

## **DISEASES OF THE MAMMARY GLAND RELY ON CLINICAL BELIES TO PERFORM ULTRASOUND**

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**Annotation.** This is about the diseases that can occur in the mammary gland through the article and their clinical picture. Through the article, the clinical picture of diseases and their vision through ultrasound is about. The article provides insights into hormonal treatment, endocrine treatment. The article details the pathologies found in the mammary glands and mammary glands through comparative analysis. In the case of patients, examinations were carried out with reference to their complaints, and the results were cited with reference to ultrasound and mammography, MRI findings. Ultrasound examination it is understood through this article How significant is and what causes early diagnosis. All diseases that occur in the mammary glands are highlighted in detail. Through this article, we will be able to find out the difference between cysts and malignant and non-malignant tumors. Differentiation through examination apparatus has also been cited.

**Keywords:** hormone, sucker, erythema, pedigree, epidermoid cyst, skin, subcutaneous epithelium, estrogen, progesterone, pain, mastalgia.

## **ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ МОЛОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ ПРОВОДИТЬ УЗИ, ОПИРАЯСЬ НА КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ДАННЫЕ**

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**Аннотация.** Эта статья посвящена заболеваниям, которые могут встречаться в молочной железе, и их клиническим проявлениям. Статья посвящена клинической картине заболеваний и их визуализации с помощью ультразвука. В статье даны понятия о гормональном лечении, эндокринном лечении. В статье подробно описаны патологии молочной железы и груди с помощью сравнительного анализа. На примере пациентов были проведены обследования, основанные на их жалобах, а результаты были представлены на основе результатов УЗИ и маммографии, МРТ. УЗИ в этой статье вы узнаете, насколько важно обследование и как оно может привести к ранней диагностике. Все заболевания, встречающиеся в молочных железах, подробно

описаны.Из этой статьи мы сможем узнать разницу между кистами, злокачественными и доброкачественными опухолями.Также была упомянута дифференциация через контрольные аппараты.

**Ключевое слово:** гормон, соска, эритема ,педжит,эпидермоидная киста, кожа, подкожный эпителий, эстроген,прогестрон, боль, масталгия.

## INTRODUCTION

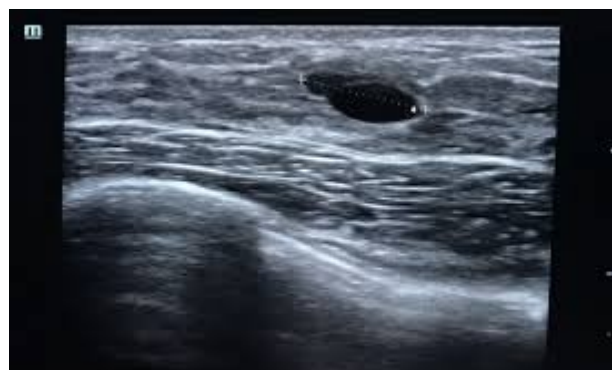
Safe mammary glands and changes in the mammary gland in various cases hormonal treatment-more hormonal treatment in women with more minapause and in women with ovarian and uterine diseases, various changes in the mammary gland are observed in exchange for the provision of substitute hormones i.e. the administration of estrogen and progesterone can be the cause. In women, the main sign of hormonal treatment is changes in the mammary gland in women who are being treated against various types of patients who use contraceptives in mammography and ultrasound.Because the tissue of the mammary gland is sensitive to hormones, namely estrogen and progesterone.In mammography and ultrasound, women undergoing hormonal treatment can be seen to have condensed mammary tissue when they see the mammary gland, and even in some cases, flue

changes are possible to be visible.The difference between these changes from other pathologies is when hormonal treatment is stopped changes disappear that is, it is a hormonal response to stimulation under the influence of temporary hormones.It is also necessary to assess the absence of tumors in the absence of changes in



the ovaries.During the inspections, an observation was carried out on a 50-year-old woman.This female estrogen progesterone has been taking for a long time, and the limited changes in the mammary gland in the form in which the tumor changes are detected are ambiguous .On ultrasound, a hypoechogenic furnace structure is visible.The periphery is surrounded by hyperexogenous hoshia.The edges are oval with an uneven shape.Angular in appearance.Biopsy when there is hesitation to such dressings it is done, and this normal VES tissue turns out to be a sphere of proliferation.This condition was caused by the action of hormones.During the course of hormonal treatment in women, ostiyaporos is observed various changes mumkun.Ba in some cases, thromboembolic ischemic letters can be observed.Endocrine treatment- when estrogen progesterone is used when the mammary gland undergoes hormonal treatment , other hormonal priporates are also used in endrogen treatment.Patients are treated according to their complaint.The first complaint is the pain in the mammary gland. Other symptoms are hardening in the mammary gland,the arrival of various secretions from the mammary gland sucker,nipple pulling,swelling or jaundice,skin discoloration,rashes,scar changes,trauma,fever.These should be examined by

