Cassidy Messer

Joti Gill

Specialized Imaging Reflection Mammo #2.

27 July 2026

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Mammography is a specialized medical imaging exam that uses low-dose x-rays to examine the breast tissue. It is primarily used for the detection and diagnosis of breast diseases, especially breast cancer. The purpose of this exam is to screen for breast cancers in women who have no symptoms. Also to evaluate abnormal signs and symptoms such as lumps, pain or nipple discharge. Screening is the first step in mammography. Routine screenings include Craniocaudal and mediolateral oblique projections. These views best visualize the greatest amount of breast tissue. Both projections detect or evaluate calcifications, cysts, cancer or other abnormalities.

Patients that have any concerns or evidence of breast disease should get a diagnostic mammogram and subsequent workups done. Diagnostic studies are problem solving exams utilizing specific projections obtained to rule out cancer or show suspicious lesions seen on a routine screening. Most diagnostic mammograms conclude with probable benign findings, some are asked to return in 3 to 6 months to assess interval changes. Some patients may need to meet with a surgeon for a fine needle aspiration, core biopsy or excisional biopsy. Some diagnostic views in craniocaudal, mediolateral, exaggerated craniocaudal view and implant displaced.