

新たなスタディから40歳時のマンモグラフィーによるスクリーニングが支持された (Abstract # SST01-01)

40代でのマンモグラフィースタディから浸潤性乳がん発生率は家族歴に関係なく同等であることが示された

Mammography study of women in their 40s reveals similar incidence of invasive breast cancer regardless of family history

乳がん家族歴のない40代女性の浸潤性乳がん発生率は家族歴のある女性と全く同等であるとのスタディ結果が2011年Radiological Society of North America学会で発表された。研究者らはレトロスペクティブなレビューを行い、スクリーニングでマンモグラフィー検査を受け40～49歳の間に乳がんと診断された女性—家族歴を有するまたは有さない—の人数およびがんの型を同定した。乳がんを有していた40～49歳の患者1,071人のうち373人はスクリーニングの結果診断された。そのうち39%は乳がん家族歴を有し、61%は家族歴を有さなかった。家族歴を有する群では63.2%が浸潤がんであり、36.8%は非浸潤がんであった。家族歴を有さない群では64%が浸潤がんであり、36%が非浸潤がんであった。それぞれのリンパ節転移率は31%および29%であった。これらの結果から、40～49歳の女性においては乳がん家族歴の有無に関わらず早期発見およびスクリーニングマンモグラフィーの重要性が強調される、と筆者らは述べている。

Full Text

Women in their 40s with no family history of breast cancer are just as likely to develop invasive breast cancer as are women with a family history of the disease, according to a study presented today at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA). These findings indicate that women in this age group would benefit from annual screening mammography.

"We believe this study demonstrates the importance of mammography screening for women in this age group, which is in opposition to the recommendations issued by the task force," said Stamatia V. Destounis, M.D., radiologist and managing partner of Elizabeth Wende Breast Care, LLC, in Rochester, N.Y.

For the study, Dr. Destounis and colleagues performed a retrospective review to identify the number and type of cancers diagnosed among women between the ages of 40 and 49—with and without a family history of breast cancer—who underwent screening mammography at Elizabeth Wende Breast Care from 2000 to 2010. The researchers then compared the number of cancers, incidence of invasive disease and lymph node metastases between the two groups.

Of the 1,071 patients in the 40 to 49 age group with breast cancer, 373 were diagnosed as a result of screening. Of that 373, 39 percent had a family history of breast cancer, and 61 percent had no family history of breast cancer. In the family history group, 63.2 percent of the patients had invasive disease, and 36.8 percent had noninvasive disease. In the no family history group, 64 percent of the patients had invasive disease, and 36 percent had noninvasive disease. The respective lymph node metastatic rates were 31 percent and 29 percent.

"In the 40 to 49 age group, we found a significant rate of breast cancer and similar rates of invasive disease in women with and without family history," Dr. Destounis said. "Additionally, we found the lymph node metastatic rate was similar."

According to Dr. Destounis, these results underscore the importance of early detection and annual screening mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49 whether or not they have a family history of breast cancer.

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