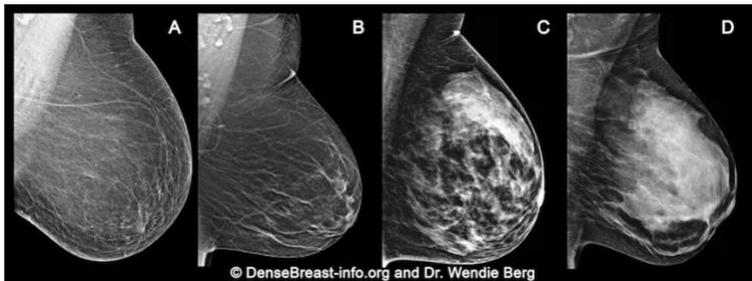


Why a Conversation About Your Breast Density Matters

- Breast density is seen on a mammogram and described as one of four categories:

- (A) Fatty;
- (B) Scattered fibroglandular density;
- (C) Heterogeneously dense; or
- (D) Extremely dense

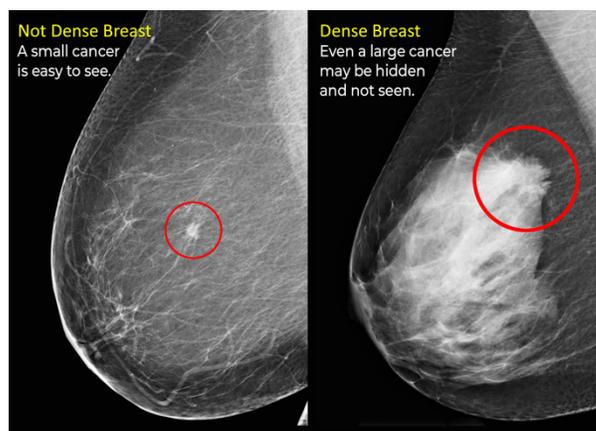


(C) Heterogeneously dense or (D) Extremely dense are “dense breasts”

- Dense breasts are normal. Almost half of women over age 40 have dense breasts.
- Although normal, dense breasts make it harder to see cancer on a mammogram. Cancers can be hidden and missed until they are larger and more likely to have spread.

Cancer on a mammogram of a not dense vs. a dense breast

- Dense breasts increase the risk of getting breast cancer. The denser the breasts, the greater the risk.
- After a mammogram, other screening tests, such as Ultrasound, or especially MRI, find more early-stage cancers in dense breasts.



Talk to your doctor or health professional about what additional screening tests may be recommended for you based on your risk factors, including breast density.

DenseBreast-info.org is the world's leading website on the topic.

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT INTENDED AS MEDICAL ADVICE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH, PLEASE CONTACT A QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.