

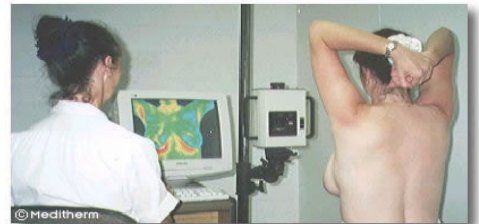
Before you can *feel* it ... Thermal Imaging can see it!

A Vibrant Vision of Your Health!

Early detection of disease & injury

Thermal Imaging, or Thermography as it is also known, is a safe, non-invasive way to visualize areas of disease, a screening tool well suited for mapping out areas of involvement. A digital infrared camera specifically calibrated for medical purposes measures the infrared heat emitting from the skin surface in order to detect subtle abnormal temperature asymmetries. These asymmetries are used as biomarkers to alert your health care provider of areas of concern.

Think of it this way: when you are sick and suspect a fever you put a thermometer in your mouth for verification. Armed with this information, you proceed to give your Health Care Provider this information along with other signs and symptoms which will help to determine a diagnosis. Having a Thermography study can be used in the same way— with the information on various abnormal heat patterns, your Health



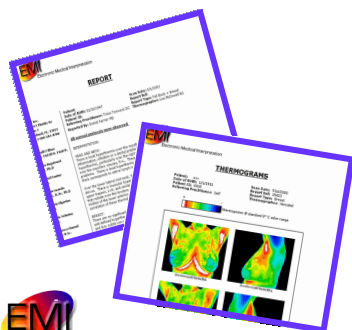
New ultra-sensitive, high resolution Thermal camera detects skin surface temperatures.

Care Provider can look further for causes and detect areas of concern long before signs and symptoms may appear.

Thermography is not a new concept— Hippocrates in 480 BC wrote about covering the body with a thin layer of mud and where it dried first he looked for disease processes. Thanks to U.S. Military research/development and release of classified documentation over the past few years thermal cameras have advanced to highly stable and sensitive equipment. Today's infrared cameras quickly record body temperatures in a matter of seconds.

Thermal Imaging is:

- Non-Invasive
- Painless
- Involves No Radiation
- No Body Contact
- FDA Approved
- Affordable



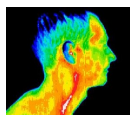
Results are written by a
Licensed MD Board
Certified in Thermography

Whole Body Imaging

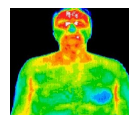
Thermography is increasingly recognized as a useful tool in the early identification of inflammation, nerve damage and blood flow problems. The ability to detect inflammatory and neurological processes at a very early stage is critical to the outcome.

Thermography is also beneficial in monitoring numerous diseases and physical injuries. It is used as an aid for diagnosis and prognosis as well as therapy follow up and monitoring rehabilitation within clinical fields that include Rheumatology, Neurology, Physiotherapy, Sports Medicine, Oncology, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Dentistry and many others.

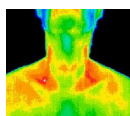
A few examples:



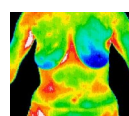
Detection of Carotid artery inflammation - precursor to plaque formation. Further tests confirmed 60% occlusion.



Autonomic patterns are normally hypothermic and can relate to organ dysfunction like this Coronary Artery Disease.



Hyperthermia over the thyroid indicating thyroid dysfunction.



Noted local area of hyperthermia over the hepatic flexure of the colon. Diverticulitis was diagnosed after clinical correlation with thermal findings.

Early Detection of:

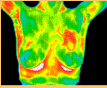
Inflammation

Nerve Damage

Vascular Problems

**Before you can feel it ...
Thermal Imaging can see it!**

Active Cancer Cells Can Double in Number Every 90 Days

90 days	2 cells	
1 year	16 cells	
2 years	256 cells	→ 
3 years	4,896 cells	
4 years	65,536 cells	
5 years	1,048,576 cells	(Undetected by mammogram)
6 years	16,777,216 cells	
7 years	268,435,456 cells	
8 years	4,294,967,296 cells	Doubled 32 times *

* Normally detectable by Mammogram at this stage.
40 Doublings (Approx 10 years) considered lethal.

This illustrative chart is representative of an average growth pattern of the typical slow growing breast tumor. The faster a malignant tumor grows, the more Infrared heat it generates. Thermography can visualize the heat from the growth along with the developing blood supply that feeds a tumor in its infancy. The only way to detect it in that state is to establish a thermographic baseline and monitor every year.

Thermal Imaging - Especially well suited for Breast Screening

It takes years for a tumor to grow, therefore the earliest indication of an abnormality is needed for the earliest possible treatment and intervention.

Thermography plays a role in breast health with early detection and monitoring of subtle physiological changes that accompany breast diseases (i.e. cancer, fibrocystic, infection or vascular).

For younger women in particular, results from Thermography screening can lead to earlier detection and, ultimately, longer life.

Thermography offers an opportunity for earlier detection of breast disease than previously possible with breast

self-exam, doctor exam or mammography alone.

Thermography, when used as an adjunct to mammography, provides additional information, increasing individual rates of detection from 83% to 95% when used together. The doctor can plan accordingly and develop a program to further diagnose and/or monitor until other standard testing results are positive. This allows for the earliest possible treatment.

Although no one test is 100% accurate for detection, regular breast screening using Thermography can provide an early bio-marker for possible referral for mammography, ultrasound, or MRI to improve early detection by the doctor.

Breast Screening Procedure

Breast cancer screening with Thermography is a totally painless procedure. There is no compression or contact with the body of any kind.

Thermography is:

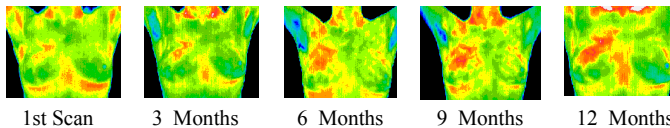
- non-invasive
- uses no radiation
- FDA approved.

The screening procedure starts with a review of your medical history. The first series of scans begins the formation of your baseline; your "thermal signature".

The second session occurs 3 months later and completes your

baseline; assuming that thermal patterns remain unchanged. Once a stable thermal pattern has been established, any changes can be detected during your routine annual screening.

Case Study: Positive Comparative Showing Changes Over One Year



This patient was 37 years old when her first base-line thermogram showed a slight hyperthermic asymmetry in the upper right breast. The follow up study showed a more well defined pattern and although clinical correlation did not find anything remarkable, it was decided to repeat the exam again in 3 months, when significant changes were again noted. Mammography was performed at this stage with the thermographic guidance of the locally suspicious area at 1 o'clock to the right nipple. Mammogram findings were inconclusive and the patient was referred for a repeat mammogram in 12 months.

Patient continued Thermographic monitoring and at the fifth comparative study (12 months), significant changes were evident and hyperthermic asymmetry (temperature differentials) had increased. Immediate further investigation was strongly recommended despite a scheduled mammogram in 6 months. A repeat mammogram was performed which clearly showed a small calcification (1 mm) at 1 o'clock. Within one week a lumpectomy was performed with good margins and the pathology confirmed malignant carcinoma (Ductal Carcinoma In Situ or DCIS). The patient has had stable thermograms for the last 2 years and is expected to remain healthy.



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Interpretation of Images

Advanced Thermal Imaging utilizes Electronic Medical Interpretations (EMI), a group of Licensed Medical Doctors Board Certified in Thermography to interpret all images and provide a written report along with images. EMI maintains all records up to 7 years for future comparisons (an added benefit should you move or use another Thermographer utilizing EMI).

