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# Breast Test Wales Annual Statistical Report 2019-20

July 2022



# About us

Public Health Wales exists to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities for people in Wales.

We are part of the NHS and report to the Minister for Health and Social Services in the Welsh Government.

Our vision is for a healthier, happier and fairer Wales. We work locally, nationally and, with partners, across communities in the following areas:

**Health protection** – providing information and advice and taking action to protect people from communicable disease and environmental hazards

**Primary, community and integrated care** – strengthening its public health impact through policy, commissioning, planning and service delivery

**Microbiology** – providing a network of microbiology services which support the diagnosis and management of infectious diseases

**Safeguarding** - providing expertise and strategic advice to help safeguard children and vulnerable adults

**Screening** – providing screening programmes which assist the early detection, prevention and treatment of disease

**Health intelligence** – providing public health data analysis, evidence finding and knowledge management

**NHS quality improvement and patient safety** – providing the NHS with information, advice and support to improve patient outcomes

**Policy, research and international development** – influencing policy, supporting research and contributing to international health development

**Health improvement** – working across agencies and providing population services to improve health and reduce health inequalities

## Further information

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This report is a detailed summary of information on work undertaken by the Breast Screening Programme in Wales for the year April 2019 to the end of March 2020.

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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg heb oedi / We welcome correspondence and phone calls in Welsh. We will respond to correspondence in Welsh without delay.

### **Quality Assurance Statement**

Screening data records are constantly changing. The databases used by Public Health Wales Screening Division are updated on a daily basis when records are added, changed or removed (archived). This might relate to when a person has been identified as needing screening; has had screening results that need to be recorded, or has a change of status and no longer needs screening respectively. Data is received from a large number of different sources with varying levels of accuracy and completeness. The Screening Division checks data for accuracy by comparing datasets – for example GP practice data – and corrects the coding data where possible. It should be noted that there are sometimes delays in data collection – for example a person might not immediately register with their GP if they move address. These delays will therefore affect the completeness of the data depending on individual circumstances. In addition, the reader should be aware that data is constantly updated and there might be slight readjustments in the numbers cited in this document year on year because of data refreshing.

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This document is also available in Welsh.

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# 1 Introduction

The aim of the breast screening programme is to reduce mortality from breast cancer. Women aged 50 to 70 who are resident in Wales, and registered with a General Practitioner, are invited for a mammogram (X-ray of the breasts) every three years.

Breast Test Wales is divided into three geographical divisions with centres in Cardiff, Swansea, Llandudno and Wrexham. Eleven mobile units work across Wales to provide local screening to women who live some distance from a centre, visiting over 100 sites in every three year round of screening.

In March 2020, the difficult decision was taken to pause some of the national screening programmes in Wales, including breast screening programme, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The decision to pause breast screening affected screening clinics scheduled on or after March 19<sup>th</sup>. Despite the pause results were sent to women for all screening that had been undertaken and if required women were offered to attend assessment to complete their screening pathway with assessment clinics continuing through April, May and June. Although this only affected a very small proportion of the year 2019-20, the pause will have affected some measures such as uptake. We are also aware that the emerging pandemic from January – March did affect the decision of some of those invited for screening to attend.

## 1.1 'Key messages' for women

- Breast screening reduces your risk of dying from breast cancer
- Women aged 50 to 70 are invited for a breast X-ray every three years. Women over the age of 70 are not routinely invited as there is no evidence of a reduction in mortality from screening women in this age range
- Screening can find cancers when they are too small to see or feel. Finding and treating cancer early gives you the best chance of survival
- Breast screening is a free NHS test that is carried out at screening centres and accessible mobile units across Wales
- If you notice a change in your breasts, visit your GP immediately
- Screening will miss some cancers, and some cancers cannot be cured

- Taking part in breast screening is your choice. Read the information leaflet carefully to help you make your decision

## 1.2 Programme delivery

The Screening Division of Public Health Wales is responsible for managing, delivering and quality assuring the breast screening programme in Wales and has Director of Screening and Consultant in Public Health Lead for the cancer screening programmes. Breast Test Wales employs a Head of Programme, Quality Assurance (QA) Surgeon, QA Radiologist, QA Pathologist and an All-Wales Screening Pathway Programme Manager who leads an administration pathways team, and there is medical secretarial support. There is a large specialist multidisciplinary clinical team, including clinic support, breast care nurses, clinic nurses, radiographers, breast clinicians, breast surgeons and consultant radiologists, who deliver the breast screening service.

Women aged 50-70 who are resident in Wales, and registered with a GP, are offered screening at either a mobile unit in their locality or at one of the centres in Llandudno, Wrexham, Swansea or Cardiff.

