

SERVICES OFFERED BY SZV:

- Preventive testing
- Treatment locally
- Medical referrals for treatment abroad
- Nursing care at home
- Medications
- Medical aids

PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE REQUESTED BY A SPECIALIST AFTER MASTECTOMY SURGERY

- Mastectomy Bras
- Silicon Breast forms
- Compression Bra (used after surgery)
- Lymphedema sleeve



Because We Care



Coverage for Breast Cancer Patients



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Breast Cancer Tests: Screening

Prevention of breast cancer, diagnosis of breast cancer, treatment and follow up care of breast cancer all require testing.

- **Clinical Breast Exam:** a clinical breast physical exam is careful manual examination of the breasts by a doctor. This exam can help find lumps that women may miss with their own self-exams.
- **Screening tests:** A screening tests is a test done on individuals without signs or symptoms for detection of a specific disease. Screening tests for breast cancer should be done monthly, yearly or every two years and include self breast exams, clinical breast exams and/ or mammograms.
- **Ultrasound:** If an area of concern is found on a mammogram your Doctor or Specialists may recommend a breast ultrasound to evaluate the area closer.
- **Diagnostic tests:** are done on individuals suspected of having breast cancer, either because of symptoms they may be experiencing or because of an abnormality on a screening test. These tests are used to determine whether or not breast cancer is present and, if so, whether or not it has spread to other areas outside the breast. Diagnostic tests include procedures like biopsy.
- **Chest X-Ray and or CT (CAT) scans:** if breast cancer is detected and spread to areas outside of the breast is suspected, a chest x-ray and or a CT scan of the lungs and abdomen may be done to determine which areas are affected and what treatment options are necessary.

LABS TEST:

Blood Cell Counts:

White blood cells; white blood cells which function as the immune system cells that defend the body against foreign substances and "invaders".

Red blood cells: red blood cells carry oxygen throughout the body.

Platelet: platelets are cells that help your blood form clots to prevent bleeding.

- ◇ Blood Chemistries, the level of liver enzymes and bilirubin, to evaluate liver function. Electrolytes levels such as potassium, chloride, and urea nitrogen which reflect the functioning of the kidneys and other organs during and after treatment. Calcium levels, to determine bone and kidney health.
- ◇ Blood sugar levels: important for individuals treated with steroids, hormones and diabetic patients.

SURGERY:

- **Lumpectomy**, also known as breast-conserving surgery, is the removal of (a usually small area of) tumor along with a small amount of surrounding tissue.
- **Mastectomy** is the removal of all of the breast tissue.
- **Lymph node removal**, or axillary lymph node dissection, can take place during a lumpectomy and or a mastectomy if the biopsy shows that breast cancer has spread outside the area of the breast tissue.



TREATMENT:

- **Chemotherapy**, uses medicine to destroy cancer cells in the body, including cells at the original cancer site and any cancer cells that may have spread to another part of the body.
- ◇ **In early-stage** invasive breast cancer chemotherapy is used to get rid of any cancer cells that may be left behind after surgery and to reduce the risk of the cancer coming back.
- ◇ **In advanced-stage** breast cancer chemotherapy is used to destroy or damage the cancer cells as much as possible.
- **Radiation therapy**, also called radiotherapy is a highly targeted and highly effective way to destroy cancer cells in the breast that may have remained around after surgery. It may also be used to shrink the cancer to a size that can be operated on.