
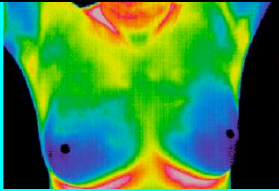
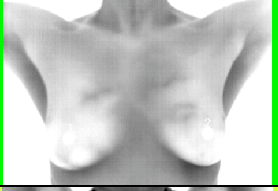
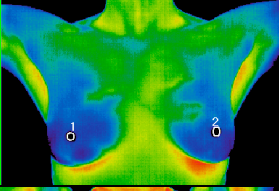
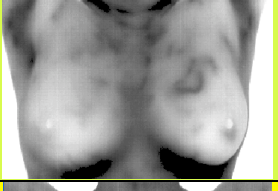
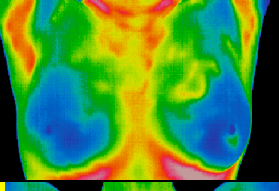
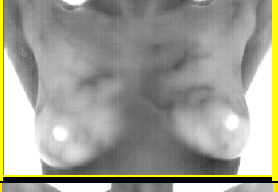
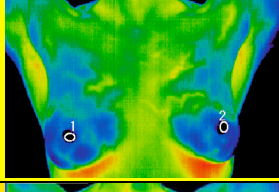

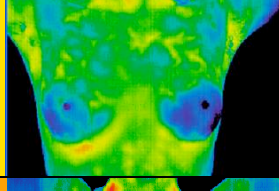
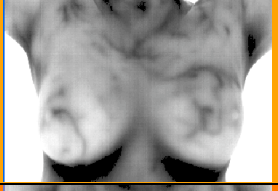
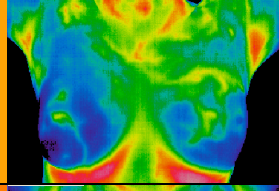

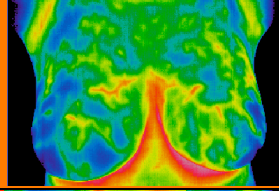
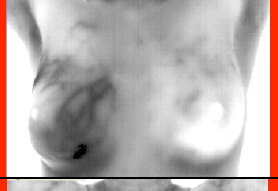
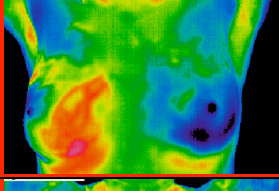

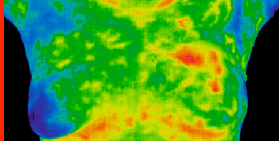


## Thermography Risk Scale

A **Thermogram** is not a photograph. It is an image produced by the heat radiated from the body. It is non-invasive

**Grey Scale (Images):** White is cool, Black is hot. Best use is for visualizing vessel patterns

**Color Scale (Images):** Red is hot, blue is cool. Rainbow spectrum. Best for visualizing regional temp. differences

Grey Scale	Color Scale	Risk Level	Explanations
		<b>1</b>	TH:1 risk is associated with 99% chance that there is no breast cancer present. The vascular pattern is minimal and there is excellent Rt/Lt thermal symmetry.
		<b>2</b>	TH:2* risk is associated with a 99% chance that there is no breast cancer present. There is relative symmetry between Rt and Lt and minimal vascular appearance and no hot spots. Nipple temperatures were measured and found to be identical. This patient started as TH:3* (See below). Risk improved after a breast health protocol for several months.
		<b>2-3</b>	The Rt. breast is relatively non-vascular in appearance (B+W) and rather uniform in its temperature distribution (color). The Lt. breast has a hot spot in the upper inner portion. The grey scale shows a vessel in the shape of the letter 'D'. The color image shows more heat (yellow/red) in the Lt. breast.
		<b>3</b>	This patient started as a TH: 3* but after being on a breast health protocol became a TH: 2 (see the TH:2* image shown above). A TH:3 is generally accepted to be a medium or average risk. Currently the average risk for cancer for a woman in the U.S. is approximately 1 in 7. One study suggests a 40% chance of cancer within the next 5 yrs
		<b>3</b>	This TH:3 is more vascular than the one above it but the rating remains the same (TH:3). The vascular pattern clearly seen in the grey scale is typical of estrogen dominance. The color scale makes it easier to see that the Rt breast is warmer (lighter blue) than the Lt breast (darker, cooler blue).
		<b>4</b>	Mild TH:4 is moderate to high risk. Note the heat and strong vascular pattern in the Lt breast. The Lt nipple is much warmer than the Rt. suggestive of increased risk.
		<b>4</b>	Strong TH:4. Lt breast is warmer than the Rt (seen best in the color image) and it has a much stronger vascular pattern (see B+W image). The speckled (leopard) appearance in the B+W image is a typical estrogen dominance pattern.
		<b>5</b>	This is a known cancer in the Rt breast (see the red patch in the color image and strong vascular pattern in the B+W image). A TH:5 is associated with 90% chance that cancer is already present. This holds true even if the cancer is only starting as the first cell.
		<b>5</b>	Known cancer (see the red spot) in the upper Lt breast. The speckled (leopard) appearance in the grey scale is typical of estrogen dominance which raises a woman's risk for developing breast cancer.