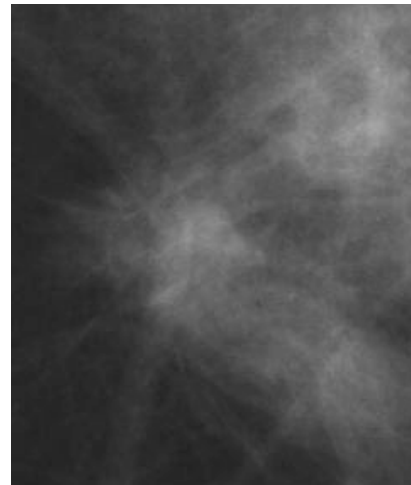

Invasive Lobular Carcinoma

Invasive Lobular Carcinoma (ILC) represents malignant changes of the lobular epithelium with invasion outside the lobule. ILC has the ability to metastasize to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system and bloodstream.

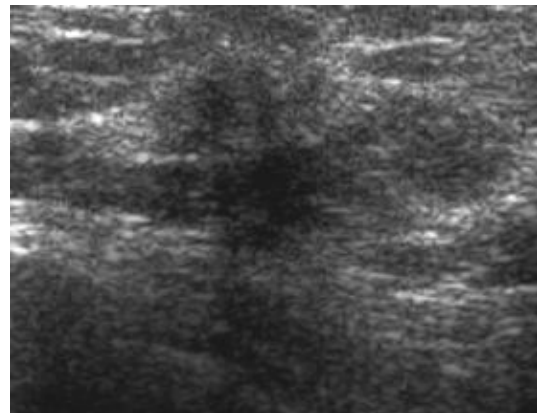
⌘ Invasive Lobular Carcinoma is the second most common type of invasive breast cancer accounting for 8-15% of cases



Spiculated ILC on Mammo

Invasive Lobular Carcinoma:

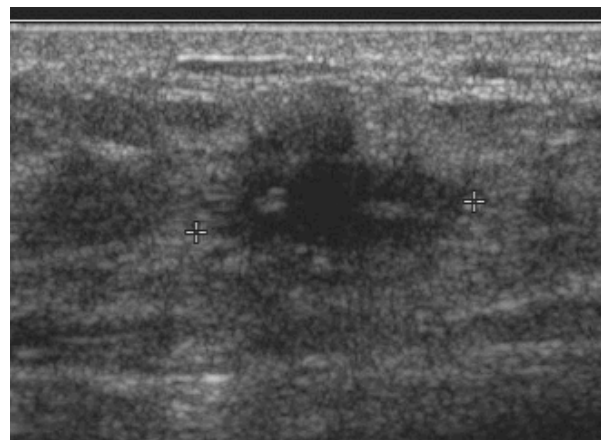
- Is the most frequently missed breast cancer
- Is usually non-palpable
- Usually does not have microcalcifications
- Tumors are highly infiltrative and aggressive
- May produce an area of architectural distortion without a mass
- Is more likely to be Multifocal, Multicentric, and bilateral than IDC
- Is difficult to detect on Mammography and Sonography



Subtle ILC on Sonography

If a mass is present:

- Sonography may be more effective at demonstrating ILC than Mammography
- It may not be differentiated from Invasive Ductal Carcinoma on Mammography and Sonography
- The mass may appear as a spiculated, ill-defined, radiopaque density on mammography
- The mass may appear as an ill-defined, markedly hypoechoic lesion on sonography



ILC on Sonography