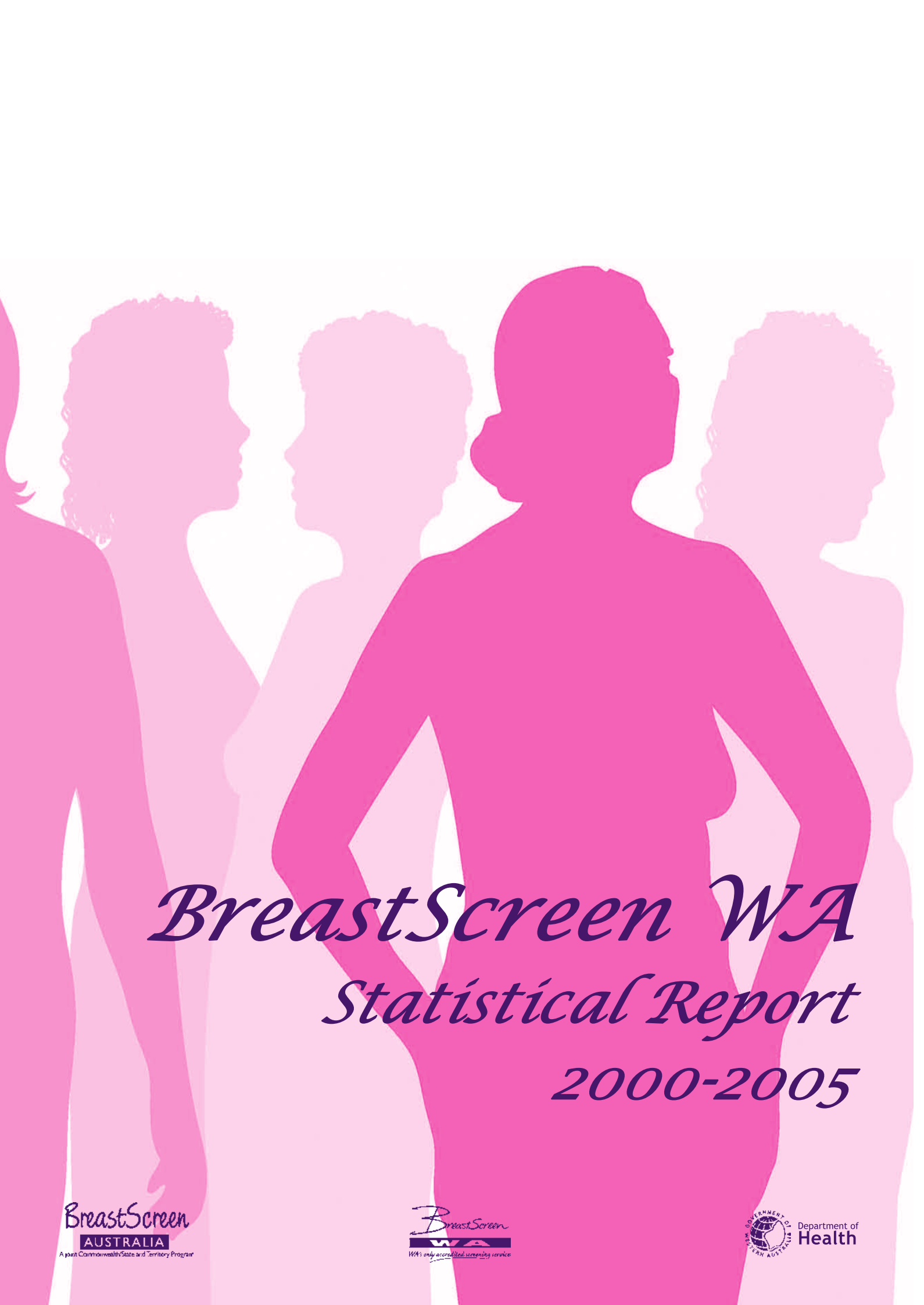

BreastScreen WA

Statistical Report

2000-2005

BreastScreen AUSTRALIA
A joint Commonwealth/State and Territory Program

BreastScreen WA
WA's only accredited screening service

Government of Western Australia
Department of Health

BreastScreen WA

Statistical Report

2000-2005

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Foreword

It is with pride and pleasure that I welcome you to the BreastScreen WA Statistical Report.

The major achievements of this period in BreastScreen WA's development are the result of sustained client-focused team work by the whole screening, administrative, and assessment staff body.

BreastScreen WA has been working towards the WA Department of Health's operational and planning framework, *Strategic Directions 2005 - 2010*, to provide high quality, safe and accessible health care to West Australian women by addressing priority areas such as *Healthy Workforce, Healthy Resources, Health Communities, Healthy Partnerships* and *Healthy Leadership*.

Under the ***Healthy Workforce*** banner, new staff training and recruitment initiatives were implemented and dark room processing was replaced with automated daylight processing, increasing medical imaging technologist work practice efficiency and satisfaction.

Thirteen new x-ray machines were purchased for ***Healthy Resources***, through the opening of a new clinic at Rockingham, the relocation of Fremantle clinic and the replacement of mammogram machines - between 2000 and 2003 one each at the Mirrabooka, Cannington and Mirrabooka clinics and on the North West, South West, South East and Outer Metropolitan Mobile vans and, in 2005, one each at Perth City, Midland and Wanneroo.

As part of developing ***Healthy Communities***, BreastScreen WA devised client recruitment strategies such as the Australia Breast Cancer Day activities and the General Practitioner Health Promotion in the Practice initiatives, including "Afternoon tea with your General Practitioner". The appointment of an Indigenous Program Officer and the establishment of an Indigenous Women's Reference Group has assisted BreastScreen WA develop culturally appropriate recruitment strategies and health promotional resources.

Healthy Partnerships has been a focus for the service through joint initiatives with General Practitioner Divisions. The Health Promotion in the Practice activity sees BreastScreen WA provide t-shirts and promotional material to practices during Breast Cancer Month in October of each year. Members of the BreastScreen WA Consumer reference group were sponsored to attend the Breast Cancer Network Australian Consumer Advocacy Training. In 2004 BreastScreen WA conducted a General Practitioner survey with the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners Research Unit to evaluate General Practitioner knowledge of, and satisfaction with, the service to inform future service planning.

Healthy Leadership was demonstrated through many presentations or posters of original scientific material at state-wide and national meetings, and publications in peer reviewed publications. A list of these presentations and publications is given on Page 6.

One key future challenge for BreastScreen WA relates to maintaining a healthy work force. BreastScreen WA, like its interstate counterparts has severe difficulties attracting and retaining suitably trained Medical Imaging Technologists. BreastScreen WA is also challenged by the need to maintain and plan strategically for adequate resources to ensure the attainment and maintenance of a high participation rate. We will need to develop new screening and assessment sites in areas of rapid population growth in regional and outer metropolitan Western Australia. To provide imaging compatible with an increasingly electronic medical record, at low radiation dose and high cancer detection sensitivity, BreastScreen WA will need to strategically plan for the roll out of a digital breast imaging platform in the next five to ten year period.

Again, I would like to thank and acknowledge the contribution of the whole BreastScreen WA screening, administrative and assessment workforce for the achievements presented in this Report.

The program thanks you for your interest in the service, and hopes that the Report will be informative and will assure you that the program is focussed on providing a high quality, safe and effective equitable service to the women of Western Australia.

Dr Liz Wylie
Medical Director
May 2008

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For an appointment phone
13 20 50
Women 50 or over,
have a


Have a
Screening
Mammogram
13 20 50

The Program

BreastScreen WA is a breast cancer screening program offering free mammograms to eligible women aged 40 years and over. The service, comprised of both screening and assessment components, is part of the national breast cancer screening program BreastScreen Australia set up in 1992. By detecting breast cancer early, the program aims to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with the disease in that group of women who are most at risk of breast cancer and who will gain the most from mammography screening, that is, those in the target age group of 50-69 years. The program is jointly funded by State and Federal governments.

The first breast cancer screening clinic in WA was established at Cannington in 1989 as part of the pilot program to evaluate national mammography screening. The service now operates eight fixed site clinics in the metropolitan area, at Cannington, Fremantle, Perth City, Mirrabooka, Midland, Joondalup, Rockingham and Padbury. Towns in the outer metropolitan area and elsewhere throughout the State are visited by one of the four mobile units every two years (see Maps).

BSWA is managed from a central State Coordination Unit (SCU) which handles recruitment initiatives, appointments, film reading, client files, data collection and entry, the data registry, and the mailing of invitation, reminder and result letters and the coordination of screening services. The SCU also monitors and reports on program performance to both State and Commonwealth authorities, manages the financial aspects of the program and produces and disseminates promotional materials.

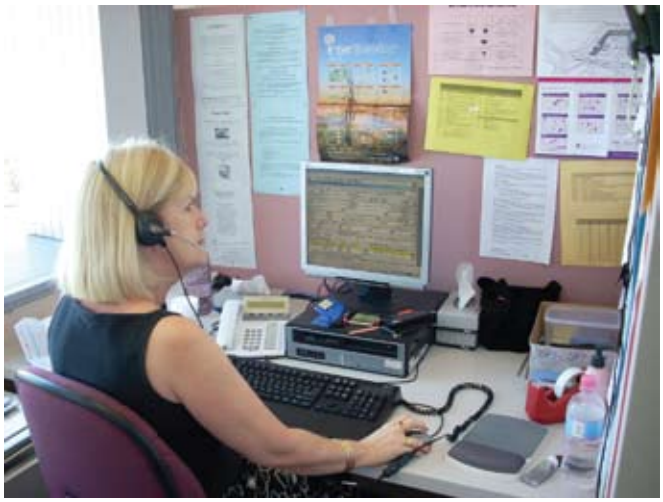
Two multidisciplinary assessment centres, at Royal Perth Hospital and Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, allow for definitive diagnosis of screen-detected lesions. Country clients may have their initial work up, using diagnostic mammographic views of the lesion, performed on the mobile unit. Specially trained nurses at the SCU inform women and their nominated general practitioner of the need for further assessment and will organise appointments at the program assessment centres. They also offer support and advice to women regarding their assessment visit or may give advice regarding the investigation of breast symptoms.

Information regarding the outcome of all assessments, including those where the woman has elected to be assessed privately, is tracked by staff at the SCU and recorded on the registry database. Although the management of breast cancers detected during screening is not part of the BSWA program, information regarding treatment is collected for all cases of screen-detected cancers.

BreastScreen WA actively recruits women in consultation with consumer and health professional reference groups and through general practitioners and community groups. Special strategies are used for recruiting Indigenous women, those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and women living in rural and remote regions. Interpreters are freely available at both screening and assessment visits and every effort is made to ensure the correct information about the screening and assessment processes is clear and easily understood. The service maintains a website which contains information about upcoming mobile unit visits and from which brochures and other publications can be downloaded.

Information and training for health professionals includes regular multidisciplinary breast cancer meetings and conferences, communications workshops and breast disease courses for general practitioners at the service's breast assessment clinics. The biennial breast conference organised by BreastScreen WA and held in Perth is open to all health professionals with an interest in breast cancer and features international and local breast specialists.

BreastScreen Australia oversees program quality by setting minimum performance standards, managing an accreditation process and monitoring and evaluating standards and compliance on a regular basis. Accreditation with the national program means regular and rigorous assessment of all aspects of the service. Such evaluation of processes and outcomes is a key function of the SCU, in accordance with best practice and program guidelines and performance standards. In doing so, BreastScreen WA strives to provide accessible, acceptable and excellent health care which is responsive to the challenges of changing community needs and technical and medical developments.

