
Top 6 Reasons To Choose Lorad Selenia Versus Fuji CR Mammography

1. Image Quality

- The Selenia's direct capture detector, true 70 micron pixel size, integrated HTC Grid, 2-cell AEC, and FAST Paddle technology all contribute to incredibly sharp images
- Fuji's CR mammography uses indirect capture technology, which diminishes the 50 micron pixel size to an effective equivalent of 80 microns; image quality is further degraded by inherent system noise and noise produced by dual-side scanning. Extra smoothing is required to minimize noise and in this process small structures such as microcalcifications can be hidden.

2. Patient Throughput

- With the Selenia, a minimum of 6 screening exams/hour on a single system can be completed without impacting patient care
- CR mammography takes as long or longer than screen-film exams and significantly longer than digital mammography; an average of 3 screening exams/hour can be completed using one CR mammography system
- Needle localizations will take significantly longer to complete using CR mammography as compared to Selenia

3. Image Review

- SecurView_{DX} supports mammography-specific workflow, advanced viewing features, less than a second display time between images, and an ergonomic keypad for efficient study review
- SecurView_{DX} uses a 10 bit graphic display card, for optimal gray scale presentation (1024 gray scales)
- Fuji MV-SR 657 is a Fuji PACS workstation with a mammography software package added on. It provides rudimentary viewing functions, no keypad, and requires multiple seconds display time between images. It also uses an 8 bit graphic display card, limiting reviewers to 256 gray

4. Actual Value

- Selenia costs are limited to capital equipment and annual service contracts. In addition, increased productivity allows facilities to operate using fewer technologists and fewer exam rooms
- CR mammography incurs higher annual recurrent costs for service contracts and replacement of digital cassettes. In addition, because CR is approximately half as productive as digital mammography, twice as many technologists and exam rooms are required to produce an equivalent amount of patient throughput.

5. Image Size

- Fuji image are 35MB and 60MB each for 18 x 24 cm and 24 x 30 cm images, as compared to 16MB and 28MB for Selenia images. This difference translates into significant increases in storage size requirements and image transmission times.

6. Futures

- Selenia provides the ideal platform for advanced applications and Hologic is actively pursuing applications in breast tomosynthesis and contrast enhanced digital mammography. The absence of an integrated digital detector will make it difficult if not impossible for Fuji to develop any advanced applications