

# Development of a training package to increase the performance of radiographers in assessing screening mammograms

**Abstract Purpose:** Due to a lack of any formal training in mammographic image interpretation for radiographers in Australia, a training package was developed specifically for radiographers who were to undertake a trial of screening mammogram assessment. **Methods:** A PowerPoint presentation was developed and included topics such as: how best to prepare to screen read, methods of checking all areas of the breast tissue, and examples of benign and malignant lesions. The training package was made available after completion of a pilot study, and pre-post testing was conducted on the same mammograms to determine the effectiveness of training. **Results:** There was an overall increase in sensitivity (73–78%) with five of seven radiographers improving. The average specificity was relatively constant (71–70%), with three radiographers showing improvement. Again, overall accuracy remained constant (72%) with four radiographers improving, one remaining constant and two decreasing in accuracy. **Conclusion:** Guidelines for preparing and systematically checking mammogram images were helpful to most of the radiographers, with the training package helping to improve sensitivity and accuracy for the majority of participants.

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## Introduction

The number of women being screened through BreastScreen Australia programmes is steadily increasing<sup>1</sup> and radiologist numbers are not maintaining pace with the aging Australian population, increased longevity and technological workload increases.<sup>2</sup> This shortage of radiologists is more acute in the field of breast imaging, due to perceptions that it is not as stimulating, not as lucrative as other radiological modalities and carries a higher risk of litigation issues.<sup>3,4</sup>

BreastScreen Australia programmes undertake double reporting routinely.<sup>5</sup> It has been documented that the more readers looking at the same images results in more cancers being detected;<sup>6,7</sup> however this has to be balanced against increases in the recall and false-positive rates which are not cost-effective for BreastScreen programmes. Excessive false-positives may result in increased anxiety and has the potential to dissuade women from complying with regular rescreens.<sup>8</sup>

## Rationale

The radiologist shortage was highlighted in 2004 in Newcastle, NSW when the BreastScreen New South Wales Hunter New England (BSNSW HNE) service closed for four months due to being unable to read screening mammograms or to undertake assessment clinics. This situation may have inconvenienced many women and caused some delays in resumption of regular attendances, which had the potential of delaying any cancer diagnoses. It is important that strategies are devised to prevent a re-occurrence in other BreastScreen services.

While radiographers are not formally trained to assess mammograms, they do examine mammogram

images every day and provide the work-up images in assessment clinics. This experience could be put to use by training selected radiographers to become additional readers. This would potentially have a two-fold effect; extra readers (over and above the double reader policy) may increase the cancer detection within the programme<sup>7,9</sup> and, providing the radiographers maintained high standards, they could potentially provide continuity of service assessment if another shortage of radiologists seemed likely. The National Accreditation Standards allow for non-radiologist readers when the need arises.<sup>5</sup>

Radiographer reporting has been undertaken in countries other than Australia for two decades. Van den Biggelaar, *et al.* undertook a systematic review of literature and highlighted six studies focusing on the performance of radiographers interpreting mammograms between 1987 and 1996.<sup>10</sup> All the studies were conducted in a screening setting and three measured the effect of training on the mammographers. The results showed a sensitivity range of 73–86% for the radiologists and 73–90% for the radiographers. Specificity for the radiologists was 81–95% and the mammographers achieved 64–91%. The authors concluded that training programmes could improve radiographers' performance not only to increase cancer detection, but to identify benign lesions, which would increase specificity and keep recall rates low.<sup>11</sup>

In the UK Wivell, *et al.* documented a trial in 2002 by two radiographers who had been formally trained (Post-graduate Certificate in Image

**Table 1:** Guide to assessment – adapted from the works of Tabar and Kopans.<sup>13,14</sup>

Action/question	Details
1 Find it	Perception of any abnormality (distortion, asymmetry, skin change)
2 Analyse it	Is it real? Are normal structures overlapping? Is it an artefact?
3 Where is it?	Can it be located in 3D?
4 What is it?	Mass (circumscribed, stellate), distortion or calcification
5 What should be done?	Has it been assessed previously? Categorise result code

