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Role of following up patients with breast cancer with a mammogram in detecting recurrence

Submission date
15/02/2021

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
20/02/2021

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
30/03/2023

Condition category
Cancer

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women. Routinely women who are diagnosed with breast cancer will be followed with a yearly mammogram (an X-ray test) for a minimum of 5 years. There is a little evidence that routine mammogram follow-up of patients treated for early breast cancer helps to detect recurrences or new cancers. The aim of this study is to follow up patients with early breast cancer for recurrences and new primary cancers in order to determine the role of mammogram follow up.

Who can participate?
Patients who were diagnosed with breast cancer either by screening or presented with symptoms from 2001 to 2006.

What does the study involve?
This is an observational study that follows up patients who had breast cancer from 2001 to 2006 for a minimum of 10 years or until recurrence of cancer to find out whether this recurrence was detected by follow-up mammogram.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
There are no expected benefits or risks for participants

Where is the study run from?
Addenbrooke's Hospital (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
October 2015 to January 2016

Who is funding the study?
Investigator initiated and funded

Who is the main contact?
Wafa Taher
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title
The effectiveness of mammography surveillance after treatment of primary breast cancer: a single-centre retrospective cohort study

Acronym
MaSATPriBrCa

Study objectives
Is mammography surveillance after treatment of primary breast cancer efficient at detecting recurrence and new primaries?

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Access to patients' data was obtained through an official data request to Addenbrooke's Hospital Research Department. Formal ethics committee clearance was not needed as this was a service evaluation.

Primary study design
Observational

Study design
Single-centre retrospective primary observational study

Study type(s)
Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
New breast cancer/recurrence in patients with primary breast cancer after treatment

Interventions
Patients who had primary breast cancer during the years 2001 to 2006 were included and followed up for a minimum of 10 years. Patients who developed recurrence/new primaries are studied to find if that incident was picked up by a mammogram. All data are collected from the hospital database.

Intervention Type
Other

Primary outcome(s)
Effectiveness of follow-up mammography at detecting recurrences/new cancers, measured using the hospital database with a minimum of 10 years of follow-up

Key secondary outcome(s)
The rate of detection of recurrence/new primaries by mammogram between patients whose original tumour was detected by screening and those who presented symptomatically, measured using the hospital database with a minimum of 10 years of follow-up

Completion date
01/01/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Patients who had primary breast cancer during year 2001 to 2006

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Sex
Female

Total final enrolment
2530

Key exclusion criteria
1. Patients with distant metastasis or regional recurrence (chest wall, mastectomy scar or axilla)
2. Patients who were lost to follow-up or had no records
3. Patients who died because of reasons other than breast cancer during 10 years of follow-up and who were recurrence-free at the time of death

Date of first enrolment
01/01/2001

Date of final enrolment
30/06/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
Addenbrooke's Hospital
Breast Unit
Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Hills Road
Cambridge
United Kingdom
CB2 0QQ

Sponsor information

Organisation
University of East Anglia

ROR
https://ror.org/026k5mg93

Funder(s)

Funder type
Other

Funder Name
Investigator initiated and funded

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Wafa Taher (wafa.taher@nhs.net).

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	09/04/2021	30/03/2023	Yes	No