

vista IQ

# VISTA IQ

The First Step in Early Cancer Detection

Marking Guide



# SCANNING Process

4 key steps



CLIPPING



SCANNING



MARKING



ANALYSING

for a high-quality scan

# Preparation- Recap

1

Palpate the mass to understand the mass shape, size, and where the borders are.

2

Clip fur from the mass and adjacent healthy tissue. Use the scanner spacer head as a shape and size guide.

3

Place the scanner on the patient and look at the screen. Use the screen to guide the mass into the center of either of the frames.

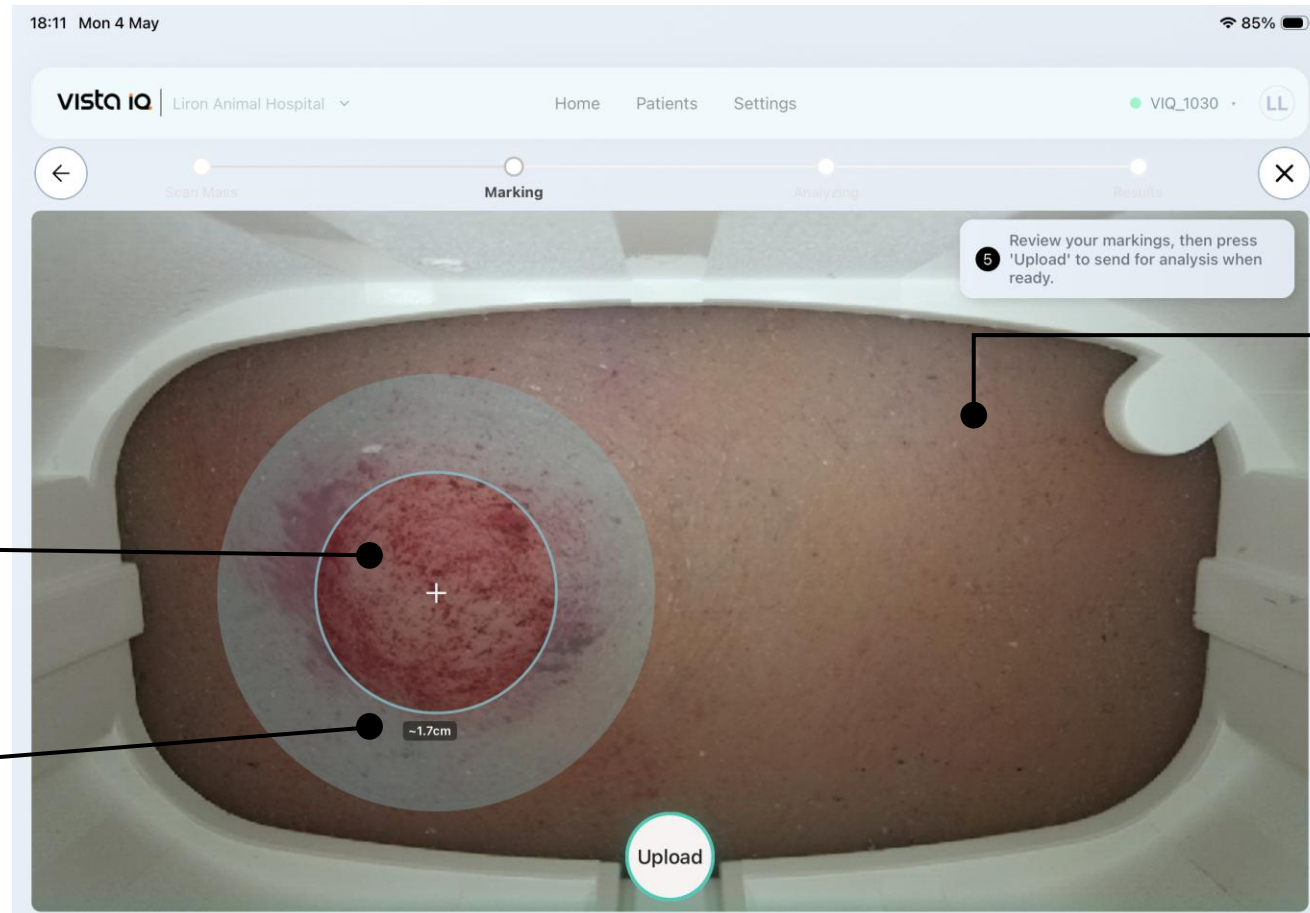
4

Make sure the scanner is in contact with the patient.

5

When you and the patient are ready, press the scan button.

