

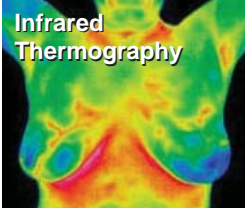





What is the difference?

Mammography / Regulation Thermography / Infrared Thermography / Ultrasound / CT Scan / MRI Scan

	How It Works		Diagnostic Use				
 <p>Mammography</p>	<p>Passes radiation through the breast to produce an image. Suspicious areas need to be dense enough to be seen.</p>	<p>Structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.</p> <p>Procedure time: 30 - 60 minutes</p>		<p>Can detect cancer earlier than physical examination.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>	
 <p>CRT 2000@ Computerized Regulation Thermography</p>	<p>Uses quick acting electronic thermometers (contact thermography - CRT 2000). Contact thermometers measure skin temperature in centigrade. A computer is used for documentation and analysis of the measurement. Produces easy to read graphics and visual compilations of the body's overall state of health.</p>	<p>Functional imaging. Detects physiological changes.</p> <p>Procedure time: 30 minutes</p>	<p>No radiation, non-invasive, harmless.</p>	<p>Adjunctive diagnosis using functional test.</p>	<p>Detects symptom-free patterns that may lead to a disease. Can be used as often as indicated to trace a problem, observe the effectiveness of treatment, or monitor the health of the breast over time.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer. Diagnoses the pattern of a disease, or the disturbed regulation, long before a disease manifests itself.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>
 <p>Infrared Thermography</p>	<p>Uses a thermovision camera (infrared thermography - ITIS). Liquid crystals and ITIS provide a coloured image of heat distribution which is then converted into centigrade. Documentation is done with a camera.</p>	<p>Functional imaging. Adjunctive. Detects physiological changes.</p> <p>Procedure time: 30 minutes</p>	<p>No radiation, non-invasive, harmless.</p>	<p>Used to complement mammography.</p>	<p>Cancers are not detected before a tumor appears, the area still appears normal. Can be used as often as indicated to trace a problem, observe the effectiveness of treatment, or monitor the health of the breast over time.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer. Used to diagnose the disease, or the manifestation of a disease.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>
 <p>Ultrasound</p>	<p>High frequency sound waves are bounced off the breast tissue and collected as an echo to produce an image.</p>	<p>Structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.</p> <p>Procedure time: 30 - 60 minutes</p>	<p>No radiation. In most cases, non-invasive and harmless. A gel is applied to the region to assist the transmission of sound waves.</p>	<p>Not a screening procedure. Used to investigate an area already detected by mammography, thermography, MRI scan, CT scan, or physical examination.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>	
 <p>CT (Computed Tomography) Scan</p>	<p>Uses X-rays. Creates a series of horizontal cross-sectional images of the body.</p>	<p>Structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.</p> <p>Procedure time: Usually 30 - 60 minutes but possibly up to 2 hours.</p>	<p>Iodine-based dye injection, or contrast medium, different from that used in MRI scans may be necessary to help make the scan clearer. Allergic reactions to the injections are rare but possible.</p>	<p>Not a screening procedure. Used to investigate an area already detected by mammography, thermography, MRI scan, ultrasound, or physical examination.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>	
 <p>MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) Scan</p>	<p>Uses strong magnetism and radio waves to produce cross-sectional, three-dimensional images from different angles inside the body.</p>	<p>Functional and structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.</p> <p>Procedure time: Usually 15 - 45 minutes, longer for detailed studies.</p>	<p>No radiation. A dye injection, or a contrast medium, different from that used in CT scans may be necessary to help make the scan clearer. Allergic reactions to the injections are rare but possible.</p>	<p>Can be used as screening procedure, however, it cannot replace mammography or ultrasound. It is used as a supplement to detect and stage breast cancer.</p>	<p>Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.</p>	<p>Biopsy is the only test that can determine if a suspected tissue area is cancerous.</p>	