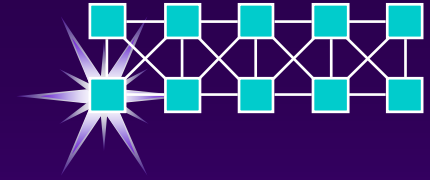
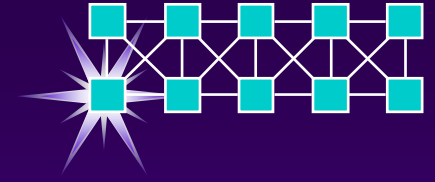


Medical Imaging Systems

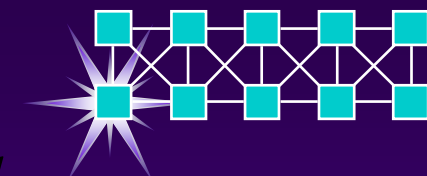


- ◆ Radiography
- ◆ Tomography
- ◆ Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- ◆ Nuclear Medicine
- ◆ Ultrasound
- ◆ Electrical Impedance Tomography
- ◆ **Breast Thermography**
- ◆ Others (Elastography, Spectroscopy, Ophthalmology)

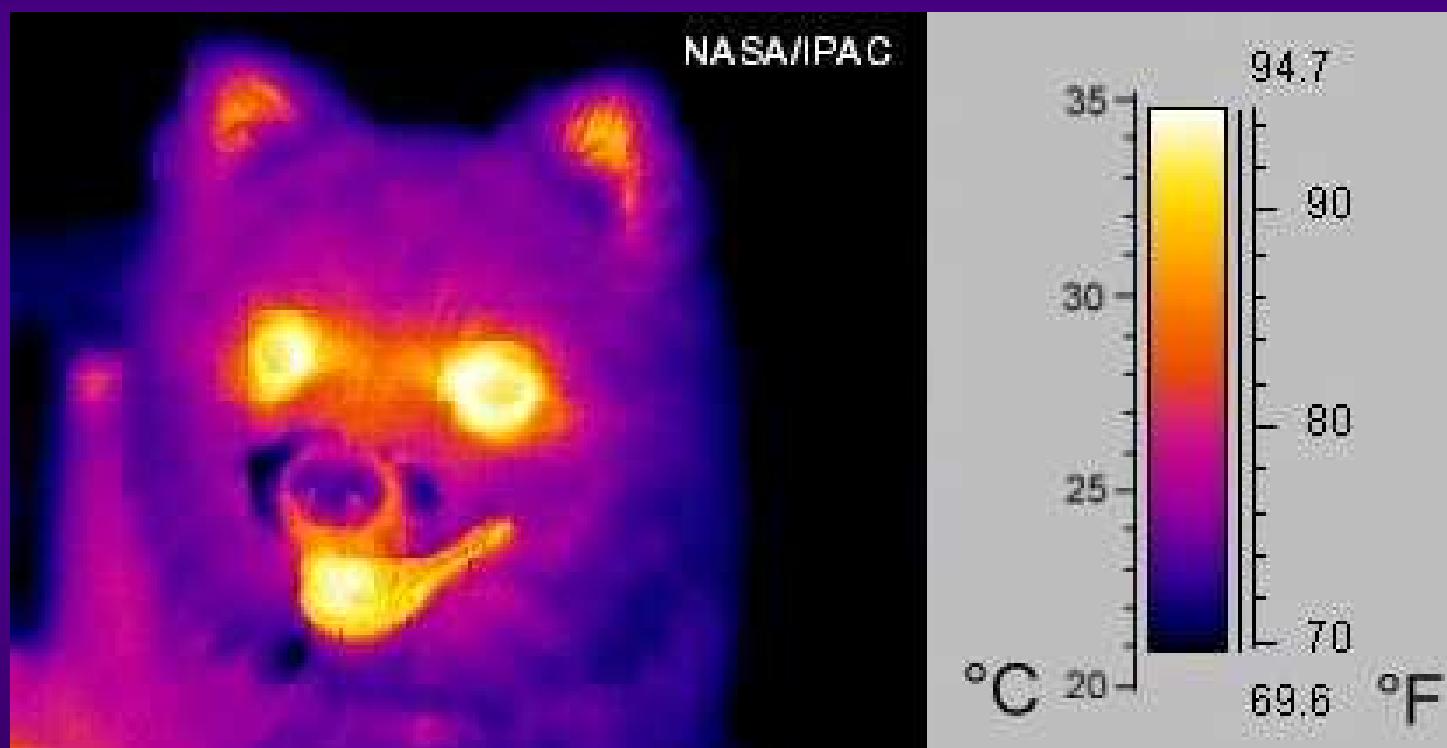


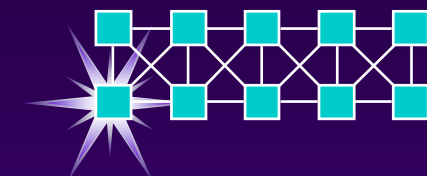
Breast Thermography

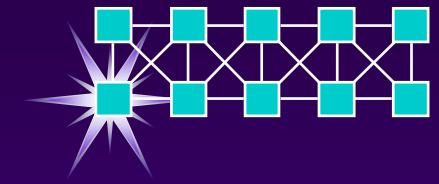
- ◆ **Digital infrared imaging**
- ◆ To detect the earliest signs of breast cancer and/or a pre-cancerous state of the breast



Examples of Thermography

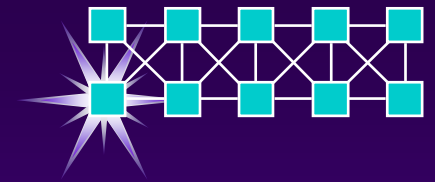




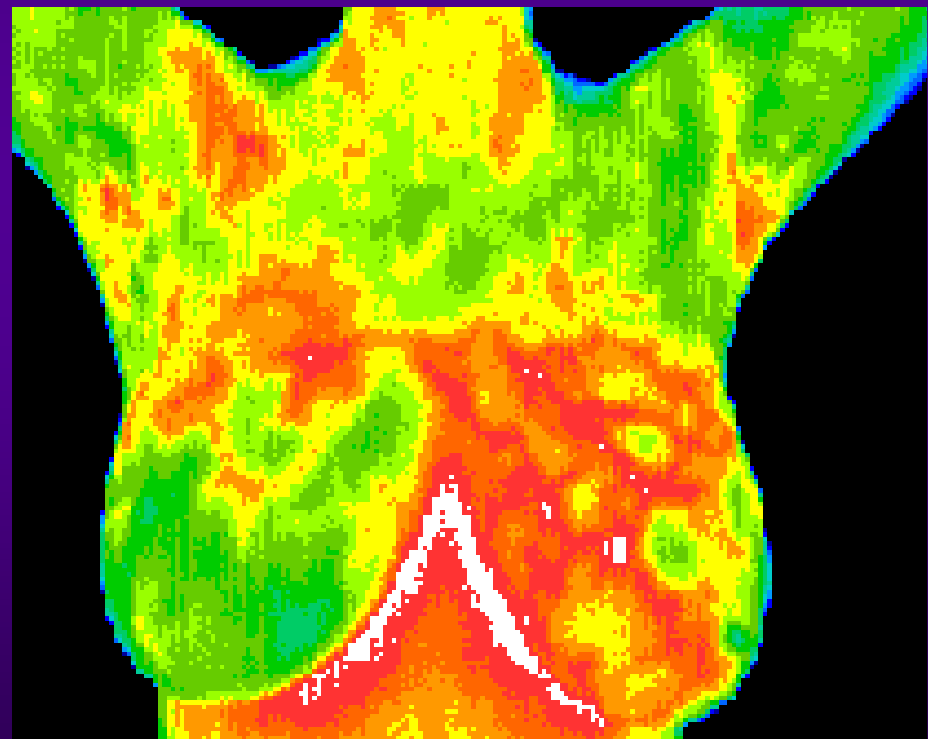
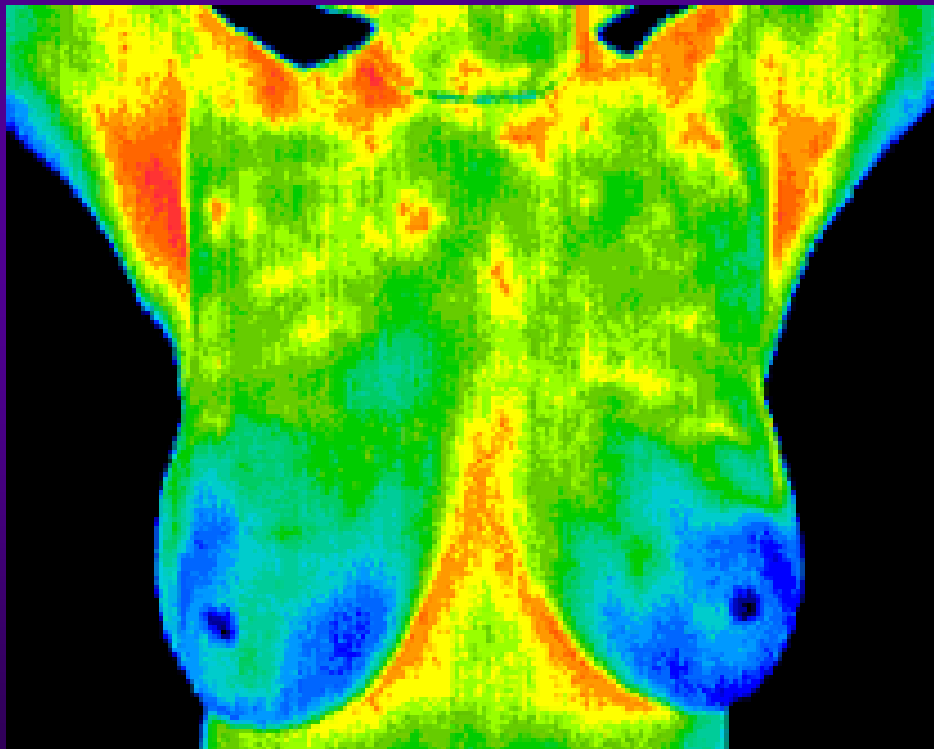


