



# Macrobiopsy under X-Ray Guidance

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## **Breast Intervention Imaging**

- Major domain in breast imaging
- European guidelines recommend a pre surgical diagnosis in more than 90 % of cases :
  - Better surgery
  - Pre surgical diagnosis is more accurate than extemporaneous histology
  - It is not possible to obtain an accurate extemporaneous diagnostic on microcalcifications
  - It is still better to inform patient before surgery
- Biopsy in case of BI-RADS 4 and 5 lesions
- Biopsy of BI-RADS 3 lesions in special cases :
  - High-risk women, before pregnancy, in case of a known breast cancer, no possible follow-up etc...

## Stereotactic Biopsy: History

- First stereotactic breast biopsy: Sweden, 1970
- Development of automatical core biopsy: United States (Parker, 1990)
- Before :
  - Only opened surgical biopsies
- Accuracy :
  - Concordance surgery/ stereotactic biopsy: 87-96 % and 0-17 % of low quality samples
    - Gisvold, AJR 1994;162:815-820
- 2013 : improvement of accuracy with large needles (7-10 G) :
  - 97-98 % concordance surgery/biopsy

- Principles
- Procedure on a prone table
- Procedure on a mammography unit + bed
- Stereotactic biopsy + radiofrequency : Intact ®

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- Biopsy under radiological guidance :
  - Dedicated prone table
  - Removable bed linked to mammography device
- Best indication :
  - BI-RADS 4 and BI-RADS 5 microcalcifications clusters
- It is also feasible to biopsy radiological non calcified lesions not seen on ultrasound
  - More challenging cases



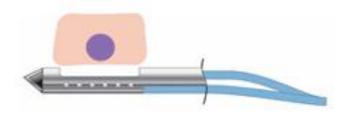
### Limits

- Lesions not seen radiologically
  - Amorphous microcal.
- Impossible to stay in prone or lying position
- Breast thickness < 2 cm under compression</li>
  - Lateral arm?
- Difficulty to target :
  - Near axillary area
  - Close to pectoralis muscle
  - Very superficial lesions
- Rare side effects :
  - Hematoma (< 2 %), pain, pneumothorax (< 0,1 %), skin defect</li>

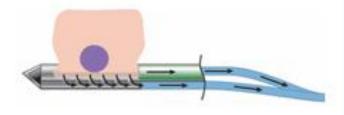
## Vacuum-assisted Biopsy:

- Several manufacturers:
  - Mammotome ® (11G, 8G)
  - Senorx, Bard ® (10G, 7G)
  - Suros, Hologic ® (11G, 7G)
  - Vacora, Bard (10G)
  - Finess, Bard (14G)
  - .....
- Vacuum-assisted systems :
  - Lesion is sticked to the probe with the vacuum
  - The needle cuts the lesion on 360 ° for an extensive biopsy

