MCQ Answer: G. ABCD only

MCQ Explanation:

Inflammatory breast cancer (IBC) accounts for 2-5% of breast cancer cases. Although rare, it accounts for many deaths and has a low 5-year survival rate of only 25%–50% (1). The clinical presentation of IBC includes erythema, edema, and peau d’orange on at least a third of the breast (2). Unlike Locally Advanced Breast Cancer (LABC), IBC advances rapidly, usually within 3 months (3). These symptoms are secondary to blockage of lymphatic drainage, which causes fluid buildup in the breast. While clinical evidence of inflammatory disease is an important criterion, tissue diagnosis is also required to confirm the diagnosis of IBC (1). Due to the very aggressive nature of IBC, these patients have a 20% to 40% risk of metastatic disease at presentation.

In our patient, ultrasound-guided biopsy of the right breast yielded an invasive ductal carcinoma with lymphatic invasion. A pathological confirmation of invasive carcinoma contributed to the diagnosis of Inflammatory Breast Cancer.