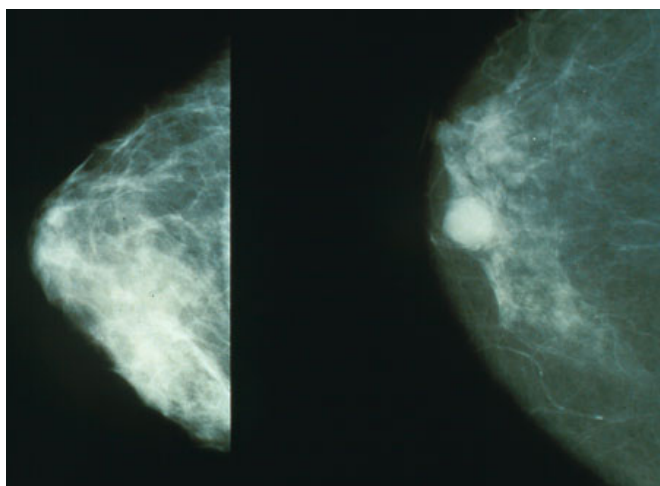


Scientists learn what women know—and don't know—about breast density and cancer risk

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Mammograms showing a normal breast (left) and a breast with cancer (right). Credit: Public Domain

Breast density is an important risk factor for breast cancer but no study had asked women what they know or think about breast density in relation to screening they have had. A number of states do have notification laws about breast density, but these laws vary. In a new qualitative study, a team of scientists at Dartmouth and Dartmouth-Hitchcock's Norris Cotton Cancer Center and the Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium led by Karen Schifferdecker, Ph.D., MPH, and Anna Tosteson, ScD, sought to explore women's knowledge and perceptions of breast density and experiences of breast cancer screening across three states with and without notification laws.

The focus group study found that [women](#) from all states had varying knowledge about their own [breast density](#) and breast density in general. A number of women were aware of the difficulty of detecting cancer with dense breasts, but only one

woman knew that density increased [breast cancer](#) risk. "We found that very few women received information about breast density during healthcare visits although some were encouraged to get supplemental imaging or to pay for new types of mammography such as breast tomosynthesis," says Schifferdecker. "Women who were offered more imaging or different technology usually thought these were 'better,' even though they were given little information about the effectiveness or harms."

The study also found, importantly, that women from all states expressed a strong desire for more information about breast density. All of these results are in the article, "Knowledge and Perception of Breast Density, Screening Mammography, and Supplemental Screening: in Search of 'Informed'" newly published in the *Journal of General Internal Medicine*. "The findings in this paper are exciting because no research on dense breasts has explored women's knowledge and experiences in their own words and compared this across different states," says Schifferdecker. "We partnered with the national Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium to identify and recruit women who had a recent screening and also had dense breasts. In this way, we knew all women had dense breasts and could explore what they knew or did not know, including their own personal breast density."

The conclusions also identify opportunities for improvements in educating women so they may make informed decisions related to mammography and supplemental screening. "Women want—and deserve—more usable information about breast cancer risk," says Schifferdecker. "More research needs to be done to understand how the [medical community](#) can better assist women in making informed decisions related to [breast density](#) and

screening."

More information: Karen E. Schifferdecker et al, Knowledge and Perception of Breast Density, Screening Mammography, and Supplemental Screening: in Search of "Informed", *Journal of General Internal Medicine* (2019). [DOI: 10.1007/s11606-019-05560-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-019-05560-z)

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