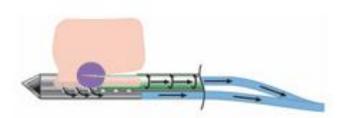
## Vacuum-assisted Biopsy: Principles



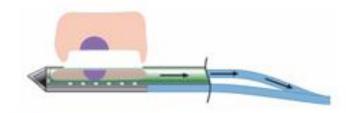
1. Position Probe under Lesion



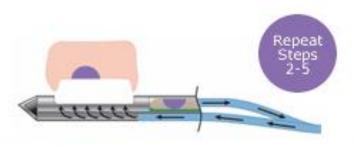
2. Vacuum Tissue into Aperture



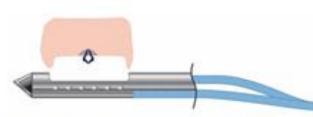
3. Transect Tissue



4. Transection Completed



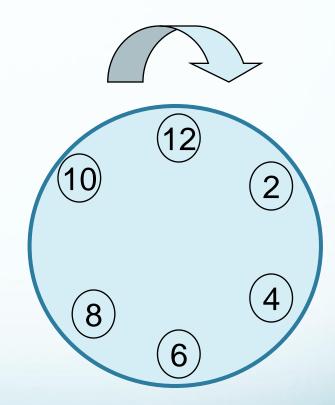
5. Transport Tissue

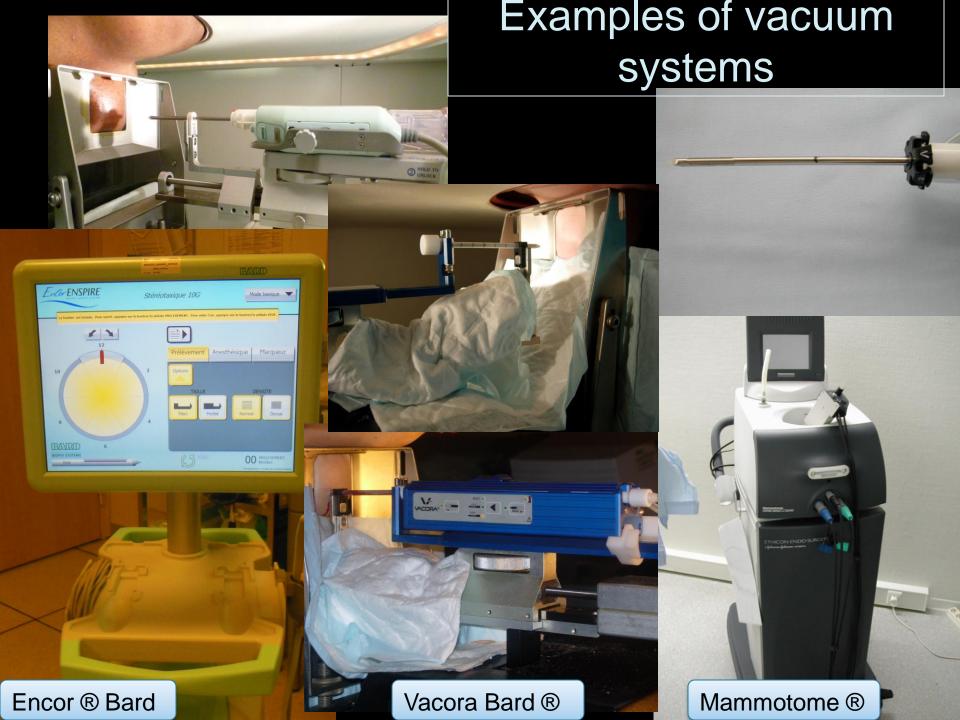


6. Mark Site

## Vacuum-assisted Stereotactic Biopsy

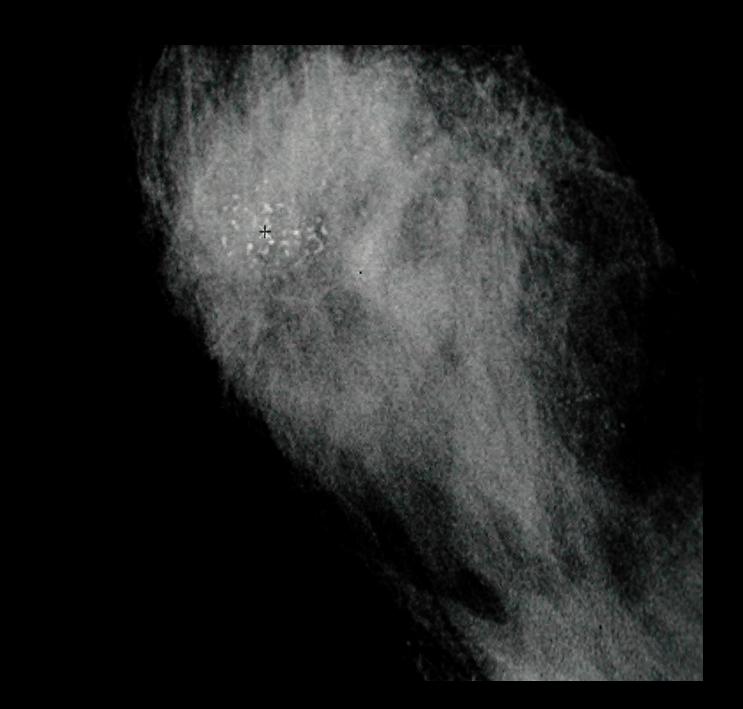
- Principles : needle sampling in a circular area on 360°
  - 6-12 samples
  - A lesion may be entirely removed
- Need to place a titanium clip in the cavity if lesion is nearly or totally removed
- Accuracy :
  - Se = 98 %
  - Sp = 97 %





## Vacuum-assisted Biopsy

- Advantages :
  - Multiple sampling
  - Large samples
    - Accuracy for microcalcifications clusters
    - Reduced risk of hematoma with vacuum
- A target may be entirely removed but it is only a diagnostic procedure



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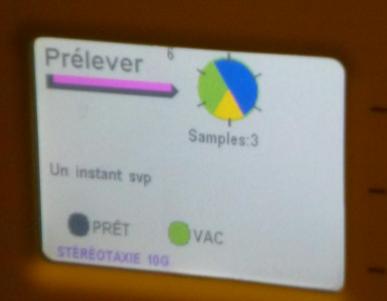