**Table 3:** Pre- and post-training measurements of the Pilot study images (\* indicates an increase in performance).

Readers	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
Sensitivity ( $P = 0.29$ )							
Pre-train	61	72	61	67	89	78	83
Post train	73*	87*	67*	50	100*	88*	80
Specificity ( $P = 0.76$ )							
Pre-train	81	45	78	78	65	69	84
Post train	76	64*	55	62	74*	74*	83
Accuracy ( $P = 0.91$ )							
Pre-train	74	55	72	74	73	72	84
Post train	75*	73*	59	57	83*	79*	82

Interpretation and Analysis) in mammography. The retrospective trial showed the radiographers recalled all 59 cancers and also called 32 of 90 interval cancers. The radiographers recall rate was 3.9% higher than the radiologists.<sup>12</sup> The radiographers then became prospective second readers for 54,000 screening mammograms and there was no significant difference between the radiologist readers and these radiographers in the recall rate (4%) or cancer detection rate (84%).<sup>12</sup>

### Aim

This training package was designed to provide radiographers with a systematic method of approaching mammogram assessment as there are no specific breast image interpretation courses available in Australia. While information is available from other sources, this package was designed in a PowerPoint format to provide one easy-to-use resource for busy radiographers. The package is a self-paced tutorial that radiographers can use at any time.

### Methods

Ethics approval for the retrospective study and the inclusion of a training package was provided by the University of Newcastle Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) in February 2007 (H-352-1206). The assessment methods of two highly respected radiologists in the mammographic field, Drs Lazlo Tabar and Daniel Kopans,<sup>13-15</sup> were used as the basic framework for the training package. The package provides a disciplined 5-step approach to assessment (Table 1), and each step is expanded with further methods of critique and examples of both the lesions and the results where relevant. The expanded guidelines include a combination of the experience of the researcher and experienced

**Table 2:** Identification of lesions.

Lesion identification
1 Circumscribed
2 Stellate
3 Lesion, not otherwise specified
4 Asymmetry/distortion
5 Calcifications – granular/casting
6 Calcifications – lobular
7 Calcifications – other NOS

radiologists. The package includes basic viewing conditions and techniques, examples of normal anatomical structures, perception issues and areas of the breast that require special attention. Localisation of a lesion using the quadrants of the breast is discussed with in-depth descriptions of lesions, both benign and malignant. The lesions are characterised into seven separate groups and digital images of each lesion type are provided (Table 2).

### Participants

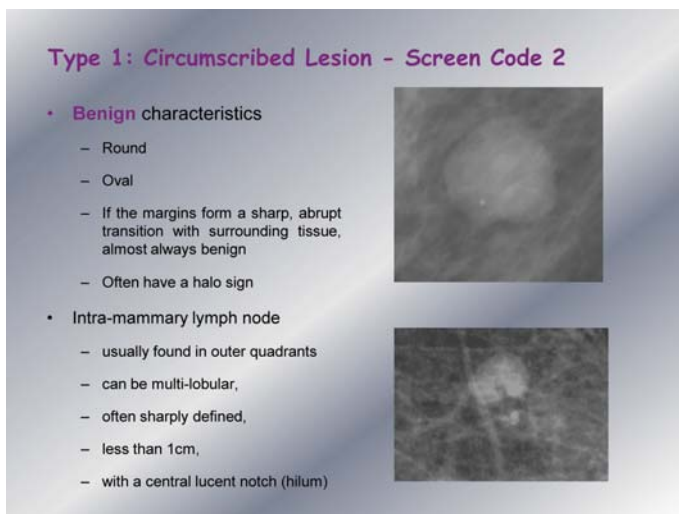
All the radiographers employed at Hunter BreastScreen in 2007 were invited to participate in a pilot study of retrospective image interpretation. Ages ranged from 42 to 62 and experience varied from three years to more than 20 years. This pilot study was conducted for three main reasons; the small number of mammograms to be assessed (50) would enable the radiographers to decide whether they really did want to attempt image interpretation, the selection of the pilot mammograms would provide them with a wide variation of abnormalities and lastly, piloting allowed for fine-tuning of the resource before commencing a larger trial.

