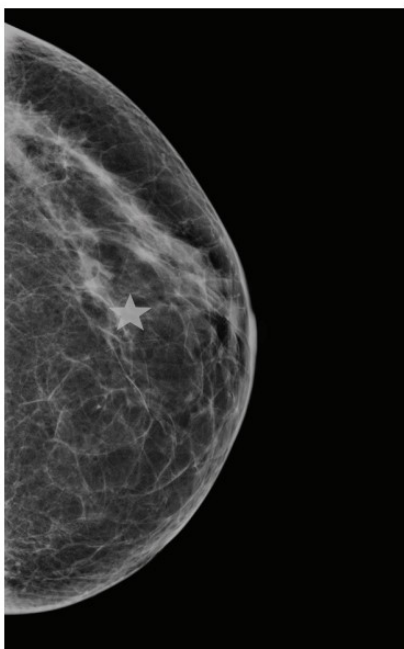


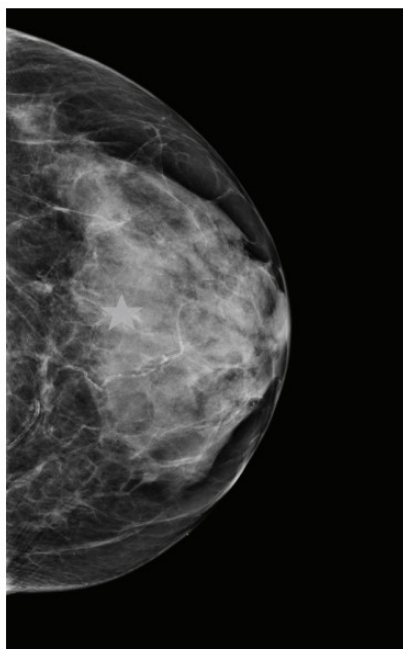
a

Almost all fatty tissue



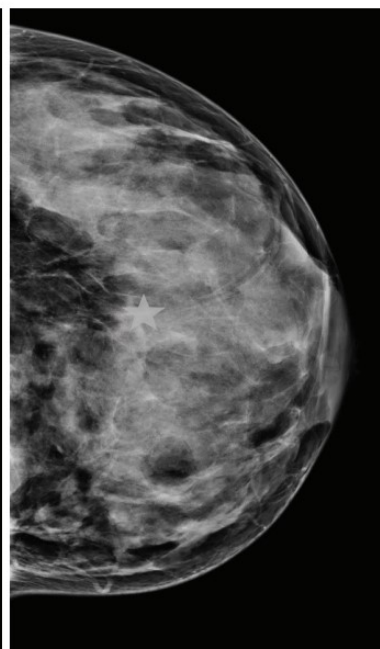
b

Mostly fatty tissue with scattered dense tissue



c

Mixed fatty and dense (heterogeneous) tissue



d

Extremely dense tissue

★ The star in the images represents how cancer may be hidden on a mammogram.

Know your breast composition

Breast composition is classified into four different categories: a, b, c, or d.

- > Breasts are composed of fatty (adipose) tissue and dense (fibroglandular) tissue.
- > Breast composition is determined by a mammogram or MRI, not by how the breasts look feel.
- > Breast composition can change over time due to age, genetics, and other factors.
- > Having dense breast tissue is normal. Nearly half of US women over the age of 40 have dense breasts.
- > Dense tissue can hide cancer as both appear white on a mammogram.
- > Dense tissue may increase your risk for developing breast cancer.
- > Women with breast composition c or d, or specific risk factors, may require additional screening after a mammogram.
- > Women should monitor their breast health over time and participate in regular screenings.