

Other Breast Imaging

Other Breast Imaging available:

- **Breast Ultrasound** - Breast Ultrasound is often performed in conjunction with a mammogram. Ultrasound can be used to gain information about an area of the breast which is of clinical concern, or to add further information to something detected on a mammogram.
- **Breast MRI** - Breast MRI studies may be done for Screening for Breast Cancer, Breast Cancer Staging or Breast Implant assessment.
Screening - Several groups of women may benefit from a breast MRI. These include young women with particularly strong family history of breast cancer or young women who are gene carriers for the BRCA 1 or 2 genes. There are also some women who have particularly dense breasts where Breast MRI may be the most sensitive test to detect breast cancer. Studies have shown that MRI has a higher sensitivity in detecting breast cancer than other screening methods do. In particular it is most beneficial in those women at a higher risk of breast cancer, either from family or personal history, genetic risks (BRCA1 and 2 carriers) or past history of atypical cells on a biopsy. There are also some women who have dense breasts where a Mammogram is more difficult to interpret and where the surrounding normal breast tissue hides the cancers.
Staging - After a diagnosis of breast cancer is made your surgeon may request a breast MRI to assess the full extent of the cancer and to exclude cancer elsewhere in the breasts.
Implant Assessment - Implant MRI is NOT a cancer study. Implant MRI is the most sensitive test available to assess your implants and any potential complications. The MRI scan assesses the integrity of your breast implants and whether they are ruptured and if there are any potential complications such as change in shape of your implant, fluid around the implant, and if there is silicone within lymph nodes.
- **Breast Biopsies** - This involves taking a small sample of tissue (cells) through a needle. The needle is guided into place by Ultrasound, Mammogram or MRI.

Locations and Contact Details

CENTRAL CLINICS

St Andrew's Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8402 4402
Fax: 08 8402 4430

Calvary Wakefield Hospital
Phone: 08 8306 5612
Fax: 08 8306 5623

Burnside ✓
Phone: 08 8403 3100
Fax: 08 8403 3120

Kurralta Park
Phone: 1300 43 55 66
Fax: 08 8193 9550

Stepney (SPORTSMED)
Phone: 08 8309 2209
Fax: 08 8309 2223

SAHMRI - Opening Late 2016
Phone: 08 8470 6750
Fax: 08 8470 6755

NORTHERN CLINICS

Modbury ✓
Phone: 08 8397 5800
Fax: 08 8397 5811

Munno Para (Blakeview)
Phone: 08 8307 9700
Fax: 08 8307 9709

Prospect
Phone: 08 8309 4130
Fax: 08 8309 4142

HILLS CLINICS

Mt. Barker District Hospital ✓
Phone: 1800 766 433
Fax: 08 8188 7729

Mt. Barker Central
Phone: 1800 766 433
Fax: 08 8188 7713

SOUTHERN CLINICS

Noarlunga Hospital
Phone: 08 8307 3400
Fax: 08 8307 3420

Seaford Meadows
Phone: 1800 373 982
Fax: 08 8307 3420

Southern Specialist Centre ✓
Phone: 08 8307 3450
Fax: 08 8307 3460

COUNTRY CLINICS

Alice Springs Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8951 7870
Fax: 08 8953 4300

Goolwa
Phone: 1800 693 126
Fax: 08 555 6110

Port Augusta Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8642 5322
Fax: 08 8642 6255

Port Lincoln Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8683 2227
Fax: 08 8683 2090

Port Pirie Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8638 4519
Fax: 08 8638 4368

Victor Harbor
Phone: 08 8552 0590
Fax: 08 8552 0597

Warraroo District Hospital
Phone: 08 8823 0235
Fax: 08 8823 0232

Whyalla Hospital ✓
Phone: 08 8645 5486
Fax: 08 8645 5584

✓ Mammography available at these clinics

**DR JONES
& PARTNERS**
MEDICAL IMAGING

X-Ray

CT

Ultrasound

Mammography

MRI

Dental

Bone Densitometry

Nuclear Medicine

PET

Patient Information Guide



What is a Mammogram?

Mammography, or x-ray of the breasts, is an investigation that enables early detection of breast cancer even before you or your doctor detect a lump or become aware of any changes in your breasts.

Specialised x-ray machines and equipment are used to take x-rays of both breasts. The pictures taken are then examined and interpreted by our Specialist Breast Trained Radiologists who will report the results back to your doctor.

Breast cancer may show up as tiny specks of calcium, masses and densities or subtle distortions on the x-ray.

Dedicated Breast Imaging Clinics

Dr Jones & Partners has five metropolitan plus several rural locations where we offer Breast Imaging.

Our services for patients include referrals from general practitioners and breast and plastic surgeons.

We offer two central specialty clinic locations at **Burnside Attunga Medical Centre** and **St Andrew's Hospital** with dedicated radiology breast teams, including a breast Radiologist, mammographers and breast sonographers.

At our two specialty sites, we offer the latest in diagnostic breast imaging technology including mammograms, Volpara density software, Tomosynthesis, Ultrasound and biopsies.



How do I prepare for a Mammogram?

If you have menstrual or monthly periods it is best to have your diagnostic mammogram one week after the start of your period. The breasts will not be as tender at this time, and you will not feel as much discomfort or pain for the few seconds when the breasts are pressed between two plates to take the x-ray images.

If you have breast implants, please let us know so they can schedule a longer appointment. This is because with the presence of implants, it takes more time to make sure clear images are taken.

Don't wear any deodorant or talcum powder on the day of your appointment because these substances may show up as shadows on your mammogram. Wear a two piece outfit so you only need to undress from the waist up. Bring any previous mammograms with you to your appointment so they can be compared with the diagnostic mammogram.



What happens during a Mammogram?

When you have undressed, a radiographer will explain the mammography procedure to you and ask a few questions around prior mammograms, family history of breast disease etc. Your breasts will then be put, one at a time, between two special plates and compressed (pressed down) between the plates by the x-ray machine for a few seconds while x-rays are taken.

Two views of each breast are performed as a minimum.

The mammography and the compression are performed by a specially trained radiographer. While the compression may be uncomfortable and perhaps painful it lasts only seconds. Without compression, the x-rays would be blurry which makes it hard to see any abnormality. Compression also reduces the amount of radiation required for the mammogram.

Are there any risks/side effects of having a Mammogram?

Like all x-rays, having a mammogram exposes you to some radiation, but only a small amount. Such risk is far outweighed by the benefit of early detection of breast cancer, significantly reducing the death rate from the disease.

If you have breast implants there is an extremely small risk of damage to the implant.

It is important to note that mammography does not detect all breast cancers, even when the cancer has caused a lump that can be felt. In such a circumstance, a normal mammogram does not mean that the lump can be ignored. In this situation, other diagnostic tests such as breast ultrasound and needle biopsy may be necessary to find out the cause of the lump.

Side effects are rare, but you may experience breast tenderness, bruising, or splitting of the skin if your skin is fragile.