



GHADIALI

General Surgery

P R E S E N T S

Dr. Mufa T. Ghadiali is skilled in all aspects of General Surgery.
His General Surgery Services include:

- General Surgery
- Advanced Laparoscopic Surgery
- Surgical Oncology
- Gastrointestinal Surgery
- Hernia Surgery
- Endoscopy

MAMMOGRAM

Multimedia Health Education

Disclaimer

This film is an educational resource only and should not be used to make a decision on **Mammogram**. All such decisions must be made in consultation with a physician or licensed healthcare provider.

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GHADIALI

MULTIMEDIA HEALTH EDUCATION MANUAL

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What is a Mammogram?

A mammogram is a safe test used to look for any problems with a woman's breasts. The test uses a special, low-dose x-ray machine to take pictures of both breasts.

The results are recorded on x-ray film or directly onto a computer for a radiologist to examine.



(Fig.1)

The recorded results will allow the doctor to have a closer look for breast lumps and changes in breast tissue. They can show small lumps or growths that a doctor or woman may not be able to feel when doing a clinical breast exam.

Mammography is the best screening tool that doctors have for finding breast cancer.

(Refer fig. 1)

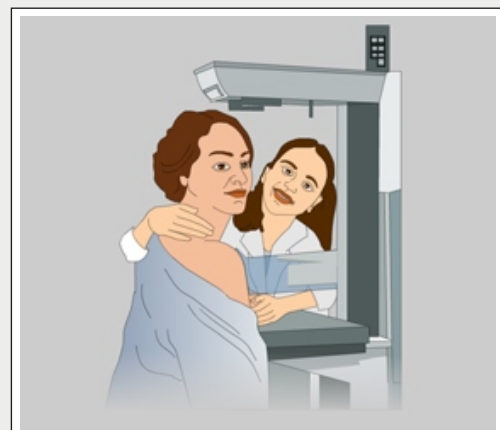
Types of Mammograms

Screening mammograms are done for women who have no symptoms of breast cancer. When you reach age 40, you should have a mammogram every one to two years.

Diagnostic mammograms are done when a woman has symptoms of breast cancer or a breast lump. This mammogram takes longer than screening mammograms because more pictures of the breast are

Digital mammograms take an electronic image of the breast and store it directly in a computer. Current research has not shown that digital images are better at finding cancer than x-ray film images.

(Refer fig. 2 & 3)



(Fig.2)



(Fig.3)

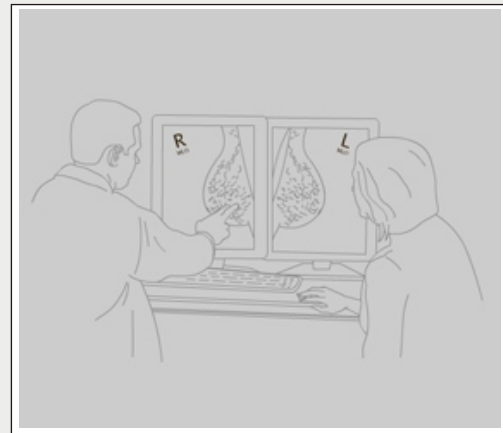
Unit 2:

Purpose of Mammography

Why is it Done?

Mammograms are used as a screening tool to detect early breast cancer in women experiencing no symptoms or to detect and diagnose breast disease in women experiencing abnormal symptoms such as a lump, pain or nipple discharge.

(Refer fig. 4)



(Fig.4)

Mammography plays a central part in early detection of breast cancers because it can show changes in the breast up to two years before a patient or physician can feel them.

How to prepare?

Before scheduling a mammogram, you should discuss any new findings or problems in your breasts with your doctor. Here are some general guidelines to follow:

- Make your mammogram appointment for one week after your period. Your breasts are usually less tender after your period.
- If you have breast implants, be sure to tell your mammography facility that you have them when you make your appointment.
- Wear a shirt with shorts, pants, or a skirt. This way, you can undress from the waist up and leave your shorts, pants, or skirt on when you get your mammogram.

(Refer fig. 5)

How is the Procedure Performed?

You will be asked to stand in front of a special X-ray machine. The radiologic technologist places your breasts one at a time between two plastic plates.

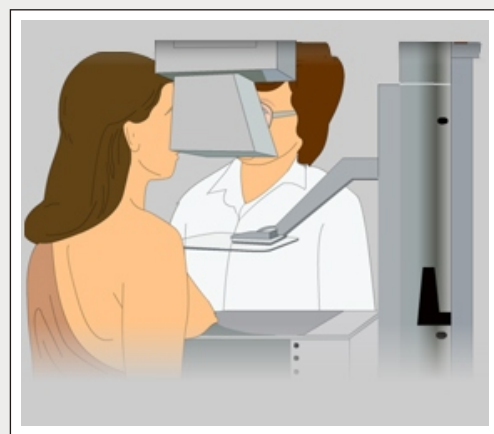
The plates press your breast to make it flat. You will feel pressure on your breast for a few seconds.

(Refer fig. 6)

It may cause you some discomfort such as feeling squeezed or pinched. The flatter your breast is between the plates, the better the picture for the doctor to review. Most often, two pictures are taken of each breast, one from the side and one from above. A screening mammogram takes about 15 minutes from start to finish.



(Fig.5)



(Fig.6)

What are the Risks?

- There is always a slight chance of cancer from excessive exposure to radiation. However, the benefit of an accurate diagnosis far outweighs the risk.
- False negatives can happen. This means everything may look normal, but cancer is actually present. False negatives don't happen often. Younger women are more likely to have a false negative mammogram than are older women. This is because the breast tissue is denser, making cancer harder to spot.
- False positives can also happen. This is when the mammogram results look like cancer is present, even though it is not. False positives are more common in younger women than older women.

(Refer fig. 7)



Although every effort is made to educate you on **MAMMOGRAM** and take control, there will be specific information that will not be discussed. Talk to your doctor or health care provider about any concerns you have about **MAMMOGRAM**.

YOUR SURGERY DATE

READ YOUR BOOK AND MATERIAL

VIEW YOUR VIDEO /CD / DVD / WEBSITE

PRE - HABILITATION

ARRANGE FOR BLOOD

MEDICAL CHECK UP

ADVANCE MEDICAL DIRECTIVE

PRE - ADMISSION TESTING

FAMILY SUPPORT REVIEW

Physician's Name : _____

Patient's Name : _____

Physician's Signature: _____

Patient's Signature: _____

Date : _____

Date : _____