# Challenging Patients and Situations in Mammography

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# **Challenging Patients**

- Patient circumstances
- · Body habitus issues
- Special needs



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# Variable Patient Circumstances

- Mobility
- Limitations
- Breast size



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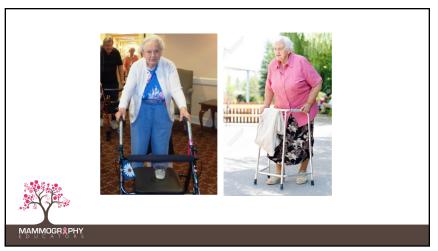


#### Wheelchair Patients

- Remove the arms from the chair
- Get her to sit up as straight as possible in the chair
- Have her sit as far forward in the chair as possible (use pillows to "bolster" her)



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#### Patients with Walkers

- Assess stability
- Let her sit if needed
- Place the walker underneath the detector for her stability.
- Be aware of the height of the detector as to not hit the walker.
- Move foot pedals out of the way



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Let Her Drive Herself to Where You Need Her to Be! MAMMOGR&PHY

# Mobility

- When in doubt, the patient should be seated!
- Leave her in her wheelchair
- Be very cautious of stools with wheels
- Consider patient stability



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### **Assessing Stability**

Ask them if they do things in their "real life" that requires similar ability:

- "Can you get in and out of bed on your own?"
- "Do you get to the bathroom without help?"



Mobility

- Override automatic compression release
- Let them hang on
- Get assistance
- Accurately assess stability



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### Don't Just Ask: "Can you stand?"

Mammography requires:

- Balance
- Stability
- ROM



#### Variable Patient Circumstances

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# Limited ROM: Full or Partial Paralysis

- Mostly does not affect CC
- If you can't do an MLO... do a LM or ML
- For visualization of UOQ, do a slightly angled AT



Limitations

- Limited ROM neck, shoulder, arm, etc.
- Full or partial paralysis

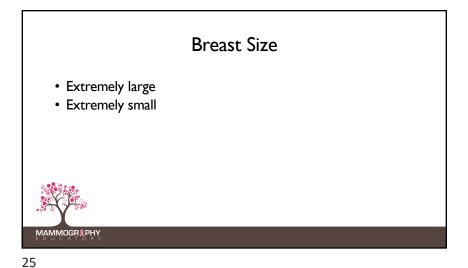


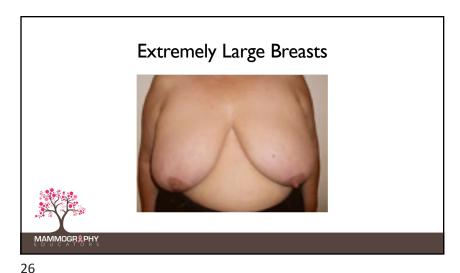
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#### Variable Patient Circumstances

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Extremely Large Breasts: Challenges

- Volume of breast tissue
- Weight of the breast
- Limited size of IR
- Increased probability of stretching/tearing of the skin (especially in IMF)
- Protruding abdomen

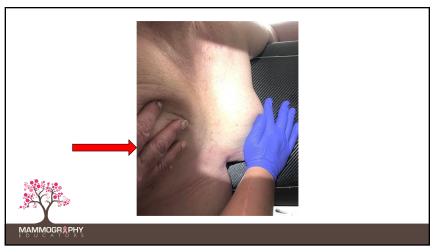


Extremely Large Breasts:Tips

- Perform a high and low MLO, if needed
- Do an anterior compression view, if needed
- To help increase visibility of the IMF, have the patient lift and flatten her contralateral breast



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#### Extremely Large Breasts: Tips

- Hold the breast up higher than you think you need
- Make sure it is held up and out
- Don't let go until compression is complete
- Be aware of thin skin/rash on underside of breasts. Could use MammoPad or Bella Blanket to reduce risk of tearing the skin.



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#### Holding the Breast in the Up and Out Position Until Compression is Complete





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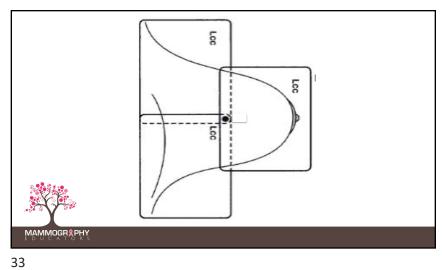
Biggest challenge is that multiple images have to be used and then "piece" them together, making sure that breast tissue was not "missed". • "Mosaic" or "tile" the breast in segments

Extremely Large Breasts: Challenges

- Use "marker" to designate overlap

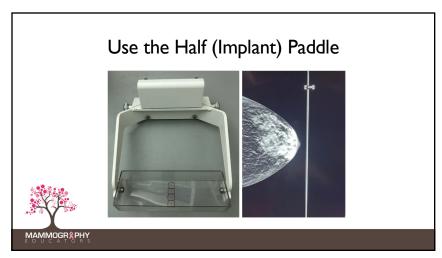


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#### Position From Behind the Patient

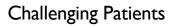
- Use the implant displacement techniques
- Position from behind the patient\*
- Have the patient seated

 $^{*}$  If positioning from behind the patient, it is imperative that you explain the process to assure her comfort level.



