Recent Findings on Mammography Screening – Scientific Appraisal

The criticisms directed against mammography screening in recent months have greatly unsettled the potential participants in screening programs. Supposedly, mammography screening would not achieve the reduction in mortality rates expected by seven randomized studies carried out more than 20 years ago. The execution of the studies and their evaluation would have been partially flawed. One of these studies, the randomized Canadian study (CNBSS) which found no reduction in breast cancer mortality rates, was cited as evidence for this. Moreover, it was posited that the improved prognosis resulting from the current use of adjuvant medication meant that early detection using mammography was unlikely to lead to significant decreases in breast cancer mortality.

However, an analysis of the Canadian mammography screening program published a few weeks ago [1], a program which was introduced despite the negative findings of the above-mentioned CNBSS study, underscores the continued efficacy of mammography screening even in current times. A reduction of breast cancer mortality rates by 40% was reported for women who had undergone mammography screening between 1990 and 2009. These new findings from Canada confirm the assessment that early detection through screening can lead to a significant reduction in breast cancer mortality.

At the request of the German Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) of Physicians and Insurance Companies, the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Healthcare (IQWiG) is currently revising the information leaflet appended to the invitation to attend screening, so as to allow all women in Germany an independent and well-informed assessment which will weigh the individual benefits against the potential risks of screening based on the most recent scientific knowledge.

After a committee of experts appointed by the WHO rejected the criticisms of the randomized mammography screening studies, the German Bundestag decided in 2002 to introduce a quality-assured mammography screening program in Germany as well. The recent results from Canada confirm this decision. Participation in the German population based, quality-assured mammography screening can still be recommended to all eligible women.

For the Board of the AGR
Dr. Hans Junkermann
Heidelberg, November 17, 2014

For the Board of the DGGG
Prof. Diethelm Wallwiener
Tübingen, November 17, 2014

For the Board of the DGS
Prof. Rüdiger Schulz-Wendtland
Erlangen, November 17, 2014

For the Board of the BVF
Dr. Christian Albring
Hannover, November 17, 2014
References

