Journal of Bioterrorism and Biodefense

Short Communication Open Access

Cancer of the breast is the most common cause of cancer-related deaths in India. Detecting breast cancer at early stages is critical for providing early treatment and thereby reducing disease morbidity and mortality. Mammography is the only screening method proved by randomized trials to reduce breast cancer mortality. However, it is less sensitive in women with dense breasts, and hence, its usage is limited in Asian countries where breast cancer is being increasingly detected in younger pre-menopausal women. Moreover, in India, where breast cancer screening is recommended at district hospitals (DHs), there are just 55 mammography machines at Government DHs to cater to 763 districts. Apart from increasing screening uptake at DHs, it is also necessary to make screening accessible at community health centres (CHCs). In a resource constrained setting, the cost of the equipment and high-skill