

# INTERVAL BREAST CANCER

**Slobodníková Jana**

Alexander Dubcek University of Trenčín, Slovak Republic

Interval carcinomas are defined as carcinomas that are diagnosed during the interval between the examination with a negative finding in mammography and the following examination. Interval carcinomas are defined as cases of primary breast cancer diagnosed 24 months after mammographic screening. The incidence of intermittent breast cancer is an indirect indicator of the quality of the breast cancer screening program. Breast cancer is currently the most common malignant tumor in women in all developed countries of the world, as well as in most developing countries (with the exception of non-melanoma skin tumors in some areas), in men, it is an extremely rare disease. Because of the high incidence and mortality, breast cancer is a serious global, epidemiological and social problem affecting both the younger and the middle age group. The most important role in reducing breast cancer mortality is played by secondary prevention methods, which are implemented in the form of screening programs. However, the Slovak Republic does not have a favorable position in breast cancer screening on an international scale. Women's participation in existing prevention is still very low in Slovakia. Only about 20-22% of the target group of women between the 40th and 69th year of life take part in the preventive examinations. Mammography plays an important role in the diagnosis of breast disease at any given age as a complementary method, as well as ultrasound, which is normally performed at two-year intervals, followed by further examination procedures in selected cases leading to a correct diagnosis, particularly histology of bearing lesions by means of percutaneous bioptical methods. One of the subgroups of breast carcinomas that we encounter in our practice is intermittent breast cancer. Interval tumors can occur in up to 3% of cases. In the presented paper we deal with sorting, division of interval carcinomas. In a retrospective study from the Department of Radiology, we present the most common types of intermittent carcinomas that we encountered in 14 years of practice. We also assess the importance of new imaging modalities that can reduce the number of interval breast carcinomas including digital breast tomosynthesis-3D mammography.

[jana.slobodnikova@tnuni.sk](mailto:jana.slobodnikova@tnuni.sk)