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| **Sociodemographic and lifestyle predictors of mammography screening in Lithuania: results from the 2004-2014 National Health survey** |
| **Background/Objectives:** Breast cancer is a major cause of women mortality and morbidity worldwide. Reductions in mortality from breast cancer depend on early detection and treatment. In 2005, Lithuania started the Nationwide Breast Cancer Screening Programme. The aim of our study was to estimate the trend frequency of mammography in Lithuania during 2004-2014 and to identify sociodemographic and lifestyle factors associated with attendance for screening.  **Methods:** The data were obtained from six cross-sectional national surveys.For every survey, a nationally representative simple aged 20-64 years was drawn from the National Population Register. The sample consisted of 3000 individuals in each of 2004-2008 survey and of 4000 individuals in each of the last three surveys. In total, data of 2270 women aged 50-64 years were analysed. Participation in screening was determined by asking women whether they have had a mammography screening within the last 2 years. Associations of attendance with sociodemographic characteristics and lifestyle factors were assessed by multivariate logistic regression analysis.  **Results:** The proportion of women who reported that underwent a mammography within the last two years was continuously increasing from 18.0% in 2004 up to 65.8% in 2014. Data of linear regression analysis suggested that increase was 10.7% per each two-year study period (p=0.003). Higher educated women were more likely to undergone breast cancer screening (OR 1.54, 95% CI 1.19-1.99) as well as women living in cities and those having at least 1-2 visits to doctor during the last year. A mammography screening uptake was positive associated with attendance for cervical cancer screening during all study period. Non-attendance of breast screening was associated with low physical activity, low consumption of fresh vegetables. Smoking and alcohol consumption were not associated with uptake of mammography screening.  **Discussion:** This study identifies great variability across sociodemographic and lifestyle characteristics in uptake of breast screening. Established determinants of non-attendance for screening should be used for optimising breast cancer prevention in Lithuania. The implementation of organised screening programme using innovative invitation methods and more information about breast cancer prevention might increase attendance and reduce inequalities.  **Keywords: secondary prevention, screening, breast cancer, disparities** |