

About Inland Imaging

Utilizing state-of-the-art technology and specialized clinical expertise, Inland Imaging provides critical medical imaging information used by physicians and their patients throughout the Northwest.

Choosing to have your exam done at Inland Imaging gives you access to our team of compassionate physicians and staff, where your unique needs and concerns are at the center of our care. We value the trust that you have placed in us and are pleased to answer any questions you may have at any time.

Scheduling

509.455.4455

Locations

Inland Imaging at Sacred Heart Doctors Building

105 West 8th Avenue, Suite 100C & 125C
Spokane, WA 99202

Inland Imaging at Holy Family

5715 North Lidgerwood
Spokane, WA 99207

Inland Imaging South Center

525 South Cowley
Spokane, WA 99202

Inland Imaging Valley Center

12420 East Mission
Spokane, WA 99216

Inland Imaging Deer Park

702 South Park Avenue, Suite B
Deer Park, WA 99006



ONCOLOGICAL
IMAGING

*Detecting, Diagnosing
& Assessing Cancer*


Inland Imaging[®]

www.inlandimaging.com



Imaging can be used to find out where cancer is located in the body, if it has spread, and how much is present.

Nearly half of all men and a little over one-third of all women in the United States will develop cancer during their lifetimes. Today, millions of people are living with cancer or have had cancer. However, research shows the sooner a cancer is found and treatment begins, the better the chances are for recovery.

Imaging Techniques Becoming Key to Early Detection

Imaging techniques—methods of producing pictures of areas inside the body—are becoming the key to early detection. But physicians no longer use imaging simply for detection. It can also show what is happening inside the body during and after cancer treatment. Essentially, it not only can determine the primary location of cancer, but also if the cancer has spread to surrounding areas. This aids in directing surgery and other cancer treatments, and in evaluating tumor recurrence.

At Inland Imaging, there are several different imaging technologies available to cancer patients. Each modality is designed to acquire specific information. Often an oncologist will utilize several of these technologies to get the best overall picture of a patient's health.

Ultrasound

Ultrasound uses sound waves to reflect pictures of organs and tissues onto a computer screen. Ultrasound can be used to look for tumors, and also to guide doctors doing biopsies or treating tumors with laser therapy. It is frequently used to evaluate gynecological diseases and in evaluating abnormalities found during mammograms.

Mammography

Mammography can be divided into two categories: screening and diagnostic. Screening mammography is a low-dose x-ray examination of the breast that is performed on women with no complaints or symptoms of breast cancer. The goal of screening mammography is to detect breast cancer when it is still too small to be felt by a physician or the patient. In addition, computer aided detection (CAD) technology is used on all screening mammograms at Inland Imaging, reviewing a patient's film in addition to the radiologist's review.

Diagnostic Mammography

A diagnostic mammogram is a problem-solving mammogram which may involve additional views of the breast. This exam is performed by a technologist who consults directly with a radiologist to determine the best possible views needed to aid in the evaluation of your breast.

Computed Tomography (CT)

Computed tomography (CT) scans are the most common tool for evaluating if there is cancer in the lungs, abdomen and/or pelvis.

A CT scan looks at three-dimensional slices of the body (like slices of bread), and allows a doctor to tell not only if a tumor is present, but its precise location.

A CT scan can be displayed in three dimensions because the x-ray information is stored on a computer. The data from the scan can then be computer-enhanced.

During a CT scan, patients can be given a contrast agent in a drink and/or by injection to more clearly show the boundaries between organs and tumors.

Nuclear Imaging

Nuclear imaging is different from other technologies in that it produces images not only of anatomical structures, but also of metabolic activity. The images are developed based on the amount of energy emitted from a low dose, non-toxic radioactive substance. Nuclear imaging is commonly used to evaluate the presence of disease in the bone.

PET/CT Scans

While a CT scan provides anatomical detail, a PET (positron emission tomography) scan utilizes the principle of nuclear imaging to provide metabolic detail and can show the function of a tumor.

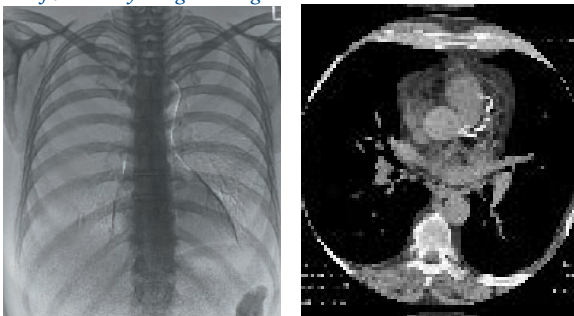
Cancer changes the way a patient's body utilizes resources like glucose, blood and oxygen. During a PET/CT scan, areas in the body where these resources are used in high amounts (like in a tumor) can be detected.

Once cancer is diagnosed, a PET/CT scan can be used to check if a treatment is working—if a tumor is using less glucose.

PET/CT can be used in the staging, localization, therapy planning and therapy response evaluation for these cancers:

- Breast
- Cervical
- Colon
- Head & Neck
- Lymphoma
- Lung
- Melanoma
- Thyroid
- Esophageal

At left, an x-ray image and right a CT scan.



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses radio frequency waves in the presence of a strong magnetic field to get cells to emit a radio frequency of their own. Different tissues (including tumors) emit a more or less intense signal based on their chemical makeup. MRI is frequently used to image the head, neck and soft tissues surrounding bone. MRI is also an established technique for imaging many other organs and tissues including the heart, brain, bone marrow, cartilage, and abdomen.

Ask Your Doctor

As noted in this brochure, there are many imaging modalities that can be used to screen and detect for cancer. Often several are used to build on answers provided from previous testing. We encourage you to talk to your doctor about which one may be right for you.

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