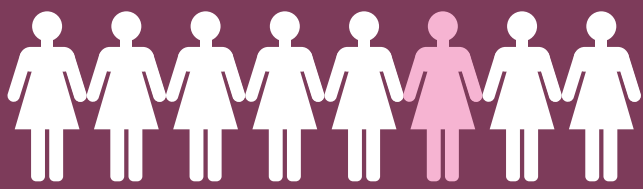


# 3-D MAMMOGRAM? WHY HAVE A



1 IN 8

WOMEN WILL DEVELOP BREAST CANCER IN HER LIFETIME.

Finding and treating breast cancer early dramatically increases your odds of survival.<sup>1</sup>

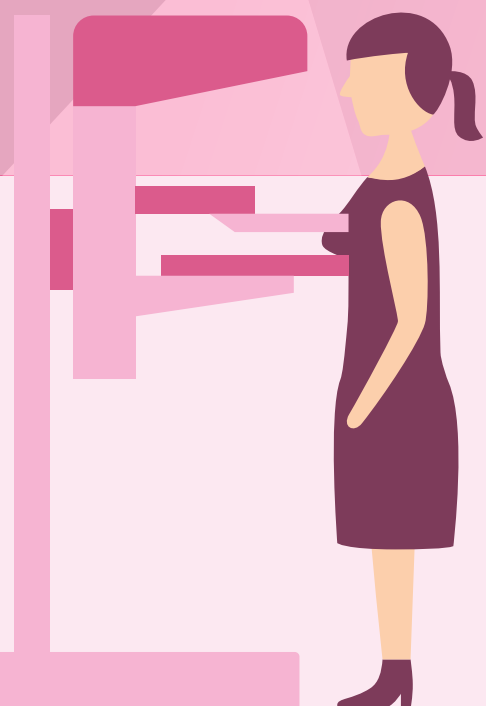
Localized: 99% relative 5-year survival rate\*

Regionalized: 84%†

Metastasized: 26%‡

## WOMEN WHO HAVE REGULAR MAMMOGRAMS

are more likely to catch developing breast cancer early, when it can be treated more successfully and with less invasive methods.



15–20%

Screening with mammography has been associated with a 15–20% relative reduction in mortality from breast cancer.<sup>2</sup>

71%

A recent study found that

71% of women who died of breast cancer were not undergoing regular mammography screening.<sup>3</sup>

3-D MAMMOGRAPHY creates clearer images, improving breast cancer detection while reducing unnecessary procedures.

41%

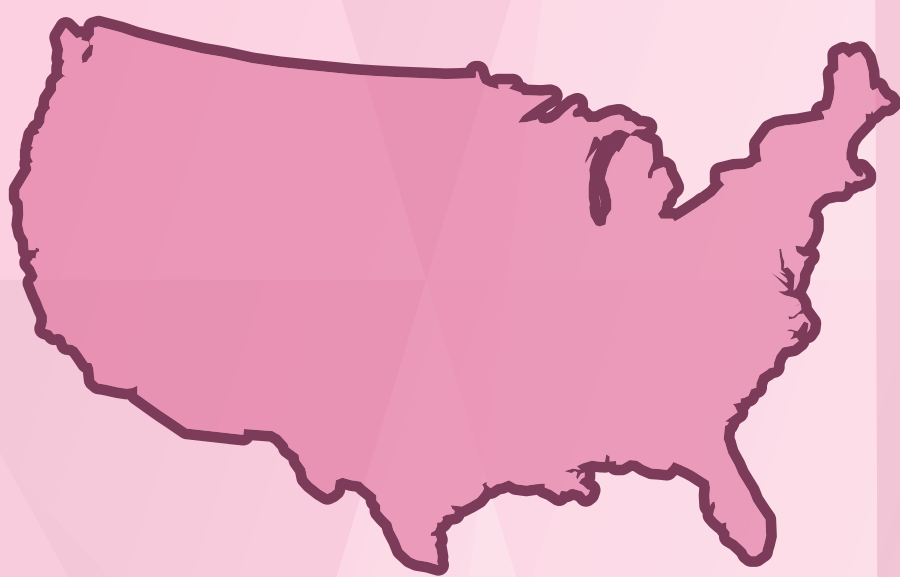
3-D mammography has been shown to increase the detection of invasive cancers by 41%.

At the same time, 3-D technology was shown to reduce the number of patients called back after a mammogram for further tests by 15%.<sup>4</sup>

## WHAT ABOUT RADIATION?



WHILE THE RISKS OF UNDETECTED BREAST CANCER ARE CONSIDERABLE, mammography delivers a very small dose of radiation, posing an extremely low risk of harm.



The average person in the U.S. receives about 3 mSv of radiation from natural sources over the course of a year.<sup>5</sup>

C-View low-dose 3-D mammography delivers only 1.45 mSv of radiation.

So, the radiation dose from an annual 3-D mammogram is about half of what you're exposed to each year simply by living on the earth.

Federal regulations set the maximum radiation dose for mammograms at 3 mSv—more than twice the dose delivered by a C-View 3-D mammogram.

\*This indicates that patients are 99% as likely as those in the general population to live at least 5 more years.  
†Limited spread beyond the cancer's initial location  
‡Cancer has spread to other organs