

## ***How Are Breast Images Analyzed?***

The analysis is based upon deviations from the normal symmetry of the breast temperature.

### **Temperature Patterns and Temperature Differences Between Breasts**

The temperature is analyzed by looking at the patterns of warming and cooling (called notable temperature patterns) as well as the side to side differences between breasts. The actual breast temperature is seldom a factor. Once identified, temperature patterns and temperature differences are evaluated to determine if they are significant enough to contribute to your risk rating based on the Thermobiological (TH) rating scale as taught by William Hobbins, MD. Findings that are considered significant along with findings that are being watched for change are recorded in your report.

### **Mastectomy**

In the case of mastectomy, the ability to compare from side to side is lost. This is true even when reconstruction has been performed. The remaining breast and mastectomy region are analyzed based up temperature patterns only and the mastectomy region is rated simply as low/medium/high risk rather than the standard TH scale.

### **Radiation**

When radiation therapy for cancer is performed to the breast, it frequently warms the breast for a period of years subsequent to completing the course of treatment. Consequently, the untreated breast may be analyzed based on temperature pattern only. The irradiated breast is evaluated normally with the understanding that the radiation warming may be simulating signs of inflammation. The breast is then monitored for stability and eventual resolution as the effects of the radiation diminish.



*Midwest  
Thermography*  
*Trusted Partners in Thermal Imaging*



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## Midwest Thermography

At Midwest Thermography, we strive to offer services with integrity, quality and excellent customer service in a safe, comfortable environment.

- No Doctor's Referral Needed
- Infrared Imaging Technology that is Non-invasive and Free of Ionizing Radiation
- FDA Approved as an Adjunct Imaging Study to Other Diagnostic Testing and Exams
- Certified Female Thermographic Technicians
- Breast Thermogram Reports Include a Hormonal Grade for Estrogen Activity

Thermography is a non-invasive, infrared imaging system free of ionizing radiation that visualizes and documents temperature variations. This allows for visualization of physiological changes in the body, such as hormone imbalances and health risks associated with one's lifestyle. Imaging such as x-rays, mammography, ultrasound, and MRI's are utilized to detect abnormal structures within the body. Both are completely different pieces of information that are complementary in the detection process.

The Federal Drug Administration accepts thermography as an adjunct to other diagnostic testing for:

- Extracranial Cerebral Vascular Disease
- Female Breast Conditions
- Musculoskeletal Disorders
- Neoplastic and Inflammatory Conditions
- Peripheral Vascular Disease
- Thyroid Gland Abnormalities



## An Integrative Approach

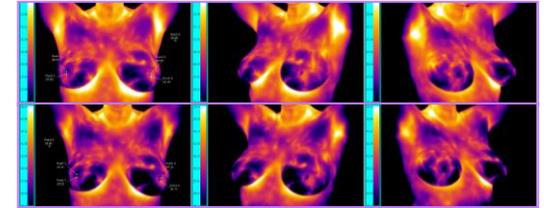


Midwest Thermography provides thermal imaging services as an assessment tool to be used in addition to standard screening and/or diagnostic examinations. It is not a stand-alone examination and cannot diagnose or rule out the presence of injury or disease. When interpreting these images, we look for unusual patterns of warmth and cooling that can suggest inflammation and circulatory changes that may suggest risk for various types of injury and disease. Since the causes of most of the examination findings cannot be determined by the thermal images alone, additional examinations are always required before a final diagnosis can be made.

In the absence of clinical findings, thermal findings may constitute functional changes to the body which should be monitored as they may suggest risk for illness, injury or pain syndromes in the future. Internal organs cannot be directly evaluated with thermal imaging and are indirectly evaluated by looking for neurological reflexes that can potentially affect the temperature at the surface of the body. All examinations are performed using a high resolution computerized thermal imaging camera in a controlled environment after following strict pre-examination protocols to insure the accuracy of the findings.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Initial Breast Scan | \$195 (With Head & Neck \$270) |
| • Return Breast Scan  | \$150 (With Head & Neck \$225) |
| • Upper Body Scan     | \$285 (With Breast Scan \$325) |
| • Lower Body Scan     | \$285 (With Head & Neck \$360) |
| • Full Body Scan      | \$375 (With Breast Scan \$400) |
| • Head & Neck Scan    | \$125                          |

## Breast Thermography



Breast thermograms are recommended annually for women, especially if any of the following risk factors apply:

- Obesity & Belly Fat
- Use of ANY Hormone Replacement Therapy
- Hormone Imbalance
- History of Birth Control Use
- Fibrocystic or Dense Breast Tissue
- Gynecomastia in Men
- Family History of Hormone Related Cancer(s)
- Personal History of Hormone Related Cancer(s)
- Red Dots on the Tongue
- Red Spots (Cherry Angiomas) on the Abdomen
- Eating Commercially or Conventionally Grown Foods
- Exposure To Xenoestrogens in Environmental Chemicals/Products

Thermal breast imaging (Thermography) is a tool that measures heat from the surface of the body and allows us to visualize areas of inflammation and vascular activity that may signal increased risk for breast cancer. It does not directly detect or diagnose cancer but can help reach those goals. It is designed to be used as a complement to other breast examinations and not a replacement for mammography or any other diagnostic or screening examination.

Unlike screening examinations or diagnostic examinations, the findings can suggest risk for currently having breast cancer or for developing it in the future. This information can be used to help determine when additional testing or intervention designed to lower risk is necessary. By watching for changes from examination to examination, Thermal Imaging can also help monitor the effects of interventions to see if they are effective. Interventions include things such as modifying one's diet or lifestyle, improving nutrition or supervised care by a health care provider among others.