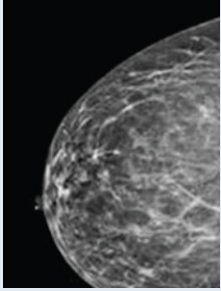
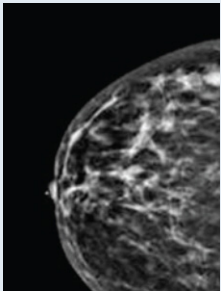


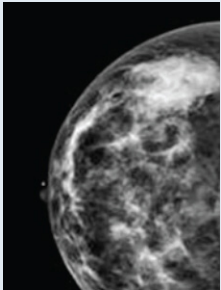
## BREAST DENSITY CATEGORIES



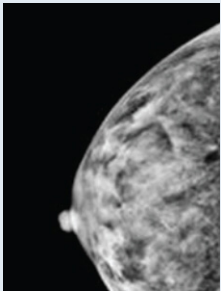
**Category A**  
Almost entirely fatty  
breasts



**Category B**  
Scattered areas of  
dense tissue



**Category C**  
Increased presence  
of dense tissue: may  
hide small masses on  
mammography



**Category D**  
Mostly dense tissue  
in breasts: may hide  
masses of all sizes on  
mammography

### MISSION

A world free of cancer

### VISION

To lead in transformative cancer care,  
research and education through  
courage, commitment and compassion



**ASK YOUR KARMANOS CANCER  
INSTITUTE HEALTHCARE TEAM  
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## DO YOU HAVE DENSE BREASTS?

**MAMMOGRAPHY ALONE MISSES  
ALMOST 50% OF CANCER IN  
DENSE BREASTS. LEARN MORE  
ABOUT SOFTVUE™ TODAY.**



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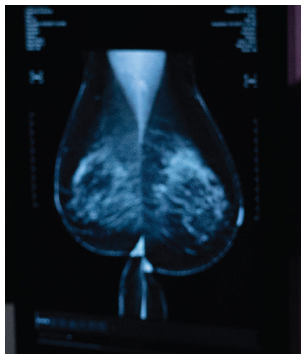
## BREAST DENSITY

Breasts are made up of different types of tissue and fat. When more tissue is present than fat, the breast is considered dense. Mammography's accuracy is limited in dense breasts because both breast tissue and cancers appear white on mammography, meaning cancer can hide in dense breast tissue on x-ray, even with the advancements of digital and 3D mammography.

According to The National Cancer Institute, nearly 50% of women age 40 and older have dense breast tissue, and while it occurs more frequently in younger women, women of any age can have it.

Not only is cancer difficult to detect in dense breast tissue with mammography, **but having dense breasts increases your risk** of developing breast cancer. Since dense breast tissue can increase your cancer risk, it's important to know your breast density. The amount of tissue in your breasts determines your density category.

There are four categories of density, ranging from entirely fatty to extremely dense. You can't actually feel how dense your breasts are, but mammograms can determine your breast density. If you fall into breast density category c or d, getting a supplemental ultrasound in addition to mammography is recommended to effectively screen for breast cancer.



## WHY SOFTVUE™?

SoftVue™ was invented and FDA-approved to address the problem associated with imaging dense breasts. SoftVue is based on ultrasound technology, meaning it operates with the same kind of harmless soundwaves used to image babies in pregnant women. Cancers are easier to detect on ultrasound because cancer appears dark on ultrasound images, in contrast to white breast tissue, making it easier for a radiologist to

find cancers in women with dense breasts compared to screening with mammography alone.

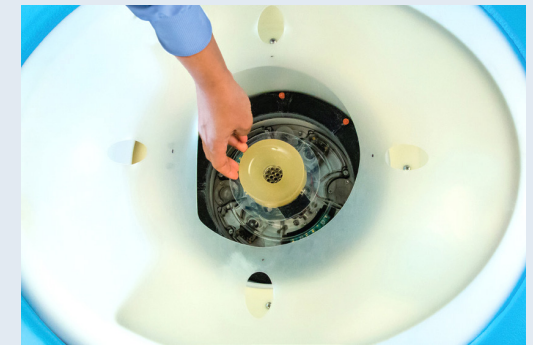
Since the exam is conducted without radiation or compression, more than **90% of women who have experienced the SoftVue™ exam rate it as one of the more comfortable breast imaging exams they have experienced and would recommend it to other women.**

## THE SOFTVUE™ EXPERIENCE

SoftVue™ uses a circular imaging ring that surrounds the breast while immersed in warm water. The imaging ring emits sound waves that travel through and around the breast, capturing images every 2 millimeters as it moves from the nipple to the chest wall.

**The SoftVue™ experience is easy and comfortable, with no compression or radiation.**

- You relax on your stomach, with one breast immersed in warm water.
- A soft gel pad on a platform under the water engages with the nipple to center and support it during the imaging process.
- The imaging ring is raised to make gentle contact with the area of the chest surrounding the breast to ensure full coverage of the breast during the exam.
- The technologist then starts the exam and the imaging ring moves from the nipple to the chest wall creating a series of 3D cross-section pictures.
- Upon completion of imaging the first breast, the second breast is imaged using the same process.



After both breasts have been scanned, the radiologist reviews the SoftVue™ images alongside your mammography images to determine if any areas need further examination.