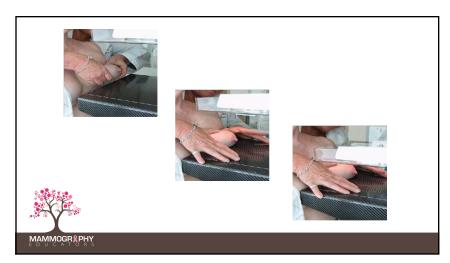
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- Patient circumstances
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- Special needs





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# **Body Habitus Issues**

- Pectus carinatum
- Pectus excavatum
- Kyphosis
- Lordosis
- Scoliosis



# **Body Habitus Issues**

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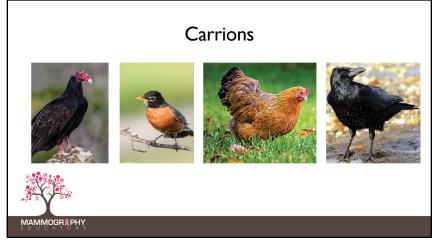
#### Pectus Carinatum

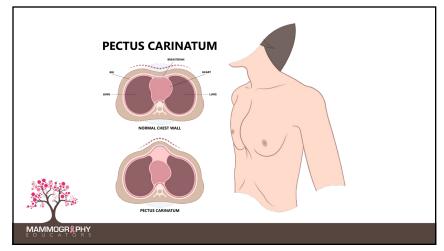
- Also called **pigeon chest**A deformity of the chest characterized by a protrusion of the sternum and ribs
- More common in males than females (4:1 ratio)

Hint: Carrions (birds that eat meat)



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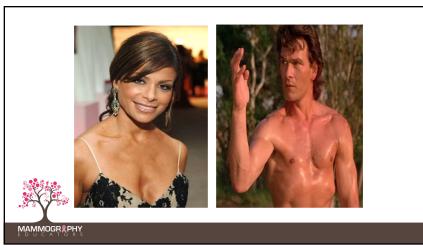
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#### Pectus Excavatum

- Also called funnel chest
  A deformity of the chest characterized by an indentation of the sternum accompanied by a protrusion of the ribs
  More common in males than females (3:1 ratio)

Hint: Excavate, cave





#### Pectus Carinatum / Pectus Excavatum

- Try standard views
- "Chevron" the CCs: XCCL and CV, as needed
- LM as additional view (slightly angle the top of the IR away from breast being imaged, if needed)



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# **Body Habitus Issues**

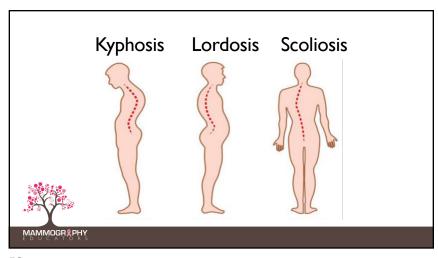
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Conditions of the Spine

- Kyphosis: Curvature of the thoracic spine
- Lordosis: Curvature of the lumbar spine
- Scoliosis: Lateral curvature of the spine





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#### Positioning for Patients with Kyphosis/Lordosis

Attempt the standard views first, then add views as needed:

- "Lordotic" CC
- LM
- Use tips recommended for pectus issues (angled LM, "chevroned" CCs)

**Body Habitus Issues** 

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#### **Scoliosis**

- CCs should not be affected
- Two different degrees of angulation for the MLOs may be



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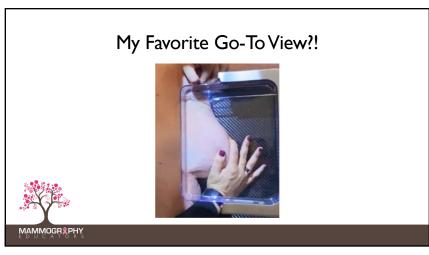
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KISS\*

# Keep It Simple Sister!

- I attempt the standard views first
- Get "creative" as needed
- I rarely do a FB
- I never do a SIO
- Do an MLO for upper axilla and and LMO for lower and more posterior tissue. (Seated, limited range of motion)





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# Special Needs

- Alzheimer's
- Dementia
- · Overly medicated
- Elderly, infirm
- Confused
- Developmentally disabled



Special Needs

- Seek assistance of caretaker
- Let them stay in the room
- Speak slowly and clearly
- Use terminology they can understand
- Find solutions for recurring problems

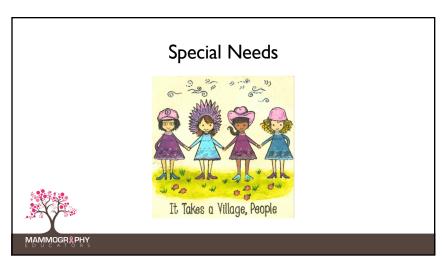


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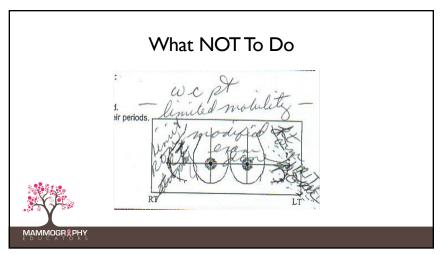
DO YOUR BEST.....

#### No Matter the Limitations...

Document... Document!

- Use appropriate terminology
- Keep it concise
- Be consistent







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