Objectives
Evaluate the value of ultrasonography as an adjunct to mammography for the diagnosis of breast cancer in patients with increased breast density.

Methods
Prospective study performed in Amazonas between September 2018 and January 2019. Women with breast lesions detected by physical examination and by increased breast density at mammography underwent ultrasonography and sonographically guided biopsy if necessary. Sonographic findings were scored using BI RADS classification. Patients classified in BI RADS categories 4 and 5 were submitted to ultrasound guided core needle biopsy. The results of ultrasonography and mammography were compared with pathology as the gold standard.

Results
A total of 375 women were studied. The mean age of the patients was 48.8 years (range 40 - 68 years). Normal breast ultrasound (BI RADS 1) was found in 232 (62 %) patients (figure 1). Lesions classified as BI RADS 2 were observed in 58 (15.4 %) women. In 40 (10.3 %), apparently benign solid masses (BI RADS 3) were found. Suspect lesions highly suggestive of malignancy lesions (Categories 4 and 5) were observed in 21 (5.8 %) and 24 (6.5 %) patients respectively (figure 2). 45 patients underwent core biopsy. Histologic results showed that 26 (59 %) of 45 masses were malignant (figure 3).

Conclusions
Increased breast density in mammography may obscure the detection of a benign mass or a breast cancer. The use of ultrasonography and core biopsy (when necessary) as an adjunct to mammography resulted in an increase in diagnostic accuracy.