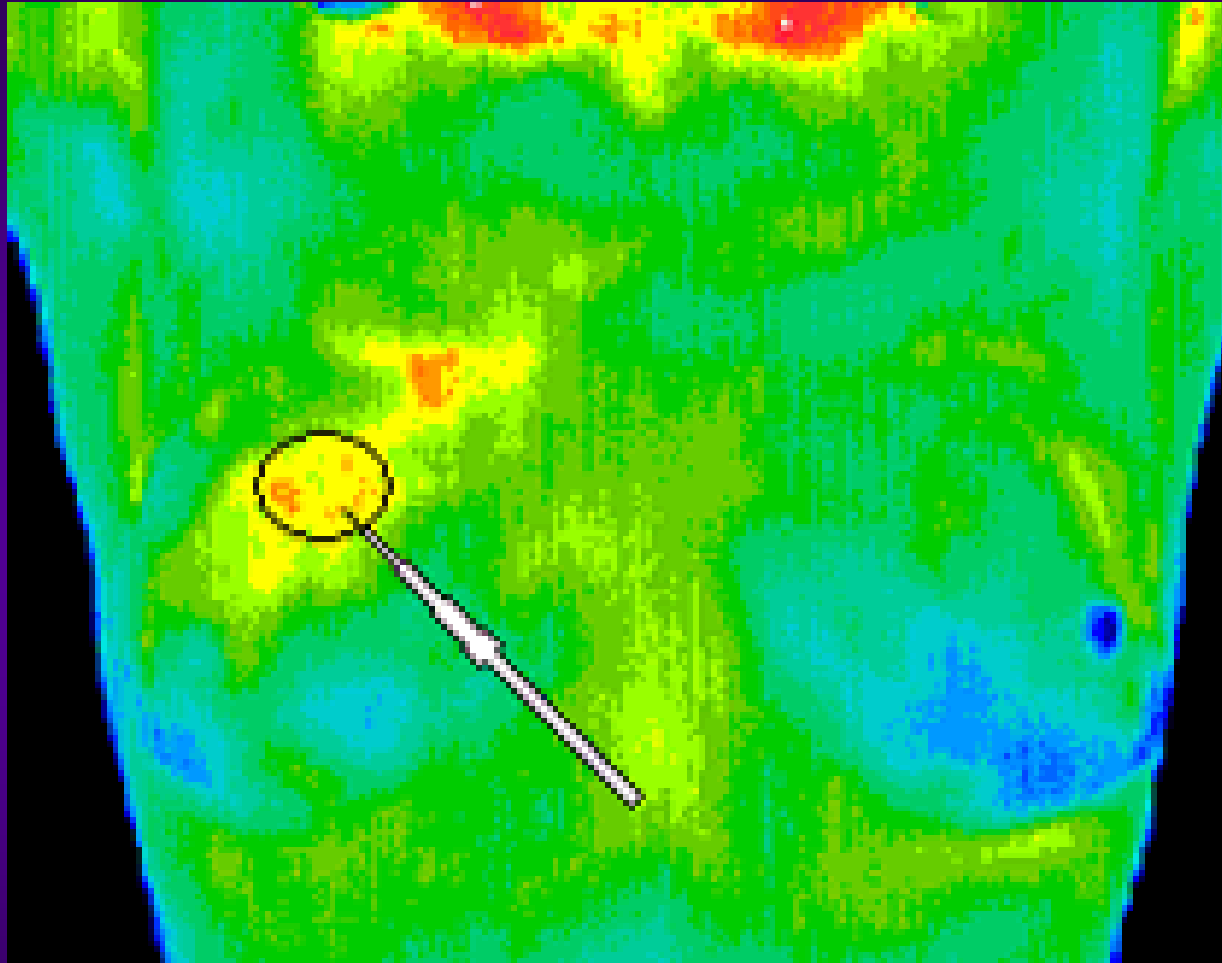
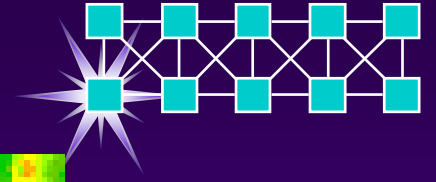
Thermogram of a snake held
by a human

