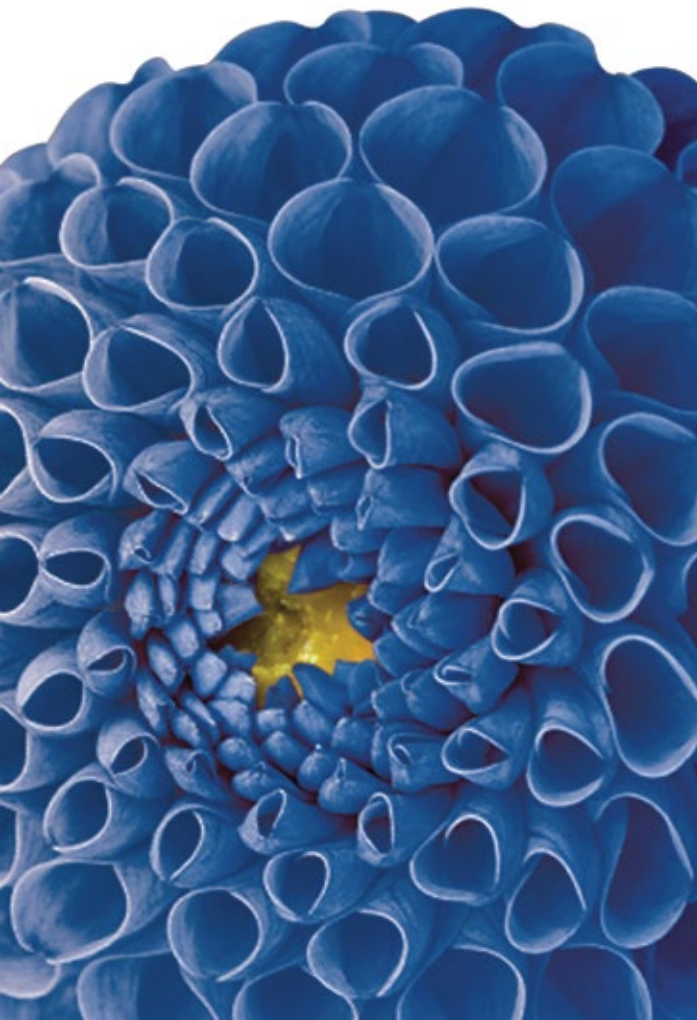


About 40% of women have
dense breast tissue.

And for these women —
mammograms alone may not
be enough to find breast cancer.



For more information, please contact:

(416) 368-8488 | www.tcfmi.com

For information on dense breasts go to:

www.areyoudense.org
www.densebreastscanada.ca

For information on Invenia ABUS screening go to:

www.tcfmi.com

Brief Statement

The Invenia ABUS is indicated as an adjunct to mammography or breast cancer screening in asymptomatic women for whom screening mammography findings are normal or benign (BI-RADS® Assessment Category 1 or 2), with dense breast parenchyma (BI-RADS Composition/Density C or D), and have not had previous clinical breast intervention. The device is intended to increase breast cancer detection in the described patient population.

the **Toronto**
Centre
for **Medical**
Imaging



All breasts are not the same.

Early detection of breast cancer
saves lives.

Invenia ABUS

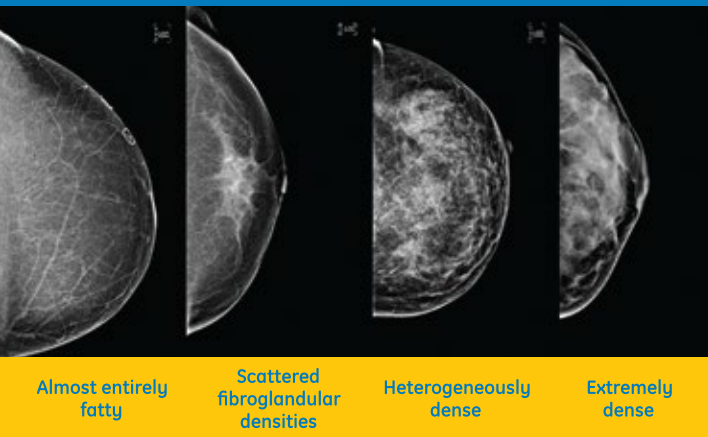
All breasts are not the same.

Some are fatty, some are dense and some are a mix.

Breast Density — What does it mean?

Breasts are made of fat and breast tissue. Some women have more fat than breast tissue while others have more breast tissue than fat. When there is more breast tissue the breast is considered dense. On a mammogram dense tissue looks white. Since masses or lumps also appear white on a mammogram, a suspicious lump may be masked by the dense breast tissue.

Dense breast tissue is also linked with an increase in the risk of developing breast cancer. Women with extremely dense breast tissue have a 4 to 6 times greater risk of developing breast cancer than women who do not have dense breast tissue.¹ Invenia ABUS helps physicians look differently at dense breast tissue.



Breast density is determined by the radiologist who reads your mammogram and classifies the density into one of four categories. Your doctor will tell you if you have dense breasts based on your mammogram's classification on the density scale.

¹ Boyd et al, New England Journal of Medicine 2007;356:227-36 "Women with dense tissue in 75% or more of the breast have a risk of breast cancer four to six times as great as the risk among women with little or no dense tissue."

Look differently.

ABUS — the only breast cancer screening technology FDA-approved* for detection in women with dense breast tissue.

Should I have an Invenia ABUS screening exam?

ABUS breast cancer screening is specifically developed to help radiologists find cancers hidden in dense breast tissue, which may be missed by mammography.

If you have dense breast tissue, like 40% of women in Canada, the addition of ABUS (Automated Breast Ultrasound) screening can increase the detection of cancers. ABUS screening along with your screening mammogram will help provide a clear evaluation of your dense breast tissue.

The ABUS screening experience.

From the moment you lie down on the exam table, you'll realize that ABUS screening is completely unlike a mammogram. A layer of lotion is applied to your breast, and then a scanner is firmly positioned on your breast to acquire the images. The exam takes approximately 15 minutes and provides your radiologist with clear 3D ultrasound images. The radiologist will review the ABUS screening images along with your mammogram.

How the ABUS exam is different

Unlike 2D or 3D mammography, which uses radiation, ABUS screening uses sound waves to create 3D pictures of the breast tissue. ABUS is the only FDA-approved system for breast cancer screening when used in combination with mammography in women who have dense breast tissue and no prior interventions.

Ask your doctor if an ABUS screening would benefit you.

*FDA PMA P110006