## 1.3 Screening pathway

Women aged between 50 and 70 are invited for breast screening every three years. The invitation process depends on the GP surgery of registration. Breast Test Wales will invite all women for their first breast screening before their 53rd birthday. Occasionally this means that some women will be invited just before they reach 50 years of age.

Women aged between 50 and 70 who are being followed up at a hospital breast clinic will still receive an invitation from Breast Test Wales.

Women over the age of 70 are not routinely invited as there is no evidence of a reduction in mortality from screening women in this age range.

Women who attend for screening have a mammogram (X-ray of their breasts). If there are any abnormalities observed on the mammogram the woman is invited to an assessment clinic for further tests.

More information about the programme and copies of previous statistical reports are available at [www.breasttestwales.wales.nhs.uk](http://www.breasttestwales.wales.nhs.uk)



## 2 Headline statistics

This report covers activity in the period April 2019 to March 2020. All comparative annual data relates to financial years.

- As at 31 March 2020 coverage of women aged 53-70 was 71.7%, compared with 72.8% at the same point in 2019 and 72.9% in 2018
- Screening activity: over 120,000 women aged 49 and above were screened in 2019-20, compared with 115,000 the previous year
- Invitation and uptake: in 2019-20 more than 157,000 women aged 50-70 were invited for screening, compared to 145,000 the previous year. The uptake of screening for this group was 68.9%, compared to 69.1% in 2018-19 and 69.0% in 2017-18
- Assessment: Referrals for assessment were 4.4% of those screened in 2019-20. This compares to 4.5% last year and 4.8% in 2017-18
- Cancer detection: a total of 1,050 cancers were detected in women screened aged 49 and over. This represents 8.7 cases per 1,000 women screened. In comparison, there were 1,076 cancers detected in 2018-19 (9.4 per 1,000 screened) and 1,113 detected in 2017-18 (9.8 per 1,000 screened)
- Of the 1,050 cancers detected this year, 83.1% (873) were invasive lesions. In 2018-19 82.4% (887) were invasive and in 2017-18 81.2% (904)
- In 2019-20 50.3% (439) of the invasive cancers detected were classified as small (less than 15mm in size). This compares to 50.1% (444) in 2018-19 and 51.4% (465) in 2017-18

## **3 Data**

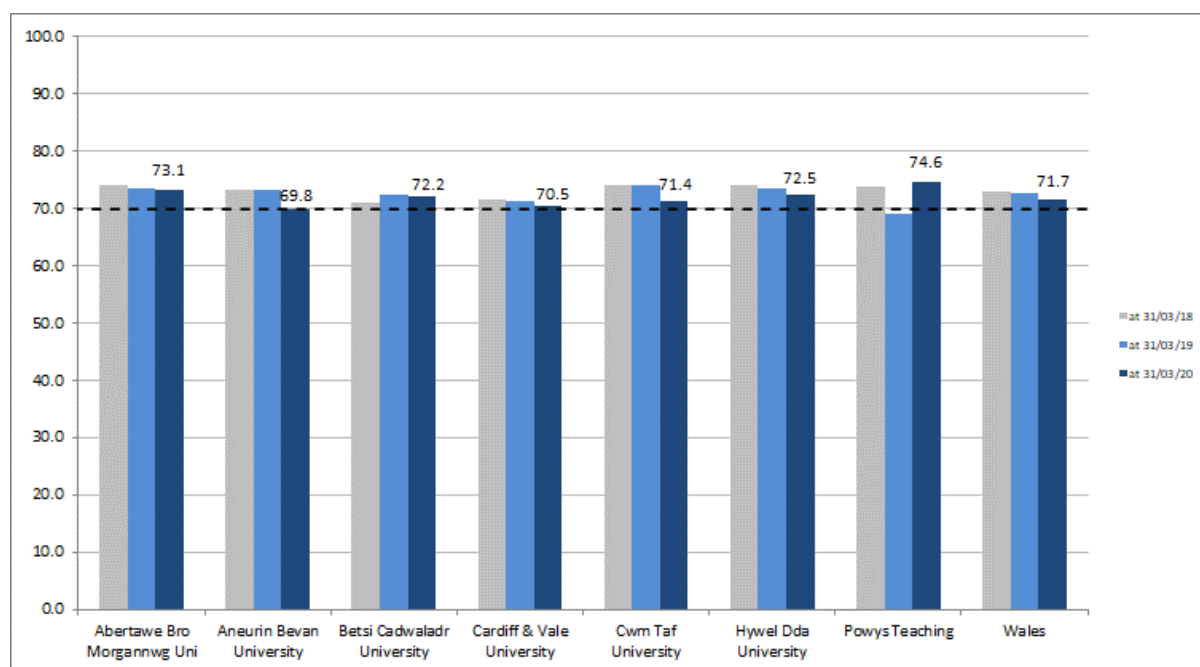
### **3.1 Coverage**

Coverage is defined as the percentage of women resident and eligible for breast screening at a particular point in time, who have been screened within the previous three years. Ineligible women include those who have undergone bilateral mastectomy.

