

Women's Health Care Imaging

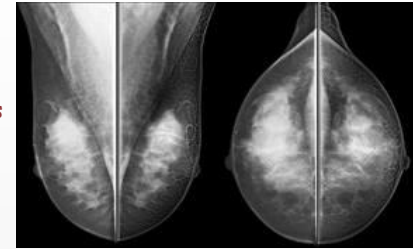
Enhancing Accuracy of Breast Cancer Diagnosis

→ Learn more about Women's Health Care Imaging



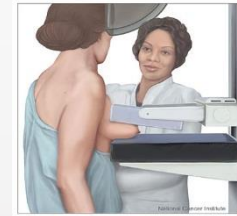
What Can I Expect Today?

During a routine mammogram, each of your breasts will be imaged separately with two different views of each breast. Each view shows somewhat different details and territory.



Cranio-Caudal View (CC)

It will show as much as possible of your glandular tissue, the surrounding fatty tissue and the outermost edge of your chest wall muscle. The CC view can't capture much of the breast tissue that is in your armpit and upper chest.



Mediolateral-oblique (MLO)

The angle of an MLO allows more of your breast tissue to be imaged (it covers the main area of your breast) as well as the tissue in your armpit. It will show glandular as well as fatty tissue, and it covers a larger area than a CC view.



Why Use So Much Compression?



YES, I DID HAVE MY MAMMOGRAM TODAY... WHY DO YOU ASK?

The goal of a mammogram is to get the clearest possible image of your breast tissue, while using the least amount of X-ray dose to get that image. Proper compression helps create the best image because:

- less motion results in clearer edges (less blurring)
- more breast tissue can be seen all at once if it's compressed (spread out, fewer shadows)
- X-rays can pass through a thinner amount of tissue more efficiently
- a smaller dose of X-rays are needed to create the image



3D mammography



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