

Computed Tomography Laser Breast Imaging (CTLM®)...

May be used in conjunction with other modalities to provide more information about a breast lesion – without exposing YOU to ionizing radiation and breast compression.

- Does not expose women to harmful radiation
- Scans can be performed as often as necessary
- Could possibly be used to follow the response of a breast lesion to treatment
- Can be an appropriate choice for the younger patient population
- Scans quickly and comfortably
- It is not hindered by breast density

The CTLM® System

- Non-invasive
- Does not use x-rays
- No compression
- No injections
- Dense breast easily imaged
- Produces 3D images of the breast

Scan takes approximately 6 minutes per breast



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CAUTION: Investigational device. Limited by Federal Law to investigational use.

CT Laser Breast Imaging (CTLM®)



Patient
Information

Thank you...

You could save your life...or the life of someone you love. We urge you to read this brochure and share this information with your family and friends.

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women. Annually, 207,090 American women will develop breast cancer and an estimated 39,840 have died from the disease in 2010.

Your participation in this new breast imaging modality study will help evaluate the performance of the CTLM[®] system and its ability to detect breast cancer in the dense breast population.

CT LASER breast imaging is a new breast imaging system. The CTLM[®] system uses a laser and sophisticated software to produce images of the blood distribution within the breast. The formation of new blood vessels known as angiogenesis can indicate the beginning of breast cancer. The CTLM[®] images reveal the new blood vessels (angiogenesis) that cancer will create for nourishment. These images are produced within seconds and be viewed by the physician immediately for rapid results.

Early detection is the key to breast conservation.

Simply being a woman is the main risk factor for developing breast cancer. You should be alert to the warning signs of cancer. Although a lump or thickening is the most common sign of breast cancer, some other signs to look for are swelling, puckering, dimpling, redness or soreness of the skin. The nipple may become inverted, or have a discharge.

We are listening to YOU...

We are conducting a clinical study for the Food and Drug Administration that may make this new method of investigation of breast abnormalities available to women throughout the country. The CTLM[®] system is being evaluated to demonstrate its ability to provide additional information on breast abnormalities at a vascular level.

We will NOT:

- Expose YOU to radiation
- Compress YOUR breast
- Have YOU lie still for long periods of time
- Inject YOU with a contrast agent

More information can be obtained from the the American Cancer Society
Telephone: 1-800-ACS (227)-2345
Website: www.cancer.org

What to expect during your exam...



1. You will be asked to undress from the waist up and to put on a patient gown.
2. The technologist will ask you to lie facedown on the padded scanning bed. The breast to be scanned will be placed freely within the scanning aperture.
3. At the onset, you may be asked to move slightly for optimal positioning. As with other imaging methods, you should remain still.
4. Once scanning begins, you may hear a slight mechanical noise during the exam.
5. After the first breast is scanned, you may be reposition to scan the opposite breast.
6. The technologist will assist you from the scanning table when the exam is complete.