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제 목	40대여성에서의 유방암 선별 촬영술의 비용효과분석 Cost-effectiveness of Screening Mammography to include women in their 40s in Korea				
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<p><b>Background:</b> Breast cancer is the most common cancer among Korean women and the incidence is increasing. Mammography is recommended as the screening method of choice and is cost-effective for the early detection of breast cancer. Several randomized, controlled trials have provided strong evidence for the efficacy of mammographic screening in reducing breast cancer mortality for women aged 50-69 years old. However, the effectiveness of including women in their 40s into mass screening mammography programs has continued to be debated. In Korea, because we have few well designed, randomized, controlled trials, we usually depend on the opinions and experiences of experts and the guidelines of Western countries. Therefore, this study was performed to compare the cost- effectiveness of breast screening strategies using mammography in Korea, especially among women in their 40s.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> We performed cost-effectiveness analysis using Markov decision model to compare the life expectancy and cost-effectiveness of screening mammography in the general population of Korean women aged 40 years and older based on 3 strategies: 1) annual screening from 50-69 years of age, 2) no screening,and 3) annual screening from 40-69 years of age.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of screening women from 50 to 69 years compared with no screening was 40,693,392 won per year of life saved. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of screening from 40 to 69 years compared with screening women from 50 to 69 years was 257,918,016 won per year of life saved. The relative cost-effectiveness ratio of the strategy to screen women 40-69 years old compared to that for women 50-69 years old was more effective than western countries due to the high incidence of breast cancer in women in their 40s.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Screening women aged from 40 to 69 years with annual mammography check-ups seems to be less cost-effective than that for women aged from 50 to 69 years. Nevertheless, the unique pattern of breast cancer incidence related with age in Korea does favor extending screening mammography more than that in other developed countries.</p>					