

# BREAST CANCER SCREENING

## What is a Mammogram?

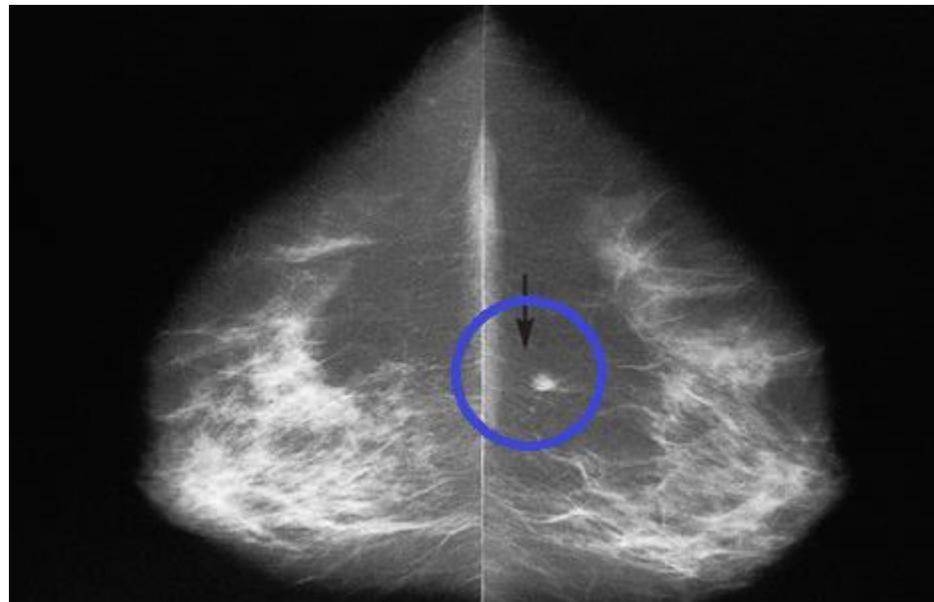
A Mammogram (X ray of breast) done in someone who has noticed a breast lump / recent change in breast. A combination of Clinical breast examination by a Specialist, Mammogram & breast ultrasound will help detect/rule out a problem in the breast

Doctor..I cannot feel a lump. Why should I have a Mammogram?

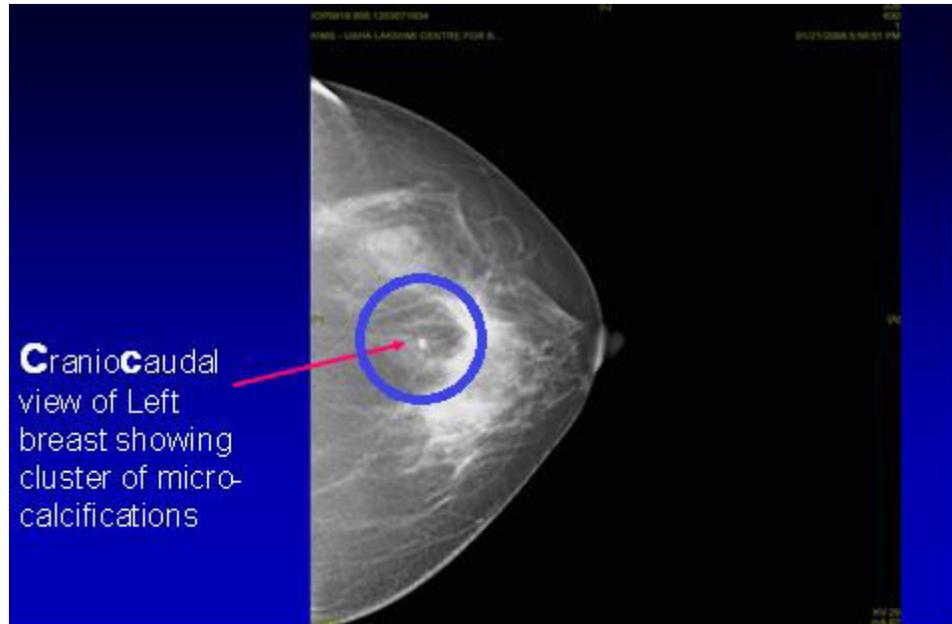
## What is a Screening Mammogram?

A Mammogram (X ray of breast) done to detect breast cancer in the impalpable stage when neither the lady nor the doctor can feel a lump in the breast. It is advisable to have a Screening Mammogram once every year from the age of 40.