Both uptake and round length (invitations issued within 36 months of previous screen) can affect coverage. To allow all women time to have received their first invitation, the coverage is presented for the 53-70 age range. As at 31 March 2020 coverage of women aged 53-70 was 71.7%, compared with 72.8% at the same point in 2019 and 72.9% in 2018.

Slowly declining uptake, along with round length challenges, explains the fall in coverage over the three year analysis period. Nevertheless, coverage remains above the 70% standard for nearly all health boards (Graph 1).

**Graph 1:** Breast screening coverage percentage (%), women aged 53-70, by health board of residence, 2018-2020

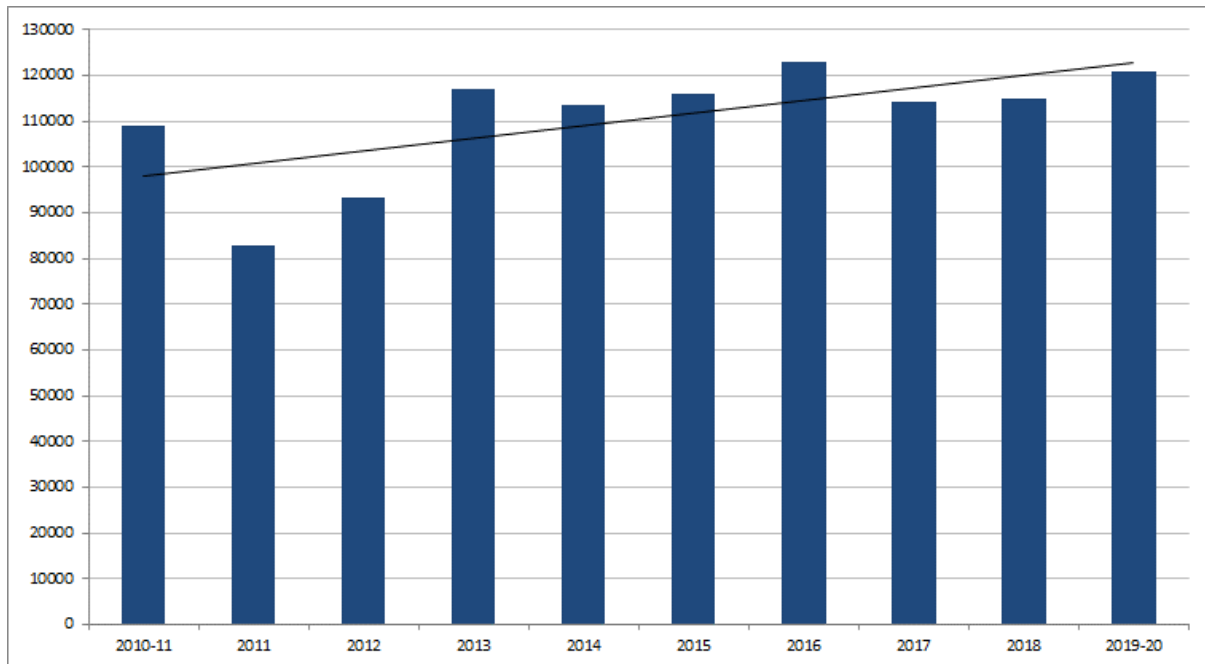


### 3.2 Screening Activity

Women are routinely invited to attend breast screening if they are aged between 50 and 70 (or aged 49 if they turn 50 in the year their practice is screened). Screening activity numbers also include women older than 70 who have contacted the service to request screening. It is important to note there is no robust evidence that routine screening saves lives in this older age group. All women who notice a change in their breasts should contact their GP immediately.

The programme saw screening activity rise by more than 5000 in the latest period. Graph 2 illustrates the general trend of increasing screening numbers over the financial years.

120,662 women aged 49 and over were screened in 2019-20.

