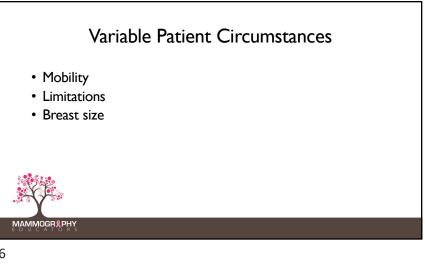
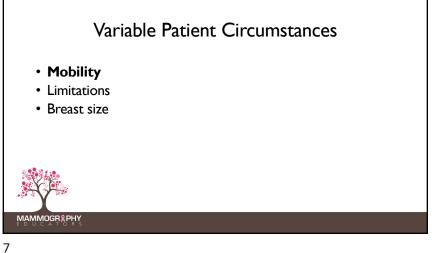
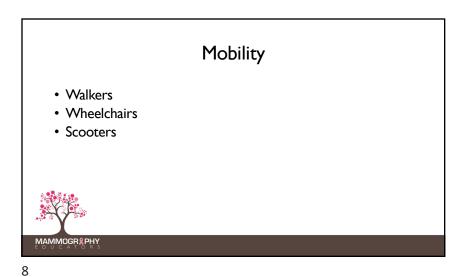
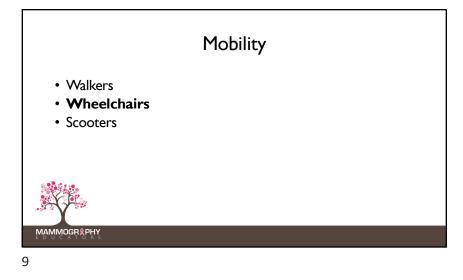


# **Challenging Patients** • Patient circumstances • Body habitus issues • Special needs MAMMOGR&PHY 5 6









Turn the wheelchair at a 45-degree angle away from the IR



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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)





### Patients with Walkers

- Assess stability
- 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)
- Move foot pedals out of the way





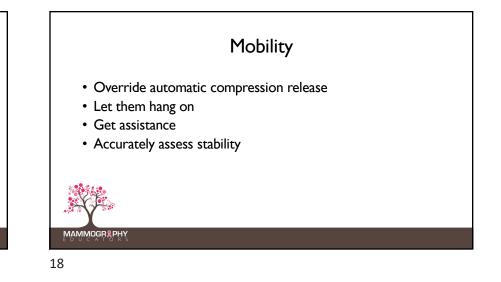


# Mobility

- 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?"



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

Mammography requires:

- Balance
- Stability
- ROM

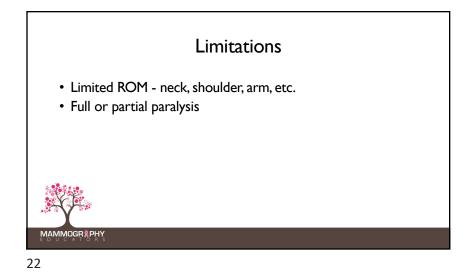


# Variable Patient Circumstances

- Mobility
- Limitations
- Breast size

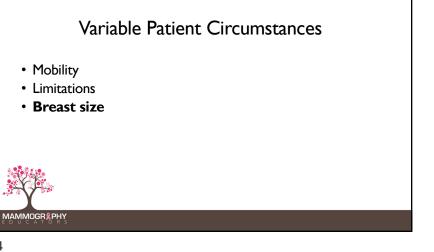


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Limited ROM: Full or Partial Paralysis

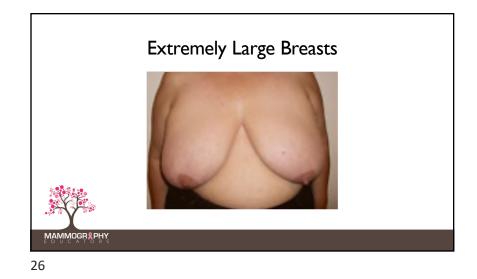
- Mostly does not affect CC
- If you can't do a MLO... do a LM or ML
- For visualization of UOQ, do slightly angled AT



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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

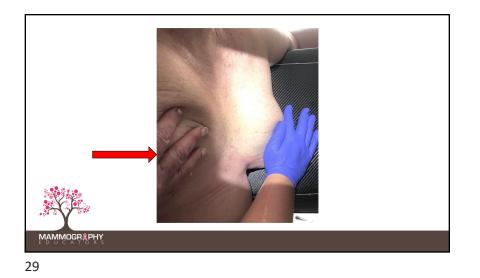
# Extremely Large Breasts: Tips

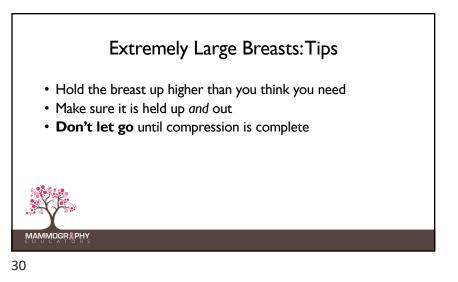
- Perform a high and low MLO, if needed
- Do an anterior compression view, if needed
- To help increase visibility of the IMF, have the patient lift and flatten her contralateral breast

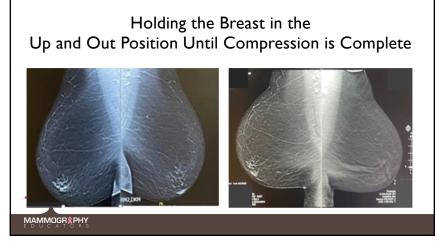


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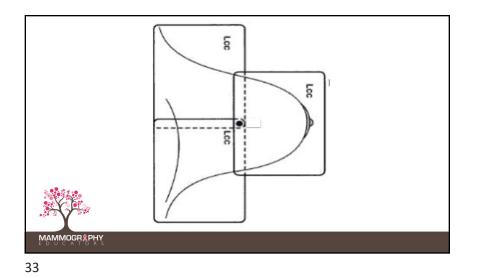


# Extremely Large Breasts: Challenges

Biggest challenge is that multiple images have to be used and then "piece" them together, making sure that breast tissue was not "missed".

