

NEUE INFOs zum Mammografie-Screening

Neueste Arbeiten aus den USA zeigen, dass bei einem Screening nur bei Risiko-Patientinnen zwischen 40 und 49 Jahren 3 von 4 Krebserkrankungen NICHT erkannt werden.

Also – bitte unbedingt ab 40 zur Mammografie. Dazu ist unter 45 Jahren eine persönliche Anmeldung telefonisch unter 0800 500 181 oder über Internet www.frueh-erkennen.at erforderlich.



Gynäkologie/Geburtshilfe

Mammography Guidelines Would Miss Most Cancers That Occur in Women 40 to 49 Years

Dezember 8, 2014

By Alex Morrisson

CHICAGO -- December 8, 2014 -- If women aged 40 to 49 years had mammograms based on suggested government criteria, more than three-quarters of cancers would be missed, according to an analysis presented here at the 2014 Annual Meeting of Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

“Our study suggests that limiting mammography screening in women aged 40 to 49 years to those who have risk -- meaning those women with extremely dense breasts and a positive family history -- would miss 76% of the cancers,” said Bonnie Joe, MD, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, California. “Thus annual screening starting at age 40 remains the safest approach.”

Screening mammography in young women has been shown in randomised controlled trials to reduce mortality anywhere from 15% to 40%, added Dr. Joe. Treatment reduction also occurs with earlier mammography screening because cancers are found earlier. “The patients can undergo breast conserving therapy, they require less chemotherapy and less radiation,” she said.

For these reasons the American Cancer Society and the American College of Radiology recommend annual screening mammography beginning at age 40. But, Dr. Joe acknowledged controversy over whether to screen women in this younger age group -- particularly from the

United States Preventive Services Task Force. The task force recommendation was that the decision to begin biennial screening before the age of 50.

For the current study, the researchers performed a retrospective study of the University of California San Francisco database to determine what would have happened if women only underwent mammographies if they were diagnosed with extremely dense breasts or had a family history of breast cancer. The study included a 15-year period (1997-2012) of screen detected breast cancers.

In that period there were 146 screen-detected cancers and 50% of these were diagnosed as invasive cancer. Of the screen detected cancers, a very strong family history was present among 12% of the women.

“Looked at in another way, in 88% of the women who had cancer detected by mammography, screening in this age group there was no strong family history of breast cancer,” said Dr. Joe.

In looking at women with extremely dense breast tissue, only 14% of the cancers were detected in these women, she said.

“If you look at both family history and very dense breast, 76% of the women with cancers had neither of those criteria,” said Dr. Joe. “These women would have lost the benefit of early detection if they were only screened on the basis of family history or dense breast tissue. About 90% of the cancers that would have been missed were hormone positive tumours which are highly treatable, and most people would agree these are cancers worth catching early.”

[Presentation title: The Potential Impact of Risk-based Screening Mammography in Women Age 40-49 Years. Abstract SSQ01-01]