

Appendix A: Data and statistical issues

Data sources

Multiple data sources were analysed to produce this report. These are summarised in Table A1. All data used in this report are based on calendar years.

Table A1: Sources for data presented in this report

Indicator	Description	Data source
1	Participation	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
2	Cancer detection	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
3	Sensitivity	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
4	DCIS detection	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services, state and territory Cancer Registries
5	Recall to assessment	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
6	Rescreening	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
7	Incidence (ICD-10 C50)	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, AIHW
8	Mortality (ICD-9 174, ICD-10 C50)	National Mortality Database, AIHW

Population data

The ABS estimated resident population (ERP) data were used to calculate screening participation, and cancer incidence and mortality rates.

Participation rates were calculated using the average of the 2002 and 2003 estimated resident female populations. The only exceptions to this were participation rates by socioeconomic status, by language spoken at home and by Indigenous status.

As the ABS does not calculate ERP by socioeconomic status or language spoken at home, alternative methods were used to calculate the denominators for these rates. In the case of language spoken at home, the denominator was calculated by applying the age-specific distribution from the language question in the 2001 national population census to the relevant age-specific ERP counts. The denominator for rates based on socioeconomic status was calculated by applying an ABS concordance between statistical local area (SLA) and socioeconomic status to the relevant ERP by SLA counts.

The most recent direct count of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was carried out in the 2001 census. However, the ABS has released estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for more recent years (ABS 2004). The average of the projected populations for 2002 and 2003 was used as the denominator for Indigenous participation rates.

Mortality data

Mortality data in this report are given for 1989 to 2003. During this time, changes have been made to the coding and processing of mortality data that affect the comparability of the data. Data holdings for 1987–1996 were manually coded using the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). Data holdings for 1997 onwards have been coded using ICD-10. These data were coded using an automated system with slightly different coding rules.

The change to the coding and processing of mortality data has introduced a break in the data time series. The ABS has developed comparability factors, which are applied to the pre-1997 data, so that a single time series may still be derived (ABS 2002). For breast cancer, the comparability factor is close to one (0.98).

The application of a comparability factor causes the number of deaths before 1997 to be non-integer. Rounding has been used to put the number of deaths into whole numbers.

Statistical analysis of BreastScreen monitoring indicators

Crude rates

A crude rate is defined as the number of events over a specified period (for example, a year) divided by the total population at risk of the event. For example, a crude cancer incidence rate is defined as the number of new cases of cancer in a specified period divided by the population at risk.

Age-specific rates

An age-specific rate is defined as the number of events for a specified age group over a specified period (for example, a year) divided by the total population at risk of the event in that age group. Age-specific rates in this report were calculated by dividing the number of deaths, cancer cases or women participating in the screening programs in each specified age group by the corresponding population in the same age group.

Age-standardised rates

Age-standardised rates (ASRs) enable comparisons to be made between populations that have different age structures. This publication uses direct standardisation, in which the age-specific rates are multiplied by a constant population. This effectively removes the influence of the age structure on the summary rate.

As the *National health data dictionary* recommends the use of the 2001 Australian total estimated resident population as the standard population for health statistics, this population has been used for age-standardising mortality, incidence and participation rates. For statistics based on the population of women screened – that is, cancer detection rates, interval cancer rates and program sensitivity – rates are standardised to the 1998 population of women screened by BreastScreen Australia.

The method used for all these calculations consists of three steps:

Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rate for each age group.

Step 2: Calculate the expected number of cases in each five-year age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population and dividing by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates, 10,000 for cancer detection and sensitivity rates, and 100 for the participation rate).

Step 3: Sum the expected number of cases in each age group, divide by the total of the standard population and multiply by the appropriate factor (that is, 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates, 10,000 for cancer detection and sensitivity rates, and 100 for the participation rate). This gives the age-standardised rate.