ultrasound. If the patient is pregnant, breastfeeding, a man, a dressing is detected when palpating by hand, in children, ultrasound examination if there are small mammary glands goes to the main place. Ultrasound examination is also fundamental in mammography when distinguishing whether the dressing is dangerously safe. The derivative in the gland can help determine if it is Cystic or Salic. The importance of ultrasound is also significant when again the secretions from the mammary gland come and there are tumors in the mammary gland. In ultrasound, several signs are given importance i.e. an assessment of tissue density exogeneity to the state of the coasts, blood flow, elasticity beriladi. So ' separations from the RG. According to the examination, the condition of the mammary gland tissue is considered when the separation from the pacifier comes. Self inseparable will not come, the tissue will be producing the inseparable. Such divorces can come from the Milky Way, the blood can be mixed or transparent. This condition will have to be treated as a pathology. It is necessary to check carefully, since the reason often turns out to be derivatives. Physiological separations ham comes from Norma do it from pathological separation the difference comes in two ways physiological ajralma. So ' when viewed from the outside of the tube, it is seen that a separation is coming out of several holes in the sucker. It can also be white yellow, which will be mostly shoffof. Again cases can also occur milk from the mammary gland can come in exchange for different homogeneous hormonal changes. We call the arrival of such milk galactoria. Mammography sensitivity is considered low when examining the presence of detachment from the mammary gland. In mammography, it is possible to clarify up to 15-35%. On ultrasound, up to 80% of the information can be obtained. In MRI and ductography, determining the cause of separation arrivals occupies a high%. MRI will have 76% specificity with 92% sensitivity. In ductography, the sensitivity is 69% and the specificity is 39%. The reason for the low specificity is in ductography the constant arrival of the detachment during the examination kera if the arrival of the detachment has stopped, the detection rate will decrease. Therefore, the specificity will be lower. The last confirmation method when divorce comes is vacuum biopsy. Through this method, MRI gives a good result when there is no possibility of detection in mammography. Of course the pathology that is the most responsible for the arrival of separation is that it occurs at the expense of papilomas, accounting for 48%. It also occurs in mammary tract ectasia, invasive carcinoma, ductal carcinoma. The reason for the arrival of bloody divorces in 25% of cases is in cancer. It is not necessary to leave the mammary gland when the serrosis comes to fluid and invalid when it comes to one-sided again. In galactoria, detachment comes in exchange for lactation, and it is necessary to exclude that there are no hormonal di srptions. In 8% of women, the arrival of various divorces



is observed, and if this is considered a physiological condition, the screening should be checked. If the pathology is considered, it will have to be sent for diagnostic examinations. The surgeon will have to stay under the supervision of a mammologist if the cause is not determined in diagnostic tests. MRI, ductography procedures should be carried out. Diagnostics 98% of cases that are unknown turn out to be safe 2% of cases are es arak chiqadi. So ' ring pull: can be pulled completely or to one side, joint with areola can be pulled, suction capsize mumkin. So ' the rat remains invisible in mammography or appears pale. In the field of the mammary gland subareole, the appearance as the derivative stands beradi. Ba ' zan mammography may also appear similar to the one in which the mammary gland is pulled when the mammary gland is not inserted. Therefore, ultrasound examination is also considered important in the suction pull. During the examination, deformation and derivative-like structure can be seen in the milk ducts. The suction distance pulled by the derivative if the derivative is found must be measured. If the distance in the middle is greater than 1 cm, the sucker is not the reason for pulling and it will be necessary to look for other reasons. If the distance of 1 cm is in the range or the derivative is under the sucker the derivative with the sucker must be traced to the cohesion between Yani. ladi. Ba the zan sucker does not pull causes an increase in size as well. Such a condition is caused by Pedigree disease deyiladi. So the condition of retraction can occur at the expense of safe and dangerous diseases. Following different operas as an example of the safe cases and different in cases where conservative measures have been taken, dilation of the mammary tract can be caused by fat disease, mastitis disease, suction in fat necrosis. In contrast, lobular carcinoma causes 26% suction drag. Invasive carcinoma, on the other hand, causes 17% suction drag. 8% of crayfish settle under the sucker. About 2 cm of the suction cup will fit. In 92% of cases, however, it is located elsewhere ' ladi. So ' it will be necessary to constantly look under the brooch even if it is not pulled. If over the years the formed brogan sucker pull, and this is two-sided is the norm.

