Conclusion: Our findings suggest that poor early life experience was independent risk factors for breast cancer in Chinese premenopausal women.

PP-4-12 Results of Mass Screening for Breast Cancer in Atomic Bomb Survivors Resident in Hiroshima

K. Kuroi*[1], A. Osaki[1], T. Toge[1], C. Ito[2]. [1] *Dept of Surg, Oncol, Res Inst for Rad Biol Med, Hiroshima Univ, Hiroshima, Japan;* [2] *Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Casualty Council Health Management Center, Hiroshima, Japan*

As breast cancer has been found to develop at a higher-than-expected rate among atomic bomb survivors (ATS), mass screening for breast cancer has been carried out using inspection and palpation procedures since 1988 under the Atomic Bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Law. We report the results of this screening in Hiroshima city. During a 5 year period, examinees were increasing year by year, and amounted to 16,252, and the detection rate was 0.30%. This was higher as compared with that of non-exposed women over 50 years of age (0.13%). When ATS were divided into ATS within 2,000 m from ground zero, ATS beyond 2,000 m from ground zero and early entrants etc by exposure status, the detection rate was highest in ATS within 2,000 m from ground zero.

PP-4-13 Review of 260 Non Palpable Breast Lesions

A. Janssen*, M.R. Christiaens. *Department of Senology, University Hospitals K.U.L., Leuven, Belgium*

In our attempt to diagnose breast cancer as early as possible and to minimize biopsies of non malignant lesions we reviewed all 260 biopsies of NPBL, performed between October 1992 and October 1995, recruited outside any screening program.

Main indications for surgery were suspect microcalcifications (120), stellate (20) or ill-defined (32) lesions and 68 cases with non suspect radiologic features but with presence of risk factors, or on patient's demand.

Malignancy was detected in 40% (105), resulting in a benign to malignant ratio of 1.4:1. Microcalcifications were more likely to be associated with in situ carcinoma (62%) while stellate or ill-defined mass enclosed nearly half of all invasive cancers (44%).

When breast conservative treatment is considered, tumor-free margins are preferably obtained by the first excision, in which we succeeded in 48%. Presence of microcalcifications and carcinoma in situ were highly at risk. Overall, BCT could be preserved in 75% of all clinically occult DCIS and in 68% of invasive lesions.

PP-4-14 Stereotaxic Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology in the Detection of Non Palpable Breast Cysts: An Alternative to Ultrasound Guidance

B. Barreau*, M.H. Dilhuydy, C. Henriques, H. Zennaro, J.Y. Airaud, I. de Mascarel. *Departement of Radiology, Institute Bergonié, Bordeaux*

We reported a retrospective analysis of 50 stereotactic-guided fine-needle aspirations for mammary nonpalpable cysts detected by mammography, registered between January 1990 and December 1995. During the same period 237 ultrasound guided cysts punctures were performed. The stereotactic method was indicated for round masses detected by inaugural screening mammography (23 cases), or increased of size (6 cases), or recently appeared (21 cases). The patients were aged 35 to 81 (average 58). 43 were postmenopausal, 14 of them had hormonal replacement therapy. In all cases, ultrasound guided puncture was an inadequate method: not any echographic abnormality (18 cases), deep lesions (26 cases), retroareolar masses (3 cases) and unsuccessful echoguided punctures (2 cases). The median size of opacities was 8.4 mm (4 to 15).

The stereotactic procedure is performed with a DMR unit (GE with stereotic II). A 21 gauge, 80 mm long needle is inserted and stereotaxic views are done to verify needle position. After aspiration, cystic fluid was always obtained; 33 opacities disappeared, 16 opacities decreased in size and 1 kept the same size but was of lower density. Cytologic examination prove benign cysts in all cases. There was not any complication, the follow-up did not reveal any abnormality.

This method is reliable for evaluation of nonpalpable mammographically detected opacity, especially for postmenopausal women with hormonal replacement therapy when ultrasonography is inefficient. The use of this technique spares the patient a surgical procedure. This method can permit women under menopausal hormone replacement therapy to continue the treatment.

