



Addressing overdiagnosis and overtreatment in cancer: a prescription for change

Laura J Esserman, Ian M Thompson, Brian Reid, Peter Nelson, David F Ransohoff, H Gilbert Welch, Shelley Hwang, Donald A Berry, Kenneth W Kinzler, William C Black, Mina Bissell, Howard Parnes, Sudhir Srivastava

A vast range of disorders—from indolent to fast-growing lesions—are labelled as cancer. Therefore, we believe that several changes should be made to the approach to cancer screening and care, such as use of new terminology for indolent and precancerous disorders. We propose the term indolent lesion of epithelial origin, or IDLE, for those lesions (currently labelled as cancers) and their precursors that are unlikely to cause harm if they are left untreated. Furthermore, precursors of cancer or high-risk disorders should not have the term cancer in them. The rationale for this change in approach is that indolent lesions with low malignant potential are common, and screening brings indolent lesions and their precursors to clinical attention, which leads to overdiagnosis and, if unrecognised, possible overtreatment. To minimise that potential, new strategies should be adopted to better define and manage IDLEs. Screening guidelines should be revised to lower the chance of detection of minimal-risk IDLEs and inconsequential cancers with the same energy traditionally used to increase the sensitivity of screening tests. Changing the terminology for some of the lesions currently referred to as cancer will allow physicians to shift medicolegal notions and perceived risk to reflect the evolving understanding of biology, be more judicious about when a biopsy should be done, and organise studies and registries that offer observation or less invasive approaches for indolent disease. Emphasis on avoidance of harm while assuring benefit will improve screening and treatment of patients and will be equally effective in the prevention of death from cancer.

Introduction

On March 8–9, 2012, the National Cancer Institute convened a meeting to assess the problem of cancer overdiagnosis, which occurs when tumours that would otherwise not become symptomatic are identified and treated. When this overdiagnosis is not recognised, it can lead to overtreatment. Participants of the meeting agreed that with the deployment of increasingly sensitive imaging tests, more lesions are being identified and labelled as cancer. This Personal View describes the initial steps to address the increasing problem of overdiagnosis and overtreatment.

The word cancer encompasses a range of disorders, from those that are always lethal if left untreated (or even if treated) to indolent lesions with extremely low potential for metastatic progression and death.¹ Several other diseases show a similar range of severity—eg, diabetes can progress slowly or rapidly, as can rheumatoid arthritis, hepatitis, coronary artery disease, and inflammatory bowel disease. Unfortunately, when patients hear the word cancer, most assume they have a disease that will progress, metastasise, and cause death. Many physicians think so as well, and act or advise their patients accordingly. However, since many tumours do not have the unrelenting capacity for progression and death, new guidance is needed to describe and label the heterogeneous diseases currently referred to as cancer.

Benefits of screening, according to cancer type

Screening is based on the assumption that cancer has an orderly and gradual progression (figure 1A). Good survival outcomes for patients with the earliest stages of disease led to the conclusion that detection of cancer at an early stage would dramatically reduce cancer mortality.

For some cancers, incidence of disease dropped after screening was initiated (eg, cervical and colon cancer), but it increased for others (eg, breast and prostate cancer).¹ In breast and prostate cancer, for example, screening has not had as big an effect on mortality, or elimination of regional (stage II or III) disease, as was expected,² which begs the question: why not, and what can we do to improve this situation?

Molecular dissection of the genome has clearly shown cancer heterogeneity between and within organ sites and within tumours.^{2–8} A model of cancer progression that is more suited to the current understanding of cancer biology is one of variable progression, depending on stromal or tumour type, that includes indolent lesions and those that disseminate either early or late (figure 1B). The types (eg, indolent, aggressive) of tumours that develop and their prevalence in the population, coupled with the availability of effective therapy and the ability of early detection to avoid extensive treatment, affect whether the net effect of screening will be harmful, neutral, or helpful in the reduction of morbidity and mortality (figure 1B).

If a tumour develops slowly but is likely to progress if unchecked, early detection is most likely to be beneficial. For instance, removal of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia reduces incidence of cervical cancer, and removal of adenomatous polyps during colonoscopy reduces the incidence of colon cancer. Note that neither are called cancer.⁹ The optimal screening frequency for cervical cancer is 3 years, and for colon cancer generally 5–10 years. For tumours that develop rapidly or disseminate early, screening is much less likely to improve outcomes. The ability to identify individuals at highest risk for these lethal and rapidly

Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: e234–42

See Online for audio interview with Laura J Esserman

University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA (Prof L J Esserman MD); University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA (Prof I M Thompson MD); Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA (Prof B Reid MD, Prof P Nelson MD); University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA (Prof D F Ransohoff MD); Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, USA (Prof H G Welch MD); Duke University, Durham, NC, USA (S Hwang MD); University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA (Prof D A Berry PhD); Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA (Prof K W Kinzler PhD); Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH, USA (Prof W C Black MD); Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, USA (Prof M Bissell PhD); and Division of Prostate and Urologic Cancer Research Group, National Cancer Institute (H Parnes PhD), and Cancer Biomarkers Research Group, Division of Cancer Prevention (S Srivastava PhD), National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

Correspondence to: Prof Laura J Esserman, Carol Franc Buck Breast Care Center, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94115, USA
laura.esserman@ucsfmedctr.org

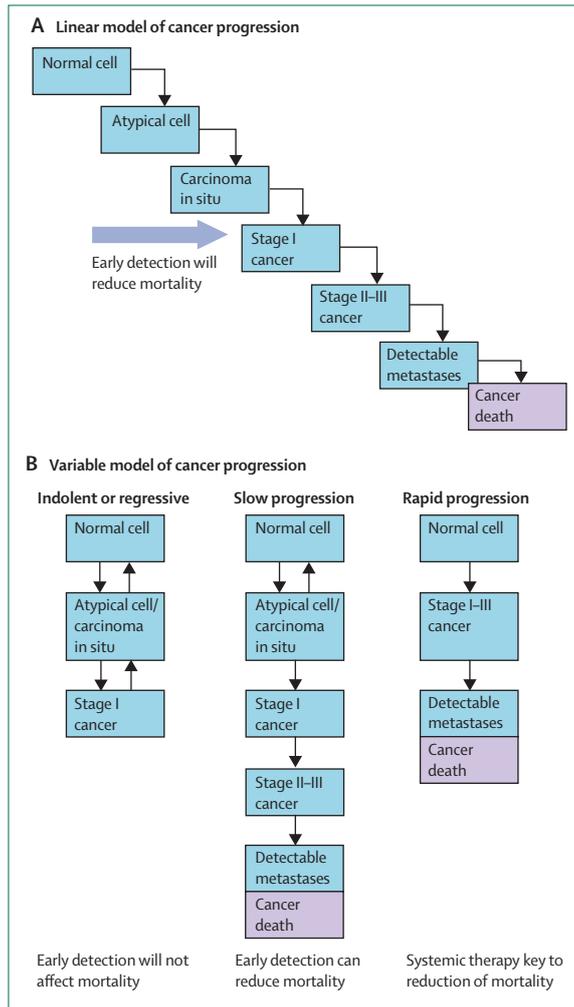


Figure 1: Models of tumour progression can affect screening benefit
 (A) A linear model of tumour progression presumes that cancer progresses from early events (atypia or in-situ disease) to late-stage or metastatic disease and death, and that early detection is crucial to reduce mortality. (B) A variable model presumes that cancer can have variable progression on the basis of biology and that the range of disorders spans from indolent to slowly or rapidly progressive. Screening might lead to overtreatment and harm, benefit, or have a minimal effect, respectively.

