

Optimizing personalized screening: enhancing male and transgender breast imaging experience

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Welcome to the groundbreaking world of personalized screening!

The male breast is susceptible to a variety of benign and malignant processes, many of which clinically present as a palpable finding, focal pain, or breast enlargement. Gynecomastia is the most common abnormality in the male breast and must be distinguished from malignancy.

Although no breast cancer screening program exists for men due to the <1% incidence of breast cancer, transgender male to female patients >50 years and treated with exogenous hormone therapy for >5 years should undergo breast cancer screening. Personalized screening is crucial for male and transgender individuals as it acknowledges their unique physiological and emotional experiences.

By tailoring screening methods to their specific needs, we can improve their comfort and accuracy in detecting breast abnormalities. This approach ensures inclusivity and promotes better healthcare outcomes for all individuals, regardless of their gender identity.

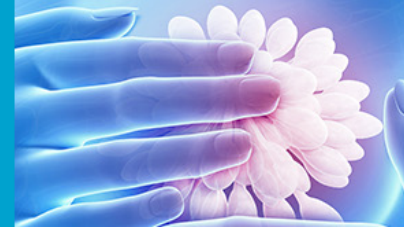
To optimize personalized screening for male and transgender individuals, we must understand their unique breast imaging experience. By doing so, we can enhance their overall imaging experience and promote inclusivity in breast healthcare.

In order to enhance the breast imaging experience for male and transgender individuals, innovative approaches can be implemented. This includes utilizing advanced imaging techniques specifically tailored for their unique anatomy, developing specialized protocols and guidelines, and training healthcare professionals to be sensitive and knowledgeable about their specific needs.

Personalized screening for male and transgender individuals offers several benefits. It enhances early detection and diagnosis of breast cancer, leading to improved treatment outcomes.

Furthermore, it promotes a more comfortable and inclusive imaging experience, reducing anxiety and increasing patient satisfaction. Implementing personalized screening strategies for male and transgender individuals can face several barriers.

These may include limited awareness and understanding of the specific healthcare needs of these populations, societal stigma and discrimination, financial constraints, and lack of appropriate training and resources. In order to enhance the breast imaging experience for male and transgender individuals, innovative approaches can be implemented.



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In addition to planar images, DBT allows for creation and viewing of thin-section reconstructed images that decrease the lesion-masking effect of overlapping normal tissue, thereby decreasing false-positive recalls as well as improving cancer detection rates in breast cancer screening.

There is insufficient evidence to support the use of contrast enhanced methods (MR and CEM) to screen for breast cancer in this clinical setting. However, they may be found useful in patients who have undergone direct injection of particles such as silicone, mineral oil, liquid paraffin, or petroleum jelly to augment the breasts because fibrosis and injection granulomas can obscure the breast tissue on mammography and ultrasound (US). Hence, contrast-enhanced breast tools are the preferred modalities for breast cancer detection

In conclusion, personalized screening strategies can greatly enhance the breast imaging experience for male and transgender individuals. By addressing barriers, such as limited awareness and understanding, societal stigma, financial constraints, and lack of resources, we can ensure that everyone receives the necessary healthcare. However, further research and collaborative efforts with healthcare providers and community organizations are needed to continue improving and optimizing personalized screening methods.

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