**Graph 2:** 10-year total screening activity, all ages, 2010-11 to 2019-20

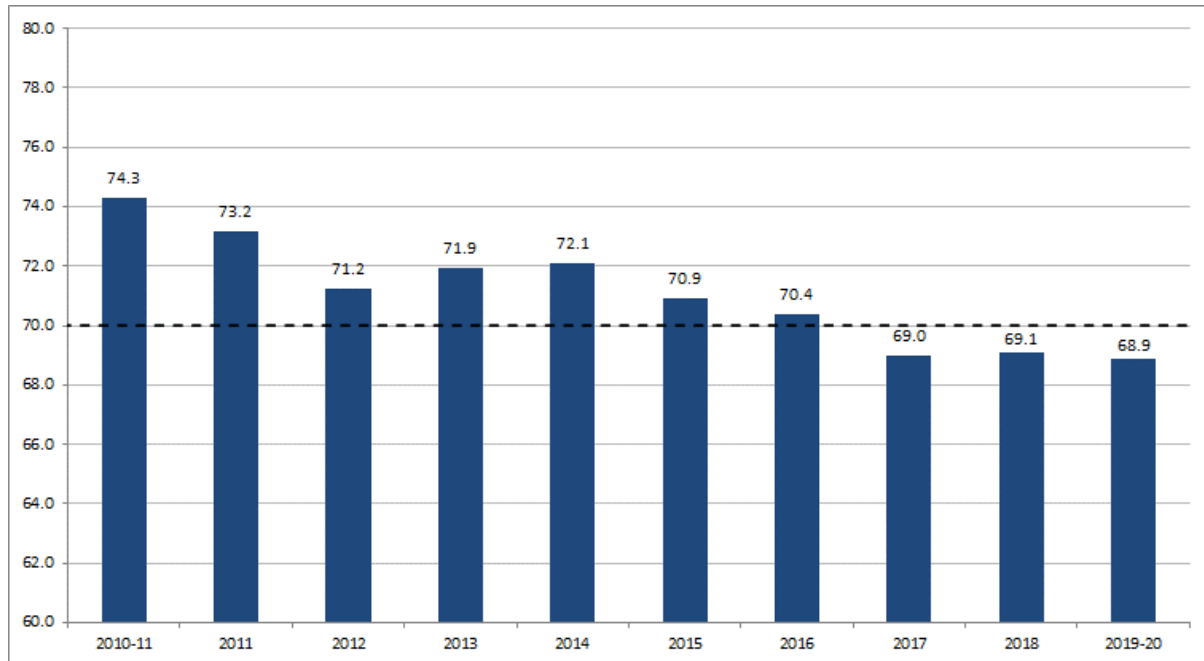
### 3.3 Invitation and Uptake

The minimum standard for uptake of a routine invitation in those aged 50-70 has been set at 70%. With the exception of financial years 2013 and 2014, Breast Test Wales had observed a drop in uptake since 2009. Over the past two years however, the decline has stabilised.

157,512 women aged 50-70 were invited to screening in 2019-20.

In 2019-20 uptake was 68.9%, compared to 69.1% in 2018-19 and 69.0% in 2017-18. This is the third consecutive year the minimum standard has not been achieved. Graph 3 shows uptake of screening amongst the routinely invited population.

**Graph 3:** 10-year uptake percentage (%) of routine breast screening invitations, aged 50-70, 2010-11 to 2019-20

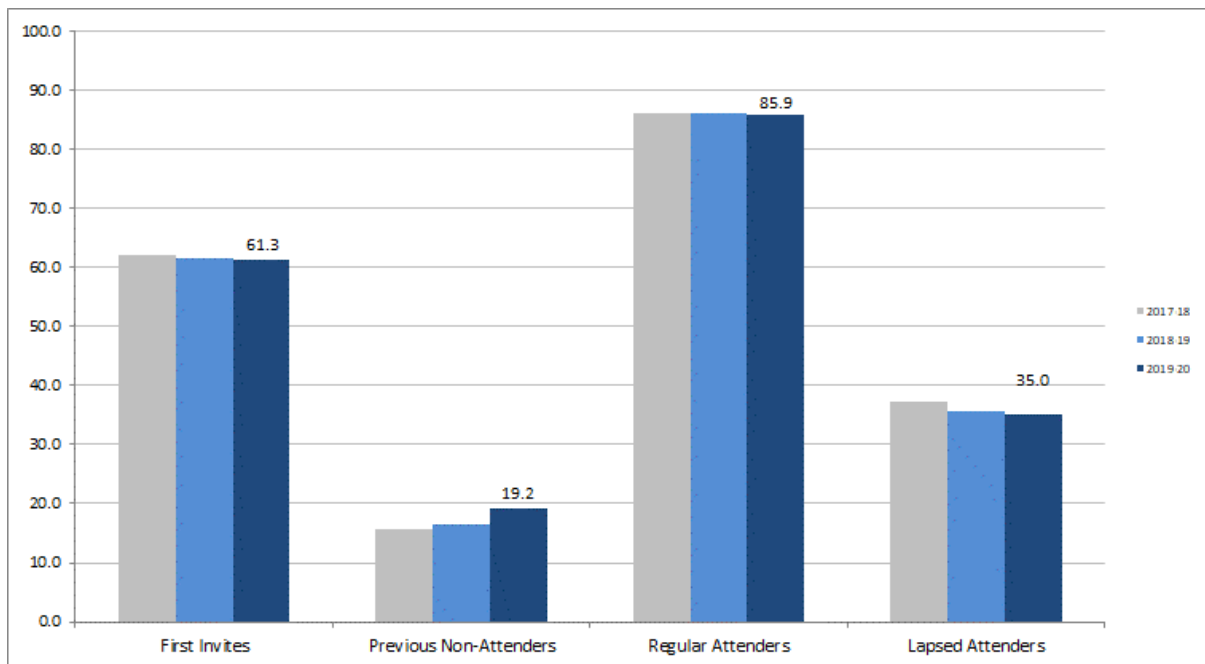


Uptake can vary according to the type of invitation. Routine invitations can be sub-divided into the following groups:

