Percent Mammographic Density and Dense Area as Risk Factors for Breast Cancer

Prozentuale mammografische Dichte und die dichte Fläche in der Mammografie als Risikofaktoren für das Mammakarzinom

Abstract

Purpose: Mammographic characteristics are known to be correlated to breast cancer risk. Percent mammographic density (PMD), as assessed by computer-assisted methods, is an established risk factor for breast cancer. Along with this assessment the absolute dense area (DA) of the breast is reported as well. Aim of this study was to assess the predictive value of DA concerning breast cancer risk in addition to other risk factors and in addition to PMD.

Methods: We conducted a case control study with hospital-based patients with a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer and healthy women as controls. A total of 561 patients and 376 controls with available mammographic density were included into this study. We describe the differences concerning the common risk factors BMI, parity status, use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and menopause between cases and controls and estimate the odds ratios for PMD and DA, adjusted for the mentioned risk factors. Furthermore we compare the prediction models with each other to find out whether the addition of DA improves the model.

Results: Mammographic density and DA were highly correlated with each other. Both variables were as well correlated to the commonly known risk factors with an expected direction and strength, however PMD \( (p = 0.56) \) was stronger correlated to breast cancer than DA \( (p = 0.11) \). The group of women within the highest quartil of PMD had an OR of 2.12 \( (95\% CI: 1.25–3.62) \). This could not be seen for the fourth quartile concerning DA. However the assessment of breast cancer risk could be improved by including DA in a prediction model in addition to common risk factors and PMD.

Conclusions: The inclusion of the parameter DA into a prediction model for breast cancer in addition to established risk factors and PMD could improve the prediction model in addition to common risk factors and PMD.

Zusammenfassung


Ergebnisse: PMD und DA waren hochgradig miteinander korreliert. Beide Variablen waren auch mit den üblichen Risikofaktoren wie dem Alter, dem BMI, der Parität, und der Benutzung von Hormonersatztherapie (HRT) assoziiert. PMD \( (p = 0.56) \) war deutlicher mit dem BMI assoziiert als die DA \( (p = 0.11) \). Die Gruppe von Frauen in der höchsten Quartile der PMD hatten eine OR von 2,12 \( (95\% KI: 1.25–3.62) \) verglichen mit Frauen in der niedrigsten Quartile. Dies konnte nicht für die DA gezeigt werden. Jedoch bei der Bildung eines Prädiktionsmodells für den Fallkontroll...
prove the breast cancer risk assessment. As DA is measured together with PMD in the process of computer-assisted assessment of PMD it might be considered to include it as one additional breast cancer risk factor that is obtained from breast imaging.

Introduction

Breast cancer risk prediction has improved a lot over the last decades. Both genetic and nongenetic risk factors have been studied in many case-control and cohort studies [1]. It is thought that about 20–25% of all familial breast cancer cases can be explained by known genetic susceptibility variants [2]. Familial breast cancer risk remains one of the most important risk factors for breast cancer, with a relative risk (RR) of about 1.8–2.6 in case a first degree relative has been diagnosed with breast cancer [3]. Over the last decade the importance of mammographic density as one of the major risk factors became more and more evident and has been shown to modify the risk for breast cancer with an odds ratio (OR) between 3 and 6 [1,4,5]. In addition to a pure estimate of breast cancer risk, mammographic density (MD) has been shown to indicate the increase of breast cancer risk under hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and to indicate the decrease of breast cancer risk under a chemoprevention with tamoxifen [6,7]. Recent reports showed a link of MD to some genetic variation [8] and to family history of breast cancer as well [9], however mammographic density has not yet been implemented in early detection programs or screening for breast cancer risk prediction not for women without nor for women with a family history of breast cancer [10].

Even though its repeated validation as a breast cancer risk factor in multiple case control and cohort studies, MD has been criticized, because there is no standardized measurement method for MD and most of the methods are subjective, such as the Wolfe's patterns, using four categories [11,12], Boyd's classification, with six categories [13], and subjective assessment of the percentage density by a reader, with values between 0 and 100% [14]. In addition to these completely subjective methods, several computer-assisted methods have been developed, such as Made na and Cumulus [15–17]. Specifically, these computer programs assess MD as the proportion of the area with dense breast tissue in relation to the whole breast area on a mammogram. These methods have served to date as the gold standard for assessing the percentage mammographic density (PMD). Recently some automated computer measurement methods of breast cancer risk from mammograms have been investigated in some studies [18–20].

