

BREAST CANCER AND SCREENINGS

Breast Cancer is the leading cause of death among American women between the ages of 44 to 55. The rapidly growing problem of breast cancer is beginning to have an effect on more people as friends and loved ones are sadly touched with this unforgiving disease.

Thermal Imaging can detect a pathologic state of the breast up to 10 years before a cancerous tumor is found *by another method*. Thermographs are also on average 90% Sensitive and 90% Specific, and due to the nature of infrared imaging, pre-cancerous and cancerous tumors as deep as the chest wall can be detected.

Infrared Thermal Imaging

- According to Zorba Pastor, M.D., for Breast Cancer screening, thermograph offers a very early warning system, often able to pinpoint a cancer process 5 years before it would be detectable by mammography.
- No rays of any kind enter the patient's body. There is no pain from compression of the breasts.
- While mammograms tend to lose effectiveness with dense breast tissue, thermography is not dependent upon tissue density.

Mammography

- The risk of radiation induced cancer is higher among younger women. The NCI (National Cancer Institute) released evidence that among women under 35, mammograms could cause 75 cases of Breast Cancer for every 15 it identifies.
- Between 1973 and 1991 the incidence of Breast Cancer in females over 65 rose nearly 40% in the U.S.
- 1992 Canadian National Breast Cancer Study showed Mammography had no positive effect on mortality for women between the ages of 40-50.
- A 1991 consensus poll (NCI) ruled there is no evidence that mammography for women under 50 saves lives and that they may do more harm than good.
- An increasing number of doctors are contesting the claim that annual mammograms decrease the risk of dying from Breast Cancer
- "The latest evidence shifts the balance towards harm and away from benefits," said Dr. Michael Baum of the University College of Condor.
- Women between the ages of 40-49 who have regular mammograms are twice as likely to die from breast cancer as women who are not screened.
- Studies show that mammograms fail to detect cancer 30 percent of the time in women aged 40-49.
- It takes 8 years before a breast tumor is large enough to detect on a mammogram.
- Analysis of controlled trials over the last decade has shown consistent increases in breast cancer mortality within a few years of commencing screening.
- Because breast tissue is highly radiation sensitive, mammograms can cause cancer.
- The NCI and other experts now agree that large scale mammography screenings are likely to cause more cancers than they can detect.

- John Gofman, M.D., Ph.D. estimates that 75% of breast cancers could be prevented by avoiding the ionizing radiation from mammograms.
- Since mammography screening was introduced in 1983, the incidence in ductal carcinoma of the breast, which represents 12% of all Breast Cancer cases, has increased by 328 percent. 200 percent of this increase is due to mammography.
 - Mammography's high rate of false-positive test results wastes money and creates unnecessary emotional trauma.
 - A Swedish study of 60,000 women between the ages of 40-64 who were screened for Breast Cancer revealed that of the 726 patients actually referred to Oncologists for treatment, 70% were found to be cancer free.
 - 70%-80% of all positive mammograms do not on biopsy, show any presence of cancer.
 - According to the NCI, there is a high rate of missed tumors in women ages 40-49 which results in 40% false negative test results.
 - The NHI (National Institute of Health) admits that mammograms miss 25% of malignant tumors in women in their 40'

