

# How Does AI Reduce False Positives in Cancer Screening?

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## Abstract

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## How Does AI Reduce False Positives in Cancer Screening?

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Cancer screening has long been a cornerstone of modern medicine, enabling the early detection of various cancers and significantly improving patient outcomes. However, a persistent challenge in screening programs is the occurrence of false-positive results, where a test incorrectly indicates the presence of cancer. These false positives can lead to significant patient anxiety, unnecessary and invasive follow-up procedures, and increased healthcare costs. Fortunately, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the field of medical imaging is demonstrating remarkable potential in mitigating this issue, particularly in the context of cancer screening.

### The Role of AI in Medical Image Analysis

At its core, AI, and more specifically, deep learning, involves training complex algorithms on vast datasets of medical images. These algorithms learn to identify subtle patterns and anomalies that may be indicative of cancer, often with a level of precision that can augment the capabilities of human radiologists. In cancer screening, AI systems can be employed in several ways: as a primary reader, as a secondary reader to confirm a radiologist's findings, or as a triage tool to prioritize cases that require more urgent attention.

### Enhancing Accuracy and Reducing False Positives

Recent studies have provided compelling evidence of AI's ability to reduce false-positive rates in cancer screening while maintaining or even improving cancer detection rates. A 2021 study published in *Nature Communications* focused on the use of an AI system in the interpretation of breast ultrasound

exams. The researchers found that with the assistance of AI, radiologists reduced their false-positive rates by an impressive 37.3% and decreased the number of requested biopsies by 27.8%, all without compromising the sensitivity of the screening [1].

Similarly, a 2024 study in *Radiology* investigated the impact of AI in mammography screening in Denmark. The results were striking: the group screened with AI had a significantly lower false-positive rate (1.63% vs. 2.39%) and a 20.5% decrease in the recall rate compared to the group screened without AI. Furthermore, the use of AI led to a 33.4% reduction in the radiologists' reading workload [2].

These findings are not limited to academic research. In a real-world implementation, Sutter Health in California reported that their AI-powered mammography program led to an increase in breast cancer detection rates from 4.8 to over 6.0 per 1,000 screenings, alongside a reduction in false positives. In the second quarter of 2025 alone, 44% of the more than 35,000 mammograms processed with AI showed no AI marks, which allowed radiologists to read the scans with greater efficiency and confidence [3].

## **The Broader Impact of Fewer False Positives**

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The benefits of reducing false positives in cancer screening extend beyond the immediate clinical setting. For patients, it means less emotional distress and anxiety associated with a potential cancer diagnosis. It also means avoiding unnecessary, often invasive, and costly follow-up procedures like biopsies. From a healthcare system perspective, reducing false positives translates to more efficient use of resources, lower costs, and an improved workflow for radiologists, allowing them to focus their expertise on the most complex cases.

## **The Future of AI in Cancer Screening**

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The integration of AI into cancer screening is still evolving, but the initial results are incredibly promising. As AI algorithms become more sophisticated and are trained on more diverse datasets, their ability to accurately distinguish between benign and malignant findings will likely continue to improve. The collaboration between human expertise and artificial intelligence is poised to revolutionize cancer screening, leading to a future where we can detect cancer earlier and more accurately, while minimizing the burden of false positives on patients and the healthcare system.