



Table 8. False Positive and False Positive Biopsy Calculations (Breast Cancer Screening Cohort) - Revised

False Positives and Unnecessary Biopsies from an Estimated Cohort of Women in a Breast Screening Program ¹				
	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-74 years
Per 1,000 women screened (over a median of 7 years- 3 cycles) ²				
FP Mammography	294	294	256	219
Biopsies on FP	43	37	35	30
	40-49 years	50-59 years (M)	60-69 years	70-74 years
Per one death prevented‡ (Short-Case Accrual: over a median screening period of 7 years, with median follow-up of 23 years- 8 cycles) ³				
NNS (95%CI)	1,724 (1,176 to 3,704)	1,333 (909 to 2,857)	1,087 (741 to 2,326)	645 (441 to 1,389)
FP Mammography	1,138	869	628	319
Biopsies on FP	156	107	82	44

M: Moderate baseline risk

*The data is presented as the weighted average.

‡ Used Relative Risk estimates for 'all ages' and applied to each age sub-group which resulted in the calculation for NNS. See footnote in Table 1 of Guideline document for further explanations.

¹The data is used to approximate a cohort of women entering the screening program. Although assumed, but not confirmed, the 'initial screen' in the CPAC report is the first screen documented in the database, and may not necessarily be the first 'true' screen of a woman. This is especially true for data originating from Alberta.

²Data is estimated for 3 cycles over a median of 7 years, assuming women get screened every 2-3 years. The median of 7 years is reflective of the median screening period of the included studies included in the meta-analysis for short-case breast cancer mortality. Calculation: Initial + 2 (Subsequent).

³Data is estimated for 8 cycles over a median of 23 years, assuming women get screened every 2-3 years. The median of 23 years is reflective of the entire follow-up time of the studies included in the meta-analysis for short-case breast cancer mortality. Calculation: Initial + 7 (Subsequent).