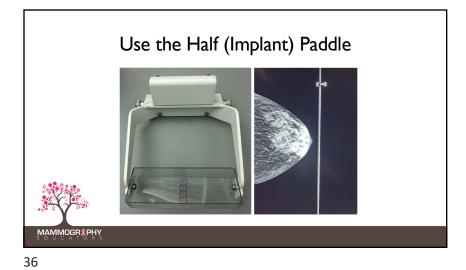
- "Mosaic" or "tile" the breast in segments
- Use "marker" to designate overlap











#### Position From Behind the Patient

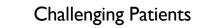
- Use the implant displacement techniques
- Position from behind the patient\*
- Have the patient seated

 $\ast$  If positioning from behind the patient, it is imperative that you explain the process to assure her comfort level.

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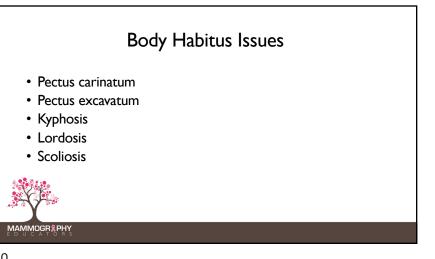
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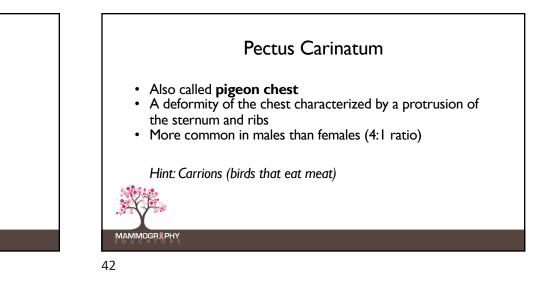
- Patient circumstances
- Body habitus issues
- Special needs

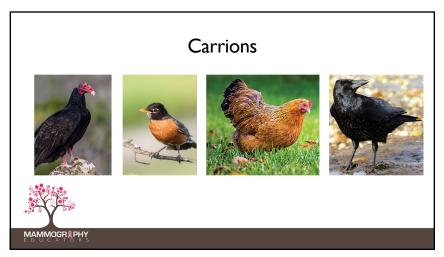


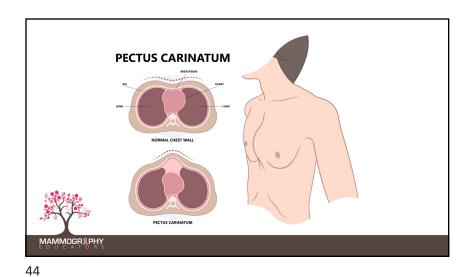


# Body Habitus Issues

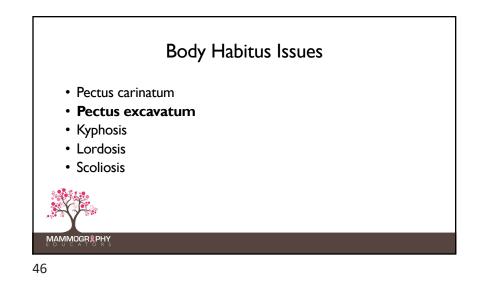
- Pectus carinatum
- Pectus excavatum
- Kyphosis
- Lordosis
- Scoliosis

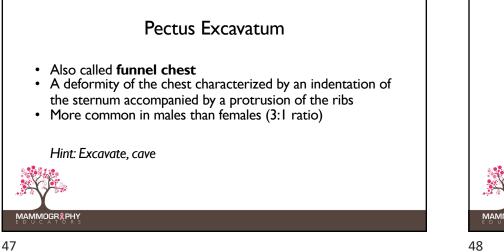


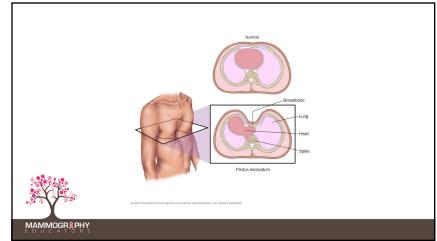












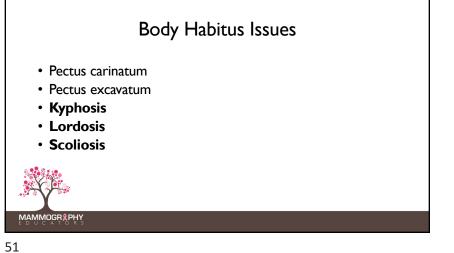


#### Pectus Carinatum / Pectus Excavatum

- 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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# Conditions of the Spine • Kyphosis: Curvature of the thoracic spine • Lordosis: Curvature of the lumbar spine

• Scoliosis: Lateral curvature of the spine



