











BREAST CANCERS SCREENING

MY PRACTICAL GUIDE

"Thanks to the screening I had the year I turned 50, doctors were able to detect a cancerous lesion, which was treated before it became more serious. Screening saved my life!" Maryam, aged 59.

"I do participate in the organized breast cancer screening every two years. It has finally become a routine, and it reassures both my relatives and me." Françoise, 64 years old.



I GET INFORMED

What is breast cancer?

Breast cancer is caused by a disorder of some cells, which multiply and, in most cases, form a mass known as a "tumor." Breast cancer typically develops over months or even years. Breast cancer is both the most common and the most deadly cancer in women. Almost 80% of breast cancers develop after the age of 50. This is why screening is proposed for women between the ages of 50 and 74.

What is the purpose of screening?

To detect early a possible abnormality or cancer before the appearance of symptoms. This early detection increases the chances of cure: it allows 99 out of 100 women to be alive 5 years after the diagnosis. Thanks to screening, more than 10,000 aggressive cancers are detected each year and can be treated earlier. To learn more about the limits of breast cancer screening, visit cancersdusein.e-cancer.fr

Did you know?

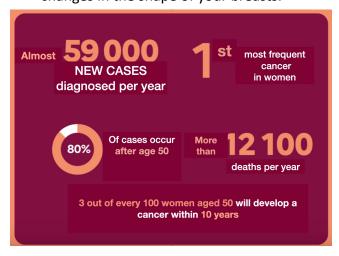
From the age of 25, a clinical breast examination (observation and palpation) by a health professional is recommended every year.



What are the symptoms?

Between each screening test, do not hesitate to consult a doctor if you notice any unusual changes on your breasts:

- the appearance of a mass or lump in the breast or under the arm (armpit);
- a change in the skin: retraction, redness, edema, or orange peel appearance;
- a change in the nipple or areola (the area around the nipple): retraction, change in color, leakage, or discharge;
- changes in the shape of your breasts.



LES ÉTAPES QUE JE DOIS SUIVRE

1 Je prends rendez-vous avec un radiologue



- J'appelle un des radiologues agréés figurant sur la liste jointe à mon courrier d'invitation.
- Lors de mon rendez-vous, j'apporte mon courrier d'invitation, ma carte Vitale et les clichés de mes précédentes mammographies.
- Je pose toutes les questions que j'ai en tête au radiologue.

2 Je réalise les examens



 Le radiologue réalise une mammographie comportant 2 radiographies (clichés) par sein. L'un après l'autre, vos seins sont placés entre 2 plaques qui se resserrent et les compriment pendant quelques secondes.



• Le radiologue examine également vos seins.

3 Après les examens

- Juste après ces examens, le radiologue vous délivre un premier résultat "oral".
- Si les clichés de la mammographie et l'examen clinique ne montrent pas d'anomalie, par sécurité, une seconde lecture de ces clichés sera réalisée par un autre radiologue, dans un délai de 2 semaines.
 Cette double lecture permet de détecter davantage de cancers : c'est le cas d'environ 6% d'entre eux.



Translation in English

THE STEPS I HAVE TO FOLLOW

1. I make an appointment with a radiologist

- I call one of the approved radiologists on the list provided with my invitation letter.
- For my appointment, I bring my invitation letter, my health insurance card, and images from my previous mammograms.
- I ask the radiologist all the questions I have in mind.

2. I have the examinations

- A mammogram is performed by the radiologist, who takes two X-rays (images) of each breast. Your breasts are placed one after the other between two plates that tighten and compress them for a few seconds.
- The radiologist also examines your breasts.

3. After the examinations

- The radiologist will provide you with an initial "oral" result immediately following the examinations.
- If the mammogram and clinical examination show no abnormalities, by security another radiologist will reread the images within two weeks.
- This double reading allows for the detecting more cancers, which is the case for approximately 6% of them.

Consult these steps by flashing this code, or connect to cancersdusein.e-cancer.fr



I UNDERSTAND MY RESULTS

There are no abnormalities found

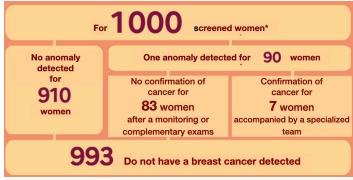
You will be invited to repeat this examination in two years. This is the case for the majority of women, for 910 out of 1,000 women.

An anomaly has been found:

This applies to 90 women out of 1,000.

Most of the time, it is not cancer but rather a benign (cyst) or suspicious abnormality. Depending on the case, short-term monitoring or additional tests may be needed. At the end of these examinations, the most common conclusion is that no cancer has been detected: this is the case for 83 women.

Rarer, cancer may be diagnosed: 7 women will be affected. Each of these women will be referred by her doctor to a multidisciplinary oncology team for personalized treatment.



*from 50 to 74 years old, as part of the national organized screening program.

KEY INFORMATION

- ✓ The mammography is covered 100% by your health insurance plan. If your radiologist proposes additional examinations, they will be covered under the usual conditions of reimbursement.
- ✓ Recommended every two years for women aged 50 to 74 who have no symptoms or a personal or family medical history.
- ✓ To be performed by an approved radiologist.
- ✓ Reliable



THE EARLIER A BREAST CANCER IS DETECTED, THE GREATER THE CHANCES OF CURE

More than 2.5 million women are screened in France each year. And you?

To know more about, talk to your doctor or visit cancersdusein.e-cancer.fr

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BREAST CANCERS SCREENING