THERMOGRAPHY

Whether young adult or senior citizen, every woman is at risk of developing breast cancer. The incidence of breast cancer is increasing at an alarming rate. In 1950 one in twenty women developed breast cancer. Now breast cancer is found in one of every eight women… and it is attacking younger women all the time!

With this background it is important to make the right choices and care for your breasts properly. Detecting the disease early can give you a 97% survival rate. Detection also gives you more treatment options. To detect breast cancer the American Cancer Society recommends self examination of your breasts. It is difficult, though, for anyone to find a lump until it is nearly an inch in diameter! This is not early detection of breast cancer. For that reason doctors recommend mammograms. But many women hesitate or even refuse mammograms because the breast compression might be painful and concerns regarding x-ray radiation as a risk factor for developing breast cancer. This is especially true for pre-menopausal females and those women taking Hormone Replacement Therapy. This is why the National Cancer Institute does not recommend mammography for pre-menopausal women.

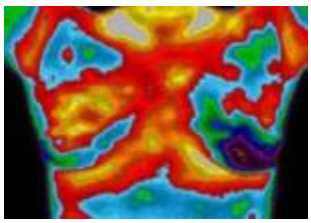
There is a better alternative. Thermography uses heat sensitive photographic images to diagnose disease. It is used to provide graphic illustrations of temperature changes in areas nourished by branches of specific arteries. Thermographic testing can spot breast cancers by the formation of abnormal blood vessels when a tumor is one-fifth of a millimeter in diameter. Studies show that breast cancers are often diagnosed with thermography 5-8 years before they can be diagnosed with mammography. Thermography is a passive test. There is no radiation and no direct physical contact with the patient.

Breast thermograms are analyzed with a 20-point protocol, assessing temperature readings, heat patterns, and vascular formations. Abnormal readings across any or all of these areas can indicate the possibility of breast cancer.

Thermography is also used to assess the blood flow restrictions throughout the body. Numerous scientific studies from around the world conclude that this non-invasive technique rivals all other diagnostic modalities in the assessment of a patients potential for stroke, circulation problems and breast cancer.

This 33 year old patient previously had a normal mammogram as well as a normal ultrasound.

This is an example of a normal thermogram



This thermogram is very abnormal, and led to directed clinical palpation followed by lumpectomy that revealed a 3 mm carcinoma, which is relatively small, demonstrating the powerful contribution of thermography to early breast cancer detection!