# Three Key Areas to Remember



1. Inner Circle =  
Mass Area  
(Analyzed)

2. Outer Ring =  
Mass Margin  
(Analyzed)

3. Healthy Area =  
Area outside of  
the Outer Ring  
(Excluded)

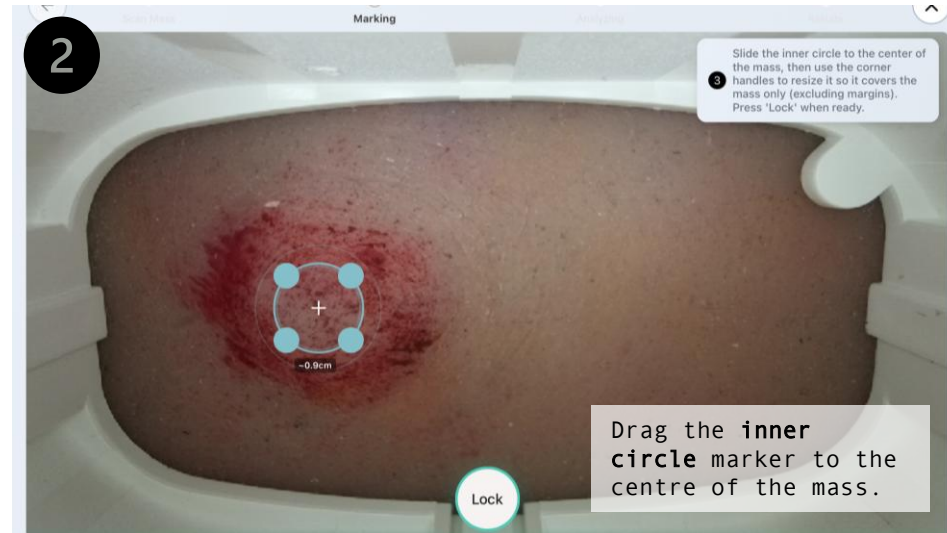
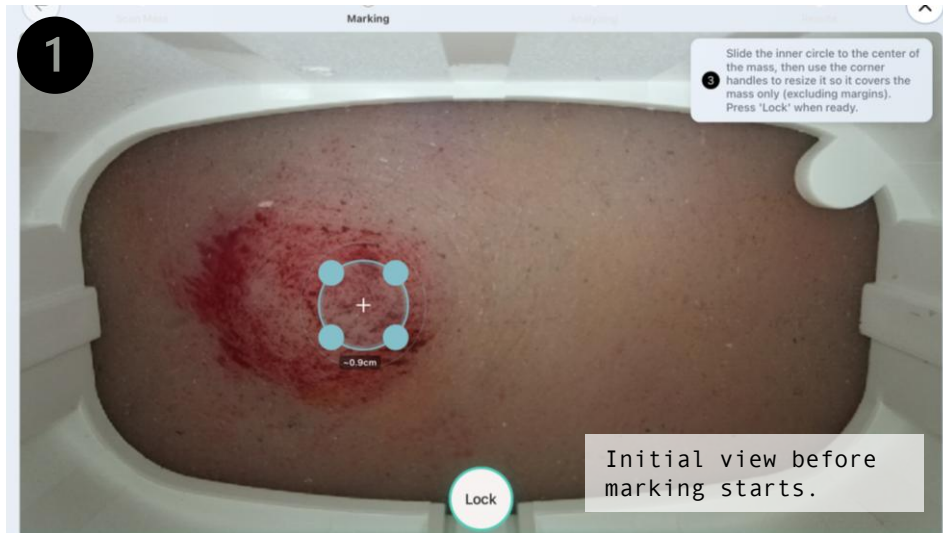
Only Areas **1 & 3** are analyzed by the VISTA iQ Algorithms

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# HOW TO MARK YOUR SCAN

Standard Mass- Manual Marking & Auto-Marking

# Manual Marking



# Auto-Marking

VISTA iQ AI system includes an algorithm which, in most cases, can identify the location and size of the mass and **apply the inner circle automatically**. You may adjust the auto-marking or continue with its suggestion.