### Development of the training package

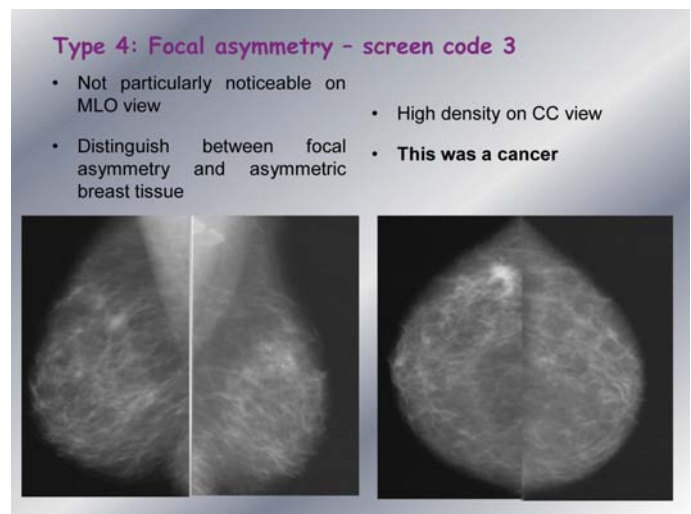
Identification of abnormalities on mammographic images usually depends on three factors; the quality of the produced images, perception of a lesion and the ability to recognise the significance of that abnormality.<sup>16</sup> If a lesion is overlooked, a breast cancer will be undetected and therefore 'perception' is the first step in screening assessment. It is critical to develop a systematic method of focusing on small areas of the breast to ensure the entire breast tissue is scrutinised.<sup>14-16</sup> Once a lesion is detected, it may be considered inconsequential because of a lack of recognition or understanding.<sup>7,17,18</sup> The training package has been designed to familiarise the radiographers with a variety of common findings and to help enable them to distinguish between normal and abnormal lesions. This should help to increase both their sensitivity (True Positives) and specificity (True Negatives).<sup>19,20</sup>

The training package consists of slides in PowerPoint format and includes teaching aids such as diagrams and images of lesions to demonstrate each category of assessment, and a synopsis of viewing protocols taken from standard text.

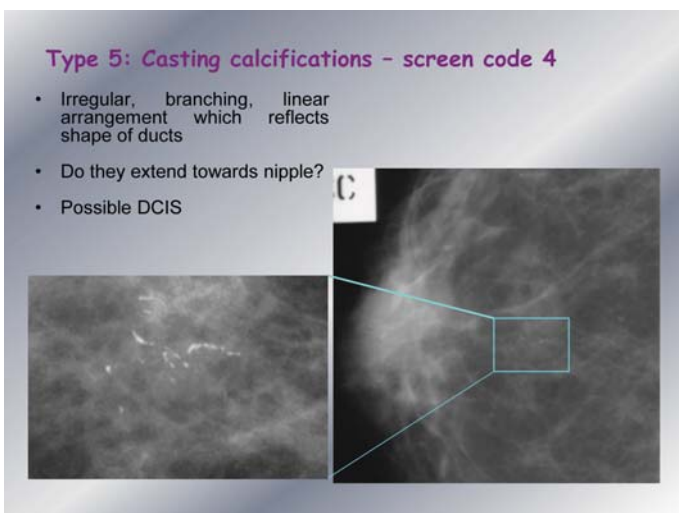
Mammographic images of different lesions were collected and scanned using a Vidar Twain 32 (version 4.2) VXR Scanner (Vidar System Corporation, Herndon, VA, USA). The scanning software was opened through Adobe Photoshop 9 (Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA, USA) software. When the films were loaded into the scanner, the scanner gave a low resolution preview. The region of interest (lesions only) was highlighted by drawing a frame around it, the resolution was increased if necessary (the available range was 75 to 300) and the scanned images



