



RCI
Radiology Consultants
of Iowa, PLC



Fast Breast MRI

What You Should Know

How Does MRI Work?

MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) uses strong magnets and radio waves instead of x-rays to produce highly detailed images of the breast. MRI imaging is not affected by breast density. In conjunction with mammography, it is the most sensitive method to detect breast cancer. RCI Imaging Center offers two types of Breast MRI exams. Your physician will help you determine which screening is appropriate for your situation.

What is Fast Breast MRI?

Fast Breast MRI is a lower cost, shortened version of Full Breast MRI. As a supplement to mammograms, Fast Breast MRI has been specifically developed for screening women with dense breast tissue or who have a moderate (15% to 20%) lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. It has the same accuracy as Full Breast MRI and can be used as an alternative to Automated Breast Ultrasound Screening (ABUS).

Fast Breast MRI is not currently covered by health insurance. However, the out-of-pocket expense for this screening may be covered by health savings or flexible spending dollars. RCI offers this exam for \$399. Payment is due at the time of service.

Fast Breast MRI is a 10-minute exam that allows radiologists to more accurately detect early-stage breast cancer in women with dense breasts.

What is Full Breast MRI?

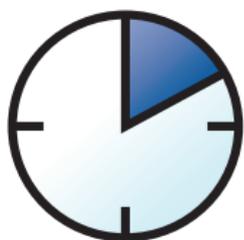
Full Breast MRI is a diagnostic exam used for further evaluating breast abnormalities found on mammography or ultrasound. It is also used as an additional screening test for women with high (greater than 20%) lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. The exam generally takes 25 to 60 minutes to complete.



4x
Greater
Detection

Fast Breast MRI is a screening exam for women with dense breast tissue or an elevated lifetime risk of breast cancer. This exam has a cancer detection rate about four times greater than a breast ultrasound screening.

How Does Fast Breast MRI Differ from Full Breast MRI?



Fast Breast MRI is shorter (less than 10 minutes) vs. 25 minutes or more for Full Breast MRI.



Fast Breast MRI is less expensive than Full Breast MRI.



Fast Breast MRI is used for screening patients with less than 20% lifetime breast cancer risk.

Who Should Have Fast Breast MRI?

- Dense breast tissue can make it more difficult to find cancer on a mammogram and may be linked to an increased risk of cancer.
- Fast Breast MRI allows radiologists to more accurately detect early-stage breast cancer in women with dense breasts.
- Women with a moderate (15% to 20%) lifetime risk may benefit from this extra breast cancer screening.
- You should NOT have an MRI if you have a pacemaker, cochlear implant, neurostimulator or an aneurysm clip.



What Happens During Your Exam?

A Fast Breast MRI exam takes less than 10 minutes to complete. You will be asked to change into a gown and an IV will be started. You will lie on your abdomen on the scanning table with your breasts placed into a depression in the table. This depression contains receivers that detect the magnetic signal. Towards the end of the exam, a contrast agent will be injected into the IV to help identify any abnormalities.

What Happens After Your Exam?

Our radiologist will read your MRI. A report will be sent to your healthcare provider who will then contact you to discuss the results. In some cases, additional imaging may be required.

Recommendations for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer

American College of Radiology & Society of Breast Imaging

- Annual mammograms for women 40 and older, continuing as long as a woman is in good health.
- Women should know how their breasts normally feel and **report any breast change promptly** to their healthcare provider. Breast self-exam (BSE) is an option for women starting in their 20s.
- Clinical breast exam (CBE) performed by a healthcare provider every three years for women in their 20s and 30s, and every year for women 40 and older.
- Women with dense breast tissue or with a **moderate (15% to 20%) lifetime risk** should speak with their healthcare provider about the benefits of adding MRI screening in addition to a yearly mammogram. With normal mammograms, supplemental **MRI screening is recommended every two to three years**.
- Women with dense breast tissue or with a **high (greater than 20%) lifetime risk** should have an **MRI and a mammogram every year**.

To calculate your risk,
visit www.cancer.gov/bcrisktool

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