



30 Percent Reduction in Breast Cancer Screening Recall Rate with Tomosynthesis: New Study



Digital tomosynthesis is effective in reducing the recall rate in breast cancer screening, according to a new study published online in the journal *Radiology*.

Tomosynthesis is similar to mammography in that it relies on ionising radiation to generate images of the breast. However, unlike conventional mammography, tomosynthesis allows for three-dimensional (3-D) reconstruction of the breast tissue, which can then be viewed as sequential slices through the breast.

“Tomosynthesis increases the conspicuity of cancers by removing superimposed and overlapping tissue from the view,” said one of the researchers, Brian M. Haas, M.D., from Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Haas worked with Liane E. Philpotts, M.D., also of Yale University, and other colleagues to compare screening recall rates and cancer detection rates in two groups: those who received conventional digital mammography alone and those who had tomosynthesis in addition to mammography.

Of the 13,158 patients who underwent screening mammography, 6,100 received tomosynthesis. The cancer detection rate was 5.7 per 1,000 in patients receiving tomosynthesis, compared with 5.2 per 1,000 in patients receiving mammography alone. The addition of tomosynthesis resulted in a 30 percent reduction in the overall recall rate, from 12.0 percent for mammography alone to 8.4 percent in the tomosynthesis group.

“All age groups and breast densities had reduced risk for recall in the tomosynthesis group,” Dr. Haas said. “Women with dense breasts and those younger than age 50 particularly benefited from tomosynthesis.”

Tomosynthesis has one significant drawback: a radiation dose approximately double that of digital mammography alone. However, Dr. Haas noted that new technology approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration could reduce the dose.

“The technology involves taking the tomosynthesis data and collapsing it into planar imaging that resembles 2-D mammography,” he said. “It has the potential to eliminate the need for acquisition of the conventional 2-D images in addition to the tomosynthesis images.”

The research group is currently in the process of comparing the cancers found on tomosynthesis with those found on mammography. They are also tracking the study group for interval cancers — those that develop in

the interval between screenings — to make sure that the reduced recall rate associated with tomosynthesis is not resulting in missed cancers.

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