



Breast Imaging Services

Lake Imaging and the Geelong Breast Clinic offer a broad range of diagnostic imaging services to support the community when it comes to the diagnosis of breast cancer.



Mammography

A mammogram is a special low dose x-ray examination of the breasts.

May be recommended for:

- Investigation of breast symptoms such as lump, nipple discharge, change in breast shape, or implant rupture
- Patients who may have a strong family history of breast cancer



Contrast Enhanced Mammography

Contrast Enhanced Mammography (CEM) is a special mammogram that uses iodine dye injected into the arm vein for better imaging. This dye makes it easier to find some breast cancers that may not be visible on a standard mammogram or ultrasound.

May be recommended for:

- Evaluation of a breast lump
- Breast cancer follow-up
- Breast cancer screening for patients at increased risk, or those with dense breasts

Offered only in Geelong as regions first Contrast Enhanced Mammography service.



Breast Ultrasound

A Breast Ultrasound uses sound waves to make real time pictures of the breast tissue. A person places a small device on the skin with gel. It is a safe procedure that produces no known side effects.

It is often performed alongside a mammogram to gather more information. For example, it can help in the diagnosis of cysts. It is also useful as a means of performing a biopsy. It is a relatively painless examination unless you have very sensitive breasts.

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Breast MRI

Breast Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses a magnetic field and radio waves to produce images of the breast. It does not use radiation or x-rays like a mammogram does.

When is a Breast MRI useful?

- Sensitive tool for breast cancer screening particularly for high risk individuals
(Strong family history of breast cancer or genetic predisposition)
- Looks for cancer in an opposite breast
- Helps to assess response to treatment and to guide follow up treatment after breast cancer
- Assists in providing more information about an existing breast cancer
- Helps to check integrity of breast implants



Breast Interventional Procedures

Breast Interventional procedures include Fine needle aspiration, Breast biopsies and hookwire procedures.

- Breast Biopsy – involves removing tissue or cells from the breast using a needle.
- Breast Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA) – a quick and simple procedure to remove fluid or cells from a breast lesion or cyst (a lump, sore or swelling) with a fine needle similar to a blood sample needle.
- Breast hookwire localisation – used to remove an abnormal area in the breast, that can't be felt by your doctor. A fine wire, called a hookwire, is placed into the breast to guide the surgeon to the correct tissue for removal. Samples are sent to Pathology for testing after each of these procedures.

BreastScreen Victoria Services

BreastScreen Victoria continues to deliver free and routine breast screening services to eligible patients.

Asymptomatic women and gender diverse people aged between 50-74 are invited to participate in breast screening every 2 years.

People aged between 40-49 or over the age of 74 will not receive an invitation but are eligible for screening.

