Results

Table (I) Distribution of the studied sample as regards age

Age	No	%
< 30	4	13.3
30 -	22	73.4
50 +	4	13.3
Total	30	100%

This table shows that 73.4% of cases presented with nipple discharge were in the age group 30-50. While females below 30 years & above 50 years showed equal distribution of 13.3% for every age group.

Table II. "Distribution of cases according to presence of palpable mass

palpable mass	No	%
Present	7	23.3
Abscent	23	76.7
Total	30	100

This table illusterates that there was a palpable mass in 7 cases only representing 23.3% of cases.

Table (III) Distribution of cases as regards the result of galactography technique.

Galactography Technique					
Succeeded		Failed		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%
28	93.3%	2	6.7	30	100

This table illusterates that 30 cases of nipple discharge submitted to galactography technique. Only 93.3% succeed. So the failure rate of this technique represented 6.7%.

Table (IV) Distribution of cases according to pathological findings

Pathological findings	Filling defect		Beading	
	No	%	No	%
Presence	13	46.4	13	46.4
Abscence	15	53.6	15	53.6
Total	28	100	28	100

This table shows that galactography technique illustrated that only 46.4% of cases showed filling defects. While beading was illustrated in 46.4% of cases.

Table (V) Distribution of cases as regards type of discharge and filling defect

Type of discharge / Filling defect	Bloody		Yellowish		Serous		Brown		Mixed		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
present	8	57.1	2	33.3	0	0	2	66.7	1	50	13	46.4
Abscent	6	42.9	4	66.7	4	100	1	33.3	1	50	15	53.6
Total	14	100	6	100	4	100	3	100	2	100	28	100

This table reveals that 46.4% of cases of nipple discharge diagnosed as papilloma. The highest percentage of papilloma were found in cases complaining of brown discharge (66.7%) followed by those complaining of bloody discharge (57.1%). Non of cases with serous discharge were diagnosed as papilloma.

Table (VI) Distribution of the studied group according to discharge amount & caliber.

Amount / Caliber	mild		moderate		sever		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<3	3	33.3	2	13.3	0	0	5	17.9
3 +	6	66.7	13	86.7	4	100	23	82.1
Total	9	100	15	100	4	100	28	100

This table reveals that all patients complaining of sever discharge had duct ectasia . 86.7% of cases with moderate discharge were diagnosed as having duct ectasia. Only 66.7% of cases complaining of mild discharge had duct ectasia. Non of cases of sever nipple discharge hadn't duct ectasia.

Table (VII) Distribution of cases according to branching & tapering tendency.

Normal findings	Normal Branching Tendency		Normal Tapering tendency	
	No	%	No	%
Presence	26	92.9	20	71.4
Abscence	2	7.1	8	28.6
Total	28	100	28	100

This table shows that galactography technique illustrated that 92.9% of cases showed normal branching tendency, while 71.4% of cases showed normal tapering tendency.

Table (VIII) Distribution of cases according to side affected & galactographic findings

Pathology side	Pathology											
	Caliber				Filling defect				Beading			
	< 3		3+		present		absent		present		absent	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Right	2	40	4	17.3	2	15.4	4	26.7	3	23.1	3	20
Left	3	60	19	82.7	11	84.6	11	73.3	10	76.9	12	80
Total	5	100	23	100	13	100	15	100	13	100	15	100

This table illusterates that all pathological conditions - diagnosed by galactography- occur in the left side more frequently than on the right side. Duct ectasia occur on the left side by frequency of 82.7%, filling defect 84.6%. While beading on the left side occur with frequency of 76.9%.

Table (X) Segment of the breast & caliber

Segment Caliber	Central		Upper outer		Lower outer		Upper inner		Lower inner		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<3	2	28.6	1	16.7	1	11.1	1	50	0	0	5	17.9
3+	5	71.4	5	83.3	8	88.9	1	50	4	100	23	82.1
Total	7	100	6	100	9	100	2	100	4	100	28	100

This table illusterates that the highest percentage of duct ectasia occur in lower inner segment affection 100%. It is followed by lower outer segment affection 88.9%, upper outer segment affection comprised only 83.3% while central segment represented 71.4% . The least percentage of duct ectasia occured in upper inner segment affection.

Table (XI) Segment of the breast & filling defect

Filling defect segment of breast	Present		Absent		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Central	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	25
Upper outer	1	16.7	5	83.3	6	21.4
Lower outer	4	44.4	5	55.6	9	32.1
Upper inner	1	50	1	50	2	7.2
Lower inner	3	75	1	25	4	14.3
Total	12	42.9	16	57.1	28	100

This table shows that filling defects were diagnosed in 75% of cases of lower inner segment affection while there were diagnosed in only 16.7% of cases with upper outer segment affection.

Table (XII) Distribution of cases as regard colour of discharge & caliber of ducts by galactography technique.

Type of discharge / Caliber	Bloody		Yellowish		Serous		Brownish		Mixed		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<3	0	0	1	16.7	2	66.7	0	0	2	100	5	17.9
3+	14	100	5	83.3	1	33.3	3	100	0	0	23	82.1
Total	14	100	6	100	3	100	3	100	2	100	28	100

This table illusterates that 82.1% of the studied sample were diagnosed as duct ectasia by galactography technique. The highest percentage of duct ectasia were found in patients complaining of bloody discharge and brownish discharge 100% followed by yellowish discharge 83.3%. While no single case of duct ectasia among those complaining of mixed discharge.

Table (XIII) Distributions of patients as regard their perception of pain before and after galactography.

Galactography Pain	Before		After	
	No	%	No	%
Present	13	43.3	6	20
Absent	17	57.7	24	80
Total	30	100	30	100

This table reveals that galactography minimize pain (From 43.3% to 20%)

Table (XIV) Spontaneous discharge before & after galactography

Galactography Spontaneous discharge	Before		After	
	No	%	No	%
Present	16	53.3	3	10
Absent	14	46.7	27	90
Total	30	100	30	100

This table illusterates clearly that the percentage of cases with spontaneous discharge before performing galactography technique (53.3%) had decreased very much (10%).

Table (XV) Distribution of cases on follow -up according to the change of amount of discharge.

Amount	No.	%
Increased	0	0
Decreased	8	26.7
not changed	22	73.3

This table reveals that galactography technique did not increase the amount of nipple discharge, on the other hand 26.7% of cases showed decrease in amount of discharge. 73.3% of cases showed no change

Table (XVI) Distribution of cases according to extravasation

extravasation	No.	%
Present	4	14.3
Absent	24	85.7
Total	28	100

This table shows that extravasation did not occur in 85.7% of cases.