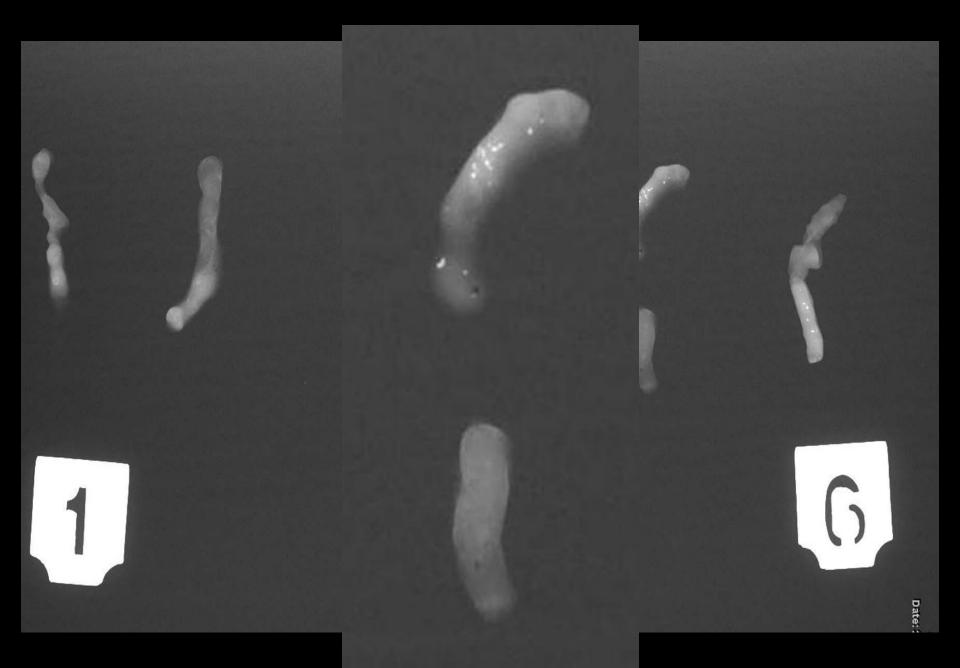


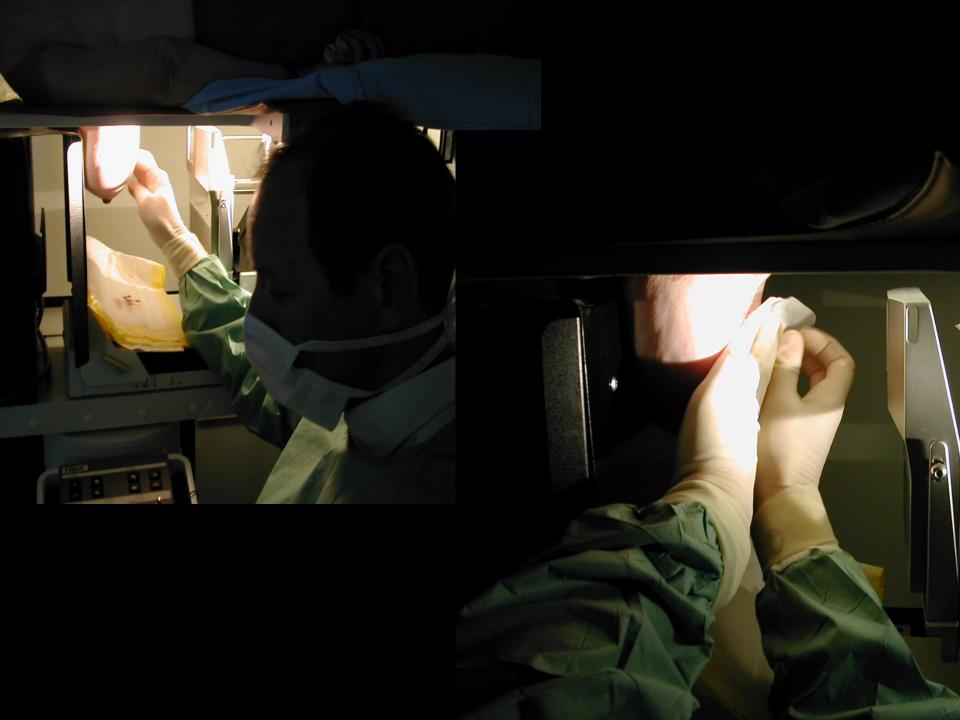


#### Senorx



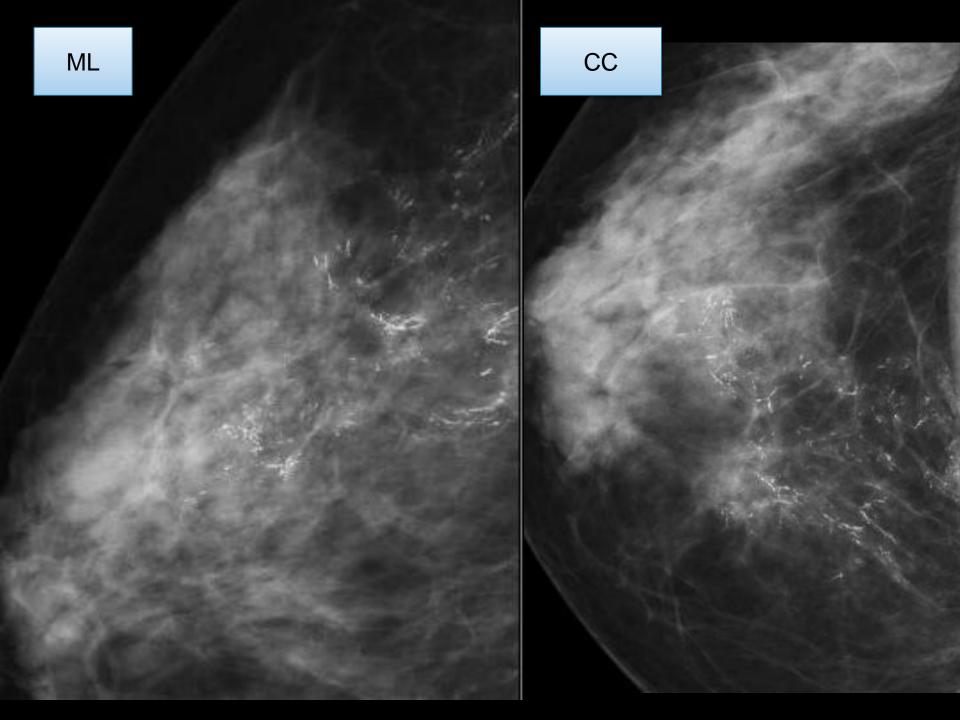


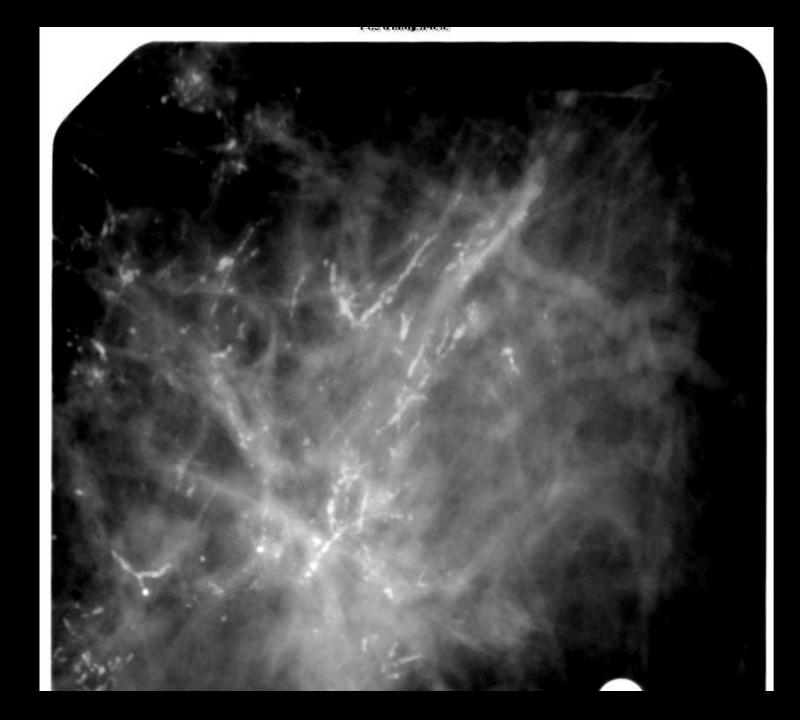


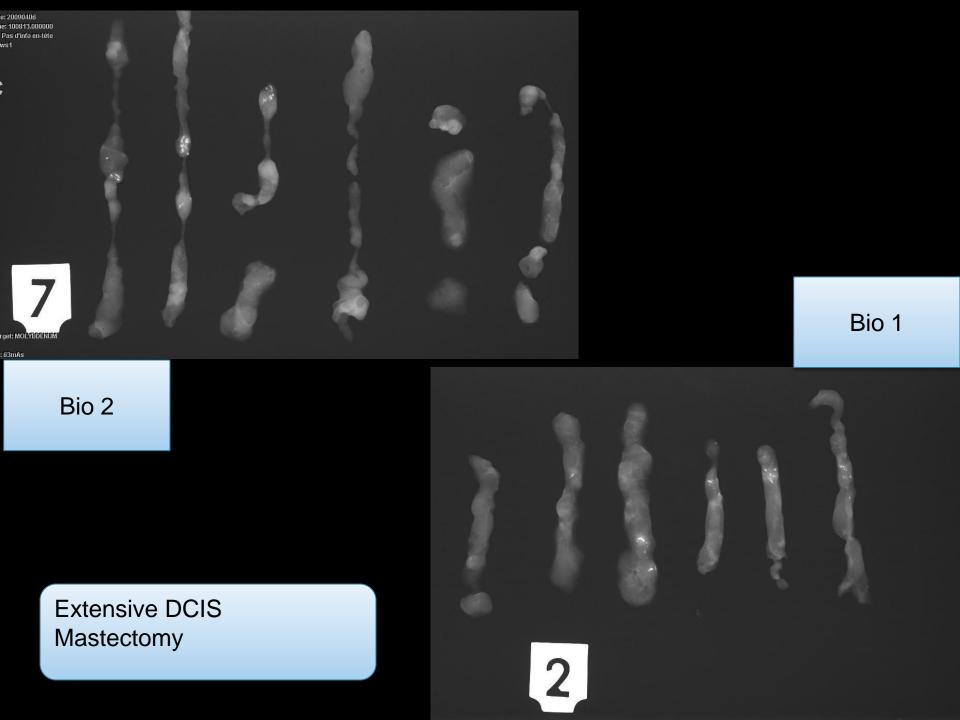


## Extensive or Multiple microcalcifications clusters

- If microcalc. cluster is larger than 3 cm or multiple
  - Double vacuum-assisted biopsy must be performed on the more distant micro
  - To decide a mastectomy
    - Possibility to perform a mastectomy + immediate reconstruction







