

# **BreastScreen Australia Program**

## **Statement on use of thermography to detect breast cancer**

The National Advisory Committee to the BreastScreen Australia Program does not recommend the use of thermograph for the early detection of breast cancer.

Breast thermography, also known as thermal breast imaging, is a technique that produces “heat pictures” of the breast. The rationale for thermography in breast imaging is that the skin overlying a malignant breast lesion can be warmer than that of surrounding areas.

Thermography in one form or another has been in use for approximately 35 years. The two most common approaches to thermography are contact thermography and telethermography (also called digital thermography).

Studies have shown that a tumour has to be large (several centimetres in diameter) before it can be detected by thermography (Homer 1985). Screening mammograms have the ability to detect breast cancer at a much smaller size, and therefore to reduce deaths from breast cancer. Less than 50% of breast cancers detected by mammography screening have an abnormal thermogram (Martin 1983).

There is no current scientific evidence to support the use of thermography in the early detection of breast cancer and in the reduction of mortality.

### *References*

Homer MJ 1985 “Breast Imaging: Pitfalls, controversies and some practical thoughts”  
Radiological Clinics of North America 23: 459-471

Martin JE 1983 “Breast imaging techniques, mammograph, ultrasonography, computed tomography, thermography and transillumination”  
Radiological Clinics of North America 21:149-153

Endorsed by BreastScreen Australia National Advisory Committee, November 1999.

More detailed background material for those requiring further information is available from the Population Screening Section, Department of Health and Ageing on (02) 6289 8751.