- First invitation
- Invitation to a previous non-attender
- Invitation to a regular attender
- Invitation to a lapsed attender

As Graph 4 demonstrates, uptake is highest among the regular attendees (85.9%) and lowest among previous non-attenders (19.2%). Breast Test Wales provides literature with its invitations to support women in making an informed choice when deciding whether or not to attend for breast screening. Work is underway within the programme to look at how text messaging and digital media can support uptake in breast screening.

**Graph 4:** Uptake percentage (%) by invite type, aged 50-70, 2017-18 to 2019-20

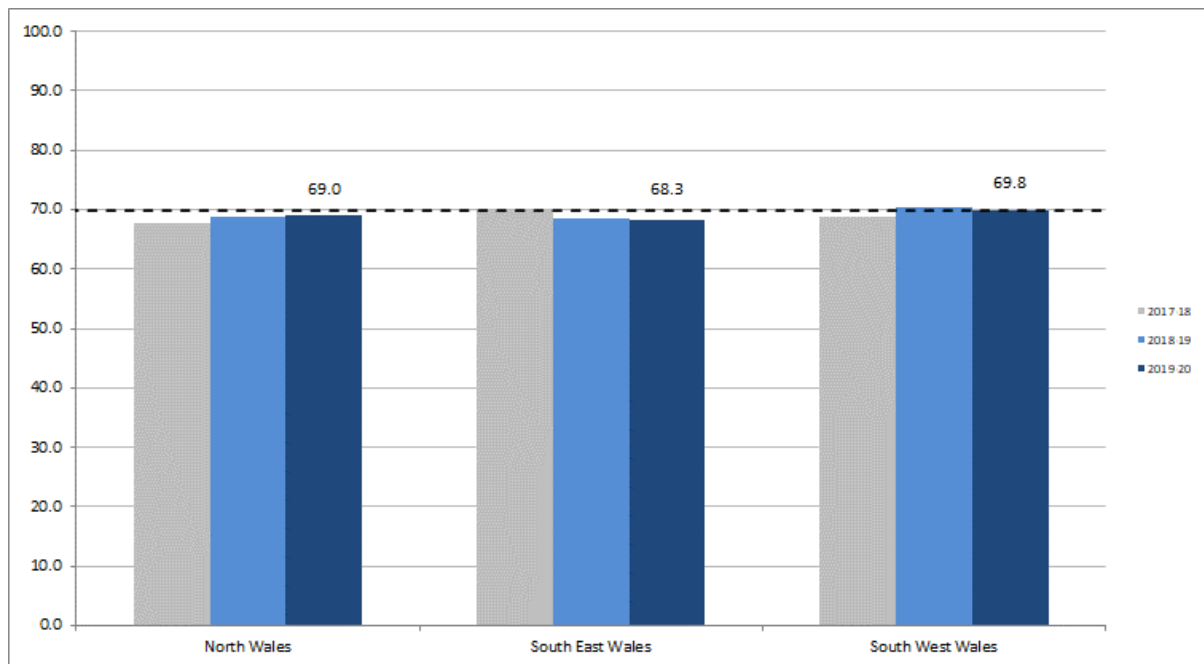


In terms of regional effect, uptake this year is highest in South West Wales but the area has tipped back out of standard having exceeded 70% last year (Graph 5). The South East saw another slight drop in uptake, while North Wales saw a modest increase.

Working groups have been established both within the Screening Division and the Breast Screening Programme to assess and implement interventions to support uptake. Greater emphasis is being placed on developing interventions that reduce inequalities and improve the health of its target population.



**Graph 5:** Uptake percentage (%) by screening unit, aged 50-70, 2017-18 to 2019-20



## 3.4 Assessment

### 3.4.1 Referral for assessment

If any abnormalities suggestive of cancer are observed on the screening mammogram, the woman will be recalled to an assessment clinic for further assessment tests. It is expected that more women are recalled to assessment following their first screen (the prevalent screen) as there are no prior images to inform the recall decision.

