

## Early Detection and Mammography

An estimated 203,500 new invasive cases of breast cancer were expected to occur among women in the United States during 2002. Mammography is the best way to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage — an average of 1.7 years before a woman can feel the lump. Mammography also locates cancers too small to be felt during a clinical breast examination. ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov))



### When should you have a mammogram?

#### Screening Tests for Women of Different Ages

Age	Recommendation	Benefit
Under age 40	Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) every 3 years Breast Self Examination (BSE) every month	No data
Age 40 to 49	Mammogram yearly Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) every year Breast Self Examination (BSE) every month	May reduce chances of dying from breast cancer by 17 percent
Age 50 to 74	Breast Self Examination (BSE) every month	May reduce chances of dying from breast cancer by 30 percent
Age 75 and over		No data

Now you can reduce the chances even more with the new CAD (Computer Assisted Detection) technology.

The sooner breast cancer is detected the better the chances are of surviving to live many happy years. The five-year relative survival rates are much higher when the cancer is diagnosed at an early stage (96.8%) versus a stage where the cancer has already metastasized (20.6%). CAD improves early detection rates by as much as 23%.

Visit our website at [www.icadmed.com](http://www.icadmed.com) for more information on iCAD and Second Look® technology.

**SECOND**  
LOOK

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## A new tool in the fight against Breast Cancer



## The Mammography Procedure

A mammogram is a type of X-ray of the breast. While standing in front of the mammography machine, your breast will be placed between two plastic plates. The plates will come together, pressing on the breast to make it as flat as possible. By flattening the breast it is easier to find lumps, especially ones that may be small cancers. Usually you will have two mammograms of each breast taken, one from the side and one from the top. The test may be a little uncomfortable, but only takes a few minutes.

A radiologist will review the x-ray and report any significant findings.

Simply being a woman and getting older puts you at some risk for breast cancer. Your risk for breast cancer continues to increase over your lifetime. Several factors can further increase your risk for breast cancer. For more information regarding these known risks contact the National Cancer Institute ([www.nci.nih.gov](http://www.nci.nih.gov)) or the American Cancer Society ([www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)).



## What is Computer-Aided Detection?

Computer-aided detection, as the name implies, uses a computer to analyze mammograms. The computer does not replace the radiologist who would normally read the mammograms, it merely acts as a “second opinion” for the physician. It can alert the physician to take a closer look at subtle warning signs that might easily be missed. In fact, the use of computer-aided detection is expected to reduce the number of breast cancers missed.



## Why is your doctor using the Second Look™ system?

Second Look is a computer-aided detection system that was created using an extensive database of normal and cancer cases. Its breakthrough technology provides an extra level of protection that can assist the radiologist in breast cancer detection.

Your mammogram is scanned into the Second Look system and is analyzed using sophisticated software. A report, called a Mammagraph, is printed out which helps to identify potentially cancerous lesions.

## A Second Look without a second procedure

Second Look gives you the benefits of a second opinion without any additional procedures or doctor’s appointments. It is simply part of the mammography reading process of your radiologist’s office.

