# The "Crushing" Truth About Compression

Presented by: Sarah Jacobs, BS R.T.(R)(M)(CT) Mammography Consultant www.mammographyeducators.com

# Alternative Alternative Alternative

# Objectives

- Identify the goal of compression during mammographic exams and why it's so important
- Distinguish when and how compression should be applied
- Recognize common challenges that may prevent the application of adequate compression
- Use communication tools to aide in achieving adequate compression



# Mammography Technologists

- Creatures of habit
- Scripts are familiar
- Live and breathe patient care
- Understand our role is personal







"Please take everything off from the waist up and make sure your gown is open to the front."







# Compression in Mammography

- Pulls breast away from chest wall
- Minimizes motion
- Creates more uniform thickness
- Spreads out overlapping tissues
- Reduces radiation dose to the patient
- Increases contrast of the image
- Reduces scatter



## What's Required?



### According to the 1999 ACR Manual, ideal compression should be based upon 2 factors:

- 1. The maximum amount an individual patient's breast can actually be compressed
- 2. The amount of compression that the patient can tolerate during the exam





# A lack of standardization in compression guidelines results in:

- Decreased reproducibility in imaging
- Increased risk of unnecessary pain
- Inadequate image quality

















# How is Compression Measured? PSI = Pounds per square inch Pressure is measured in PSI / relates to contact area kPa =kilopascal N = Newtons 1 newton of force – divide the force value by 4.448 to get amount of force in pounds daN = decanewtons (10 daN = 1 Newton)



# How is Compression Measured?

Compression force is measured in pounds and daN, for most mammography units



**light 8-11**. Construction in poundar per seaves inch ((m)). That this freestare applicable to be based to the focce applied (in pounda) vided by the anae over which the force is a prevaid, priving pair. If the breast is assumed to be a hereinsphere, them pair equals half the ear of a circle whose diameter (D) is that of the pairs of the breast and/ed by the compression paided, added into the number of abundle by the compression paided, added into the number of a compression paided and film holder. The larger the surface in nuter, the lower the pressure in pair.

Image courtesy Breast Imaging, Third Edition, Kopans 2007

MAMMOGR&PHY



 Pressure = how much physical force is exerted on the breast

> PRESSURE is a "FEELING"

FORCE is an "ACTION"



# Compression in Mammography

- 1. Image quality
- 2. Cancer detection



# **Compression and Image Quality**



- Compression pressure can be related to measures of mammographic performance such as:
- Recall rate
- False positive rate
- Screen-detected cancer rate









# Inadequate Compression

Inadequate compression results in:

- limited beam penetration
- increased tissue overlap

Patient motion can blur architectural distortion and microcalcifications. This is particularly true with spot compression and magnification views due to the long exposure times required.



# Nipple Areolar Complex

Images courtesy of: https://cme30.eu/detection-of-subtle-breast-cancers-withmammography-the-importance-of-using-the-correct-technology-and-technique.

- Approximately 10% of breast cancers
- Vascular tissue / Subareolar complex
- Adequate compression is imperative
- Additional views may be required





# Too much pressure, can actually reduce the **sensitivity\*** of mammography.

BMC, Nov 2017: "Influence of breast compression pressure on the performance of population-based mammography screening"

\*Sensitivity is the probability of finding a cancer in mammography.



Over-compression occurs less frequently in the United States, where under-compression, or extremely low applied pressure, is more common.



# How and when compression should be applied Ensure your patient is ready Compression paddle should take the place of your hand during positioning Apply at a speed that ensures your patient is comfortable

- Use a combination of the foot pedal and the manual hand crank
- Override automatic compression release when necessary







The FDA has cleared for U.S. marketing many devices, accessories, or features which may lessen the discomfort of breast compression.

- These include a cushion for the breast on the surface of the mammography unit
- Compression paddles with fixed or dynamic tilt that distribute compression across the front and back of the breast
- A curved compression paddle to fit some breast contours







# Paddle that Determines Adequate Compression

- European-based company
- Paddle is based on the concept of optimized breast compression based on each individual breast Sensitive Sigma™ Paddle



# Patient-Assisted Compression (PAC)

- Patient-Assisted compression doesn't impair mammographic quality.
- Patient-Assisted compression increases breast compression and lowers dose
- Anxiety linked to mammography may be reduced
- Many patients reported overall satisfaction



# Patient Assisted Compression (PAC)

"Seventy-four percent of patients reported that the self-compressing device would facilitate their reattendance" -European Journal of Cancer, 2018

> "52.8% declared they were less anxious compared to previous examinations" -European Journal of Breast Health, 2019



## Providing patient Comfort and a sense of Control

Now compression is one less reason to avoid a mammogram.

Guided by technologist supervision, patients can now achieve the compression that is right for them. This new patient-assisted compression feature enables the patient to be an active participant in their exam, while helping to reduce anxiety associated with mammerane.



MAMMOGR&PHY

# It's all about CONTROL.

Patients need to feel as though they are active participants in their exam. This helps to reduce anxiety and fear associated with their mammogram.





# How to obtain better compression

- Establish a rapport and connection with the patient to ensure trust
  - Educate the patient on what to expect, and ensure her that she's in control
- Explain how long compression may last
- · Use analogies to assist in communication
- "Change" versus "Cancer"



# The "Un-Compressibles"

- Explain that an under-compressed breast doesn't produce the quality needed
- Explain that subtle changes in the breast are difficult to see without proper compression
- Offer to have your patient auto compress
   Offer to reschedule at a time when the
- Offer to reschedule at a time when the patient's breasts are less tender



# The "Un-Compressibles" If you have virtually no compression Tell the patient that you cannot submit images that are not of diagnostic value and offer to refer the patient to their physician in order to discuss alternative options for breast screening

# <section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item>

# Building Confidence through Communication

- Allow the patient to play a part in the imaging process
- Reassure the patient
  - Tell them they're doing a "great job"
- Remember anxiety clouds intake
  - Look for non-verbal communication cues









### Resources

- https://www.acraccreditation.org/-/media/ACRAccreditation/Documents/Mammography/Clinical Image SECTION 1999MammoQC.pdf?la=en
- . https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5706300/ https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/11/141125074824.htm
- https://www.volparahealth.com/news/breast-compression-pressure-affects-perform program/
- ality pe, Kelly L. Overman, Jason B Ashley
- American Journal of Roentgenology 2017 209:6, 1419-1425 https://www.ejcancer.com/article/S0959-8049(18)31126-2/f
- US Food and Drug Administration. Mammography Quality Standards. Final rule-21 CFR parts 16 and 900 (docket No. 95N-0192). RIN 0910-AA24 ed. Washington, DC: Dept of Health and Human Services; 1997.
- Ulus S, Kovan Ö, Arslan A, Elpen P, Arbal E. A New Technical Mode in Mammography: Self-Compression Improves Satisfaction. Eur J Breast Health 2019; 15(4): 207-212.