growing cancers has led to more frequent screening (as is the case for breast cancer screening for carriers of *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutations). In patients at high risk for extremely aggressive (*BRCA1*) breast cancers, prevention strategies (eg, prophylactic surgery) are life saving compared with screening, and the development of more effective treatment strategies is a high priority.¹⁰

In patients in whom the detected disease is indolent (eg, those with prostate cancer with a Gleason score of 3+3 or lower), screening will probably have no health benefit;¹¹ if treatment-related morbidities occur, the net effect of screening is harmful. If treatment and outcome are the same irrespective of whether the tumour is 1 cm or 3 cm at detection, then no net gain will be achieved.

Indolent tumours either stop growing or grow very slowly. Such tumours are often reported in high numbers in autopsy studies, because people usually die with them, not of them.¹² Some tumours even regress, the best example of which is neuroblastoma. Historically, screening for neuroblastoma was initiated because this childhood cancer could be detected by urine catecholamines, and seemed to have a better prognosis if diagnosed before the age of 1 year. However, results of a large screening programme (476 694 children) in Quebec, Canada, showed that screening was not effective—in fact it was harmful.¹³ The proportion of lethal cases did not decrease, nor did mortality, but many more cases of what is now called neuroblastoma S (the spontaneously regressing type) were detected and treated with surgery and chemotherapy. This spontaneously regressing form had not previously been recognised because, until screening, these tumours rarely came to clinical attention.¹³ This example draws attention to two important principles: tumours can regress, and treatment of indolent tumours can often cause harm.

More is being discovered about the complex factors that contribute to malignant or indolent growth (figure 2A). Cancer behaviour is strongly affected by signalling pathways and the microenvironment or organ in which it arises, determining fate, rate of progression, and response to therapeutic interventions.^{14,15} In this highly variable environment, biology is likely to have more of an effect on outcome than tumour stage. For example, a small tumour can have a high metastatic potential, whereas a large tumour can have low metastatic potential. An understanding of these additional biological factors will improve strategies for prevention and screening. This improvement in strategy is a challenge and opportunity for the scientific and clinical community, and is particularly urgent because the median age of the US population is rising, with a third expected to receive a cancer diagnosis during their lifetime.

Screening and detection of indolent tumours

The concept of the IDLE lesion

Screening undoubtedly detects indolent disease, best exemplified in prostate cancer,^{16,17} breast cancer,¹ and even lung cancer.^{18–20} This detection of indolent disease is mainly due to the inherent tendency of all screening tests to preferentially detect slower growing cancers because more rapidly growing cancers are more likely to present between screens. Indolent disease might account for 15–75% of all cancers, depending on organ type.⁸ Disease-based screening and diagnostic scans for various purposes have contributed to cancer overdiagnosis, which leads to overtreatment when not recognised, thus reducing the overall effectiveness of screening.⁹ The increased detection of indolent lesions has led us to propose use of the term indolent lesion of epithelial origin, or IDLE, instead of cancer, when a subset of disease can be determined to have an extremely low risk for metastatic spread. For some

tumour types, this differentiation is now possible to make. For others, more work will be needed to develop and validate markers for an IDLE classification. The IDLE classification would probably make care providers and their patients more willing to participate in trials or registries of less aggressive interventions.

Thyroid cancer

Thyroid carcinoma is an excellent example of how technological advances in diagnostic imaging have led to the detection of a reservoir of indolent disease. Between 1975 and 2009, the incidence of thyroid cancer nearly tripled in the USA (from 4.9 per 100 000 to 14.3 per 100 000), whereas the death rate remained constant (from 0.56 per 100 000 to 0.52 per 100 000).²¹ The increase in incidence has been almost entirely due to small (<2 cm) papillary cancers, the most indolent histological type.²² Results of a study of Finnish adults showed that 36% of participants without any previous history of thyroid disease had at least one papillary carcinoma at autopsy.²³ The rapid growth of ultrasound and fine-needle aspiration in the mid-1980s probably increased detection.²² Although only 4–7% of the adult US population has a palpable thyroid nodule, about 50% have a thyroid nodule detectable by ultrasound.²⁴ One thoughtful radiologist has questioned whether it is “time to turn off the ultrasound machines” because the impalpable cancers detected by ultrasound are almost uniformly indolent.²⁵ If these lesions with excellent prognosis were reclassified as IDLE disorders, the need for aggressive therapy and screening would be mitigated.

Prostate cancer

Adenocarcinoma of the prostate is probably the tumour with the greatest risk for overdiagnosis and overtreatment. During autopsy, tumours are often detected in the prostate, with older men more likely to have an indolent tumour (ie, a man aged 60 years might have a 50–60% risk of occult cancer).¹² With repeated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing and 10–12-core biopsy of the prostate, often done repeatedly, small, low-grade tumours are frequently detected.²⁶ Attesting to the relatively low biological potential of these lesions are the 99% and 97% disease-specific survivals at 5 years and 10 years of follow-up, respectively, for men who are simply monitored and only given treatment if they have evidence of a grade or volume increase.¹¹ Despite this indolent behaviour, greater than 90% of these tumours are treated with radiation or surgery,²⁷ generating morbidities of treatment (eg, sexual, urinary, and gastrointestinal side-effects, in about 15–20% of patients), increased risk of secondary malignancies (with radiation), and increased cost.²⁸ Even active surveillance is hampered by the growing risk of sepsis in men undergoing repeated biopsies accompanied by increased cost and anxiety.²⁹ New diagnostic methods and reclassification of low-risk lesions as IDLEs would reduce morbidity. Other potential approaches to improve

screening include screening on the basis of risk, or the combination of PSA testing and chemoprevention with finasteride, to reduce the risk of detection (and treatment) of indolent tumours.³⁰