Referral rates for women who have been screened previously (the incident screen) are likely to be lower because they will present with more recent disease and the screening history can assist the image reader in their interpretation of the image. (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Referral for assessment, all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Screen	Refer	%	Screen	Refer	%	Screen	Refer	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,117</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>114,968</b>	<b>5180</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>120,662</b>	<b>5258</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>20,532</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>3201</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>82,647</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>90,292</b>	<b>3126</b>	<b>3.5</b>
First invite for routine screening	17,602	1501	8.5	16,568	1279	7.7	16,455	1286	7.8
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	3297	283	8.6	3964	306	7.7	4209	294	7.0
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	80,102	2984	3.7	78,611	2698	3.4	85,772	2910	3.4
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	4098	217	5.3	4036	255	6.3	4520	216	4.8
Early recalls	93	92	98.9	72	72	100	50	50	100
Self/GP referrals	8925	455	5.1	11,717	570	4.9	9,656	502	5.2

### 3.4.2 Assessment biopsy procedures

As part of the assessment process further mammograms and a breast examination is undertaken. If, following these further tests and an ultrasound scan there remains a concern there is a cancer then a biopsy procedure is required to make a diagnosis. Most biopsies are carried out in assessment clinic and use wide bore needle technique. A very small number of fine needle aspirations of the breast are performed each year but this is normally in addition to obtaining a tissue sample. A small number of women require an open surgical biopsy to achieve a definitive diagnosis. The programme-wide adoption of vacuum assisted biopsy for certain lesions has led to a reduction in referral for open biopsy procedures.

The needle procedures are mostly conducted at a Breast Test Wales unit while an open biopsy is a surgical operation which requires a hospital visit. Of the 5,258 women referred for assessment in 2019-20, 38.2% (2008) underwent fine needle aspiration and/or wide bore needle, while 0.7% (37) required an open biopsy (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Referral for assessment biopsy procedures, all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18					2018-19					2019-20				
	Refer	Needle Bx	%	Open Bx	%	Refer	Needle Bx	%	Open Bx	%	Refer	Needle Bx	%	Open Bx	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5180</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5258</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>3201</b>	<b>1256</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3126</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.5</b>
First invite for routine screening	1501	603	40.2	18	1.2	1279	509	39.8	14	1.1	1286	463	36.0	15	1.2
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	283	114	40.3	6	2.1	306	130	42.5	2	0.7	294	117	39.8	1	0.3
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	2984	1149	38.5	33	1.1	2698	1039	38.5	24	0.9	2910	1109	38.1	15	0.5
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	217	107	49.3	0	0	255	115	45.1	4	1.6	216	87	40.3	2	0.9
Early recalls	92	18	19.6	2	2.2	72	6	8.3	0	0	50	6	12.0	0	0
Self/GP referrals	455	208	45.7	3	0.7	570	273	47.9	5	0.9	502	226	45.0	4	0.8

## 3.5 Cancer Detection

### 3.5.1 Cancer detection rate

A total of 1,050 cancers were detected in women screened aged 49 and over during the period April 2019 to March 2020. This represents 8.7 cases per 1,000 women screened. In comparison, there were 1,076 cancers detected in 2018-19 (9.4 per 1,000 screened) and 1,113 detected in 2017-18 (9.8 per 1,000 screened).

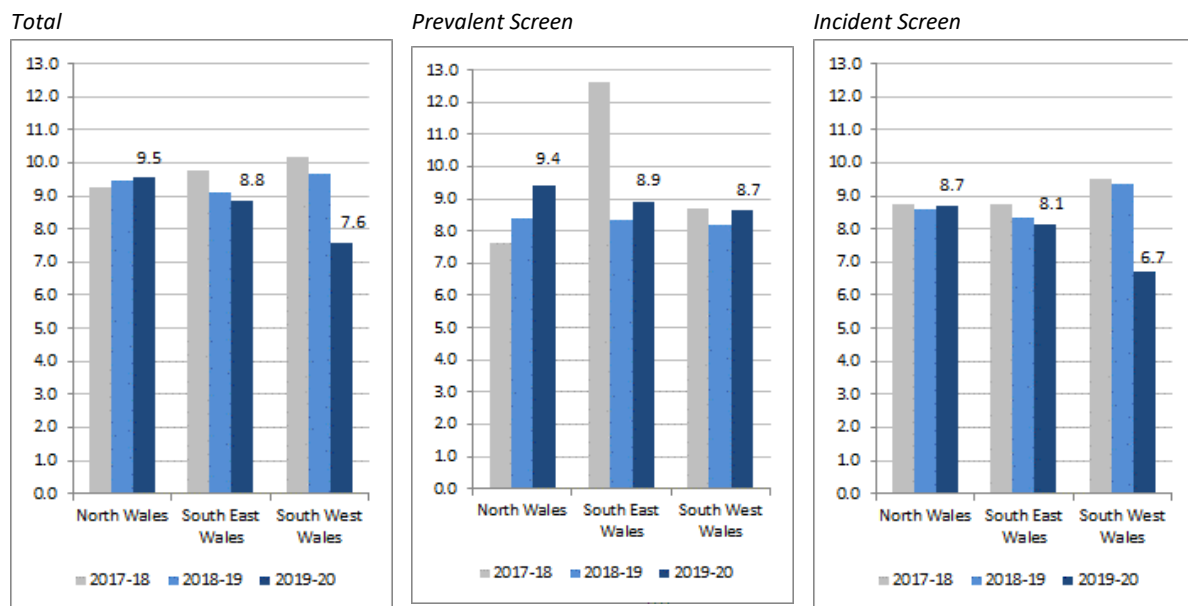
Cancer detection amongst prevalent screen women was 9.0 per 1,000 screened, compared to 8.3 per 1,000 in 2018-19 and 10.3 per 1,000 in 2017-18. For incident screen women the rate was 7.9 per 1,000 screened in 2019-20, 8.7 in 2018-19 and 9.0 in 2017-18 (Table 3).