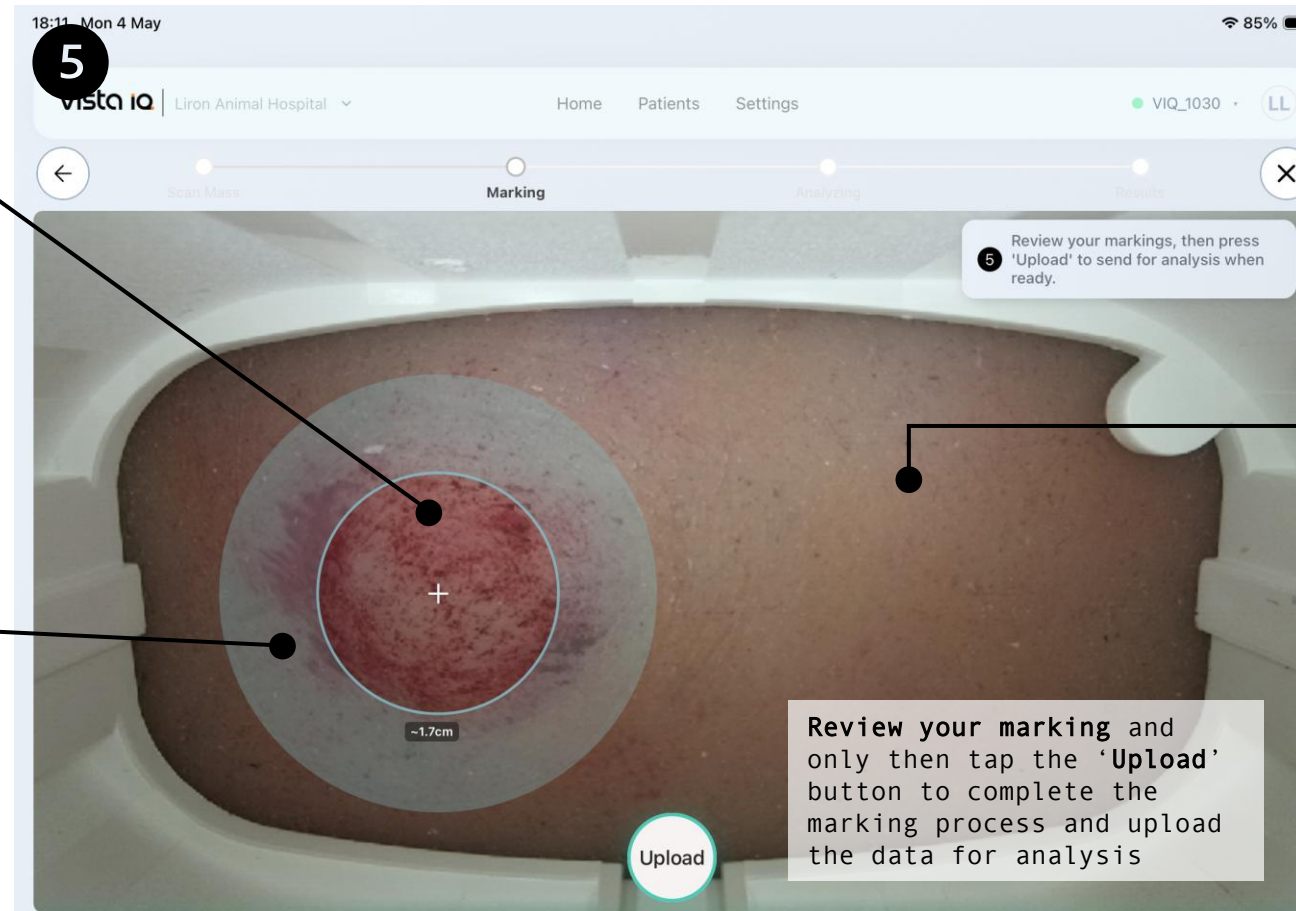


# Final Step- Review your Marking

1. **Inner Circle = Mass Area:** should contain the entire mass area, the mass area only and nothing else!  
(Analyzed)

2. **Outer Ring = Mass Margin:** should cover the margins of the mass completely.  
(Excluded)

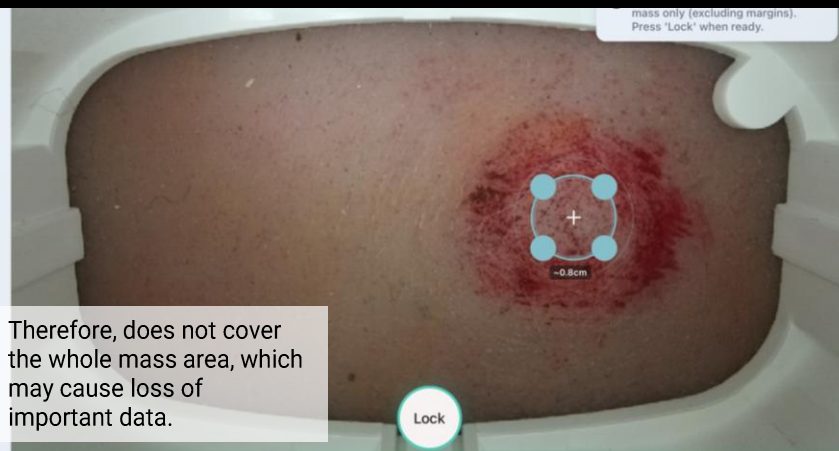
3. **Area outside of the Outer Ring = Healthy Area:** should include healthy tissue only and nothing else! (Analyzed)



**Note:**  
Once the 'Upload' button is tapped, there is no option to return and correct the marking, therefore, please review the marking **before** you choose to upload the data to the VISTA IQ cloud.

# Common Marking Mistakes

## The Inner Circle is too small



## The Inner Circle is too big



## The Outer Ring is too small



## The Outer Ring is too big





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# How to Scan & Mark Different Types of Masses

Subcutaneous / Irregular / Large / Limb & Tail / Paws & Foot Pads  
/ Neighbouring Masses



# Scanner Placement by Scenario

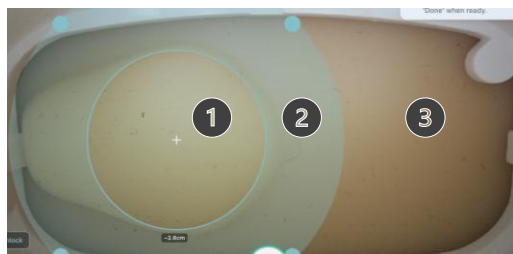
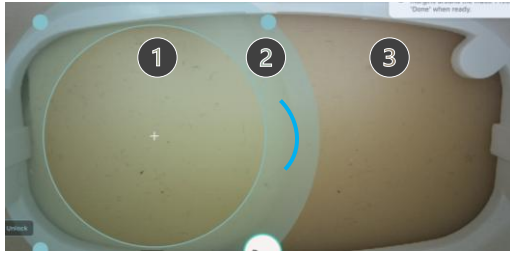
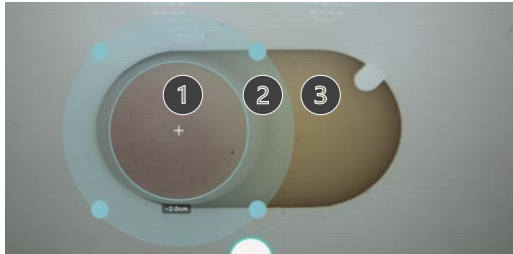
Inner circle hugs mass; Outer covers margins.

