

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



A high-resolution breast PET scanner.
Remarkable sensitivity and specificity at 2 mm resolution.



The logo for NAVISCAN, featuring a stylized blue swoosh above the word "NAVISCAN" in a bold, sans-serif font.

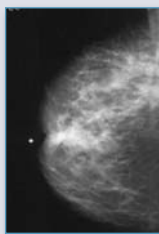
A Unique Advancement in Imaging Technology

When it comes to identifying and treating breast cancer, your ability to confidently determine the optimal course of treatment relies on the quality of your information. Molecular imaging technology can be used to provide an accurate depiction of suspicious or abnormal tissue, enhancing early detection of breast cancer and helping you avoid unnecessary surgeries. When success relies on identifying abnormalities about the width of a grain of rice, it's imperative that your information is as accurate and detailed as possible.

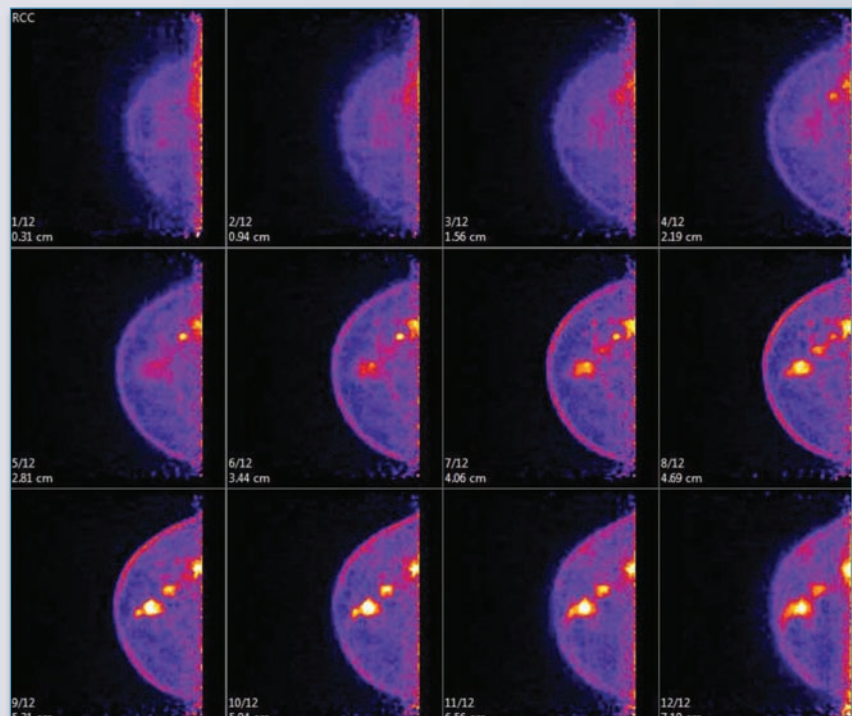
The Naviscan PEM scanner is the only high-resolution PET scanner specifically optimized to provide metabolic visualization of abnormal breast tissue. The scanner works as an adjunct to conventional imaging procedures to detect, stage, and manage breast cancer more accurately than ever before.

Through a unique combination of gentle immobilization, advanced photonics, and image processing, Positron Emission Mammography (PEM) allows you to enhance early detection by identifying lesions as small as 2 mm.