Lung cancer

Carcinoma of the lung is the leading cause of cancer-related death in the world. At diagnosis, 70% of patients have locally advanced (stage III) or metastatic (stage IV) tumours, for which less than 10% of patients survive for 5 years.²¹ However, 70% of patients with stage I disease survive for 5 years, and 40% of those with stage II cancers. This finding has prompted major efforts to develop early detection programmes. However, lung cancer screening studies and autopsy reports^{31,32} suggest that a substantial subset of screening-detected cancers are indolent, even in the setting of a cancer type often thought to be aggressive, with 20–25% of cancer detected estimated to be overdiagnosed.^{8,33}

The National Lung Screening Trial³⁴ reported a 20% relative reduction in lung cancer death with low-dose helical CT (LDCT) screening compared with chest radiograph; however, this finding was seen only in

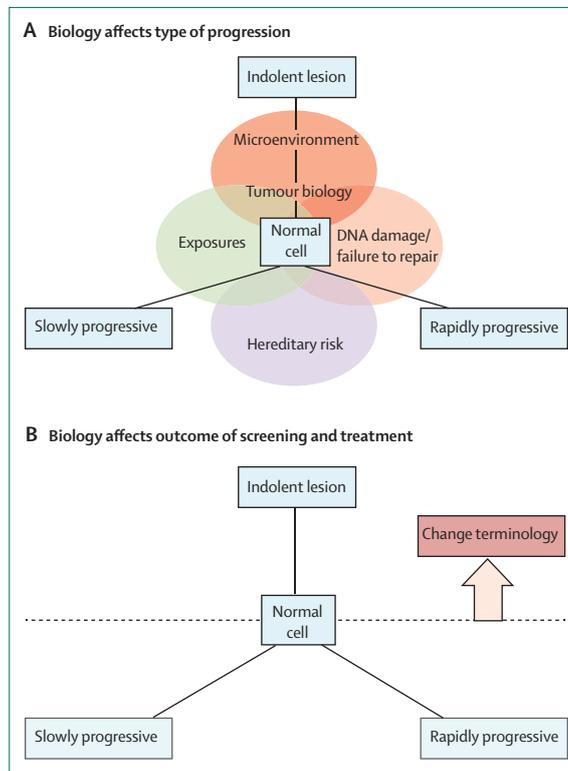


Figure 2: Biology affects tumour type, behaviour, and effect of screening and treatment

(A) Tumours that develop are controlled by several biological variables, and are the result of complex interactions among tumour subtypes, their microenvironment, and other factors shown here—eg, exposures to things in the environment that can cause cancer. (B) Tumour type and behaviour affects screening outcomes; the term indolent lesion of epithelial origin, or IDLE, can be used for indolent tumours if they can be identified at diagnosis or after a period of observation.

high-risk populations assessed at institutions with cancer expertise.³⁴ Furthermore, the increase in early-stage disease was substantially greater than the reduction in more advanced cancers²⁰ and results of an analysis suggest that the probability of overdiagnosis for any lung cancer is 18.5% (95% CI 5.4–30.6) with LDCT, varying on the basis of subtype.³⁵ Importantly, in the LDCT group, 39% had at least one positive screen, of which 96% were false positives. Nodules under 1 cm in diameter had only a 1.5% chance of being cancer. Thus, the US Preventive Services Task Force concluded that the balance of benefits versus harms of LDCT screening justified screening, but only for the highest risk populations at experienced centres; and recommended that patients be informed of benefits and harms (including complications of diagnostic procedures, radiation exposure, and effect on quality of life) of identification of low-risk lesions.^{20,36} Development of diagnostic tests to distinguish between indolent (IDLE) and aggressive tumours will mitigate overtreatment.³⁷

Invasive breast cancer

Since 1983, the incidence of invasive breast cancer has risen substantially, especially the incidence of cancers with less aggressive characteristics.^{1,38} Although overdiagnosis of indolent lesions has been recognised to be a result of screening,³⁹ the extent is under-appreciated.⁴⁰ Of screening-detected invasive breast cancers, up to 30% might be ultra-low risk on the basis of their molecular profile.⁴⁰ If validated, this proportion of low-risk cancers presents an opportunity for an IDLE classification.¹ Molecular classifiers are used to avoid chemotherapy,^{41,42} but could also classify tumours that have a very low or no risk of metastatic progression after simple excision, supporting the safe elimination of radiation therapy after lumpectomy in postmenopausal women, benefiting many women.^{43–45}

Strategies to reduce overdiagnosis include changing thresholds for when to undertake a biopsy, reducing the frequency of screening, focusing attention on elimination of consequential tumours, and developing more risk-based screening approaches.⁴⁶ Most lesions recommended for biopsy are benign. If low-grade and intermediate-grade ductal carcinoma in situ were not a focus of screening, far fewer biopsies would be done.⁴⁶ Screening every other year as recommended by the US Preventive Services Task Force, and most countries outside the USA, would lower the number of false-positive biopsies, without increasing the risk of late-stage cancers.⁴⁷ Concentration of screening in high-volume mammography centres, which have access to tests with better sensitivity and specificity, will further improve the process.⁴⁸ Risk-based screening should be developed, and recommendations should be based on the type of breast cancer for which women are at risk.^{47–50} Over time, people might be identified for whom little or no screening is the best strategy, as has been shown in lung cancer.²⁰

Non-melanotic skin cancers and melanomas

About 2.2 million predominantly older (>65 years) Americans are diagnosed with non-melanoma skin cancers every year, including basal-cell and squamous-cell cancers.⁵¹ The number diagnosed and given aggressive treatment has risen by more than 50% in the past decade.^{52,53} Except in some small, immunosuppressed populations, basal-cell and squamous-cell carcinoma are rarely fatal. If left untreated (for years), they can cause local problems, some serious. Despite less invasive treatment options being available, the proportion of aggressive surgical procedures done in patients with limited life expectancy is almost the same as in healthy individuals.⁵¹ Non-melanotic skin cancer is a candidate for change in terminology to promote safe alternatives to large excision or Mohs' surgery, such as observation.

Melanoma diagnoses have increased worldwide, but the rise is predominantly due to stage I melanoma diagnoses, without a drop in mortality. This increase has been ascribed to a rising proportion of patients undergoing biopsy, and to stage-drift (ie, a shift over time in how types of lesions are defined; for example, tumours once considered to be in situ might now be defined as stage I).^{54,55} Melanoma, however, is an important disorder and can be lethal. Incidence and mortality have increased, despite a huge increase in the excision of benign skin lesions.^{9,56} The challenge for the community is to establish what will reduce the incidence of consequential cancers and their attendant mortality. Resources and efforts should be focused strategically.

