1. Pathologists are innocent bystanders of the radiologist decision that a lesion is at risk and needs a cytological/histological assessment

- 1. Pathologists are innocent bystanders of the radiologist decision that a lesion is at risk and needs a cytological/histological assessment.
- 2. To avoid pathologist false results. How?

To use core biopsy instead of FNA

- 1. Pathologists are innocent bystanders of the radiologist decision that a lesion is at risk and needs a cytological/histological assessment.
- 2. To avoid pathologist false results. How?

To use core biopsy instead of FNA

- To avoid pathological over diagnosis. How?
 - A. To use core biopsy
 - B. To think again about the B category (pathological risk category) (involve EWGBSP for guideline)(we know that B3 lesions, if correct, are a overdiagnosis (lesions that probably will evolve towards a low risk neoplasia):

No Surgical treatment?

3. To avoid pathological over diagnosis. How?

C. To change the diagnostic definition of lesions at low/no risk of death (involve EWGBSP for guideline)

- ✓ Low grade DCIS: **DIN**
- ✓ Low grade LCIS: LIN
- ✓ Low grade infiltrating carcinoma:
 - ✓ Tubular carcinoma: tubular neoplasia
 - ✓ Cribriform carcinoma: cribriform neoplasia
 - ✓ (St. Gallen Recommendations 2011:NO post surgical treatment)

- 4. To avoid false negative/positive diagnosis: How:
 - ✓ Immunocytochemical markers
 - ✓ Invasive vs Not invasive cancer: p63
 - ✓ High risk vs Low risk (in situ/invasive): ER+/PR+/Ki67 (low)/HER2-

- 4. To avoid false negative/positive diagnosis: How:
 - ✓ Immunocytochemical markers
 - ✓ Invasive vs Not invasive cancer: p63
 - ✓ High risk vs Low risk (in situ/invasive): ER+/PR+/Ki67 (low)/HER2-
- 5. What to do with these low grade lesions after surgery:

Avoid any intake of Estrogen/Estrogen-like substances

- Diet
- Life-Style
- No hormone replacement therapy