Gain a New Perspective



MAMMOGRAM

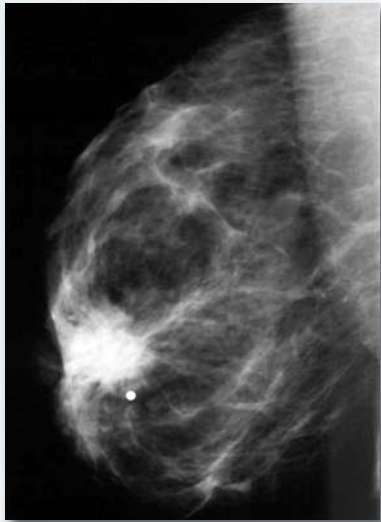


NAVISCAN PEM

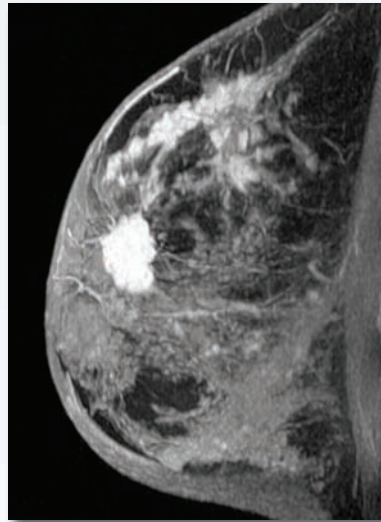
While a mammogram generates only one image, the Naviscan PEM scanner generates 12 tomographic slices, creating a 3-D perspective of the breast. This provides a more complete, accurate picture than can be achieved with conventional imaging.

Clinical Relevance and Case Studies

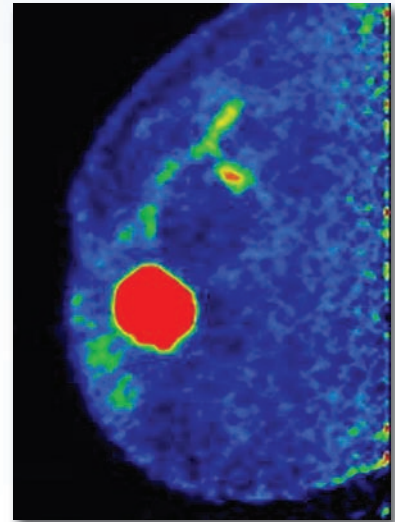
The Naviscan PEM scanner is currently in use at leading hospitals and universities across the country, generating valuable clinical results in the field that complement traditional research. Review the complete set of clinical studies at www.naviscan.com.



MAMMOGRAM



MRI



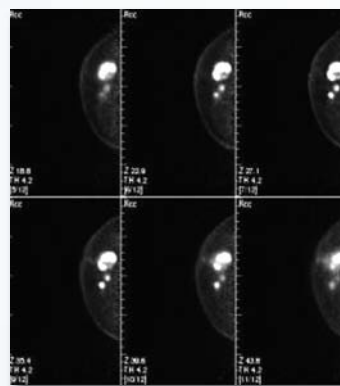
PEM

MRI CONFIRMATION OF IDC AND DCIS

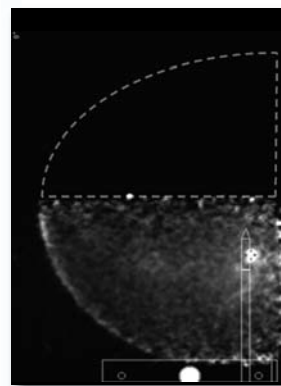
A 40 year-old dense-breasted female with a palpable abnormality on right breast. Both PEM and MRI confirmed the expected IDC lesion, but also revealed unexpected extensive DCIS intertwined with the lesion. PEM interpretation time can be significantly faster than MRI. PEM is not affected by hormonal status, metal implants, size of patient, or claustrophobia, allowing for easier implementation and optimal patient care. (Images courtesy of Bruce Porter, MD and James Rogers, MD, Seattle, WA)



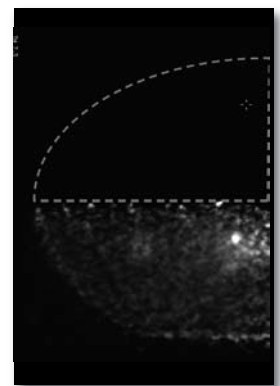
WHOLE-BODY PET



PEM



PEM-GUIDED TARGETING



PEM POST-BIOPSY

WHOLE-BODY PET AND PEM SLICES

A whole-body PET scan found 1 lesion, while PEM imaging clearly depicted 2 additional satellite lesions pathologically confirmed as multi-focal grade-II IDC. PEM's high spatial resolution and anatomical detail provide critical information not visible using traditional whole-body PET scanners, greatly expanding the use of PET technology in breast imaging.

