## 2014 RESEARCH FAST FACTS **Early Detection**



#### **Research Saves Lives**

inding breast cancer early, when it's easiest to treat, can save lives. Research estimates that regular screenings with mammography have resulted in 30% fewer deaths from breast cancer.

However, mammography is not perfect. It can sometimes miss tumors or identify tumors that are not cancerous, particularly in women with dense breasts or who are at high risk for developing breast cancer.

Komen is committed to finding better, more sensitive methods for detecting and identifying breast cancer earlier.





Learn more about Screening and Early Detection http://sgk.mn/ZqaUTQ

### **Our Research Investment**

More than 33 million in over 115 research grants and 50 clinical trials focused on Early Detection

### What We're Investigating



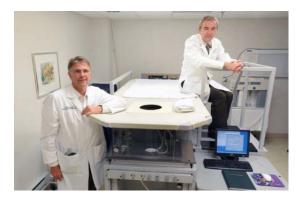
Developing new imaging technologies, including ultrasound, that provide better 3dimensional images and are more effective and comfortable than mammography



Identifying whether genetic differences can be detected in tissue or blood and used to create biomarker screening tests for breast cancer



Understanding how different risk factors such as breast density can effect the accuracy of different screening technologies



Read more about research on ultrasound tomography from Komen grantees at the Karmanos Cancer Institute in Detroit in our Stories of Discovery series. http://sgk.mn/1dGKLR1



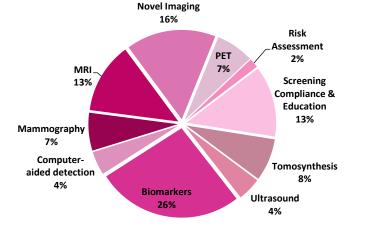




More Komen-funded **Research Stories** 



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**Topic Area of Investment** 

# What We've Learned

from Komen-funded research



A technique called ultrasound tomography, which uses sound waves to create 3-D images, is more effective at detecting breast cancer than mammography, especially for women with dense breasts



A simple blood test that looks for the presence of a unique set of proteins may soon be used to detect breast cancer in its earliest stages when it's most treatable



MRI is more effective at detecting breast cancer in women at high risk for developing the disease, such as those with high genetic risk or who have received prior radiation therapy