

New studies show negative effects from revised mammography recommendation for women, ages 40-49

May 2 2011

Two new studies reveal that the United States Preventative Services Task Force's (USPSTF) recommendation to no longer screen women ages 40-49 for breast cancer using mammograms has begun to negatively affect the number of yearly mammograms performed in this age group and thus decrease the benefits of early detection.

After the USPSTF delivered their recommendations in November 2009, researchers at the University of Colorado saw a significant drop in [mammograms](#) in women in the 40-49 age range. "In the nine months after the guidelines, we saw 205 fewer women in the 40-49 age group than we did the previous year," says Dr. Lara Hardesty, lead researcher for this study.

Similarly, researchers at the University Hospitals at Case Medical Center conducted a retrospective review to determine the potential impact of forgoing [screening mammograms](#) in this patient population. "These guidelines greatly concerned us, especially for our patients and primary physicians, says Dr. Donna Plecha. "We know that when patients are screened earlier, they have a better prognosis for detection and treatment."

In the study at the University Hospitals at Case Medical Center, out of the 524 biopsies performed, 108 cases of cancer were diagnosed. Cancers found in the 40-49-year-old patients who underwent screening

mammography presented at a much earlier stage of breast cancer than those patients who did not have screening mammograms. Dr. Plecha believes that if primary physicians and patients begin following the USPSTF's guidelines, survival rates in this population will decline. She says "Seventy percent of [women](#) who are diagnosed with breast cancer don't have a family history of breast cancer. It's very important that we continue to do all that we can to catch [breast cancer](#) in the earliest stages so that we can continue to save lives."

Dr. Hardesty also stresses the importance of emphasizing the benefits of yearly mammograms to 40-49 year old patients and physicians alike. She says, "We must continue to get the message out to our patients and make sure that referring providers understand our recommendations because they are the ones who are influencing patients in that age group."

Dr. Hardesty and Dr. Plecha will deliver presentations on their studies on Monday, May 2, 2011 at the 2011 ARRS Annual Meeting at the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

Provided by American Roentgen Ray Society

Citation: New studies show negative effects from revised mammography recommendation for women, ages 40-49 (2011, May 2) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2011-05-negative-effects-mammography-women-ages.html>

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