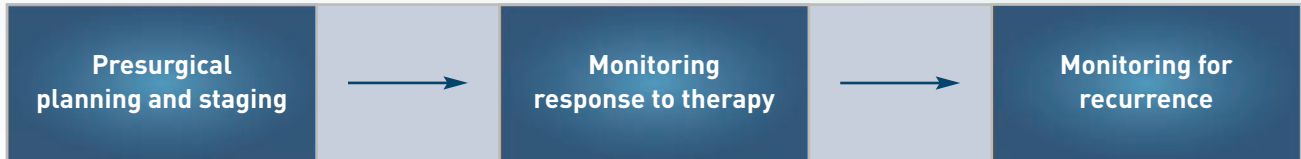
(Images courtesy of Kathy Schilling, MD, Boca Raton, Florida)

HIGH RESOLUTION PEM-GUIDED BIOPSY

PEM technology can also be utilized during a biopsy as an advanced surgical guide. Stereo Navigator®, the high-resolution breast-specific PEM-guided biopsy accessory, enables you to guide compatible interventional devices towards those abnormalities only visible on PEM images.

Make the Seamless Transition to PEM Technology

THE VALUE OF PEM ACROSS THE CONTINUUM OF CARE



The Naviscan PEM scanner complements conventional imaging to provide additional insight and facilitate more accurate procedures.

PRESURGICAL PLANNING AND STAGING

The Naviscan PEM scanner works within the established patient care path — once abnormal tissue has been diagnosed, high-resolution PEM images are used to capture a more accurate picture of the extent of the disease, allowing you to confidently proceed with an effective course of treatment. PEM technology can also be utilized for biopsy guidance, allowing you to identify and address early-stage lesions in advance of the procedure.

MONITORING RESPONSE TO THERAPY

Medical oncologists utilize the advanced high resolution imagery of the Naviscan PEM scanner to monitor patient response to chemotherapy and radiation treatment such as neo-adjuvant therapy. This helps guide a personalized treatment plan that more confidently and effectively measures ongoing developments.

MONITORING FOR RECURRENCE

The Naviscan PEM scanner is used to detect local recurrent disease and monitor patient progress. Successful treatment relies on early detection, which is why PEM helps you monitor health developments more closely than ever before.

REIMBURSEMENT

The Naviscan PEM scanner has FDA clearance as a PET scanner. Per CMS and private payor policies, PEM is indicated for the following*: presurgical planning and staging, monitoring for recurrence and response to neo-adjuvant therapy, and equivocal exams following diagnostic workup.

*Indications may vary by payor, exam, and region.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Learn more about how the Naviscan PEM scanner can change the way you treat breast cancer. Call a dedicated sales representative at 1.888.628.4722 or visit us at www.naviscan.com.



FEATURES

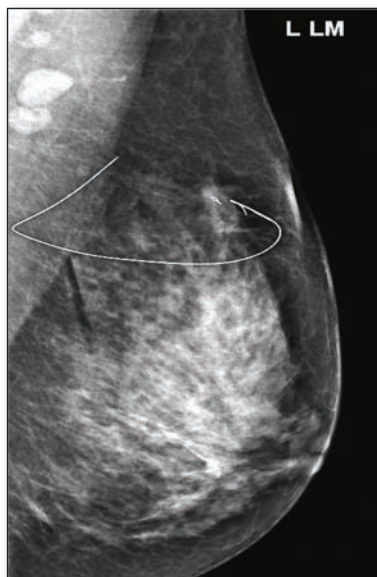
- High 2 mm spatial resolution
- Exquisite anatomical detail
- Short 4-10 minute scan time
- Compact, portable, easy to use
- High value 3-D tomographic PET images
- Gentle breast immobilization
- PEM-guided biopsy capability