Precancerous lesions

All screening can lead to the identification of lesions that are not consequential—especially in the case of precancerous lesions, which are far more abundant than their invasive counterparts. Screening programmes that have evolved to target precancerous lesions are successful if removal of the precancerous lesions causes minimal morbidity or psychological harm, and if removal of these lesions results in a decrease in invasive cancers. This strategy has been more successful in some cancers (eg, colon and cervical) but not others (eg, breast cancer, Barrett's oesophagus). However, many more colon polyps and cervical neoplastic lesions are removed than would progress to colon cancer or cervical cancer.^{38,49,50} In both cases, screening frequency has been safely reduced to decrease screening burden and potentially unnecessary interventions. Importantly, polyps and cervical neoplasia are not called cancer. Terminology for other precancerous lesions should change to reduce urgency of intervention and enable assessment of new strategies for screening and treatment.

Fuelled by fear of missing the chance for early detection, an aggressive strategy of undertaking biopsies has evolved. When radiologists recommend a biopsy, primary care physicians and oncologists feel compelled to follow the recommendations, unaware that many of

these target lesions are benign or indolent, and behave as if the philosophy to leave no stone unturned causes no harm. However, the result is that biopsy samples are taken from hundreds of thousands of benign lesions, and treatment is given for tens of thousands of precancerous lesions that, if left alone, would never be lethal. In addition to needless morbidity, these interventions cost billions of dollars.⁵⁷

Barrett’s oesophagus

One school of thought is that Barrett’s oesophagus is a precancerous disorder arising as a complication of chronic reflux that greatly predisposes to oesophageal adenocarcinoma. The route to reduction of mortality caused by oesophageal adenocarcinoma seemed to be to screen patients with reflux symptoms, enrol those with Barrett’s oesophagus in long-term surveillance, and give them aggressive, invasive treatments such as endoscopic ablation. However, evidence shows that Barrett’s oesophagus is typically a homeostatic adaptation to the reflux environment and that most individuals with it will neither develop nor die of oesophageal adenocarcinoma.⁵⁸ Routine screening of individuals with reflux to detect Barrett’s oesophagus is no longer recommended by major gastrointestinal professional societies.^{59–61} Evidence is in short supply to show clinical benefit from endoscopic screening for Barrett’s oesophagus, yet this practice continues. Terms such as precancer and premalignant cause undue fear in patients and clinicians and lead to overly aggressive interventions. A more accurate and descriptive, IDLE-like term is intestinal metaplasia, and should be used instead, with a notation of dysplasia grade or depth of penetration.

Ductal carcinoma in situ

Ductal carcinoma in situ is a pathological entity that is an unintended result of breast cancer screening, rarely diagnosed before screening was adopted. Diagnosis of ductal carcinoma in situ results in immediate treatment with aggressive locoregional therapy; however, the natural history of untreated ductal carcinoma in situ has never been elucidated.⁶² Results of studies suggest that only a subset of ductal carcinoma in situ progresses to clinically significant invasive cancer during a patient’s lifetime.⁶³ The result of this historically aggressive treatment approach is that nearly 50000 women per year in the USA are diagnosed and given treatment, 20000 of whom undergo mastectomy, with a growing proportion opting for bilateral mastectomy.^{64,65} Yet incidence of invasive cancer has not dropped concomitantly. Emerging molecular markers have identified a group of patients with ductal carcinoma in situ whose risk for developing breast cancer is not much higher at 5 years than that of an average woman aged 65 years (2·5%).^{66,67} Registries and trials that explore surveillance as an alternative to surgical treatment, using imaging and tumour markers, such as the CALGB trial 40903 (NCT01439711), will hopefully change how

ductal carcinoma in situ is managed. Lesions in this disorder range from low to high grade. The lowest-grade ductal carcinoma in situ lesions behave more like atypia, with risks for invasive cancer at 10 years in patients with low-grade lesions similar to risks in patients diagnosed with atypia.⁶¹ Removal of the word carcinoma from the diagnosis of low-grade lesions, and use of an IDLE term such as atypical lesion, will encourage adoption of new approaches.⁶⁸

Atypical naevi

Thousands of atypical naevi are excised every year, but little to no evidence exists to show that any dysplastic naevi evolve into melanoma. When dermatologists self-refer pathology, their biopsy rates increase by 30% per year.⁶⁹ Solutions include reassessment of precursor lesions (eg, dysplastic naevi) for their consequential cancer potential and the use of computer-aided diagnostic methods to set better thresholds for biopsy.⁷⁰ Efforts have been made to establish an expert panel to identify solutions (including changes in terminology) to reduce benign biopsy rates and overly aggressive procedures.^{8,9}

The challenge of changing screening practice

These examples show the weaknesses of screening and how screening might lead to net harm while seeming to do good. An inflated perception of the benefit of screening and early detection (figure 3) leads to public confusion when problems with screening surface. The belief in benefits of screening is so pervasive that it prompts recommendations to screen even when consensus is that a test is not of value, as in ovarian cancer.⁷¹ In the face of complicated evidence, physicians and patients alike make decisions in an environment in which aggressive behaviour is promoted—the decision to screen, and then

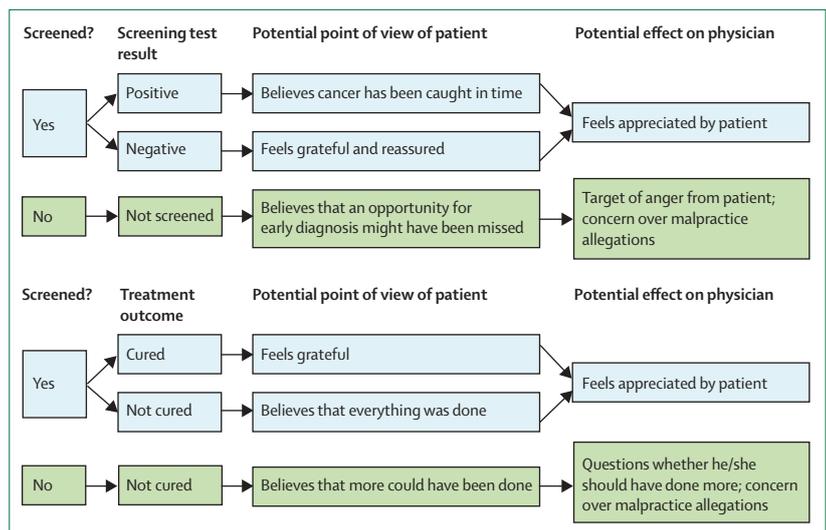


Figure 3: Factors that can reinforce decisions for aggressive screening and treatment
 In the face of complicated evidence, physicians and patients make decisions in an environment in which intervention and aggressive behaviour is rewarded. The potential beliefs and effects shown here are for prostate cancer screening.⁷²