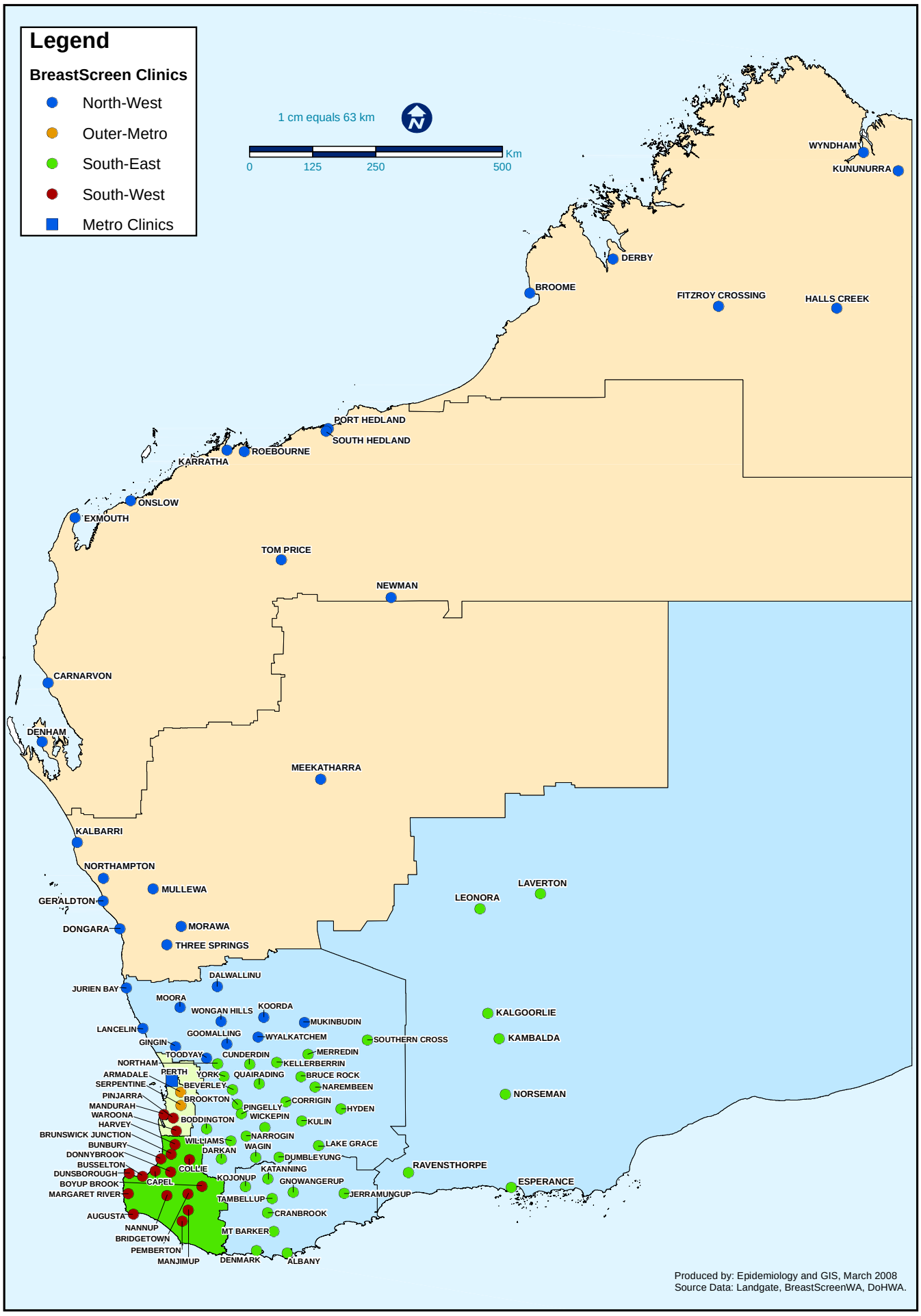



BreastScreen
WA
1 in 11 Women
Risk of Developing
Breast Cancer
BREAST

BreastScreen WA highlights from 2000 to 2005

- BreastScreen WA gained full accreditation in 2000 and was re-accredited for a further 4 years in 2004 under the revised National Accreditation Standards of BreastScreen Australia.
- The BreastScreen WA website was established in 2001 to facilitate liaison with health professionals and encourage community education.
- A new recruitment campaign was launched with a "Faces" theme and all promotional material was updated and expanded to include more languages and more information about the program.
- The first multidisciplinary breast cancer conference entitled "BreastScreen WA -12 years of Service to WA Women" was held in 2001 and the "Breast Cancer Diagnosis and Management Update" conference was held in 2003.
- In May 2005 the third multidisciplinary breast conference "High Risk Women and Survivorship Issues" was held at the Perth Convention Centre and attended by 290 clinicians and other health professionals.
- In the 6 years from January 2000 to December 2005 BSWA screened over 442,700 women and detected 2,687 breast cancers.
- Joint training initiatives with the Divisions of General Practice and general practitioners were initiated after the creation of a GP Liaison Officer position.
- GP Communications Skills training was initiated with the assistance of the National Breast Cancer Centre's Competitive Grants Scheme.
- In 2001 an Indigenous Program Officer was appointed as part of the Health Promotion Team to assist with the recruitment and education of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.
- BreastScreen WA and the Disability Services Commission launched "A Guide to Breast Health", a pictorial booklet for clients with intellectual disability, in August 2004.
- In August 2002 Mary Rickard, Senior Radiologist for Training at BreastScreen NSW conducted a 2 day film reading workshop for BreastScreen WA radiologists as well as private practice radiologists.
- In 2000 the Mirrabooka clinic was relocated to a more prominent location which also allows for off-site inactive client file storage and in 2003 the Fremantle clinic was relocated to larger premises which accommodate two mammography machines.
- The new Rockingham screening clinic opened in March 2005, replacing the mobile service that had covered this outer metropolitan region since 1995.
- The medical record storage area was expanded and new film reading rooms built to accommodate service growth.
- Reading of BreastScreen NT films was begun in early 2004. Specially-designed reading entry screens and data system were developed for the up to 120 films sent from the Northern Territory each week.
- BreastScreen WA joined the qualified privilege scheme of the Office of Safety and Quality in Healthcare to assist in conducting quality improvement activities and processes aimed at improving clinical care, and to investigate the causes and contributing factors of clinical incidents.
- The screening mammography training program for radiographers was accredited by the Australian Institute of Radiography.
- A service-wide client satisfaction survey was conducted in 2003 to assess the satisfaction of women in relation to various aspects of the screening and assessment services. The results of this survey demonstrated BreastScreen WA clients' high level of satisfaction with the quality of service they received.

Map of Western Australia showing the location of the towns visited by the mobile screening units



Map showing the locations of the fixed site clinics in the Perth metropolitan area

List of presentations and publications 2000 to 2005

2001

Wylie E. “Advances in Breast Ultrasound: Which lesions do not need FNA”. Australian Sonographers Association Meeting “2001 - A Sound Odyssey”. Perth, May 2001.

Wylie E. “Post therapy radiographic changes in the breast”. CTEC International Breast Reconstruction Workshop. University of WA, Perth, June 2001.

Wylie E. “The role of and technique for the mammotome biopsy device”. Intervention Radiography and Radiology seminar. Australian Institute of Radiography: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, August 2001.

Wylie E. “Breast Cancer Screening and the GP”. Cancer Foundation of WA, Bunbury GP Divisional Meeting, July 2001.

Wylie E, Tresham J and Councillor J. “A review of screen detected cancers amongst Aboriginal women in Western Australia”. Australian Institute of Radiography: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, August 2001.

Harvey A. “Preoperative localisation of breast lesions including sentinel node localisation”. BreastScreen WA Weekend Seminar for Radiographers. Perth, June 2001.

Bettenay F. “Medico-legal aspects of breast screening”. BreastScreen WA Weekend Seminar for Radiographers. Perth, June 2001.

Cameron R. “The role of the radiographer”, and “Basic positioning”. BreastScreen WA Weekend Seminar for Radiographers. Perth, June 2001.

Adamson R. “Mammographic abnormalities: benign vs malignant”. BreastScreen WA Weekend Seminar for Radiographers. Perth, June 2001.

Brook J. “ Image evaluation” and “Additional views - assessment techniques”. BreastScreen WA Weekend Seminar for Radiographers. Perth, June 2001.

Bettenay F. “Management of dense breasts in a screening program”. BreastScreen WA 1st Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, March 2001.

Bourke A. “Atypical cysts - which one can we leave alone”. BreastScreen WA 1st Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, March 2001.

Adamson R. “The not-so-ordinary fibroadenomas”. BreastScreen WA 1st Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, March 2001.

Bowman B. “BreastScreen WA - achieving quality through accreditation”. BreastScreen WA 1st Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, March 2001.

2002

Wylie E, Tresham J and Councillor J. “An overview of breast cancers detected in aboriginal women at BreastScreen WA”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Adelaide, October 2002.

Coen L and Carroll M. “BSWA – Our Service to rural women”. Public Health Association Conference, Adelaide, September 2002.

Wylie E and Metcalf C. “The mammographic appearances of benign mammary mucocele-like lesions. Screen detected mucinous breast carcinomas at BSWA”. Symposium Mammographicum. York, United Kingdom, July 2002.

Wylie E, Tresham J and Councillor J. “A review of breast cancer screening for Aboriginal women in WA”. Australian Institute of Radiography: Annual Seminar. Perth, August 2002.

Wylie E, Tresham, J and Tinning J. “Management of lobular carcinoma in-situ (LCIS) and mucocele-like lesions diagnosed by core biopsy”. Breast Imaging Group, RANZCR Annual Scientific Meeting. Noosa, September 2002.

Wylie E. “Cost effectiveness of screening mammography is not black or white”. Royal Perth Hospital Annual Post Graduate Seminar for General Practitioners. Perth, August 2002.

Councillor J. “Barriers to Screening Indigenous Women”. 4th National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers Conference. Adelaide, June 2003.

Councillor J. “BreastScreen WA’s Indigenous Women’s Program”. Aboriginal Health Conference. Perth, June 2002.

Councillor J. “Strategies to recruit Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander women to BreastScreen”. The National Indigenous Women’s Issues Convention. Adelaide, August 2002.

Councillor J. “Strategies to recruit Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander women to BreastScreen”. The National Indigenous Women’s Health Conference. Adelaide, August 2002.

2003

Wylie E, Lee E and Metcalf C. “Ultrasound of radial scars”. Australian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine: National Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, September 2003.

Wylie E. “BreastScreen Australia - a model for accreditation”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Brisbane, September 2003.

Wylie E. “NBCC Breast Imaging Guidelines - a practical experience”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Brisbane, September 2003.

Cameron R. “The perfect mammogram – How do we measure quality”. Cancer Foundation of WA: 3rd Annual State Conference. Perth, October 2002.

Cameron R. “BreastScreen WA client satisfaction”. Cancer Foundation of WA: 4th Annual State Conference. Perth, November 2003.

Wylie E, Tresham J and Councillor J. “A review of breast cancer screening for Aboriginal women in WA”. State Rural Health Conference. Perth, January 2003.

Coen L. “Building capacity to get treatment to people in rural areas”. The State Rural Health Conference. Perth, January 2003.

Councillor J. “Aboriginal Health – A description of BreastScreen WA; Strong Women, Strong Babies, Strong Culture programs”. Perth, February 2003.

Councillor J. “Rural and remote services to Indigenous women”. The 7th National Rural Health Conference. Perth, March 2003.

Bettenay F and Frost F. “Benefits of core imprint service at an assessment centre”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Wylie E. “Mucinous carcinoma in a screening program”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Thompson R. “BreastScreen WA - open diagnostic biopsies. Could we have done better”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Councillor J. “Breast cancer screening issues for Indigenous women”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Adamson R. “Breast imaging reporting systems: NBCC Guidelines - how they work”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Cameron R. “The perfect mammogram: how do we measure quality?”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Taylor D. “Review of the use of mammotome in BSWA”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Khong E. “NBCC family history guidelines”. BreastScreen WA: 2nd Multidisciplinary Breast Conference. Perth, May 2003.

Wylie E, Lee E and Metcalf C. “Breast ultrasound of radial scars”. ASUM Ultrasound Bulletin. November 6:4 2003: 44 – 46.

Lee E, Wylie EJ, Bourke AG, and Bastiaan De Boer W. “Invasive ductal carcinoma arising in a breast hamartoma. Two case reports and a review of the literature”. Clinical Radiology 2003; 58(1): 80 - 83.

2004

Wylie E. “Breast density and mammography”. Menopause Conference. Perth, September 2004.

Saunders C, Chan A, Wylie E, and Khong E. “How to treat breast cancer”. Australian Doctor 3 September 2004; 31 - 37.

Khong E and Surplice S. “BSWA familial breast cancer workshop”. WA Annual Centre for Rural and Remote Medicine Conference. Perth, April 2004.

Wylie E. “Imaging the post-therapy breast”. Australian Institute of Radiography: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, August 2004.

Dhillion R, Depree P, Metcalf,C and Wylie E. “Screen detected mucinous carcinoma – potential for delayed diagnosis”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, October 2004.

Madeley C, Adamson R, Tilling J and Wylie E. “Synoptic reporting in breast imaging”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, October 2004.

Uraiquat N, Chan A, Anderson J, Thompson J, Taylor D and Wylie E. “MRI and ultrasound for women at high risk of breast cancer”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual Scientific Meeting. Perth, October 2004.

2005

Lazberger J, Tresham J, Taylor D and Wylie E. “Breast implant explantation - a pictorial essay”. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiology: Annual General Meeting. Perth, October 2005.

Wylie E. “Breast imaging in the digital age”. BreastScreen WA 3rd Multidisciplinary Breast Cancer Conference. Perth, May 2005.

Bettenay F. “Dense breasts and ultrasound”. BreastScreen WA 3rd Multidisciplinary Breast Cancer Conference. Perth, May 2005.

Samnakay N, Tinning J, Ives A, Willsher P, Archer S, Wylie E and Saunders C. “Rates for mastectomy are lower in women attending a breast screening program”. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery 2005; 75(11): 936 - 939.

Clayforth C, Fritchi L, McEnvoy S, Byrne MJ, Wylie E, Threlfall T, Sterrett G, Harvey J and Jamrozik K. “Assessing the effectiveness of a mammography screening service”. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery 2005; 75(8): 631 - 636.


BreastScreen
WA
For an appointment call
13 20 50
Health


Regular breast
X-rays
save lives!

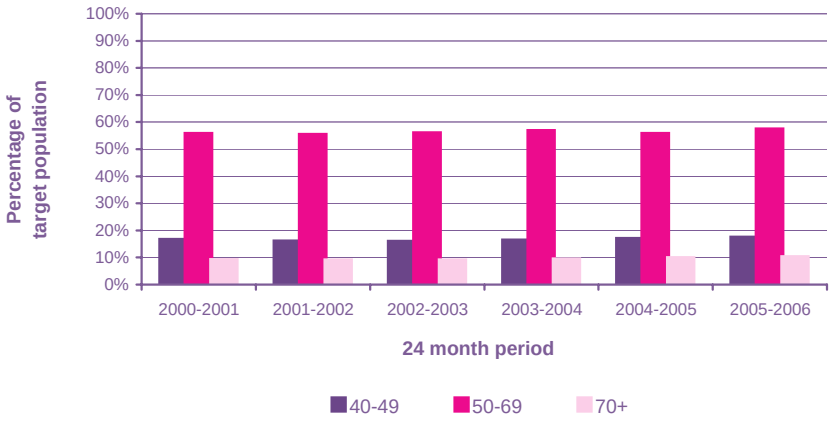
Participation in the Program

Participation Rates

The BreastScreen program aims to maximise the reduction in mortality and morbidity due to breast cancer in the population of women who will get the most benefit from screening. To achieve this, at least 70% of women in the target age range of 50 to 69 years need to participate in the program at least once over a two-year period and need to regularly attend for a rescreen every two years.

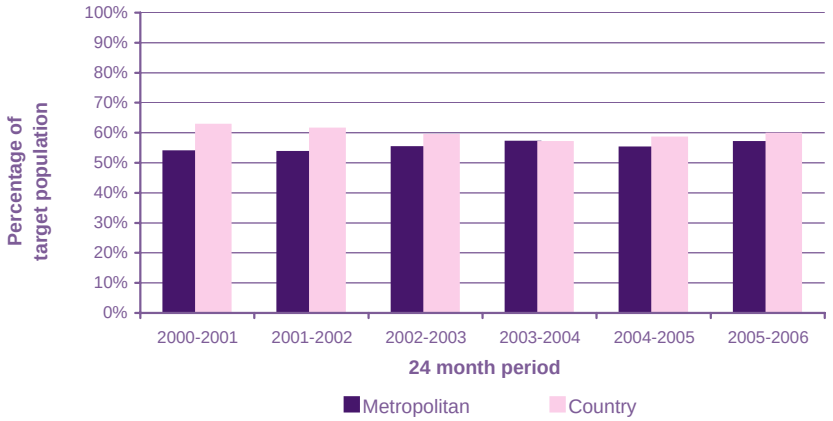
The participation rate of women aged 50 to 69 years grew from 55.6% in the 24-month period 2000-2001 to 57.2% in 2005-2006. Although there was a 25% increase in the number of women in this age group screened, from 96,900 in 2000-2001 to 121,372 in 2005-2006, this growth was not reflected in the participation rate as it was matched by a similar rate of growth of the overall population (see Table 1). Population data is taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistic's yearly estimated resident population, averaged over each 24-month period. The estimated target age population grew 22% in this period from the 2000-2001 baseline of 174,232 women.

Figure 1: Participation of women by age group



Women living outside the metropolitan area had a relatively greater participation in the program compared to those living in the Perth metropolitan region. However, their participation rate decreased a little over the 6 years as the metropolitan participation rates increased slightly (see Table 1).

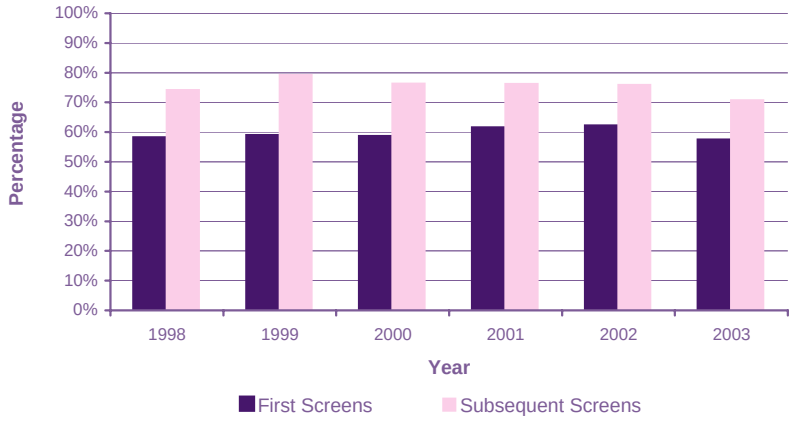
Figure 2: Participation of women aged 50-69 by place of residence



Women Attending for Rescreens

The rescreen rate measures the percentage of women who attend for their next screen within 27 months. Regular mammographic screening at two-yearly intervals is the best way to ensure early detection of breast cancers. The program aims to meet the National Accreditation Standard which requires that, for women aged 50-69 years, 75% of first screens and 90% of subsequent (that is, second or later round) screens return for a rescreen within 27 months. The proportion of women in the target age group returning for a rescreen indicates that the repeat screening message is being heeded. For women aged 50 to 69 years the rescreen rate for first screens has generally increased over the 6 years, but for subsequent screens has fallen slightly (see Table 3). The figures shown relate to the index year in which the women were previously screened.

