We have conducted a cross-sectional breast imaging study in 199 Chinese patients to evaluate the role of age and other conditions on breast cancer detection. Each patient underwent a bilateral breast scan using a NIRx dynamic system. The scans were analyzed to determine sensitivity of multivariate predictive models to idiosyncrasies in patient demographics and health status.

The results indicate that age and other conditions have a significant impact on breast cancer detection. For instance, younger patients tend to have smaller tumors, which can be more difficult to detect. Additionally, the presence of other conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and hypertension may affect the accuracy of the diagnostic models.

In conclusion, our study highlights the importance of considering patient demographics and health status when developing diagnostic models for breast cancer detection. Further research is needed to refine these models and improve their accuracy in different patient populations.


discussion

The results of our study suggest that age and other conditions play a significant role in breast cancer detection. Younger patients tend to have smaller tumors, which can be more difficult to detect using current diagnostic methods. Additionally, the presence of other conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and hypertension may affect the accuracy of the diagnostic models.

Our findings suggest that future research should focus on refining diagnostic models to improve their accuracy in different patient populations. This could be achieved by incorporating patient demographics and health status into the models or developing new models specifically designed for different patient populations.

In conclusion, our study highlights the importance of considering patient demographics and health status when developing diagnostic models for breast cancer detection. Further research is needed to refine these models and improve their accuracy in different patient populations.