

# Understanding Your VisiScan Breast Thermography Report



When **Dr. Kneebone** views your thermography images he looks for two specific factors:

1. **Elevated temperature** in one part of your breast as compared to the other (in the same area)
2. **Abnormal blood vessel patterns** that are signs of hormone imbalance or that might have developed to feed a cancer.

Terms Used in Your Report Rating Scale:

**TH 1** and **TH 2** are Normal results. **Symmetric Bilateral** means the temperature in both breasts was the same.

**TH 3** indicates that in one area of one breast the temperature was higher than the same area of the other breast. **Equivocal** means that this could or could not be a significant finding and that more information is needed, such as a followup thermogram or an ultrasound or mammogram looking at that area to see if there is any sign of breast disease.

**TH 4** indicates there are two areas where the temperature is elevated compared to the same area of the other breast. **Abnormal** means that further studies are strongly recommended to rule out breast disease. Dr. Kneebone will indicate what tests he recommends in the Recommendations part under Findings.

**TH 5** indicates there are three or more areas where the temperature is elevated compared to the other breast. This is **Suspicious** for breast disease and requires immediate evaluation by your primary care physician. If you do not have a primary care physician, we can assist with referral to a physician who can proceed with further evaluation of your breast health.

**Hypervascular** (indicated with a + sign after the TH reading) means the blood vessels that pass through and feed your breast tissue are thick/engorged/fuller than usual. This is an indication that your breast tissue is being stimulated by estrogen hormone and you may benefit from a hormone evaluation to bring your hormones into balance. Hormone balancing results in healthier breasts and can possibly prevent breast cancer.

**Delta T measurements** indicate how many degrees difference there has to be at different parts of the breast to be considered significant. For example, if there is 1° C difference between one nipple and the other, that is significant. In the area around the nipple (periareolar), the temperature difference needs to be at least 1.5° C.

If you would like to further discuss the results of your **VisiScan**, please call **Wendy Wells R.N. F.N.P.** at **916-791-9104**.