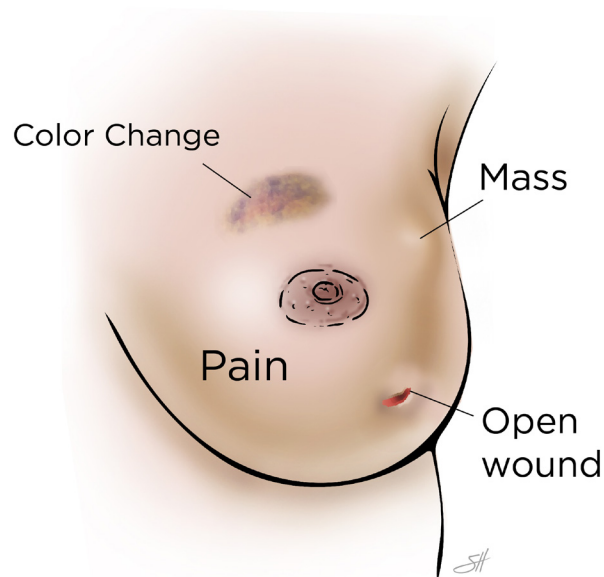


Non-Cancerous Breast Conditions

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Granulomatous Mastitis

Granulomatous mastitis is a rare inflammatory condition of the breast that can cause lumps, pain, breast swelling, redness and drainage. It is characterized by the formation of granulomas, which are clusters of immune cells, in the breast tissue. The exact cause of granulomatous mastitis is unknown, but it is thought to involve an abnormal immune response. Treatment may involve antibiotics, steroids or surgical intervention.



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Fibroadenoma

A fibroadenoma is a common benign (non-cancerous) breast tumor that typically affects young women. It is made up of glandular and connective tissue. Fibroadenomas are usually smooth, firm, and easily movable lumps in the breast. Although they are not cancerous, they may still require monitoring or removal, depending on their size or other factors.

Phyllodes Tumor of the Breast

A phyllodes tumor is a rare type of breast tumor that develops in the connective tissue of the breast. It is like a fibroadenoma but tends to grow more rapidly. Phyllodes tumors can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Surgery is often required to remove these tumors, and further treatment may be needed depending on the specific characteristics of the tumor.

Intraductal Papilloma

An intraductal papilloma is a small, non-cancerous growth that develops in the milk ducts of the breast. It is usually a benign (non-cancerous) condition. Intraductal papillomas may cause a discharge from the nipple or a lump but are generally not a cause for serious concern. They can be removed surgically if necessary.

Radial Scar

A radial scar, also known as complex sclerosing lesion, is a non-cancerous breast condition that appears as a scar-like area on a mammogram. Despite its name, a radial scar does not result from an injury or trauma. It may cause a lump or distortion of breast tissue but it is not usually a cause for serious concern.

Duct Ectasia

Duct ectasia is a non-cancerous condition in which the milk ducts beneath the nipple become widened, blocked and inflamed. This can lead to nipple discharge, nipple retraction and discomfort. Duct ectasia is most common in women who are nearing menopause or have already gone through menopause. It can usually be managed with warm compresses, pain medication or surgery in severe cases.

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