



Cancer Screening & Control Service

- BreastScreen Tasmania
- Tasmanian Cervical Cancer Prevention Program
- National Bowel Cancer Screening Program
- Promoting health through education, cancer prevention, early detection and screening.
- Cancer control policy

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Cancer Control

The World Health Organisation (WHO) states that:

“A national cancer control programme is a public health programme designed to reduce the number of cancer cases and deaths and improve quality of life of cancer patients, through the systematic and equitable implementation of evidence-based strategies for prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, and palliation.”

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Screening



The World Health Organization (WHO) defines screening as the presumptive identification of unrecognised disease or defects by means of tests, examinations or other procedures that can be applied rapidly.

Screening is intended for all people, in an identified target population, who do not have symptoms of the disease or condition being screened for. The process can identify:

- a pre-disease abnormality;
- early disease; or
- disease risk markers.



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Population Screening



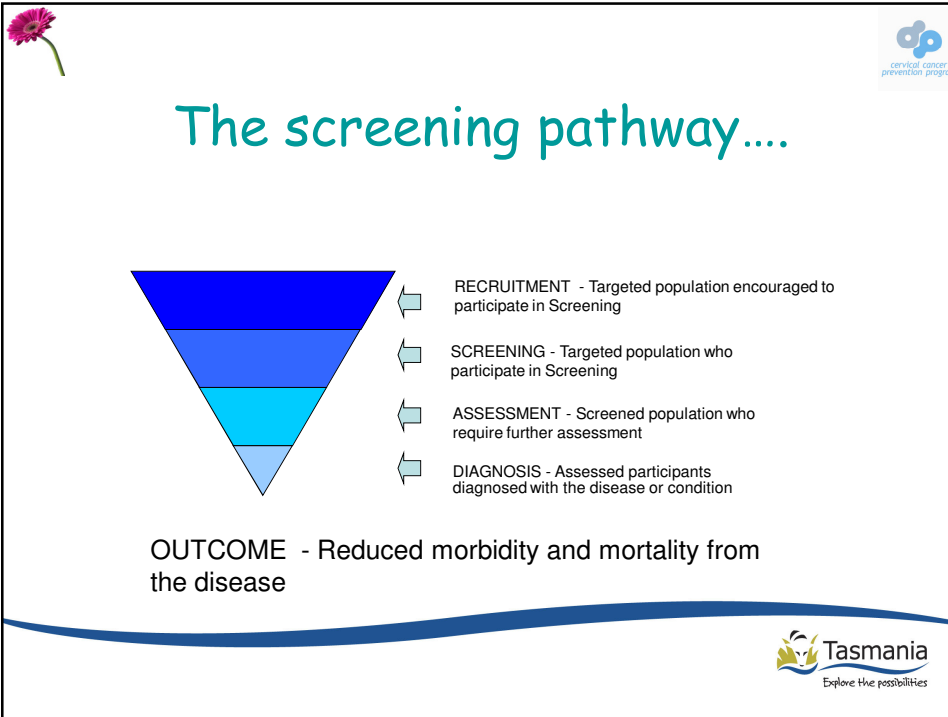
The following information outlining the screening process, and criteria for assessment of population screening comes from the *Population Based Screening Framework* endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council in September 2009.

www.cancerscreening.gov.au

AHMAC Population Based Screening Framework



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Australian Criteria for assessment of population screening:

The condition:

- is an important health problem.
- has a recognisable latent or early symptomatic stage.

The natural history of the disease or condition, including, where relevant, the relationship between the risk marker and the disease and the development from latent to declared disease is adequately understood.

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Australian Criteria.....



The screening test:

- is highly sensitive.
- is highly specific.
- is validated.
- is safe.
- has a relatively high positive predictive value.
- has a relatively high negative predictive value.
- is acceptable to the target population including important sub groups
- There are established criteria for what constitutes positive and negative test results.



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Australian Criteria.....



CRITERIA TO BE MET – Assessment

- Systems should be in place for evidence based follow up assessment of all people with a positive screening test regardless of rurality, ethnicity, socio economic status or disadvantage status.



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Australian Criteria.....



CRITERIA TO BE MET – Treatment

- The treatment must be effective, available, easily accessible and acceptable to all patients with the recognised disease or condition.

