

About breast localization

Before surgery, **breast localization** marks the exact location of the tissue that needs to be removed, helping your surgeon accurately target the area during the procedure.

- Commonly done before breast-conserving surgery
- Performed by a radiologist or breast surgeon
- Uses imaging such as mammography or ultrasound for guidance

Key terms

- **Localization:** A procedure that marks breast tissue
- **Marker:** A small implantable device placed in the breast to guide the surgeon to the exact area to excise
- **Lumpectomy:** A procedure that involves excising targeted tissue in the breast



Know Your Options

Learn more about Stryker's Breast Care portfolio

Mayo Clinic Staff. (2025, February 28). Lumpectomy Overview. Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/lumpectomy/about/pac-20394650>

Stryker Breast Care

Possible risks of the Breast lump localization procedure

Like all medical procedures, breast lesion localization procedures have risks that may include bleeding, hematoma, bruising, infection and marker migration. These are general risks associated with breast lesion localization procedures and are not unique to MOLLI.

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Stryker Endoscopy
5900 Optical Ct
San Jose, CA 95138
t: 408 754 2000

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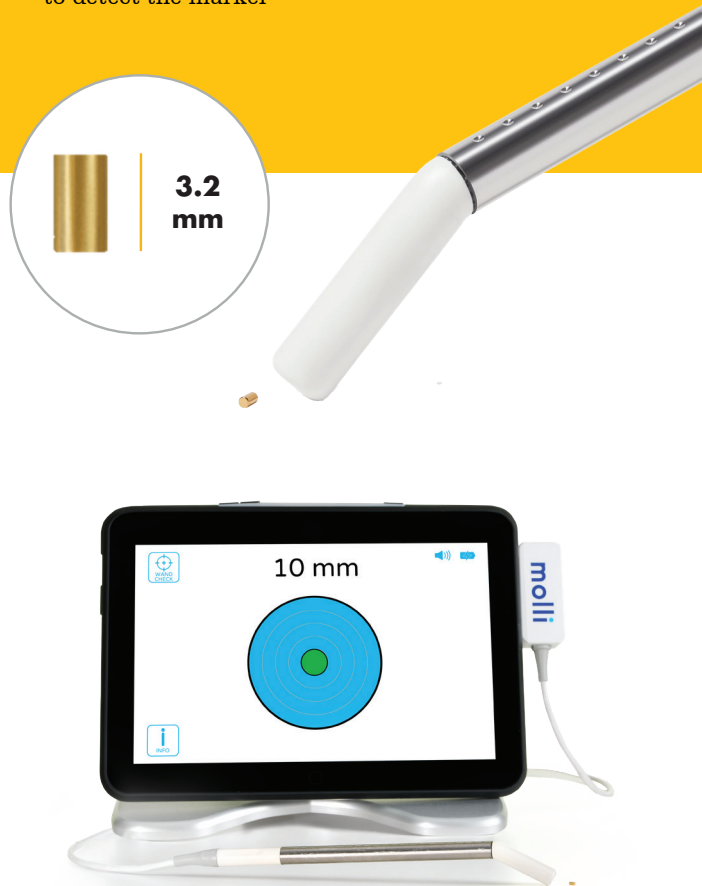
Understand your localization procedure with MOLLI



Wire-free localization

Localization and surgery may occur on the same day or on different days, creating scheduling flexibility.

- A small marker is placed in the breast
- After localization, your healthcare team will provide guidance for next steps
- Patients are able to resume normal activities following localization, based on physician guidance
- During surgery, the surgeon uses a handheld device to detect the marker



Where MOLLI fits into **your surgical timeline**



1. Diagnostics

During your breast care journey, you may be informed that you will need to have a localization procedure.

2. Localization

The wire-free MOLLI marker can be placed by the radiologist or breast surgeon on the same day as your surgery, or any time beforehand. The MOLLI Marker can be implanted for greater than 30 days.

The radiologist or breast surgeon will use an imaging test, such as a mammogram or an ultrasound, to locate the target tissue in the breast.

The MOLLI marker is inserted into the breast through a small needle known as an introducer.

3. Surgery

During surgery, the surgeon will utilize a handheld probe, called a MOLLI Oncopen and the MOLLI System to precisely locate the MOLLI Marker.

Your surgeon will then excise the target tissue and MOLLI marker.

4. Follow-up

The excised MOLLI marker and target tissue will be sent to pathology for evaluation. Your healthcare team will inform you of next steps.