**STANDARD BODY**

**LIMB · TAIL · PAW**

**SUB-DERMAL**

**IRREGULAR · LARGE**



**Inner circle hugs mass**  
outer covers  
visible margins

**Same rule**  
smaller field  
of view

**Outer ring**  
to cover pen  
line

**Outer ring**  
extra-wide for  
unclear margins



Scanned with Large Head



Scanned with Small Head



Scanned with Large Head



Scanned with Large Head

# Subcutaneous Masses

## Prepare the area for scanning

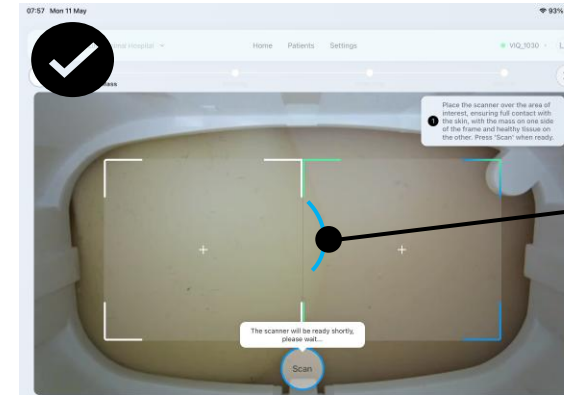
- Palpate the mass to understand where the mass is located under the skin and to establish where the borders of the mass are.
- Once the area is clipped, use a thin **blue ballpoint pen** to **minimally** mark small brackets on the outer edges of the mass borders.

## Add a patient → Add a new scan

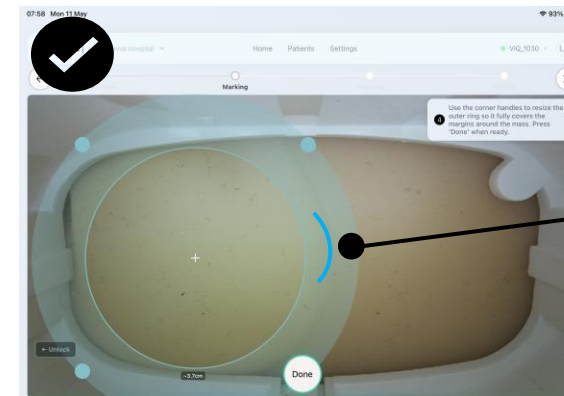
- Using the pen markings as a visual aid, guide the placement of the scanner on the screen, so that the mass is in one frame and healthy tissue in the other side.

## Scan complete → Marking phase

- Adjust the inner circle to include the mass area, just up to the edges of the ink marking and press 'Lock'. The inner circle should not include the ink marking.
- Completely cover the remaining pen markings, which signifies the borders between the mass and the healthy area, with the outer ring. Outside the outer ring should be healthy tissue only with NO ink markings.
- Press the 'Done' button and continue.



Blue ballpoint pen marking



Ink Marking included in the outer ring.

# Subcutaneous Masses

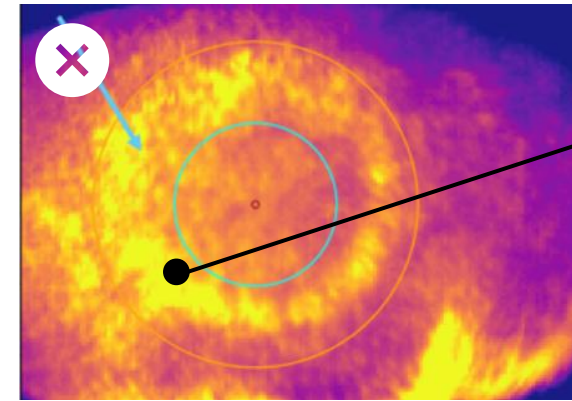
## What NOT to Do:

**Do not use black / red ink surgical skin markers or sharpies** to mark the borders between the mass and the healthy area. These types of pen and ink have the capacity to change the results, as they create an artefact on the patient's skin, and add thermal signals to the scan, causing incorrect results.

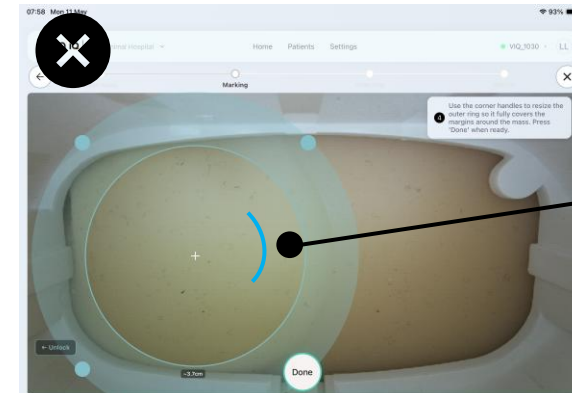
Marking the borders with pen ink is only required if the mass and its margins are not visible (subdermal masses). **There is no need to mark the borders between the mass and the healthy area if the mass and its borders are visibly seen (dermal masses).**

**Ink marking should not be covered by the inner circle**, as it will be analysed as the mass tissue. To prevent the pen ink from being analysed, the ink marking must, entirely, be covered by the outer ring.

