

**BREASTSCREEN VICTORIA RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS
2013 - 2019**

Title	Author/s	Publication
Research Pilot trial of digital breast tomosynthesis (3D mammography) for population-based screening in BreastScreen Victoria	Nehmat Houssami	<i>Med. J. Aust.</i> 2019 doi: 10.5694/mja2.50320
Barriers to Breast Cancer Screening among Diverse Cultural Groups in Melbourne, Australia	O'Hara, J. et al.	<i>Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health</i> 2018, 15(8), 1677
Treatment Intensity Differences After Early-Stage Breast Cancer (ESBC) Diagnosis Depending on Participation in a Screening Program.	Elder, K. et al	<i>Ann Surg Oncol.</i> 2018 Sep;25(9):2563-2572.
Automated Breast Density Measurement in Australian Screening Program: pilot project and analysis of breast density in the Victorian Population.	Bell, R., Evans, J and Fox, J.	<i>Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Oncology (in press)</i>
Screen detected and interval cancers; genomic analysis points to different molecular etiology?	Gorringe K.L. et al.	<i>Cancer Res</i> 2016;76 (Suppl)
Mammographic density assessed on paired raw and processed digital images and on paired screen-film and digital images across three mammography systems.	Burton A. et al.	<i>Breast Cancer Res.</i> (2016)18:130.
The time-evolution of DCIS size distributions with applications to breast cancer growth and progression.	Dowty J.G., Byrnes G.B., and Gertig D.	<i>Mathematical Medicine and Biology.</i> 2014 Volume: 31, Issue: 4.
Breast cancer screening of women aged 70-74 years: results from a natural experiment across Australia.	Nickson C., Mason K.E. and Kavanagh A.M.	<i>Breast Cancer Res Treat.</i> 2014 Jan;143(2):367-72.
AutoDensity: an automated method to measure mammographic breast density that predicts breast cancer risk and screening outcomes.	Nickson C. et al.	<i>Breast Cancer Res.</i> 2013; 15(5):R80.

Papers from lifePool Projects		
Evaluating the breast cancer predisposition role of rare variants in genes associated with low-penetrance breast cancer risk SNPs.	Li N. et al.	<i>Breast Cancer Research</i> 2018 20:3.
Clinically Significant Germline Mutations in Cancer- Causing Genes Identified Through Research Studies Should Be Offered to Research Participants by Genetic Counselors.	Forrest, L.E. and Young, M.	<i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2016 Vol 34, No 9 (March 20): pp 898-901.
Reevaluation of RINT1 as a breast cancer predisposition gene.	Li N. et al.	<i>Breast Cancer Res Treat.</i> 2016 Sep; 159(2):385-92.
No evidence that protein truncating variants in BRIP1 are associated with breast cancer risk: implications for gene panel testing.	Easton et al.	<i>J Med Genet.</i> 2016 May; 53(5): 298-309.
Prevalence of PALB2 mutations in Australian familial breast cancer cases and controls.	Thompson, E.R. et al	<i>Breast Cancer Research</i> 2015 17:111.
Reevaluation of the BRCA2 truncating allele c.9976A > T (p.Lys3326Ter) in a familial breast cancer context.	Thompson, E.R. et al	<i>Sci Rep.</i> 2015 Oct 12; 5: 14800.
Explaining variance in the cumulus mammographic measures that predict breast cancer risk: a twins and sisters study.	Nguyen, N.L. et al.	<i>Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.</i> 2013 Dec;22(12):2395-403.