Supplemental Screening Technologies: Current Evidence and Limitations

Dense Breast Supplemental Screening Data

- While various supplemental screening modalities show promise in improving cancer detection rates for women with dense breasts, definitive mortality benefit data remain unavailable as these studies require decades of follow-up, leaving providers to weigh detection improvements against increased false positives, access, and costs.
- Differences in estimates are due to differences in study design, methods, patient populations studied, and frequency of screening.

Current Research

Current research on supplemental detection methods for breast cancer screening in dense breast tissue remains limited. The 2025 BRAID study represents the only randomized controlled trial to date examining abbreviated MRI, contrast-enhanced mammography (CEM), and automated breast ultrasound (ABUS) for this population.

2025 BRAID Study Interim Results

Mode of Detection	ABUS	CEM	MRI
Detection Rate	4.2 per 1000	19.2 per 1000	17.4 per 1000
Recall Rate	4.0 %	9.7 %	9.7 %

Average tumor size detected	22 mm	11 mm	10 mm
Adverse Events	0	8.4 per 1000	0.5 per 1000

Comparison of supplemental breast cancer imaging techniques—interim results from the BRAID randomised controlled trial, Gilbert, Fiona J et al., The Lancet, Volume 405, Issue 10493, 1935 - 19. LINK

What to Know More

- Visit The Full Scoop at https://www.thefullscoop.org for risk-aligned, breast screening information.