to treat aggressively if something is discovered—even if the net effect is unintentionally negative.⁷² Fear of committing malpractice by not doing enough, the assumption that any disease called cancer will lead to death, and the ingrained cultural response to fight cancer all cloud the ability to recognise when screening or early diagnosis might be creating a problem. No negative feedback loop exists. Inadvertent harm can occur through anxiety, fear of recurrence (when recurrence is extremely unlikely), or unintended overtreatment and subsequent side-effects. Strategies to minimise that harm need to be rethought and redeveloped. Treatments are evolving to become more targeted as new molecular tests help to stratify disease subtype and outcome. Screening can no longer be approached as if cancer were a uniform disease; public policy should evolve as new knowledge is gained if public health benefits are to be realised.

A call for change

We attended the March 8–9, 2012, US National Cancer Institute multidisciplinary brainstorming meeting and agreed that it was important for the medical community to recognise that cancer overdiagnosis is an increasingly common problem. We, along with the other participants, made the following recommendations for consideration and dissemination (summarised in panel).

Change cancer terminology

The first recommendation was to change cancer terminology—ie, decrease use of the word cancer when it is not appropriate and increase use of the term IDLE. The word cancer should be removed from the names of lesions thought to have a very low likelihood of progression and be replaced with the term IDLE. Currently, pathological descriptions and labels are based on appearance and are a static snapshot of a lesion.⁷² Instead, the basis of labelling a lesion as cancer should be its behaviour or outcome.

There is a clear precedent for changing the names of tumours to reflect increasing knowledge about benign disease behaviour to provide useful and reassuring guidance to clinicians and patients. In 1998, the WHO classification of urothelial tumours was revised,

reclassifying papilloma and grade 1 carcinoma as papillary urothelial neoplasia of low malignant potential, taking the lowest grades of tumour and removing the word carcinoma.⁷³ The reasoning behind the change was that a disorder that is almost never associated with invasion and disease progression should not be called a carcinoma at all.⁷³ Similarly, designation of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia as a low-grade lesion, not a malignancy, has resulted in a substantial decrease in procedures and a switch to observation for patients with this disorder, without a concomitant increase in cancer diagnoses.

The words used to describe a disorder substantially affect choice of intervention.⁷⁴ Thus, precancerous lesions that confer low risk for development of a malignant disorder or lesions that have low risk for development of metastatic disease should not include the term cancer (figure 2B). Biomarkers, pathological analyses, and epidemiological studies should focus on the identification of lesions that confer a low risk and are more suited to terms such as IDLE, which more clearly communicates the lack of risk associated with such lesions.¹ What defines low risk needs to be worked out on the basis of the likelihood and effects of recurrence, and will vary by organ site. Companion diagnostics should be developed to support doing less safely—providing reassurance to clinicians and patients—and enable changes in behaviour.^{41,42}

A multidisciplinary effort across the pathology, imaging, surgical, advocate, and medical communities should be convened by an independent group such as the Institute of Medicine to revise the terminology framework and taxonomy of lesions currently called cancer, and create classification criteria for IDLE disorders.⁷⁵ Once established, these definitions could be updated according to new data.

Create observational registries for lesions

Additionally, the creation of observational registries for lesions with low malignant potential is recommended. Provision of information for patients, not just about their diagnosis, but also about the dynamics of their disease, is essential for making informed treatment decisions that include strategies such as active surveillance. For precancerous lesions, surveillance should be about prediction of the development of an invasive cancer, as well as the time period during which that risk might occur (eg, 1 year vs 10 years) and the type of invasive cancer that might develop.

Two important methods to refine optimal treatment strategies are time and behaviour in the face of therapeutic pressure. For slow-growing, low-risk lesions, time can be used to establish when an intervention is needed.^{16,17} For example, pulmonary nodules too small to characterise, detected on screening CT examinations, are usually followed up by one more CT and then dismissed as benign. A timeframe during which treatment and prevention could occur before excision might be useful to develop alternative treatments and preventive indicators.⁷⁶

Panel: Consensus of the working group recommendations regarding overdiagnosis and overtreatment presented to the National Cancer Institute

- 1 Recognise that overdiagnosis occurs and is common
- 2 Embrace the development of new terminology to replace the word cancer when appropriate, when data or companion diagnostics support the classification of low-risk lesions as indolent lesions of epithelial origin (IDLEs)
- 3 Create observational registries for IDLEs and disorders with low or uncertain risk of progression to cancer
- 4 Mitigate overdiagnosis by testing strategies that lower the chance of detecting unimportant lesions
- 5 Embrace new concepts for how to approach cancer progression and prevention

Registries of watchful waiting or prevention and less aggressive interventions should be regarded as safe and an emerging standard of care, without the need for aggressive repeated biopsies, even as more is understood about the natural history of cancers. We call upon the medical community to encourage appropriate participation in such registries, because of the potentially enormous benefit to patients and society. Data should be captured in a consistent and standardised manner to promote actionable changes in treatment. Harm in this setting is exceedingly unlikely and far less than the harm of continuing to intervene uniformly when, for most patients, treatment is unnecessary and provides little or no real benefit.

The task is to begin to define those groups of low-risk disorders for which observation and change over time will help to define the benefit of intervention.^{58,77} One of the patient advocates who took part in the meeting recommended that a descriptive term or test or an analytical method (eg, growth rate evaluation and analysis technique test) is developed and standardised to establish the appropriateness of surveillance alone and inclusion in registries. A test that implies it is safe to observe would be less anxiety-provoking than terms such as watchful waiting.

