DIFFERENCES IN RADIOLOGICAL PATTERNS, TUMOUR CHARACTERISTICS AND DIAGNOSTIC PRECISION BETWEEN DIGITAL MAMMOGRAPHY AND SCREEN-FILM MAMMOGRAPHY IN FOUR BREAST CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMS IN SPAIN

**Methods**

Screening programs. Although available information suggests that differences, if exist, are low, complete evaluation of DM is needed to screen programs. Our purpose was to compare tumour characteristics between cancers detected with Screen-Film Mammography (SFM) and DM, and to evaluate changes on positive predictive values (PPVs), for further assessments, for invasive procedures and for different radiological patterns in recalled women.

**Methods**

242,838 screening mammograms (171,191 SFM and 71,647 DM) from 103,613 women aged 45–69, performed in four population-based breast cancer screening programs in Spain, were included. Tumour characteristics of each group were compared, as well as PPVs among recalled women and according radiological patterns.

**Results**

In first and successive screenings percentages of DCIS, although not significant, were higher in DM group: 17.6% vs 13.3% (p=0.580) and 19.6% vs 13.5% (p=0.115), respectively. For masses, asymmetries and calcifications PPVs were higher in DM group, being statistically significant in masses (5.3% vs 3.9%; proportion ratio: 1.37 95% CI 1.08 to 1.72). Among cancers detected by calcifications, the percentage of DCIS was higher in DM group, being nearly significant (60.3% vs 46.4%, p=0.060).

**Conclusion**

PPVs were higher when DM is used, both for further assessments and for invasive procedures, with similar cancer detection rates and without statistically significant differences on tumour characteristics. Most relevant improvements on PPVs were detected for radiological patterns of masses.

LYMPHOHEMATOPOIETIC CANCERS AND BENZENE: A POOLED ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM WORKERS

**Methods**


**Results**

Stressful life events (social or psychological conditions) in childhood were associated with the occurrence of a depression in 2010 (RMSEA=0.079; NFI=0.94). After including these events in a fully adjusted model, they were associated with a lack of social support in 2005, which in turn was associated with depression 5 years later, but with a different magnitude according to individuals and/or neighbourhood SES.

**Conclusion**

Identification of pathways and buffers between stressful life events in childhood and depression in adulthood contributes to the knowledge for a comprehensive model of the intergenerational transmission of social inequalities in mental health and could guide the mental health public policies in specific sub-groups of population.