Figure 3: Rates of rescreen within 27 months of previous screen in women aged 50-69 years

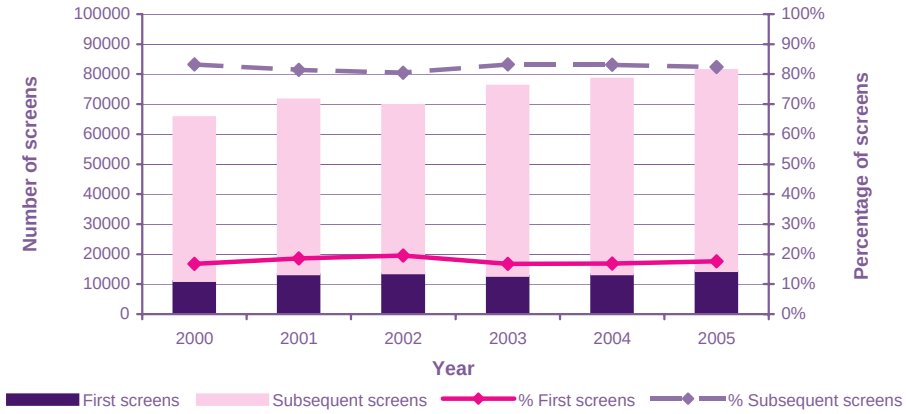


Attendance Rates

Women attend the program after receiving an invitation letter if they are on the electoral roll, or a reminder letter to return for a rescreen. If women due for a rescreen do not respond they are sent a reminder one month, and again one year later. Invitations for the first screen, based on the electoral roll, are sent to those aged between 50 and 69 years. Every effort is made to understand the demographics of the women in each catchment area and to keep the database as up-to-date as possible with recent population statistics and contact information. Recruitment and promotional strategies such as invitation and rescreen letters, community information programs, working with GPs, inter-agency collaboration and resources focussing on special needs groups are constantly being refined and evaluated to make the service acceptable and equitable to both country and metropolitan women.

Although the total number of screens per year has grown by 15,000 between 2000 and 2005, the proportion of first and subsequent screens has remained constant over the 5 years, first screens making up 18% and subsequent screens around 82% of the total screens (see Table 4).

Figure 4: Attendance by screening round

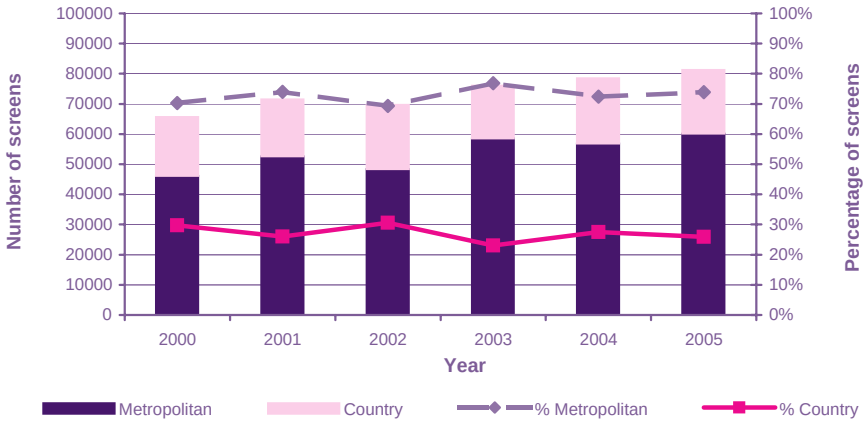


Women in the screening program's target age group of 50-69 years make up the majority of screens and it is they who are the focus of the recruitment campaigns. Only women in this age group are invited to attend the program although all women who attend are re-invited when they are due (see Table 4).

Figure 5: Attendance by age group

Around 30% of screened women lived in rural or remote areas (see Table 5). This proportion will fluctuate from year to year as the mobile units travel around the state in the two-yearly visit cycle.

Figure 6: Attendance by place of residence

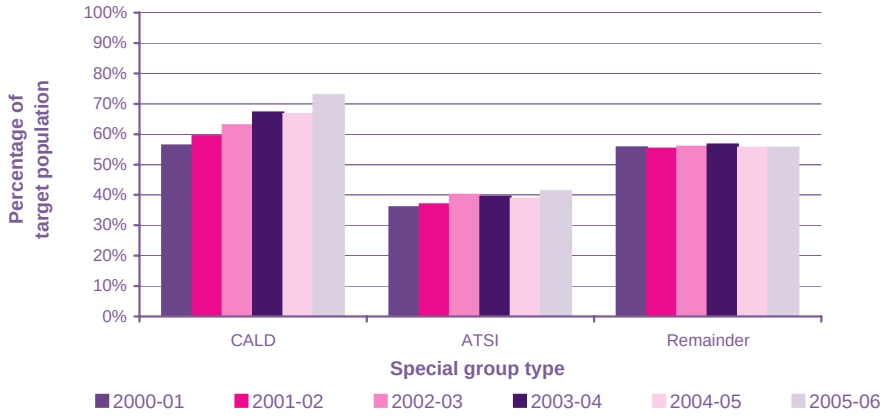


Besides taking the screening service out to those living outside the metropolitan area and to the far corners of Western Australia, particular efforts are made to develop recruitment strategies to encourage screening among special groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) women and women from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds. These include liaising with indigenous health organisations, presenting information sessions to community groups, providing transport for women living in far remote townships, locating a mobile service at an urban indigenous health centre and developing culturally appropriate resources. BreastScreen WA also organises block bookings, where a group from a community or association can attend together, as a strategy to encourage more ATSI and CALD women to attend screening. Some women may feel more comfortable attending a screening appointment in such a convivial setting and amongst friends. Screening information translated into the top fifteen languages other than English is available in hardcopy as well as on the website. Access to appropriate interpreters is available at both the screening and assessment clinics at all stages of the process.

Cultural Diversity

Figure 7 compares the changes in 24-month participation rates of women aged 50-69 years in the two key special needs groups with that of the remainder of the population. The Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) participation rates have historically been much lower than for the population as a whole (see Table 2) , so BreastScreen WA works closely with communities to ensure the highest possible attendance in this group. In comparison, the participation rates of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) women, a description based on the language other than English the woman speaks at home, exceeded that of the remainder of the population for all five years and showed the greatest growth over that period. It indicates that the service is regarded as appropriate and acceptable to these women.

Figure 7: Participation of women aged 50-69 years by cultural status



Indigenous women make up less than 2% of all women screened each year, with the proportion fluctuating in tandem with the visit of the mobile vans every alternate year through the far north and south eastern parts of the state, where ATSI populations are the greatest. Around one third of indigenous women who attend for a screen are in the 40-49 year age group, a proportion which has been growing over the six years to 2005 and which is higher than in the population as a whole (see Table 6).

Participation amongst CALD women has continued to grow in the 6 years and in 2005 they made up 12.9% of the screens. The percentage screened in each age group is similar to that of the population as a whole (see Table 7).

The most common languages spoken at home and the most common countries of birth are shown in Tables 8 and 9. Women speaking Italian at home made up the majority of screens in those speaking predominantly another language at home whilst those born in England, Italy or Scotland comprised the top 3 countries of birth in foreign born screeners.

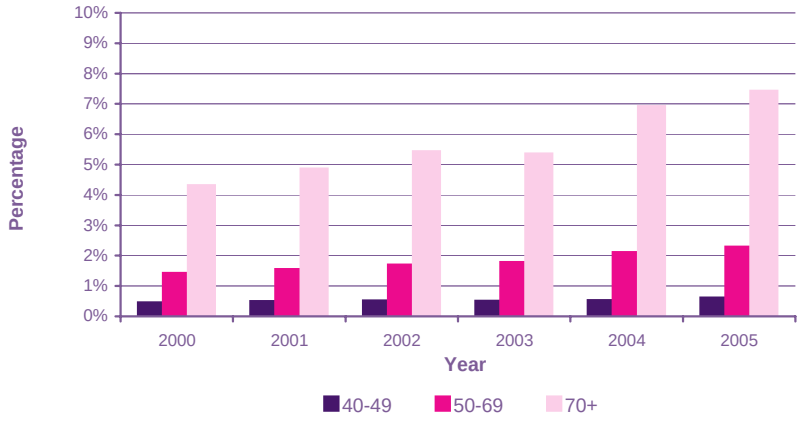
Women with Personal or Family History of Breast Cancer

BreastScreen WA offers annual screening to women who report a personal history of breast cancer and continues to offer screening to women who have been diagnosed with breast cancer through the program. Many women return to the program after their diagnosis whilst others choose to have their breast care managed by their surgeon.

Figure 8: Attendance by personal history of breast cancer

The proportion of women with a history of breast cancer grew over the five year period, from 1.4% to 2.1% of all screens. Most of these women were aged over 70 years (see Table 10). The figures suggest that women use the screening process after their diagnosis and trust the program in looking after their future breast health.

Figure 9: Personal history of breast cancer by age group



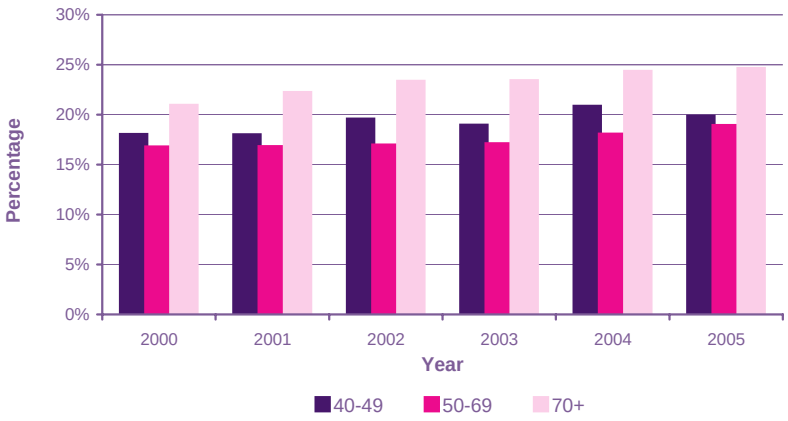
Prior to 2006 all women with a first-degree family history of breast cancer were offered annual screening. Family history was defined as any first-degree relative (that is, a sister, mother, brother or father) with breast cancer at any age. Since then, only women with a significant family history of breast cancer - those with at least one first-degree relative diagnosed before the age of 50 years, two or more first-degree relatives diagnosed at any age, or a first-degree relative with bilateral breast cancer - are recalled every year for a screen. These changes reflect the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines regarding individual breast cancer risk and mean that fewer women are unnecessarily screened annually.

The proportion of all women reporting a family history of breast cancer and hence being recalled annually changed little between 2000 and 2005, with between 17% and 19% of all women reporting a family history of breast cancer at the time of their screen (see Table 11). It is expected that after the change in the policy in 2006 less than 10% of screened women will be recalled annually for this reason.

Figure 10: Attendance by family history of breast cancer

Women over the age of 70 had the highest proportion of women with a family history with nearly 25% reporting this risk factor at the time of screening.

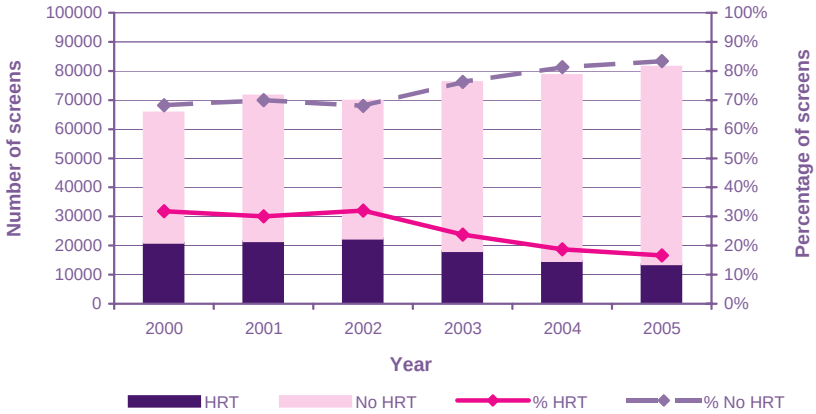
Figure 11: Family history of breast cancer by age group



Women Who Reported Hormone Replacement Therapy Use

In July 2002, the National Institutes of Health (US Department of Health and Human Services) announced that recent research had indicated that the use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) substantially increased the risk of women having breast cancer[1]. A dramatic drop in HRT use was noted immediately in our 2003 and 2004 data, showing the number of women using HRT fell from around 30% between 2000 and 2002 to 17% in 2005, with a similar fall off in women in the target age group who used HRT (see Table 12).

Figure 12: Attendance by HRT use

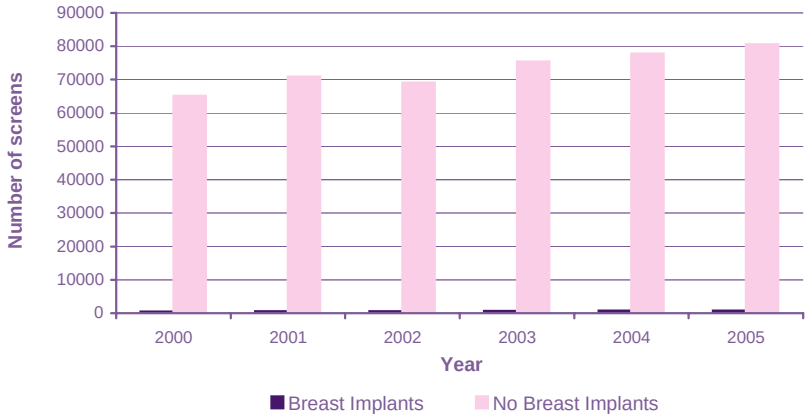


[1] http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/new/press/02-07-09.htm

Women with Breast Implants

Women with breast implants (prostheses) made up less than 1% of all screens from 2000 to 2005 but increased from 0.8% to 1% in that time (see Table 13). Where implants are present special views of the breast are taken as the prostheses can make it difficult to see areas of the breast. When radiologists detect signs of silicon leakage on a mammogram, woman and her general practitioner are notified in writing of the rupture.

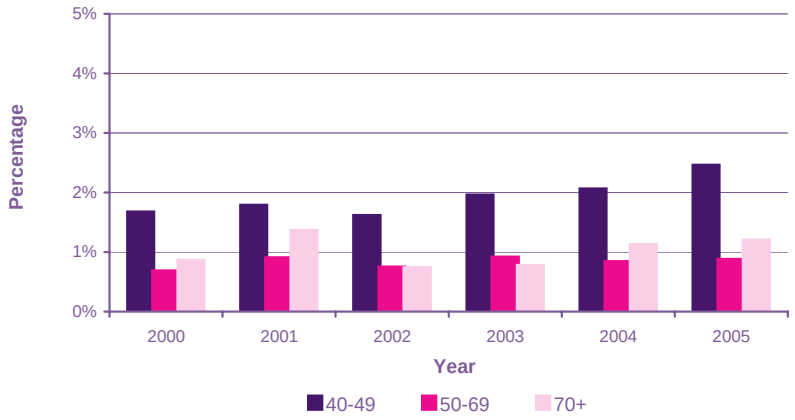
Figure 13: Attendance in women with breast implants



Women with Breast Symptoms

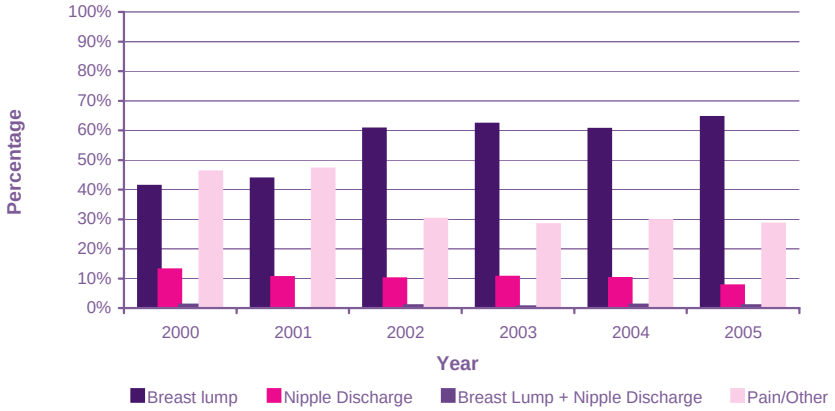
The screening program is aimed at asymptomatic women so that breast cancers are detected at an early stage, whilst they are very small and before signs of the cancer become apparent. Symptomatic women are discouraged from making a booking and encouraged to see their doctor first. Consequently, women with breast symptoms make up less than 2% of all screens (see Table 14). As women are encouraged to become more "breast aware" and with occasional media articles on high profile young women with breast cancer, the majority of women attending for a screen with a breast symptom are women who have not yet been approached by the service to join the program, that is, they are in the 40-49 year age group.