Medical Applications of Thermography

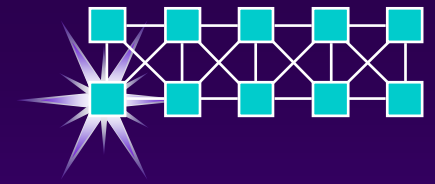


Fibrocystic Changes

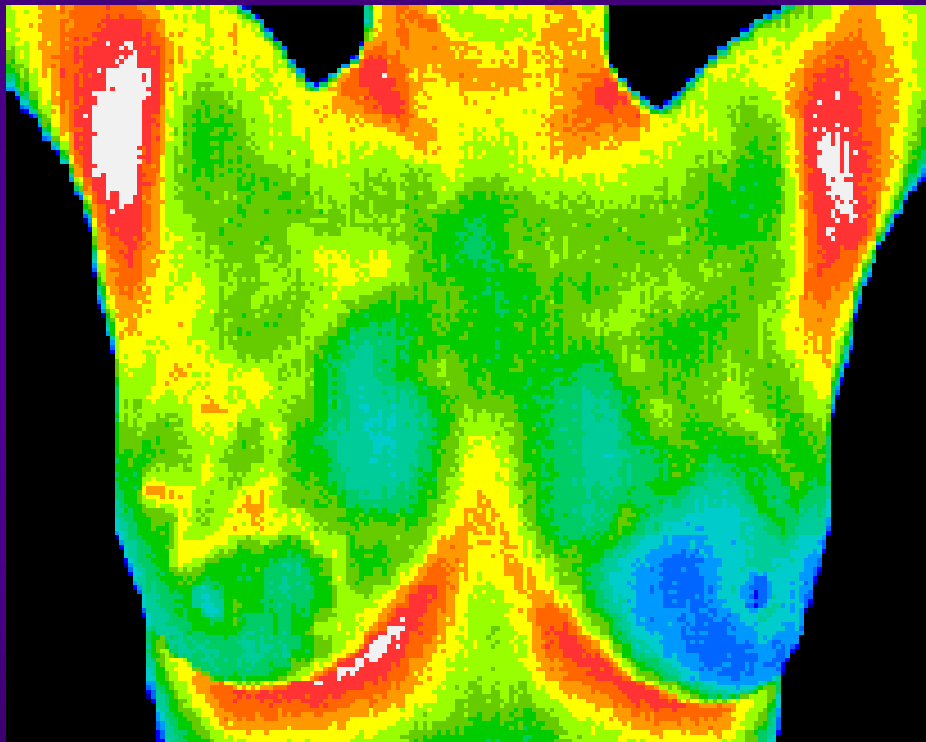




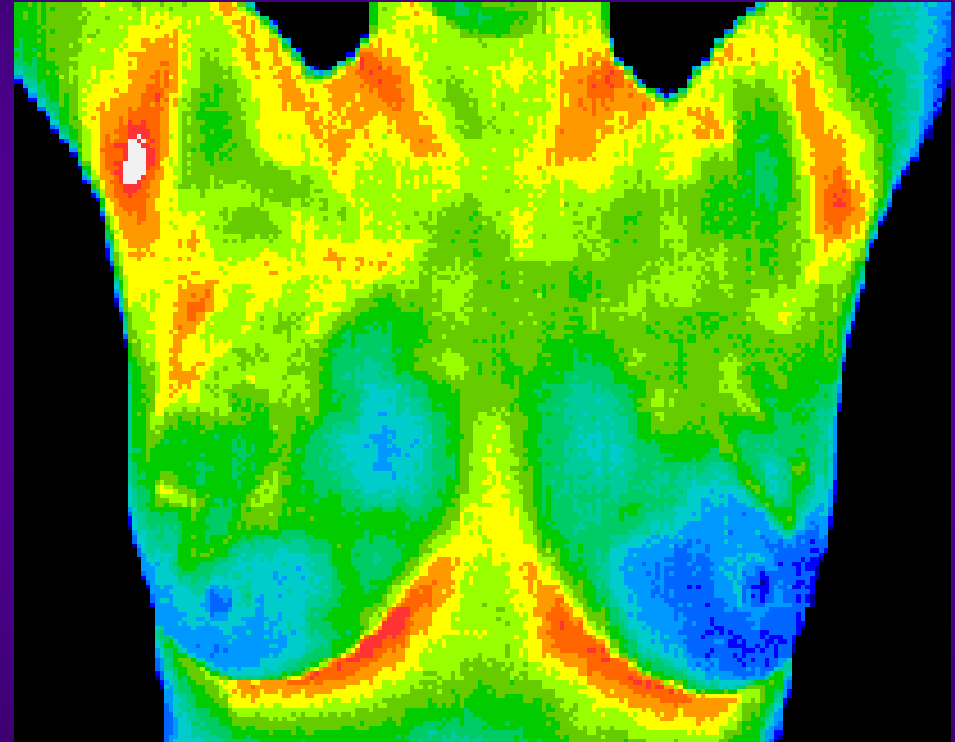
Early Stage Malignant tumor

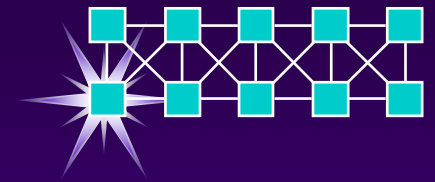


Base Line

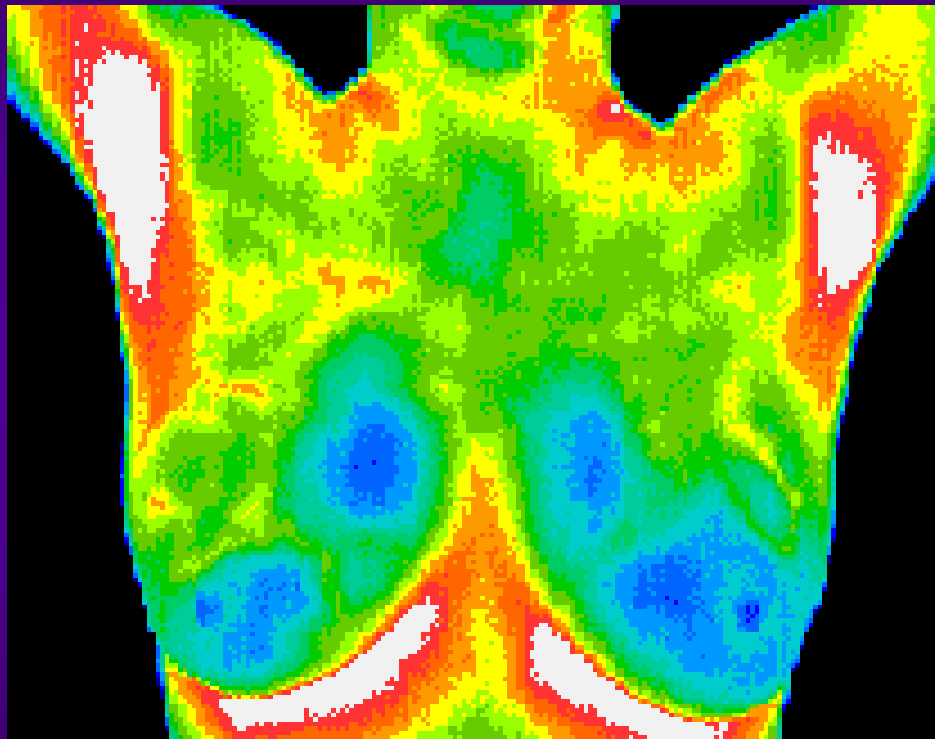


3 Month Follow-up

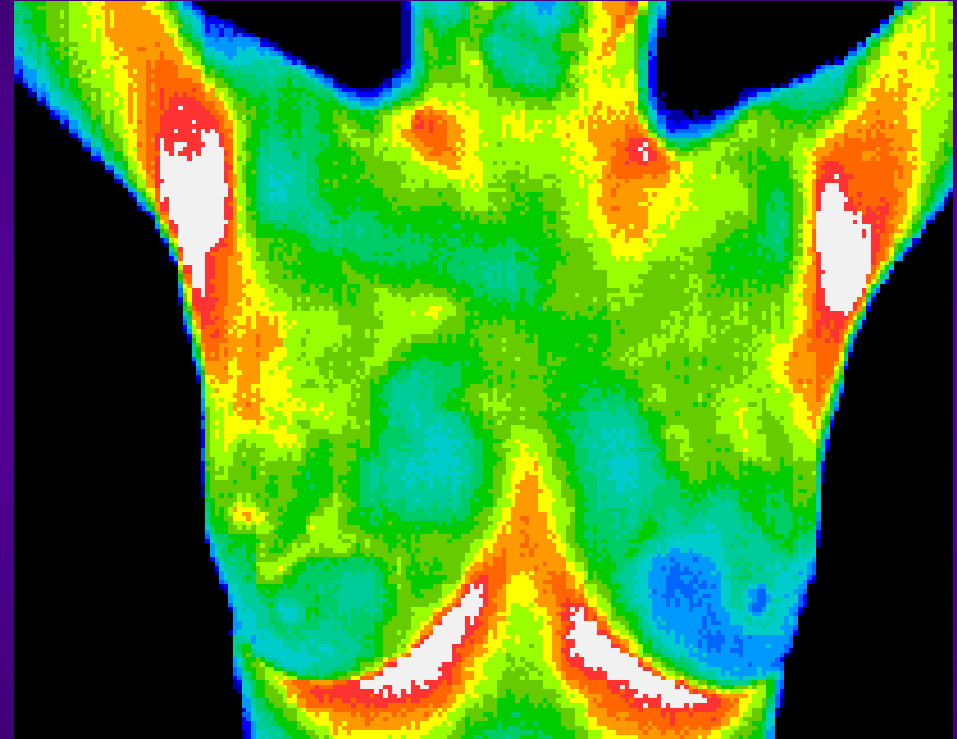




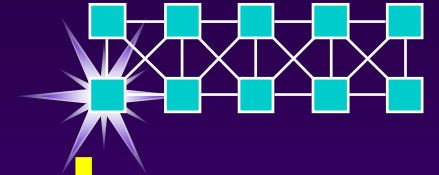
First Annual



Second Annual

