



Workflow & Cost-effectiveness – Recalls from Screening

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According to the current Dutch breast cancer screening programme, women aged 50-75 years are invited to participate every two-three years. Full-field digital mammography (FFDM) is offered as screening modality. In the case a woman is referred to the hospital for further evaluation, there is ongoing debate whether conventional imaging in terms of FFDM/DBT (digital breast tomosynthesis) or a more advanced imaging technique like Contrast-Enhanced Spectral Mammography (CESM) should be offered as primary work-up tool strategy within the hospital.

The RACER trial is a Dutch multicenter, prospective randomized controlled trial comparing CESM versus conventional imaging (i.e. FFDM/DBT) as primary work-up tool with/without supplemental ultrasound. Primary outcome measure was diagnostic accuracy expressed as sensitivity and specificity. Secondary outcome measure was costs associated with diagnostic imaging and biopsies.

This presentation will demonstrate the preliminary results of the RACER trial. In addition, benefits and risks of both strategies (CESM versus conventional imaging) as primary work-up tool in women referred from the breast cancer screening programme will be discussed regarding the potential of future implementation.

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