Mitigate overdiagnosis

Strategies to lower chances of indolent disease detection include: avoidance of diagnostic assessments that are not truly necessary; reduction in the frequency of screening examinations; screening of the segment of the population that is at highest risk; and raising of the threshold for recall and biopsy. Work-flow strategies to look for clinically significant disease, such as the addition of multiparametric MRI after raised PSA is detected, can reduce the number of biopsies.⁷⁸ Learning when not to take a biopsy sample is more cost effective, however, than the addition of another expensive test. The Prostate Cancer Risk Calculator is an example of a method that patients and physicians can use to assess their risk for low-grade (IDLE) versus high-grade tumours.⁷⁹ If higher thresholds for risk of invasive cancer are set before a biopsy is recommended, the chance of finding inconsequential disease in both breast and lung cancer screening would be reduced. Avoidance of routine screening for some cancers for which the evidence of overdiagnosis is strong and level 1 and 2 evidence for screening benefit is absent (eg, for thyroid cancer) would be the best way to avoid overdiagnosis altogether.⁹ Strategies to raise the biopsy threshold can be safely studied by recognising that, for many IDLE disorders, delay in diagnosis is unlikely to affect disease outcomes.⁴⁶ Finally, for lesions of low malignant potential, radiologists should avoid giving specific clinical instructions, such as biopsy recommendations, that make observation of the behaviour of these lesions over time more difficult. These strategies will reduce the distress caused by excessive scrutiny.⁸⁰

Search strategy and selection criteria

We identified references for this Personal View by searching PubMed with the search terms “over diagnosis”, “over treatment”, and “cancer”. We looked at articles published in English between Jan 1, 1985, and the date of our last search (Nov 25, 2013). We also used and shared our extensive databases, and individual authors were assigned to review each organ subtype discussed in this Personal View. There were more references than could be accommodated by the manuscript reference limit, so the most seminal and relevant articles were selected for final inclusion in the reference list.

Expand our concept of how to approach cancer progression

Lastly, we recommended that our concept of how to approach cancer progression should be expanded. Emerging models suggest that tumour microenvironment might be as or even more important than genetics of the tumour itself. Factors that prevent the transition of precancerous to cancerous lesions include the host's genetic susceptibility and the permissiveness of the organ microenvironment.⁸¹ New models for prevention of progression could focus on approaching cancer in a similar way to how the maintenance of an ecosystem is approached.^{14,81} The stroma or microenvironment might be an excellent target for prevention of metastasis and could be an alternative to the current approach of removal of any malignant or premalignant cells.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have discussed the harms that are accruing from a one-size-fits-all approach to cancer screening and overuse of the term cancer. To reduce the substantial harm from this approach and to reduce the overall burden of cancer, the wide range of behaviours and outcomes associated with what is currently called cancer should be recognised. As a collective community of clinicians, researchers, patients, and stakeholders, the challenge is to redefine cancer based on its behaviour, use terms such as IDLE when appropriate, and change communication methods. The approach to cancer screening and treatment can then be tailored accordingly to maximise benefit to the individual patient and the population.

Contributors

The first draft of the section on prostate cancer was written by IMT, thyroid cancer by WCB, Barrett's oesophagus by BR, lung cancer by PN, ductal carcinoma in situ by SH, and skin and breast cancer by LJE. All authors reviewed all sections and references.

Declarations of interest

KWK is a cofounder of Inostics and Personal Genome Diagnostics (PGDx), owns stock, and is a member of their scientific advisory boards. KWK is entitled to a share of royalty and milestone payments received by the Johns Hopkins University on sales of licenced inventions including some related to screening. These relationships are subject to certain restrictions under the Johns Hopkins University policy, and the terms of

these arrangements are managed by the university in accordance with its conflicts of interest policies. All other authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

PN was supported by National Cancer Institute (P50CA097186)/Pacific Northwest Prostate Cancer SPORE and by an Early Cancer Detection Research Network grant (CA U01-086402). We thank Barnett Kramer, Director of the Division of Cancer Prevention at the National Cancer Institute, for his vision and continuing encouragement, and all those who lent their expertise at the National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Prevention brainstorming meeting held in March, 2012, to discuss issues related to determining the molecular properties of indolent and aggressive cancers and the challenge of overdiagnosis and underdiagnosis; these discussions and conclusions about fruitful future directions in the field form the basis of this Personal View. We also thank Mitch Goldman and Robert Colten for their contributions and edits to the section on skin cancers, Art Dana for his thoughtful edits and patient advocacy, and Pamela Derish and Nilan Schnure for their excellent editing of the manuscript. Nadarajan A Vydellingum, Division of Cancer Prevention at the National Cancer Institute, provided administrative support and coordination among the authors throughout the preparation of this Personal View. All of these individuals received no additional compensation for their contributions to this Personal View.