Using computer-assisted thresholding methods such as Madena or Cumulus – together with the PMD – other measures of the two-dimensional mammograms are obtained: the total breast area, the nondense area and the dense area. The PMD is calculated by dividing the dense area by the total breast area. It has been hypothesized that the absolute dense area (DA) is an indicator of breast cancer risk as well, because a higher amount of dense breast tissue could directly correlate to a higher probability of one of the cells within the dense area to progress to a malignant cell. Furthermore DA has not been as strongly associated with BMI, thus maybe providing some additional information about breast cancer risk, that is more independent from BMI [21,22].

Therefore the aim of our study was to assess the percent mammographic density as a risk factor in a recent German case-control study for breast cancer and to assess whether breast cancer risk can be described more accurately by adding the measurement of the dense area to the prediction model.

Patients and Methods

The Bavarian Breast Cancer Cases and Controls (BBCC) studies are case-control studies conducted in northern Bavaria (a state in the southeast of Germany) and are part of the Breast Cancer Association Consortium (BCAC). The BBCC1 study is a case-control and cohort study that aimed at the investigation of genetic and nongenetic biomarkers and their influence on breast cancer risk and prognosis. BBCC1 is part of the studies [23–33]. Likewise the BBCC2 study, on which is reported in this article for the first time, had the same study aims and is part of the BCAC as well. Patients were recruited at the University Breast Center Franconia between 2002 and 2010. All patients were hospital-based and healthy controls were from the same ZIP code area and were invited by newspaper advertisements. They had to be ≥18 years of age, willing to complete a standardized questionnaire on medical history and breast cancer risk factors as well as lifestyle factors and to contribute peripheral blood for germline DNA extraction. All patients were furthermore required to be willing to contribute a flash frozen breast cancer tumor sample for further molecular analysis of the tumor and adjacent healthy breast tissue. A total of 619 patients with invasive breast cancer and 468 healthy individuals were recruited.

Patients with breast cancer were eligible for the mammographic density analysis, if a mammogram from the time of the initial diagnosis was available. All of these cancer cases were incident. Control individuals were eligible if a mammogram was available for them within 6 months before or after completion of the questionnaire. For both, cases and controls, information about HRT use was not taken from the questionnaire, but from the mammography findings, as this information is routinely documented at the time of mammography. The final study population for which mammograms were available consisted of 561 breast cancer patients and 361 healthy control individuals.

Assessment of mammographic percent density

The computer-based threshold density assessments and breast area measurements were carried out by two readers with explicit training in the method used, and averages of both measurements
were taken for analysis. Mammographic images were digitized using the CAD PRO Advantage® film digitizer (VIDAR®, Herndon, Virginia, USA). This digitizer is capable of registering signals over the full range of film opacity, from clear to fully black, without saturating. It has a very high precision level at 570 dots per inch (DPI), a bit depth of 32 bits gray scale input mapped to a 16-bit (65536) gray scale output, a clinical optical range of 0.05–4.20, and a spatial resolution of 44 µm. Mammograms were digitized regardless whether they were analogue films or printout of modified digital mammograms. For assessment of the density fraction and the dense area, the reader used the Madena software program, Version X (Eye Physics, LLC, Los Alamitos, California, USA) [17]. The software program assigns a pixel value of 0 to the darkest (black) shade in the image and a value of 255 to the lightest (white) shade, with linear shades of gray being assigned linear intermediate values. The total area of the breast is outlined using a computerized outlining tool, and the total number of pixels within the outline is counted. The density assessment is carried out as follows: the reader outlines a region of interest (ROI), and the models how breast cancer risk changes when mammographic measures vary. Therefore, logistic regression models with mammographic measures as cubic spline predictors with 2 knots and adjusting predictors as above were used. The models with which the figures were constructed were fitted without patients with MD and DA, respectively, beyond the 10th and 90th percentile to avoid an unreliable curve shape at the outer ranges of the measurements. The model comparisons in the text, however, were based on cubic spline models fitted by the whole data set. All of the tests were two-sided, and a p-value ≤ 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant. Calculations were carried out using the R system for statistical computing (version 2.13.1; R Development Core Team, Vienna, Austria, 2011).

