



## Why MBI is a breakthrough

MBI detects 3 times the cancer compared with standard mammography in women with dense breasts.

- » About half of all women have dense breast tissue

## What it does

MBI finds tumors that would otherwise be obscured by surrounding dense breast tissue on a mammogram.

- » Both tumors and dense breast tissue appear white on a mammogram
- » With MBI, dense breast tissue does not interfere with breast cancer detection

## The technology behind it

MBI is a type of functional imaging that identifies differences in the cellular activity in breast tissue.

- » A radioactive tracer is injected, which attaches to breast cancer cells
- » A specialized gamma camera detects radiation released by the tracer
- » Cells that are rapidly growing and dividing (cancer cells) appear brighter on the image

## How MBI is used

MBI is supplemental to standard digital 2D or 3D mammography for women with dense breast tissue.

- » Can also help evaluate a breast lump or unusual area detected on a mammogram
- » May be recommended if other imaging tests have been inconclusive
- » Doctors can now match diagnostic tests to women's individual needs and save more lives

## Patient awareness

Some women already know their tissue is dense.

- » In most states, mammography providers are now required to inform women if they have dense tissue
- » Other states have legislation pending, including Wisconsin

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## AVAILABILITY

Mayo Clinic Health System in La Crosse is the first and only location in the region to offer MBI screening.

# MAYO CLINIC RESEARCH PRIORITIZES EARLY DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER

## Milestones in Mayo Clinic's development of MBI

- » In 1999, MBI technology is cleared for safety by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
- » In 2001, the first MBI prototype is built at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota
- » In 2008, a landmark study concluded that MBI was more effective than a mammogram for women with dense breasts
- » In 2015 and 2017, two major studies confirmed the effectiveness of MBI in combination with mammography

## Current Mayo Clinic study: Density MATTERS

The study will quantify the relative performance of molecular breast imaging (MBI) and tomosynthesis (also known as digital 3D mammography) to detect breast cancer in women with dense breasts.

## TO REQUEST AN MBI

A primary care provider must order the MBI. The referring provider is then notified when the MBI is scheduled.

- » Fax the referral to 608-392-9814

## If you are obtaining medical insurance pre-approval

Please reference these CPT Codes

- » 78800 - Radiopharmaceutical Localization of Tumor, Limited Area
- » A9500 - Supply of Radiopharmaceutical Imaging Agent - Technetium TC-99m Sestamibi, per Dose

## Receiving MBI results

Referring providers receive MBI results by fax.

- » If results are positive, the Radiology/Breast Imaging department contacts the patient to offer and schedule additional diagnostic imaging
- » Any additional report(s) are faxed to the referring provider

## Questions about MBI?

Please call the Center for Breast Care at 608-392-9822, or Robyn Manke, RT(R), MBA, at 608-392-6464.



## MBI FACTS

- » MBI screening takes about an hour
- » Limited compression is required for an MBI, only enough contact to hold the patient still for each 10-minute view
- » Cost is in the same range as a 3D mammogram
- » While MBI is a supplemental screening exam for women with dense breasts, insurance coverage is usually limited to patients with clinical indications including identified high risk for breast cancer
- » Radiation used for both MBI and 3D mammography are considered in the low-dose range when compared with most other radiology examinations

## Choose extraordinary

**Mayo Clinic Health System**  
Referral Center  
Call 608-392-9816 or 1-855-392-8400

