The "Crushing" Truth About Compression

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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



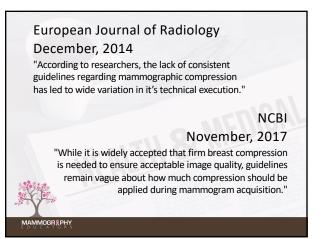
What's Required?



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

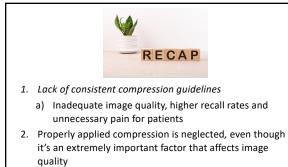


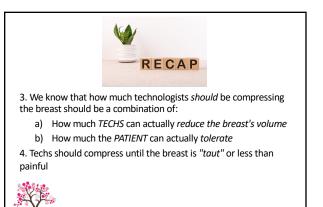


A lack of standardization in compression guidelines results in:

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









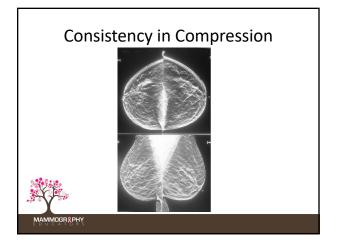
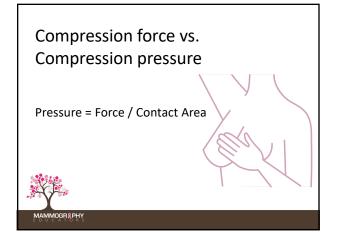


TABLE 2: Compression Force and Posterior Nipp 170 Patients in Study Group	le Line Measur	ements in
Characteristic	FFDM (<i>n</i> = 170)	DBT (<i>n</i> = 170)
Compression force (N), mean (SD)		
MLO, mean (SD)	22.8 (6.61)	21.4 (6.00)
CC, mean (SD)	19.4 (4.63)	18.8 (5.07)
American Journal of Roentgenology (AJR) December, 20: Mammography Positioning Standards in the Digital Era:		Acceptable?
Mammoorger		





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)



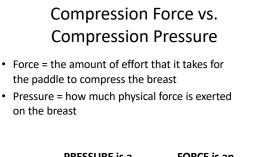
How is Compression Measured?

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



ging 5-11. Compression in pounds per sequere inch (ps). The dimension space sequences and the sequence of the sequences where the sequences are when the force is special dimension because its assessment to be a hereinghere. Then par sequels half the set of a circle whose diameter (D) is that of the parts where the durated by the compression padded, durated into the horses and by the compression padded, durated in constant with a compression padded and time leads that and part of the breast a compression padded and time leads that and part of the breast match, the lower the pressure in ps).

Image courtesy Breast Imaging, Third Edition, Kopans 2007



PRESSURE is a "FEELING" FORCE is an "ACTION"



Compression in Mammography

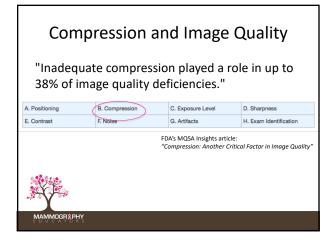
- 1. Image quality
- 2. Cancer detection

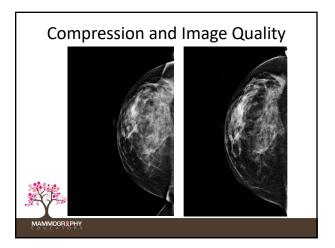


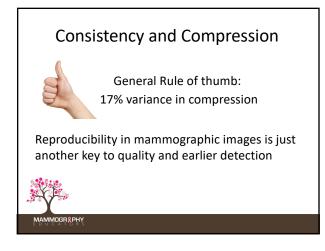
Compression and Image Quality

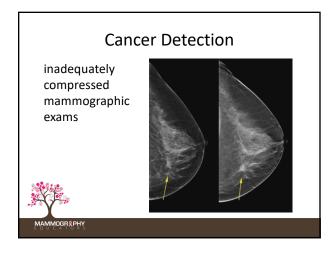


- Compression pressure can be related to measures of mammographic performance such as:
- Recall rate
- False positive rate
- Screen-detected cancer rate







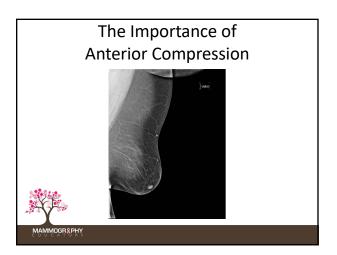


Inadequate Compression

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.

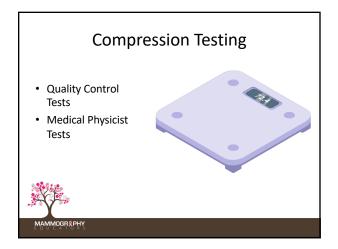


Over-compression occurs less frequently in the United States, where under-compression, or extremely low applied pressure, is more common.



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
- A compression paddle control device used by the patient





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)

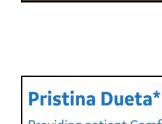
- Patient-Assisted compression doesn't impair mammographic quality.
- Patient-Assisted compression increases breast compression and lowers dose
- Anxiety linked to mammography may be reduced
- Many patients reported overall satisfaction



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

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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.



