

MRI is now emerging as a very exciting and potentially powerful tool for the imaging of breast abnormalities in addition to the conventional modalities such as mammography and sonography. MRI imaging with its rich soft-tissue contrast and excellent tissue differentiation, thin-section, multiplanar capability, with no ionizing radiation, offers the possibility of better lesion characterization than can be obtained with conventional imaging methods. This study was conducted to assess the accuracy & the diagnostic value of the TSI - curve (kinetic curve) of DCI MRI in distinguishing benign and malignant breast mass in comparison with histopathological results. Sample of 40 female patients aged from 30-70 years with a mean age of 49 year having breast mass with clinical suspicion were subjected to mammographic and ultrasonic classification after clinical examination in the breast clinic and referred to the MRI unit. MRI were done and breast masses assessed according to their shape, pattern of enhancement and kinetic curve. Histopathological confirmation was obtained for all patients .twenty nine cases show kinetic curve of type 3 while type 2 curve in 9 cases and 2 cases revealed type 1 curve.by histopathological study, 28 case of type 3 curve are malignant, one case is benign. 4 case of type 2 are malignant and 5 cases are benign . Two cases of type 1 curve are benign . So MRI is good technique for assessment of breast masses and extension to other tissue and sensitive for detection of multifocal breast lesions and bilateral breast masses and local recurrence.