PP-4-15 BRCA1 Gene Alterations in Sporadic Breast Cancer

B. Gomendio, E. Garcia, R. Perez-Carrión[1], A. Moyano[2], M. Provencio, R. Cubedo, P. España*, F. Bonilla. *Department of Medical Oncology, Clinica Puerta de Hierro, Madrid, Spain;* [1] *Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital de la Princesa, Madrid, Spain;* [2] *Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain*

In western countries breast cancer is the most frequent malignancy in woman. There is a peak of incidence at age 55. A strong family history of breast cancer is the main risk factor related. Thus, considering that sporadic breast cancer accounts for 90% of all breast cancers, the identification of germline genetic alterations associated with this type of tumor could have a tremendous impact. We designed the present study, now under way, to detect morphologic alterations at BRCA1 gene in sporadic breast cancer. *Methods:* Between 1-2-95 and 31-1-96, we studied 105 patients with breast cancer, without family history of breast and ovarian cancer. The mean age was 55 years, and the median 53. The 17q21 region was studied for presence of loss of heterozigosity (LOH) using the polymorphic markers: D17S855, D17S1323, D17S1325 and D17S1327. Fifty three cases have been screened up to now. The mutational study in germline was performed by single-strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) in peripheral blood lymphocytes DNA of the patients. *Results:* In seven patients (13.2%) we observed the presence of LOH in the 17q21 region. The PCR-SSCP analysis in the complete series shows 15 cases (14.2%) with mobility-shifts, all of them under further direct sequencing. *Conclusions:* The results of our study support the idea that the BRCA1 gene is a suppressor tumor gene and that the rate of aberrant fragment migration in our patients, considering their age, is relatively high.

PP-4-16 Mutational Study of BRCA1 Gene in Familial Breast Cancer

E. Garcia, B. Gomendio, R. Perez-Carrión[1], P. Zamora[2], E. Espinosa[2], M. Provencio, R. Cubedo, E. España*, F. Bonilla. *Department of Medical Oncology, Clinica Puerta de Hierro, Madrid, Spain;* [1] *Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital de la Princesa, Madrid, Spain;* [2] *Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital La Paz, Madrid, Spain*

Is accepted that the lifetime accumulative risk of breast cancer in BRCA1 mutation carriers is 85–90%, and about of 67% of families with breast cancer members, diagnosed under 45 years, are linked to BRCA1 gene. The present study try to ascertain the frequence of families with several affected member among our series of patients with breast cancer, as well as the presence of germline mutations of BRCA1 gene, and the haplotypes defined by markers of the 17q21 region. *Methods:* From the screening of 557 medical records of patients who underwent to mastectomy, we selected for interview 78 families (14%), with two or more members affected. For the haplotype study in 47 families, we used the following polymorphic markers: D17S855, D17S1323, D17S1325 and D17S1327. The analysis for mutation in the BRCA1 gene was performed in 65 familial patients by single-strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP). *Results:* Up to now, our results show that in 87% of families all members affected by breast cancer have the same haplotype and in 16% of them, the same haplotype is showed by patients and healthy relatives. By PCR-SSCP familial patients shows 30% of aberrant fragment migration (now under sequencing process), 85% are present in families with three or more affected members. *Conclusions:* Our rate of familial breast cancer is within the reported range. We also identified a risk population among the healthy members of our families. The probability to relate the disease to BRCA1 gene in families with only two cancer cases is low.

PP-4-17 Use of Positron Emission and Computed Tomography in Evaluation of Brachial Plexopathy in Breast Cancer Patients

A. Ahmad*[1], S. Barrington[2], M.N. Maisey[2], R.D. Rubens[1]. [1] *Clinical Oncology Unit, Guy's Hospital, London U.K.;* [2] *Clinical PET Centre, St Thomas' Hospital, London, U.K.*

Brachial plexopathy (BP) is a significant cause of pain and disability in breast cancer patients. The anatomy of the plexus and its proximity to blood and lymphatic vessels makes this a difficult area to image accurately. 18-Fluoro-2-deoxyglucose (18-FDG) Positron Emission Tomography (PET) has previously been used to image primary and metastatic breast cancer (Wahl *et al* (1991). radiology, 179, 765–770). In this pilot study 16 breast cancer patients with symptoms/signs referrable to the brachial plexus were evaluated with 18-FDG PET. In 9 cases CT scanning was also performed.