Results

A total of 561 cases and 376 controls were analyzed in this study. Patient characteristics are summarized in Table 1. Healthy control individuals were more likely to have a lower BMI than breast cancer patients (25.5 kg/m² vs. 26.9 kg/m²). Among the healthy controls 21.9% (n = 70) were premenopausal and 78.1% (n = 249) were categorized on the basis of quartiles how breast cancer risk changes when mammographic measures vary. Therefore, logistic regression models with mammographic measures as cubic spline predictors with 2 knots and adjusting predictors as above were used. The models with which the figures were constructed were fitted without patients with MD and DA, respectively, beyond the 10th and 90th percentile to avoid an unreliable curve shape at the outer ranges of the measurements. The model comparisons in the text, however, were based on cubic spline models fitted by the whole data set. All of the tests were two-sided, and a p-value ≤ 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant. Calculations were carried out using the R system for statistical computing (version 2.13.1; R Development Core Team, Vienna, Austria, 2011).

Table 1  Characteristics of cases and control individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>All (n = 937) mean (SD) or n (%)</th>
<th>Cases (n = 561) mean (SD) or n (%)</th>
<th>Controls (n = 376) mean (SD) or n (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at mammogram (years)</td>
<td>59.3 (11.7)</td>
<td>60.8 (12.1)</td>
<td>57.0 (10.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>26.9 (5.5)</td>
<td>26.9 (5.5)</td>
<td>25.5 (4.6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>153 (16.3%)</td>
<td>88 (15.9%)</td>
<td>65 (17.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>220 (23.8%)</td>
<td>138 (25.0%)</td>
<td>82 (22.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>371 (40.1%)</td>
<td>205 (37.1%)</td>
<td>166 (44.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+</td>
<td>182 (19.7%)</td>
<td>122 (22.1%)</td>
<td>60 (16.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menopausal and HRT status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premenopausal</td>
<td>184 (21.5%)</td>
<td>114 (21.2%)</td>
<td>70 (21.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmenopausal with HRT use</td>
<td>296 (34.6%)</td>
<td>158 (29.4%)</td>
<td>138 (43.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmenopausal with no HRT use</td>
<td>376 (43.9%)</td>
<td>265 (49.4%)</td>
<td>111 (34.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were peri- or postmenopausal. Among the breast cancer patients 21.2% (n = 114) were premenopausal and 78.8% (n = 423) were peri- or postmenopausal. Within the group of postmenopausal patients 55.4% (n = 138) of the controls were HRT users and 37.4% (n = 158) of the breast cancer patients. There were no differences concerning the parital status or with regards to age. Age was different between the groups as the patient groups were not age-matched but for the study aim, this was taken into consideration by adjusting for it in the multivariate analysis.

As PMD is the proportion of the dense area to the whole breast area, the values of the dense area were highly correlated with the PMD (Spearman’s \( \rho = 0.70 \), Fig. 1). It seems that for women with a small PMD and a small DA, the correlation is somewhat stronger than for women with a high PMD and a large DA. Percent mammographic density and dense area were associated with those risk factors that are commonly known to be associated with mammographic density with the expected effect sizes and directions (Table 2). BMI was stronger correlated with PMD (\( \rho = -0.56 \)) than with DA (\( \rho = -0.11 \)). Likewise association with age was stronger for PMD (\( \rho = -0.45 \)) than for DA (\( \rho = -0.29 \)). The association for parity was of similar strength.

We built several logistic regression models to assess their ability to predict case-control status. The models were then compared in order to answer the primary study aim, whether the parameter DA contributes to a better predictive value of the model as assessed by AUC and compared by the likelihood ratio test. In the multivariate analysis including commonly known risk factors and mammographic density, quartiles of mammographic density, the predictive value concerning breast cancer risk was confirmed. The first quartile comprised women with mammographic densities from 0 to 21% and was our reference group for all comparisons (Table 3). The OR for women with a mammographic density within quartile 2 (PMD from 21–32%), quartile 3 (PMD from 33–49%) and quartile 4 (PMD more than 49%) were 1.64 (95% CI: 1.06–2.52), 1.57 (95% CI: 1.00–2.46) and 2.12 (95% CI: 1.25–3.62). The AUC for this model was 0.66 as compared to 0.65 for the model including only commonly known risk factors. The predictive value was significantly better for the first model \( (p = 0.03, \text{likelihood ratio test}) \). Fig. 2 shows continuous ORs for PMD estimated by a cubic spline regression model. The log OR-curve agrees with the categorical OR from above. The predictive power of both PMD models coincide (both AUCs were 0.66), i.e., the chosen categories seem to be sensible.

