

## SCREENING

### Quick Summary of Section

#### Lab Tests

- High or low levels of certain substances in your body can be a sign of cancer. So, lab tests of your blood, urine, or other body fluids that measure these substances can help doctors make a diagnosis.

#### Screening mammogram

- X-rays of the breasts taken to check for breast cancer in the absence of signs or symptoms.

#### Diagnostic mammography

- A type of mammography in which more x-ray pictures of the breast are taken from different angles to allow a possible abnormality to be examined more closely.

#### Ultrasound

- A procedure that makes a picture (called a sonogram) of breast tissue in order to find out if a lump is solid or is filled with fluid (that is, a cyst).

#### MRI

- A procedure that uses a powerful magnet, radio waves, and a computer to take detailed pictures of areas inside the breast.

#### Ductography

- A procedure that takes pictures of the breast ducts, so that doctors can learn more about certain kinds of abnormal nipple discharge or masses.

#### PET scan

- A PET scan is a type of nuclear scan that makes detailed 3-D pictures of areas inside your body where glucose is taken up.

#### Biopsy

- A procedure that removes a sample of breast tissue or an entire lump so that it can be checked for signs of disease.

## **LOST TEMPLE FITNESS**

<b>Lab Tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High or low levels of certain substances in your body can be a sign of cancer. So, lab tests of your blood, urine, or other body fluids that measure these substances can help doctors make a diagnosis.</li> <li>• Some lab tests involve testing blood or tissue samples for tumor markers. Tumor markers are substances that are produced by cancer cells or by other cells of the body in response to cancer.</li> <li>• Most tumor markers are made by normal cells and cancer cells but are produced at much higher levels by cancer cells.</li> </ul> <p><i>NIH – NCI (4)</i></p>
<b>Screening mammogram</b>	<p>X-rays of the breasts taken to check for breast cancer in the absence of signs or symptoms.</p> <p>Possible mammogram findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lumps (mass or tumor). Lumps come in different sizes and shapes. Fluid-filled cysts are usually smooth and rounded, with clear, defined edges and are not cancer. Lumps that have a jagged outline and an irregular shape are of more concern.</li> <li>• Calcifications. There are two types of breast calcifications, or calcium deposits:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Macrocalcifications, which look like small white dots on a mammogram. They are often caused by aging, an old injury, or inflammation and are usually benign.</li> <li>○ Microcalcifications, which look like white specks on a mammogram. If found in an area of rapidly dividing cells or grouped together in a certain way, they may be a sign of DCIS or breast cancer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dense breast tissue: A dense breast has relatively less fat and more glandular and connective tissue. This mammogram finding is both common and normal, especially among younger women and women who use menopausal hormone therapy. Dense breast tissue can make a mammogram more difficult to interpret because both dense breast tissue and breast tumors appear as solid white areas in the image.</li> </ul> <p><i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>
<b>Diagnostic mammography</b>	<p>A type of mammography in which more x-ray pictures of the breast are taken from different angles to allow a possible abnormality to be examined more closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X-ray of the breasts used to check for breast cancer after a lump or other sign or symptom of breast cancer has been found.</li> </ul> <p><i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>
<b>Ultrasound</b>	<p>A procedure that makes a picture (called a sonogram) of breast tissue in order to find out if a lump is solid or is filled with fluid (that is, a cyst). Pictures are made using sound waves.</p> <p><i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>
<b>MRI (also called Magnetic Resonance Imaging):</b>	<p>A procedure that uses a powerful magnet, radio waves, and a computer to take detailed pictures of areas inside the breast. An MRI can be used to learn more about breast lumps or large lymph nodes that were found during a clinical breast exam or breast self-exam but were not seen on a mammogram or ultrasound.</p> <p><i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>

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<p><b>Ductography</b> AKA <i>galactography</i></p>	<p>A procedure that takes pictures of the breast ducts, so that doctors can learn more about certain kinds of abnormal nipple discharge or masses such as intraductal papillomas (wart-like tumors that are benign). Pictures of the breast ducts are taken using a contrast material that is given through an injection to help breast ducts show up clearly. <i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>
<p><b>PET scan</b></p>	<p>A PET scan is a type of nuclear scan that makes detailed 3-D pictures of areas inside your body where glucose is taken up. Because cancer cells often take up more glucose than healthy cells, the pictures can be used to find cancer in the body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before the scan, you receive an injection of a tracer called radioactive glucose. During the scan, you will lie still on a table that moves back and forth through a scanner.</li> </ul> <p><i>NIH – NCI (4)</i></p>
<p><b>Biopsy</b></p>	<p>A procedure that removes a sample of breast tissue or an entire lump so that it can be checked for signs of disease. Imaging procedures (such as ultrasound, MRIs, or x-rays) are often used during a biopsy to guide the surgeon. A pathologist then examines the sample under a microscope or performs other tests on it. Common types of breast biopsies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core needle biopsy: The use of a wide needle to remove small tissue sample(s) that are about the size of a grain of rice. It may cause a temporary bruise. Also called core biopsy.</li> <li>• Fine-needle aspiration biopsy: The use of a thin needle to drain fluid and/or to remove cells.</li> <li>• Surgical biopsy: The removal of part, or all, of a lump so it can be checked for signs of cancer.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An incisional biopsy removes a sample of breast tissue.</li> <li>○ An excisional biopsy removes an entire lump or suspicious area.</li> <li>○ Wire localization (also called needle localization and needle (wire) localization) may be used to mark the area of abnormal tissue before the biopsy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vacuum-assisted biopsy: The removal of a small sample of breast tissue using a probe that is connected to a vacuum device. The small cut made in the breast is much smaller than with surgical biopsy. This procedure causes little scarring, and no stitches are needed. It may also be called vacuum-assisted core biopsy.</li> <li>• A biopsy procedure that uses a computer and a 3-dimensional scanning device to find a tumor site and guide the removal of tissue for examination under a microscope.</li> </ul> <p>Biopsies are usually done in a doctor’s office or a clinic on an outpatient basis. This means you will go home the same day as the procedure. Local anesthesia is used for many biopsies, so you’ll be awake but won’t feel pain during the procedure. General anesthesia is commonly used for surgical biopsies, which means you’ll be asleep during the procedure. <i>NIH – NCI (3)</i></p>

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NIH – NCI (3) Breast Changes and Conditions <https://www.cancer.gov/types/breast/breast-changes>

NIH – NCI (4) How Cancer Is Diagnosed <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/diagnosis-staging/diagnosis>