



What is Breast Localisation?

Based on the results of your recent Mammogram and Breast ultrasound your doctor may recommend that an area of your breast be surgically removed.

If the area is not able to be easily identified this can be accomplished through a technique known as breast localisation prior to your surgery. The purpose of breast localisation is to place a guide wire within the breast at the point of clinical interest to guide the surgeon.

What should I expect when I have my Breast Localisation?

Mammogram Guidance:

As in a mammogram, your breast will be placed between specially designed compression plates. You will be seated at the mammography equipment. Before the localisation procedure an x-ray will be taken from different views to determine the location of the abnormality. The area is cleaned with a hospital grade antiseptic wash. Next, the breast will be anaesthetised with a small needle. An initial sting or burning sensation may be felt which generally only lasts a few seconds, after which only pressure is felt. A hollow needle is placed within the breast at and through the area of clinical interest. An x-ray is again taken to ascertain the positioning. If this is correct a second image from a different angle is taken to ensure the precise positioning. Once verified a small wire (hook type) is passed through the hollow needle into the area of clinical concern. The needle is removed and the wire remains in the breast until the surgeon removes it at the time of

surgery. Two more mammograms will be taken to show the wire and lesion. These will be sent with you to surgery. A small patch covering the wire will be taped to the breast surface. You will then proceed immediately to the hospital for surgery. produced by our body's adrenal glands. The adrenal glands release the cortisone into our bodies when the body is under stress. Injections of synthetically produced cortisone (Celestone) however can have a much longer lasting effect, in some cases diminishing pain permanently. Synthetically produced cortisone is a close derivative of the body's own product. The most significant difference between naturally produced cortisone and synthetically produced cortisone is that synthetic cortisone can be injected directly into the source of your pain. Therefore a much greater and, in most cases longer, lasting effect is achieved.

Ultrasound guidance:

You will lie on the ultrasound examination bed where the procedure will be performed while the breast is being scanned. The area is cleaned with a hospital grade antiseptic wash. Next, the breast will be anaesthetised with a small needle. An initial sting or burning sensation may be felt which generally only lasts a few seconds, after which only pressure is felt. A hollow needle is placed within the breast at and through the area of clinical interest. Once positioned, a small wire (hook type) is passed through the hollow needle into the area of clinical concern. The needle is removed and the wire remains in the breast until the surgeon removes it at the time of surgery. You will then be taken into the mammography room and two more images will be taken to show the wire and lesion in the breast. These will be sent with you to surgery. A small patch covering the wire will be taped to the breast surface. You will then proceed immediately to the hospital for surgery

**Exact Radiology
Clinics this service
is available:**

07 3115 9155 CHAPEL HILL
07 5462 3211 GATTON
07 3372 1939 INALA
07 3281 9051 IPSWICH (NORTH)
07 3894 9755 IPSWICH (SOUTH)

07 3375 9522 OXLEY
07 3073 2700 NEWSTEAD
07 3436 0600 SPRINGFIELD LAKES
07 3330 6455 SUNNYBANK
07 3219 8877 UNDERWOOD

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Exact Radiology
CLINICS



How should I prepare for my procedure?

When you phone to arrange your appointment one of our friendly reception staff will advise you of the preparation and requirements for this procedure. We will also need to know if you are currently on blood thinners such as Warfarin or Aspirin.

Blood thinning medications that you are currently taking should be ceased prior to this procedure. This should be discussed with your Health Care Professional prior to making your appointment.

- Aspirin and Warfarin for 5 days,
- Plavix for 7 days and
- Iscover for 8 days.

If you have had a heart valve replacement, it may be necessary to take antibiotics before the procedure. Please discuss this with your Cardiologist/Cardiac Surgeon and take antibiotics as directed.

Things to bring along to my appointment:

- Previous films for area of clinical interest.
- Medicare or Department of Veteran Affairs card
- Referral (this is a legal requirement)
- Workcover details and claim number (if this is a Workcover claim)
- Someone to drive you to the hospital for surgery.

Fees

Exact Radiology Clinics bulk bill most Medicare eligible services, however some examinations may incur a fee.

When you make your appointment, the booking staff will advise if a fee is applicable and payment will be requested on the day of your examination.