

Expected learning outcomes of the module 3

Further laboratory and imaging examinations related to breast cancer diagnostics

The learner should be able to demonstrate advanced knowledge involving critical understanding of theory and principles of	Skills	Competences
<p>Breast Ultrasound, MRI, Tomosynthesis, Contrast Enhanced Mammography, Gamma and Positron Emission Imaging :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indications for performing breast examinations • Technological principles and varieties of techniques • Patient safety issues • Recognizing anatomical structures, physiological processes and specific signs of pathology • Contrast media administration and radiopharmaceutical kinetics • Patient centred care and positioning • Image processing related to the different modalities • Radiographer`s role in breast imaging examinations 	<p>Adequately identify, inform and encounter the patient coming to breast imaging examinations</p> <p>Critically assess current clinical protocols and evaluate appropriate positioning techniques for breast imaging</p> <p>Inform and explain adequately on contrast media and radiopharmaceutical administration to establish women and patients` collaboration</p> <p>Critically evaluate the technical and diagnostic quality of breast images</p> <p>Participate in quality improvement regarding patient safety and care</p>	<p>Take responsibility when informing and explaining clinical procedures namely for obtaining women and patient informed consent.</p> <p>Provide/demonstrate advanced knowledge necessary to perform high quality breast examinations</p> <p>Demonstrate awareness of the radiographer`s professional role in breast cancer detection</p> <p>Apply an evidence-based approach to clinical decision-making and problem solving</p> <p>Evaluate their own practice with respect to current guidelines</p> <p>Be aware of the impact of inter-professional collaboration and CPD in the early breast cancer detection process</p>
<p>Biomedical laboratory examinations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biopsy (core or fine needle) – Importance of pre-analytics variables for radiographers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IHC Biomarkers and therapeutic decision (ER, PGR, HER2 and Ki-67) • Tumorectomy, sentinel lymph node and intra-operative exams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Importance of the exams for the patient diagnosis, prognosis and therapy • Blood tests for disease and 	<p>Apply knowledge about sample collection and preservation in the context of breast cancer diagnostics.</p> <p>Apply knowledge about the impact of inappropriate preservation on laboratory tests that influence patients` diagnosis and therapeutic decision.</p> <p>Critically evaluate the laboratory-testing process according to the international standards for quality and competence in medical</p>	<p>Be aware of advanced knowledge necessary to perform high quality laboratory examinations</p> <p>Be aware of optimal handling of laboratory samples at the pre-analytical phase.</p> <p>Demonstrate awareness of the biomedical laboratory scientist`s professional role in breast cancer detection.</p> <p>Apply an evidence-based approach to clinical decision-</p>

<p>therapeutic monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of inter-professional work in dealing with laboratory samples related to breast cancer diagnostics 	<p>laboratories.</p> <p>Participate in quality improvement regarding patient safety and care.</p> <p>Critically evaluate the professional role of biomedical laboratory scientist, nurse and radiographer in creating the conditions for effective teamwork and productive collaborations in breast cancer diagnostics.</p>	<p>making and problem solving.</p> <p>Evaluate their own practice with respect to guidelines regarding the laboratory testing process.</p>
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