Cardiovascular disease remains #1 cause of death in women

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains the number one cause of death and yet the mortality rate for young women has plateaued compared to men, which is declining.
- ASCVD screening guidelines do not always capture women with CAD detectable by imaging.
- Coronary artery calcium scoring by CT is costly, inconvenient and exposes women to direct chest wall radiation.
- Our data supports breast arterial calcifications (BAC) seen on mammography as specific marker for CAD.

In our retrospective review of screening mammograms on 105 women aged 40-60, 22% had BAC which was 92% specific for CAD on chest CT.

Study Aims
- To create an interdisciplinary task force focused on identifying women with CVD by reporting presence of BAC on screening mammograms.
- To monitor the clinical impact of reporting BAC.

Process Measurement
- Quantify the percentage of screening mammograms with BAC addressed in final read.
- Quantify the number of PCP and patient interactions that discuss BAC results.
- Quantify clinical outcomes based on reporting BAC.