

## Breast Test Wales evidence for screening

Date	Event	References / Evidence
1979	The UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer is set up to investigate the effect of screening and education on breast self-examination on breast cancer mortality.	UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer Group (1981). Trial of early detection of breast cancer: description of method. Br J Cancer, 44: 618-27.
1985	Following reports from randomised control trials, the UK Government sets up a group chaired by Professor Sir Patrick Forrest to consider breast screening policy	1. Shapiro S, Venet W, Strax P, Venet L, Roeser R. (1982) Ten to fourteen year effect of screening on breast cancer mortality. J Natl Cancer Inst., 69:349. 2. Verbeek AL, Hendriks JH, Holland R, Mravunac M, Sturmans F, Day NE. (1984) Reduction of breast cancer mortality through mass screening with modern mammography. First results of the Nijmegen project, 1975-1981. Lancet, 1:1222-1224 3. Tabar L, Gad A, Holmberg LH, Ljungquist U, Eklund G, Pettersson F, Fagerberg CJG, Baldetorp L, Grontoft O, Lundstrom B, Manson JC, Day NE. (1985) Reduction in mortality from breast cancer after mass screening with mammography. Randomised trial from the Breast Cancer Screening Working
November 1986	The "Forrest Report" is published	Forrest APM. (1986) Report to the health ministers of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by a working group chaired by Sir Patrick Forrest. London: HMSO.
September 1987	The Welsh Office sets up the Welsh Breast Screening Advisory Group to consider the implementation of the screening programme in Wales	Breast Test Wales (1990). Report of the Welsh Breast Screening Advisory Group chaired by The Hon Mrs. Lindy Price. (Unpublished)
August 1988	Breast Test Wales is established at 18 Cathedral Road, Cardiff under the Directorship of Dr (now Dame) Deirdre Hine	
1988	First analysis of the UK Trial shows a possible reduction in the risk of dying from breast cancer for women offered screening, but the results are inconclusive	UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer Group (1988). First results on mortality reduction in the UK trial of early detection of breast cancer. Lancet, 2(8608):411-6
February 1989	Screening begins at the Cardiff Centre	
October 1989	Mobile screening starts in South East Wales	
1990	BTW (South East) starts contributing to the Frequency Trial which is evaluating the best screening interval between screens.	
June 1990	Dr R Elizabeth Roberts takes over as BTW's Director	
October 1991	Llandudno Centre opens and begins screening	
January 1992	Swansea Centre opens and begins screening	
February 1992	Mobile screening starts in North and West Wales	
April 1993	BTW leaves the South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan and Gwynedd Health Authorities to join the Welsh Health Common Services Agency	
1993	Second analysis of the UK Trial shows a statistically significant reduction in the risk of dying from breast cancer for women offered screening	Ellman r, Moss SM, Coleman D, Chamberlain J. (Trial Co-ordination Centre for UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer Group) (1988). Breast Cancer mortality after 10 years in the UK trial of early detection of breast cancer. Breast, 2:13-20
1995	Carrying out two view screening the first time a women is screened (as is BTW policy) is confirmed as best practice	Wald NJ, Murphy P, Major P, Parkes C, Townsend J, Frost C. (1995). UKCCCR multicentre randomised controlled trial of one and two view mammography in breast cancer screening. BMJ, 311(7014):1189-93.
1995	BTW and the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit commence the CROPS Project to evaluate the effect of pathology reporting guidelines and a computerised proforma on the completeness of data.	Branston LK, Greening S, Newcombe RG, Daoud R, Abraham JM, Wood F, Dallimore NS, Steward J, Rogers C, Williams GT. (2001) The implementation of guidelines and computerised forms improves the completeness of cancer pathology reporting. The CROPS project: a randomised controlled trial in Pathology. European Journal of Cancer, Issue 16.
September 1995	All eligible women in Wales have been invited for screening at least once (end of first round)	
October 1995	BTW joins Velindre NHS Trust	
December 1995	BTW is awarded its first Charter Mark	

