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Full Reference: **Tong Li**, Yu-Ru Su, Janie M. Lee, Ellen O'Meara, Diana Miglioretti, Karla Kerlikowske, Louise Henderson, Nehmat Houssami. *Performance of tomosynthesis versus mammography in screening women with a family history of breast cancer: An international collaboration with Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium.*
Conference/Meeting Name: 14th General Breast Imaging Meeting
Location (city, state, country): Melbourne VIC Australia
Dates: 31 March – 4 April 2024
Presentation Type: Oral presentation

I attended the 14th General Breast Imaging Meeting 2025, which spanned 5 days and featured 8 sessions: Improving Breast Cancer Detection with Contrast Imaging, Contrast-Enhanced Mammography Interpretation and Clinical Application, Back to Basics and Personalised Breast Cancer Treatment, AI: The (Not So) New Frontier, Tailored Screening and Treatment, Surveillance After Breast Cancer, Local Trial Updates – What Is Happening in Our Region, and Where to From Here.

The program included multidisciplinary speakers and delegates from diverse fields, such as radiology, breast imaging, cancer screening, and artificial intelligence. This prestigious event brought together around 500 attendees, both nationally and internationally. I also had the opportunity to present a 10-minute oral session, sharing my research with the breast imaging community in Australia.

One of the most inspiring areas of knowledge I gained from the conference was from the panel debate titled "Is Risk Stratification Feasible in a Population Breast Cancer Screening Program?" The debate featured six well-known experts in breast imaging: Glen Lo, Cara Oretha, Mary Rickard, Jenny Cawson, Gerda Evans, and Lisa Te Paiho. Three experts were in favour of the topic, while the other three against, leading to a lively and thought-provoking discussion. A key takeaway from the debate was that risk-based screening may not be feasible in Australia at this time, primarily due to logistical challenges, high costs, inequities, and relatively small estimated benefits.

The knowledge and insights I gained from this discussion will greatly benefit my ongoing research. The challenges surrounding the implementation of risk-based screening may drive the development of other emerging technologies, one of which is breast tomosynthesis — a key area of interest in my research.

The knowledge gained from this conference is highly relevant to Sydney Cancer Partners, particularly in the areas of cancer research related to breast screening and early detection. While risk-based screening may not yet be ready for widespread implementation in a population-based breast cancer screening program, the ongoing and future research efforts are urgently needed to provide stronger evidence to inform policy and practice.