References

- Esserman L, Shieh Y, Thompson I. Rethinking screening for breast cancer and prostate cancer. *JAMA* 2009; **302**: 1685–92.
- Gerlinger M, Rowan AJ, Horswell S, et al. Intratumor heterogeneity and branched evolution revealed by multiregion sequencing. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **366**: 883–92.
- Shibata D. Cancer. Heterogeneity and tumor history. *Science* 2012; **336**: 304–05.
- Esserman LJ, Berry DA, Cheang MC, et al. Chemotherapy response and recurrence-free survival in neoadjuvant breast cancer depends on biomarker profiles: results from the I-SPY 1 TRIAL (CALGB 150007/150012; ACRIN 6657). *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2012; **132**: 1049–62.
- Lindstrom LS, Karlsson E, Wilking UM, et al. Clinically used breast cancer markers such as estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 are unstable throughout tumor progression. *J Clin Oncol* 2012; **30**: 2601–08.
- Cancer Genome Atlas Network. Comprehensive molecular portraits of human breast tumours. *Nature* 2012; **490**: 61–70.
- Autier P, Esserman LJ, Flowers CI, Houssami N. Breast cancer screening: the questions answered. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2012; **9**: 599–605.
- Welch HG, Black WC. Overdiagnosis in cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010; **102**: 605–13.
- Esserman LJ, Thompson IM Jr, Reid B. Overdiagnosis and overtreatment in cancer: an opportunity for improvement. *JAMA* 2013; **310**: 797–98.
- Domchek SMFT, Friebel TM, Singer CF, et al. Association of risk-reducing surgery in BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation carriers with cancer risk and mortality. *JAMA* 2010; **304**: 967–75.
- Klotz L, Zhang L, Lam A, Nam R, Mamedov A, Loblaw A. Clinical results of long-term follow-up of a large, active surveillance cohort with localized prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010; **28**: 126–31.
- Powell IJ, Bock CH, Ruterbusch JJ, Sakr W. Evidence supports a faster growth rate and/or earlier transformation to clinically significant prostate cancer in black than in white American men, and influences racial progression and mortality disparity. *J Urol* 2010; **183**: 1792–96.
- Woods WG, Gao RN, Shuster JJ, et al. Screening of infants and mortality due to neuroblastoma. *N Engl J Med* 2002; **346**: 1041–46.
- Bissell MJ, Hines WC. Why don't we get more cancer? A proposed role of the microenvironment in restraining cancer progression. *Nat Med* 2011; **17**: 320–29.
- Esserman LJ, Berry DA, DeMichele A, et al. Pathologic complete response predicts recurrence-free survival more effectively by cancer subset: results from the I-SPY 1 TRIAL—CALGB 150007/150012, ACRIN 6657. *J Clin Oncol* 2012; **30**: 3242–49.
- Wilt TJ, Brawer MK, Jones KM, et al. Radical prostatectomy versus observation for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **367**: 203–13.
- Thompson IM Jr, Tangen CM. Prostate cancer—uncertainty and a way forward. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **367**: 270–71.
- Bach PB, Jett JR, Pastorino U, Tockman MS, Swensen SJ, Begg CB. Computed tomography screening and lung cancer outcomes. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 953–61.
- Bach PB. Is our natural-history model of lung cancer wrong? *Lancet Oncol* 2008; **9**: 693–97.
- Humphrey LL, Deffebach M, Pappas M, et al. Screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography: a systematic review to update the US Preventive services task force recommendation. *Ann Intern Med* 2013; **159**: 411–20.
- National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program. SEER Cancer Statistics Review (CSR) 1975–2009. http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2010/ (accessed Nov 14, 2012).
- Davies L, Welch HG. Increasing incidence of thyroid cancer in the United States, 1973–2002. *JAMA* 2006; **295**: 2164–67.
- Harach HR, Franssila KO, Wasenius VM. Occult papillary carcinoma of the thyroid. A “normal” finding in Finland. A systematic autopsy study. *Cancer* 1985; **56**: 531–38.
- Mazzaferrri EL. Managing small thyroid cancers. *JAMA* 2006; **295**: 2179–82.
- Cronan JJ. Thyroid nodules: is it time to turn off the US machines? *Radiology* 2008; **247**: 602–04.
- Delongchamps NB, Singh A, Haas GP. The role of prevalence in the diagnosis of prostate cancer. *Cancer Control* 2006; **13**: 158–68.
- Cooperberg MR, Broering JM, Carroll PR. Time trends and local variation in primary treatment of localized prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010; **28**: 1117–23.
- Sanda MG, Dunn RL, Michalski J, et al. Quality of life and satisfaction with outcome among prostate-cancer survivors. *N Engl J Med* 2008; **358**: 1250–61.
- Carignan A, Roussy JF, Lapointe V, Valiquette L, Sabbagh R, Pépin J. Increasing risk of infectious complications after transrectal ultrasound-guided prostate biopsies: time to reassess antimicrobial prophylaxis? *Eur Urol* 2012; **62**: 453–59.
- Thompson IM Jr, Goodman PJ, Tangen CM, et al. Long-term survival of participants in the prostate cancer prevention trial. *N Engl J Med* 2013; **369**: 603–10.
- Manser RL, Dodd M, Byrnes G, Irving LB, Campbell DA. Incidental lung cancers identified at coronal autopsy: implications for overdiagnosis of lung cancer by screening. *Respir Med* 2005; **99**: 501–07.
- McFarlane MJ, Feinstein AR, Wells CK, Chan CK. The ‘epidemiologic necropsy’. Unexpected detections, demographic selections, and changing rates of lung cancer. *JAMA* 1987; **258**: 331–38.
- Marcus PM, Bergstralh EJ, Zweig MH, Harris A, Offord KP, Fontana RS. Extended lung cancer incidence follow-up in the Mayo Lung Project and overdiagnosis. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006; **98**: 748–56.
- Aberle DR, Adams AM, Berg CD, et al, for the National Lung Screening Trial Research Team. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med* 2011; **365**: 395–409.
- Patz EF Jr, Pinsky P, Gatsonis C, et al, for the NLST Overdiagnosis Manuscript Writing Team. Overdiagnosis in low-dose computed tomography screening for lung cancer. *JAMA Intern Med* 2014; **174**: 269–74.
- Woloshin S, Schwartz LM, Black WC, Kramer BS. Cancer screening campaigns—getting past uninformative persuasion. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **367**: 1677–79.
- Kratz JR, He J, Van Den Eeden SK, et al. A practical molecular assay to predict survival in resected non-squamous, non-small-cell lung cancer: development and international validation studies. *Lancet* 2012; **379**: 823–32.
- Bleyer A, Welch HG. Effect of three decades of screening mammography on breast-cancer incidence. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **367**: 1998–2005.
- Odum SR, Duffy SD, Barone JE, Ghevariya V, McClane SJ. The rate of adenocarcinoma in endoscopically removed colorectal polyps. *Am Surg* 2005; **71**: 1024–26.