Rate denominators

Death rates and cancer incidence rates are expressed in this report as annual rates per 100,000 population. Rates for cancer detection are calculated per 10,000 women screened. Screening participation rates are expressed as a percentage of the eligible population. Rescreen and recall-to-assessment rates are expressed as a percentage of women screened.

Confidence intervals

The 95% confidence intervals (CIs) in this report were calculated using a method developed by Dobson et al. (1991). This method calculates approximate confidence intervals for a weighted sum of Poisson parameters.

The confidence intervals are used to provide an approximate indication of the differences between rates. Where the confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap, the corresponding rates are statistically significantly different from each other. This is used to compare individual stratified rates with the all-Australia rate. To be truly rigorous, such a comparison should be between a given rate and the rate calculated from the all-Australia data excluding the data underlying the specific rate in the comparison. Presentation of such a comparison in this report would, however, be unnecessarily complex. The approximate comparisons presented might understate the statistical significance of some differences, but they are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this report.

As with all statistical comparisons, care should be exercised in interpreting the results of the comparison. If two rates are statistically significantly different from each other, this means that the difference is unlikely to have arisen by chance. Judgement should, however, be exercised in deciding whether or not the difference is of any practical significance.

Stratification variables

The data in this report are presented either stratified by the age of the women at the time of screening (for the screening data), at the time of diagnosis (for the cancer incidence data) or at the time of death (for the cancer mortality data). A number of stratification variables apply to some or all of the data presented:

- state or territory
- geographic location
- socioeconomic status
- Indigenous status
- main language spoken at home

- tumour size
- screening round.

State or territory

The state or territory reported is the one where screening took place (for the screening data) or where the diagnosis was made (for the cancer incidence data) or the place of usual residence (for the cancer mortality data).

This means that it is possible for a woman to be double-counted in the screening data. If she was screened in one jurisdiction and then screened again less than two years later in another jurisdiction, both screens may be included in the participation rate. This should, however, have a negligible effect on the reported participation rates.

Geographic location

In all previous reports including 2000–2001, analysis of participation, incidence and mortality data by geographic region used the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification. This classification was developed in 1994 by the then Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health. It allows geographic regions to be classified into seven zones: two metropolitan, three rural and two remote (DPIE & DSHS 1994).

This report uses a more recent geographic classification in place of RRMA. The new system, known as the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), groups geographic areas into five classes. These classes are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Australia (ARIA). ARIA is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. A higher ARIA score denotes a more remote location. The five classes of the ASGC Remoteness classification, along with a sixth ‘Migratory’ class, are listed in Table A2.

Table A2: The remoteness areas for the ASGC Remoteness Classification

Region	Collection districts within region
Major cities of Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2
Inner regional Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
Outer regional Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
Remote Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
Very remote Australia	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
Migratory	Areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs

Source: ABS 2001.

The ASGC Remoteness classification is not directly comparable to the RRMA classification. Accessibility is judged purely on distance to one of the major urban centres. For example, the ASGC Remoteness classification allocates Hobart to its second group (Inner regional Australia) and Darwin to its third group (Outer regional Australia), whereas the RRMA classification grouped them together with the other capital cities.

Socioeconomic status

Socioeconomic status was coded according to the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). The IRSD is one of the socioeconomic indexes for areas (SEIFA

indexes) developed by the ABS to categorise geographic areas according to their social and economic characteristics.

It is important to note that the IRSD relates to the average disadvantage of all people living in a geographic area. Hence any variability between groups based on the IRSD will probably be smaller than if the variability had been measured between individuals.

Indigenous status

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming) specifies that Indigenous status should be coded as

- Aboriginal
- Torres Strait Islander
- both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- not Indigenous or
- not-stated.

For the purposes of this report these categories were amalgamated and the data stratified into three categories:

- Indigenous
- not Indigenous or
- not-stated.

Main language spoken at home

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming) recommends that main language spoken at home be coded according to the four-digit ABS Australian Standard Classification of Languages, 1998 (ABS cat. no. 1267.0). This report has collapsed the classification into the simple dichotomy of 'English' and 'Other language'.