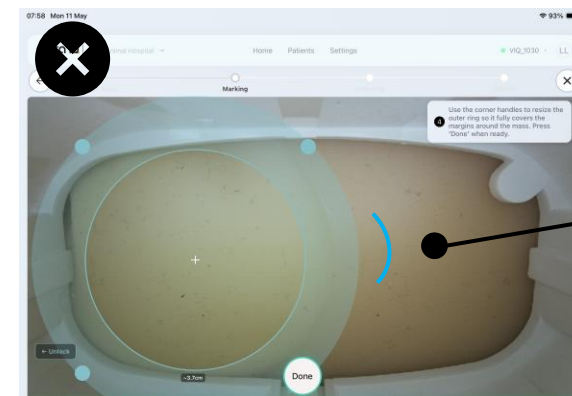
**Ink marking should not be included in the healthy area.** To prevent the ink marking from being analysed, the pen ink must, entirely, be covered by the outer ring.



Black Surgical Pen Marking.



Ink Marking inside the inner circle.



Ink Marking included in the outer ring.

# Irregular Masses

When marking irregularly shaped masses, the priority is to have the mass area only within the inner circle, even if it means losing some areas of the mass to the mass margin/outer ring.

## Add New Scan → Start Scan

Place the mass on one side of the frame and healthy tissue on the other side.

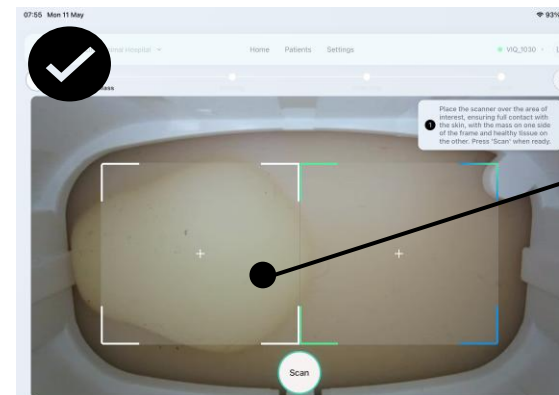
## Scan complete → Marking phase

Slide the inner circle marker to the centre of the biggest area of the mass.

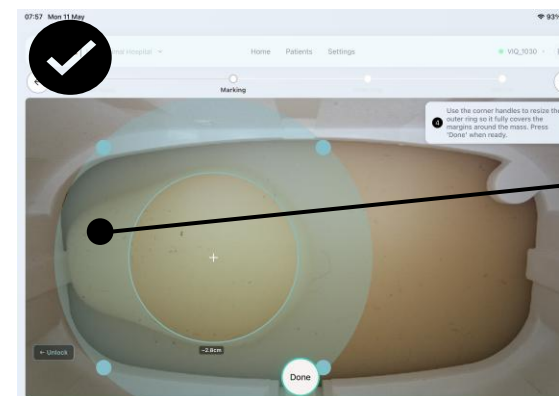
Adjust the inner circle diameter so that it covers the mass tissue only and tap 'Lock'.

**Completely** over the remaining areas of the mass and the margins between the mass and the healthy tissue with the outer ring, tap 'Done' and continue as normal.

Remember: The remaining area outside of the outer ring must include healthy tissue only.



Mass is placed on one side of the frame.



Outer Ring Covers the remaining areas of the mass margins.



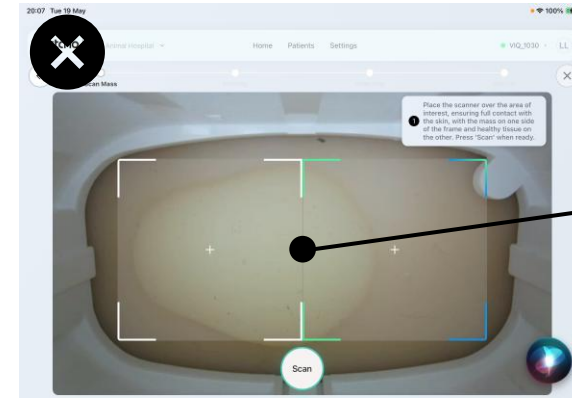
# Irregular Masses

## What NOT to do:

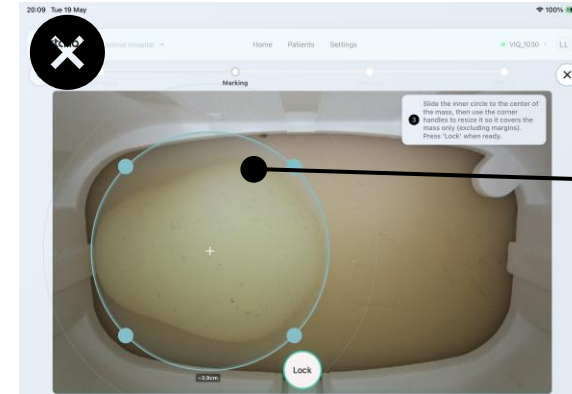
**Do not place the entire mass in the centre of the frame.** Place the mass on one side of the frame only. The other side of the frame should include the healthy skin area.

**The Inner circle must not contain the mass margins or a healthy tissue.** The inner circle's size should be reduced to contain the mass area only. Then the outer ring should be extended to cover the remainder of the mass and its margins.