Similar analysis for the dense area showed the following adjusted OR for the quartiles (Table 4). Q2: OR = 0.92 (95% CI: 0.60–1.39), Q3: OR = 1.10 (95% CI: 0.72–1.70) and Q4: OR = 0.75 (95% CI: 0.49–1.15). Overall there seemed to be no correlation between the DA and breast cancer risk. The AUC remained 0.65 regardless of whether DA was included in the prediction model or not. The model comparison with the likelihood ratio test yielded \( p = 0.29 \). Fig. 3 shows continuous ORs for DA. As before, the log OR-curve agrees with the categorical OR, and both DA models had the same AUC value.

Including both mammogram measurements, PMD and DA, improved the prediction model further. The AUC for a prediction model including only commonly known risk factors, PMD and DA was 0.68. Comparing the models with the likelihood ratio test showed that this model was better than the model that only in-

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### Table 2: Correlation between patient characteristics and mammographic measures. Spearman’s correlation coefficient \( \rho \) is shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>All (n = 937)</th>
<th>Cases (n = 561)</th>
<th>Controls (n = 376)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent mammographic density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at mammogram</td>
<td>-0.45</td>
<td>-0.44</td>
<td>-0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>-0.56</td>
<td>-0.55</td>
<td>-0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense area (DA)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at mammogram</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table 3: Percent mammographic density (PMD) as a risk factor for breast cancer. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals in brackets and corresponding \( p \)-values are shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMD categories (quartiles)</th>
<th>OR unadjusted</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>OR adjusted for age, menopausal status and HRT-usage, BMI, parity</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1 (&lt;21)</td>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 (21–32)</td>
<td>1.25 (0.86, 1.82)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.64 (1.06, 2.52)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 (33–49)</td>
<td>0.93 (0.64, 1.35)</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.57 (1.00, 2.46)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 (&gt;49)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.53, 1.10)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.12 (1.25, 3.62)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Fig. 1 Association between percent mammographic density in percent (PMD) and the dense area in pixels (DA).

Fig. 2 shows continuous ORs for DA. As before, the log OR-curve agrees with the categorical OR, and both DA models had the same AUC value.

Including both mammogram measurements, PMD and DA, improved the prediction model further. The AUC for a prediction model including only commonly known risk factors, PMD and DA was 0.68. Comparing the models with the likelihood ratio test showed that this model was better than the model that only in-

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**Table 3** Percent mammographic density (PMD) as a risk factor for breast cancer. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals in brackets and corresponding p-values are shown.
cluded risk factors (p < 0.001), better than the model that included risk factors and DA (p < 0.001) and better than the model including risk factors and PMD (p < 0.01). The additional predictive value of DA became apparent by the highly significant ORs for PMD when DA is considered as adjusting variable (Table 3) and by the significant OR for DA when PMD is considered as adjusting variable (Table 4).

Discussion

In this breast cancer case-control study we could confirm mammographic density as a risk factor in a German population. In addition to the biomarker percent mammographic density, the absolute dense area on the mammogram was examined with regard to breast cancer risk prediction. DA alone was not predictive, but the addition of DA to commonly known risk factors and PMD did improve the prediction of breast cancer risk.

To our knowledge this is the second breast cancer case-control study from Germany which has examined mammographic characteristics with regards to breast cancer risk. Previously we reported on a population of patients in another study, which was larger and the individuals were recruited in an earlier time period [24]. With regard to adjusted OR the two studies have very comparable results. Patients with a PMD within the highest quartile have an OR of 2.12 (95% CI: 1.25–3.62) in the recent study and 2.3 (95% CI: 1.5–3.6) in the older study [24]. The unadjusted OR are somewhat different (Table 3). However PMD is highly correlated with several factors that are known to be correlated with breast cancer risk and PMD (e.g. BMI, age, parity, HRT use) [35, 36]. Therefore these differences could be explained by differences between both populations concerning these parameters. Comparing the recent and the older study with other breast cancer risk studies of mammographic density, the risk levels as assessed by our group in Germany seem to be slightly lower than in other published reports [4].

