



[Home](#) → [Medical Encyclopedia](#) → Fibrocystic breast disease

URL of this page: //medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000912.htm

Fibrocystic breast disease

Fibrocystic breast disease is a common way to describe painful, lumpy breasts.

Causes

The exact cause of the condition is not known. Hormones made in the ovaries may make a woman's breasts feel swollen, lumpy, or painful before or during menstruation each month.

Up to one half of women have this condition at some time during their life. It is most common between the ages of 20 and 45. It is rare in women after menopause unless they are taking estrogen.

Symptoms

Symptoms are more often worse right before your menstrual period. They tend to get better after your period starts.

If you have heavy, irregular periods, your symptoms may be worse. If you take birth control pills, you may have fewer symptoms. In most cases, symptoms get better after menopause.

Symptoms may include:

- Pain or discomfort in both breasts
- Pain that commonly comes and goes with your period, but may last through the whole month
- Breasts that feel full, swollen, or heavy
- Pain or discomfort under the arms
- Thick or lumpy breasts

You may have a lump in the same area of the breast that becomes larger before each period and returns to its original size afterward. This type of lump moves when it is pushed with your fingers. It does not feel stuck or fixed to the tissue around it. This type of lump is common with fibrocystic breasts. Your provider may aspirate the lump with a needle to confirm that fluid can be withdrawn, and that it is a cyst.

Exams and Tests

Your health care provider will examine you. This will include a breast exam. Tell your provider if you have noticed any breast changes.

If you are over 40, ask your provider how often you should have a mammogram to screen for breast cancer. For women under 35, a breast ultrasound may be used to look more closely at breast tissue.

You may need further tests if a lump was found during a breast exam or your mammogram result was abnormal. Another mammogram and breast ultrasound may be done, or a biopsy may be performed.

Treatment

Women who have no symptoms or only mild symptoms DO NOT need treatment.

Your provider may recommend the following self-care measures:

- Take over-the-counter medicine, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen for pain
- Apply heat or ice on the breast
- Wear a well-fitting bra or a sports bra

Some women believe that eating less fat, caffeine, or chocolate helps with their symptoms. There is no evidence that these measures help.

Vitamin E, thiamine, magnesium, and evening primrose oil are not harmful in most cases. Studies have not shown these to be helpful. Talk with your provider before taking any medicine or supplement.

For more severe symptoms, your provider may prescribe hormones, such as birth control pills or other medicine. Take the medicine exactly as instructed. Be sure to let your provider know if you have side effects from the medicine.

Surgery is never done to treat this condition. However, a lump that stays the same throughout your menstrual cycle is considered suspicious. In this case, your provider may recommend a core needle biopsy. In this test, a small amount of tissue is removed from the lump and examined under a microscope.

Outlook (Prognosis)

If your breast exams and mammograms are normal, you DO NOT need to worry about your symptoms. Fibrocystic breast changes DO NOT increase your risk for breast cancer. Symptoms usually improve after menopause.

When to Contact a Medical Professional

Call your provider if:

- You find new or different lumps during your breast self-exam.
- You have new discharge from the nipple or any discharge that is bloody or clear.
- You have redness or puckering of the skin, or flattening or indentation of the nipple.

Alternative Names

Fibrocystic breast disease; Mammary dysplasia; Diffuse cystic mastopathy; Benign breast disease; Glandular breast changes; Cystic changes; Chronic cystic mastitis; Breast lump – fibrocystic

References

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists website. Benign breast problems and conditions.

www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Benign-Breast-Problems-and-Conditions [https://www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Benign-Breast-Problems-and-Conditions]

. Updated March 2017. Accessed November 5, 2018.

Hunt KK, Mittendorf EA. Diseases of the breast. In: Townsend CM Jr, Beauchamp RD, Evers BM, Mattox KL, eds. *Sabiston Textbook of Surgery*. 20th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2017:chap 34.

Nye L. Benign breast disease. Kellerman RD, Bope ET, eds. *Conn's Current Therapy 2018*. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2018:1079–1084.

Sandadi S, Rock DT, Orr JW, Valea FA. Breast diseases: detection, management, and surveillance of breast disease. In: Lobo RA, Gershenson DM, Lentz GM, Valea FA, eds. *Comprehensive Gynecology*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2017:chap 15.

Review Date 10/30/2018

Updated by: Jonas DeMuro, MD, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Stony Brook School of Medicine, Stony Brook, NY. Review provided by VeriMed Healthcare Network. Also reviewed by David Zieve, MD, MHA, Medical Director, Brenda Conaway, Editorial Director, and the A.D.A.M. Editorial team.

How helpful is this web page to you?

Not helpful

Very helpful



How helpful is this web page to you?

Not helpful

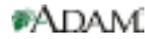
Very helpful





A.D.A.M., Inc. is accredited by URAC, also known as the American Accreditation HealthCare Commission (www.urac.org). URAC's [accreditation program](#) is an independent audit to verify that A.D.A.M. follows rigorous standards of quality and accountability. A.D.A.M. is among the first to achieve this important distinction for online health information and services. Learn more about A.D.A.M.'s [editorial policy](#), [editorial process](#) and [privacy policy](#). A.D.A.M. is also a founding member of Hi-Ethics and subscribes to the principles of the Health on the Net Foundation (www.hon.ch).

The information provided herein should not be used during any medical emergency or for the diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. A licensed physician should be consulted for diagnosis and treatment of any and all medical conditions. Call 911 for all medical emergencies. Links to other sites are provided for information only -- they do not constitute endorsements of those other sites. Copyright 1997–2019, A.D.A.M., Inc. Duplication for commercial use must be authorized in writing by ADAM Health Solutions.



U.S. National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Institutes of Health
Page last updated: 31 July 2019