- 40 Esserman LJ, Shieh Y, Rutgers EJ, et al. Impact of mammographic screening on the detection of good and poor prognosis breast cancers. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2011 Dec; **130**: 725–34.
- 41 Paik S, Tang G, Shak S, et al. Gene expression and benefit of chemotherapy in women with node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; **24**: 3726–34.
- 42 Buyse M, Loi S, van't Veer L, et al, and the TRANSBIG Consortium. Validation and clinical utility of a 70-gene prognostic signature for women with node-negative breast cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006; **98**: 1183–92.
- 43 Fyles AMD, Pintilie M, Shi W, et al. Luminal A subtype predicts radiation response in patients with T1N0 breast cancer enrolled in a randomized trial of tamoxifen with or without breast radiation. 34th Annual CTRC-AACR San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; San Antonio, TX; Dec 6–10, 2011. Abstract S2-2.
- 44 Coopey SB, Buckley JM, Smith BL, Hughes KS, Gadd MA, Specht MC. Lumpectomy cavity shaved margins do not impact re-excision rates in breast cancer patients. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2011; **18**: 3036–40.
- 45 Hughes KS, Schnaper LA, Bellon JR, et al. Lumpectomy plus tamoxifen with or without irradiation in women age 70 years or older with early breast cancer: long-term follow-up of CALGB 9343. *J Clin Oncol* 2013; **31**: 2382–87.
- 46 Flowers CI, O'Donoghue C, Moore D, et al. Reducing false-positive biopsies: a pilot study to reduce benign biopsy rates for BI-RADS 4A/B assessments through testing risk stratification and new thresholds for intervention. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2013; **139**: 769–77.
- 47 Hubbard RA, Kerlikowske K, Flowers CI, Yankaskas BC, Zhu W, Miglioretti DL. Cumulative probability of false-positive recall or biopsy recommendation after 10 years of screening mammography: a cohort study. *Ann Intern Med* 2011; **155**: 481–92.
- 48 Esserman L, Cowley H, Eberle C, et al. Improving the accuracy of mammography: volume and outcome relationships. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2002; **94**: 369–75.
- 49 Winawer SJ, Zauber AG, O'Brien MJ, et al. Randomized comparison of surveillance intervals after colonoscopic removal of newly diagnosed adenomatous polyps. The National Polyp Study Workgroup. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **328**: 901–06.
- 50 Naucler P, Ryd W, Tornberg S, et al. Efficacy of HPV DNA testing with cytology triage and/or repeat HPV DNA testing in primary cervical cancer screening. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2009; **101**: 88–99.
- 51 Linos E, Parvataneni R, Stuart SE, Boscardin WJ, Landefeld CS, Chren MM. Treatment of nonfatal conditions at the end of life: nonmelanoma skin cancer. *JAMA Intern Med* 2013; **173**: 1006–12.
- 52 Rogers HW, Weinstock MA, Harris AR, et al. Incidence estimate of nonmelanoma skin cancer in the United States, 2006. *Arch Dermatol* 2010; **146**: 283–87.
- 53 Rogers HW, Coldiron BM. Analysis of skin cancer treatment and costs in the United States Medicare population, 1996–2008. *Dermatol Surg* 2013; **39**: 35–42.
- 54 Welch HG, Woloshin S, Schwartz LM. Skin biopsy rates and incidence of melanoma: population based ecological study. *BMJ* 2005; **331**: 481.
- 55 Levell NJ, Beattie CC, Shuster S, Greenberg DC. Melanoma epidemic: a midsummer night's dream? *Br J Dermatol* 2009; **161**: 630–34.
- 56 Geller AC, Clapp RW, Sober AJ, et al. Melanoma epidemic: an analysis of six decades of data from the connecticut tumor registry. *J Clin Oncol* 2013; **31**: 4172–78.
- 57 O'Donoghue C, Eklund M, Ozanne EM, Esserman LJ. Aggregate cost of mammography screening in the United States: comparison of current practice and advocated guidelines. *Ann Intern Med* 2014; **160**: 145–53.
- 58 Reid BJ, Li X, Galipeau PC, Vaughan TL. Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma: time for a new synthesis. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2010; **10**: 87–101.
- 59 Spechler SJ, Sharma P, Souza RF, Inadomi JM, Shaheen NJ. American Gastroenterological Association medical position statement on the management of Barrett's esophagus. *Gastroenterology* 2011; **140**: 1084–91.
- 60 Wang KK, Sampliner RE, and the Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Updated guidelines 2008 for the diagnosis, surveillance and therapy of Barrett's esophagus. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2008; **103**: 788–97.
- 61 Sanaka MR, Super DM, Feldman ES, Mullen KD, Ferguson DR, McCullough AJ. Improving compliance with postpolypectomy surveillance guidelines: an interventional study using a continuous quality improvement initiative. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006; **63**: 97–103.
- 62 Sunshine JA, Moseley HS, Fletcher WS, Krippaehne WW. Breast carcinoma in situ. A retrospective review of 112 cases with a minimum 10 year follow-up. *Am J Surg* 1985; **150**: 44–51.
- 63 Ozanne EM, Shieh Y, Barnes J, Bouzan C, Hwang ES, Esserman LJ. Characterizing the impact of 25 years of DCIS treatment. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2011; **129**: 165–73.
- 64 Tuttle TM, Jarosek S, Habermann EB, et al. Increasing rates of contralateral prophylactic mastectomy among patients with ductal carcinoma in situ. *J Clin Oncol* 2009; **27**: 1362–67.
- 65 Gomez SL, Lichtensztajn D, Kurian AW, et al. Increasing mastectomy rates for early-stage breast cancer? Population-based trends from California. *J Clin Oncol* 2010; **28**: e155–57.
- 66 Kerlikowske K, Molinaro AM, Gauthier ML, et al. Biomarker expression and risk of subsequent tumors after initial ductal carcinoma in situ diagnosis. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010; **102**: 627–37.
- 67 Solin LJ, Gray R, Baehner FL, et al. A multigene expression assay to predict local recurrence risk for ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2013; **105**: 701–10.
- 68 Omer ZHE, Esserman LJ, Ozanne EM. Words matter: influence of DCIS diagnosis terminology on patient treatment decisions. 34th Annual CTRC-AACR San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; San Antonio, TX; Dec 6–10, 2011. Poster P5-15-01.
- 69 United States Government Accountability Office. MEDICARE: action needed to address higher utilization of anatomic pathology services by those who self-refer. GAO-13-445, June 24, 2013. Washington, DC: United States Government Accountability Office, 2013.
- 70 Chang WY, Huang A, Yang CY, et al. Computer-aided diagnosis of skin lesions using conventional digital photography: a reliability and feasibility study. *PLoS One* 2013; **8**: e76212.
- 71 Baldwin LM, Trivers KF, Matthews B, et al. Vignette-based study of ovarian cancer screening: do US physicians report adhering to evidence-based recommendations? *Ann Intern Med* 2012; **156**: 182–94.
- 72 Ransohoff DF, McNaughton Collins M, Fowler FJ. Why is prostate cancer screening so common when the evidence is so uncertain? A system without negative feedback. *Am J Med* 2002; **113**: 663–67.
- 73 Epstein JI, Amin MB, Reuter VR, Mostofi FK, and the Bladder Consensus Conference Committee. The World Health Organization/International Society of Urological Pathology consensus classification of urothelial (transitional cell) neoplasms of the urinary bladder. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1998; **22**: 1435–48.
- 74 Kolata G. 'Cancer' or 'weird cells': which sounds deadlier? *The New York Times* (New York, NY), Nov 21, 2011.
- 75 Committee on a Framework for Developing a New Taxonomy of Disease. Towards precision medicine: building a knowledge network for biomedical research and a new taxonomy of disease. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2011.
- 76 Ellis MJ, Ding L, Shen D, et al. Whole-genome analysis informs breast cancer response to aromatase inhibition. *Nature* 2012; **486**: 353–60.
- 77 Galipeau PC, Li X, Blount PL, et al. NSAIDs modulate CDKN2A, TP53, and DNA content risk for progression to esophageal adenocarcinoma. *PLoS Med* 2007; **4**: e67.
- 78 Stamatakis L, Siddiqui MM, Nix JW, et al. Accuracy of multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging in confirming eligibility for active surveillance for men with prostate cancer. *Cancer* 2013; **119**: 3359–66.
- 79 Thompson IM, Ankerst DP, Chi C, et al. Assessing prostate cancer risk: results from the Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006; **98**: 529–34.
- 80 Parker-Pope T. Overtreatment is taking a harmful toll. *The New York Times* (New York, NY), Aug 27, 2012.
- 81 Pienta KJ, McGregor N, Axelrod R, Axelrod DE. Ecological therapy for cancer: defining tumors using an ecosystem paradigm suggests new opportunities for novel cancer treatments. *Transl Oncol* 2008; **1**: 158–64.