Breast Thermography's Heat Seeking Technology Going Mainstream as Adjunctive Method for Breast Cancer Screening

Modern advancements in thermographic detectors have brought on recent research with breast thermography, standing up to the challenge of breast cancer screening through radiation free methods. The Professional Academy of Clinical Thermology is working hard to bring this technology mainstream.

New York, NY (PRWEB) January 15, 2015 -- The Professional Academy of Clinical Thermology (PACT) has recently posted some new studies on the effectiveness of breast thermography on their website. Recent studies published in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) show the ineffectiveness of mammography as a screening tool (1). Some countries such as Switzerland are putting a halt to their mammography screening programs. Extensive epidemiological studies have been performed and published in the NEJM.

It is fortunate that the latest research on thermographic screening shows promise to fill the void. Current mammography guidelines are set to screen women over 40-50 years of age, leaving unprotected those who have not yet attained mid-life status, and currently account for 20,000 or more cases of breast cancer in the United States each year alone.

Breast Thermography is safe for women of all ages and is effective for women with dense breasts. Combining technologies enhances the effectiveness of mammography up to 95% from 83% for mammography alone. Thermography is a heat seeking physiological test, while mammograms, sonograms, and MRI are all anatomical tests. Some surgeons are using thermal imaging to assess the prognosis of cancers found on mammography, and reducing false positives. This cuts down on biopsy and can save millions of dollars each year.

PACT President, Dr. Anthony Piana, cautions, "Proper training and imaging assessment needs to be broadcast to the practicing physicians. The dogma of past research should be expelled in light of these new studies."

PACT is a 501 c(6) non-profit company providing standards in training and image assessment. PACT has carefully invited the best in the field from around the world to join as board members. Retired Army General Dr. Richard Lynch recently joined PACT with his 44 years of interventional radiology and research experience in thermography. The General joins Dr. Alexander Sepper with over 30 years of practice and research in the field of breast thermography. Dr. Sepper hold a PhD in Oncology, Radiology, and Thermology and has headed research in the former USSR on screening for breast and ovarian cancer with thermography.

These translated studies can be found at http://www.medicalthermology.org. The board further consists of the President, Dr. Anthony Piana who holds a triple board certification in breast thermography and was a co-founder of PACT along with Dr. Peter Lang, and the late Dr. William Cockburn. Piana is determined to bring the most knowledgeable in the field together to save the lives of millions. So far it appears he is off to an excellent start.

Several research universities have recently contacted PACT for participation in the education process of physicians to implement the mainstream use of thermography. This will be a challenge as the industry strong holders resist the effort to be bucked from their high horse.

PACT is reaching out for donations to help in the implementation process.

Ref: Archie Bleyer, M.D., and H. Gilbert Welch, M.D., M.P.H.
1. N Engl J Med 2012; 367:1998-2005November 22, 2012DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1206809

Contact Information
Dr. Anthony Piana
Professional Academy of Clinical Thermology
http://medicalthermology.org
+1 877-997-4262

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