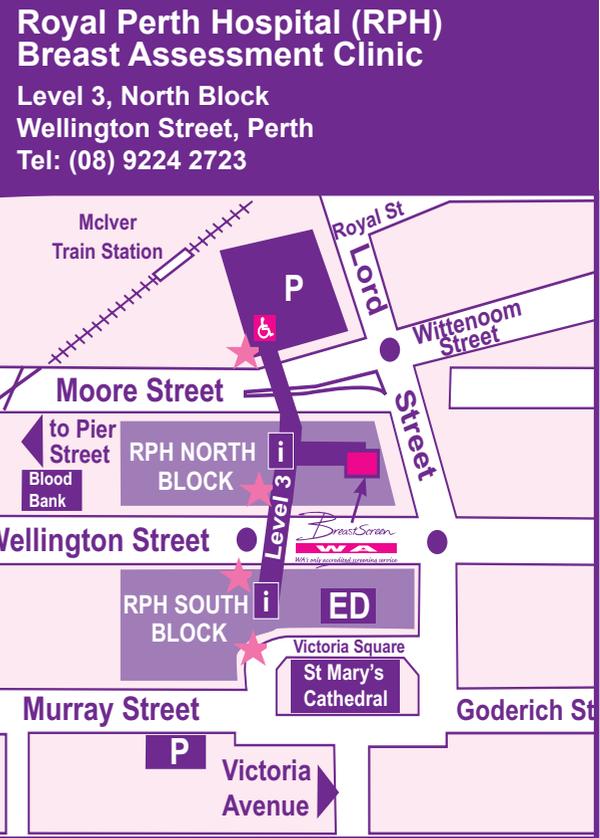
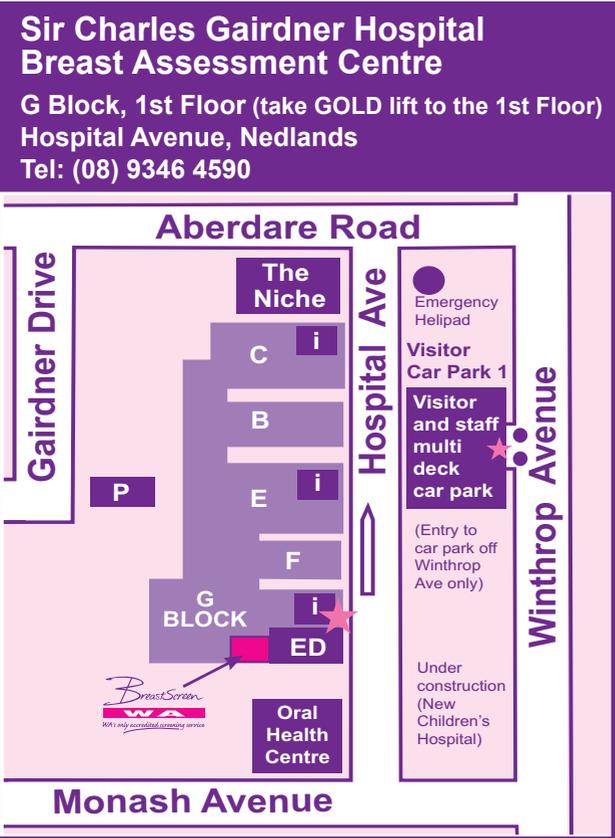


Legend

- Emergency Department
- Information Bay
- BreastScreen WA
- Parking
- Traffic Lights
- Entrance

NOTE: Free Transperth CAT Bus Services stop at RPH. The Red CAT stops at Murray Street RPH entry and the Yellow CAT stops at Wellington Street RPH entry.



For more information and advice ask your doctor or contact:

BreastScreen WA
(08) 9323 6700 TTY 1800 241 708
1800 800 033 toll-free from the country

Cancer Council WA
(08) 9212 4333
13 11 20* - Cancer Helpline

Women's Health and Family Services
(08) 6330 5400
1800 998 399 toll-free from the country

If you need a free interpreter, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) first on 13 14 50*, and ask to be connected to the number you want.