## **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.**

It is safe. It can be a tumor if it is formed quickly on the contrary. Skin structures: identify tumors of various types of bumps on the skin. It is necessary to understand whether the various homogeneous structures on the skin depend on the mammary gland. These structures on the skin are located outside the parenchyma of the mammary gland. In mammography, at least one papilla will need to be located close to the skin. Most often, derivatives on the skin are safe. In cases where it is difficult to distinguish in mammography, it is possible to distinguish through thymosentis. More dangerous on the skin derivatives sebaceous gland cyst, epidermal cyst, sebaceous cyst, sugal, hol, hemangioma, various scars, congenital changes occur. Various rakes and melanoma can occur. Epidermoid cyst: it is formed from the skin and subcutaneous epithelium. It is considered a safe cyst that arises from the closure of the hair follicle pathways. It is common around the mammary gland. In mammography, the oval is spherical. Homogenous-looking ladi. Ba zan can enter a getirogenic appearance mainly located under the skin. At

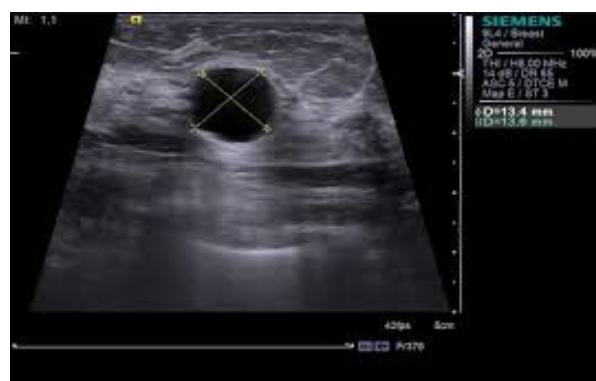
low points, the gland can slip to the area. On ultrasound, the oval will be spherical with which part will be adjacent to the skin. The Tiger will be in the form of a nail. This is how the enlarged part of the follicle becomes visible. Most often cystitis on ultrasound the derivative is determined and the liquid is heterogeneous in appearance. Around if inflammation is added There will be blood flow. Blood flow is not observed in the absence of inflammation. The reason why the form of floor matting occurs is keratin production. There are flat epithelia because and the accumulation of keratin looks like an onion pustule. Just like when cutting onions, the floor looks like a floor. Gepirexogenic. Epidermoid cysts will need to be differentiated from those in question: sebaceous gland cysts, mammary gland cysts in Ariola, mammary gland derivatives and cancers we will have to distinguish. Birads 2 is inserted when the Epidermoid cyst is detectable and should be examined 2 times a year. A 60-year-old woman has had mammoplasty and has a scar 9 years ago, when an epidermoid cyst was detected. Sent to an ultrasound scan for clarification. On ultrasound, a cystic structure was detected in a case where the floor floor was immersed in pieces of fat in a position adjacent to the skin of a visible hypoechogenic cystic derivative. Birads 3. When inflammation is added blood flow is inflammation if not added onion trimming look reflects visibility. Erythema is a redness that can occur more in the skin area or in the pacifier. In most cases, it is found in pregnant mammals. It occurs in young women, and on ultrasound, mainly the area of redness is surveyed. It can occur at the expense of inflammation, abscess, allergic reaction. Granulomatous mastitis can be followed by vacuuming in the limited area. Malignant tumors also sometimes have redness. There is an inflammatory cancer. In doing so, my organism triggers a protective reaction to the cancer and gives redness. These rakes grow quickly and grow large and when we look at the reddened area, the skin will look like an orange peel. At the time seen on ultrasound, the hepoichogenic derivative is detected. The rake will grow towards the skin and be directed towards the surrounding tissue. When the abscess is -, the 3sm gacha is punctured. Put drainage under ultrasound control from 3cm to adults yiladi. So ' redness can also occur on the rump itself, one of which may be pedigree disease. Adenomas may also occur. Other clinical signs also occur together in redness that occur at the expense of inflammation such as abscess, temperature and pain.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

