

POSTER ABSTRACTS
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Receipt of surveillance mammography among breast cancer survivors.

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Background: Routine surveillance to detect presymptomatic recurrence is often performed following cancer treatment. Studies have shown differences by age and race with regard to cancer screening behavior; these analyses were designed to evaluate such differences with regard to cancer surveillance.

Methods: A cohort of 97 patients (26% black, 58% under 65 yrs) with in situ and local (66%) or regional breast cancer treated with curative intent by a large multispecialty physician group were followed to determine predictors of surveillance mammography. Race (black versus white), age (<65 versus >65 years) and stage at diagnosis (in situ and local versus regional) were considered. Using medical records, patients were followed from date of first treatment to first of death, recurrence or five years post diagnosis.

Results: Using Kaplan-Meier, white women were estimated to have a shorter time to first mammogram with a median of 12.7 months versus black women with a median of 14.7 months ($p < 0.09$). Women under 65 years at diagnosis tended to wait longer for their mammogram compared to older women ($p < 0.07$). There was no difference by stage ($p < 0.57$). In multivariate Cox regression analysis, there was no difference in time to first surveillance mammogram by age, stage or race.

Conclusions: These results suggest that age, race and stage of disease do not impact the time to receipt of surveillance procedures among breast cancer survivors in this setting.