*for the cost of a local call

We value your comments and suggestions

We welcome your comments about our service. While you are at the Breast Assessment Centre feel free to complete our "Comments" brochure and place it in the box provided. Or provide feedback about BreastScreen WA services at www.breastscreen.health.wa.gov.au



www.breastscreen.health.wa.gov.au
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Further tests

What does this mean?



HP-0339 JAN14 21863



Delivering a Healthy WA

13 20 50

You have been recalled for further breast X-rays. 90 per cent of women recalled for further tests have a normal outcome (do not have breast cancer).

Why have I been recalled?

It is not unusual to be called back for further breast X-rays. Common reasons for recall include:

Density

A mammogram is an X-ray of your breast tissue. Uneven distribution of breast tissue can look like an abnormality. Further X-rays may help to identify a dense area as normal glandular tissue.

Cysts

A round density with clear edges is usually a cyst or benign (non-cancerous) lump. If the edges are not clearly seen further tests may be needed.

Calcification

Flecks of calcium (calcification) are seen on the mammogram in many women and these calcifications are usually normal. However, irregular groups of calcification may be the earliest sign of cancer and need further tests.

Scarring

A previous operation on the breast may have caused a scar. Scar tissue makes X-rays more difficult to read and you may need some further tests.

Skin markers

Skin markers which show up on the X-ray may be placed over areas of scarring, moles or symptomatic areas in the breast to assist the radiologist in studying the X-rays.

How will I find out the results of the further breast X-rays?

A nurse from BreastScreen WA will telephone you to let you know the results of your mammogram. Additional tests may be recommended and those tests will depend on the appearance of the mammogram. Feel free to ask as many questions as you like, so you understand why you have been recalled.

If you require additional tests, you will be offered an appointment at a BreastScreen WA Breast Assessment Centre for your further breast tests. This service is free and rural women may be eligible for assistance from the Patient Assisted Travel Scheme (PATS). Please see your GP for more information.

Old films

Please keep all mammograms and breast ultrasound examinations that you receive. Old films can be a great help to the radiologist to show that a possible area of concern on your current mammogram is an innocent longstanding finding of no concern.

Results to your GP

If you have nominated a GP (and we encourage you to do so) a letter will be sent informing them of your further tests appointment. A letter with the results of the assessment visit will also be sent.

What further tests may be necessary?

Most changes detected by a mammogram are too small to feel in the breast and require special tests.

Clinical breast examination

Should you require a clinical examination after your films have been examined by the radiologist; a female breast physician will perform a thorough examination of your breasts and talk to you about your medical history.

Breast ultrasound

This is a test using sound waves (not radiation) to show more detail of the breast tissue. The breast is covered in gel and a probe is pressed against the skin.

Fine needle aspiration (FNA)

A fine needle is used to take a few cells from the breast and these cells are looked at under a microscope. A local anaesthetic may be given to you. If the area of interest cannot be felt, FNA can be done using ultrasound or X-rays to guide the needle. The results may be available on the same day.

Core biopsy

A needle is used to take thin samples (cores) of breast tissue under ultrasound or X-ray control to be examined under a microscope. A local anaesthetic will be used. The tissue will be examined by a pathologist and these results are generally available within 24 hours.

Marker clip

Sometimes after an X-ray guided biopsy has been performed it may be necessary to mark the site of the biopsy with a tiny metallic marker clip.

Can all cancers be detected by these tests?

Most breast cancers will be diagnosed, but no test can guarantee the detection of all cancers. It is important for all women to follow up any recommendations made.

Breast Assessment Centres

These are multidisciplinary Specialist Centres where you will receive expert assessment and management by our team of radiologists, pathologists, nurses, radiographers, breast physicians and surgeons.

All appointments are scheduled in the morning. You may need to allow 6 to 8 hours for your full assessment.

Please bring money for parking. Alternatively please phone Transperth on 13 62 13 for public transport options.