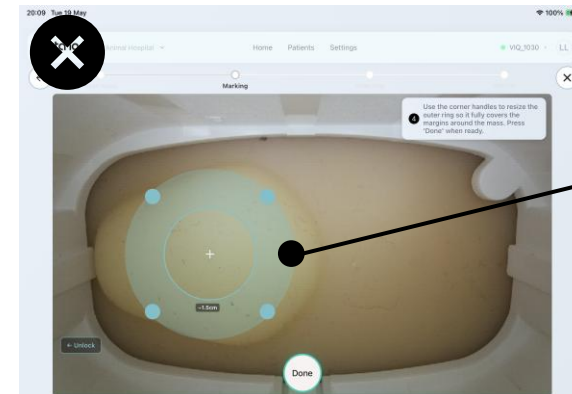
**The margins of the mass must not be included in the healthy area outside of the outer ring.** Therefore, the outer ring should be extended to cover the remaining mass borders.



The entire mass is included on both sides of the frame.



The Inner circle contains the mass margins and a healthy tissue



The area outside of the Outer Ring contains mass tissue.

# Large Masses

## Prepare the area for scanning

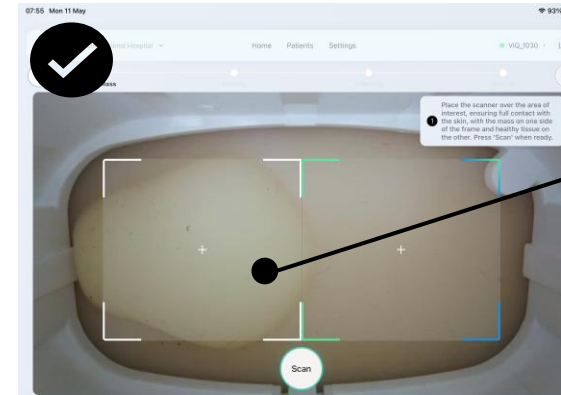
When scanning a large mass that only a section of the mass will be scanned. Only the scanned section requires clipping, the size of the spacer head used. The section should incorporate the mass and the adjacent healthy tissue. Therefore, select a side of the mass to scan, rather than the centre of the mass, as it will not reach the adjacent healthy tissue.

Place the scanner on the side of the mass and, on the screen, fill one side of the frame with the mass area and the other side of the frame with healthy tissue. Tap 'Scan' to start scanning.

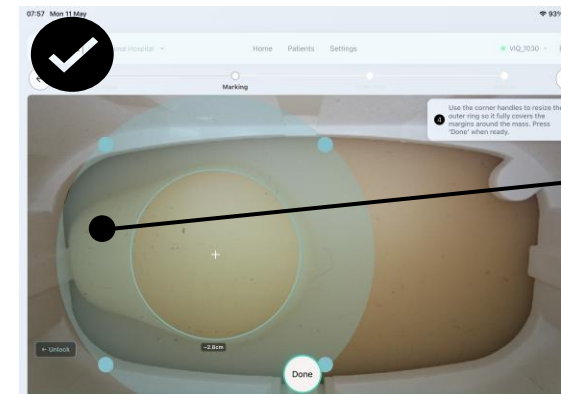
## Scan complete → Marking phase

Slide the inner circle to the centre of the mass area. Adjust the size of the inner circle so that it covers the mass area only and tap 'Lock'. The borders of the inner circle can go outside of the scan frame.

Completely cover the margins of the mass with the outer ring. The outer ring can also go outside of the scan frame. The remaining area outside of the outer ring should include healthy tissue only. Tap the 'Done' button and continue as normal.



Mass is placed on one side of the frame.



Outer Ring Covers the remaining areas of the mass margins.

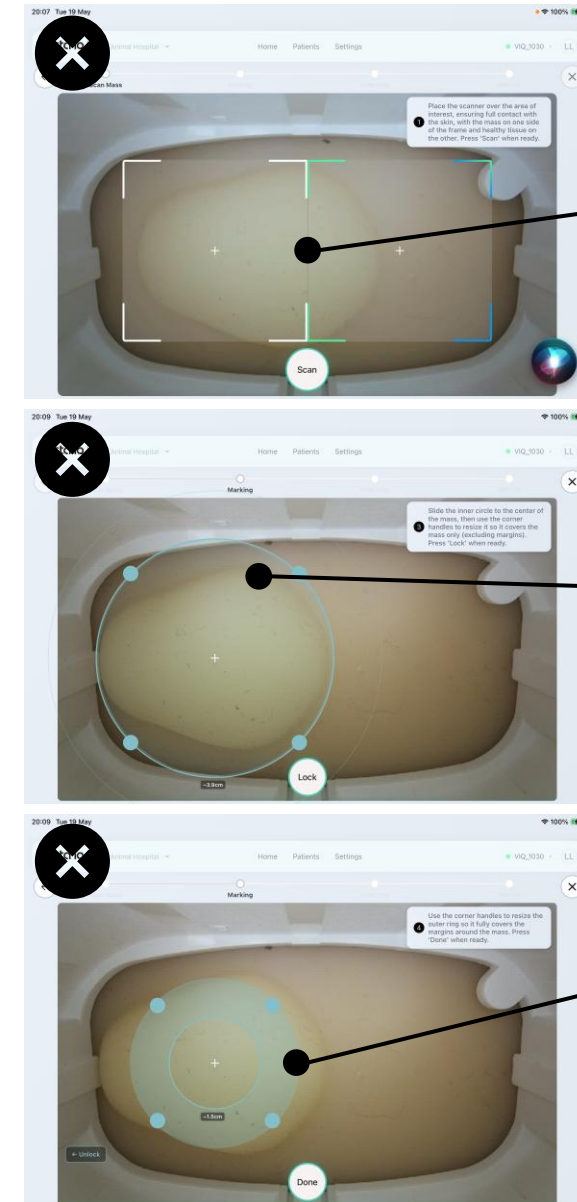
# Large Masses

## What NOT to do:

**Do not place the entire mass in the centre of the frame.** Place the mass on one side of the frame only. The other side of the frame should include the healthy skin area.