## Challenging cases

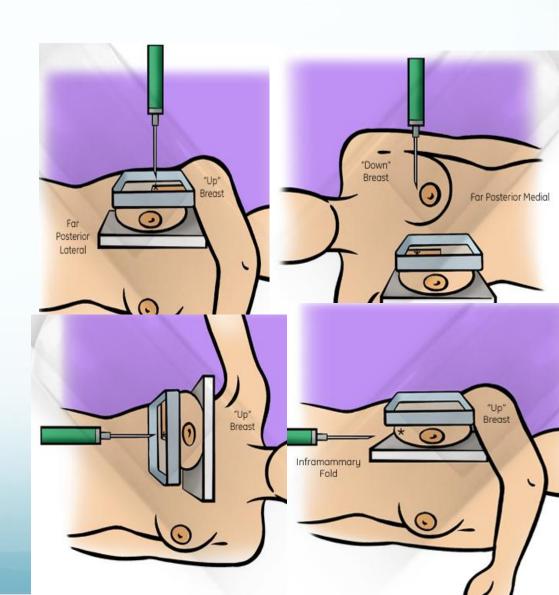
- Very deep lesion :
  - It is feasible to reach deep lesions with new prone table
    - Arm through the table to gain deeper part of the breast



- Principles
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- Procedure on a mammography unit + bed
- Stereotactic biopsy + radiofrequency : Intact ®

### Dedicated Bed and Mammography

- In very deep lesion, targeting on a bed linked to the mammography device may be more accurate
- More various solutions to target a lesion



