

DOI: 10.29289/259453942018V28S1061

PREVALENCE OF BREAST ABNORMALITIES FOUND IN ULTRASSOUND

Laís L. Neves¹, Fernanda G. Filardi¹, Dânisia S. Carrijo¹, Julia B. Gomes¹, Milena V. M. Moreira¹, Felipe Augusto A. Carvalho¹, Raphael Costa Lima¹, Waldemar Naves Amaral²

¹Faculdade de Medicina, Centro Universitário de Anápolis (UniEVANGÉLICA) – Anápolis (GO), Brazil.

²Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Goiás – Goiânia (GO), Brazil.

Introduction: Breast disorders are very frequent in the female population, and can be divided into benign and malignant ones. For its evaluation, ultrasonography (USG) provides important information on breast findings, providing additional data to the other diagnostic methods. Within this, the Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) classification universalizes the diagnosis and assists in the standardization of an examination that is a dependent operator. **Objectives:** Quantify the prevalence of normal findings in breast USG, establish the most frequent pathological findings in breast USG and establish the frequency of BI-RADS findings. **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional retrospective descriptive study, carried out with 209 breast ultrasonography reports from the Center for Fetal Medicine and Human Reproduction of Goiânia - Fértil Diagnósticos, carried out in 2016 and 2017. **Results:** Considering the whole sample, 209 mammary USG reports, of which 143 had unchanged results (68.42%), with 80% of reports classified as BI-RADS 1 (absence of abnormal findings). The second BI-RADS most found was classified as 2, in which was found 10,5% of benign abnormalities. Already 31.5% of the reports presented sonographic alterations, with the main abnormality observed being the benign functional alterations, present in 56% of them. Then, the cystic nodes occupied the position of the second most frequent abnormality (36.6%). It also was analyzed 16 reports of solid nodules (24.4%). **Conclusion:** In this way, the prevalence of normal USG was 68%, whereas among the altered reports, benign functional alterations were the most frequent followed by solid nodules. Regarding BI-RADS, types 1 and 2 were the most found, according to Brazilian literature.