Although this stratification is reported as 'main language spoken at home', practice varies between the jurisdictions as to how this information is collected. In some jurisdictions there may thus be some lack of comparability with the BreastScreen Data Dictionary definition of 'main language'.

In addition, some jurisdictions do not use the 'Not-stated' classification. If main language spoken at home is not given, it is set to a default value. The default used is not the same for all jurisdictions. This means that the analysis based upon main language spoken at home should be interpreted with caution.

Tumour size

Tumour size is the size in millimetres of the malignant lesion, and applies to invasive cancers only. For more details about this stratification, see the definition given in the BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming).

Screening round

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary distinguishes between a woman's screening round in the national program and her round in the state or territory program. Round in the national program is used for this stratification in this report. However, it is not always

possible to determine round in the national program, so for some women this stratification has been collected as round number in the state or territory program.

BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary

A data dictionary has been developed for the BreastScreen Australia Program (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming). Summary definitions of key concepts and terminology used in this report are given in the glossary. More detailed definitions and explanations may be found in the data dictionary.

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Table 169: Number of women screened during 2000 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months by age, third and subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Table 170: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 2000, third and subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Indicator 7a: Incidence of breast cancer

Table 171: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women by age, Australia, 1988–2002

Table 172: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for breast cancer in women, Australia, 1988–2002

Table 173: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women by age, states and territories, 1998–2002

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- Table 177: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women, by age and region, 1998–2002
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Appendix C: BreastScreen Australia state programs contact list

New South Wales

Ms Ann Brassil
Program Manager
BreastScreen NSW
B4.C, Level 4
Westmead Hospital
WESTMEAD NSW 2145

Phone: +61 2 9845 8855
Fax: +61 2 9845 7246
Email: annb@bsnsw.org.au
Home page: www.bsnsw.org.au

Victoria

Ms Onella Stagoll
Director
BreastScreen Vic
PO Box 161
CARLTON SOUTH VIC 3053

Phone: +61 03 9660 or Dept: +61 03 9616 8412
Fax: +61 3 9662 3881
Email: onellas@breastscreen.org.au
Home page: www.breastscreen.org.au

Queensland

Ms Jennifer Muller
Director
Cancer Screening Services
Queensland Health
GPO Box 48
BRISBANE Qld 4001

Phone: +61 7 3234 0905
Fax: +61 7 3225 2629
Email: jennifer_muller@health.qld.gov.au
Home page: www.health.qld.gov.au/breastscreen

Western Australia

Dr Liz Wylie
Medical Director
BreastScreen WA
9th Floor, Eastpoint Plaza
233 Adelaide Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Phone: +61 8 9323 6900
Fax: +61 8 9325 1033
Email: Liz.Wylie@health.wa.gov.au

Tasmania

Ms Gail Raw
Program Manager
BreastScreen Tas
Department of Health
GPO Box 125B
HOBART TAS 7001

Phone: +61 3 6230 7749
(General No. 6230 7748)
Fax: +61 3 6230 7774
Email: gail.raw@dhhs.tas.gov.au
Home page: www.dchs.tas.gov.au

South Australia

Ms Lou Williamson
Director
BreastScreen SA
1 Goodwood Road
WAYVILLE SA 5006

Phone: +61 8 8300 1801
Fax: +61 8 8373 4395
Email: lou.williamson@dhs.sa.gov.au
Home page: www.breastscreensa.sa.gov.au

Australian Capital Territory

Ms Helen Sutherland
Director
BreastScreen ACT
ACT Dept of Health & Community Care
GPO Box 825
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: +61 2 6205 1540
Fax: +61 2 6205 1394
Email: helen.sutherland@act.gov.au
Home page:
www.communitycare.act.gov.au/womens/breastscreen/

