

## Understanding the role of Digital Infrared Thermal Imaging (DITI) in breast screening

It takes years for most cancers to develop to the stage that they can be detected with mammogram or ultrasound (dense enough for location and biopsy) so DITI is ideally placed as a screening tool to identify changes over time in the 'early' development stages, before there is more advanced pathology that can be detected with other tests.

The major benefit in this group is in detecting early changes that preceded malignant pathology that will become diagnosable at some stage.

Early detection is aimed at prevention and if early changes are detected then we have an opportunity to intervene and change the outcome. The earlier an abnormality is detected the better the treatment options will be, resulting in a better outcome.

Prevention may include treatment of inflammation, fibrocystic disease, lymph congestion, estrogen dominance and more specific conditions like angiogenesis.

DITI does not provide any of the same findings or information that mammogram or ultrasound provides, it is a different type of test.

DITI shows information relating to vascular activity, inflammation, lymphatic activity, hormonal dysfunction and other 'functional' abnormalities. There are no contraindications for DITI, it is totally non-invasive, no radiation of any type, no contact with the body so it can 'do no harm'.

Mammogram and ultrasound show 'structure' tissue densities can be evaluated, lumps can be measured, calcifications located and opinions given regarding pathology before biopsy...none of which DITI can provide.

There is no comparison or competition between mammogram and Dm. These are two different tests providing different results.

The results are reported by medical doctors who are certified thermologists and experienced in reading thermograms. The reading doctor takes into consideration all history and symptoms and the results of other tests' In patients of mammographic age, (generally over 50) post menopause, or when the density of breast tissue has reduced sufficiently to make mammography more affective, DITI not only provides the benefit of early detection of functional change but can also increase the detection rates of other tests by contribution additional information about functional (physiological abnormality) and also the location of suspicious (positive) thermal findings that may be outside the range of other tests due to location, size of breast, implant, or other limiting factor.

DITI as a screening test in all age groups is designed to establish a baseline (the patient's normal thermal fingerprint) for ongoing comparative analysis (normally annual) to detect any physiological change that justifies additional testing (which could be physician exam, mammogram, ultrasound, MRI, blood work, hormone testing or a number of other interventions).

The changes that DITI can detect include, inflammatory pathology (inflammatory carcinoma /inflammatory breast disease) infection, lymph dysfunction (lymph congestion, lymph node pathology) vascular changes (development of new and abnormal blood vessels known as ,angiogenesis) and also any suspicious activity outside the range or scope of other tests (outside the border of the breast, in the sternum or axilla) so again, there is no comparison or competition between different tests.

DITI cannot detect specific pathology like a biopsy; it cannot detect tumors or micro-calcifications, DITI cannot 'see' structure'

The best possible plan is to use every appropriate test adjunctively to get the highest detection rates without generating additional or unnecessary invasive testing. It would be unfortunate for a patient to forgo a necessary Mammogram that was justified, and any decision should be made with consultation between the patient and her doctors based on individual history, symptoms and test results.