About **40% of women**[4] have dense breast tissue. Having dense breasts is normal – it means your breasts contain more tissue than fat.

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



For information on dense breasts, visit **www.DenseBreast-Info.org**

DENSE® BREAST-info
DenseBreast-info.org

Ask your doctor if Invenia ABUS screening would benefit you.

*Shown in studies conducted in the U.S., Europe, and New Zealand.

1. Breast Imaging and Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS®), American College of Radiology.
2. Boyd et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* 2007;356:227-36.
3. FDA PMA P110006 summary of safety and effectiveness.
4. Pisano et al. *NEJM* 2005; 353: 1773.
5. Ellison-Loschman, et al, *PLOS ONE* July 2013.
6. Brem RF, Tabár L, et al. *Radiology.* 2015 Mar; 274(3): 663-73.
7. Shah et.al. *Journal of Diagnostic Medical Sonography* DOI: 10.1177/87564 79313476920 2013.

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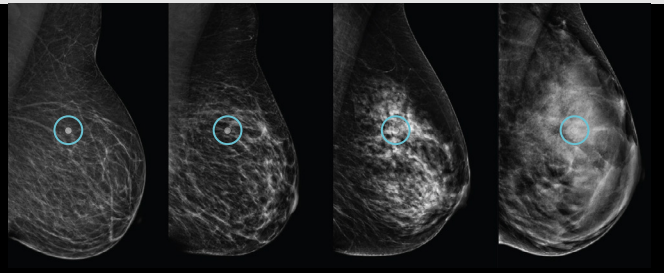
Innovating 3D ultrasound. Small cancer. Big impact.

Invenia™ ABUS
Automated Breast Ultrasound

Breast density matters

Breast density – What does it mean?

Breasts are made of fat and breast tissue. A breast with more tissue than fat is considered dense. Breast density is determined by the radiologist who reads your mammogram. There are four density categories: **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**. C and D are considered dense.[1] Ask your doctor your density; every woman should know her breast density.



A	**B**	**C**	**D**
Almost entirely fatty	Scattered fibroglandular density	Heterogeneously dense	Extremely dense

Hypothetical cancer in circle and shown on the mammograms to the left. This is easily seen in the breasts with fatty (A) and scattered (B) density, but it is obscured on the heterogenously (C) and extremely dense (D) breasts.

On a mammogram, dense tissue and masses both appear white, so a suspicious lump may be hidden in dense tissue. When dense tissue is scanned with ultrasound, tissue appears white and masses appear black – making them easier to see. Having dense breast tissue may also increase the risk of developing breast cancer **4 to 6 times**.[2]

Different tests for different breasts

Invenia ABUS: The first ultrasound technology FDA-approved[3] for breast cancer screening in women with dense breast tissue.

Should I have an Invenia ABUS screening exam?

Invenia ABUS breast cancer screening is specifically developed to help doctors find cancers hidden in dense breast tissue, which may be missed by mammography. If you have dense breast tissue, like the 40% of women (and 70% of Asian women),[4,5]* the addition of ABUS screening when used with mammography has demonstrated a 55% increase in cancer detection compared to mammography alone.[6]

The positive patient experience with Invenia ABUS

From the moment you lie down on the exam table, you'll realize that Invenia 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 doctor with clear 3D ultrasound images. The physician will review the ABUS screening images along with your mammogram.

How the Invenia ABUS exam is different

Unlike 2D or 3D mammography, which uses radiation, Invenia ABUS screening uses sound waves to create 3D pictures of the breast tissue. Invenia ABUS screening along with your screening mammogram will help provide a more complete evaluation of your dense breast tissue.

"I'm convinced that ABUS gives my doctor more concrete evidence than other technologies[7] and provides a one-of-a-kind image. It's completely painless, comfortable, fast, and convenient. Unlike handheld ultrasound, which is very time intensive, ABUS is faster — the appointment only takes 15 minutes." – **Diane**



In a patient experience study,[7]
100% of women
would recommend an ABUS exam to their best friend.