The primary aim of this analysis was to assess in how far absolute DA of a mammogram can or cannot improve the estimation of breast cancer risk. It is known that mammographic dense areas are highly correlated to both, the amount of epithelial breast cells and the amount of extracellular matrix [37, 38]. Therefore the DA might have a higher correlation to the absolute count of epithelial cells, and it has been hypothesized that the correlation of breast

### Table 4
Dense area (DA) as a risk factor for breast cancer. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals in brackets and corresponding p-values are shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DA categories (quartiles)</th>
<th>OR unadjusted</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>OR adjusted for age, menopausal status and HRT-usage, BMI, parity</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 (reference)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>0.80 (0.55, 1.17)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.92 (0.60, 1.39)</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>0.88 (0.60, 1.28)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.10 (0.72, 1.70)</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>0.56 (0.39, 0.81)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.75 (0.49, 1.15)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2 Percent mammographic density (PMD) as continuous predictor for breast cancer. Continuous odds ratio (OR) estimated by a cubic spline logistic regression model is shown. The ORs are adjusted for age, BMI, parity, and menopausal and HRT status. Median PMD (=33) is used as baseline (i.e., log OR = 0). Vertical lines indicate PMD quartiles.

Fig. 3 Dense area (DA) as continuous predictor for breast cancer. Continuous odds ratio (OR) estimated by a cubic spline logistic regression model is shown. The ORs are adjusted for age, BMI, parity, and menopausal and HRT status. Median DA is used as baseline (i.e., log OR = 0). Vertical lines indicate DA quartiles.

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cancer risk with mammographic characteristics could be explained stochastically. An Australian study examined a similar question [39] like our study and found DA to be a better predictor than PMD with regards to breast cancer risk. Estimates of the OR concerning PMD were very similar to our study, however this correlation was not maintained when adding dense area to the prediction model and PMD lost its predictive value [39]. Our findings show that DA helps to improve the overall estimation of breast cancer risk, however when used alone without PMD there was no association with breast cancer risk. As both PMD and DA are assessed together during the measurement of a mammogram both values can easily be used for a prediction model. Therefore we suggest to use both mammographic characteristics and not only one as implied by Stone et al. [39].

Although we could show that the inclusion of DA in a prediction model improves the strength of the prediction of the case control status, different from other studies [34, 40–43] we could not show that the dense area without including PMD into the logistic regression model was associated with breast cancer risk. All other parameters (age, menopausal status, HRT use, BMI and parital status) however were correlated with DA in an expected way (Table 2) [21].

There are some strengths and some weaknesses to this study that should be taken into consideration when interpreting our results. One of the weaknesses could be the limited power due to sample size. Mammographic density and dense area are known to be influenced by a series of confounders that are associated with mammographic density and breast cancer risk as well. In our study some of the subgroups were rather small, and therefore some of the described effects could be due to chance. However comparing the OR for PMD quartiles after adjustment for these risk factors there seemed to be an effect size that was comparable to our first study [24]. Our cases were hospital-based and the controls were invited by newspaper advertisements. This could be the reason that we found more HRT users in controls than in cases. Other studies by our group could show that awareness of breast cancer risk factors is associated with a higher willingness to take part in breast cancer prevention trials [44, 45]. Therefore women who are aware of HRT as a risk factor for breast cancer could be more willing to serve as controls for a breast cancer case control study. Strengths of this study are the assessment of mammographic density and the availability of biomaterials. Every mammogram was assessed using a computer-assisted method and each mammogram was assessed by two different readers, who were not aware of the other reader’s results. The average of both measurements was taken for analysis. This may reduce measurement inaccuracies. Another strength of this study is that biomaterials of all patients are available and can be used to answer further molecular questions concerning breast cancer risk genes or gene expression within the tumor, however this is not part of the analysis we present here. It is known however that the availability of frozen tumors is associated with slightly larger tumors, as a sample is more difficult to obtain from smaller tumors. This as well could have influenced the characteristics of the patient population.

Conclusion ▼

The use of imaging characteristics of the breast for breast cancer risk estimation is established and used in many case-control and cohort studies. Besides percent mammographic density, there seem to be more characteristics that are either detectable by automated methods [18] or to be found in the third dimension [46]. One parameter that is easy to assess together with percent mammographic density is the dense area. The use of dense area alone should be investigated in further studies, as our results were conflicting with other studies. It seems to be reasonable to include the measurement of dense area into a breast cancer risk prediction model, as it improves the strength of a prediction model.

Conflict of Interest ▼

None.

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3 Institute of Radiology, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen
4 Institute of Pathology, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen

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