

Breast Cancer Screening Quick Reference Guide

Purpose: This resource provides health care professionals with essential guidelines for making breast cancer screenings accessible for people with disabilities.

Key Clinical Decisions



- Assess each patient individually rather than making assumptions based on disability type
- Ask patients about previous screening experiences and accommodation needs before the screening
- Coordinate with imaging centers that have accessible equipment and experience with disabilities
- Consider alternative screening options (breast MRI, ultrasound, clinical breast exam) when mammography is not feasible despite accommodations



- Do not assume patients cannot undergo mammography or lack capacity for informed consent
- Do not focus solely on the disability and miss screening opportunities
- Do not proceed without accommodations when standard positioning fails
- Do not wait for patients to request accommodations instead of proactively offering support

Alternative Screening Options

- **Breast MRI:** Consider when positioning challenges persist despite accommodations (requires prone positioning for 30–45 minutes, accessible tables that lower to 17–19 inches, transfer assistance).
- **Breast ultrasound:** More positioning options, portable equipment (note: higher false positive rates than mammography).
- Clinical breast exam: Essential when imaging is not feasible; may require increased frequency when serving as primary screening method.
- **Patient education:** Teach breast self-exam techniques and importance of breast awareness regardless of screening method used.



- Similar or increased breast cancer risk but receive screening at lower rates (61.2%–67.5% versus 72.8% for those without disabilities).
- Unaddressed barriers can lead to later-stage diagnosis and worse outcomes.

Clinical Decision Point	Key Accommodations
Mobility Disabilities	
When patient uses wheelchair, cannot stand for mammogram, has difficulty with arm positioning, spasticity, limited range of motion, or needs transfer assistance	 Accessible mammography equipment (28-inch-knee/toe clearance, adjustable height 26–42 inches) Positioning supports (pillows, wedges, support bars) Extended appointment times Alternative screening methods (breast MRI with transfer assistance, ultrasound)
Vision Disabilities	
When patient cannot see written materials or standard visual cues, needs spatial orientation support, requires tactile communication, or requests accessible formats	 Comprehensive verbal descriptions of procedure and equipment Tactile guidance and orientation with permission Braille/large-print materials Audio materials Describe sensations before touching or repositioning
Hearing Disabilities	
When patient cannot hear verbal instructions, uses American Sign Language (ASL), needs communication supports, or requests auxiliary aids	 Qualified sign language interpreters in person or Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) Clear visual communication and eye contact with patient Written materials and Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) service Ensure interpreter has clear line of sight Alternative breathing cue systems (e.g., visual cards)
Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities	
When patient needs environmental modifications, uses assistive technology for communication, has difficulty understanding or requires caregiver support	 Plain language explanations (sentences under 10 words) Step-by-step narration of each action Visual supports and social stories Sensory accommodations (low lights, soft music) Extended time and preparatory visits Support person present, if requested