

*Appendix Table 1. Characteristics of Reviewed Studies\**

Author, Year (Reference)	Study Country	Study Design and Objective†	Included Women Age 40–49 Years	Dropout Rate from Screening to Outcome Assessment, %	Initial Screening Mammogram Assessment	Time from Abnormal Result to Negative Result for Cancer	Tests Used to Rule Out Cancer	Return for Mammography, n#	Timing and Method of Assessment of Return Mammography	Other Outcomes, n#
Aro et al., 2000 (34)	Finland	Prospective cohort study of psychological distress after false-positive mammogram	No	5 (at 2 mo); 20 (at 12 mo)	Medical records	2–27 d to follow-up test; time to negative result NR	NR	–	–	781–881
Barton et al., 2004 (35)	United States	Prospective cohort study (data are from nonintervention groups of a controlled trial to reduce anxiety after abnormal mammogram)	Yes	15	Medical records	72% of women with abnormal mammogram received negative result at 3 wk	Mammography, ultrasonography, biopsy	–	–	588
Brett et al., 1998 (36)	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study of adverse psychological consequences of false-positive mammogram	No	24 (from those invited from previous study [38])	Medical records	NR	Mammography, clinical examination, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	–	–	279
Brett and Austoker, 2001 (37) (same study sample as reference 36)	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study of adverse psychological consequences of false-positive mammogram	No	23 (reported by authors but denominator is unclear)	Medical records	NR	Mammography, clinical examination, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	505	35 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	167
Ong et al., 1997 (38) (same study sample as reference 36)	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study of the effects of early recall relative to false-positive and normal mammograms	No	25	Medical records	NR	Mammography, clinical examination, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	–	–	394
Bull and Campbell, 1991 (39)	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study of psychological effect of routine breast screening program	No	19	Medical records	NR	Mammography, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	–	–	573–584
Burman et al., 1999 (30)	United States	Prospective cohort study of effect of false-positive mammogram on routine mammography	Yes	27	Medical records	NR	Mammography, ultrasonography, early recall for mammography, biopsy	5059	Time since initial screening varied (18–42 mo) and the assessment of return was 6 mo past the recommended interval; assessed from medical records	–
Chiarelli et al., 2003 (40)	Canada	Retrospective cohort study of the effect of false-positive mammogram on reattendance for routine mammography screening	No	28	Medical records	NR	NR	125 250	36 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	–
Cockburn et al., 1994 (41)	Australia	Prospective cohort study of psychological consequences of mammography screening	No	19	Medical records	NR (results of initial mammograms sent 7 d later)	Mammography, clinical examination, ultrasonography	–	–	200
Ellman et al., 1989 (42)	United Kingdom	Prospective cohort study of psychiatric morbidity associated with screening for breast cancer	Yes (included women age 45–49 y)	2	Medical records	NR	NR	–	–	553
Gram et al., 1990 (43)	Norway	Prospective cohort study of quality of life after receiving a false-positive mammogram	Yes	14 (at 6 mo); 35 (at 18 mo)	Medical records	NR	Mammography, biopsy	–	–	287–357