### General Electric ®



**Essential** 

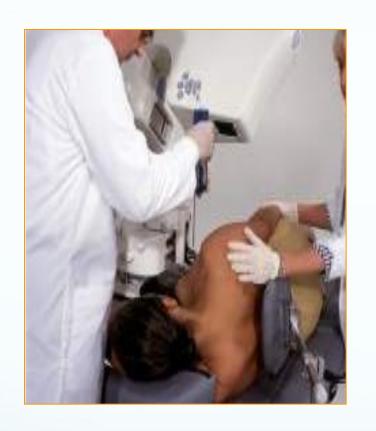
### Siemens ®



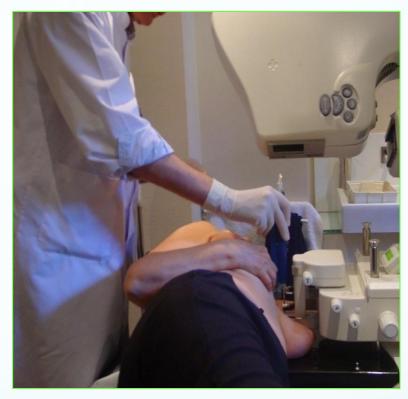


Table Elisa

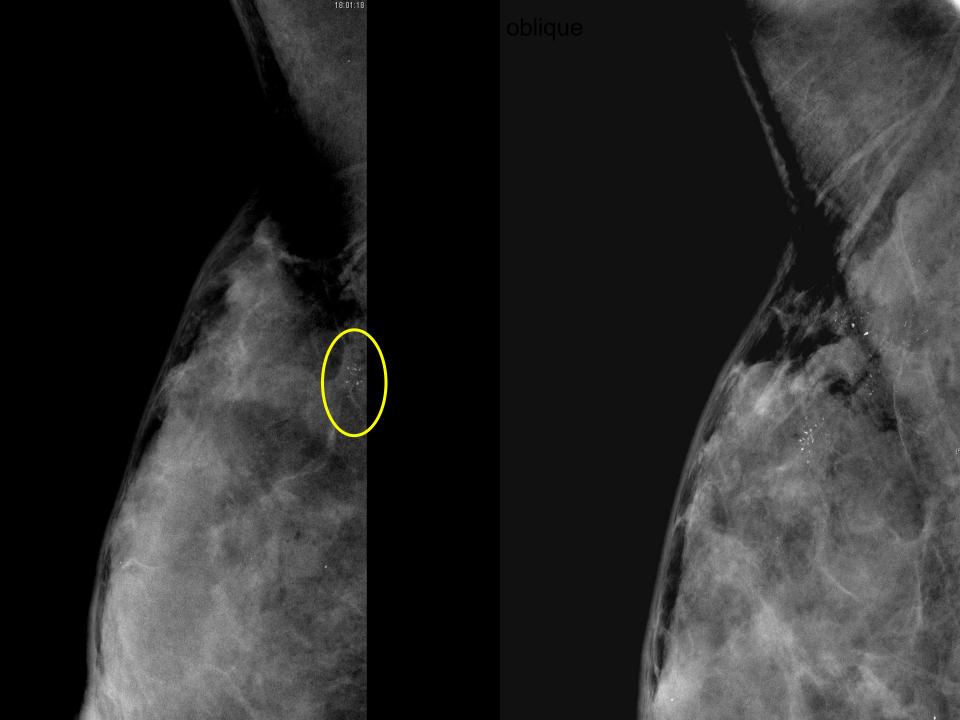
Mammomat inspiration



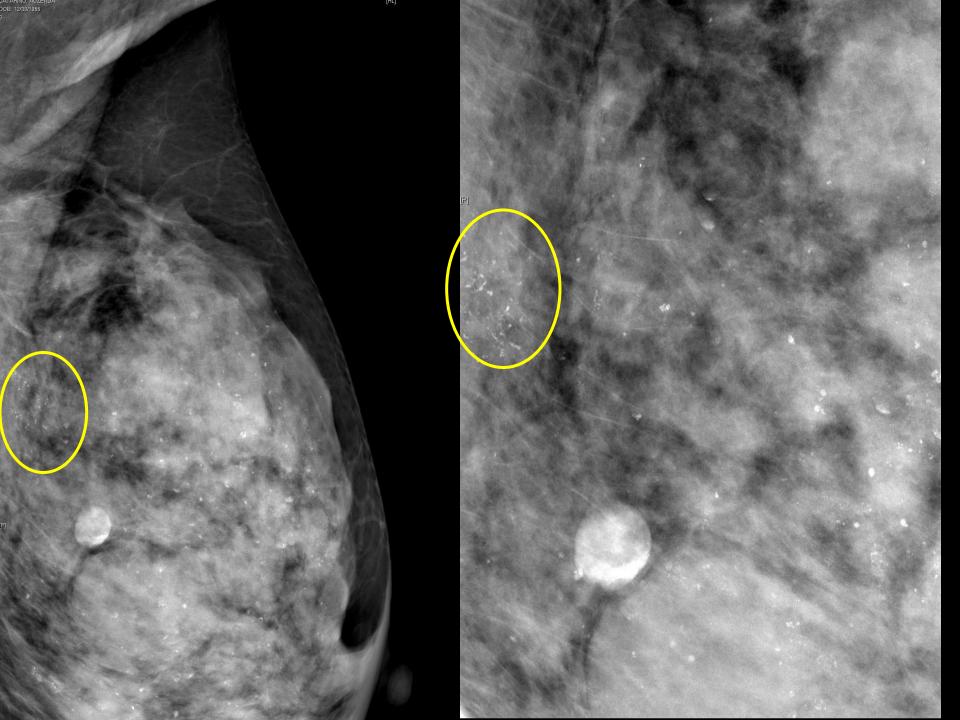
External approach

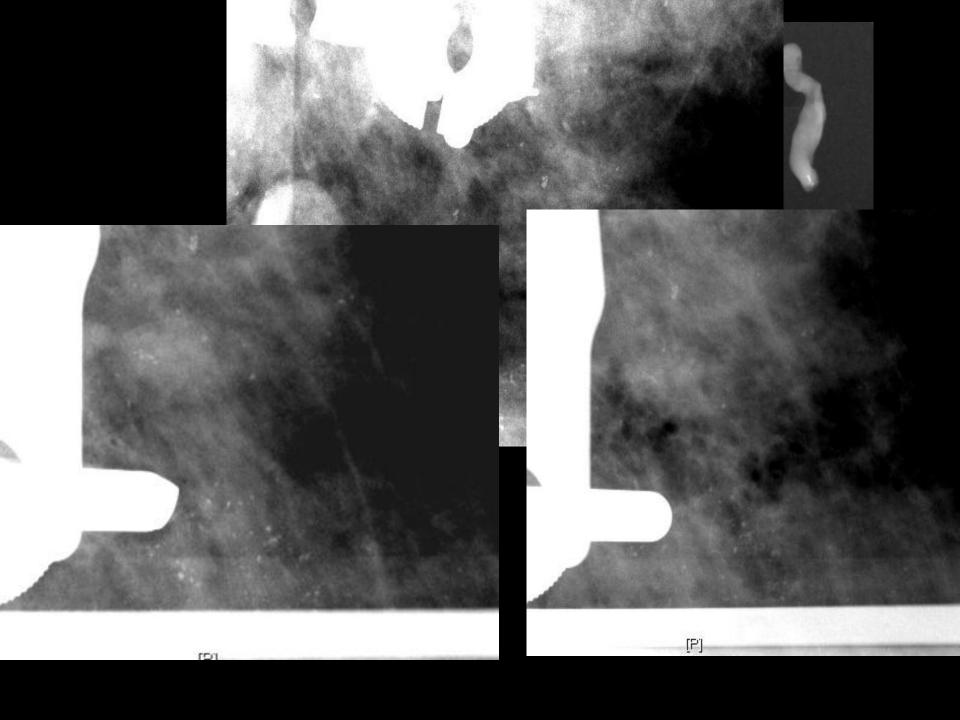


Inner approach









- Principles
- Procedure on a prone table
- Procedure on a mammography unit + bed
- Stereotactic biopsy + radiofrequency : Intact ®

## INTACT ®: BLES biopsy (Breast Lesion Excision Sample ®)

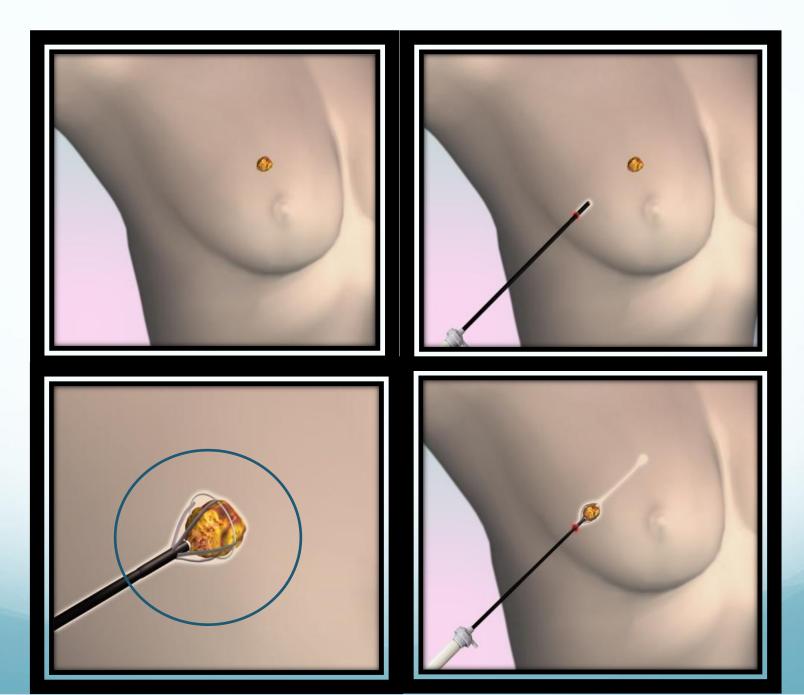
- Biopsy : macrobiopsy + Radiofrequency
- Aim :
  - To remove entirely in one sample a lesion

