
**USE OF BETA HCG AS A TUMOUR MARKER IN DISGNOSIS OF
BENIGN AND MALIGNANT BREAST LUMPS**

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ABSTRACT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE: -

- To analyse the expression of β -HCG in patients with benign and malignant breast diseases.
- To assess the usefulness of β -HCG in the diagnosis of malignant breast lumps

TYPE OF STUDY: - Prospective observational study

MATERIALS AND METHODS: -

This study was conducted in SDMCMSH in patients admitted in various surgical wards during the period, February 2021 to January 2023.

After obtaining consent from patients satisfying the inclusion criteria of this study, clinical examination and necessary investigations were done.

Clinical breast examination was done to confirm breast lumps and to rule out mastitis and breast abscess.

Ultrasonogram and mammogram were done for identification and diagnosis of breast lumps.

FNAC and Histopathological examination (excision biopsy and core biopsy) of the breast lumps were done to confirm the diagnosis.

Serum beta HCG levels of the study participants were measured preoperatively.

After obtaining informed consent, 70 patients ranging in age from 15 to 60 fulfilling the inclusion criteria were studied prospectively.

INTERPRETATION OF VALUES

Serum β -HCG values were compared with the standard reference serum β HCG value.

(Normal reference value of Serum β -HCG = <10mIU/L)

For the purpose of this study, reference value was taken as <2mIU/L.

Any serum β -HCG value greater than 2 mIU/mL was considered an increased value and those less than 2 mIU/mL were considered as not increased value

RESULTS : - Positive correlation with raised serum beta HCG levels and diagnosis of malignancy, if reference value if beta HCG taken as 2mIU/l

CONCLUSION: -

Serum beta HCG levels have a strong correlation with the diagnosis of malignancy in breast lumps.

Hence serum beta HCG levels can be used as a screening tool in patients presenting with breast lump.

However, it cannot replace the triple assessment which includes, history and clinical examination, radiological diagnosis and histopathological diagnosis