When marking a large mass, ensure no mass margins or healthy tissue are included within the inner circle (The mass area). The inner circle should be reduced to contain the mass tissue only. Then the outer ring should be extended to cover the remaining mass margins.

Ensure no mass tissue is included within the area outside the outer ring, i.e. the healthy tissue area. The outer ring should be extended to cover the remaining mass margins.



The entire mass is included on both sides of the frame.

The Inner circle contains the mass margins and a healthy tissue

The area outside of the Outer Ring contains mass tissue.

# Limb & Tail Masses

If a patient has a mass on their leg or tail:

- Use the small scanner head attachment.
- Use the black mitt or black fabric to block the air gaps.

Place the scanner **horizontally** to the tail or limb to ensure as much tissue as possible is included in the scanned area.

Place the mass on one side of the frame and the healthy tissue on the other side and tap the **'Scan'** button to start scanning.

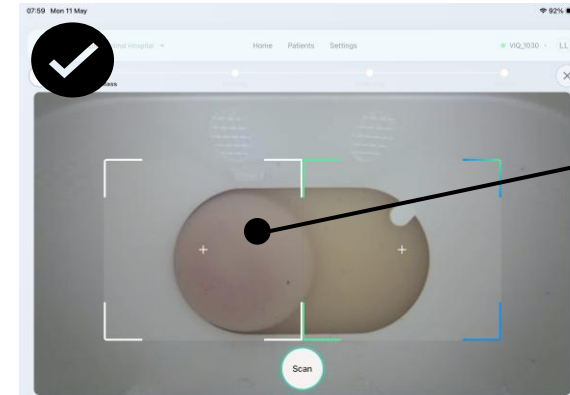
## Scan complete → Marking phase

Slide the inner circle marker to the centre of the mass. Adjust the size of the inner circle to include mass tissue only and tap **'Lock'**.

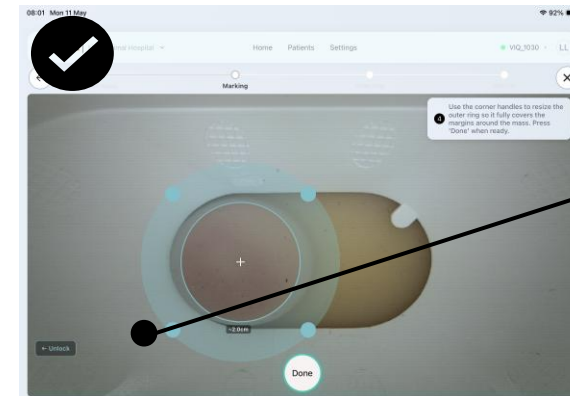
Completely cover the mass margin with the outer ring. The remaining area should include healthy tissue only.

The mitt/fabric area can be ignored during the marking process, as it's automatically excluded from the analysis process. Both the inner circle and the outer ring markers can cover the mitt/fabric area.

Tap on the **'Done'** button and continue.



Mass is placed on one side of the frame.



The borders of the inner circle can go outside of the scan frame.

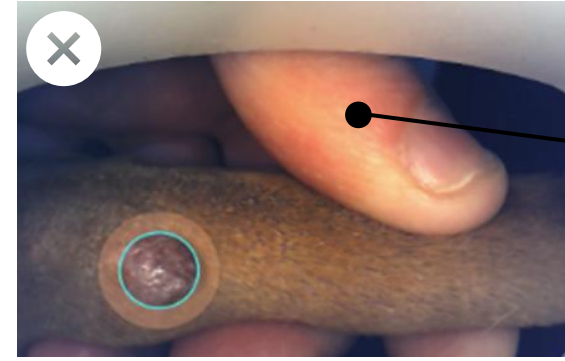


# Limb & Tail Masses

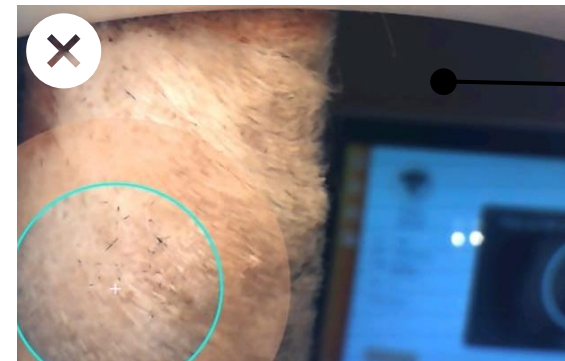
## What NOT to do:

Do not scan your fingers or hands as they will be heated and included in the analysis of the 'healthy area'.

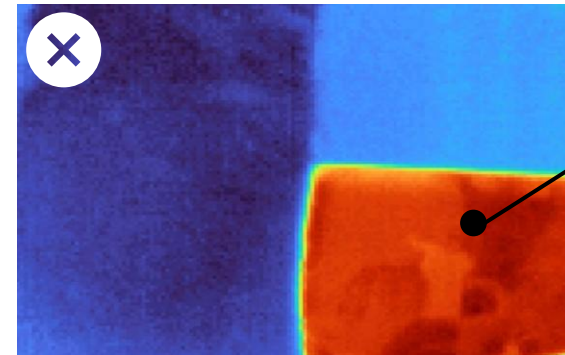
Do not allow the heat to escape through air gaps (image A). Use the mitt or a black fabric to block air gaps. If heat waves escape, the tissue will be unevenly and insufficiently heated (image B).



