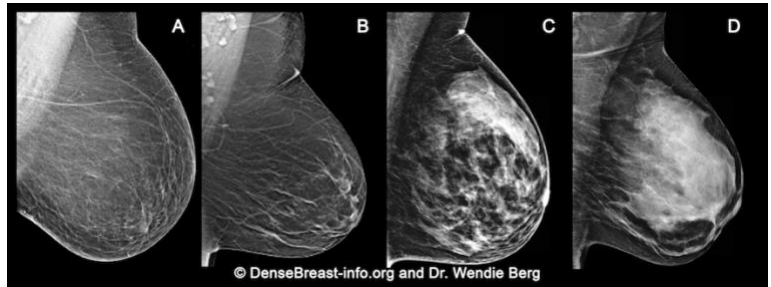


Why a Conversation About Your Breast Density Matters

- 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

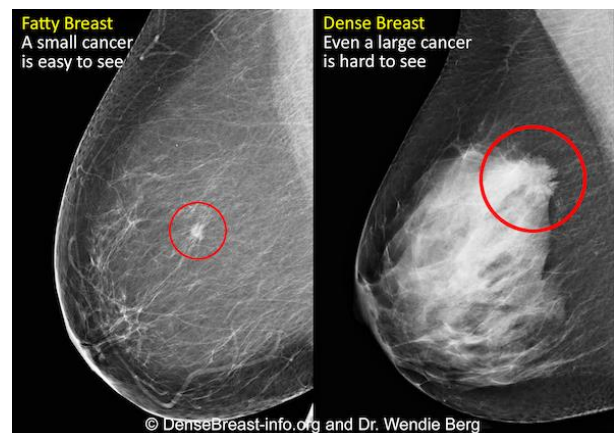


(C) Heterogeneously dense or (D) Extremely dense are considered “dense breasts.”

- 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.

- 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 MRI or Ultrasound, find more early-stage cancers in dense breasts.*

Cancer on a mammogram of a fatty breast vs. a dense breast



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.

*In Europe, MRI is recommended every 2 to 4 years after a mammogram in all women with extremely dense breasts. If MRI is not an option, Ultrasound can be used.

DenseBreast-info.org is the world's leading medically-sourced 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.