Outcomes of screening mammography among women aged 40 to 43

Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences
Toronto, Canada (2006)

lawrence.paszat@ices.on.ca

Selection criteria

All women age 40 - 43 resident in Ontario on January 1, 1995

- OHIP (medicare) beneficiaries:
 - -all permanent residents + refugees
- no premium / deductible for beneficiaries No history of breast cancer prior to this date

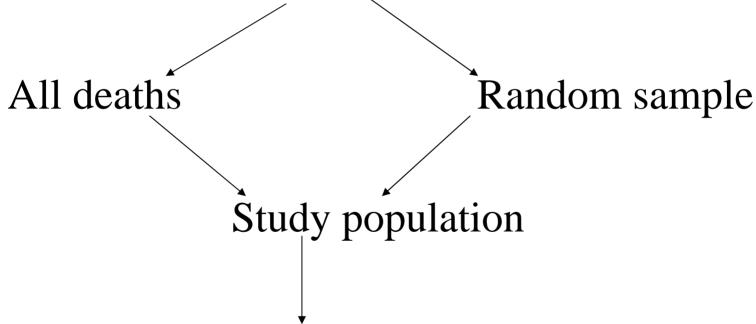
Breast screening program recruits from age 50.

Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care:

Insufficient evidence to recommend for or against screening younger women.

Study design: case—cohort

Entire underlying population at risk



Time to death analysis, corrected s.e.

Ascertainment of cases (deaths)

Multiple hits:

Ontario Cancer Registry

(Registrar General of Ontario)

Hospital database

OHIP (medicare) eligibility roster

Ascertainment of breast cancer

ICD-9 174xx

registered by Ontario Cancer Registry diagnosis date between

January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2002.

4,043 / 370,130

Intended to be invasive only, however DCIS is misclassified as invasive Not an issue for primary analysis because 'cases' are 'deaths'

Sampling subcohort from entire population

Random sample

20,000 / 387,130

(there is no method of calculating sample size requirements for case-cohort design)

Case-cohort study population

Random sample, alive	19,677	
(Random sample, breast ca alive)		(174)
(Breast cancer cases, alive)		(3,262)
Deaths	5,913	
(Deaths, breast cancer cases)		(607)
Case-cohort population	<u>25,590</u>	
(Total breast cancer cases)		(<u>4,043</u>)
Underlying population	<u>387.</u>	130

Bilateral mammography utilization among underlying population

Bilateral mammography is an insured service available to any woman of any age on request of physician

47.1% one or more eligible bilateral mammograms

(no breast procedure or breast visit during preceding 11 months) by December 31, 2002.

Exposure and primary outcome

Exposure:

Periodic bilateral mammography

(no breast imaging or biopsy or procedure or physician visit with breast code within 11 months) January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2002

Primary outcome:

Death (all causes)

January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2004

Ascertainment of periodic screening (2 or more episodes = periodic) among study population

OHIP (medicare) billing claims

Original reports photocopied and coded

No breast imaging / biopsy / surgery / medical visit with breast code within 11 months preceding

Not more than 16 months following preceding screening mammogram

Ascertainment of periodic screening (2 or more episodes = periodic) among study population

2.1% of subcohort (random sample)

14.4% of cases (women who died)

25.2% of women who developed breast cancer

15.5% of women who developed breast cancer and died

Ascertainment of covariates

OHIP (medicare) eligibility roster:

Year of birth

Residence code as at January 1, 1995:

Neighbourhood income quintile (adjusted for region)
Urban / rural distinction

Hospital database:

January 1, 1990 – December 31, 1994 ICD-9 diagnosis codes >> <u>comorbidity score</u>

Secondary exposures and outcomes (not for primary analysis of death)

All breast biopsies and surgeries regardless of pathology (Hospital database > institution, dates, codes for abstraction / photocopy operative and pathology reports)

Family history of breast cancer (women with breast cancer and / or breast surgery chart abstraction)

Radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy for women with breast cancer

Case—cohort mortality analysis (all cause)

(multivariate, s.e. corrected for design)

Periodic screening mammography

2.09 (1.92,2.27)

Year of birth (per year 1951 >> 1954)

0.94 (0.92, 0.96)

Urban residence (vs rural)

0.88 (0.82, 0.96)

Neighbourhood income quintile (per 1 quintile increase, low to high)

0.91 (0.90, 0.93)

Comorbidity score (per 1 unit increase)

1.70 (1.66, 1.74)

Case—cohort mortality analysis (all cause) (multivariate, s.e. corrected for design) among women diagnosed with breast cancer

Periodic screening mammography <u>0.64 (0.49, 0.82)</u>

Year of birth (per year 1951 >> 1954) 1.03 (0.92, 1.11)

Urban residence (vs rural) 0.97 (0.74, 1.26)

Neighbourhood income quintile 0.94 (0.88, 0.99) (per 1 quintile increase, low to high)

Comorbidity score (per 1 unit increase) 0.93 (0.66, 1.31)