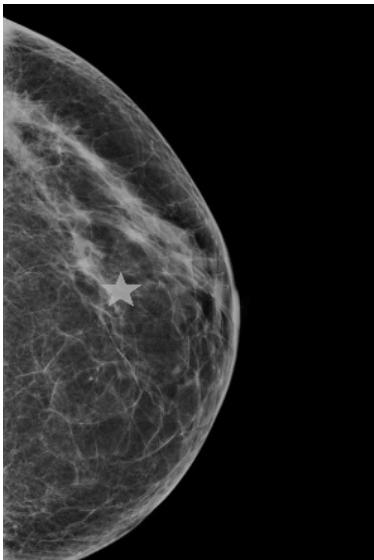
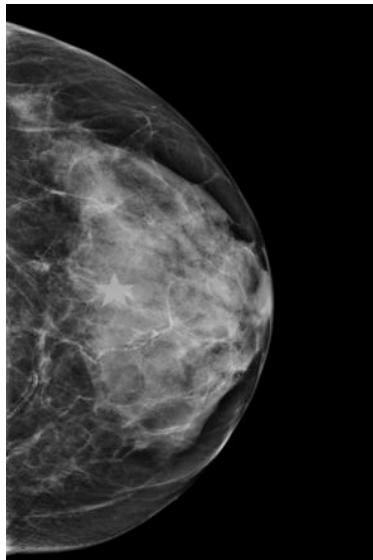
**a**

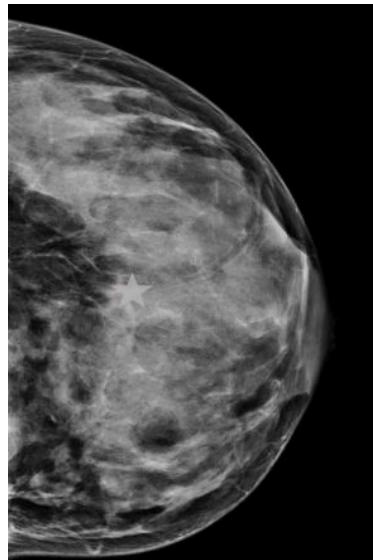
Almost all fatty tissue

**b**

Mostly fatty tissue with scattered dense tissue

**c**

Mixed fatty and dense (heterogeneous) tissue

**d**

Extremely dense tissue

★ The star in the images represents how cancer may be hidden on a mammogram.

Know your breast composition

Breast composition is classified into four different categories: a, b, c, or d.

- Breasts are composed of fatty (adipose) tissue and dense (fibroglandular) tissue.
- Breast composition is determined by a mammogram or MRI, not by how the breasts look or feel.
- Breast composition can change over time due to age, genetics, and other factors.
- Having dense breast tissue is common. Nearly half of US women over the age of 40 have dense breasts.
- Dense tissue can hide cancer as both appear white on a mammogram.
- Dense tissue may increase your risk for developing breast cancer.
- Women with breast composition c or d, or specific risk factors, may require additional screening after a mammogram.
- Women should monitor their breast health over time and participate in regular screenings.



Scan this QR code with the camera app on your cell phone for more about breast density.