About 40% of women have dense breast tissue.

And for these women — mammograms alone may not be enough to find breast cancer.

For more information, please contact: Your healthcare provider or the resources below

For information on dense breasts go to:
www.areyoudense.org
www.densebreast-info.org

For information on Invenia ABUS screening go to:
Knowyourrisk.gehealthcare.com

Brief Statement
The Invenia ABUS is indicated as an adjunct to mammography or breast cancer screening in asymptomatic women for whom screening mammography findings are normal or benign (BI-RADS® Assessment Category 1 or 2), with dense breast parenchyma (BI-RADS Composition/Density 3 or 4), and have not had previous clinical breast intervention. The device is intended to increase breast cancer detection in the described patient population. The Invenia ABUS may also be used for diagnostic ultrasound imaging of the breast in symptomatic women. See the device manual for detailed information, contraindications, warnings, precautions, potential adverse events.
All breasts are not the same. Some are fatty, some are dense and some are a mix.

Breast Density — What does it mean?
Breasts are made of fat and breast tissue. Some women have more fat than breast tissue while others have more breast tissue than fat. When there is more breast tissue the breast is considered dense. On a mammogram dense tissue looks white. Since masses or lumps also appear white on a mammogram, a suspicious lump may be masked by the dense breast tissue.

Dense breast tissue is also linked with an increase in the risk of developing breast cancer. Women with extremely dense breast tissue have a 4 to 6 times greater risk of developing breast cancer than women who do not have dense breast tissue. Invenia ABUS helps physicians look differently at dense breast tissue.

Should I have an Invenia ABUS screening exam?

Invenia ABUS breast cancer screening is specifically developed to help doctors find cancers hidden in dense breast tissue, which may be missed by mammography.

If you have dense breast tissue, like 40% of women in the U.S., the addition of ABUS (Automated Breast Ultrasound) screening can increase the detection of cancers. Invenia ABUS screening along with your screening mammogram will help provide a clear evaluation of your dense breast tissue.

Breast density is determined by the radiologist who reads your mammogram and classifies the density into one of four categories. Your doctor will tell you if you have dense breasts based on your mammogram’s classification on the density scale.

Almost entirely fatty
Scattered fibroglandular densities
Heterogeneously dense
Extremely dense

Ask your doctor if an Invenia ABUS screening would benefit you.

*FDA PMA P110006

1 Boyd et al. New England Journal of Medicine 2007;356:227-36 “Women with dense tissue in 75% or more of the breast have a risk of breast cancer four to six times as great as the risk among women with little or no dense tissue.”