HOW DOES MBI WORK?

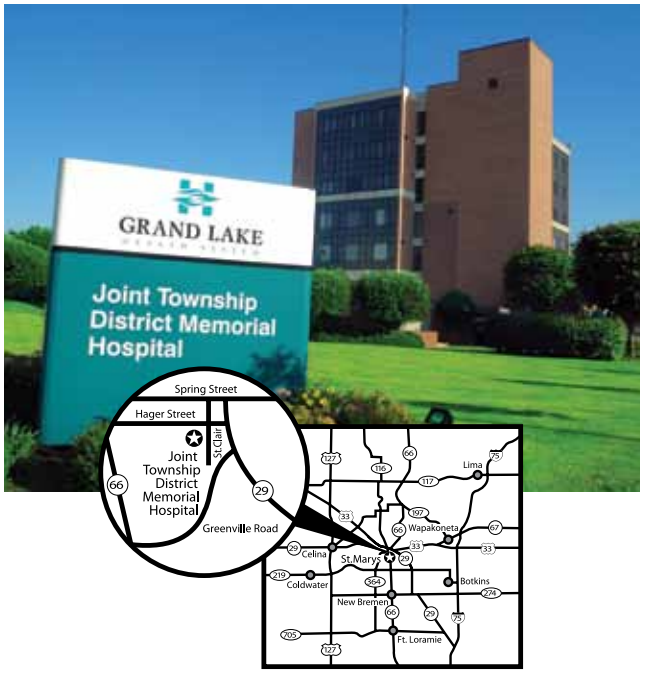
MBI utilizes a specially developed camera, the Dilon 6800, that allows for imaging with no compression of the breast. A small amount of a tracing agent is injected into the arm or foot, which is absorbed by all the cells of the body. Because cancerous cells have a higher rate of metabolic activity, the tracing agent usually concentrates in these cells (if present) to a much greater degree than in normal cells. The tracing agent emits invisible rays, and the Dilon 6800 imaging system is used to examine the breast.

MBI WITH THE DILON 6800

- May help prevent biopsy
- Safe and effective
- Easy and comfortable
- Can provide same day results
- Strong diagnostic tool in early breast cancer detection

LEARN MORE TODAY

Call the Women's Imaging Center of Joint Township Hospital at 419-394-3335 or visit online at **www.grandlakehealth.org.**



OUR MISSION

To optimize the health status of those we serve by providing the highest quality, value and service while remaining financially strong.

For more information contact:

JOINT TOWNSHIP DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL™
AN AFFILIATE OF GRAND LAKE HEALTH SYSTEM

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MOLECULAR BREAST IMAGING

THE NEXT STEP

AFTER A QUESTIONABLE

MAMMOGRAM

JOINT TOWNSHIP DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL™
AN AFFILIATE OF GRAND LAKE HEALTH SYSTEM

PEACE OF MIND

The first steps in breast health care are self-exam and mammography. While mammography remains the primary method of early detection, diagnostic challenges can occur due to the complexity of the breast tissue. And, there are times when additional testing is necessary.

No more "wait and see" – with MBI you and your doctor can quickly get the answers you need.

The Women's Imaging Center at jtdmh

A new imaging technique – Molecular Breast Imaging (MBI), also commonly called Breast Specific Gamma Imaging (BSGI), can aid in diagnosis when a mammogram is inconclusive; revealing important information that can help your doctor more accurately determine if an area of concern is cancerous or not.

AFTER A MAMMOGRAM

MBI is best used as a valuable "next step" following a mammogram that reveals an area of concern. A mammogram is an x-ray study of the breast used to image tissue structure and density. If you are scheduled for additional testing, your mammogram may have been difficult to interpret due to some specific characteristics of your breast tissue. For example, dense breast tissue is displayed on a mammogram as thick white areas. Abnormalities in breast tissue display as white or light areas. Because the two often display as the same density and structure, it may be difficult to locate masses. MBI, working on a cellular or metabolic level, provides the needed capability of helping differentiate cancer from other structures or benign tissue in the breast.

MBI is a strong diagnostic tool especially for patients who have:

- Dense breast tissue
- Suspicious areas on a mammogram
- Lumps that can be felt but not seen with mammography or ultrasound
- Implants and breast augmentation
- Scarring from previous surgeries

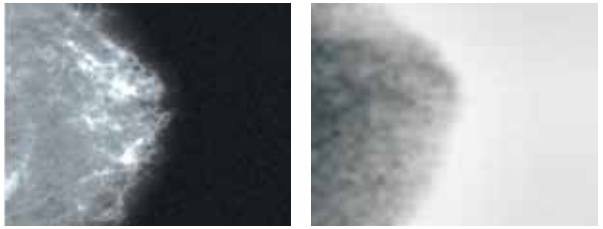
WHY YOUR DOCTOR IS TESTING WITH MBI

Some physicians order additional tests to help diagnosis, such as an ultrasound and/or MRI. While these tests can offer additional diagnostic information and are sensitive to changes within the breast, only MBI is specific enough to determine metabolic changes within the breast that indicate suspicious cells. MBI can also help your doctor determine if biopsy is necessary. Biopsies can be traumatic and leave scars, and may be preventable in some cases. Then, some women are told to "wait and see" for months for a follow-up mammogram. These scenarios prolong the fear and anxiety of diagnosis. MBI is the ideal test to complement mammography. Pairing the information from these two imaging tests gives your doctor strong diagnostic capability in determining your breast health.

IS MBI RIGHT FOR ME?

I have been told I have dense breasts. — X-rays do not penetrate dense breast tissue very well, which makes it harder for your doctor to interpret the mammogram. In addition to younger and pre-menopausal women, dense tissue often occurs in women going through hormone replacement therapy or those who have undergone radiation treatment. MBI detects cellular changes – regardless of breast density – that a mammogram may miss.

I am a breast cancer survivor. — Scar tissue trauma or radiation therapy can look suspicious on a mammogram. It can be difficult to differentiate scarring from tumors with mammography. MBI can see hidden areas and reveal cancerous lesions.



***(L)** High density breast tissue caused mammogram result to be suspicious of cancer.* **(R)** *MBI, confirmed by biopsy, shows that no cancer is present.*

My mammogram shows multiple areas of concern. — Calcium deposits are often detected in mammography. While calcifications are benign, some are suggestive of the presence of a malignancy, even with no associated lesion. In such a case, further investigation is necessary. MBI allows doctors to evaluate the entire breast at different angles to help identify any cancerous lesions. Appropriate next steps, if any, can be taken.

I have breast implants. — Implants can complicate image interpretation even with special compression views of the breast. MBI does not require compression of the breast and its detection of cancer is not hindered by implants.