Case 1  Infiltrating Lobular Carcinoma

Patient Age: 35 years
Clinical Findings: None
Mammography: The craniocaudal and medio-lateral mammograms show a lesion with calcifications in the lower outer quadrant: BIRADS category 4.
MRI: Spiculated, indistinct lesion, strong enhancement, signal curve between 3-8 minutes-plateau
CTLM: Area of angiogenesis seen in the CTLM craniocaudal view.
Pathology: Infiltrating Lobular Carcinoma

IDSI Comment: Invasive lobular carcinomas show significant angiogenesis.

Case 2  Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS)

Patient Age: 51 years
Clinical Findings: Palpable mass in upper-outer quadrant in left breast; no family history of cancer
Mammography: The craniocaudal and medio-lateral mammograms show a lesion with microcalcifications in the upper outer quadrant.
CTLM: Area of angiogenesis seen in the CTLM craniocaudal view.
Pathology: DCIS, high-grade

IDSI Comment: Some types of DCIS have significant angiogenesis around and in the tumor.

Case 3  Fibrodysplasia

Patient Age: 50 years
Clinical Findings: No palpable mass; no family history of breast cancer
Mammography: Indistinct changes: BIRADS 4
CTLM: No evidence of angiogenesis
Pathology: Benign fibrous changes

IDSI Comment: CTLM is transparent to fibrosis.

Case 4  Invasive Ductal Carcinoma

Patient Age: 40 years
Clinical Findings: No palpable mass or symptoms; no family history of breast cancer
Mammography: Findings classified as BIRADS 4
CTLM: Evidence of angiogenesis
Pathology: Invasive Ductal Carcinoma

IDSI Comment: The mammography findings and the CTLM indications of areas of angiogenesis correlate well to indicate invasive carcinoma.
**Case 5  Invasive Ductal Carcinoma**

**Patient Age:** 45 years  
**Clinical Findings:** History of lumpectomy for fibroadenoma; no palpable mass, no family history of breast cancer  
**Mammography:** Indistinct changes: BI-RADS 3  
**CTLM:** Evidence of angiogenesis  
**Pathology:** Invasive Ductal Carcinoma  

**IDSI Comment:** CTLM indicates areas of angiogenesis in invasive carcinomas.

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**Case 6  Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS), high-grade comedo type**

**Patient Age:** 52 years  
**Clinical Findings:** No palpable mass, no family history of breast cancer  
**Mammography:** Microcalcifications and lesion: BI-RADS 3  
**CTLM:** Evidence of angiogenesis  
**Pathology:** DCIS, high-grade comedo type  

**IDSI Comment:** CTLM shows angiogenesis in some DCIS cases.

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**Case 7  Invasive Ductal Carcinoma**

**Patient Age:** 40 years  
**Clinical Findings:** Palpable mass behind nipple and bleeding; no family history of breast cancer  
**Mammography:** Irregular nodule behind the nipple  
**CTLM:** Evidence of angiogenesis  
**Pathology:** Invasive Ductal Carcinoma  

**IDSI Comment:** Angiogenesis in invasive carcinomas are common findings in CTLM.