One of the main methods of examination in erythema (redness) is ultrasound. It is blind in juveniles. Patient 34-year-old woman complained to mammologist redness in the mammary gland according to the result of the examination tension in the scar area and uneven formation of the coasts identified. On ultrasound, the erythema area is visible in a gepereogenic view. There is deformity in the gland,

and when a biopsy is performed, it turned out to be a fat necrosis. It was biopsied for resembling a malignant tumor. Fat cysts are cysts that store fat in them and have a darker fat inside. It is considered safe and is characteristic of the skin and subcutaneous epithelium. It is mainly found in areas with skin folds, since in these areas the mouth of the sebaceous glands is easy to block. There will be fat cysts if the way of the sebaceous glands is blocked. If the path of the hair follicle is blocked, the epidermal cyst is formed. It can reach from 1cm to 10cm. Water pads can be used to differentiate these cysts. On ultrasound, the appearance is hypoechoic-sometimes anechoic images are also found. Fat will depend on the increase in thickness. There will be a way to keep the fatty acids adjacent to the skin; it will be the appearance of a "cat's nail", "takes the form of an appearance. When inflammation is added epidermoid cysts like blood flow increases and blood flow is visible. We need to distinguish from Epidermoid cysts, cancers, papilomas. Treatment is without protection is not required. It is visible in places where there are many folds. Tightening the skin-a certain area on the skin is immersed in the workaround, looks like a hand-pressed one. Basically, postponing from the Opera occurs in scars. Distinguishing from cancers and carcinomas must. Asymmetry is visible in the gland. It can occur after trauma, mastitis and after cancer. The reason is the Cooper nodes, and if the cancer gets rich and attracts the skin in this place. There is also a good one skin tightness that helps to determine the diagnosis early. Women complain quickly. If observed in men it is dangerous it turns out to be 35% cancer. Skin thickening-skin thickening from 2mm is reduced. It has a homogeneous appearance. It will be diffuse and firm. It is observed in patients with multiple surgeries, irradiated ones, trauma. Inflammations in this area in firm thickening derivatives can be observed. Mouth-the most common. The women complain of one two-day pain that occurs before menstruation arrives. We can also call this pain cyclic pain. This pain is physiological. Taking the 10-point scale cyclic pains are 4 points. This is a moderate pain. Pain in the mammary gland is called mastalgia. Cyclic mastalgia-the pain begins mainly in the secretory phase and lasts up to 7 days. The menstrual cycle continues until it ends. It continues until menopause. It is best if hormonal treatment is done. Mastalgia is a pain that does not depend on the cycle and has one complete pain. In the cyclic, it is dual. Primarily in cyclic mastalgia, the painkiller occupies a square. In non-cyclic mastalgia, however, the firm takes up



the appearance. When patients complain about up to 30 years of age to ultrasound skin, and older than 30 years of age to mammography. It is then viewed at UZI. Determination of the cause of pain-pain rakes too gives less. Can give if you are getting bigger. Derivatives also cause pain when they become larger. There may also be pain in Mondor disease (this is a disease of the mammary gland with veins), mastitis, in abscess, trauma, other organ diseases, pain in the mammary gland area can be caused by eroding (often there are nerves) pain is mainly observed in pregnancy. Binary is not scary if the derivatives cause pain even if they get bigger. Fibroadenomas, for example, can occur in hyperplasias, mammary disease (enlargement of mammary gland veins) when the size of the rakes increases. 70% of women experience pain in the mammary gland for the rest of their lives, but only 0.3% of women complain of pain. Edema and bulging-in such cases, the first priority is to exclude crayfish must. Diseases that cause tumors and bulges are much more common e.g.: rakes, cysts, pieces of fat. When palpated, the tumor is detected up to 4% cancer turns out. Vascular structures. Such structures will be safe and safe. We can introduce hemangiomas into such structures. To distinguish such derivatives from the cancer structure, a biopsy will be necessary. Venous malpharmacy is also located under the skin, resembling hemangioma.

## CONCLUSION.

The difference is that if the hemangioma has Salic tissue, cysts are present in the malpharmacy. Well displaced and crushed when pressed. Angiolipomas are geipexogenic mostly. Since there is a blood clot, it penetrates into the heterogeneous view. Mondor's disease trauma is caused after inflammations women often palpate in the appearance of a snake footprint, which identifies the systems. In mammography, navel-expanded vessels are visible. There is pain when pressed. When we see the crush with the sensor will not crush because there will be a tromp inside. If milk is crushed. The skin color will be dark brown, tart. Occurs between the ages of 20-50 safe it will pass when treated. Thrombosis and inflammation occur together.

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