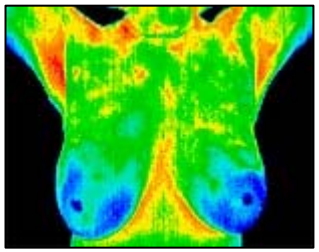
## What Thermal Imaging *is* able to show

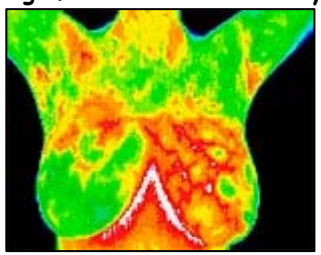
- Thermal imaging provides an early detection of potential disease process and relies greatly on **comparative changes** providing a valuable means of monitoring treatment progress.
- It is the thermal **asymmetry** pattern detected that would indicate a need to investigate further.
- Thermal imaging is helpful in establishing a **baseline** pattern even in cases of existing breast cancer, looking primarily at the extent of temperature developments and changes in that region.
- In cases whereby a lumpectomy or mastectomy has been performed, thermal imaging is helpful in **monitoring** the opposite breast.

**Cancer can be considered as a disease process with its final manifestation as a lump. Thermal imaging is able to detect a pre-lump stage of this disease process and more importantly is also able to monitor any improvements resulting from various treatments including lifestyle and dietary changes.**
**Nothing else can see what this camera can see making it invaluable as an early risk predictor.**

Normal Breasts



Significant vascular activity

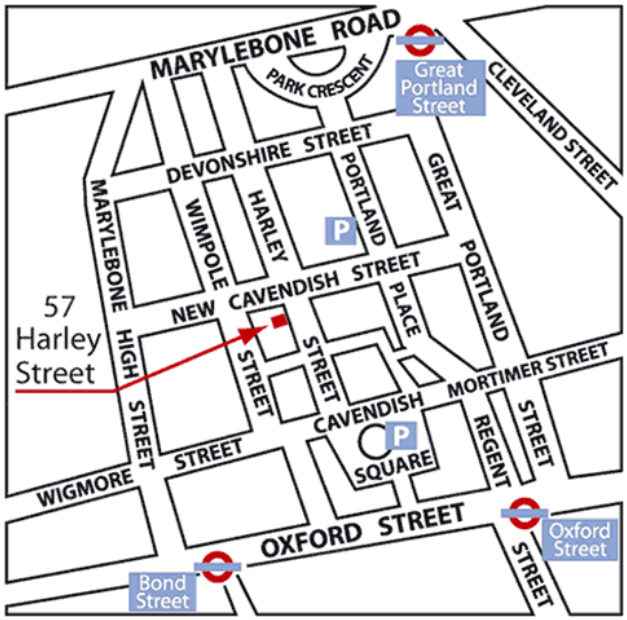


**For further information about Thermal Imaging contact: -**

Carol Brough, Clinical Thermographer at the

Wholistic Medical Centre

## How to find us:




Our clinic is approximately 10 minutes stroll from Bond Street, Oxford Circus, Regents Park or Baker Street underground stations.

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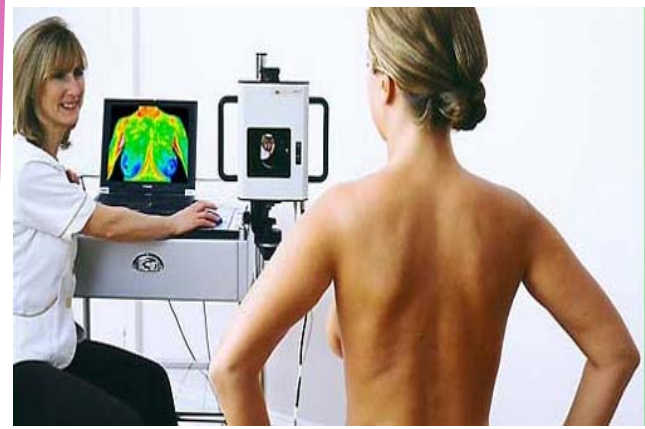
Wholistic Medical Centre

# The value of Thermal Imaging in Breast Screening



*By Women for Women*

## What is Thermal Imaging?

**"In whatever part of the body excess of heat or cold is felt, the disease is there to be discovered" wrote Hippocrates in 400 BC**

- Thermology is based on the principle that abnormal or changed physiology produces a **change in body heat**.
- Thermology is the medical science that derives valuable information from highly detailed and sensitive infrared image of the human body.
- Thermology is completely **non-contact** and involves no form of energy imparted onto or into the body.
- Thermology has recognised applications in breast oncology and clinical applications in other fields of medicine. It is **used as an aid for diagnosis or prognosis as well as monitoring therapy progress**.
- Its ability to detect **heat patterns** emitted from the surface of the body makes Thermal Imaging particularly useful in **breast screening**.
- This heat pattern is an **indicator of the underlying physiological or metabolic process** that normally starts taking place long before any lump or structural abnormality is detected.

## Why should I use Thermal Imaging for routine breast screening?

- Thermal imaging emits **no radiation** and requires **no compression** of the breasts.
- Breast Thermology is **most effective on a population of women for whom mammography is rather insensitive**. This includes pre-menopausal, pregnant or lactating women as well as women with fibrocystic disease, prosthetic augmentation, surgical reduction, previous biopsies, dense tissue and large breasts. This also includes post-menopausal women taking hormone replacement therapy.
- Breast Thermology **detects abnormal heat patterns very early in a disease process,** providing specific indications of potential malignant breast disease 5 – 8 years before specific features are detected by Mammography.
- Thermal Imaging is able to detect very subtle yet significant changes that not only allows for **early intervention** but can also demonstrate and **monitor progress of treatments**, including post surgical patients following a baseline study.
- This quality of Thermal Imaging also makes it a **complementary tool** to other scanning techniques such as X-Ray, C.T, Ultrasound and MRI scans.

**Thermal Imaging screens for early detection of breast disease, allowing women to make better informed choices and take responsibility as early as possible when there is a greater chance of reversing the disease process.**

**All women, as early as in their late teens or early 20's, could use Thermal Imaging as a safe and sensitive tool for routine breast screening.**

Annual thermal scans, detecting a change in thermal patterns is what provides the earliest signal to warrant simple lifestyle changes and address any oestrogen dominance.

**Early abnormalities do not always mean breast cancer but all breast cancers started as abnormalities.**

## Can Thermal Imaging diagnose cancer?

**Thermal imaging, like mammography or ultrasound, is a valuable screening tool but is not a diagnostic tool.**

Thermal Imaging may show areas of concern but then these abnormalities have to be further correlated with an ultrasound or MRI scan and ultimately with a biopsy (if a lump is shown to be present) to form a definitive diagnosis.
**The only definitive diagnostic tool for breast cancer is a biopsy of a detectable lump looking directly at the tissue microscopically**.

## What Thermal Imaging is *Not* able to show

Thermal Imaging is not able to show clearly details of **anatomical** structures within the body. These are better shown with ultrasound, MRI and X-rays. Because Thermal Imaging is a measure of **function** rather than **anatomical** structures, Thermal Imaging may not always show for example the presence of a lump. If a lump is present, it may be benign, "quiet", non invasive or not active.

***A* lump does not always necessarily mean it is cancerous or active.**