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Population based screening



- **Population-based screening** is where a test is offered systematically to all individuals in the defined target group within a framework of agreed policy, protocols, quality management, monitoring and evaluation.





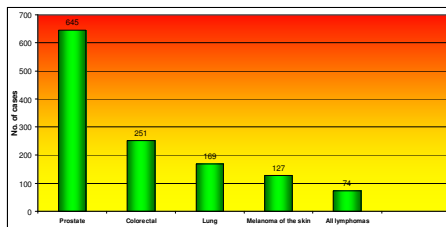
Screening in Australia

- BreastScreen Australia
- National Cervical Screening Program
- National Bowel Cancer Screening Program

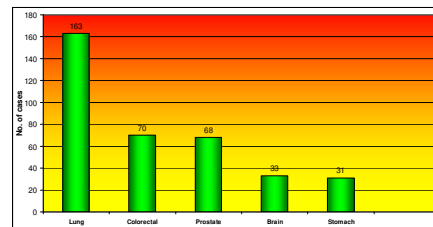


Cancer in Tasmania-Males

Diagnoses rates



Mortality Rates

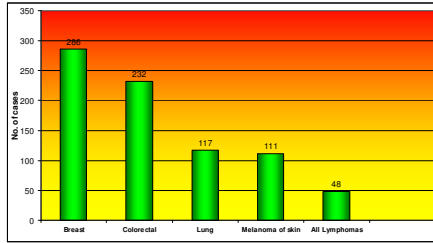


Source: Cancer in Tasmania 2007, Menzies Research Institute, 2010.

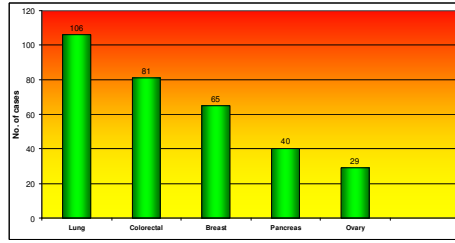


Cancer in Tasmania-Females

Diagnoses rates



Mortality Rates



Source: Cancer in Tasmania 2007, Menzies Research Institute, 2010.



BreastScreen

TASMANIA

Tasmania's only accredited screening service

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About Breast Cancer

- Over 300 Tasmanian women (approximately 14,000 nationally) develop BREAST CANCER, and about 80 (around 2,600 nationally) die each year.
- Breast cancer is the 2nd biggest killer of women in Tasmania from cancer related diseases
- Regular mammograms can detect breast cancers before they can be felt
- Early detection gives the best chance of successful treatment
- BSE as previously taught is no longer recommended, women are encouraged to be Breast Aware and seek medical advise regarding persistent changes
- Clinical examination is not a breast screening test

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What is BreastScreen?

- Free screening and assessment service for asymptomatic women over 40
- Population health program where the goal is 70% participation for the target age group of 50-69 year old women
- Approximately 75% of all breast cancers are diagnosed in women aged 50+
- 94% of all breast cancers are diagnosed in women aged 40+.

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BreastScreen is NOT

- A diagnostic service for women with symptoms
- For women under 40
- A monitoring service for women with a personal or family history

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Further tests

- About 10% of women who participate in the BreastScreen program will be recalled for further tests
- This does NOT mean that a breast cancer has been found
- Less than 10% of those women recalled for further tests will be found to have breast cancer

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How can you help?

- Recommend that women over 40 attend BreastScreen Tasmania for a mammogram
- Encourage women to practice breast awareness
- Talk to women about having a clinical examination annually
- Encourage healthy lifestyle – avoid alcohol, tobacco, get regular exercise & have a healthy diet.



Give out our resources!





