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The Omnibody Scan Infrared Imaging System

Detecting breast disease before it even starts is now a reality!

What is Breast Thermography?

Breast thermography is a 15 minute non-invasive diagnostic picture of your body's personal physiological thermal map. It is a valuable procedure for alerting your doctor to changes that are the precursor to many types of cancers and chronic diseases - especially effective for breast cancer prevention.

Having Thermograms on a Regular Basis

All women can benefit from breast thermography screening. True prevention of breast disease is only possible BEFORE the disease develops. With advancements in thermal technology and physician interpretation, thermography has the capability to detect metabolic footprints of breast cancer **5 to 7 years before the cancerous cells become a tumor** large enough to be detected by mammography.

Thermography is changing the future of diagnosis by shifting emphasis of cancer detection from anatomic to the physiologic. Treatment has now become, systematically proactive - working to remove triggers, and promoters of breast cancer, while improving overall health.

Thermograms provide:

- Reliable and accurate information for diagnosis, treatment and prognosis
- Precise and objective data from accurate measurements
- Considerable financial savings over other diagnostics
- Alternative for women who have dense tissue or implants and can not use other screening methods.

Approximately 20% of biopsied breast lumps are cancerous. And, if cancer is found early, there are choices for treatment. In fact, most women treated for early breast cancer will be free from breast cancer for the rest of their lives.



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Digital Thermography has been FDA approved since 1982.

Breast thermogram images courtesy of
Ashwyn Systems International, Inc. –manufacturers of the
Omnibody Scan Imaging System

BREAST THERMOGRAPHY

Prevention Starts with Detecting Breast Disease Before it Develops



**Omnibody Scan
Infrared Imaging
System**

Identifying Risk Proactively!

How does a thermogram of the breast identify breast tissue at risk for developing cancer?

The body acts as a symmetrical radiator, meaning each side of the body releases the same amount of heat making a close mirror image. More heat released indicates either increased metabolic activity or blood flow in an area. This can be a result of inflammation, trauma, fibrocystic breast disease, or a very early warning sign of potential cancerous tumors. Thermography can detect irregular patterns in the breast, conditions that occur before a noticeable lump is formed.

These thermal images (called thermograms) are analyzed for abnormalities that may be signs of developing disease. It is one of the best proactive, preventative methods you can use for detecting disease, which significantly improves your chances for better health and longevity.



In some cases, such as inflammatory breast cancer, there are no lumps to be detected by self-exam or mammogram. That's why adding thermography to your annual routine can help with early detection. You'll increase your chances of detecting breast cancer in its earliest stages.

How are Thermographs Different than Mammograms?

Mammograms look at anatomical changes in the breast by detecting masses or lumps in the breast tissue. Very differently, thermograms look at vascular changes in the breast, as they detect blood flow patterns, inflammation and asymmetries. Thermograms benefit all women. They may be particularly useful for young women who want to monitor their breast health before the recommended age of 40. Your breast cancer prevention should start as early as possible.

Benefits Over Conventional Diagnostics/Mammograms:

- Much earlier detection of disease - even before it develops
- Painless and Non-Invasive
- Absolutely No exposure to radiation
- No contact with body or body part compression
- Costs less than most diagnostic procedures
- Quick! Only takes approximately 15 minutes
- Provides more options for early treatment and proactive prevention of breast disease

FACT: 23% of all breast cancers occur in women under 49. Breast cancers tend to grow significantly faster in younger woman under 50.

Average doubling time for tumors at age 50 =80 days; age 50-70 =157 days; age 70+ =188 days!

Source: Cancer 71:3547-3551,1993

What is a Thermogram procedure like?

After your body normalizes to the temperature of the room, a scan is done of the breasts and upper chest area. The first thermogram session is the beginning of establishing a baseline of your own "thermal fingerprint". Lasting approximately 15 minutes, there is no contact with the body of any kind, no radiation and is painless.

Your thermograms (breast images) are kept once your stable thermal pattern has been established so comparison can be made for any changes during your routine annual studies.

If changes are detected, your thermologist can then plan accordingly and lay out a careful program to further diagnose and /or monitor the area until other standard testing is positive. Regular breast thermography screening can provide an early alert for possible referral to mammography, sonography, or MRI to provide the earliest detection.



Thermogram Preparation Guidelines

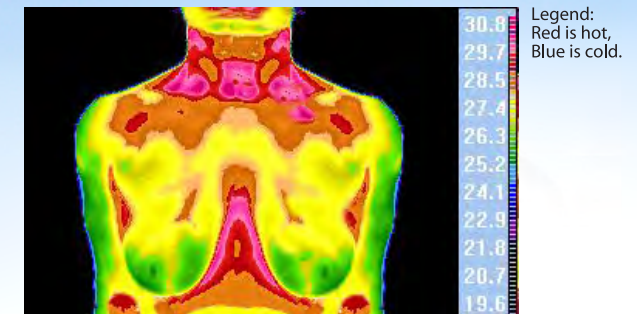
These few tips will help to ensure that your thermogram is accurate:

- No physical therapy, massage, chiropractic adjustments, acupuncture, or strenuous exercise on day of scan
- Do not smoke for 2 hours before the test
- Do not use lotions, deodorants, or powder on breasts
- Stay out of strong sunlight on the day of scan

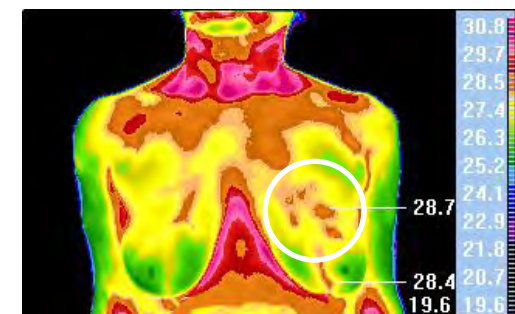
(There are no dietary or medication restrictions)

BREAST THERMOGRAMS

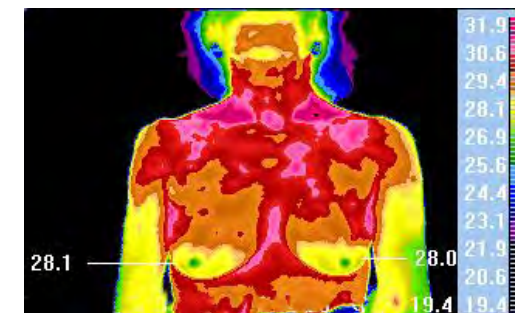
Using the Omnibody Scan Infrared Imaging system, this thermographic sequence shows the gradual development of inflammatory "hot spots" that are the precursor to breast cancer.



This is a normal base thermal pattern for this woman. There is symmetry over the nipple area of both breasts, which are cooler (yellow and green colors), and symmetry in the upper chest area. No asymmetrical hot patterns are noted.



Two years later, there is still symmetry over the nipple area of both breasts. However, some patterns of thermal activity in the upper portion of the left breast in the axilla region. There are patterns of thermal intensity over the anterior chest, more pronounced in the clavicular areas.



Just 18 months later, unusual thermal patterns in the subject's left breast (image right), mid portion in the upper quadrant and also in the lower quadrant, medial to the nipple area. Similar, less intensive patterns appear to be forming in the right breast (image left). **Compare this image** with the symmetrical aspect of the nipple, cervical and sternum regions in the first image. At this point it is confirmed to be the beginning stages of breast cancer.