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Hofvind et al., 2003 (44)	Norway	Prospective cohort study of reattendance for routine mammography related to previous screening experiences and attitudes	No	13	Medical records	NR	NR	539	24 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	–
Jatoi et al., 2006 (45)	United States	Cross-sectional study of psychological distress related to false-positive mammograms	Yes	NA (nonparticipation rate, 28%)	Self-report	NR	NR	–	–	9571–9598
Johnson et al., 1996 (27)	Canada	Retrospective cohort study of adherence to screening mammography program	No (no data on false-positive results in younger cohort)	47	Medical records	NR	NR	3371	18 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	–
Lampic et al., 2001 (46)	Sweden	Prospective, age-matched cohort study of short- and long-term anxiety and depression in women routinely screened for breast cancer	Yes	9 (at 3 mo); 17 (at 12 mo)	Medical records	Within 2–8 wk	Clinical examination, mammography, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	–	–	619–684
Lampic et al., 2003 (47) (same study sample as reference 46)	Sweden	Prospective, age-matched cohort study of short- and long-term anxiety and depression in women routinely screened for breast cancer	Yes	21 (at 24 mo)	Medical records	Within 2–8 wk	Clinical examination, mammography, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	668	30 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	556–601
Lerman et al., 1991 (31)	United States	Prospective cohort study of psychological and behavioral consequences of false-positive mammograms	No	15	Medical records	Within 1–2 mo	Ultrasonography, biopsy, may include some early recall	308	15 mo since initial screening; assessed by self-report	305
Lerman et al., 1991 (48) (same study sample as reference 31)	United States	Prospective cohort study of psychological side effects of false-positive mammograms	No	15 (at 3 mo); 20 (at 15 mo)	Medical records	Within 1–2 mo	Ultrasonography, biopsy, may include some early recall	–	–	299
Lipkus et al., 2000 (49)	United States	Cross-sectional study of the effect of false-positive screening mammograms on subsequent screening and psychosocial outcomes	Yes	NA (nonparticipation rate, 24%)	Self-report	NR	NR (some had biopsy)	1047	15 mo (patient age ≥51 y) or 27 mo (patient age 40–50 y) since initial screening; assessed by self-report	1047
McCann et al., 2002 (50)	United Kingdom	Retrospective cohort study of the effect of false-positive mammograms on return for routine mammography and risk for cancer	Yes (included women age 49 y)	14	Medical records	NR	Ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	113 409	42 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	–
Meystre-Agustoni et al., 2001 (51)	Switzerland	Prospective cohort study of effects of mammography screening on anxiety	No	3	Medical records	NR	NR	–	–	859
Olsson et al., 1999 (52)	Sweden	Prospective cohort study of ways that women cope with false-positive mammograms	Yes	10 (includes those who declined a 2-wk survey)	Medical records	NR (1 wk on average for follow-up testing)	Mammography, clinical examination, ultrasonography, fine-needle aspiration, biopsy	–	–	1222

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O'Sullivan et al., 2001 (53)	United Kingdom	Retrospective cohort study of false-positive mammograms on routine mammography screening	No	29	Medical records	NR	NR	5649	36 mo since initial screening (some women were asked to return earlier); assessed from medical records	–
Pinckney et al., 2003 (33)	United States	Retrospective cohort study of effect of false-positive mammograms on routine mammography screening	Yes	43 (at 18 mo); 31 (at 24 mo); 17 (at 30 mo)	Medical records	NR	Mammography, “other diagnostic testing”	41 844	18 mo since initial screening; assessed from medical records	–
Pisano et al., 1998 (15)	United States	Prospective cohort study of effect of false-positive mammograms on routine mammography screening	No	21	Medical records	NR (within 6 mo)	Biopsy only	96	24–48 mo since initial screening (adherence defined as having had 3 mammographies within 3 y); assessed from medical records	90
Sandin et al., 2002 (54)	Spain	Prospective cohort study of the psychological effects of false-positive mammograms	Yes (included women age 45–49 y)	0	Medical records	NR	NR	–	–	1195
Scaf-Klomp et al., 1997 (55)	The Netherlands	Prospective cohort study of psychological side effects of breast cancer screening; cohorts matched for age and municipality	No	35 (at 8–10 wk); 41 (at 6 mo)	Medical records	Less than 8–10 wk	NR	–	–	164–185

\* Dashes mean that the outcome was not assessed. NA = not available; NR = not reported.

† “Prospective cohort study” refers to studies in which the outcome of screening mammography was known before a later survey or assessment of return for mammography. Study objectives are those stated by the authors.

‡ Sample sizes refer to usable data abstracted for this review and may be smaller than the total number reported by the authors for their studies.