**Research Saves Lives**

Finding 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.

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**What We’re Investigating**

- Developing new imaging technologies, including ultrasound, that provide better 3-dimensional 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 affect the accuracy of different screening technologies.

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**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.

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Learn more about Screening and Early Detection
http://sgk.mn/2oaUTQ

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