

RESEARCH SAVES LIVES

Finding breast cancer early, when it's easiest to treat, can save lives. Research estimates that regular screenings with mammography have resulted in 30 percent fewer deaths from breast cancer.

However, mammography is not perfect. It can sometimes miss tumors or identify tumors that are not cancerous, particularly in women with dense breasts or who are at high risk for developing breast cancer.

Komen is committed to finding better, more-sensitive methods for detecting and identifying breast cancer earlier.



Learn more about screening and early detection <http://sgk.mn/ZqaUTQ>

OUR RESEARCH INVESTMENT:

(1982-2019)

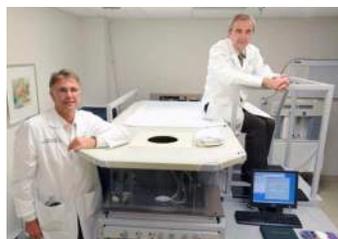
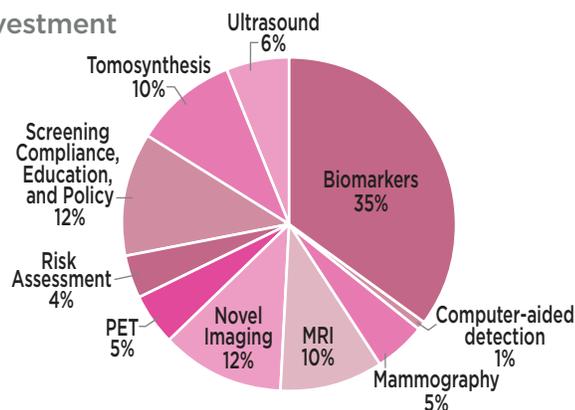
More than **\$39 million** in over **130 research grants** and more than **50 clinical trials** focused on Early Detection

What We're Investigating



- Testing whether new imaging technologies, such as molecular breast imaging (MBI) or digital tomosynthesis, can provide more accurate detection and diagnosis of breast cancer than mammography or ultrasound.
- Identifying whether genetic or other cellular differences can be detected in tissue or blood and used to create biomarker tests to screen for and detect breast cancer early.
- Developing resource-based, culturally appropriate guidelines for breast cancer screening and early detection in low and middle income countries.

Topic Area of Total Investment



Read more about research on ultrasound tomography from Komen grantee Dr. Neb Duric in our Stories of Discovery series.
<http://sgk.mn/1dGKLR1>
<https://cbsn.ws/2MfYCJJ>



Read more about research on Molecular Breast Imaging (MBI) from Komen Scholar Dr. Deborah Rhodes in our Stories of Discovery series.
<http://sgk.mn/2caYact>

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED from Komen-funded research



Ultrasound tomography, a technique that uses sound waves to create 3-D images, was found to be more effective at detecting breast cancer than mammography, especially for women with dense breasts.



A simple blood test that looks for the presence of a unique set of proteins may soon be used to detect breast cancer in its earliest stages when it's most treatable.



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