#### Breast Lesion Excision System (Intact™)











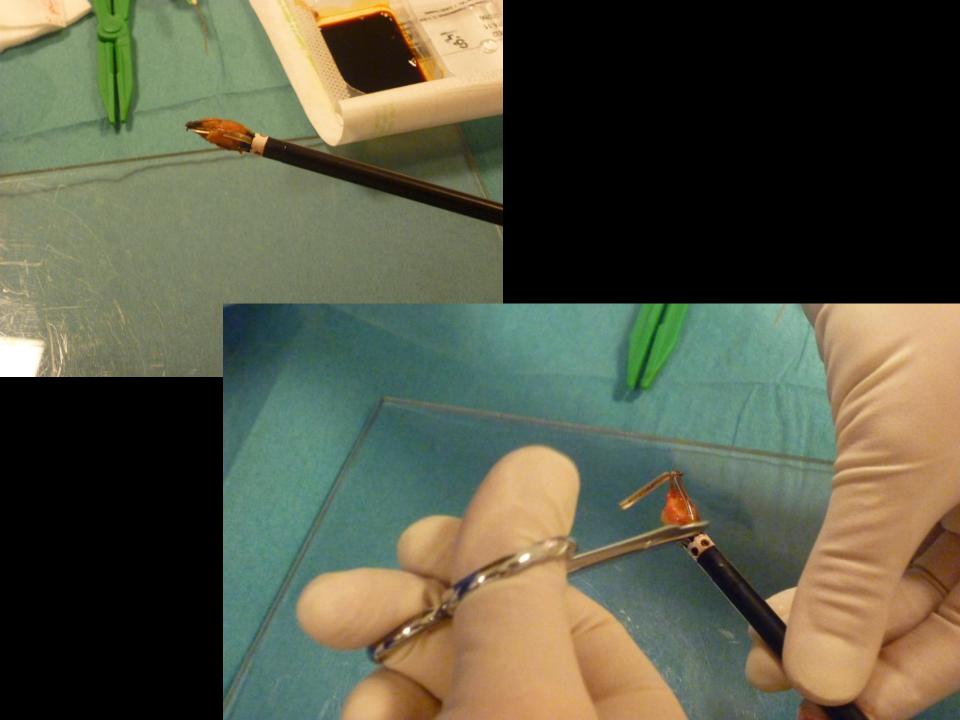














### Indications

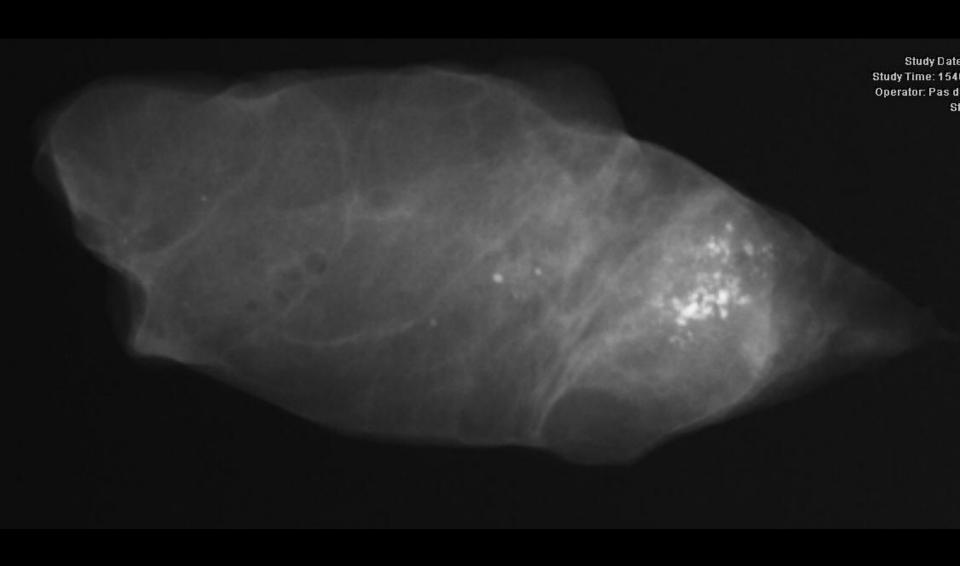
- Microcalcifications clusters
  - < 2 cm
  - BI-RADS 4a, b, c; BI-RADS 5
- Small non calcified lesion BI-RADS 4 not seen on US
  - More challenging

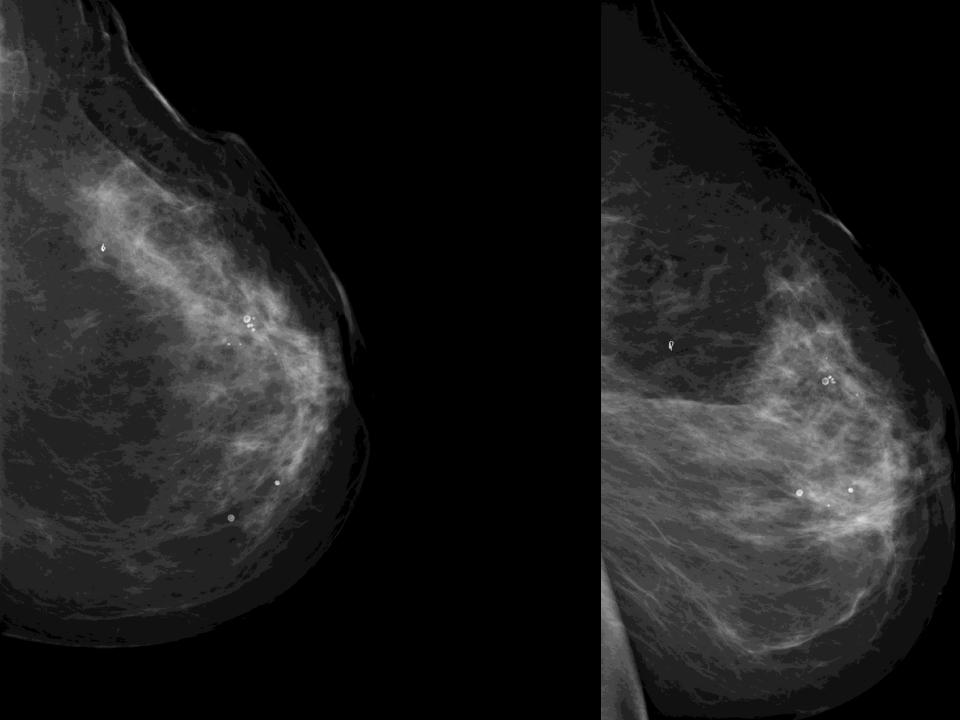
- Advantages :
  - Unique sample, no fragmentation, easier histological analysis
  - Technical treatment is reduced
  - Complete excision is feasible
  - Low risk of bleeding
- Limits:
  - Technical limits:
    - Small breast

## Intact ®:

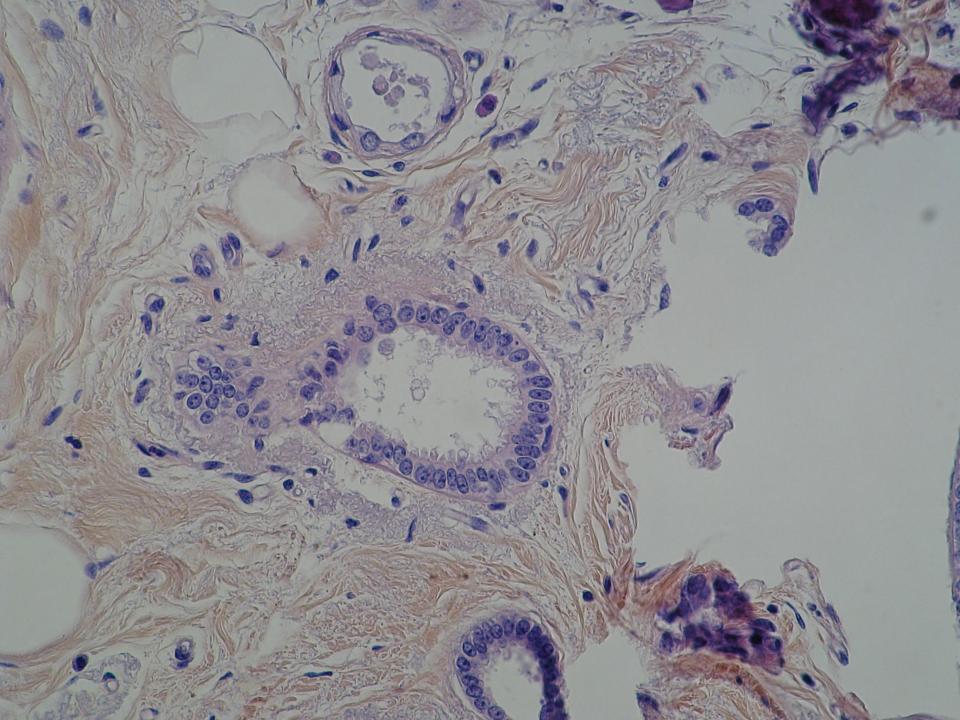
- Histological underestimation is reduced / vacuum biopsy
- Complete excision of atypical or malignant lesions: 40-60 % according studies
- Predictive factor or complete excision :
  - Margins > 1 mm with Intact ®biopsy
    - Seror et al., Eur J Radiol 2012