Figure 14: Women reporting breast symptom by age group



Most reported symptoms are breast lumps, with a smaller proportion of women reporting breast pain at the time of their screen (see Table 15). All women who report a symptom at the time of the screen, who indicate they have not had that symptom assessed by their general practitioner, are contacted by a Breast Assessment Nurse. Those with a breast lump or nipple discharge are recalled for assessment of that symptom, regardless of the outcome of the screening mammogram. Information relating to the assessment of the symptom is followed up by the program and entered on the data registry.

Figure 15: Proportions of breast symptom by type

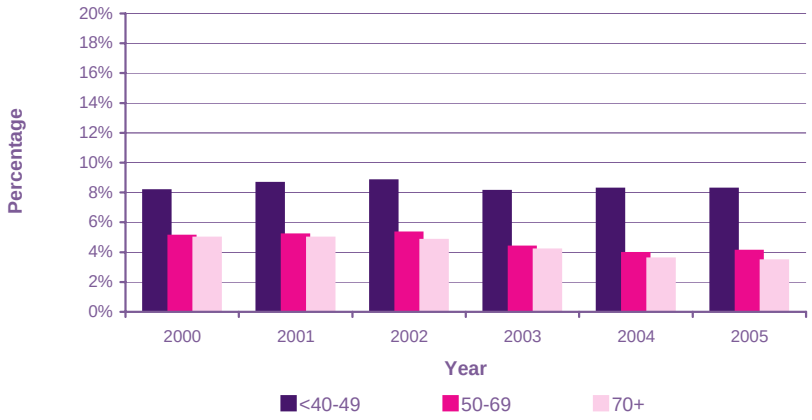


Outcomes of Screening

At the conclusion of the reading of the films, the two reading radiologists must either agree that the woman needs referral for further assessment or can be returned to routine screening. Around 95% of all women BreastScreen WA screened had a normal outcome and were not recalled for any assessment. The breast screening program aims for a recall to assessment rate of less than 10% of first screen and less than 5% of subsequent screen for women aged 50 to 69 years.

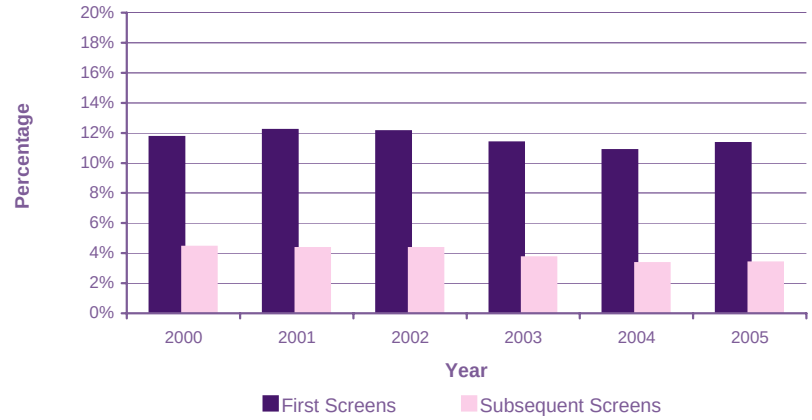
The proportion of women referred for assessment was consistently highest in the 40 to 49 year age group, most likely because breasts in younger women are denser and their films harder to read. Younger women, as noted in the previous section, also had more symptoms requiring assessment.

Figure 16: Referrals to assessment by age group



Women attending for their first screens are recalled at a higher rate than women having a subsequent screen, generally because there are no previous films to compare what might be normal with what might be a change in the x-ray images. Regular screening from then on allows for subtle changes to be noted by comparing previous round films with the current images. Recall rates have been falling since 2000 for both first and subsequent screens (see Table 16).

Figure 17: Referrals to assessment by screening round



Assessment Outcomes

Procedures

Procedures undertaken to assess a lesion or symptom include special mammographic views (diagnostic further views), clinical examination (CE), ultrasound (US), needle biopsy, or surgical biopsy.

Diagnostic further views (FV) were the main assessment procedure giving a definitive outcome of assessment; most lesions investigated by FVs were benign and the woman was returned to normal screening. Some women require an ultrasound along with a clinical examination or FV before they are advised that no further assessment is required. Analysis of the lesion may require a fine needle aspiration (FNA) or a core biopsy (CB). Surgical biopsy (diagnostic open biopsy, DOB) is less common as the service adheres to best practice guidelines that lesions are diagnosed without unnecessary surgical procedures.

Core biopsy remains the key biopsy procedure, particularly since the introduction of the core imprint technique which allows for same-day cytology results (see Table 17). Whilst the core biopsy imprint technique is used only at the Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital breast assessment clinic, Figure 19 shows the rise in the number performed since 2000.

Figure 18: Assessment procedures giving a definitive outcome

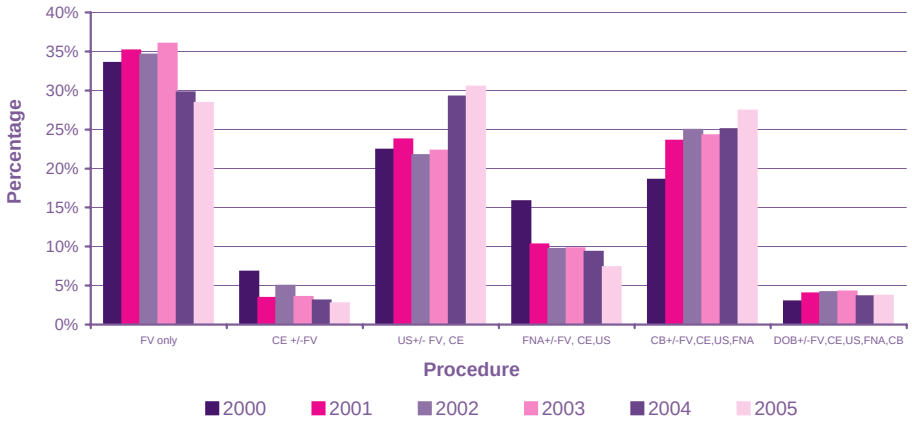
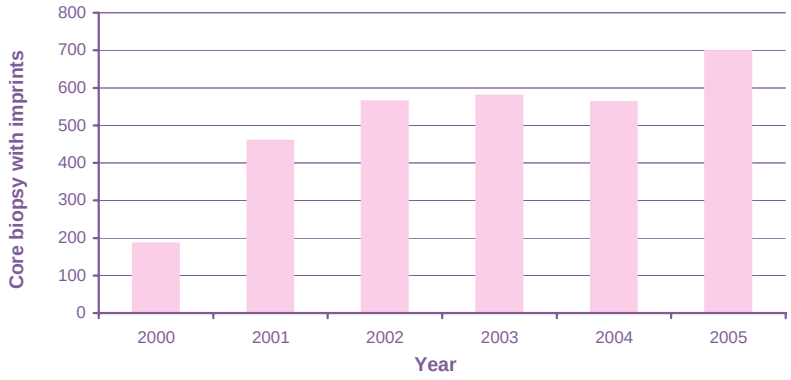
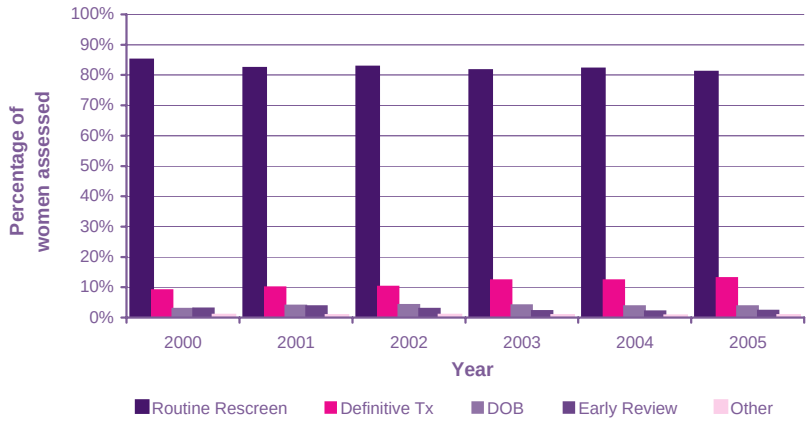


Figure 19: Core biopsy imprints performed



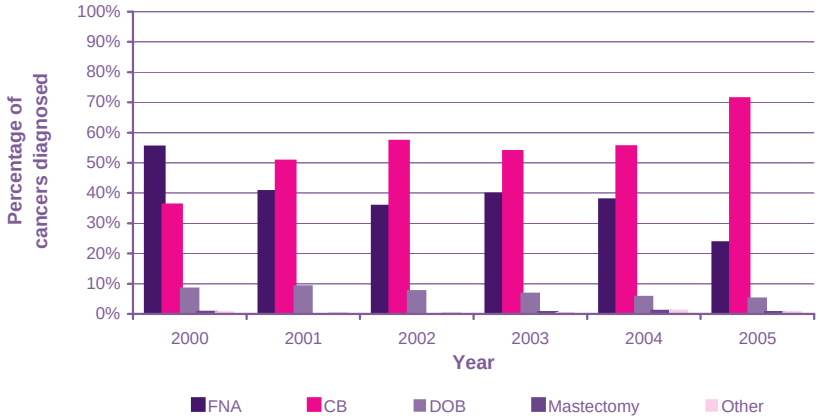
After the completion of their assessment, women are given a recommendation to return to routine screening, have definitive treatment for a malignancy, or return for a review of the lesion in 6 months. Figure 20 shows that, prior to the last stage of assessment where surgical biopsy may be required, the overwhelming majority have a normal outcome and are returned to routine rescreen. "Other" denotes women who choose therapeutic excision for a benign lesion, those who do not complete assessments or have leaking breast prostheses and are returned to their surgeon for future care. The increasing percentage of those referred for treatment of a malignancy, from 9% in 2000 to 13% in 2005, reflects the improvements in pre-operative diagnosis by needle biopsy. A small number of women may be referred on for a surgical biopsy but these represent less than 5% of all women assessed (Table 18).

Figure 20: Recommendation after assessment



Over 90% of breast cancers are diagnosed by means of FNA or CB (see Table 19). The use of core biopsy as a definitive diagnostic measure for breast cancer leapt from 36% in 2000 to 71% in 2005, whereas FNA use has fallen in the same period from 55% to 23%. In Figure 21 the small number of women included in the "Mastectomy" or "Other" categories either opted for the surgery or had excision recommended on the basis of a highly suspicious needle biopsy.

Figure 21: Procedure confirming breast cancer diagnosis



Outcomes of Diagnostic Open Biopsy (DOB)

The BreastScreen Australia program aims to complete diagnosis without the need for surgery and to minimise the proportion of benign outcomes after open biopsy, thus reducing morbidity and minimising costly surgical procedures.

For the six year reporting period, the percentage of women screened (Figure 22) who had benign DOB outcomes were for most years within the National Accreditation Standards of ≤0.35% (first screens) and ≤0.16% (subsequent screens). The rates reported per women assessed (Figure 23) were within the NAS requirements of <4.0% of first screens and < 3.2% of subsequent screens (see Table 20).

Figure 22: Benign DOB outcome in women screened

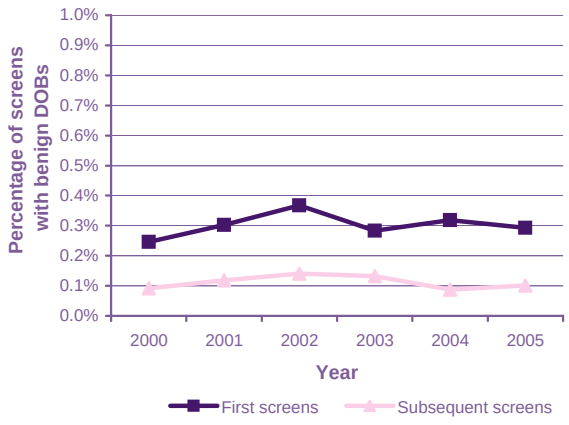
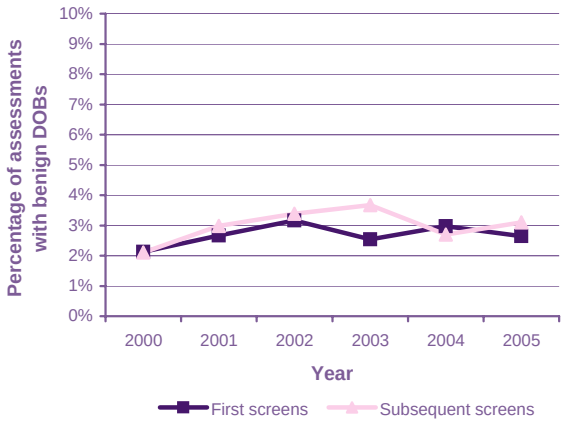


Figure 23: Benign DOB outcome in women assessed



Breast Cancer Detection Rates

To meet National Accreditation Standards, BreastScreen WA should achieve an invasive breast cancer detection rate of ≥50 invasive cancers per 10,000 first screens and ≥35 per 10,000 subsequent screens in women in the target age group of 50-69 years. BreastScreen WA also monitors detection rates of ductal in situ cancers (DCIS) in women in the target age group. National Accreditation Standards require that DCIS is detected at a rate of ≥12 per 10,000 first screens and ≥7 per 10,000 subsequent screens.

The service has an admirable record in detecting breast cancers, generally achieving well over the minimum rates per 10,000 screens (Figures 24 and 25, Table 21). Rates of cancer detection were higher in first screens compared with subsequent screens where the breast tissue has usually been monitored regularly and comparisons can be made with previous images.

