

Hello to everyone,

Just to inform you that I am booking appointments for thermography screening. It will be held Saturday June 16th at my clinic in Caledon. www.remediesforhealth.ca for directions for those of you that don't know how to get here.

Cost for breast is \$250

Full body \$350

Please let me know ASAP if you would like an appointment so that you don't miss out on this opportunity.

What is Digital Thermography?

Digital Thermography records thermal patterns of the body which are used to help diagnose and/or monitor pain or illness in any part of the body. Unlike more familiar medical tests such as X-rays, or MRI's, which are tests of anatomy or structure, Thermography is a test of physiology. This means it looks at how the body is functioning or what types of illness, inflammation, or infection may be present. What this means to an individual is that Digital Thermography can see pain and inflammation regardless of how long it has been in the body. It can also detect areas in which your body is not functioning properly, regardless of whether or not a person actually has symptoms. It can also explain why a person has pain, illness, disease and dysfunction in areas that are not involved with the perceived problem. Many common conditions that should stand out, include; breast disease, cancer, inflammation and infection, arthritis and other orthopedic issues, soft tissue/sports injuries, myofascial/fibromyalgia, joint disease, neural impingements or dysfunction, chronic and acute pain, vascular issues, possibility of malingering digestive and nutritional disorders, and many more.

Cancer and thermography

CANCER CELLS DOUBLE EVERY 90 DAYS. Thermography can pick up cancer cells when there's 256 cells (or 2 years into). Mammography picks up cancer cells when there's 4,294, 967, 296 (8 years into) cells (yup, billion). 10 years into is considered lethal.

Below is a comparison between mammograms, thermography and ultrasound.

Mammography

Process

Passes radiation through the breast to produce an image. Suspicious areas

need to be dense enough to be seen.

Radiation- Radiation is used.

Repeated Use: Repeated has shown increased risk of cancer.

Type of imaging: Structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.

Contact Made: Compresses the breasts.

Type of Detection: Can detect possible cancer earlier than physical exam.

Diagnosis of Cancer: Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.

Time of Detection: Can detect tumors in the pre-invasive stage in mainly slow growing cancers.

Type of Tumors Detected: Cannot detect exponentially fast- growing tumors in the pre-invasive stage.

Sensitivity: Average 80% sensitivity (20% of cancers missed) in women over age 50. Sensitivity drops to 60% (40% of cancers missed) in women under age 50.

Effect of Hormone use: Hormone use decreases Sensitivity.

Thermography

Process: Uses infrared sensors to detect heat and increases vascularity (angiogenesis) as the by-product of biochemical reactions. The heat is compiled into an image for analysis.

Radiation: No radiation, non-invasive, harmless.

Repeated Use: Can be used as often as indicated to trace a problem, observe the effectiveness of

treatment, or monitor the health of the breast over time.

Type of Imaging: Functional imaging, Detects physiological changes. Cannot pinpoint the exact areas of suspicion inside the breast.

Contact Made: No contact. Nothing touches the breasts.

Type of Detection: Earliest method of possible breast cancer detection known.

Diagnosis of Cancer: Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.

Time of Detection: Can detect a pathologic state of the breast up to 10 years before a cancerous tumor can be found by any other method.

Type of Tumors Detected: Has the ability to detect fast-growing aggressive tumors in 7 out of 10 women, thermography will be the first alarm that something is happening. **A positive infrared image represents the highest known risk factor for the existence of or future development of breast cancer.** 10x more significant than family history of the disease.

Sensitivity: Average 90% sensitivity (10% of cancers missed) in all age groups. Of these missed cancers, the vast majority are slow growing and poorly invasive. Of the type of cancers to miss, this is highly preferable.

Effect of Hormone use: Hormone use - no effect.

Ultrasound

Process: High frequency sound waves are bounced off breast tissue and collected as an echo to produce an image.

Radiation: No radiation, non-invasive, harmless.

Repeated Use: No danger known for repeated use.

Type of Imaging: Structural imaging. Ability to locate the area of suspicious tissue.

Contact Made: Uses mild sound head contact.

Type of Detection: Not a screening procedure. Used to investigate an area already detected by mammography, thermography, or physical examination. Low spatial resolution (cannot see fine detail). Good at distinguishing solid masses from fluid filled cysts.

Diagnosis of Cancer: Findings increase suspicion. Cannot diagnose cancer.

Time of Detection: Ability to detect some cancers missed by mammography.

Sensitivity: Average 83% sensitivity (17% of cancers missed) in all age groups.

Effect of Hormone use: Hormone use - no effect.

TESTIMONIALS

I was so happy that I made the decision to have a full body scan. With many types of cancer running

through my family, I found it important at the age of 40 to have a thorough look at what was going on in

my body. I got peace of mind when the report came back clear. In one test I was able to see my whole

reproductive systems, all my organs and my breasts were clear. I also was able to see that I did not have

any cardiovascular issues.

I highly recommend having a scan!

Tanya. H.

Burlington, ON.

I recently had breast cancer and was able to beat it with chemotherapy. It is nice to know that there is a test

that will be able to catch any reoccurrence of it much earlier than a mammogram. I have quarterly breast

scans done now, to follow my recovery and to catch any signs of changes at a very early stage.

Camilla R., Hamilton, ON

My father died of a young age due to a heart attack. He was a healthy man and had annual physicals. There

were no signs or warnings until it was too late.

With having a full body scan annually, I have peace of mind. The test is able to show that there are no

early stages of vascular disease, or cancer anywhere throughout my body. I am so happy to have this

technology available and feel the money spent is worth peace of mind.

Robert J., Kingston, ON