RSNA Press Release

Biennial Mammography Screening Yields More Advanced-Stage Cancers

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CHICAGO — Cancers found in patients undergoing annual mammography screening are smaller and less advanced than those found in patients undergoing screenings every two years, according to a new study presented next week at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

At A Glance

- Researchers compared tumor characteristics and treatment regimens among women who underwent annual mammography versus biennial screening.
- Almost half of women in the biennial screening group had late-stage cancers, compared with only a quarter of women in the annual screening group.
- Women who had biennial screening tended to have more aggressive treatment.

Sarah Moorman, M.D.

Breast cancer is the most common non-skin cancer among women in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It is the most common cause of death from cancer among Hispanic women, and the second most common cause of death from cancer among white and black women.

Mammography screening has helped reduce mortality from breast cancer by providing detection of cancer in its earliest stages, when treatment is more likely to be effective. Mammography's value is widely accepted among professional societies and government agencies, but there is disagreement regarding how often women should get a screening
mammogram. For instance, the National Comprehensive Cancer Network recommends
annual screening beginning at age 40 for women at average risk for breast cancer, while the
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force says screening every two years beginning at age 50 is
sufficient for most women.

"These differing recommendations lead to confusion for both referring physicians and
patients," said study co-author Sarah Moorman, M.D., from the Department of Radiology at
Michigan Medicine in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Moorman and colleagues recently compared breast cancer tumor characteristics and
treatment regimens among women undergoing annual mammography versus those getting
biennial (every two years) screening. The study group included 232 women, ages 40 to 84,
who were diagnosed with breast cancer. The two groups had no significant differences in
baseline characteristics such as age, menopausal status, hormone replacement use, family
history and race.

Of the 232 women, 200, or 86%, underwent annual screening, defined as once every nine to
15 months, while the remaining 32 had biennial screening, or once every 21 to 27 months.
Mean age at cancer diagnosis among 232 patients was 62. Almost three-quarters of the
cancers were invasive.

Almost half of women in the biennial screening group (14/32; 43.8%) had late-stage
cancers, compared with only a quarter of women in the annual screening group (48/200;
24.0%). Interval cancers, or cancers found between screenings, were more prevalent in the
biennial screening group. More than a third of those women had interval cancers, compared
with only 10.5% of women who had annual screening. Biennial screening was associated
with larger tumor size.

"Screening mammography performed once a year resulted in less advanced stage disease in
patients diagnosed with breast cancer," Dr. Moorman said.

The study also found that women who had biennial screening tended to have more
aggressive treatment, such as chemotherapy and dissection of the axillary lymph nodes,
where cancer from the breast often spreads.

"There were trends toward less frequent axillary lymph node dissection and less frequent use
of chemotherapy with annual screening compared with biennial screening," Dr. Moorman
said.

Dr. Moorman hopes the findings of the study will help allow informed decision-making
regarding screening frequency.

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Editor's note: The data in these releases may differ from those in the published abstract and those actually presented at the meeting, as researchers continue to update their data right up until the meeting. To ensure you are using the most up-to-date information, please call the RSNA Newsroom at 1-312-791-6610.

For patient-friendly information on mammography and breast cancer screening, visit RadiologyInfo.org.