Links:

- Australian Institute of Health & Welfare
<http://www.aihw.gov.au/>
- BreastScreen Australia
<http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/>
- National Breast Cancer Centre
<http://www.nbcc.org.au/>

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**NATIONAL
BOWELCANCER**
SCREENING PROGRAM




The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program



The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program



- Reduce morbidity and mortality associated with bowel cancer
- Faecal occult blood testing (FOBT)

"Without this campaign, we would not know my dad had ~~bowel cancer~~  until it was most likely too late"

Key Messages

- Raise awareness of bowel cancer and the importance of screening
- Approximately 80 Australians die from bowel cancer each week. Fewer than 40% of bowel cancers are detected early.
- At this time only people aged 50, 55 & 65 are being sent FOBT kits to participate in the NBCSP
- According to the NHMRC 66 to 75 percent of bowel cancer cases could be prevented by eating a healthy diet and exercising regularly.
- The NHMRC's *Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention, Early Detection and Management of Colorectal Cancer 2005* recommends that organised screening of asymptomatic individuals with FOBT should be performed at least once every two years for people aged over 50 years.

What can you do?

- Encourage 50, 55 & 65 year olds to participate in the NBCSP
- Encourage healthy lifestyle – avoid alcohol, tobacco, get regular exercise & have a healthy diet.
- Give out information



Links:

- National Bowel Cancer Screening Program
<http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/internet/screening/publicshing.nsf/Content/bowel-about>
- National Health and Medical Research Council
<http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/>
Particularly - *Clinical practice guidelines for prevention, early detection and management of colorectal cancer*
- World Health Organisation
<http://www.who.int/topics/cancer/en>
- National HPV Vaccination program
http://www.health.gov.au/cervical_cancer





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Cervical Cancer



- Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable of all cancers
- Currently cervical cancer is the 18th most common cause of cancer mortality in Australia
- Before the program began in 1991 (1994 in Tasmania) cervical cancer was the 8th most common cause of cancer Mortality in Australia
- Almost all cervical cancer deaths can be directly attributed to the woman's failure to undergo regular screening.

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Cervical Cancer Prevention Program



- Number of cases of cervical cancer continues to decline and with the introduction of the HPV immunisation this will continue
- Risk of cervical cancer increases with age
- Regular Screening is the only method of preventing cervical cancer or detecting it early.



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Who needs a Pap Smear and when?



- All women who have ever been sexually active need to have regular Pap smears - this includes lesbians
- Women should start having Pap smears between the ages of 18-20 years or one to two years after first having sexual intercourse - whichever is later.
- The screening interval set out in the National Cervical Screening Guidelines is a pap smear every two years.



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What is a Pap Smear and why have one?



- A Pap Smear is the most practical test for cervical screening
- It is a means of checking for changes or abnormalities in the cells of the cervix
- It is not a test for cancer, but for early cell changes - we now know most of these cell changes are caused by HPV viruses
- These changes can be treated to prevent cancer developing
- A Pap Smear does not check for other problems in the reproductive area. It is not a check for STIs



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Human Papilloma Virus HPV



- There are over 100 different types of HPV
- Virus types 16 & 18 cause about 80% of cervical changes
- Anyone who has ever had sex can have been in contact with HPV.
- It is so common that 4 out of 5 people have HPV at some time in their lives.



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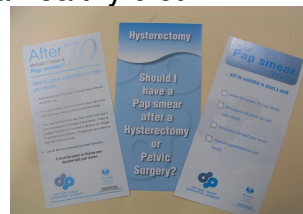
What is the Tasmanian Cervical Screening Register

The register is required under the Public Health Act to:

- Record the results of cervical cancer tests - Pap smears, biopsies and HPV tests
- Remind women who are overdue for screening
- Ensure appropriate follow-up for women with abnormalities
- Provide feedback to medical practitioners
- Assist in laboratory QA process
- Provide epidemiological data
- Monitor participation and recruitment efforts

What can you do?

- Encourage all women over the age of 18 to have a Pap Smear
- Talk to women about the Tasmanian Cervical Screening Register
- Encourage healthy lifestyle – avoid alcohol, tobacco, get regular exercise & have a healthy diet.
- Give out information



Links:

- National Cervical Cancer Screening Program
<http://www.cancerscreening.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/cervical-1lp>
- National Health and Medical Research Council
<http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/>
Particularly - *Screening to prevent cervical cancer: guidelines for the management of asymptomatic women with screen detected abnormalities.*
- World Health Organisation
<http://www.who.int/topics/cancer/en>
- National HPV Vaccination program
http://www.health.gov.au/cervical_cancer

For further information on the role of
Cancer Screening & Control Services
go to:

www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/cancerscreening

How can you get further training?

- Family Planning Tasmania
- University of Tasmania