Figure 24: Invasive breast cancer detection rates in women aged 50-69 years by screening round

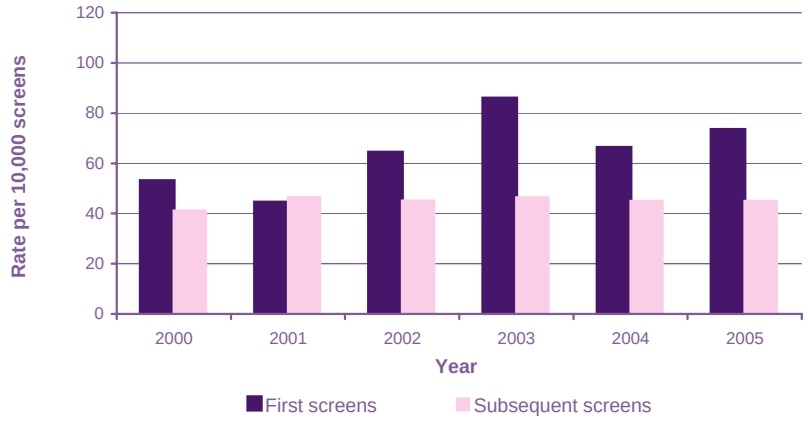
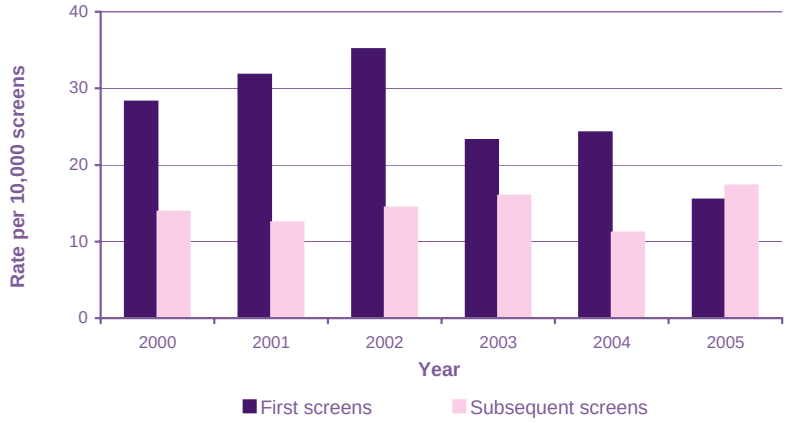


Figure 25: Ductal cancer in situ detection rate in women aged 50-69 years by screening round



The rates of cancer detection per 10,000 screens across age groups are shown in Figures 26 and 27. The rates of detection were highest in women aged over 70 years for each of the five years of the Report. There has been a progressive improvement in the rate of invasive cancer detection in all age groups due to increasing program skills and better diagnostic technology.

Most invasive cancer pathologies were of the invasive ductal NOS type whilst most in situ breast cancers were of comedo or non-comedo types (see Tables 22 and 23).

Figure 26: Invasive breast cancer detection rate by age group

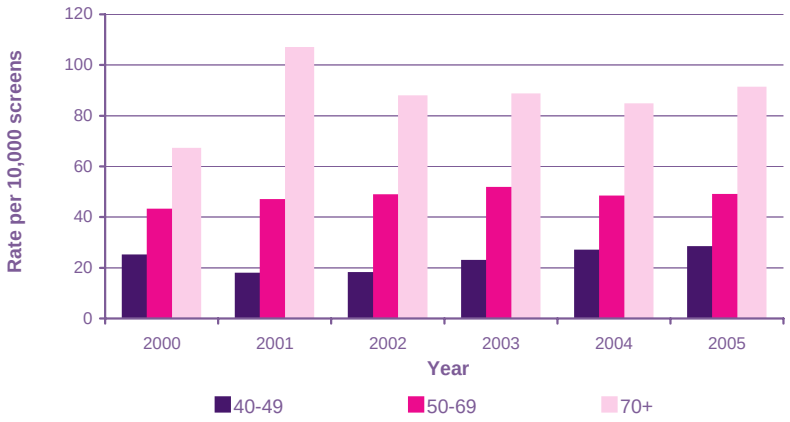
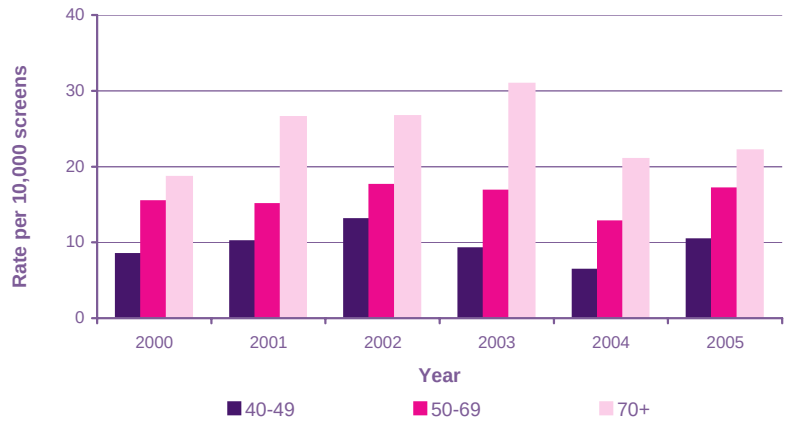


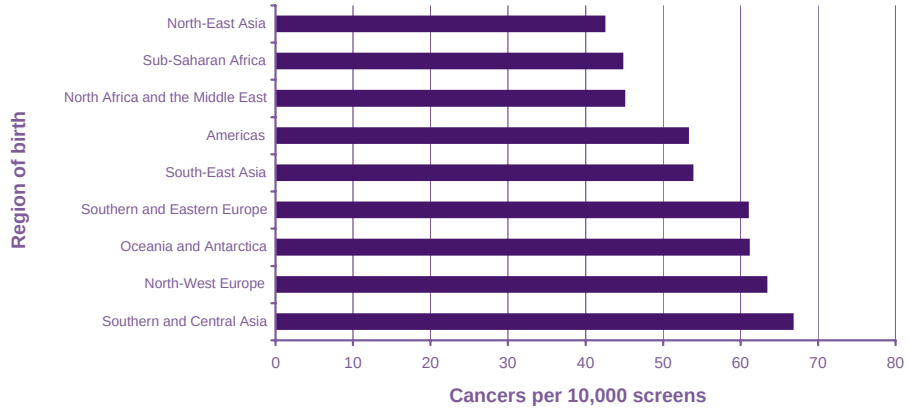
Figure 27: Ductal cancer in situ detection rate by age group



Breast Cancers by Country of Origin

As a proportion of the total number of screens from a particular region, women born in southern and central Asia recorded the most cancers on average over the 6 years covered by this report, followed by those born in northwest Europe. The former covers areas such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India through to Afghanistan and the central Asian states like Uzbekistan and Armenia. The high rate of cancer detection in this group of women is occurring despite the fact that relatively few women born in that region were screened over the 6 years. Northwest Europe includes Great Britain and the arc of countries from Scandinavia through to Switzerland; this group of women made up the second highest in terms of numbers screened in the 6 year period.

Figure 28: Cancers by region of birth



Breast Cancers and Family History of Breast Cancer

Women with a family history of breast cancer comprised 18.6% to 21.9% of all breast cancers detected by the service in the years 2000 to 2005 (see Table 32). This proportion was slightly higher than the proportion of all women with a family history who were screened in those years (17.2% to 19.4%; see Table 11). As noted on Page 15 the degree of risk associated with the family history in the years up to 2005 was not apportioned in line with the extent of family history. All women with a first-degree family history of breast cancer were invited annually at that time. Since 2006 the service has recommended annual screening only for women at high risk of breast cancer due to family history.

Breast Cancer and HRT Use

The proportion of women with a diagnosis of breast cancer who reported taking HRT around the time of their screen ranged from 37.5% in 2002 to 17.2% in 2005. This fall matched the fall in reported HRT use for the whole of the screened population over the period of the report. There was no close correlation between HRT use in the total screened population and in those who had a breast cancer diagnosed (see Tables 12 and 33).

Size of Breast Cancers

The aim of the Program is the early detection of breast cancers, that is, when they are still small and localised to the breast, as the smaller the cancer at the time of treatment the greater the survival rate. The small invasive cancer (<15mm) detection rate is a key measure of the success of the program. For invasive cancers less than 15mm, National Accreditation Standards require the service to detect more than 25 per 10,000 screens in women in the target age group. From 2000 to 2005 more than half of the cancers detected by BreastScreen WA were classified as small (≤15mm) and the service met the standard for all years reported. On average over the five years, 55% of the cancers detected in first screens were less than 15mm and 64% of subsequent screen cancers were less than 15mm (see Tables 24 and 25).

Figure 29: Invasive cancers in women aged 50-69 years by size

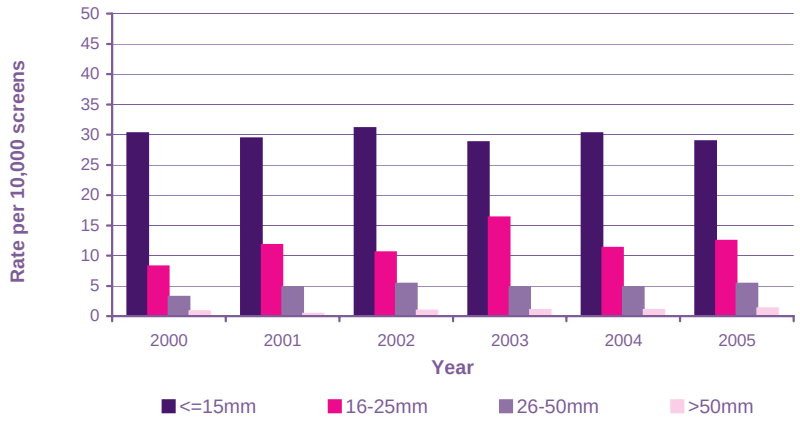
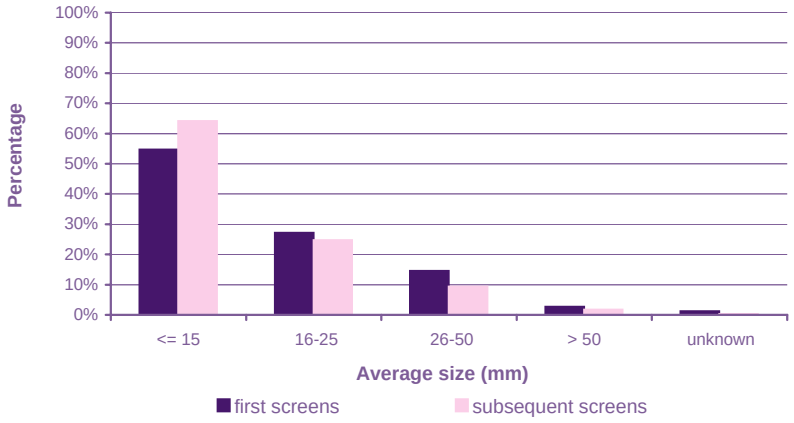


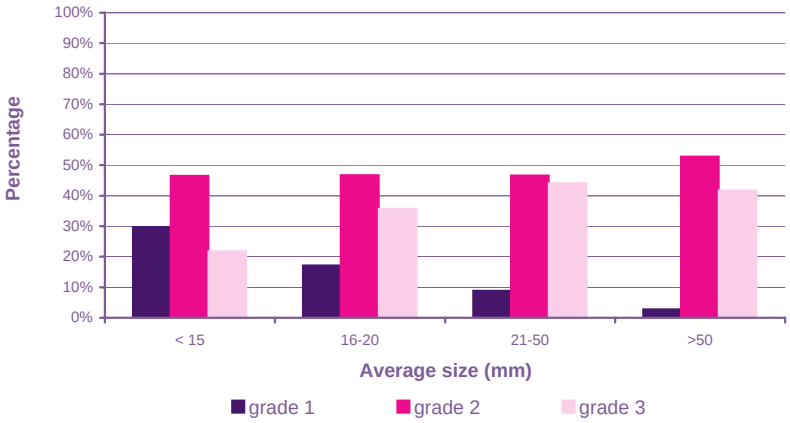
Figure 30: Average size of invasive cancers for women by screening round, 2000 to 2005



Grade of Cancer

The grade of the invasive cancer is a measure of its degree of cell differentiation, and as such a good prognostic indicator. A high grade reflects a poorer prognosis; high grade cancers tend to be associated with larger size as the cancer has progressed further than those of smaller size. In general, the grade of the cancer increased as cancer size increased, with the majority of the Grade 1 cancers < 15 mm in size, the size category into which most of the screen-detected lesions fell (see Table 26). These results are an excellent illustration of the effectiveness of the screening program which is detecting breast cancers while they are small and low grade, hence reducing the morbidity associated with the disease and enabling a better prognostic outcome.

Figure 31: Average invasive cancer grade by cancer size, 2000 to 2005

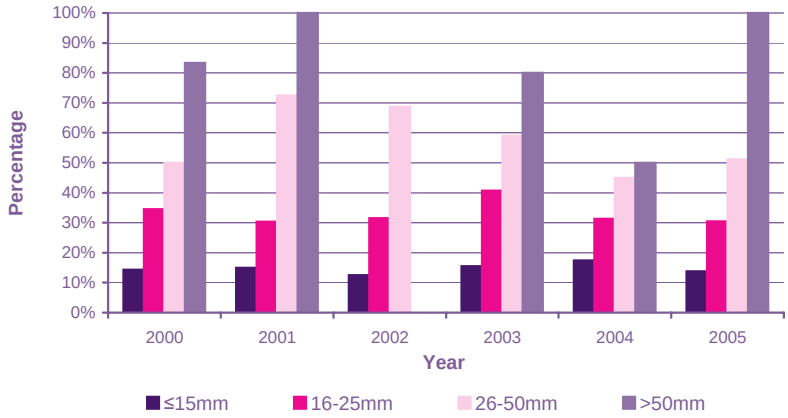


Nodal Status

Lymph node excision for the purposes of checking for metastases can range from removing one node to dissection of all axillary nodes. In recent years, the practice of selecting and examining the sentinel node for signs of metastases has meant that women need not undergo complete axillary dissection to confirm the spread of cancer cells. The sentinel node, localised using radioactive tracer or dye, is the first node or nodes which receive drainage from the breast tumour.

In the reporting period, over 80% of women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer had lymph nodes excised for examination, with fewer women undergoing node excision if the cancer size was ≤15mm than if the cancer was larger (see Table 27). The larger the invasive breast cancer, the greater the likelihood of finding the cancer has metastasised to the lymph nodes draining the breast. In four of the six years from 2000 to 2005, 80% or more of cancers larger than 50mm had spread to the lymph nodes

Figure 32: Positive lymph nodes by cancer size

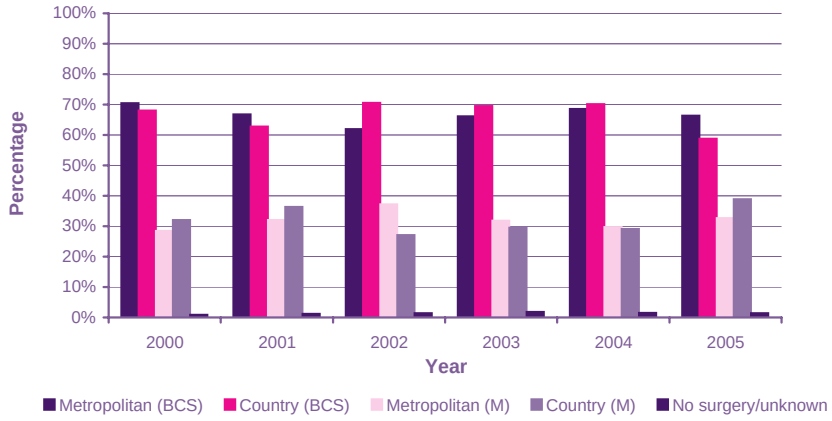


Management of Breast Cancer

Surgery

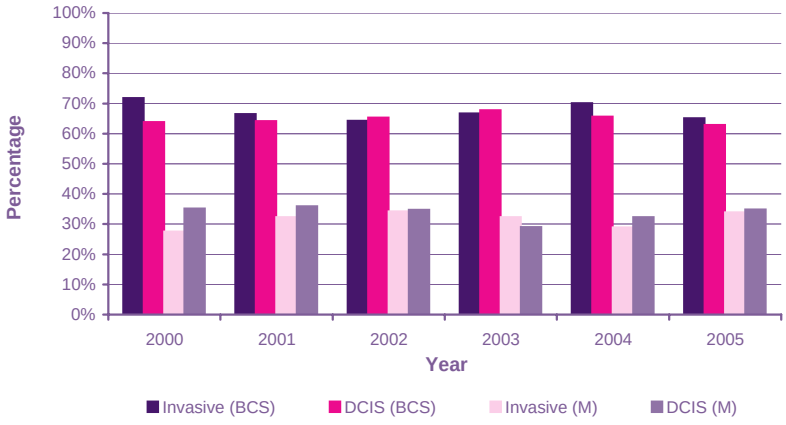
The treatment of screen-detected breast cancers is not part of the BreastScreen Australia program. However, services collect details of any surgical treatment of breast cancer, which may be either breast-conserving surgery (BCS) or mastectomy (M). Figure 33 shows the proportion of women undergoing surgical treatment according to their place of residence. The figure also includes the small number of women who had no surgery as it was deemed inappropriate in relation to their general health status at the time, cases where surgical treatment information was unavailable, or cases where surgery was not required after first treatment with chemotherapy or radiotherapy. The majority of women underwent breast conserving surgery, with more than 60% of women undergoing the procedure regardless of cancer type or place of residence (see Tables 28 and 29).

