

SIMPLIFIED ABSTRACT SAMPLE WORK

**Mondor's disease of the breast in a patient living with
sickle cell disease: a case report**

Mondor's disease of the breast in a patient living with sickle cell disease: a case report

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Background

Mondor's disease of the breast is a rare, benign condition characterised by sclerosing thrombophlebitis of the superficial subcutaneous veins of the breast. It commonly presents as a tender, palpable cord and is primarily diagnosed using ultrasonography.

specific background

Although the disease is self-limiting and benign, it is an uncommon cause of breast pain and may be mistaken for more serious breast conditions. Reports from sub-Saharan Africa, particularly among patients with sickle cell disease, remain limited.

knowledge gap

There are limited awareness and documentation of Mondor's disease in Ghana, especially in patients with sickle cell disease. Additionally, underrepresentation of breast conditions in darker skin tones may contribute to diagnostic disparities.

Here We Show

We present the case of a 42-year-old Ghanaian woman with sickle cell disease (HbSS) diagnosed with Mondor's disease of the breast, highlighting the clinical presentation and ultrasound findings that confirmed the diagnosis.

A case report describing the patient's clinical history, physical examination, and breast ultrasonography findings, supported by a review of the relevant literature.

Results & Interpretation

Methodological

Clinical examination identified a palpable cord and mild pseudoring changes, while ultrasonography demonstrated a tubular hypoechoic structure along a superficial vein, confirming Mondor's disease. The findings emphasize the value of ultrasound in differentiating this benign condition from malignant breast pathology.

Increasing clinician awareness of Mondor's disease can improve timely diagnosis and prevent unnecessary interventions. Greater representation of benign and malignant breast diseases in darker skin tones may also help reduce disparities in breast disease recognition and management.

Implications