

# How advanced imaging technologies will prevent unnecessary breast tissue biopsies

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Enhancing the diagnosis of breast cancer is the goal of a research team at the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) in Heidelberg. The scientists have combined an advanced method of diffusion-weighted MR imaging with intelligent image analysis methods to detect malignant changes in tissues. This method may prevent many control biopsies following suspicious findings from mammography screenings. This advancement holds promise for substantial improvements in the diagnosis of breast cancer.

Mammography is one of the key methods used in [breast cancer](#) screening. It is a special type of X-ray examination of the breast that can show changes in tissues. Each year, approximately 2.8 million women have a mammogram as part of the [breast cancer screening](#) program in Germany. However, the results are not always easy to interpret. Therefore, about one in 20 women who undergo mammography can expect a suspicious finding. If further tests indicate a possibility of cancer, physicians usually recommend taking a [tissue](#) sample, or biopsy. "Nearly 35,000 women every year face this situation," says Dr. Sebastian Bickelhaupt, a radiologist at the DKFZ. "However, in only about half of these cases is a malignant tumor actually found."

Bickelhaupt and his colleagues have therefore optimized a method called diffusion-weighted MR imaging for examining [breast tissue](#) and combined it with intelligent computer-based image analysis methods. Diffusion-weighted MRI is a special technique that makes it possible to see the movement of water molecules in tissues and analyze it using a

computer algorithm. Malignant tumors change the structure of tissues, thus causing changes in the movement patterns of water molecules. This link might be used in the early detection of breast cancer without the necessity of taking tissue samples or using contrast agents in the body. "Our goal is to obtain better noninvasive insight into the interior of the body and thus provide additional information about tissues for clinical evaluation by radiologists, along with the standard methods, which will continue to be relevant," said Bickelhaupt.

Now, the DKFZ researchers have demonstrated that optimized diffusion-weighted MRI in combination with intelligent image analysis methods does, in fact, allow reliable assessments of malignant changes in the breast. In their study, the researchers examined 222 women who were recommended for biopsy after a suspicious mammography finding. Prior to the biopsy, the researchers used their newly developed method to analyze the breast tissue of study participants.

Their results were very promising. The new method reduced the number of false positive findings in the study group by 70 percent. The scientists were able to identify truly malignant changes in 60 cases out of 61. This sums up to an accuracy of 98 percent and is comparable with the reliability of MRI methods that use [contrast agents](#).

"We use our own specially developed intelligent software to evaluate the images," said Paul Jäger, a computer scientist who shares the initial authorship of the study with Bickelhaupt. "This makes the method largely independent of interpretation by individual physicians." In this way, constant reliability of the method can be assured at different study centers.

In a next step, the method must prove its worth in larger multicenter studies before it can be used as a routine method in the clinic. The scientists are currently building the collaborations that are needed for

these larger studies. "If our result is confirmed in future studies, we will have an additional diagnostic tool available that will enable us to further enhance the [early detection](#) of [breast cancer](#)," Bickelhaupt said about the promise that the new [method](#) holds.

**More information:** Sebastian Bickelhaupt, Paul Jaeger, Frederik Bernd Laun, Wolfgang Lederer, Heidi Daniel, Tristan Anselm Kuder, Lorenz Wuesthof, Daniel Paech, David Bonekamp, Alexander Radbruch, Stefan Delorme, Heinz-Peter Schlemmer, Franziska Steudle, Klaus H. Maier-Hein: Radiomics Based on Adapted Diffusion Kurtosis Imaging Helps to Clarify Most Mammographic Findings Suspected of Being Cancer. *Radiology*, 2018, [DOI: 10.1148/radiol.2017170723](https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2017170723)

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