Figure 33: Surgical intervention for breast cancer by place of residence



The proportion of women undergoing mastectomy has increased since 2000, possibly due to the increase in the number of DCIS cancers detected during this time. Mastectomy is a commonly recommended treatment for DCIS because these cancer types tend to be larger and more diffuse.

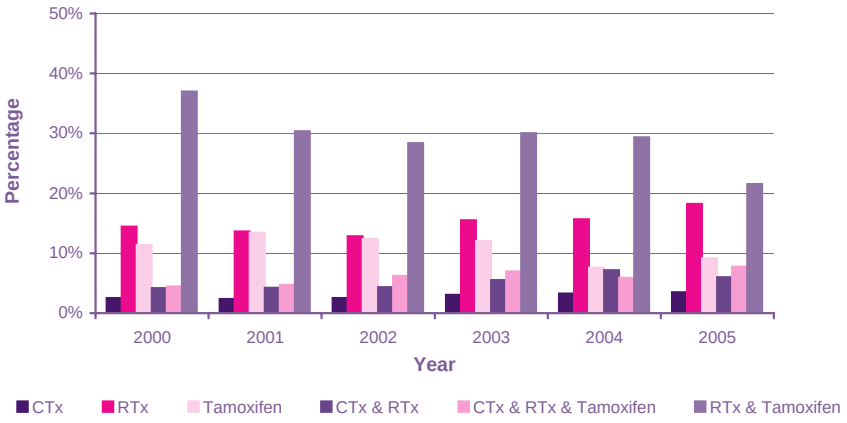
Figure 34: Surgical intervention for breast cancer by cancer type



Adjuvant Therapy

Adjuvant therapies available for women diagnosed with breast cancer include chemotherapy (CTx), radiotherapy (RTx), oestrogen receptor blockers such as Tamoxifen, drugs which block oestrogen synthesis such as Arimidex, or a combination of treatments. The figure below groups these hormone blockers under the general heading of Tamoxifen. From 2000 to 2005 the combination of radiotherapy and anti-oestrogen drugs was the treatment of choice for the majority of women. Figure 35 shows the top six adjuvant therapies for treatment of breast cancer for the six years to 2005. See Table 30 for more information.

Figure 35: Adjuvant therapy for treatment of breast cancer

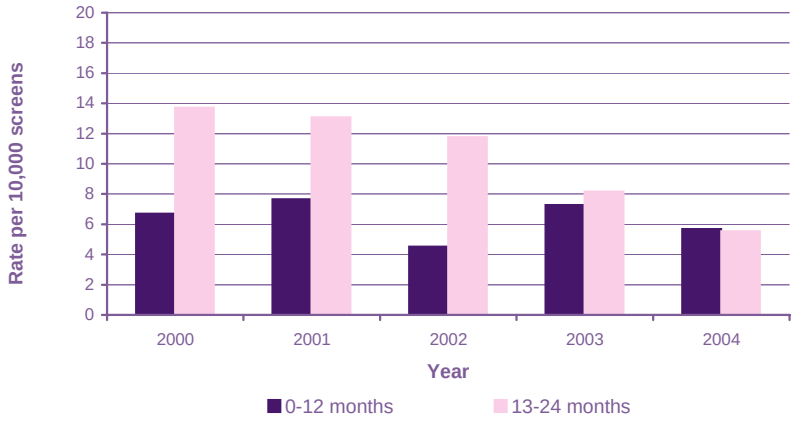


Interval Cancers

Invasive cancers diagnosed in the interval between screening visits are called interval cancers. These cancers are identified through matching breast cancer data with the WA Cancer Registry or from notification by the client herself, her general practitioner or surgeon. Information is collected and matched for the 12 months post-screen period for annual screeners and for up to 24 months for those recommended for screening every 24 months. The National Accreditation Standards rate for interval cancers for the period up to 12 months after the screen for women aged 50 to 69 years is set at < 7.5 women per 10,000 screens. The interval cancer rate is an important measure of the effectiveness of the screening process in identifying breast cancers.

The service consistently performed well by this measure for the period 0 to 12 months post-screen and is showing continual improvement in the rates for the 13 to 24 month period (see Table 31).

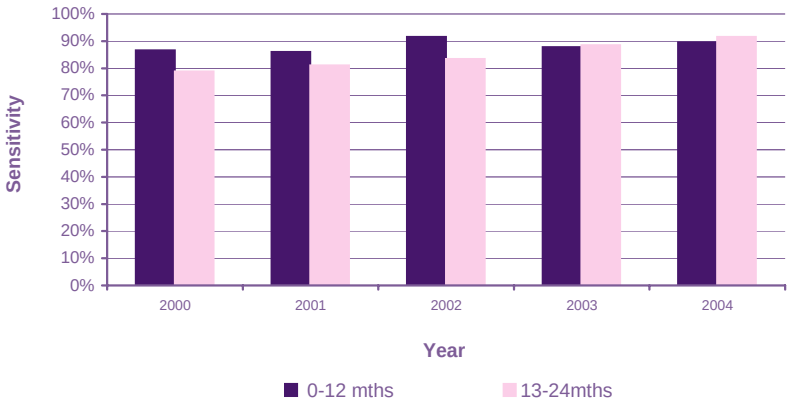
Figure 36: Interval cancers in women aged 50-69 years by period after screening



Program Sensitivity

A key measure of the effectiveness of the program is the proportion of screen-detected invasive breast cancers found as a proportion of all invasive breast cancers found in the group, referred to as the sensitivity of the program. BreastScreen WA has achieved a high level of sensitivity in target age women which has continued to improve over the reporting period, indicating the service is highly effective in achieving the program's aims.

Figure 37: Program sensitivity for women aged 50-69 years by period after screening




A
Public Health Division

Tables

Table 1: Participation rates by place of residence by age group

	Age group											
	40-49			50-69			70+			All ages		
Place of residence	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%
Metropolitan												
2000-2001	16,513	106,953	*15.4%*	69,818	130,752	*53.4%*	4,987	64,058	*7.8%*	91,318	301,763	*30.3%*
2001-2002	16,249	108,424	*15.0%*	72,601	136,435	*53.2%*	5,180	66,401	*7.8%*	94,030	311,259	*30.2%*
2002-2003	16,746	109,938	*15.2%*	77,537	141,446	*54.8%*	5,315	67,998	*7.8%*	99,598	319,382	*31.2%*
2003-2004	17,695	111,579	*15.9%*	83,183	146,864	*56.6%*	5,638	69,319	*8.1%*	106,516	327,762	*32.5%*
2004-2005	18,443	112,576	*16.4%*	83,568	152,671	*54.7%*	5,983	70,486	*8.5%*	107,994	335,733	*32.2%*
2005-2006	19,073	113,514	*16.8%*	89,039	157,492	*56.5%*	6,329	71,483	*8.9%*	114,441	342,488	*33.4%*
Country												
2000-2001	6,833	35,593	*19.2%*	27,075	43,480	*62.3%*	2,413	18,549	*13.0%*	36,321	97,621	*37.2%*
2001-2002	6,724	36,889	*18.2%*	28,165	46,222	*60.9%*	2,445	19,251	*12.7%*	37,334	102,362	*36.5%*
2002-2003	6,509	37,679	*17.3%*	28,150	47,869	*58.8%*	2,421	19,814	*12.2%*	37,080	105,362	*35.2%*
2003-2004	6,535	38,422	*17.0%*	28,274	50,040	*56.5%*	2,611	20,562	*12.7%*	37,420	109,023	*34.3%*
2004-2005	7,003	38,916	*18.0%*	30,485	52,574	*58.0%*	2,883	21,459	*13.4%*	40,371	112,949	*35.7%*
2005-2006	7,293	39,329	*18.5%*	32,333	54,526	*59.3%*	3,066	21,928	*14.0%*	42,692	115,782	*36.9%*
TOTAL SCREENS												
2000-2001	23,346	142,546	*16.4%*	96,893	174,232	*55.6%*	7,400	82,606	*9.0%*	127,639	399,384	*32.0%*
2001-2002	22,973	145,313	*15.8%*	100,766	182,656	*55.2%*	7,625	85,652	*8.9%*	131,364	413,620	*31.8%*
2002-2003	23,255	147,617	*15.8%*	105,687	189,315	*55.8%*	7,736	87,812	*8.8%*	136,678	424,744	*32.2%*
2003-2004	24,230	150,001	*16.2%*	111,457	196,904	*56.6%*	8,249	89,881	*9.2%*	143,936	436,785	*33.0%*
2004-2005	25,446	151,492	*16.8%*	114,053	205,245	*55.6%*	8,866	91,945	*9.6%*	148,365	448,681	*33.1%*
2005-2006	26,366	152,843	*17.3%*	121,372	212,017	*57.2%*	9,395	93,411	*10.1%*	157,133	458,270	*34.3%*

Table 2: Participation rates by CALD or ATSI status by age group

	Age group											
	40-49			50-69			70+			All ages		
	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%	Screens	Estimated pop	%
Women Speaking a Language Other Than English At Home												
2000-2001	2,916	18,078	*16.1%*	12,268	21,814	*56.2%*	759	10,410	*7.3%*	15,943	50,302	*31.7%*
2001-2002	2,947	18,078	*16.3%*	12,950	21,814	*59.4%*	820	10,410	*7.9%*	16,717	50,302	*33.2%*
2002-2003	2,969	18,078	*16.4%*	13,732	21,814	*63.0%*	856	10,410	*8.2%*	17,557	50,302	*34.9%*
2003-2004	3,139	18,078	*17.4%*	14,640	21,814	*67.1%*	384	10,410	*3.7%*	18,163	50,302	*36.1%*
2004-2005	3,097	18,078	*17.1%*	14,526	21,814	*66.6%*	988	10,410	*9.5%*	18,611	50,302	*37.0%*
2005-2006	3,289	18,078	*18.2%*	15,885	21,814	*72.8%*	1,041	10,410	*10.0%*	20,215	50,302	*40.2%*
average	**3,060**	**18,078**	***16.9%***	**14,000**	**21,814**	***64.2%***	**808**	**10,410**	***7.8%***			
Aboriginal or Torres Strait background												
2000-2001	338	2,971	*11.4%*	896	2,497	*35.9%*	96	585	*16.4%*	1,330	6,053	*22.0%*
2001-2002	344	2,971	*11.6%*	921	2,497	*36.9%*	98	585	*16.8%*	1,363	6,053	*22.5%*
2002-2003	397	2,971	*13.4%*	1,000	2,497	*40.0%*	120	585	*20.5%*	1,517	6,053	*25.1%*
2003-2004	384	2,971	*12.9%*	983	2,497	*39.4%*	120	585	*20.5%*	1,487	6,053	*24.6%*
2004-2005	407	2,971	*13.7%*	967	2,497	*38.7%*	129	585	*22.1%*	1,503	6,053	*24.8%*
2005-2006	476	2,971	*16.0%*	1,030	2,497	*41.2%*	129	585	*22.1%*	1,635	6,053	*27.0%*
average	**391**	**2,971**	***13.2%***	**966**	**2,497**	***38.7%***	**115**	**585**	***19.7%***			
Remaining TOTAL												
2000-2001	20,092	121,497	*16.4%*	83,729	149,921	*55.6%*	6,545	71,611	*9.0%*	110,366	343,029	*32.0%*
2001-2002	19,682	124,264	*15.8%*	86,895	158,345	*55.2%*	6,707	74,657	*8.9%*	113,284	357,265	*31.8%*
2002-2003	19,889	126,568	*15.8%*	90,955	165,004	*55.8%*	6,760	76,817	*8.8%*	117,604	368,389	*32.2%*
2003-2004	20,707	128,952	*16.2%*	95,834	172,593	*56.6%*	7,745	78,886	*9.2%*	124,286	380,430	*33.0%*
2004-2005	21,942	130,443	*16.8%*	98,560	180,934	*55.6%*	7,749	80,950	*9.6%*	128,251	392,326	*33.1%*
2005-2006	22,601	131,794	*16.8%*	104,457	187,706	*55.6%*	8,225	82,416	*9.6%*	135,283	401,915	*33.1%*
average	**20,819**	**127,253**	***16.4%***	**93,405**	**169,084**	***55.2%***	**7,289**	**77,556**	***9.4%***			

Table 3: Rescreens within 27 months of previous screens by age group

Index year	Age group 40-49 Screens	40-49 Rescreened in <27mths	40-49 %	50-69 Screens	50-69 Rescreened in <27mths	50-69 %	70+ Screens	70+ Rescreened in <27mths	70+ %	All ages Screens	All ages Rescreened in <27mths	All ages %
First Screens												
1998	6,349	3,870	*61.0%*	7,182	4,158	*57.9%*	978	120	*12.3%*	14,509	8,148	*56.2%*
1999	5,394	3,354	*62.2%*	4,457	2,614	*58.6%*	553	90	*16.3%*	10,404	6,058	*58.2%*
2000	5,184	3,056	*59.0%*	5,264	3,070	*58.3%*	456	76	*16.7%*	10,904	6,202	*56.9%*
2001	5,446	3,220	*59.1%*	7,180	4,393	*61.2%*	501	70	*14.0%*	13,127	7,683	*58.5%*
2002	4,963	2,986	*60.2%*	8,179	5,061	*61.9%*	340	65	*19.1%*	13,482	8,112	*60.2%*
2003	5,459	2,892	*53.0%*	6,807	3,890	*57.1%*	323	61	*18.9%*	12,589	6,843	*54.4%*
Subsequent Screens												
1998	6,668	5,091	*76.3%*	38,913	28,851	*74.1%*	2,614	1,041	*39.8%*	48,195	34,983	*72.6%*
1999	6,653	5,243	*78.8%*	39,926	31,605	*79.2%*	2,662	1,195	*44.9%*	49,241	38,043	*77.3%*
2000	6,643	5,058	*76.1%*	44,449	33,929	*76.3%*	3,272	1,408	*43.0%*	54,364	40,395	*74.3%*
2001	7,324	5,513	*75.3%*	46,982	35,770	*76.1%*	3,587	1,508	*42.0%*	57,893	42,791	*73.9%*
2002	6,489	4,924	*75.9%*	45,551	34,561	*75.9%*	3,744	1,688	*45.1%*	55,784	41,173	*73.8%*
2003	7,541	5,307	*70.4%*	51,612	36,506	*70.7%*	3,834	1,795	*46.8%*	62,987	43,608	*69.2%*
TOTAL SCREENS												
1998	13,017	8,961	*68.8%*	46,095	33,009	*71.6%*	3,592	1,161	*32.3%*	62,704	43,131	*68.8%*
1999	12,047	8,597	*71.4%*	44,383	34,219	*77.1%*	3,215	1,285	*40.0%*	59,645	44,101	*73.9%*
2000	11,827	8,114	*68.6%*	49,713	36,999	*74.4%*	3,728	1,484	*39.8%*	65,268	46,597	*71.4%*
2001	12,770	8,733	*68.4%*	54,162	40,163	*74.2%*	4,088	1,578	*38.6%*	71,020	50,474	*71.1%*
2002	11,452	7,910	*69.1%*	53,730	39,622	*73.7%*	4,084	1,753	*42.9%*	69,266	49,285	*71.2%*
2003	13,000	8,199	*63.1%*	58,419	40,396	*69.1%*	4,157	1,856	*44.6%*	75,576	50,451	*66.8%*