Northern Territory

Ms Chris Tyzack
(Acting) Program Manager
Women's Cancer Prevention Program
Dept of Health & Community Services
GPO Box 40596
CASUARINA NT 0811

Phone: +61 8 8999 2932
Fax: +61 8 8999 2526
Email: chris.tyzack@nt.gov.au

Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

Screening Section
Department of Health and Ageing
GPO Box 9848
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: +61 2 6289 8302
Fax: 61 2 6289 4021
Home page: www.breastscreen.info.au

Glossary

Administrative databases: observations about events that are routinely recorded or required by law to be recorded. Such events include births, deaths, hospital separations and cancer incidence. Administrative databases include the National Mortality Database, the National Hospital Morbidity Database and the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House Database.

Age-specific rate: a rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same age group.

Age-standardised rate: weighted average of age-specific rates according to a standard distribution of the population by age to eliminate the effect of different age distributions and thus facilitate valid comparison of groups with differing age compositions.

Assessment: further investigation of a mammographic abnormality or symptom reported at screening. This includes women who choose assessment outside the program.

Benign: not cancerous.

Cancer (malignant neoplasm): a term used to describe one of several diseases that result when the process of cell division, by which tissues normally grow and renew themselves, becomes uncontrolled and leads to the development of malignant cells. These cancer cells multiply in an uncoordinated way, independently of normal growth control mechanisms, to form a tumour. The tumour can expand locally by invasion or systemically by metastasis via the lymphatic or vascular systems. If left untreated, most malignant tumours eventually result in death.

Cancer death: a death where the underlying cause is indicated as cancer. People with cancer who died of other causes are not counted in the death statistics in this publication.

Confidence interval: a range determined by variability in data, within which there is a specified (usually 95%) chance that the true value of a calculated parameter (for example, relative risk) lies.

Core biopsy: removal of a cylindrical sample of breast tissue under a local or general anaesthetic through a needle for microscopic examination.

Data: refers to the building blocks of health information, including observations from administrative databases and health survey data sets.

Ductal carcinoma in situ: a non-invasive tumour of the mammary gland (breast) arising from cells lining the ducts.

Early review: the recall of a woman to a second assessment within 12 months of the screening date and following an equivocal assessment visit. Early review within 6 months of the screening date is considered part of the screening episode, but early review at 6 months or more occurs after the screening episode is complete.

Epidemiology: the quantitative study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in populations and the application of this study to the control of health problems.

False negative: means that the test has incorrectly observed that the disease is not present.

False positive: means that the test has incorrectly observed that the disease is present.

Film reading: viewing of a radiographic depiction of the breast (a mammogram) to determine the presence or absence of an abnormality indicative of a tumour.

Fine needle aspiration biopsy: the sampling of cells from breast tissue for examination by a pathologist.

First screening round: see *Screening round*.

Incidence: see *New cancer case*.

Index screening year: the year for which the interval cancer rate and the program sensitivity rate are determined.

Index screens: all screening examinations performed within the index screening year.

Indicators: observations about data that have been analysed to provide a means of comparing measures of health within and between population groups.

Indigenous: a person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated.

Information: observations about data that have been analysed to provide a means of comparing measures of health within and between population groups.

International Classification of Diseases: World Health Organization's internationally accepted classification of death and disease. The tenth revision (ICD-10) is currently in use.

Interval cancer – invasive (as defined for national reporting purposes by Kavanagh et al. (1999), with minor changes pending endorsement by the National Advisory Committee):

- an invasive breast cancer diagnosed after completion of a negative screening episode and before the next screening examination (within 24 months from the date of the previous screen)
- a case of invasive breast cancer that is diagnosed at early review or in the interval between assessment and early review, where the recommendation for early review is six months or more from the screening date
- breast cancer diagnosed in a woman by BreastScreen Australia within 24 months of a negative screen (early rescreen) if the woman presents with a breast lump and/or clear or blood-stained nipple discharge in the breast in which the breast cancer was diagnosed, or
- an invasive breast cancer diagnosed between six and 24 months after a recommendation for assessment is made and a woman fails to attend assessment.

