

Cancer of the breast is the most common cause of cancer-related deaths in India. Detecting breast cancer at early stages is critical for providing early treatment and thereby reducing disease morbidity and mortality. Mammography is the only screening method proved by randomized trials to reduce breast cancer mortality. However, it is less sensitive in women with dense breasts, and hence, its usage is limited in Asian countries where breast cancer is being increasingly detected in younger pre-menopausal women. Moreover, in India, where breast cancer screening is recommended at district hospitals (DHs), there are just 55 mammography machines at Government DHs to cater to 763 districts. Apart from increasing screening uptake at DHs, it is also necessary to make screening accessible at community health centres (CHCs). In a resource constrained setting, the cost of the equipment and high-skill

蠚醎鶑 **č**鎃蜦 鮇춚皶萟躄韉萟溗鴚甏 萟 蘑秩泳籆該虆 龖腂泳虊嗎箕蟚 **順**承 巘壁甍頂猗 蔶巇 裿穅媽 爛嬩 裿溛涿 裿該 個萟躄鞲萟 釋 蕢 萻 蕥 餈 ^雜疭 鍖裿禲 胎的 廬頂深雲觷羚 A 疐蓑 朖澝 衋 滿萮 壷 ^{澝鱙} 簹 睶該爐 裿洌 挖檠 **霎** 頭蒼衣 載 程 羅 雲 飯 頗 承 果 **笤**簹裿蹠삁埬癵鮇 裿眵