Table 4: Number of screens by round by age group

	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %	% of all women
First screens											
2000	6	*0.1%*	5,210	*47.4%*	5,307	*48.3%*	463	*4.2%*	10,986	*100%*	*16.7%*
2001	15	*0.1%*	5,465	*41.3%*	7,239	*54.7%*	516	*3.9%*	13,235	*100%*	*18.5%*
2002	4	*0.0%*	4,980	*36.6%*	8,262	*60.8%*	346	*2.5%*	13,592	*100%*	*19.5%*
2003	11	*0.1%*	5,479	*43.1%*	6,885	*54.2%*	334	*2.6%*	12,709	*100%*	*16.7%*
2004	7	*0.1%*	5,486	*41.6%*	7,420	*56.2%*	285	*2.2%*	13,198	*100%*	*16.8%*
2005	15	*0.1%*	6,943	*48.4%*	7,104	*49.6%*	269	*1.9%*	14,331	*100%*	*17.6%*
Subsequent screens											
2000	4	*0.0%*	6,656	*12.2%*	44,697	*81.8%*	3,297	*6.0%*	54,654	*100%*	*83.3%*
2001	7	*0.0%*	7,340	*12.6%*	47,263	*81.2%*	3,628	*6.2%*	58,238	*100%*	*81.5%*
2002	2	*0.0%*	6,509	*11.6%*	45,824	*81.7%*	3,784	*6.7%*	56,119	*100%*	*80.5%*
2003	6	*0.0%*	7,561	*11.9%*	51,939	*82.0%*	3,872	*6.1%*	63,378	*100%*	*83.3%*
2004	1	*0.0%*	7,052	*10.8%*	53,767	*82.3%*	4,475	*6.9%*	65,295	*100%*	*83.2%*
2005	2	*0.0%*	7,486	*11.2%*	54,859	*81.8%*	4,697	*7.0%*	67,044	*100%*	*82.4%*
TOTAL SCREENS											
2000	10	*0.0%*	11,866	*18.1%*	50,004	*76.2%*	3,760	*5.7%*	65,640	*100%*	*100%*
2001	22	*0.0%*	12,805	*17.9%*	54,502	*76.3%*	4,144	*5.8%*	71,473	*100%*	*100%*
2002	6	*0.0%*	11,489	*16.5%*	54,086	*77.6%*	4,130	*5.9%*	69,711	*100%*	*100%*
2003	17	*0.0%*	13,040	*17.1%*	58,824	*77.3%*	4,206	*5.5%*	76,087	*100%*	*100%*
2004	8	*0.0%*	12,538	*16.0%*	61,187	*78.0%*	4,760	*6.1%*	78,493	*100%*	*100%*
2005	17	*0.0%*	14,429	*17.7%*	61,963	*76.1%*	4,966	*6.1%*	81,375	*100%*	*100%*

Table 5: Number of women screened by place of residence by age group

Place of residence	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %	% of all women
Metropolitan											
2000	2	*0.0%*	8,553	*18.5%*	35,188	*76.3%*	2,380	*5.2%*	46,123	*100%*	*70.3%*
2001	2	*0.0%*	8,964	*17.1%*	40,556	*77.2%*	3,002	*5.7%*	52,524	*100%*	*74.0%*
2002	1	*0.0%*	8,230	*17.0%*	37,476	*77.5%*	2,633	*5.4%*	48,340	*100%*	*69.3%*
2003	0	*0.0%*	9,495	*16.2%*	45,821	*78.3%*	3,180	*5.4%*	58,496	*100%*	*76.9%*
2004	0	*0.0%*	9,284	*16.3%*	44,485	*78.3%*	3,054	*5.4%*	56,823	*100%*	*72.4%*
2005	3	*0.0%*	10,387	*17.3%*	46,109	*76.7%*	3,618	*6.0%*	60,117	*100%*	*73.9%*
Country											
2000	8	*0.0%*	3,305	*17.0%*	14,785	*75.9%*	1,380	*7.1%*	19,478	*100%*	*29.7%*
2001	20	*0.1%*	3,832	*20.3%*	13,902	*73.6%*	1,142	*6.0%*	18,896	*100%*	*26.0%*
2002	5	*0.0%*	3,247	*15.2%*	16,573	*77.7%*	1,496	*7.0%*	21,321	*100%*	*30.6%*
2003	17	*0.1%*	3,525	*20.1%*	12,931	*73.9%*	1,022	*5.8%*	17,495	*100%*	*23.0%*
2004	8	*0.0%*	3,244	*15.0%*	16,649	*77.1%*	1,705	*7.9%*	21,606	*100%*	*27.5%*
2005	14	*0.1%*	4,013	*19.0%*	15,745	*74.6%*	1,341	*6.4%*	21,113	*100%*	*25.9%*
Interstate/Unknown											
2000	0	*0.0%*	4	*10.3%*	31	*79.5%*	4	*10.3%*	39	*100%*	*0.1%*
2001	0	*0.0%*	9	*17.0%*	44	*83.0%*	0	*0.0%*	53	*100%*	*0.1%*
2002	0	*0.0%*	12	*24.0%*	37	*74.0%*	1	*2.0%*	50	*100%*	*0.1%*
2003	0	*0.0%*	20	*20.8%*	72	*75.0%*	4	*4.2%*	96	*100%*	*0.1%*
2004	0	*0.0%*	10	*15.6%*	53	*82.8%*	1	*1.6%*	64	*100%*	*0.1%*
2005	0	*0.0%*	29	*20.0%*	109	*75.2%*	7	*4.8%*	145	*100%*	*0.2%*
TOTAL SCREENS											
2000	10	*0.0%*	11,862	*18.1%*	50,004	*76.2%*	3,764	*5.7%*	65,640	*100%*	*100%*
2001	22	*0.0%*	12,805	*17.9%*	54,502	*76.3%*	4,144	*5.8%*	71,473	*100%*	*100%*
2002	6	*0.0%*	11,489	*16.5%*	54,086	*77.6%*	4,130	*5.9%*	69,711	*100%*	*100%*
2003	17	*0.0%*	13,040	*17.1%*	58,824	*77.3%*	4,206	*5.5%*	76,087	*100%*	*100%*
2004	8	*0.0%*	12,538	*16.0%*	61,187	*78.0%*	4,760	*6.1%*	78,493	*100%*	*100%*
2005	17	*0.0%*	14,429	*17.7%*	61,963	*76.1%*	4,966	*6.1%*	81,375	*100%*	*100%*

Table 6: Number of indigenous women screened by age group

Indigenous status	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %	% of all women
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Women											
2000	0	*0.0%*	72	*23.8%*	216	*71.5%*	14	*4.6%*	302	*100%*	*0.5%*
2001	1	*0.1%*	269	*25.6%*	697	*66.4%*	82	*7.8%*	1,049	*100%*	*1.5%*
2002	0	*0.0%*	75	*22.2%*	246	*72.8%*	17	*5.0%*	338	*100%*	*0.5%*
2003	1	*0.1%*	336	*27.0%*	802	*64.4%*	107	*8.6%*	1,246	*100%*	*1.6%*
2004	1	*0.3%*	59	*19.7%*	225	*75.0%*	15	*5.0%*	300	*100%*	*0.4%*
2005	3	*0.2%*	407	*30.8%*	794	*60.0%*	119	*9.0%*	1,323	*100%*	*1.6%*
Non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Women											
2000	10	*0.0%*	11,794	*18.1%*	49,788	*76.2%*	3,746	*5.7%*	65,338	*100%*	*99.5%*
2001	21	*0.0%*	12,536	*17.8%*	53,805	*76.4%*	4,062	*5.8%*	70,424	*100%*	*98.5%*
2002	6	*0.0%*	11,414	*16.5%*	53,840	*77.6%*	4,113	*5.9%*	69,373	*100%*	*99.5%*
2003	16	*0.0%*	12,704	*17.0%*	58,022	*77.5%*	4,099	*5.5%*	74,841	*100%*	*98.4%*
2004	7	*0.0%*	12,479	*16.0%*	60,962	*78.0%*	4,745	*6.1%*	78,193	*100%*	*99.6%*
2005	14	*0.0%*	14,022	*17.5%*	61,169	*76.4%*	4,847	*6.1%*	80,052	*100%*	*98.4%*
ALL WOMEN											
2000	10	*0.0%*	11,866	*18.1%*	50,004	*76.2%*	3,760	*5.7%*	65,640	*100%*	*100%*
2001	22	*0.0%*	12,805	*17.9%*	54,502	*76.3%*	4,144	*5.8%*	71,473	*100%*	*100%*
2002	6	*0.0%*	11,489	*16.5%*	54,086	*77.6%*	4,130	*5.9%*	69,711	*100%*	*100%*
2003	17	*0.0%*	13,040	*17.1%*	58,824	*77.3%*	4,206	*5.5%*	76,087	*100%*	*100%*
2004	8	*0.0%*	12,538	*16.0%*	61,187	*78.0%*	4,760	*6.1%*	78,493	*100%*	*100%*
2005	17	*0.0%*	14,429	*17.7%*	61,963	*76.1%*	4,966	*6.1%*	81,375	*100%*	*100%*

Table 7: Number of women speaking a language other than English at home by age group

Language status	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %	% of all women
Women Speaking a Language Other Than English At Home											
2000	1	0.0%	1,479	18.7%	6,061	76.8%	351	4.4%	7,892	100%	12.0%
2001	1	0.0%	1,573	17.3%	7,056	77.7%	455	5.0%	9,085	100%	12.7%
2002	0	0.0%	1,468	17.0%	6,715	78.0%	427	5.0%	8,610	100%	12.4%
2003	0	0.0%	1,645	16.4%	7,920	78.8%	490	4.9%	10,055	100%	13.2%
2004	0	0.0%	1,618	16.4%	7,739	78.5%	500	5.1%	9,857	100%	12.6%
2005	1	0.0%	1,719	16.4%	8,167	78.1%	574	5.5%	10,461	100%	12.9%
Women Speaking English At Home											
2000	9	0.0%	10,387	18.0%	43,943	76.1%	3,409	5.9%	57,748	100%	88.0%
2001	21	0.0%	11,232	18.0%	47,446	76.0%	3,689	5.9%	62,388	100%	87.3%
2002	6	0.0%	10,021	16.4%	47,371	77.5%	3,703	6.1%	61,101	100%	87.6%
2003	17	0.0%	11,395	17.3%	50,904	77.1%	3,716	5.6%	66,032	100%	86.8%
2004	8	0.0%	10,920	15.9%	53,448	77.9%	4,260	6.2%	68,636	100%	87.4%
2005	16	0.0%	12,710	17.9%	53,796	75.9%	4,392	6.2%	70,914	100%	87.1%
ALL WOMEN											
2000	10	0.0%	11,866	18.1%	50,004	76.2%	3,760	5.7%	65,640	100%	100%
2001	22	0.0%	12,805	17.9%	54,502	76.3%	4,144	5.8%	71,473	100%	100%
2002	6	0.0%	11,489	16.5%	54,086	77.6%	4,130	5.9%	69,711	100%	100%
2003	17	0.0%	13,040	17.1%	58,824	77.3%	4,206	5.5%	76,087	100%	100%
2004	8	0.0%	12,538	16.0%	61,187	78.0%	4,760	6.1%	78,493	100%	100%
2005	17	0.0%	14,429	17.7%	61,963	76.1%	4,966	6.1%	81,375	100%	100%

Table 8: Language spoken at home by age group

Language spoken at home	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All Ages No.	All Ages %
English										
2000	9	90.0%	10,385	87.5%	43,926	87.8%	3,407	90.6%	57,727	87.9%
2001	20	90.9%	11,160	87.2%	47,235	86.7%	3,654	88.2%	62,069	86.8%
2002	6	100.0%	10,019	87.2%	47,355	87.6%	3,701	89.6%	61,081	87.6%
2003	17	100.0%	11,288	86.6%	50,632	86.1%	3,666	87.2%	65,603	86.2%
2004	8	100.0%	10,917	87.1%	53,434	87.3%	4,257	89.4%	68,616	87.4%
2005	15	88.2%	12,554	87.0%	53,528	86.4%	4,329	87.2%	70,426	86.5%
Italian										
2000	0	0.0%	250	2.1%	1,746	3.5%	144	3.8%	2,140	3.3%
2001	0	0.0%	244	1.9%	1,936	3.6%	159	3.8%	2,339	3.3%
2002	0	0.0%	212	1.8%	1,713	3.2%	170	4.1%	2,095	3.0%
2003	0	0.0%	234	1.8%	1,961	3.3%	178	4.2%	2,373	3.1%
2004	0	0.0%	248	2.0%	1,834	3.0%	181	3.8%	2,263	2.9%
2005	0	0.0%	229	1.6%	1,813	2.9%	231	4.7%	2,273	2.8%
Chinese										
2000	0	0.0%	130	1.1%	406	0.8%	9	0.2%	545	0.8%
2001	0	0.0%	151	1.2%	508	0.9%	12	0.3%	671	0.9%
2002	0	0.0%	108	0.9%	453	0.8%	6	0.1%	567	0.8%
2003	0	0.0%	134	1.0%	552	0.9%	17	0.4%	703	0.9%
2004	0	0.0%	105	0.8%	523	0.9%	14	0.3%	642	0.8%
2005	0	0.0%	130	0.9%	553	0.9%	20	0.4%	703	0.9%
Croatian										
2000	0	0.0%	50	0.4%	319	0.6%	20	0.5%	389	0.6%
2001	0	0.0%	87	0.7%	361	0.7%	17	0.4%	465	0.7%
2002	0	0.0%	56	0.5%	361	0.7%	24	0.6%	441	0.6%
2003	0	0.0%	71	0.5%	431	0.7%	25	0.6%	527	0.7%
2004	0	0.0%	64	0.5%	407	0.7%	28	0.6%	499	0.6%
2005	0	0.0%	61	0.4%	414	0.7%	25	0.5%	500	0.6%
German										
2000	0	0.0%	58	0.5%	365	0.7%	29	0.8%	452	0.7%
2001	0	0.0%	58	0.5%	362	0.7%	45	1.1%	465	0.7%
2002	0	0.0%	39	0.3%	352	0.7%	40	1.0%	431	0.6%
2003	0	0.0%	65	0.5%	372	0.6%	43	1.0%	480	0.6%
2004	0	0.0%	61	0.5%	377	0.6%	35	0.7%	473	0.6%
2005	0	0.0%	59	0.4%	380	0.6%	40	0.8%	479	0.6%
Netherlandic										
2000	0	0.0%	44	0.4%	434	0.9%	32	0.9%	510	0.8%
2001	0	0.0%	37	0.3%	410	0.8%	67	1.6%	514	0.7%
2002	0	0.0%	29	0.3%	374	0.7%	38	0.9%	441	0.6%
2003	0	0.0%	39	0.3%	423	0.7%	61	1.5%	523	0.7%
2004	0	0.0%	26	0.2%	363	0.6%	52	1.1%	441	0.6%
2005	0	0.0%	34	0.2%	416	0.7%	57	1.1%	507	0.6%
Polish										
2000	0	0.0%	84	0.7%	243	0.5%	24	0.6%	351	0.5%
2001	0	0.0%	82	0.6%	271	0.5%	23	0.6%	376	0.5%
2002	0	0.0%	85	0.7%	284	0.5%	20	0.5%	389	0.6%
2003	0	0.0%	70	0.5%	307	0.5%	20	0.5%	397	0.5%
2004	0	0.0%	76	0.6%	322	0.5%	22	0.5%	420	0.5%
2005	0	0.0%	77	0.5%	333	0.5%	14	0.3%	424	0.5%
Vietnamese										
2000	0	0.0%	90	0.8%	170	0.3%	5	0.1%	265	0.4%
2001	0	0.0%	71	0.6%	224	0.4%	3	0.1%	298	0.4%
2002	0	0.0%	96	0.8%	219	0.4%	5	0.1%	320	0.5%
2003	0	0.0%	90	0.7%	286	0.5%	8	0.2%	384	0.5%
2004	0	0.0%	93	0.7%	305	0.5%	9	0.2%	407	0.5%
2005	0	0.0%	86	0.6%	340	0.5%	10	0.2%	436	0.5%
Cantonese										
2000	0	0.0%	73	0.6%	178	0.4%	1	0.0%	252	0.4%
2001	0	0.0%	80	0.6%	204	0.4%	4	0.1%	288	0.4%
2002	0	0.0%	100	0.9%	253	0.5%	7	0.2%	360	0.5%
2003	0	0.0%	119	0.9%	303	0.5%	10	0.2%	432	0.6%
2004	0	0.0%	132	1.1%	342	0.6%	13	0.3%	487	0.6%
2005	0	0.0%	117	0.8%	361	0.6%	12	0.2%	490	0.6%
Greek										
2000	0	0.0%	32	0.3%	208	0.4%	18	0.5%	258	0.4%
2001	0	0.0%	34	0.3%	272	0.5%	15	0.4%	321	0.4%
2002	0	0.0%	32	0.3%	207	0.4%	14	0.3%	253	0.4%
2003	0	0.0%	40	0.3%	263	0.4%	8	0.2%	311	0.4%
2004	0	0.0%	34	0.3%	220	0.4%	21	0.4%	275	0.4%
2005	0	0.0%	34	0.2%	221	0.4%	30	0.6%	285	0.4%
Other										
2000	1	10.0%	670	5.6%	2,009	4.0%	71	1.9%	2,751	4.2%
2001	2	9.1%	801	6.3%	2,719	5.0%	145	3.5%	3,667	5.1%
2002	0	0.0%	713	6.2%	2,515	4.7%	105	2.5%	3,333	4.8%
2003	0	0.0%	890	6.8%	3,294	5.6%	170	4.0%	4,354	5.7%
2004	0	0.0%	782	6.2%	3,060	5.0%	128	2.7%	3,970	5.1%
2005	2	11.8%	1,048	7.3%	3,604	5.8%	198	4.0%	4,852	6.0%
TOTAL										
2000	10	100%	11,866	100%	50,004	100%	3,760	100%	65,640	100%
2001	22	100%	12,805	100%	54,502	100%	4,144	100%	71,473	100%
2002	6	100%	11,489	100%	54,086	100%	4,130	100%	69,711	100%
2003	17	100%	13,040	100%	58,824	100%	4,206	100%	76,087	100%
2004	8	100%	12,538	100%	61,187	100%	4,760	100%	78,493	100%
2005	17	100%	14,429	100%	61,963	100%	4,966	100%	81,375	100%