Invasive cancer: a tumour whose cells have invaded healthy or normal tissue.

Lymph node: masses of lymphatic tissue, often bean-shaped, that produce lymphocytes and through which lymph filters. These are located throughout the body.

Mammogram: a radiographic depiction of the breast.

Metastasis: the process by which a disease is transferred from one part of the body to another – for example, via the lymphatic system or the bloodstream.

Mortality: see *Cancer death*.

New cancer case: a person who has a new cancer diagnosed for the first time. One person can have more than one cancer and therefore may be counted twice in incidence statistics if it is decided that the two cancers are not of the same origin. This decision is based on a series of principles set out in more detail in a publication by Jensen et al. (1991).

Next scheduled screening examination: 24 months after previous screen unless the woman is recommended for annual rescreening, when the next scheduled screening examination is 12 months.

Population estimates: official population numbers compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at both state and territory and statistical local area levels by age and sex, as at 30

June each year. These estimates allow comparisons to be made between geographic areas of differing population sizes and age structures.

Prevalence: the number of instances of a specific disease or other condition in a given population at a designated time.

Recruitment: strategies that aim to promote participation of women in the BreastScreen Australia Program through direct contact with women in the target age group and education of health practitioners and the general public. Women are encouraged to attend every 2 years.

Rescreening: the next screening examination after the screening episode in the index screening year.

Risk factor: an attribute or exposure that is associated with an increased probability of a specified outcome, such as the occurrence of a disease. Risk factors are not necessarily the causes of disease.

Screening: the performance of tests on apparently well people in order to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case. As a screening test is not intended to be diagnostic, a person with a positive or suspicious result must be referred for diagnosis and treatment.

Screening episode: a screening episode includes all attendances for screening and assessment within 6 months relating to a particular round of screening. It commences at the date of attendance for screening. It is completed when:

- (i) a recommendation is made to return the woman to routine rescreening
- (ii) a recommendation is made for early review at 6 months or more from the screening date
- (iii) a diagnosis of cancer is made
- (iv) the woman fails to attend for technical recall or assessment within 6 months
- (v) the woman dies.

Screening round: the first screening round is a woman's first visit to a mammography screening service; a subsequent screening round means that she has been screened before. If she attends for the fourth screening round, she has been screened three times before.

Screening round (first): a woman's first visit to a BreastScreen Australia mammography screening service.

Screening round (subsequent): a woman's visit to a BreastScreen Australia mammography screening service when she has attended such a service before.

Sensitivity: the proportion of people with a disease who have a positive test result for the disease.

Significant difference: where rates are referred to as significantly different, or one rate is deemed significantly higher or lower than another, these differences are statistically significant. Rates are deemed statistically significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap, since their difference is greater than what could be explained by chance. See 'confidence intervals' in Appendix A for more information.

Symptom: any evidence of disease apparent to the patient. For the purposes of this report, symptoms refer to a self-reported breast lump and/or blood-stained or watery nipple discharge.

Ultrasound: diagnostic method based on the reflection of ultrasonic sound waves generated through scanning of, in this case, the breast. The reflections are viewed on a computer screen or photograph and checked for variations in images.

Unit record file: observations containing person-specific records from health surveys and administrative databases that are unanalysed and not tabulated. This is the most basic form

of data and cannot be accessed for general use without appropriate confidentiality measures being in place.

Women 'at risk' of interval or screen-detected breast cancer are:

- all women screened aged 50-69 years who are resident in the service catchment area in which they are screened at the time of screening who have not reported a personal history of invasive cancer or DCIS
- women who are recommended for annual rescreening are only at risk of interval cancer up until 12 months after the screening examination
- women who are recommended for routine rescreening are only at risk of an interval cancer up until 24 months after the screening examination.

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