

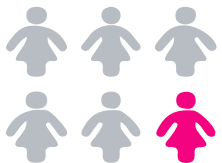
WHY SO MANY TESTS?

- You may have **one or more** tests to screen for breast cancer.
- Each test gives **different information** so you and your doctor can make the **best decisions about your breast health**.



WHAT IF I NEED A BIOPSY?

- If any worrying lumps are found inside your breasts your doctor may need to remove a small sample. This is called a **biopsy**.
- The doctor will look at the sample under a microscope and decide what it is.
- Needing a **biopsy does NOT mean that you have cancer**.
- Most lumps are **not cancer (benign)**.



1 in 6 women who have breast screening need a biopsy.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER MY SCREENING?

- **Everyone who has screening will have an appointment** to discuss results.
- Having an appointment **does NOT mean that you have cancer**.
- Your doctor will decide when you should come back for your next screening or if further tests are needed.
- If you notice **any changes** in your breast before your next screening, **speak to your GP or doctor**.



WHO CAN I TALK TO?

- Some people will feel safe knowing they are having breast screening. Others might worry about the results.
- If you have **any concerns or questions**, speak to:
 - The doctor who arranged your breast screening
 - A genetic counsellor
 - Your GP
 - A psychologist
 - Children's Tumour Foundation (CTF): (02) 9713 6111, support@ctf.org.au



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

- NSLHD: NF1 webpage and video
- CTF: www.ctf.org.au
- Cancer Council Australia: 13 11 20, www.cancer.org.au



BREAST CANCER SCREENING FOR WOMEN WITH NF1



Health
Northern Sydney
Local Health District

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL GENETICS
Royal North Shore Hospital
St Leonards NSW 2065 Ph: (02) 9463 1727



WHY SHOULD I HAVE BREAST CANCER SCREENING?

- Having NF1 puts you at a **moderately increased** risk of breast cancer.
- Most women with NF1 **will not develop breast cancer**.
- Breast screening is recommended every year **from age 35**.
- That way if you do have breast cancer it will be **found early**.
- This will give doctors the **best chance of treating it**.
- Some women with NF1 have **harmless lumps** on their breasts called neurofibromas.
- Neurofibromas can make it harder to feel for and screen for any lumps inside the breast.

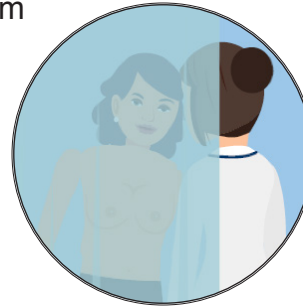


HOW IS BREAST CANCER SCREENING DONE?

- Screening might include:
 - **Clinical breast exam**
 - **Mammogram**
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaging (**MRI**)
 - **Ultrasound**
- Depending on your screening results, you may also have **a biopsy**.
- Your specialist doctor and team will let you know what to expect.

WHAT IS A CLINICAL BREAST EXAM?

- A clinical breast exam is **carried out by a doctor**.
- Your doctor will examine your breasts **to look for and feel for any worrying lumps**.
- This could happen **before or after** your other breast screening tests.



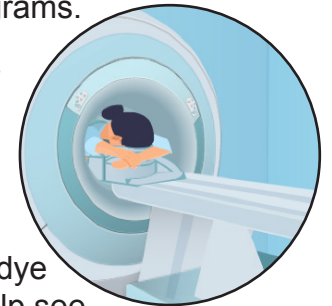
WHAT IS A MAMMOGRAM?

- A mammogram takes an X-ray of the inside of your breasts.
- Each breast is pressed between two X-ray plates which spread the breast so **clear pictures** can be taken.
- This **can be uncomfortable** but only takes a short time.
- **Both** breasts will be checked during a mammogram.



WHAT IS A BREAST MRI?

- MRI is helpful because doctors cannot always tell the **difference between skin neurofibromas and other lumps** when looking at mammograms.
- MRI uses a magnet and radiowaves to take pictures of the inside of your breasts.
- You will be given a dye through a drip to help see if there are any lumps in your breasts.
- The machine can be **noisy**.
- MRI is a **detailed way of looking at your breasts**.



WHAT IS AN ULTRASOUND?

- An ultrasound uses a **handheld scanner** placed on your breast.
- An ultrasound uses soundwaves to take pictures of the inside of your breasts.
- The clinic staff put a gel on your skin while using the scanner.
- The gel might feel **cold**, but it is **painless**.

