

Look differently.

Invenia™ ABUS 2.0: the only ultrasound technology FDA-approved* for breast cancer detection in women with dense breast tissue.

Should I have an Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening exam?

Invenia ABUS 2.0 breast cancer screening is specifically developed to help doctors find cancers hidden in dense breast tissue, which may be missed by mammography.

If you have dense breast tissue, like 40% of women in the U.S., the addition of ABUS (Automated Breast Ultrasound) screening can increase the detection of cancers.³

The Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening experience

From the moment you lie down on the exam table, you'll realize that Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening is completely unlike a mammogram. A layer of lotion is applied to your breast, and then a scanner is firmly positioned on your breast to acquire the images. The exam takes approximately 15 minutes and provides your doctor with clear 3D ultrasound images. The physician will review the ABUS screening images along with your mammogram.

How the Invenia ABUS 2.0 exam is different

Unlike 2D or 3D mammography, which uses radiation, Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening uses sound waves to create 3D pictures of the breast tissue. Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening along with your screening mammogram will help provide a more complete evaluation of your dense breast tissue.

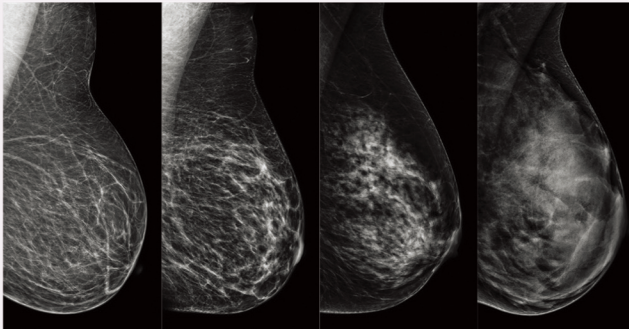
Ask your doctor if an Invenia ABUS 2.0 screening would benefit you.

*FDA PMA P110006.

All breasts are not the same.

Breast density - What does it mean?

Breasts are made of fat and breast tissue. A breast with more tissue than fat is considered dense. Breast density is determined by the radiologist who reads your mammogram. There are four density categories: A, B, C and D. C and D are considered dense.¹ Ask your doctor your density; every woman should know her breast density.



A Almost entirely fatty
B Scattered fibroglandular densities
C Heterogeneously dense
D Extremely dense

On a mammogram, dense tissue and masses both appear white, so a suspicious lump may be hidden in dense tissue. When dense tissue is scanned with ultrasound, tissue appears white and masses appear black – making them easier to see. Having dense breast tissue may also increase the risk of developing breast cancer 4 to 6 times.²

