

What to look for:

- Lumps
- Painful or tender areas
- Skin changes (dimpling, flattening, puckering, or any other differences)
- Changes in breast shape, color, or size
- Nipple changes
- Nipple discharge, itching, rash, or discoloration

What to do if you notice changes:

Schedule an appointment with your GP right away.

Your doctor will examine you and discuss your symptoms and health history, and arrange any necessary follow-up tests.

Remember, most changes and lumps are not breast cancer. Some are completely normal and can result from menstruation, pregnancy, breastfeeding, or aging.

Your doctor will provide guidance and next steps.



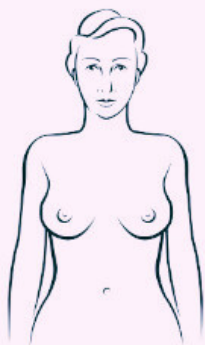
Level 1, 1 Como Street, Malvern VIC



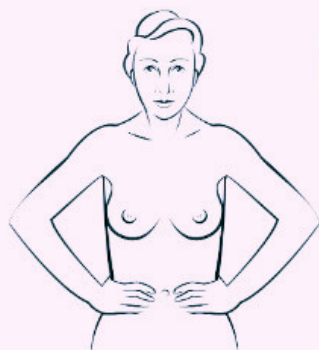
 **CALL: 03 9070 5588**



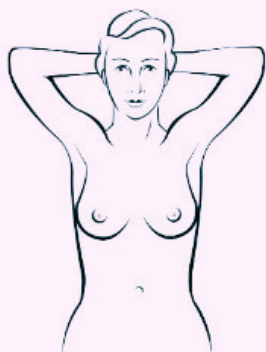
Breast Self-Exams



A. Stand before a mirror and look at both breasts. Check for anything unusual, such as nipple retraction, redness, puckering, dimpling or scaling of the skin. Look for nipple discharge. All discharge should be reported to your doctor. Note the color, whether it came from both breasts and whether it came from one or more openings.



B. Next, press your hands firmly on your hips and lean slightly toward your mirror as you pull your shoulders and elbows forward with a squeezing or hugging motion. Look for any change in the normal shape of your breasts.



C. Looking in the mirror, raise your arms and rest your hands behind your head. This allows you to see the underside of your breasts.

Choose a day each month that will be easy to remember and make breast self-awareness a regular part of your good health routine. Breast self-awareness is also important in women with breast implants.



D. Place your left hand on your waist, roll your shoulder forward and reach into your underarm area and check for enlarged lymph nodes (small glands that fill with fluid when you have an infection). An enlarged node would feel like a corn kernel or a bean. Also check the area above and below the collar bone. Repeat on the right side.



E. Lie flat on your back with your left arm over your head and a pillow or folded towel under your left shoulder. This position flattens the breast and makes it easier to examine. Use the same motion described in step E. Some women like to use body lotion in this step.

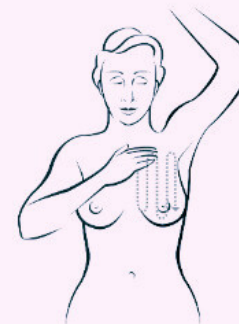
Many women prefer to do steps D through F in the bath or shower.



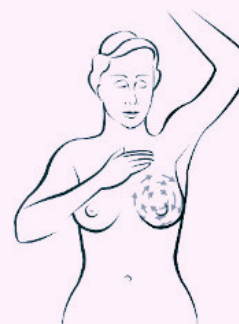
Malvern Breast Imaging



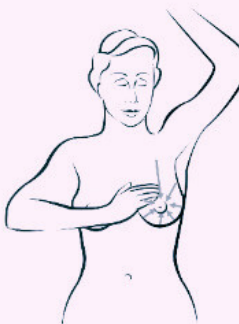
F. Raise your left arm. Use the pads of three or four fingers of your right hand to examine your left breast. Use three levels of pressure (light, medium and firm) while moving in a circular motion. Check your breast area using a set pattern. You can choose (1) lines, (2) circles or (3) wedges.



1. Lines Beginning at the outer edge of your breast, move your fingers downward using a circular motion until they are below the breast. Then move your fingers slightly toward the middle and slowly move back up.



2. Circles Beginning at the outer edge of your breast, use the flat part of your fingers, moving in circles slowly around the breast. Gradually make smaller and smaller circles toward the nipple. Be sure to check behind the nipple.



3. Wedges Starting at the outer edge of the breast, move your fingers toward the nipple and back to the edge.

You should not lift your fingers while feeling the breast. Whatever method you choose, make sure to cover the entire area, including the breastbone, collarbone, upper chest area and bra line. Pay special attention to the area between the breast and the underarm itself. Feel for any unusual lump, mass or thickening under the skin.