

ABOUT PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTERS

Pacific Medical Centers follows the American Cancer Society Guidelines for Early Detection. Our advanced 3D mammography technology, subspecialized radiology expertise and deep commitment to your health mean you'll get answers you can trust and care you can count on.

SCHEDULING:

206.568.3800

www.PacMed.org/Schedule

3D mammography locations:

Beacon Hill
1200 12th Avenue S
Seattle, WA 98144

Canyon Park
1909 214th Street SE, Suite 300
Bothell, WA 98021

www.PacMed.org/Breast-Health



BREAST IMAGING

Early Detection
Saves Lives

OVERVIEW OF BREAST IMAGING

Breast cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer death in women today. It is estimated that one in seven women in the U.S. will develop breast cancer in her lifetime. Yet research shows the five-year relative survival rate for those who detect their breast cancer early is 82 percent.

Our breast imaging services give your doctor access to innovative technology, specialized expertise and superior-quality images to uncover the critical information needed to accurately diagnose and effectively treat breast cancer.

Screening Mammography

PacMed follows the American Cancer Society recommendations and guidelines:

- Women age 40 to 44 should have the choice to start annual breast cancer screening with mammograms if they wish to do so.
- Women age 45 to 54 should get mammograms every year.
- Women 55 and older should switch to mammograms every 2 years, or can continue yearly screening.
- Screening should continue as long as a woman is in good health and is expected to live 10 more years or longer.



Women should also know how their breasts normally look and feel and report any breast changes to a health care provider right away.

Women who are at higher risk for breast cancer, should have a screening every year. When to start screening is based on your personal risk factors. Women may be at a higher risk for breast cancer when there is a family history of breast cancer, a previous breast biopsy with abnormal cells or dense breast tissue.

Diagnostic Mammography

A diagnostic mammogram is a problem-solving mammogram, which may involve additional views of the breast. This exam is performed by a technologist who consults directly with a radiologist to determine the best views needed to aid in the breast evaluation. The radiologist will determine if further imaging is needed.

CPT 77067: 2D MAMMO SCREENING WITH CAD
CPT 77066: 2D DX MAMMO BILATERAL WITH CAD

Breast Tomosynthesis

Breast tomosynthesis, or 3D mammography, represents a technological breakthrough in breast imaging that provides a clearer, more detailed and accurate view compared to digital mammography alone.

Research on breast tomosynthesis consistently demonstrates both improved breast cancer detection rates and a decrease in the need for additional follow-up exams.

Research findings on 3D screening mammography* included:

- **A 41% increase** in the detection of invasive breast cancers.
- **A 29% increase** in the detection of all breast cancers.
- **A 15% decrease** in women recalled for additional imaging.
- **A 40% decrease** in “false positives.”

CPT 77063: 3D MAMMO SCREENING (TOMOSYNTHESIS)
CPT 77062: 3D MAMMO DIAGNOSTIC (TOMOSYNTHESIS)

Breast Ultrasound

A breast ultrasound is useful in helping to determine if a suspicious area is a fluid-filled cyst or a solid mass that requires further testing. This tool may also be used to guide biopsies.

CPT 76641: US BREAST UNILATERAL COMPLETE
CPT 76642: US BREAST UNILATERAL LIMITED

Breast Biopsies

A breast biopsy is a tissue-sampling technique used to confirm or rule out the presence of breast cancer. Breast biopsies can be surgical or non-surgical; Inland Imaging specializes in non-surgical breast biopsies. Non-surgical biopsies benefit patients by decreasing recovery time and reducing scarring compared with surgical excisional biopsy. Inland Imaging utilizes two primary non-surgical methods to obtain samples: ultrasound-guided core-needle breast biopsy and stereotactic breast biopsy.

Ultrasound-guided core-needle biopsy. An ultrasound probe is placed over the site and a radiologist guides a biopsy needle directly into the mass. Local anesthesia is used during this procedure.

CPT 19083: US BREAST NEEDLE BIOPSY

Stereotactic biopsy. This uses a dedicated biopsy table combined with digital mammography to determine the exact biopsy location. Tissue samples are then extracted using a vacuum-assisted biopsy instrument. A local anesthesia is used during this procedure so patients have minimal discomfort during and after procedure.

CPT 19081: STEREOTACTIC BREAST BIOPSY

Breast MRI

Unlike mammography, which uses low-dose X-rays to image the breast, MRI uses powerful magnetic fields and radio waves to create images of the breast.

Biopsies may also be performed using breast MRI. MRI-guided breast biopsy is a fast, safe and easy way to find and biopsy breast abnormalities without putting women through unnecessary surgery. Our state-of-the-art breast MRI system optimizes patient comfort, reduces unnecessary movement during the exam and produces superior images. It also offers improved access for biopsies.

CPT 77047: MRI BREAST BILATERAL WITHOUT CONTRAST
CPT 77049: MRI BREAST BILATERAL WITH CONTRAST & CAD
CPT 19085: MRI BREAST BIOPSY

CURIOUS ABOUT COVERAGE?

Ask your insurance provider about the CPT codes listed under each service.

Your Health Care Provider

Talk with a health care provider about your risk for breast cancer and the best screening plan for you.

***Source:** Journal of the American Medical Association, June 25, 2014, Breast Cancer Screening Using Tomosynthesis in Combination with Digital Mammography.