

## **DETERMINING MEMBER'S MEDICAL APPROPRIATENESS FOR BREAST SCREENING MAMMOGRAM**

### **1. Exclusion Criteria**

Members are considered medically inappropriate for screening mammogram benefit if any of the following criteria are met:

- 1.1 The member is less than 40 years of age
- 1.2 The member is 70 years of age or over
- 1.3 The member has had a mammogram performed in the last 12 months, if aged 40 to 49 years, or in the last 24 months if aged 65 to 69 years
- 1.4 The member is pregnant
- 1.5 The member has been diagnosed with Breast Disease and is currently under the care of a breast specialist for Breast Disease

Members are also excluded if they are eligible for the National Breast Screening programme i.e. aged between 50 and 64.

### **2. Members Eligible for Screening Mammogram Benefit**

Members who are not excluded by the above criteria can be divided into two age-groups.

#### **2.1. Members aged 65-69**

Members aged 65-69 (and not excluded by the criteria above) are eligible for the screening mammogram benefit.

#### **2.2. Members aged 40-49**

Members aged 40-49 (and not excluded by the criteria above) may be medically appropriate for screening mammogram benefit depending on the member's family history. These members are eligible for screening mammogram benefit if any one of the following additional criteria is met;

- a. the member has been diagnosed with Breast Disease and is no longer under the care of a breast specialist for Breast Disease**
- b. the member has one first degree female relative (i.e. mother, daughter, sister) diagnosed with breast cancer younger than 40 years of age**
- c. the member has one first degree male relative (i.e. father, son, brother) diagnosed with breast cancer at any age**
- d. the member has one first degree relative (i.e. mother, daughter, sister) with bilateral breast cancer where the first primary was diagnosed younger than 50 years of age**

- e. the member has two relatives diagnosed with breast cancer at any age:
  - a. two first degree relatives (i.e. mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother) ,  
OR
  - b. one first degree relative and one second degree relative (i.e. grandparent, grandchild, aunt, niece, nephew, half-sister, half-brother).
  
- f. The member has:
  - a. one first degree relative (i.e. mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother) diagnosed with breast cancer at any age  
  
And
  - b. a first or second degree female relative (i.e. mother, daughter, sister, grandmother, granddaughter, aunt, niece, half-sister) diagnosed with ovarian cancer at any age
  
- g. The member has:
  - a. herself, or one first degree female relative (i.e. mother, daughter, sister), been diagnosed with ovarian cancer at any age  
  
And
  - b. a first or second degree relative (i.e. mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother, grandparent, grandchild, aunt, niece, nephew, half-sister, half-brother) diagnosed with breast cancer at any age
  
- h. The member has three first degree or second degree relatives (i.e. mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother, grandparent, grandchild, aunt, niece, nephew, half-sister, half-brother) diagnosed with breast cancer at any age.

**Notes:**

- i. In the context of these criteria, all affected relatives must be on the same side of the family i.e. all maternal relatives or all paternal relatives and must be blood relatives (e.g. must not be adopted nor fostered) of the Vhi member and of each other.
- ii. In the context of these criteria, if one relative has bilateral breast cancer, this can be considered as two relatives having breast cancer .
- iii. For members aged 40 – 49 years of age requesting annual screening, the requesting GP should provide information about its potential advantages and disadvantages for the early detection of breast cancer.
- iv. Digital rather than conventional mammography is preferred in women under 50.