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January 1996	BTW (West) starts contributing to the Age Trial which considers what benefit, if any, is gained by inviting women annually from age 40.	
1996	First full version of the BTW Quality Manual approved	
1997	BTW (South East) starts contributing to the TRACE Study which is evaluating the management of women with familial breast cancer	Gray J, Brain K, Norman P, Anglim C, France L, Barton G, Branston L, Parsons E, Clarke A, Sampson J, Roberts E, Newcombe R, Cohen D, Rogers C, Mansel R, Harper P. (2000) A Model Protocol in Evaluating the Introduction of Genetic Assessment for Women with a Family History of Breast Cancer. "TRACE". J Med Genet, 37:192-196.
1997	BTW as part of Velindre NHS achieves the Investors in People award	
November 1997	Dr Cerilan Rogers takes over as BTW's Director	
December 1998	BTW is awarded its second Charter Mark	
1999	Third analysis of the UK Trial shows a 27% reduction in the risk of dying from breast cancer for women offered screening	UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer Group (1999). 16-year mortality from breast cancer in the UK Trial of Early Detection of Breast Cancer. Lancet, 353(9168):1909-1914
1999	BTW's aim to reduce mortality is met; in women aged 55 to 69, mortality from breast cancer has fallen 32% since 1988	
2000	Velindre NHS re-achieves the Investors in People award	
July 2000	The National Assembly for Wales announces that BTW is to introduce two view screening at every round and extend the invited age range to 70 years	1. Horton Taylor D, McPherson K, Parbhoo S, Perry N. (1996) Response of women aged 65-74 to invitation for screening for breast cancer by mammography: a pilot study in London, UK. Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health, 50(1):77-80. 2. Van Dijck J, Verbeek A, Hendriks J, Holland R, Mravunac M. (1996) Mammographic screening after the age of 65 years: early outcomes in the Nijmegen programme. Br J Cancer, 74:1838-42. 3. Blanks RG, Moss SM, Wallis MG. (1997) Use of two view mammography compared with one view in the detection of small invasive cancers: further results from the National Health Service breast screening programme. Journal of Medical Screening, 4; 2: 98-101. 4. Blanks RG, Given-Wilson RM, Moss SM. (1998) Efficiency of cancer detection during routine repeat (incident) mammographic screening: two versus one view mammography. J Med Screen, 5(3):141-5. 5. Hackshaw AK, Wald NJ, Michell MJ, Field S and Wilson AR. (2000) An investigation into why two-view mammography is better than one-view in breast cancer screening. Clinical Radiology, 55(6):454
March to October 2001	Two view mammography at every round is introduced across Wales	
2001	BTW begins offering screening to women less than 50 years if referred from the Welsh Cancer Genetics Service with a moderate or high risk of developing breast cancer because of their family history.	1. Brain K, Gray J, Norman P, France E, Anglim C, Barton G, Parsons E, Clarke A, Sweetland H, Tischkowitz M, Myring J, Stansfield K, Webster D, Gower-Thomas K, Daoud R, Gateley C, Monypenny I, Singhal H, Branston L, Sampson J, Roberts E, Newcombe R, Cohen D, Rogers C, Mansel R, Harper P. (2000) A randomised trial of a Specialist Genetic Assessment Service for Familial Breast Cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst., 92:1345-51. 2. Mackay J, Rogers C, Fielder H, Blamey R, Boggis C, Brown J, et al. (2001) Development of a protocol for evaluation of mammographic surveillance services in women under 50 with a family history of breast cancer. Journal of Epidemiology and Biostatistics. July 2001. 3. Brain K, Norman P, Gray J, Rogers C, Mansel R, Harper P. (2002) A randomized trial of specialist genetic assessment: psychological impact on women at different levels of familial breast cancer risk. British Journal of Cancer. 86(2):233-8 4. McIntosh A, Shaw C, Evans G, Turnbull N, Bahar N, Barclay M, Easton D, Emery J, Gray J, Halpin J, Hopwood P, McKay J, Sheppard C, Sibbering M, Watson W, Wailoo A, and Hutchinson A (2004). C
December 2001	BTW is awarded its third Charter Mark	

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2002	Results of the Frequency Trial are published. They show that shortening the 3 year interval gives little significant decrease in the mortality from breast cancer	The frequency of breast cancer screening: results from the UKCCCR Randomised Trial, European Journal of Cancer, 2002; 1458 - 1464
March 2002	The World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) published its evaluation of the evidence on breast cancer screening. IARC concluded that trials have provided sufficient evidence for the efficacy of mammography screening of women between 50 and 69 years. For women aged 40 - 49 years, the group concluded there is only limited evidence for a reduction	World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer (2002). Breast cancer screening. IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention, Volume 7. Lyon: IARC Press.
January 2003	BTW hosts and starts recruiting to the FH01 Study which is evaluating mammographic surveillance services in women under 50 with a family history of breast cancer	
April 2003	BTW's Wrexham "satellite" Screening Centre is opened	
May 2003	Dr Hilary Fielder takes over as BTW's Director	
2003	BTW starts contributing to the PIMMS Study, a psycho-social evaluation of the mammographic surveillance of women under 50 at moderate or high risk of familial breast cancer	
September 2004	Velindre NHS achieves the Investors in People award again	
December 2004	BTW and Cervical Screening Wales are together awarded a Charter Mark (BTW's fourth)	
2004	The results of a study to estimate the effect of service screening, as provided by BTW, on breast cancer mortality in Wales, is published. The authors conclude that BTW is achieving a reduction in breast cancer mortality of 25% in women attending for screening, which is consistent with the results of the randomized controlled trials of mammographic screening.	Fielder HM, Warwick J, Brook D, Gower-Thomas K, Cuzick J, Monypenny I, Duffy SW. (2004) A case-control study to estimate the impact on breast cancer death of the breast screening programme in Wales. Journal of Medical Screening. 11(4):194-8.
January to March 2006	The upper age for automatic invitation to screening is raised to 70 across Wales	
June 2006	Two view screening is shown to improve programme standards in Wales.	Osborn GD, Beer H, Wade R, Brook D, Stevens G, Evans J, Fielder H, Gower-Thomas K. Two-view mammography at the incident round has improved the rate of screen-detected breast cancer in Wales. Clinical Radiology. 61(6):478-82, 2006 Jun.
December 2006	Ten year follow up of UK Trial of women offered annual screening from age 40 does not find a significant reduction in breast cancer mortality. Longer follow-up of this trial will provide further information.	Moss SM, Cuckle H, Evans A, Johns L, Waller M, Bobrow L. Effect of mammographic screening from age 40 years on breast cancer mortality at 10 years' follow-up: a randomised controlled trial. Trial Management Group, Lancet. 2006 Dec 9;368(9552):2053-60.

See also: <http://www.library.nhs.uk/screening/SearchResults.aspx?catID=1341>