**Figure 1:** Benign circumscribed lesions.



**Figure 2:** Asymmetry – equivocal at screening.



**Figure 3:** Calcifications – probably malignant.

were downloaded to Photoshop where they were edited. Contrast and brightness of the lesions were manipulated to visually enhance the area of interest. The edited images were saved as a TIFF file, and were copied into a PowerPoint programme. Some examples of the PowerPoint entries as displayed in the training package are demonstrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

#### Assessment of the effectiveness of training package

Eleven radiographers participated in the pilot study<sup>21</sup> that involved the interpretation of 50 mammograms. After completion of the pilot, all the radiographers were invited to an open-forum informal PowerPoint presentation of the training package. This package could then be accessed on the work computers by all the radiographers at any time and all radiographers were given the opportunity for one-on-one sessions. The larger retrospective study<sup>22</sup> (250 mammograms) included re-assessment of the 50 mammograms from the pilot study. Seven radiographers completed this study with sufficient numbers to measure the pre- and post-training effects. The pilot study was undertaken in September

2007 and these mammograms were re-inserted into the retrospective study between February and October 2008, so although a possibility, it is highly unlikely that memory played any part in the re-assessment. The radiographers were provided with feedback at the conclusion of the retrospective study in the form of their pre- and post-scores. As the prospective study commences, the package will again be offered to the radiographers who wish to refresh their memories.

#### Results

When assessing the pilot films pre and post training there was an increase in sensitivity for five radiographers, with three of the same radiographers improving their specificity (Table 3). Overall accuracy improved for four radiographers with a fifth radiographer (R7) maintaining a similar level throughout. However, due to the small sample size these differences were shown to be non-significant (a type II error). It is difficult to say why two radiographers' accuracy decreased so much but it could be due to the fact that the training caused them to "overthink" and, in trying to increase their sensitivity they have recalled more false positives.

#### Discussion

Radiographers who were not involved in the study also attended the presentation of the training package; they commented that they found the package interesting and useful for general knowledge. All the radiographers indicated that the package was useful for providing a systematic method with which to commence image interpretation. The self-paced tutorial takes approximately 45-60 minutes and this was considered long enough; if any more detail were required it would be desirable to break the package up into subject modules.

There have been numerous changes in the field of breast imaging since the development of this training package; digital equipment and soft-copy reporting have been widely accepted and installed in many BreastScreen programmes. These changes have necessitated some alteration to the training package, mostly with regards to the preparation for batch reading of mammograms. No longer will masking of extraneous light on viewboxes be necessary, and the lack of viewboxes will enhance the ambient light in digital workplaces. Digital mammography has made

the method of physically masking images impractical,<sup>16</sup> but the principle remains the same.

Soft-copy reporting monitors allow the reader to visualise details in dense breast tissue and in the sub-dermal layers simultaneously and provides for manipulation of suspect or dense areas.<sup>23</sup> Often the reader must pan through the image to view all the information recorded, and this has proved to be more time consuming than reading hard copy images.<sup>23,24</sup> The training package will be modified to provide information for radiographers on optimal techniques for image processing and manipulation. Lesions in the breasts will remain constant. They may be easier to perceive with the high-resolution monitors. During the retrospective study, the radiographers had most difficulty with perception of circumscribed lesions and calcifications.<sup>22</sup> The training package will be modified to target those lesions and provide more information on how to determine their significance.

The ranges of sensitivity and specificity for radiographers following this training package are comparable with those reported by Van den Biggelaar, *et al.*<sup>10</sup> Three studies in the review had pre and post-training performance measurements, demonstrating that radiographers in only one study increased in both sensitivity (77–83%) and specificity (68–80%). While the improvements noted in this study were not statistically significant, this may be due to the relatively small numbers of images assessed.

## Conclusion

Any extra training in a modality enhances the participants' knowledge on that particular subject and may show improvement immediately after the training<sup>25–27</sup> but unless these new skills are used continuously they are likely to abate with time. In Australia there is no formal training available for mammographic image interpretation, so this training package has been developed simply to allow radiographers who are interested, to increase their knowledge and update their skills in this field until some formal education becomes a reality.

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