

Recall rates in high-risk women undergoing surveillance Breast MRI

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Background

High risk women undergo breast MRI for surveillance as per NHSBSP guidelines. However because of high sensitivity of MRI there is a risk of false positive resulting in increased recall rates. This not only has a huge financial but also psychological impact on the patient causing anxiety. NHS breast screening guidelines has suggested a maximum recall rate of 7% to 10% to address this potential issue.

Aims and objectives

- Determine the recall rate in high-risk patients from Jan 2016 till Dec 2018.
- Biopsy and cancer detection rate(CDR)
- Comparing with results of data from 2008-2013.

Standard & targets

NHSBSP guidelines :
Maximum recall rate of 10%
Expected recall rate of 7%
Our target was to audit our practice in the high risk group of patient and determine the recall rate and cancer detection rate(CDR).

Materials and methods

Retrospective study of high risk MRI patients for breast cancer surveillance. Reporting is based on BIRADs and second look ultrasound and subsequent biopsy results followed.

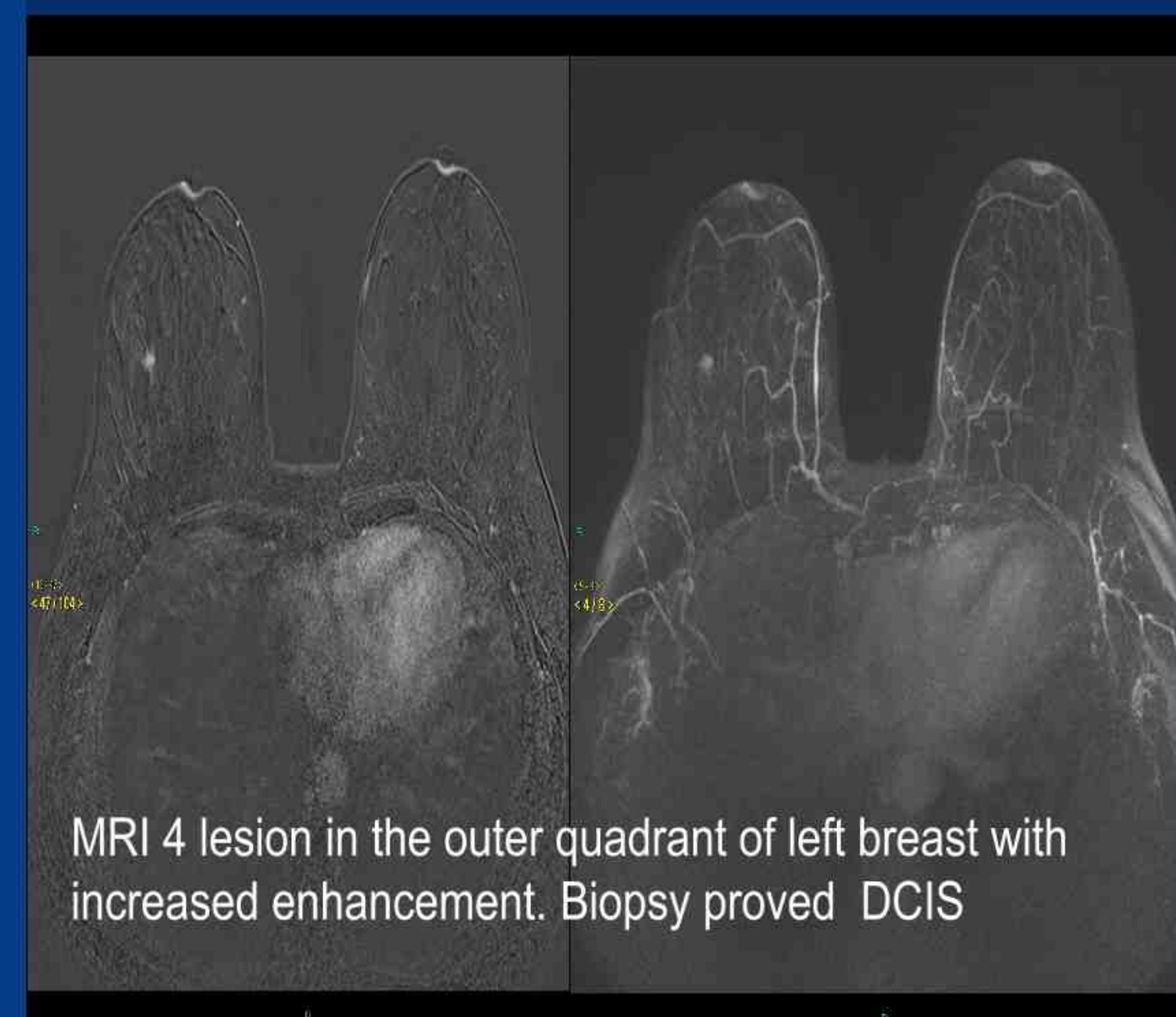
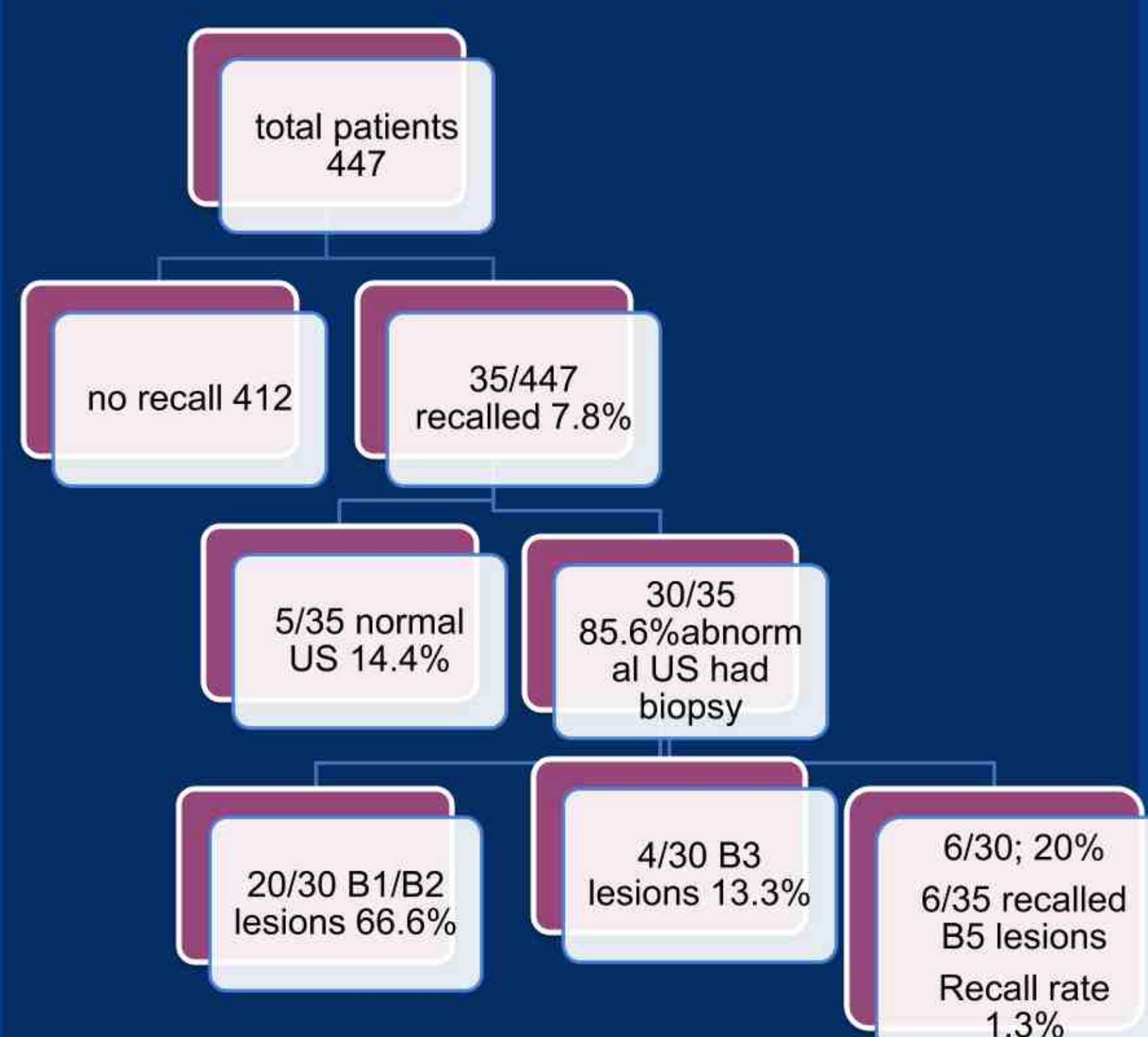
Results & recommendations of 1st audit

477 MRIs from 2008 to 2013 with recalls of 44.

Cancer Detection of 2.1% and Recall Rate of 9.2%.

It was recommended to have close liaison with genetics & MRI reports to be second read. Re-audit planned.

Results of re-Audit



Conclusion

Our recall rate was 7.8%, which is still within the NHSBSP standard but has dropped from our previous audit. Cancer detection rate in the current audit was 1.3% which has also dropped since our previous audit. However Nationally this is a small screening cohort and therefore the variations year on year on the number of cancers will have a significant impact on the CDR. This data is collected annually with review of the recall rate, CDR and intervals.

References

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4. Breast Can Res. 2010; 12(Suppl 3): P53.