Table 2: Relative risk of death from breast cancer reported in RCTs of screening mammography among women aged 40–49 at study entry

Trial*	Years of screening	Regimen (and interval)	Length of follow-up, yr	Group; no. of women		RR (and 95% CI)	NNS	Level of evidence†
				Study	Control			
HIP[15–18]‡	1963–1970	CBE + M (12 mo)	18	14 432	14 701	0.8 (0.53–1.11)	NA	I
Malmo[6,19,20]§	1976–1990	M (18–24 mo)	10–15.5	13 528	12 242	0.6 (0.45–0.89)	500	I
Two County[21–26]‡	1977–1985	M (24 mo)	13	19 844	15 604	0.9 (0.54–1.41)	NA	I
Edinburgh[27–30]‡§	1979–1988	CBE + M (24 mo)¶	10–14	11 505	10 269	0.8 (0.51–1.32)	NA	I
NBSS-1[2,3,31–39]‡	1980–1988	CBE + M (12 mo)	10.5	25 214	24 216	1.1 (0.83–1.56)	NA	I
Stockholm[40–42]‡	1981–1985	M (28 mo)	11.4	14 842	7 108	1.1 (0.54–2.17)	NA	I
Gothenburg[5]	1982–1992	M (18 mo)	10	11 724	14 217	0.6 (0.31–0.96)	782	I

CBE = clinical breast examination, M = mammography, RR = relative risk, CI = confidence interval, NNS = number needed to screen for 10 years to prevent 1 death from breast cancer.
*HIP = Health Insurance Plan Trial, Malmo = Malmo I and II Mammographic Screening Trials, Two County = Swedish Two-County Trial, Edinburgh = Edinburgh Randomized Trial, NBSS-1 = Canadian National Breast Screening Study 1, Stockholm = Stockholm Breast Cancer Screening Trial, Gothenburg = Gothenburg Breast Screening Trial.
†Post-hoc subgroup analysis in all trials except the NBSS-1.
‡Trial lacked power to exclude a potentially significant reduction of 20% in relative risk.
§Included only women aged 45–49.
¶CBE was annual, M was every 2 years.

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