#### INTACT and HR lesions

Pat W. Whitworth, MD and al. Definitive Diagnosis for High-Risk Breast Lesions Without Open Surgical Excision: The Intact Percutaneous Excision Trial (IPET). Ann Surg Oncol (2011) 18:3047–3052

Prospective study: 1,170 / 25 institutions

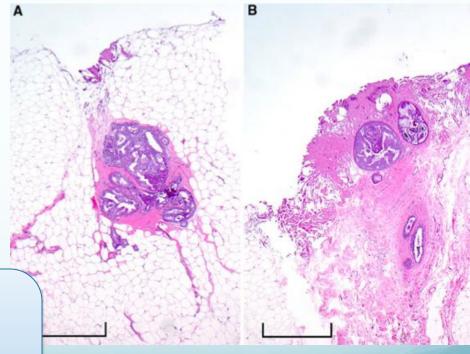
#### Comparison between result of BLES biopsy and surgical specimen

**TABLE 1** Cancer and HRL diagnoses by intact percutaneous lesion excision at enrollment (N = 1,170)

IPEX biopsies	1,170
Carcinoma	191 (16%)
HRL	83 (7%)
ADH	32 (3%)
LN	20 (2%)
Papilloma	24 (2%)
RS	7 (1%)

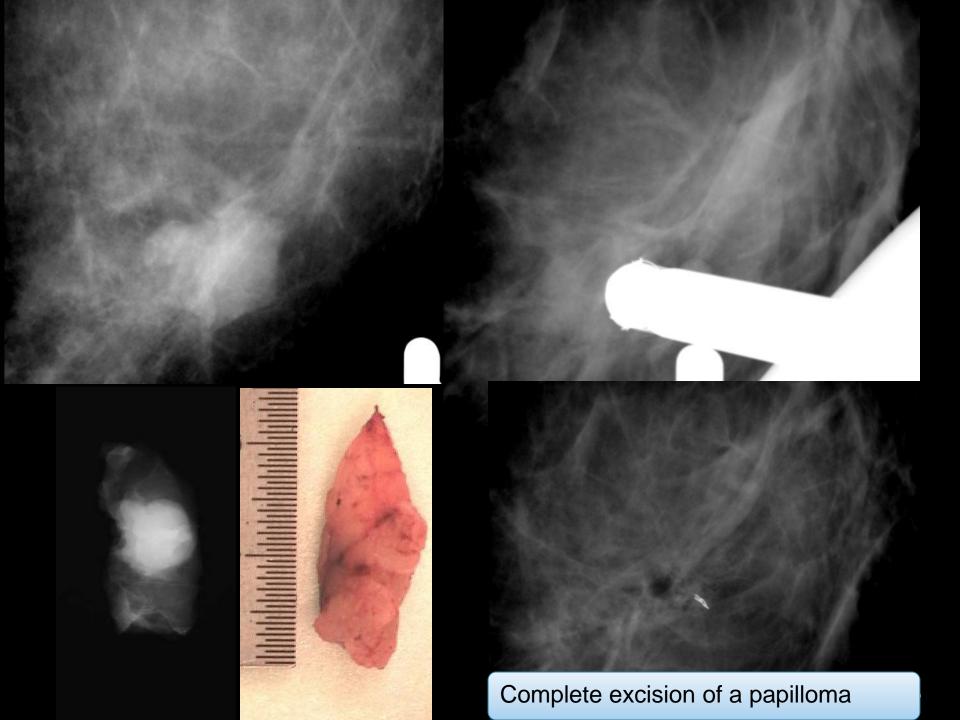
ADH atypical ductal hyperplasia, HRL high-risk lesion, IPEX intact percutaneous excision, LN lobular neoplasia, P papilloma, RS radial scar

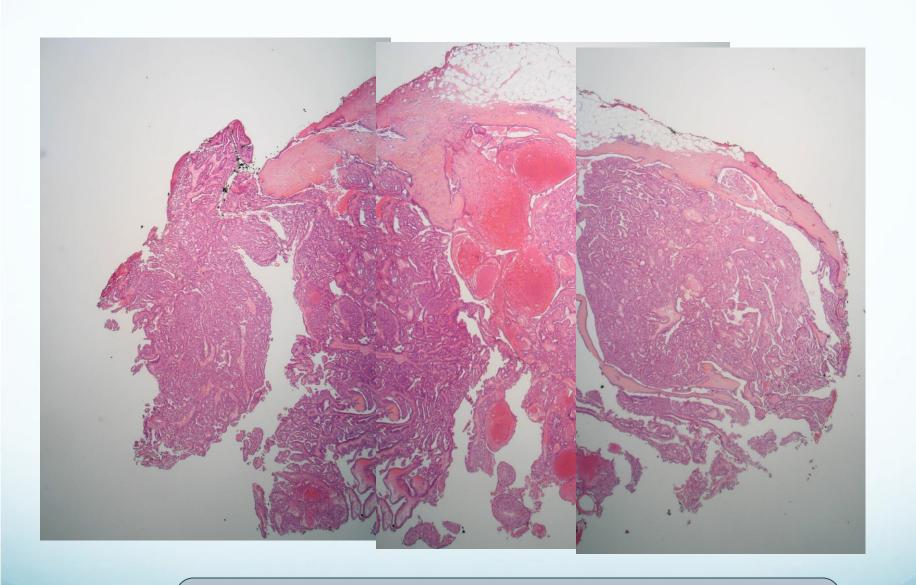
No upgrade to carcinoma of 51 non ADH HRL No upgrade to carcinoma in ADH with safe > 1 mm margins with BLES Follow-up of HRL with BLES complete excision?



