

Ductal carcinoma

Ductal **carcinoma** is a type of **breast cancer** that originates in the milk ducts of the breast. It is the most common type of breast cancer, accounting for about 80% of all breast cancer diagnoses. Ductal carcinoma can be further classified into two main subtypes:

Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS):

In DCIS, cancerous cells are confined within the milk ducts and have not invaded the surrounding breast tissue. It is considered a non-invasive or pre-invasive form of breast cancer. DCIS is typically detected through mammography or during a breast biopsy. Treatment often involves surgical removal of the affected ducts, such as lumpectomy or mastectomy, followed by radiation therapy in some cases. Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC):

In IDC, cancerous cells have broken through the walls of the milk ducts and invaded nearby breast tissue. It is considered an invasive form of breast cancer. IDC may present as a lump or mass in the breast and can sometimes cause changes in the breast's appearance or texture. Treatment options for IDC include surgery (lumpectomy or mastectomy), radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and targeted therapy, depending on the cancer's stage and characteristics. Early detection and prompt treatment are crucial for improving the prognosis of ductal carcinoma. Regular breast self-exams, mammograms, and clinical breast exams are essential for early detection and successful management of breast cancer. Patients diagnosed with breast cancer should work closely with their healthcare team to determine the most appropriate treatment plan based on their specific circumstances.

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