**Table 3:** Cancer detection rate (per 1,000 screened), all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Screened	Cancers	Rate	Screened	Cancers	Rate	Screened	Cancers	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,117</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>114,968</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>120,661</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>20,532</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>82,647</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>90,292</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>7.9</b>
First invite for routine screening	17,602	175	9.9	16,568	132	8.0	16,455	144	8.8
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	3297	41	12.4	3964	39	9.8	4209	42	10.0
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	80,102	694	8.7	78,611	654	8.3	85,772	663	7.7
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	4098	60	14.6	4036	65	16.1	4520	49	10.8
Early recalls	93	4	43.0	72	1	13.9	50	4	80.0
Self/GP referrals	8925	139	15.6	11,717	185	15.8	9656	148	15.3

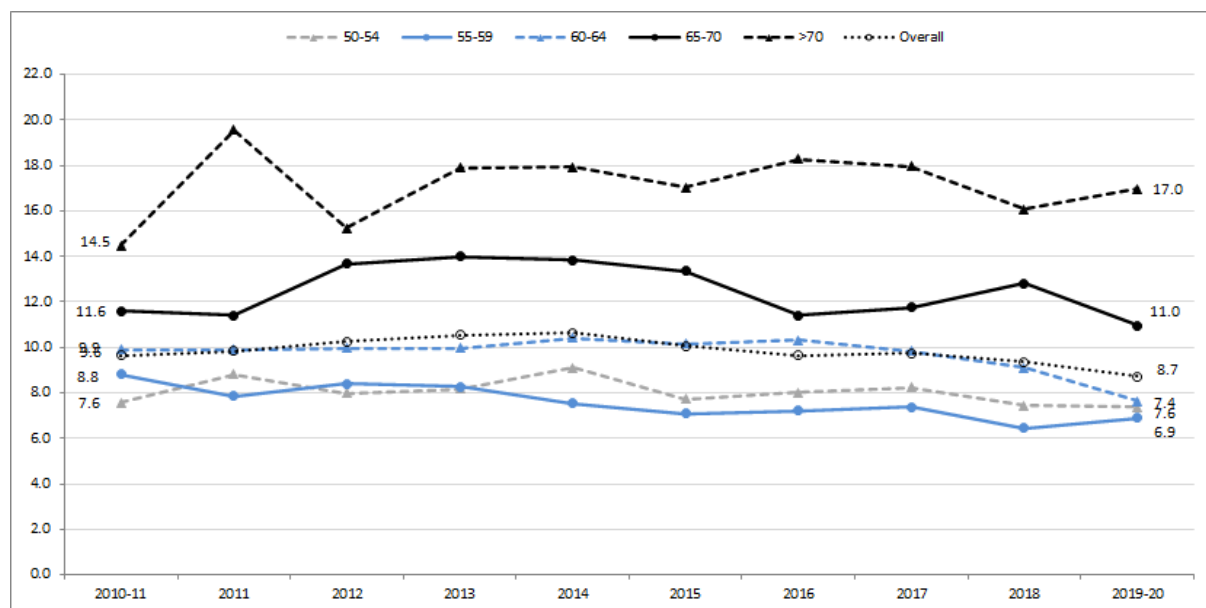
Examination of cancer detection rates at screening unit level (Graph 6) shows an overall increase in North Wales but falls in the South East and South West regions, particularly the incident round in the latter.

**Graph 6:** Cancer detection rate per 1,000 screened, by invite type, by screening unit, 2017-18 to 2019-20



Graph 7 plots cancer detection rates over a 10 year period and shows how breast cancer incidence is generally higher in older age groups. In 2019-20 the cancer detection rate for women aged 50-54 was 7.4 per 1,000 screened, rising to 11.0 per 1,000 in the 65-70 age group.

