

## ABSTRACT

# “A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF MODIFIED TRIPLE ASSESSMENT IN BREAST LUMPS”

## AIM OF THE STUDY

To study the diagnostic accuracy of modified triple test.

Components of Modified Triple Test

- Clinical examination
- Imaging study- ultrasound
- Tissue diagnosis- FNAC/CNB

*Scope of this study:*

1. To assess the individual component diagnostic accuracy of MTT
2. To assess overall diagnostic accuracy of MTT
3. To explore the results against HPE report of Incisional/ Excisional biopsy

## MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Patients attending Department of General Surgery OPD with a palpable breast lump was subjected to the study

*Place of study:*

Department of General Surgery, Government Royapettah Hospital, Kilpauk medical college, Chennai-14.

*Inclusion criteria:*

- ❖ Female patients with palpable breast lump
- ❖ Age group of more than 15 years

*Exclusion criteria:*

- ❖ Male patients
- ❖ Female patients with clinically evident advanced stage breast disease

As per inclusion and exclusion criteria study people were selected. Total numbers of 50 patients were included in the study.

*Duration of Study:*

March 2018 to August 2018

## **CONCLUSION**

In recent years in India, westernization and increased sedentary life style resulted in increased incidence of breast cancer. With present knowledge and public awareness about cancer breast, the cancer phobia is increased in among the female.

Our study includes assessment of individual and combined diagnostic accuracy of Modified Triple Test in women of more than 30 years of age with palpable breast lump.

Study goes on with initial assessment with clinical examination, then imaging with Ultrasound and finally cytological interpretation of FNAC slides.

Clinician, Radiologist and pathologist had fine collaboration during the study. Diagnostic accuracy of MTT indirectly indicates the experience and skill of the clinician, radiologist and pathologist.

On data analysis the study results showed that clinical examination is least sensitive in diagnosing the malignancy, hence breast lump requires further investigations which on combination with other two component the sensitivity increased to 100%. Advanced technology Ultrasonogram good in characterization of breast lump which had high sensitivity and NPV of 100%. FNAC had a high specificity and positive predictive value of 100% which was highly comparable to previous study results.