

## Bahçeşehir Project

We aimed to show the effects of long term screening on clinical, pathological, and survival outcomes in screen-detected breast cancer (BC) patients and compare these findings with that of BC patients registered in the national breast cancer registry data (NBCRD). Women aged 40–69 years, living in Bahcesehir, Turkey, were screened every 2 years using bilateral mammography. During the 10-year screening period, 8,758 women were screened in five rounds with 22,621 mammograms. BC was detected in 130 patients; 51 (39.2%) were aged 40–49 years. The comparison of BC patients in two programs revealed that patients in Bahcesehir Mammographic Screening Program (BMSP) had earlier stages ( $p=0.0001$ ), higher breast conserving surgery (BCS) rates ( $p=0.001$ ), smaller tumor size ( $p=0.001$ ), more frequent negative axillary nodal status ( $p=0.001$ ), lower histological grade ( $p=0.001$ ), and higher ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) rates ( $p=0.022$ ) than in NBCRD. These are all important benchmarks for an improved outcome in BC patients. These study results indicate the feasibility of a successful population-based screening in middle-income countries.