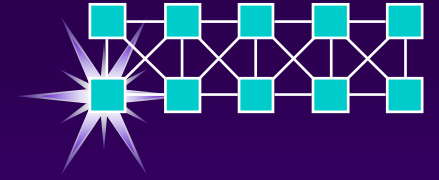


This patient's thermograms have remained stable for two years

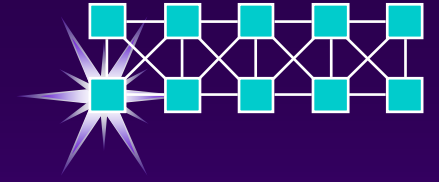


Principle of Thermography

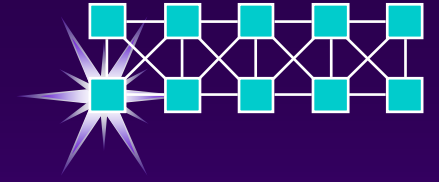
- ◆ Based on the principle that **metabolic activity and vascular circulation** in both **pre-cancerous tissue** and **the area surrounding a developing breast cancer** is almost always higher than in normal breast tissue.



- ◆ Cancerous tumors require an ever-increasing supply of nutrients
- ◆ Therefore, increase circulation to their cells
- ◆ Results in an increase in regional surface temperatures of the breast.



◆ **Digital infrared imaging uses extremely sensitive medical infrared cameras**



- ◆ Because of DII's sensitivity, these temperature variations may be among the earliest signs of breast cancer and/or a pre-cancerous state of the breast.