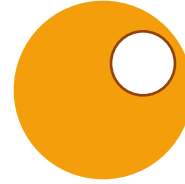


Understanding Breast Cancer

Breast cancer happens when some cells in the breast grow faster than they should and form a lump (tumor). Some tumors are benign (not dangerous). Some are malignant (can spread). Early finding saves lives.



Healthy Cell



Abnormal Cell



Benign Lump



Malignant Tumor

Common Signs & Symptoms

- New lump in the breast or underarm
- Thickening or swelling of part of the breast
- Irritation or dimpling of breast skin
- Redness or flaky skin in the nipple area
- Pulling in of the nipple
- Any change in size or shape

Note: These signs can have other causes. Only a doctor can tell for sure.

How Screening Works

- **Self-Awareness:** Know your normal. If anything changes, talk to a doctor.
- **Clinical Exam:** A health worker checks and feels for changes.
- **Imaging:** Tests like mammogram, ultrasound, or MRI help see inside.

Screening does not prevent cancer, but it helps find it early when it is easier to treat.

Reducing Risk

- Stay Active; Eat Balanced; Limit Alcohol; Do not Smoke

How This App Helps

This demo shows how AI can support doctors with a second opinion on data. It does not replace a doctor.

Disclaimer: For education only. Not medical advice.

Helpful Resources

- [WHO: Breast Cancer Facts](#)
- [NCI: Types of Breast Cancer](#)
- [CDC: Basics About Breast Cancer](#)

FAQ

Does a lump always mean cancer?

No. Many lumps are benign. But any new lump should be checked by a healthcare professional.

Can men get breast cancer?

Yes, men can get breast cancer too, though it is less common than in women.

What age should screening start?

It depends on national guidelines and personal risk. Talk to your doctor about when to begin and how often.

Does screening hurt?

Some tests (like mammograms) can be uncomfortable but are quick. The benefits of early detection are significant.

Icon Legend

- Healthy Cell / Abnormal Cell
- Benign Lump / Malignant Tumor
- Step markers 1-3 indicate self-awareness, clinical exam, imaging