



“Through TMIST, both the clinical trial comparing tomosynthesis and digital mammography for breast cancer screening, and the collection of blood and cheek swabs that trial participants are providing, we hope to personalize breast cancer screening.”

*-Etta Pisano, MD*

“Women participating in TMIST at diverse community and academic practices, reflecting the real-world setting, will now have the opportunity to help fill in the research gaps in knowledge about the benefits and harms of these two screening modalities.”

*-Worta McCaskill-Stevens, MD, MS, National Cancer Institute*

## The Tomosynthesis Mammographic Imaging Screening Trial (TMIST)

**STUDY TITLE:** [Tomosynthesis Mammographic Imaging Screening Trial \(TMIST\)](#)

**TRIAL NUMBER:** NCT03233191

**FOCUS:** [Screening](#)

**TRIAL PHASE:** [Phase III \(Phase 3\)](#)

### WHAT HAPPENS IN THIS STUDY?

This study will see how [digital tomosynthesis \(3D mammography\)](#) compares to standard [digital \(2D\) mammography](#) for breast cancer screening. The study will evaluate whether one method is better than the other at finding breast cancers.

Women will receive breast cancer screenings with either digital (2D) mammography or tomosynthesis (3D) mammography. Assignment to receive either 2D or 3D mammography occurs by chance ([randomized](#)), meaning neither the physician nor the participant can choose the screening group. In both screening groups, women will receive a mammogram with their study-assigned screening methods (either 2D or 3D) either once a year or every other year for 5 years depending on certain risk factors.

### ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

A woman may be eligible if she is between ages 45 to 74 and has scheduled or intends to schedule a screening mammogram.

The status of this study is subject to change. To see the most current information, visit [breastcancertrials.org](#) or [clinicaltrials.gov](#).

### WHAT WILL THIS MEAN FOR PATIENTS?

Currently, most women are screened for breast cancer based on age-specific guidelines. This trial may help develop personalized guidelines on which screening technique should be used for women based on their individual risk factors for breast cancer.

Participants will contribute to cancer research that may one day help improve breast cancer screening for others. In addition, regular screening tests (along with follow-up tests and treatment if diagnosed) reduce a person's chance of dying from breast cancer.

### WHO DO I CONTACT ABOUT THE TMIST STUDY?

#### LEAD TRIAL PI AND TRIAL SPONSOR:

Etta Pisano, MD, ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group

#### STUDY LOCATIONS:

This study is offered at many sites across the country. See if there is a [research site](#) near you or get [contact information](#) for a study location.



### KOMEN CONNECTION

Clinical trials are key to making progress against breast cancer. People who join clinical trials receive high-quality care, and at the same time are contributing to research that could help themselves or others. Susan G. Komen wants to help people with breast cancer find — and participate in — clinical trials. Komen is working with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to announce some of the major clinical trials the NCI supports to test promising cancer treatments and screening methods.

### BREAST CANCER CLINICAL TRIAL INFORMATION HELPLINE

Call our clinical trial information helpline at 1-877 GO KOMEN (1-877-465-6636) or email at [clinicaltrialinfo@komen.org](mailto:clinicaltrialinfo@komen.org) to talk with a trained specialist. Our caring and trained staff provide support and education about clinical trials to help people gain a better understanding of clinical trials.

This information is being provided for education purposes only and does not contain all information related to this clinical study. The study status and eligibility criteria may change. If you are interested in learning if this study is right for you, please reach out to the study coordinator or your doctor for more information.