

## Elizabeth Morris Named 2024 Gold Medalist by Society for Breast Imaging



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[UC Davis Health](#) Professor and Chair of the Department of Radiology [Elizabeth Morris](#) has been selected as the [Society of Breast Imaging \(SBI\)](#) 2024 Gold Medalist. The [announcement](#) was made at the [Radiological Society of North America \(RSNA\) Scientific Sessions and Annual Meeting](#) recently in Chicago.

Morris' research focuses on how to use newer techniques, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), for early breast cancer detection. In collaboration with her colleagues, she has written over 230 papers, 40 chapters and 5 books about breast diseases with an emphasis on the use of MRI. She has also received grants from RSNA, [National Cancer Institute](#), [U.S. Department of Defense](#), [Susan G. Komen Foundation](#) and [Breast Cancer Research Foundation](#).

In announcing the award, SBI also said Morris has a distinguished record as a radiology and breast imaging leader. After graduating summa cum laude from UC Davis with a degree in biochemistry, she received her medical degree from [UC San Francisco](#) and completed her residency at [Weill Cornell Medical College](#). She also received a body and breast imaging fellowship at [Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center](#), where she remained on the faculty until December 2020, becoming the chief of the breast imaging service and Larry Norton Endowed Chair.

Morris is a fellow of SBI, the American College of Radiology and the [International Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine](#). She is also a past president of SBI.

Morris will receive the gold medal during the 2024 SBI Breast Imaging Symposium on April 12, 2024 in Montreal, Canada.

### Dense breast study co-authored by Morris highlighted at RSNA

Morris also shared results from a Bayer-funded study that she co-authored at the RSNA meeting. The work was published in the [Journal of Medical Economics](#). It analyzes the cost effectiveness and the ability to provide supplemental imaging for women with dense breasts at average or intermediate risk of breast cancer.

The results showed that MRI and contrast-enhanced mammography offer the best clinical outcomes compared to routine screening alone. Morris said the findings are aligned with ongoing efforts in Congress to improve access to supplementary breast cancer screening.

"Reintroduced earlier this year, the Find It Early Act seeks to ensure coverage of supplemental screening with no cost-sharing for certain individuals at greater risk, including those with dense breasts. The results of this study provide important evidence that reinforces the value of this act. The analysis also helps build much-needed consensus around the preferred supplemental screening modalities that, in combination with improved access, will help contribute to the impact of life-saving breast cancer screening," Morris said.

EXPLORER, the world's first total-body positive emission tomography (PET) scanner

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