Deliver the Optimal Course of Treatment

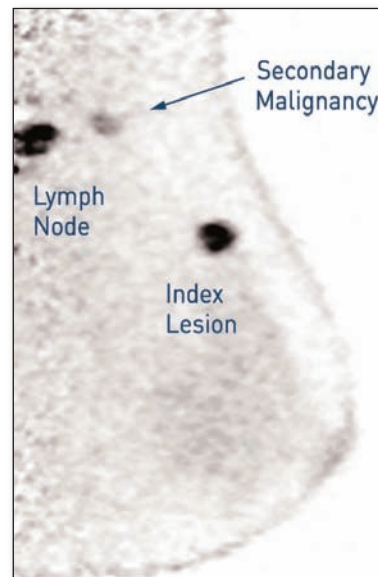
The Naviscan PEM scanner produces high-resolution images that provide detail well beyond what is possible in conventional breast imaging. The clinical case below demonstrates the clinical relevance of these scanner images representing sensitivity and specificity that exceeds 90% for index lesions. For secondary lesions, recent results from a prospective multicenter NIH-sponsored trial* have demonstrated that in addition to a 21% improved specificity, PEM also had 26% higher Positive Predictive Value (PPV) than MRI. The extra detail goes a long way, allowing you to accurately identify suspicious tissue not visible using other technologies. Deliver a personalized care plan that assures patients that every possible non-invasive step has been performed before committing to a course of treatment.

*NIH Grant 5R44CA103102

An Exceptional Level of Detail



MAMMOGRAM



NAVISCAN PEM

The Naviscan PEM image reveals a secondary malignancy invisible to standard mammography. Metastatic cancer in the lymph node is also revealed in the Naviscan PEM image.

ABOUT NAVISCAN

Naviscan Inc. is the industry leader in organ-specific molecular imaging. We design, manufacture, and market the Naviscan PEM scanner, a commercial breast-specific PET scanner that provides unprecedented visualization of abnormal breast tissue and lesions. Surgeons, radiologists, nuclear physicians, and oncologists in hospitals and breast clinics use our compact, mobile, and easy-to-use PEM scanner to precisely characterize breast cancer, enhance surgical planning, monitor patient response to therapy, and evaluate suspected recurrence.

COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMAGING BREAST CANCER

PARAMETER	NAVISCAN PEM	WHOLE-BODY PET/CT	BREAST MRI	BSGI
Sensitivity	93% (88% < 5 mm) ¹	80% ³	91%	93% ⁵ (29% < 5 mm) ⁶
Specificity	93% ²	76% ³	20-90% ⁴	59.5% ⁶

¹ Schilling K, Narayanan MS, Kalinyak JE. Multimodality Effect of Breast Density, Menopausal Status And Hormone Use in High Resolution Positron Emission Mammography. Presented at the 94th Annual Meeting of the Radiological Society of North America, November 2008.

² Berg WA, Weinberg IN, Narayanan D, Lobrano ME, Ross E, Amodei L, Tafra L, Adler LP, Uddo J, Stein W 3rd, Levine EA; Positron Emission Mammography Working Group. High resolution fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography with compression ("positron emission mammography") is highly accurate in depicting primary breast cancer. Breast J. 2006 Jul-Aug;12(4):309-23.

³ Journal of Clinical Oncology, Vol. 18, No. 20 (October 15), 2000.

⁴ Radiology 2002; 225:907-916.

⁵ Brem RF, Floerke AC, Rapelyea JA, Teal C, Kelly T, Mathur V. Breast-specific gamma imaging as an adjunct imaging modality for the diagnosis of breast cancer.

⁶ O'Connor MK, Phillips SW, Hruska CB, Rhodes DJ, Collins DA. Molecular breast imaging: advantages and limitations of a scintimammographic technique in patients with small breast tumors. Breast J. 2007 Jan-Feb;13(1):3-11.



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