

Who needs breast cancer surveillance?	
Breast cancer risk in <i>childhood, adolescent and young adult cancer survivors</i>	
High risk after ≥20 Gy chest radiation	Level A
High risk after 10-19 Gy chest radiation	Level B
High risk after 1-9 Gy chest radiation	Level C
High risk after total body irradiation	Level C
High risk after high abdominal field radiation	Level C
Decreased risk after alkylating agent chemotherapy	Level B
Decreased risk after ≥5 Gy radiation to the ovaries	Level B
At what age should breast cancer surveillance be initiated?	
Breast cancer risk in <i>childhood, adolescent and young adult cancer survivors</i>	
Increased risk as early as 8 years after chest radiation or 25 years of age	Level A
At what frequency should breast cancer surveillance be performed?	
Breast cancer risk in <i>childhood, adolescent and young adult cancer survivors</i>	
Risk increases with increasing length of follow-up in survivors up to age 50 years	Level A
At what age should breast cancer surveillance be stopped?	
Breast cancer risk in <i>childhood, adolescent and young adult cancer survivors</i>	
Course of breast cancer risk over time in survivors aged >50 years	No evidence
What surveillance modality should be used?	
Diagnostic value clinical breast exam, mammography and breast MRI in <i>childhood, adolescent and young adult cancer survivors</i>	
Diagnostic value for breast cancer	No evidence
Mammography can detect breast cancer in Hodgkin lymphoma survivors treated with chest radiation	Level B
Diagnostic value clinical breast exam in <i>other populations</i>	
Poor diagnostic value for breast cancer in women in the general population and in women with an inherited susceptibility to breast cancer	Level B
Diagnostic value clinical breast exam in women aged <25 years in <i>other populations</i>	
Diagnostic value for breast cancer	No evidence
Diagnostic value mammography in <i>other populations</i>	
Good diagnostic value for breast cancer in women with an inherited susceptibility to breast cancer	Level A
Diagnostic value breast MRI in <i>other populations</i>	
Good diagnostic value for breast cancer in women with an inherited susceptibility to breast cancer	Level A
Diagnostic value breast MRI and mammography compared to either test alone in <i>other populations</i>	
Better diagnostic value for breast cancer of a breast MRI and mammography than either test alone in women with an inherited susceptibility to breast cancer	Level A
Diagnostic value breast MRI and mammography compared to breast MRI alone in women aged 25-35 years in <i>other populations</i>	
Diagnostic value for breast cancer of a breast MRI and mammography compared to breast MRI alone in women aged 25-35 years	No evidence
Diagnostic value mammography compared to breast MRI in women in a young age group compared to another age group in <i>other populations</i>	
Different diagnostic value for breast cancer in the younger age group (<40 year or <50 year) than in the older age group (≥50 year) for both mammography and breast MRI in women with an inherited susceptibility to breast cancer	Level B

Level A = high level of evidence; Level B = moderate/low level of evidence; Level C = very low level of evidence.