



Contrast Enhanced Mammography: Where do we go from here?

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In 2003, Lewin et al demonstrated the feasibility of doing “dual energy contrast enhanced subtraction mammography” and the first paper describing initial clinical experience with what we now call CESM/ CEDM was published. Since then there are over 1500 CESM installations, over 300 publications and even a place in the NCCN guidelines. We have learned it is a superior tool in the diagnostic setting and it is increasingly being used for screening women with greater than average risk of developing breast cancer. There are many more topics to investigate including: if a lesion seen on mammography or ultrasound does not enhance, do we need to biopsy it, do you need a screening ultrasound if you are screening with CESM, and perhaps the most important, how can we use BIRADS terminology to standardize our interpretation of CESM?

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