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

WOMEN'S IMAGING

Breast & Reproductive Imaging & Therapeutic Treatments

Inland Imaging®
Trusted Medical Imaging

AN OVERVIEW OF WOMEN'S IMAGING

Today, women in the Northwest have access to some of the most important and advanced imaging and treatment technology available. Inland Imaging's board-certified physicians are dedicated to providing women's imaging services that afford women the health information they deserve.

BREAST IMAGING

Digital Mammography – Screening & Diagnostic

Mammography can be divided into two categories: screening and diagnostic. Your screening mammogram at Inland Imaging is performed in private by a qualified female technologist. The American Cancer Society (ACS) now recommends yearly screening mammograms for all women age 40 years and older.

A diagnostic mammogram is a problem-solving mammogram. This exam is performed by a technologist who consults directly with a radiologist to determine the best views needed to aid in the evaluation of your breast. This workup will determine if further imaging is needed, such as a breast ultrasound.

Both types of mammograms will be performed with digital technology, the latest innovation in breast imaging. This technology differs from conventional mammography. While both use radiation, the digital image is sent to a computer workstation, instead of film. The workstation provides the radiologist with an ideal view and the ability to adjust the image in multiple ways, something not possible with film.

Digital technology, like conventional mammography, requires compression of the breast during the exposure. Compression is a very important component in mammography. Breast anatomy is, by design, mound shaped. Compressing the breast mound into a uniform thickness not only produces a clearer image, compression also lowers the radiation dose during the exam. If you have questions or concerns about compression, talk with your technologist.

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Breast Ultrasound

Breast ultrasound is a noninvasive exam that uses sonar technology to determine if a suspicious area is a fluid filled cyst or a solid mass which may require further testing, such as a biopsy.

Breast Biopsies

A breast biopsy is a tissue sampling technique used to confirm or rule out the presence of breast cancer. Breast biopsies can be surgical or non-surgical: Inland Imaging specializes in non-surgical breast biopsies. Utilizing these methods benefits the patient by decreasing recovery time and reducing scarring. Inland Imaging utilizes two primary non-surgical methods to obtain samples: ultrasound-guided core-needle breast biopsy and stereotactic breast biopsy.

Breast MRI

Magnetic resonance breast imaging (breast MRI) has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) since 1991 for use as a supplement to mammography, to help diagnose breast cancer. Breast MRI is an excellent problem-solving technology. It is often used to investigate breast concerns first detected with mammography, physical exam, or other imaging exams.

Biopsies may also be performed using breast MRI. MRI-guided breast biopsy is a fast, safe and easy way to find and biopsy breast abnormalities without putting women through unnecessary surgery.

PET/CT

Positron emission tomography (PET), combined with computed tomography (CT), is a nuclear medicine imaging technique that uses very short-lived radioactive compounds that localize in cancer cells. Typically a patient will undergo other imaging exams prior to receiving a PET/CT scan. In terms of breast cancer, PET/CT is used in the initial staging or re-staging of cancer, and in its response to treatment.

WOMEN'S IMAGING

BONE DENSITOMETRY

Bone densitometry is a safe, painless and accurate way to measure the density of bones. This testing can help your physician in making treatment decisions related to your bone status and fracture risk. This makes bone densitometry an excellent screening exam for osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis is a disease that causes bones to become more porous, gradually making them brittle and more susceptible to breaking. Eighty percent of those affected by osteoporosis are women. If bone densitometry is conducted at intervals of a year or more, it can be used to determine the rate of bone loss and/or monitor the effects of treatment.

REPRODUCTIVE IMAGING

Reproductive imaging has become an essential tool in monitoring pregnancy and fetal health and providing insight into fertility problems.

Limited pelvic MRI is a completely non-invasive imaging technique that uses no x-rays or radiation. It produces detailed images that are often used to evaluate the benefits of surgical interventions. Symptoms such as chronic pelvic pain and dysfunctional uterine bleeding are often studied using this exam. Limited pelvic MRI can help to identify the source of these symptoms and their relationship to pregnancy complications.

In women who are pregnant, ultrasound continues to be the preferred imaging method. Inland Imaging technologists who perform this examination are trained professionals who focus on the internal structures of both the mother and the baby. Through the use of ultrasound, physicians can confirm early pregnancy, evaluate the baby's age, size, and overall health.

THERAPEUTIC TREATMENTS

Uterine Artery Embolization

The most common cause of hysterectomy surgery is uterine fibroid tumors. Uterine Artery Embolization (UAE) is a less-drastic, nonsurgical option that is giving many women new hope for keeping their uterus. During UAE, an interventional radiologist uses a catheter to deliver a special material that blocks the blood supply to the fibroids.

Your physician may advise you of this minimally invasive therapy, or suggest surgical interventions, such as hysterectomy. It is important that you discuss each option with your physician to see what is the best treatment for you.

Laser Vein Ablation

Inland Imaging offers free initial screening exams to assess the vein health of your legs. Upon completion of the 10-minute exam, your doctor may make a diagnosis of either varicose or spider veins. Varicose veins are bulging or distended superficial veins in the legs that can frequently cause symptoms such as aching, cramping and leg swelling. Spider veins; small red, blue or purple web-like veins, are the most common vein problem. While not harmful, spider veins are generally felt to be unsightly. Your doctor will discuss treatment options for your condition which may include minimally invasive laser vein treatment.

Laser Vein Ablation is the latest advance in treating problematic veins in the legs. The procedure uses a laser to deliver pulses of laser light into the damaged vein, causing it to collapse. The procedure is done in the office under local anesthesia and typically takes about one hour.

Ask Your Doctor

Diagnostic imaging plays a very important role in providing you and your physician with the information you will need to make key decisions about your health. Several women's imaging modalities have been discussed in this brochure. We encourage you to talk to your doctor about which modality may be best for you.

Inland Imaging®

www.inlandimaging.com