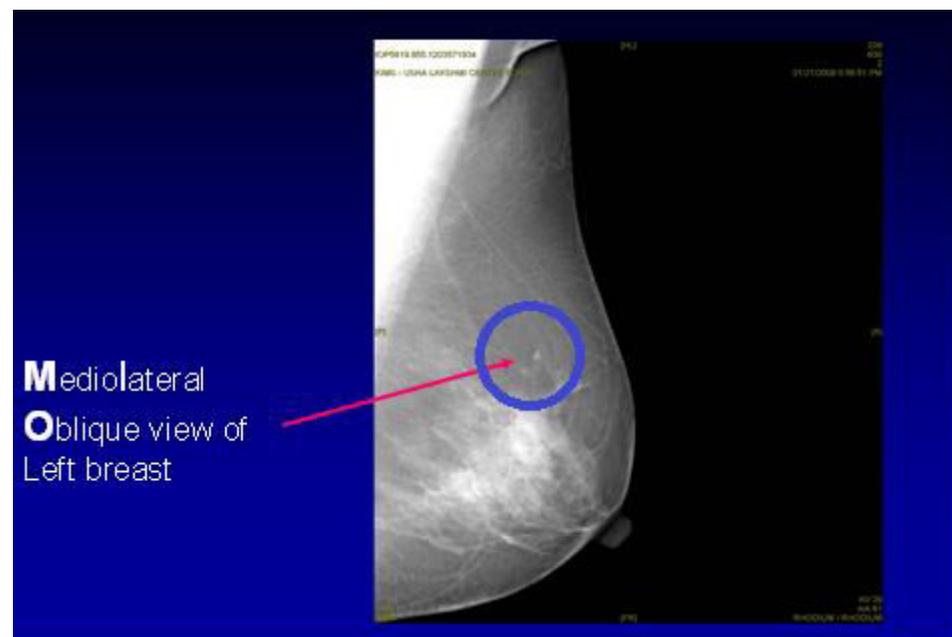
Breast Screening by way of Mammography (X- ray of the breasts) is an effective proven way of detecting breast cancer early many years before it shows up. Early detection of breast cancer offers the best chance of successful treatment, which translates to significantly improved survival



Screen detected early impalpable - left breast cancer



Screen detected early impalpable - left breast cancer



Screen detected early impalpable - left breast cancer

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Courtesy: KIMS-USHALAKSHMI Centre for Breast Diseases, Hyderabad

[www.breastcancerindia.org](http://www.breastcancerindia.org)

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### **Is Breast cancer screening effective in all age groups?**

Whilst it is important for women of all ages to be 'Breast Aware', Breast Screening is effective only in women over the age of 40 years. Routine breast screening for women under 40 and without symptoms has not yet been proven to be effective.

### **Is it safe to have a Mammogram? Does it cause radiation hazard?**

It is indeed safe to have a Mammogram. Mammography involves a tiny dose of radiation – the risk to health from this is insignificant. The radiation dose delivered during Mammography is same as receiving a dental X ray.

### **Is Mammography Painful?**

Whilst Mammography may cause momentary discomfort, it should not be painful if it is done by a properly trained Radiographer. With Digital Mammography, the discomfort is even less

### **What is the difference between a conventional Mammogram and a Digital Mammogram?**

Full Field Digital mammography is a revolutionary advance in which an image of the breast can be produced in about five seconds (compared to four to five minutes with a traditional mammogram). This new technique is more effective than standard mammography in showing up early subtle breast cancer changes & is particularly useful in younger women with dense breasts. Other advantages being even less discomfort and negligible radiation exposure compared with conventional mammogram & greater accuracy as highlighted above.

Moreover, with the availability of Telemedicine facilities, digital images can be sent anywhere across the World for a second opinion. As the Machine is very expensive, Full Field Digital Mammography is not widely available in India.

### **Is Mammography 100% accurate in detecting breast cancer?**

Mammograms are the most efficient way of detecting breast cancer early. Like other screening tests, they are not perfect. The accuracy of mammography is around 85%.The reasons are:

- Some cancers are very difficult to see on Mammogram
- Some cancers, even though they are there, cannot be seen at all on Mammogram
- The person reading the Mammogram can miss the cancer (This will happen occasionally, no matter how experienced the reader is)

### **What is the role for MRI of the Breast?**

Breast MRI is not recommended for routine Breast screening or in the evaluation of every patient with breast cancer.

It is however, extremely useful under certain specific circumstances:

- Evaluation of women with Breast implants as the accuracy of Mammography and ultrasound is limited by the presence of implants

- As part of Assessment for a woman with Lobular breast cancer (*a specific type of cancer*) especially whilst planning Breast conserving surgery.
- After previous breast cancer surgery when there is an ambiguity in the Mammogram & ultrasound findings of the breast
- Evaluation of the breasts in someone with confirmed cancer in the lymph nodes in the armpit, when routine Mammography and ultrasound has failed to demonstrate a primary cancer in the breast
- In young women with a very high risk of developing breast cancer, MRI may be considered as an option for Breast Screening