**Graph 7:** Cancer detection rate (per 1,000 screened), 2010-11 to 2019-20, by age group



### 3.5.2 Cancer type and size

The breast cancers identified are described in two groups.

An invasive cancer is one which has spread into surrounding, healthy breast tissue. A non-invasive or micro-invasive cancer is contained within the ducts and lobules of the breast or may have started to spread but only by a very small amount (less than 1mm).

In 2019-20 83.1% of the cancers detected in women screened were invasive, compared to 82.4% in 2018-19 and 81.2% in 2017-18 (Table 4). The invasive cancers that are generally too small to feel (less than 15mm) accounted for 50.3% of all the invasive cancers detected in 2019-20 (Table 5). This compares to 50.1% last year and 51.4% in 2017-18.

Non-invasive or micro-invasive disease made up 16.9% of all cancers detected in 2019-20, while in 2018-19 they accounted for 17.6% and in 2017-18 18.8% (Table 6).

**Table 4:** Invasive cancers detected, all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Cancers	Invasive	%	Cancers	Invasive	%	Cancers	Invasive	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>83.1</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>82.3</b>
First invite for routine screening	175	137	78.3	132	100	75.8	144	111	77.1
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	41	39	95.1	39	35	89.7	42	38	90.5
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	694	558	80.4	654	548	83.8	663	546	82.4
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	60	49	81.7	65	51	78.5	49	40	81.6
Early recalls	4	3	75	1	1	100	4	3	75.0
Self/GP referrals	139	118	84.9	185	152	82.2	148	135	91.2



**Table 5:** Size of invasive cancers detected, all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18					2018-19					2019-20				
	Total inv	<15 mm	%	15+ mm	%	Total inv	<15 mm	%	15+ mm	%	Total inv	<15 mm	%	15+ mm	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50.3</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>41.5</b>
First invite for routine screening	137	66	48.2	66	48.2	100	45	45.0	50	50.0	111	46	41.4	57	51.4
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	39	20	51.3	17	43.6	35	18	51.4	15	42.9	38	18	47.4	18	47.4
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	558	299	53.6	235	42.1	548	291	53.1	238	43.4	546	298	54.6	224	41.0
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	49	23	46.9	22	44.9	51	18	35.3	30	58.8	40	17	42.5	19	47.5
Early recalls	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Self/GP referrals	118	56	47.5	52	44.1	152	72	47.4	72	47.4	135	58	43.0	71	52.6

**Table 6:** Non-invasive/micro invasive cancers detected, all ages, by invite/referral type, 2017-18 to 2019-20

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Cancers	Non-invasive or microinv	%	Cancers	Non-invasive or microinv	%	Cancers	Non-invasive or microinv	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Prevalent Screen</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Incident Screen</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>17.7</b>
First invite for routine screening	175	38	21.7	132	32	24.2	144	33	22.9
Routine invite to previous non-attenders	41	2	4.9	39	4	10.3	42	4	9.5
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen within 5 years	694	136	19.6	654	106	16.2	663	117	17.6
Routine invite to previous attenders, last screen more than 5 years previously	60	11	18.3	65	14	21.5	49	9	18.4
Early recalls	4	1	25	1	0	0	4	1	25.0
Self/GP referrals	139	21	15.1	185	33	17.8	148	13	8.8

## 4 Definitions

### **Coverage**

The percentage of women resident and eligible for breast screening at a particular point in time, who have been screened within the previous three years.

### **Early recall**

A second invitation to attend an assessment clinic at less than the routine (3 year) screening interval.

### **Health Board**

The health board of residence.

### **Lapsed attender**

More than three years elapsed since last screen and since re-invited.

### **Incident screen**

Screening of women previously screened within the NHS breast screening programme.

### **Invasive cancer**

When cancer cells have grown through the lining of the ducts and lobules of the breast into the surrounding tissue, therefore having the potential to spread to other parts of the body.

### **Prevalent screen**

Screening of women never previously screened within the NHS breast screening programme.

### **Uptake**

The percentage of women routinely invited for breast screening who take up their invitation and are screened within six months.

## 5 Production team

The production team for this report are all employed within Public Health Wales and are listed below.

Dean Phillips	Head of Breast Test Wales
Dr Sharon Hillier	Director of Screening Division
Helen Clayton	Lead Informatics and Data Services Manager
Guy Stevens	Deputy Informatics and Data Services Manager
Claire Ellis	Informatics and Data Analyst
Dr Sikha de Souza	Consultant in Public Health
Chad Elliott	Communications Manager
Diane Rawlings	Personal Assistant

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