

# Mammography and Other Screening Tests for Breast Problems

---

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is a screening test?

A screening test is used to find conditions in people who do not have signs or symptoms. This allows early treatment.

### Why is breast screening important?

In the United States, one in eight women will develop breast cancer by age 75 years. Regular breast screening can help find cancer at an early and more curable stage. Screening also can find problems in the breasts that are not cancer.

### What is mammography?

**Mammography** is the primary tool used to screen for breast cancer and other problems. Mammography uses X-ray technology to view the breasts. The images created are called a **mammogram**. A physician called a radiologist reads the images.

### Why is mammography done?

Mammography is done for two reasons: 1) as a screening test to check for breast cancer in women who do not have signs or symptoms of the disease, and 2) as a diagnostic test to check lumps or other symptoms that you have found yourself or that

have been found by an [obstetrician–gynecologist \(ob-gyn\)](#) or other health care professional. This FAQ focuses on screening mammography.

## How should I prepare for a mammogram?

The day of your test you should not wear powders, lotions, or deodorants. Most of these products have substances that can show on the X-ray. They can make your mammogram hard to interpret.

## What happens during a mammogram?

You will need to completely undress from the waist up and put on a gown. You will be asked to stand in front of an X-ray machine. One of your breasts will be placed between two flat plastic plates. You will feel firm pressure on your breast. The plates will flatten your breast as much as possible so that the most amount of tissue can be viewed. These steps will be repeated to take a side view of the breast. The test then is done on the other breast.

## Is it painful to get a mammogram?

The pressure of the plates often makes the breasts ache. This discomfort is brief. If you are still having menstrual periods, you may want to have the test done in the week right after your period. The breasts often are less tender after your period.

## What do the results mean?

Radiologists use a system called BI-RADS to classify mammography results. Your screening mammogram result will be given a score. Scores range from 0 to 5 and mean the following:

0—More information is needed. You may need another mammogram before a score can be given.

1—Nothing abnormal is seen. You should continue to have routine screening.

2— [Benign](#) conditions, such as [cysts](#) , are seen. You should continue to have routine screening.

3—Something is seen that probably is not cancer. A repeat mammogram should be done within 6 months.

4—Something is seen that is suspicious for cancer. You may need to have a [biopsy](#) .

5—Something is seen that is highly suggestive of cancer. You will need to have a biopsy.

## My mammogram report mentions breast density. What is this?

Fibrous tissue and fat give breasts their shape. When breasts are dense, they have more fibrous tissue and less fat. [Breast density](#) is a normal and common finding on a mammogram, but breast density may make it harder for a radiologist to see cancer. If your report says you have dense breasts, your ob-gyn or other health care professional may discuss other screening tests in addition to mammography.

## What does it mean to be at average risk of breast cancer?

A woman may be at high risk of breast cancer if she has certain risk factors. These risk factors include a family history of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, or other inherited types of cancer; [BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations](#) ; chest radiation treatments at a young age; and a history of high-risk breast biopsy results. Women without these risk factors are at average risk.

## When should I start having screening mammography?

For women at average risk of breast cancer, screening mammography is recommended every 1–2 years beginning at age 40 years. If you have not started screening in your 40s, you should start having mammography no later than age 50 years. Screening should continue until at least age 75 years.

## How accurate is screening mammography?

Like other screening tests, mammography is not perfect. Mammography may miss cancer even when it is present. If results do not show cancer but you do in fact have cancer, it is called a false-negative result. False-negative results can lead to delays in treatment.

Mammography also may show something that is thought to be cancer, but when results of follow-up tests are read, they show that you do not have cancer. This is called a false-

positive result. Follow-up testing can be inconvenient and uncomfortable, and it can cause anxiety.

## How is a clinical breast exam done?

Your ob-gyn or other health care professional may examine your breasts during routine checkups. This is called a clinical breast exam. The exam may be done while you are lying down or sitting up. The breasts are checked for any changes in size or shape, puckers, dimples, or redness of the skin. Your ob-gyn or other health care professional may feel for changes in each breast and under each arm.

## How often should I have a clinical breast exam?

For women who are at average risk of breast cancer and who do not have symptoms, the following are suggested:

- Clinical breast exam every 1–3 years for women aged 25–39 years
- Clinical breast exam every year for women aged 40 years and older

## What is breast self-awareness?

Breast self-awareness focuses on having a sense of what is normal for your breasts so that you can tell if there are changes—even small changes—and report them to your ob-gyn or other health care professional.

## Why is breast self-awareness important?

Breast cancer often is found by a woman herself. This happens in almost one half of all cases of breast cancer in women aged 50 years and older. In women younger than 50 years, more than 70% of cases of breast cancer are found by the women themselves.

## How can I talk with my doctor about mammography and breast health?

If you are aged 40 years or older, you can start the conversation with these questions:

- What are my chances of having breast cancer?
- When should I start getting regular mammograms?

- How often should I get them?

You can ask more specific questions based on your age. If you are aged 40–49 years:

- What are the pros and cons of getting mammograms before I turn 50?

If you are aged 50–75 years:

- What are the pros and cons of getting mammograms every 2 years instead of every year?

If you are older than 75 years:

- Do I need to keep having mammograms?

You and your ob-gyn or other health care professional should share information, talk about your wishes, and agree on when and how often you will have breast screening.

## Glossary

**Benign:** Not cancer.

**Biopsy:** A minor surgical procedure to remove a small piece of tissue that is then examined under a microscope in a laboratory.

***BRCA1* and *BRCA2*:** Genes that function in the control of cell growth. Changes in these genes have been linked to an increased risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer.

**Cysts:** Sacs or pouches filled with fluid.

**Mammography:** A procedure in which X-rays of the breast are used to detect breast cancer.

**Mammogram:** An imaging technique in which X-rays of the breast are used to detect breast cancer. The image that is created is called a mammogram.

**Mutations:** Permanent changes in genes that can be passed from parent to child.

**Obstetrician–Gynecologist (Ob-Gyn):** A physician with special skills, training, and education in women’s health.

---

If you have further questions, contact your ob-gyn.

Don't have an ob-gyn? [Learn how to find a doctor near you.](#)

FAQ178

Published: September 2017

Last reviewed: July 2022

*Copyright 2024 by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. All rights reserved. Read [copyright and permissions information.](#)*

*This information is designed as an educational aid for the public. It offers current information and opinions related to women's health. It is not intended as a statement of the standard of care. It does not explain all of the proper treatments or methods of care. It is not a substitute for the advice of a physician. Read [ACOG's complete disclaimer.](#)*

About ACOG

Disclaimer

Contact Us

How to Find an Ob-Gyn



Copyright 2024 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Privacy Statement

|

Terms and Conditions of Use