana University School of Medicine; Staff Physician in Palliative Care, VA Medical Center Erin V Newton, MD is a member of the following medical societies: American Society of Clinical Oncology, Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer Disclosure: Nothing to disclose. Breast Cancer Risk Reduction, creditationdocuments/NAPBC/Portal%20Resources/2018NAPBCStandardsManual.pdf, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines). Additional Contributors Robert C Shepard, MD, FACP Associate Professor of Internal Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, VA, PhD Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, Therapeutic Expertise, Oncology, at PRA International Robert C Shepard, MD, FACP is a member of the following medical societies: American Association of Cancer Research, American Association for Physican Leadership, European Society of Medical Oncology, Association of Clinical Research Partners, American Federation for Cancer Research, American Medical Informatics Association, American College of Physicians, American Federation for Medical Research, American Medical Association, American Society of Hematology, Massachusetts Medical Society Disclosure: Nothing to disclose. for Medscape, Julie Lang, MD Associate Professor of Surgery, Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California Julie Lang, MD is a member of the following medical societies: American College of Surgeons, American Society of Breast Surgeons, American Society of Clinical Oncology, Association for Academic Surgery, and Society of Surgical Oncology Disclosure: Genomic Health, Grant/research funds, Speaking and teaching; Agendia, Grant/research funds, Speaking and teaching; Surgical Tools, Grant/research funds, Research; Sysmex, Grant/research funds, Research Robert B Livingston, MD Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director, Clinical Research Shared Services, Arizona Cancer Center Robert B Livingston, MD is a member of the following medical societies: American Association for Cancer Research, American Federation for Clinical Research, and American Society of Clinical Oncology Disclosure: Nothing to disclose. Acknowledgements Leona Downey, MD Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, Section of Oncology and Hematology, University of Arizona, Arizona Cancer Center Leona Downey, MD is a member of the following medical societies: American Geriatrics Society, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and Southwest Oncology Group Disclosure: Nothing to disclose. National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers Standards Manual, NAPBC Standard 2.19: Evaluation and Management of Non-Malignant Breast Disease and NAPBC Standard 2.16: Genetic Evaluation and Management describe adherence to national guidelines for genetic testing of non-malignant breast disease. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the use of genetic testing in clinical practice. This document is intended for use by healthcare providers who are involved in the management of patients with breast disease. It is not intended to replace clinical judgment or to provide specific recommendations for individual patients. It is intended to provide general guidance for the use of genetic testing in clinical practice. For more information, please visit www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast_risk.pdf, www.ems-trials.org/riskevaluator. When navigation is used in the setting of HRB breast disease, patient management improves. Task force developed: Breast Fellowship-trained surgeon, respiratory therapist navigator, medical oncologist Process designed for HRB patient tracking Navigation: Measure and track HRB patients for surgical intervention, genetic evaluation, chemoprevention according to NAPBC and NCCN guidelines Report to breast program leadership results/submit findings to NAPBC surveyor Results: Baseline: Sampling of 2017-2018 patients 30 patients identified with biopsy-proven high-risk benign disease 10 patients were identified with atypical lobular hyperplasia (ALH), atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH), and lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) 2 patients were subsequently referred for genetic evaluation, or chemoprevention No documentation was available regarding 28 of the 30 patients who were evaluated regarding genetic evaluations (ie, Tyr-Cuzick test) 30% of Patients Met NAPBC and NCCN Guidelines HRB navigation program implementation, April 2019/April-December 2019: 60 patients diagnosed with HRB disease (6 patient providers declined navigation) 54 patients navigated biopsy-proven HRB disease 40 patients monitored for, education provided, genetic evaluation, surgery options 10 patients were identified with ALH, ADH, LCIS 19 patients identified for medical oncology follow-up Of the HRB population in 2019, 90% navigated per documentation received genetic, surgical, and preventive options for HRB disease in accordance to NAPBC and NCCN guidelines. 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Conclusions: It is well documented that navigation plays a key role in the management and treatment of breast cancer patients. The HRB patients who once missed genetic evaluations and chemoprevention are now being navigated and educated to ensure they have treatment that adheres to national guidelines. IABIS Breast Cancer Risk Evaluation tool, Tyr J, Cuzick PJ. 2018 Edition. Specialty Editor Board Francisco Talavera, PharmD, PhD Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Pharmacy; Editor-in-Chief, Medscape Drug Reference Disclosure: Received salary from Medscape for employment. A plan was devised to assign a navigator to identify these patients at the time of a biopsy-proven HRB diagnosis to assess for adherence to National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) and All-Child treatment guidelines. 1.2 Objectives: Ensure that all HRB patients are evaluated, educated, and managed in adherence to NAPBC Standard 2.19, Standard 2.16, and the American Society of Breast Surgeons' (ASBS) Best Practices for Genetic Testing in Breast Cancer. 2017-2018 Patient Population: 30 patients identified with biopsy-proven high-risk benign disease 10 patients were identified with atypical lobular hyperplasia (ALH), atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH), and lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) 2 patients were subsequently referred for genetic evaluation, or chemoprevention No documentation was available regarding 28 of the 30 patients who were evaluated regarding genetic evaluations (ie, Tyr-Cuzick test) 30% of Patients Met NAPBC and NCCN Guidelines HRB navigation program implementation, April 2019/April-December 2019: 60 patients diagnosed with HRB disease (6 patient providers declined navigation) 54 patients navigated biopsy-proven HRB disease 40 patients monitored for, education provided, genetic evaluation, surgery options 10 patients were identified with ALH, ADH, LCIS 19 patients identified for medical oncology follow-up Of the HRB population in 2019, 90% navigated per documentation received genetic, surgical, and preventive options for HRB disease in accordance to NAPBC and NCCN guidelines. 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