



Breast Cancer Detection

Breast cancer screening tests

Mammogram — A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast. It is the best screening tool used today to find breast cancer early. A mammogram can find cancer at an early stage when it is small and easier to treat. Mammogram images can be stored on film (standard) or on a computer (digital).

Clinical breast exam — A breast exam by a health care provider should be part of your regular medical checkup. If it is not, ask for it. A clinical breast exam includes a visual examination and carefully feeling the entire breast — from the collarbone to the bra line, and from the armpit to the breastbone. If you are 40 or older, schedule your mammogram close to the time of your clinical breast exam.

Know what is normal for you

Know how your breasts normally look and feel and report changes to your health care provider right away. Breast self-exam (BSE) is a tool that may help you learn what is normal for you. It includes looking at and feeling your breasts. Many women have a pattern of lumpiness in their breasts, which is normal. But if you feel or see any change in your breasts or underarms, ask your doctor to examine the area.

Early detection

If breast cancer is found early, there are more treatment options and a better chance for survival. A mammogram can find breast cancer before it can be felt. However, it is not perfect. But, when mammography is combined with clinical breast exam your chances for finding cancer are even greater.

Remember, even if you feel healthy now, just being a woman and getting older puts you at risk for breast cancer. Getting checked regularly can put your mind at ease. Finding cancer early may save your life.

Find your age on the chart below to see which screening tests you should use and how often. Women under age 40 with either a family history of breast cancer or other concerns about their personal risk should talk with their health care provider about when to start getting mammograms or other tests, such as breast MRI, and how often to have them.

Age 20-39	Frequency	Age 40 and older	Frequency
	at least every three years	clinical breast exam	once a year
Women at higher risk may need to get screened earlier and more frequently as recommended.		mammogram	once a year

Questions to ask

Talk with your health care provider about your risk of breast cancer. Ask which screening tests are right for you.

Here are some questions you might want to ask:

1. What is my risk for getting breast cancer?
2. Do I need a mammogram? If not, why not?
3. Where can I go to get a mammogram?
4. What if I cannot afford a mammogram?
5. How often should I get a mammogram?
6. How often do I need a clinical breast exam?
7. Should I consider other tests related to my risk?

Resources

You can receive information about mammograms and clinical breast exams by contacting the organizations listed on this page. You may also go to www.komen.org/bse for step-by-step BSE instructions.

Susan G. Komen for the Cure®
1-877 GO KOMEN (1-877-465-6636)
www.komen.org

American Cancer Society
1-800-ACS-2345
www.cancer.org

National Cancer Institute's Cancer
Information Service
1-800-4-CANCER
www.cancer.gov

Signs that you should not ignore

Be aware of any change in your breast or underarm area. If you notice any of the following signs, make an appointment with your health care provider right away.

- lumps, hard knot or thickening in any part of the breast
- swelling, warmth, redness or darkening
- change in the size or shape of your breast
- dimpling or puckering of the skin
- itchy, scaly sore or rash on the nipple
- pulling in of your nipple or other parts
- nipple discharge that starts suddenly
- new pain in one spot that does not go away

Related fact sheets in this series:

- Benign Breast Changes
- Breast Cancer Facts
- Mammography
- When You Discover a Lump or Change