User fingers included in the scan frame.



*Image A:* Air gap causing heat loss and insufficient heating.



*Image B:* Thermal camera peaking up the heat from the tablet rather than the scanner tissue.

# Paw & Foot Pad Masses

When scanning a mass on a paw or foot pad practice placing the scanner so that the healthy area of the scan does not include the digits or foot pads.

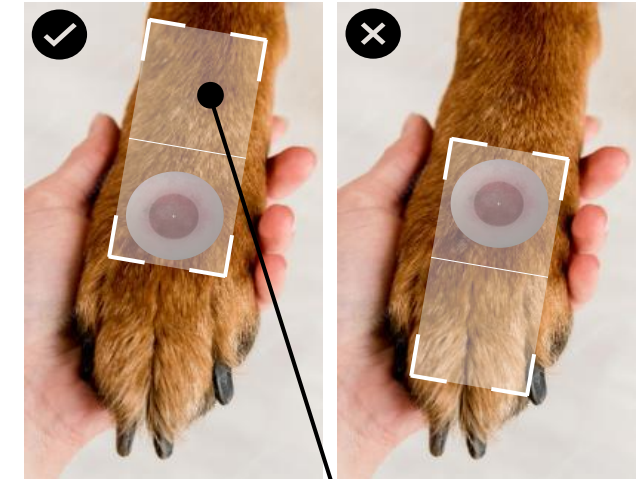
## Scanner Placement

- Ideally, digits should be avoided from being scanned where possible.
- Consider using the smaller spacer head (Image A).
- Place the scanner horizontally to the paw to ensure more tissue is scanned and avoid air gaps.
- Place the mass on one side of the frame and healthy tissue on the other side and tap 'Scan'.

Continue to mark the scan.

### Note:

If the mass is located near the digital pads, the pads must be covered by the outer ring and should not be included in the healthy reference area. The scanner should be positioned vertically, with the healthy reference area taken from the proximal part of the leg.



Healthy area: Proximal



# Neighbouring Masses

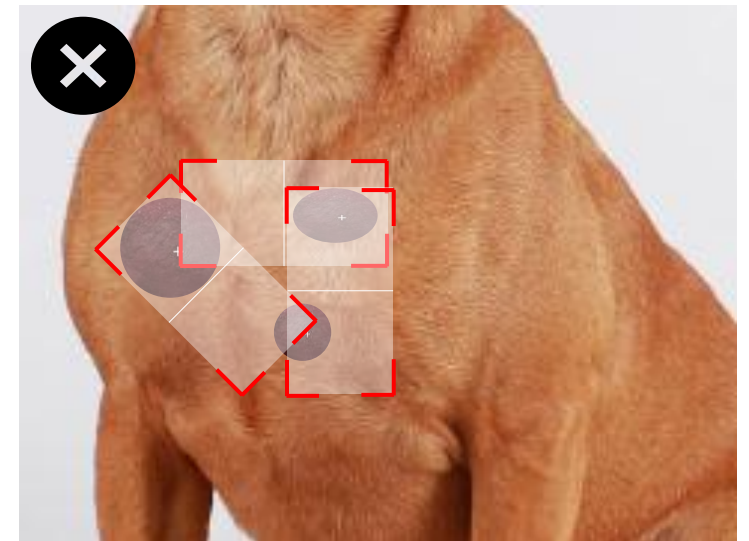
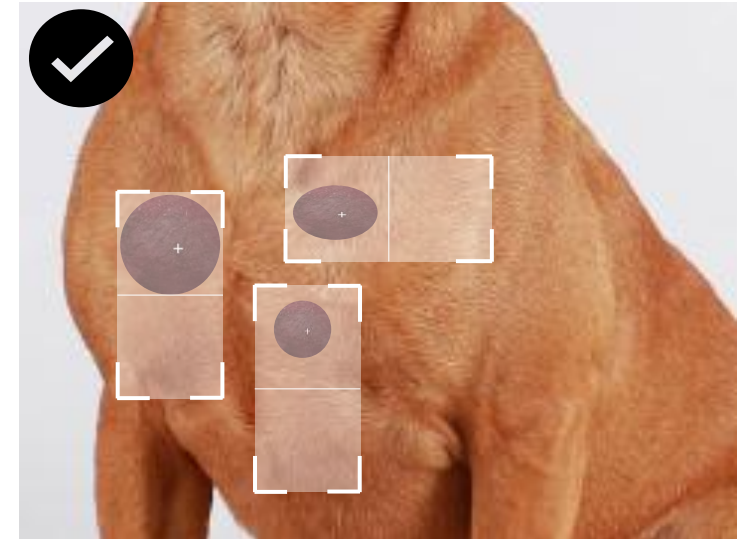
If a patient has multiple masses close together, make sure each scan is completely independent.

A single mass and its adjacent healthy tissue should ideally be scanned only once in each appointment.

Practice positioning the scanner so each mass and nearby healthy tissue can be scanned without overlapping another mass or its healthy tissue region.

This ensures that masses and healthy tissue are not heated in another masses scan, before that individual mass is scanned.

Repeatedly scanning and heating the tissue might affect the results.



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VISTA iQ Support