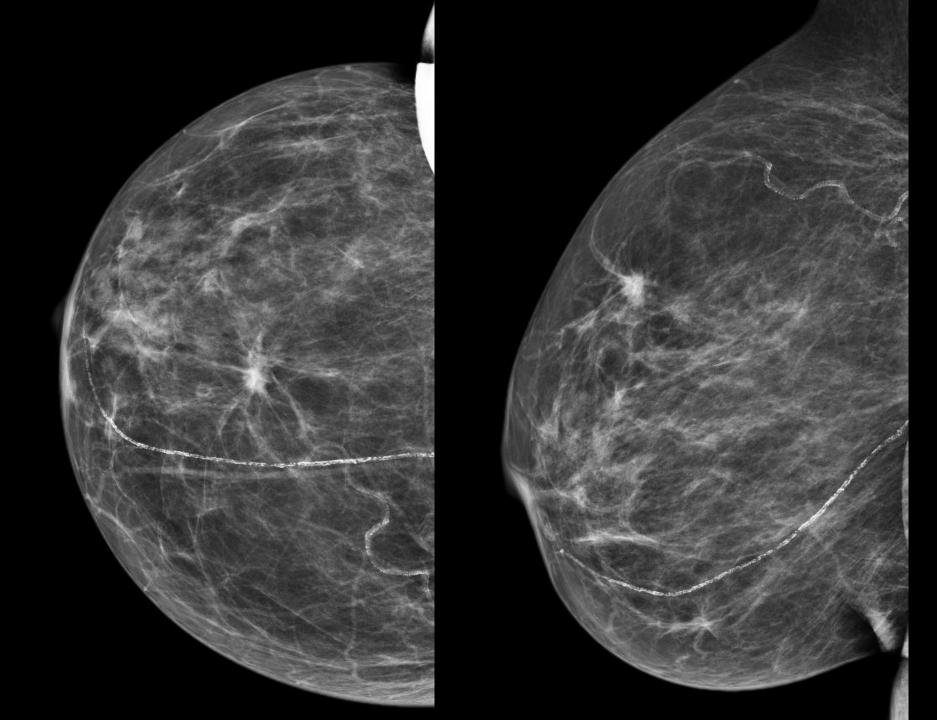
# BLES as an alternative Procedure to Surgery in special cases?

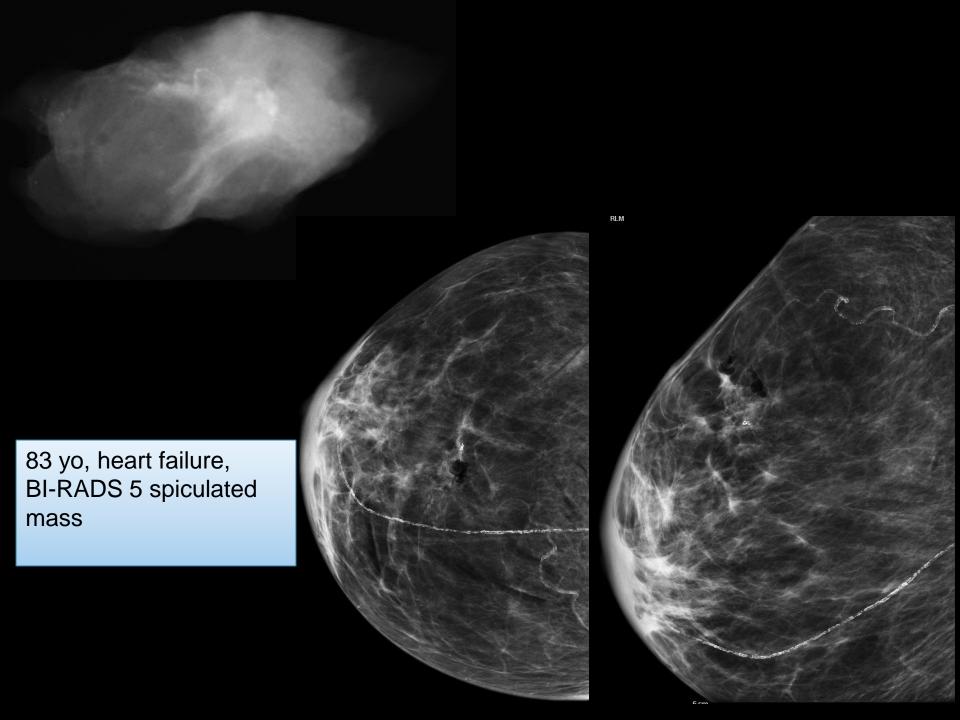
- No validation
- Main interest for benign HR lesions :
  - Atypia
  - Papilloma?
  - Radial Scar?
- Small carcinoma if surgery is not possible
  - To be discussed in multidisciplinary session

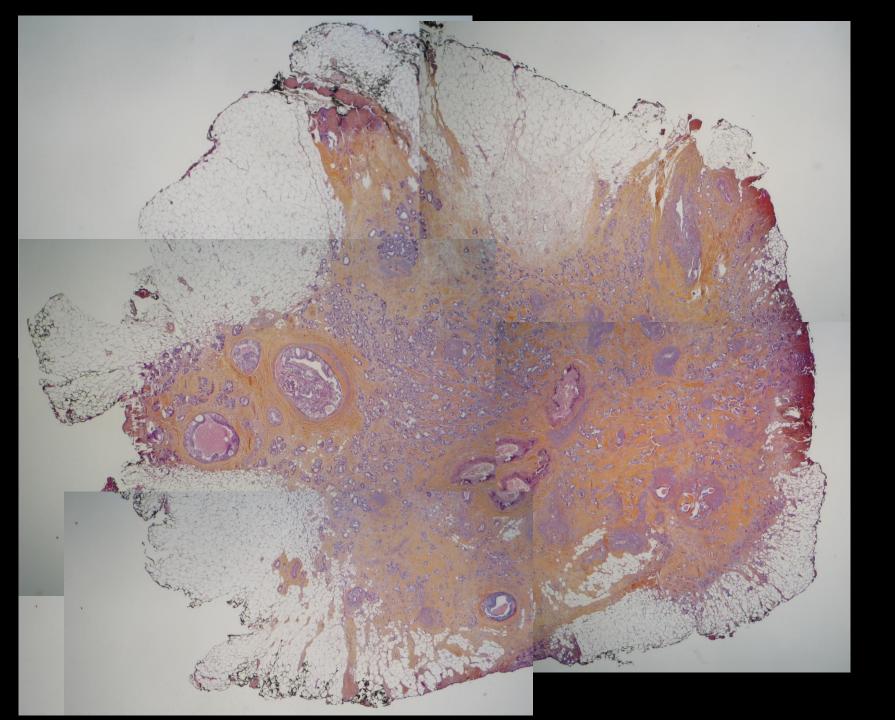




Papilloma no atypia
Intact ® complete excision







## Conclusion

- Stereotactic biopsy is a major domain in breast intervention :
  - Percutaneous procedure equivalent to surgical biopsy if quality criteria are reached
- Multiple :
  - Techniques
  - Needles, devices
- Diagnostic procedure which could lead to treatment strategy in special cases:
  - Intact
  - Small lesion
  - Elderly women
  - Contra-indication to surgery