

# Thermal Imaging - an ideal screening tool for early detection of breast disease

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***Breast thermography measures differences in infrared heat emission from normal breast tissue, benign breast abnormalities such as fibrocystic disease, cysts, infections and benign tumours. It does this with a high degree of sensitivity and accuracy. Breast thermography is a non-invasive measurement of the physiology of breast tissue.***

This technology is not meant to replace mammography or other diagnostic tests presently used in clinical practice that measure anatomical abnormalities in breast tissue.

Whilst breast cancer can only be diagnosed by tissue biopsy, breast thermography safely eliminates the need for most unnecessary biopsies as well as their associated high cost and emotional suffering, and it does so years sooner than any other tests in modern medicine.

Breast thermograms have highly specific thermal patterns in each individual woman. They provide a unique "thermal signature" that remains constant over years unless there is a change in an underlying condition. Based on this ability to more accurately detect cancers over time, it becomes important to have a benchmark early on in a woman's life. For this reason, women should have regular breast thermography from the age of 25.

At least five important studies published between 1980 and 2003 document that breast thermal imaging is a major advancement in identifying breast cancers, not only with greater sensitivity and specificity, but also years earlier than any other scientifically tested medical technology. Important highlights from these studies are that:

- breast thermography involves no radiation exposure or breast compression, is easy to do and is affordable
- the FDA approved breast thermography for breast cancer risk assessment in 1982
- mainstream procedures are not approved for breast cancer screening in women under age 40
- it is important to begin breast cancer screening long before age 40. Young women with denser breast tissue can be accurately screened with breast thermography

In conclusion, there is an abundance of scientific evidence supporting that breast thermography is the most sensitive and accurate way to identify women with breast cancer especially in women under the age of 55.

For women over 55, breast thermography is an important adjunct to clinical breast examination and mammography, as this combination has been documented to increase identification of breast cancers to 98 per cent.

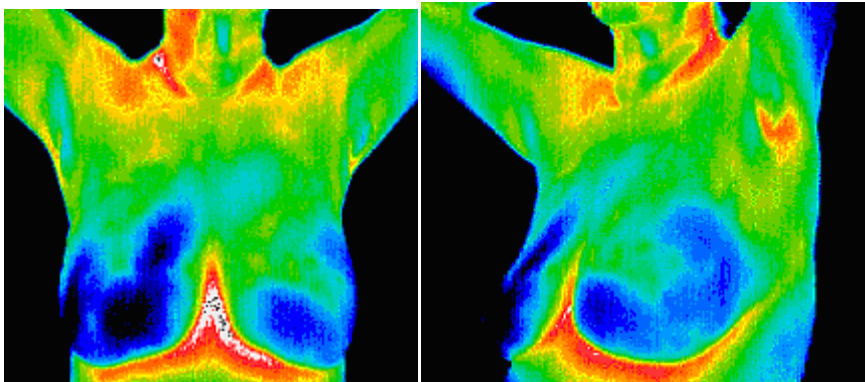
Clearly there are situations that warrant the use of other modalities such as mammography, ultrasound, MRI, PET scanning, fine needle aspirations or biopsy and these valuable tools should continue to be used in clinical practice along with breast thermography.

For more information contact the Wholistic Medical Centre on tel: 020 7580 7537 or see:  
[www.wholisticmedical.co.uk](http://www.wholisticmedical.co.uk)

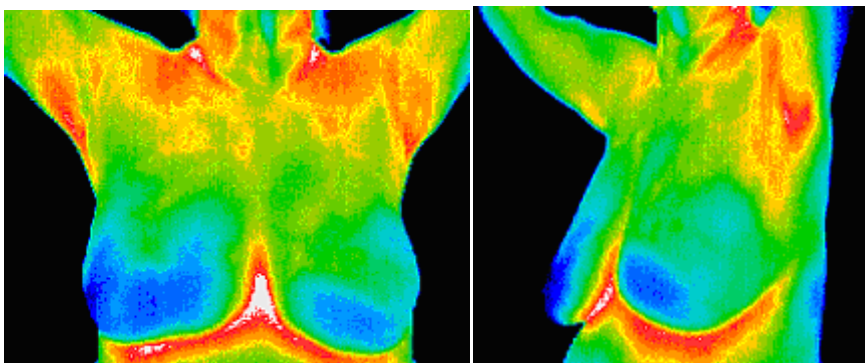
### **An example of how thermal imaging helped in the earliest detection of breast cancer**

This example shows the value of having regular thermal breast scans. This patient, aged 75, had normal thermal breast images in August 2004 and August 2005. However, there was a definite change in her thermal pattern on her breast image in May 2006 (only 6 months after her previous scan). Further clinical correlation with ultrasound showed a 1cm lump in her left breast precisely over the thermal asymmetry region. She proceeded to a lumpectomy and a sentinel node biopsy was negative. Testing through us at the Wholistic Medical Centre showed her to be oestrogen dominant which was corrected using Functional Biochemistry.

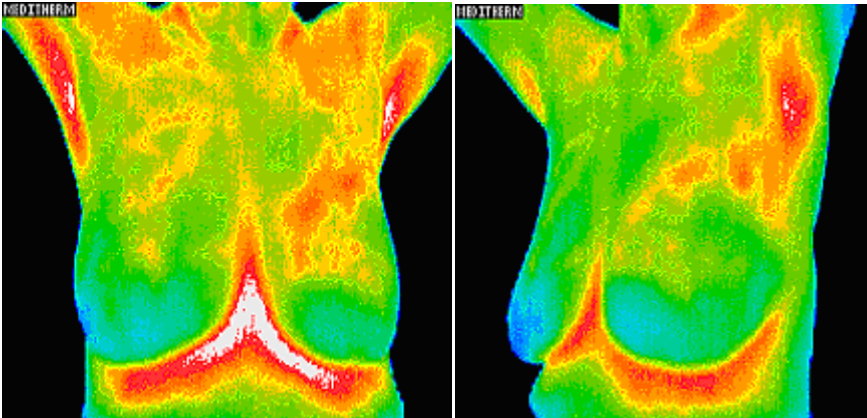
This is an example of using thermal imaging for breast screening and combining both conventional and holistic approaches in treating early stage breast cancer.



August 2004



August 2005



May 2006



[UK medical search](#)