Supplementary File 1

A meta-analysis showed that breast ultrasound screening is more sensitive than mammography [1]. The J-START study was a randomized controlled study involving 72,998 subjects. It showed that the sensitivity in the combined screening group (ultrasound and mammography) and mammography screening group was 91.1% and 77.0%, respectively. Additionally, more frequent stage 0 and I cancers were detected in the combined group than in the mammography group [2]. A study involving 13,339 high-risk Chinese women showed that the detection rates of mammography, ultrasound, and combined screening were 0.72/1000, 1.51/1000, and 2.02/1000, respectively and that the cost for detecting one patient with breast cancer was lowest when using ultrasound screening [3]. Another screening study involving more than 280,000 Chinese women suggested that the sensitivity of combined screening (ultrasound and mammography) was 97.35% [4]. Despite the lack of high-level evidence showing that ultrasound screening can reduce breast cancer mortality, but based on the characteristics of Asian women’s breasts, the advantages of mammography in Asians may be different from those in Western countries. As a result, studies in Asians have reflected the clinical value of breast ultrasound screening. According to the characteristics of China’s national conditions, the panel recommended breast ultrasound as a preferred means for breast cancer screening in Chinese women.

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