Table 9: Country of birth by age group

Country of birth	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All Ages No.	All Ages %
Australia										
2000	8	80.0%	7,445	62.7%	29,308	58.6%	2,605	69.3%	39,366	60.0%
2001	16	72.7%	8,036	62.8%	31,287	57.4%	2,678	64.6%	42,017	58.8%
2002	4	66.7%	7,342	63.9%	32,078	59.3%	2,829	68.5%	42,253	60.6%
2003	13	76.5%	8,168	62.6%	33,539	57.0%	2,726	64.8%	44,446	58.4%
2004	8	100.0%	7,851	62.6%	35,979	58.8%	3,173	66.7%	47,011	59.9%
2005	12	70.6%	8,931	61.9%	35,820	57.8%	3,169	63.8%	47,932	58.9%
England										
2000	0	0.0%	1,570	13.2%	8,821	17.6%	502	13.4%	10,893	16.6%
2001	2	9.1%	1,655	12.9%	9,533	17.5%	661	16.0%	11,851	16.6%
2002	1	16.7%	1,416	12.3%	8,967	16.6%	553	13.4%	10,937	15.7%
2003	0	0.0%	1,741	13.4%	10,067	17.1%	683	16.2%	12,491	16.4%
2004	0	0.0%	1,636	13.0%	9,968	16.3%	680	14.3%	12,284	15.6%
2005	1	5.9%	1,975	13.7%	10,278	16.6%	781	15.7%	13,035	16.0%
Italy										
2000	0	0.0%	177	1.5%	1,695	3.4%	144	3.8%	2,016	3.1%
2001	0	0.0%	184	1.4%	1,907	3.5%	152	3.7%	2,243	3.1%
2002	0	0.0%	123	1.1%	1,656	3.1%	158	3.8%	1,937	2.8%
2003	0	0.0%	133	1.0%	1,892	3.2%	164	3.9%	2,189	2.9%
2004	0	0.0%	111	0.9%	1,735	2.8%	172	3.6%	2,018	2.6%
2005	0	0.0%	119	0.8%	1,718	2.8%	221	4.5%	2,058	2.5%
Scotland										
2000	0	0.0%	214	1.8%	1,135	2.3%	76	2.0%	1,425	2.2%
2001	0	0.0%	228	1.8%	1,283	2.4%	87	2.1%	1,598	2.2%
2002	0	0.0%	197	1.7%	1,172	2.2%	80	1.9%	1,449	2.1%
2003	0	0.0%	212	1.6%	1,311	2.2%	73	1.7%	1,596	2.1%
2004	0	0.0%	227	1.8%	1,349	2.2%	104	2.2%	1,680	2.1%
2005	0	0.0%	279	1.9%	1,299	2.1%	113	2.3%	1,691	2.1%
New Zealand										
2000	0	0.0%	313	2.6%	772	1.5%	19	0.5%	1,104	1.7%
2001	2	9.1%	387	3.0%	917	1.7%	28	0.7%	1,334	1.9%
2002	1	16.7%	346	3.0%	915	1.7%	27	0.7%	1,289	1.8%
2003	4	23.5%	397	3.0%	1,091	1.9%	29	0.7%	1,521	2.0%
2004	0	0.0%	406	3.2%	1,167	1.9%	40	0.8%	1,613	2.1%
2005	1	5.9%	467	3.2%	1,310	2.1%	38	0.8%	1,816	2.2%
Malaysia										
2000	0	0.0%	201	1.7%	592	1.2%	14	0.4%	807	1.2%
2001	0	0.0%	232	1.8%	732	1.3%	26	0.6%	990	1.4%
2002	0	0.0%	203	1.8%	733	1.4%	21	0.5%	957	1.4%
2003	0	0.0%	245	1.9%	898	1.5%	26	0.6%	1,169	1.5%
2004	0	0.0%	228	1.8%	931	1.5%	20	0.4%	1,179	1.5%
2005	0	0.0%	236	1.6%	1,002	1.6%	33	0.7%	1,271	1.6%
Netherlands										
2000	0	0.0%	109	0.9%	885	1.8%	48	1.3%	1,042	1.6%
2001	0	0.0%	71	0.6%	845	1.6%	80	1.9%	996	1.4%
2002	0	0.0%	52	0.5%	845	1.6%	59	1.4%	956	1.4%
2003	0	0.0%	59	0.5%	908	1.5%	82	1.9%	1,049	1.4%
2004	0	0.0%	41	0.3%	848	1.4%	82	1.7%	971	1.2%
2005	0	0.0%	41	0.3%	904	1.5%	90	1.8%	1,035	1.3%
Germany										
2000	0	0.0%	74	0.6%	658	1.3%	29	0.8%	761	1.2%
2001	0	0.0%	80	0.6%	671	1.2%	59	1.4%	810	1.1%
2002	0	0.0%	54	0.5%	652	1.2%	39	0.9%	745	1.1%
2003	0	0.0%	80	0.6%	700	1.2%	48	1.1%	828	1.1%
2004	0	0.0%	76	0.6%	747	1.2%	47	1.0%	870	1.1%
2005	0	0.0%	73	0.5%	700	1.1%	51	1.0%	824	1.0%
India										
2000	0	0.0%	104	0.9%	672	1.3%	39	1.0%	815	1.2%
2001	0	0.0%	87	0.7%	743	1.4%	40	1.0%	870	1.2%
2002	0	0.0%	99	0.9%	686	1.3%	37	0.9%	822	1.2%
2003	0	0.0%	103	0.8%	810	1.4%	40	1.0%	953	1.3%
2004	0	0.0%	115	0.9%	771	1.3%	46	1.0%	932	1.2%
2005	0	0.0%	136	0.9%	797	1.3%	59	1.2%	992	1.2%
South Africa										
2000	0	0.0%	146	1.2%	340	0.7%	17	0.5%	503	0.8%
2001	0	0.0%	154	1.2%	416	0.8%	24	0.6%	594	0.8%
2002	0	0.0%	151	1.3%	405	0.7%	20	0.5%	576	0.8%
2003	0	0.0%	174	1.3%	490	0.8%	14	0.3%	678	0.9%
2004	0	0.0%	187	1.5%	546	0.9%	27	0.6%	760	1.0%
2005	0	0.0%	221	1.5%	567	0.9%	29	0.6%	817	1.0%
Other										
2000	2	20.0%	1,513	12.8%	5,126	10.3%	267	7.1%	6,908	10.5%
2001	2	9.1%	1,691	13.2%	6,168	11.3%	309	7.5%	8,170	11.4%
2002	0	0.0%	1,506	13.1%	5,977	11.1%	307	7.4%	7,790	11.2%
2003	0	0.0%	1,728	13.3%	7,118	12.1%	321	7.6%	9,167	12.0%
2004	0	0.0%	1,660	13.2%	7,146	11.7%	369	7.8%	9,175	11.7%
2005	3	17.6%	1,951	13.5%	7,568	12.2%	382	7.7%	9,904	12.2%
TOTAL										
2000	10	100%	11,866	100%	50,004	100%	3,760	100%	65,640	100%
2001	22	100%	12,805	100%	54,502	100%	4,144	100%	71,473	100%
2002	6	100%	11,489	100%	54,086	100%	4,130	100%	69,711	100%
2003	17	100%	13,040	100%	58,824	100%	4,206	100%	76,087	100%
2004	8	100%	12,538	100%	61,187	100%	4,760	100%	78,493	100%
2005	17	100%	14,429	100%	61,963	100%	4,966	100%	81,375	100%

Table 10: Number of women screened with a personal history of breast cancer by age group

Breast cancer history	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Personal History										
2000	0	*0.0%*	50	*0.4%*	698	*1.4%*	161	*4.3%*	909	*1.4%*
2001	1	*4.5%*	60	*0.5%*	830	*1.5%*	200	*4.8%*	1,091	*1.5%*
2002	0	*0.0%*	56	*0.5%*	901	*1.7%*	223	*5.4%*	1,180	*1.7%*
2003	0	*0.0%*	62	*0.5%*	1,033	*1.8%*	224	*5.3%*	1,319	*1.7%*
2004	0	*0.0%*	62	*0.5%*	1,271	*2.1%*	328	*6.9%*	1,661	*2.1%*
2005	2	*11.8%*	83	*0.6%*	1,402	*2.3%*	367	*7.4%*	1,854	*2.3%*
No Personal History										
2000	10	*100.0%*	11,816	*99.6%*	49,306	*98.6%*	3,599	*95.7%*	64,731	*98.6%*
2001	21	*95.5%*	12,745	*99.5%*	53,672	*98.5%*	3,944	*95.2%*	70,382	*98.5%*
2002	6	*100.0%*	11,433	*99.5%*	53,185	*98.3%*	3,907	*94.6%*	68,531	*98.3%*
2003	17	*100.0%*	12,978	*99.5%*	57,791	*98.2%*	3,982	*94.7%*	74,768	*98.3%*
2004	8	*100.0%*	12,476	*99.5%*	59,916	*97.9%*	4,432	*93.1%*	76,832	*97.9%*
2005	15	*88.2%*	14,346	*99.4%*	60,561	*97.7%*	4,599	*92.6%*	79,521	*97.7%*
TOTAL SCREENS										
2000	10	*100%*	11,866	*100%*	50,004	*100%*	3,760	*100%*	65,640	*100%*
2001	22	*100%*	12,805	*100%*	54,502	*100%*	4,144	*100%*	71,473	*100%*
2002	6	*100%*	11,489	*100%*	54,086	*100%*	4,130	*100%*	69,711	*100%*
2003	17	*100%*	13,040	*100%*	58,824	*100%*	4,206	*100%*	76,087	*100%*
2004	8	*100%*	12,538	*100%*	61,187	*100%*	4,760	*100%*	78,493	*100%*
2005	17	*100%*	14,429	*100%*	61,963	*100%*	4,966	*100%*	81,375	*100%*

Table 11: Number of women screened with a family history of breast cancer by age group

Breast cancer history	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Family History										
2000	9	*90.0%*	2,130	*18.0%*	8,355	*16.7%*	784	*20.9%*	11,278	*17.2%*
2001	19	*86.4%*	2,296	*17.9%*	9,125	*16.7%*	918	*22.2%*	12,358	*17.3%*
2002	5	*83.3%*	2,238	*19.5%*	9,135	*16.9%*	961	*23.3%*	12,339	*17.7%*
2003	15	*88.2%*	2,463	*18.9%*	10,020	*17.0%*	982	*23.3%*	13,480	*17.7%*
2004	7	*87.5%*	2,606	*20.8%*	11,006	*18.0%*	1,155	*24.3%*	14,774	*18.8%*
2005	9	*52.9%*	2,852	*19.8%*	11,668	*18.8%*	1,219	*24.5%*	15,748	*19.4%*
No Family History										
2000	1	*10.0%*	9,736	*82.0%*	41,649	*83.3%*	2,976	*79.1%*	54,362	*82.8%*
2001	3	*13.6%*	10,509	*82.1%*	45,377	*83.3%*	3,226	*77.8%*	59,115	*82.7%*
2002	1	*16.7%*	9,251	*80.5%*	44,951	*83.1%*	3,169	*76.7%*	57,372	*82.3%*
2003	2	*11.8%*	10,577	*81.1%*	48,804	*83.0%*	3,224	*76.7%*	62,607	*82.3%*
2004	1	*12.5%*	9,932	*79.2%*	50,181	*82.0%*	3,605	*75.7%*	63,719	*81.2%*
2005	8	*47.1%*	11,577	*80.2%*	50,295	*81.2%*	3,747	*75.5%*	65,627	*80.6%*
TOTAL SCREENS										
2000	10	*100%*	11,866	*100%*	50,004	*100%*	3,760	*100%*	65,640	*100%*
2001	22	*100%*	12,805	*100%*	54,502	*100%*	4,144	*100%*	71,473	*100%*
2002	6	*100%*	11,489	*100%*	54,086	*100%*	4,130	*100%*	69,711	*100%*
2003	17	*100%*	13,040	*100%*	58,824	*100%*	4,206	*100%*	76,087	*100%*
2004	8	*100%*	12,538	*100%*	61,187	*100%*	4,760	*100%*	78,493	*100%*
2005	17	*100%*	14,429	*100%*	61,963	*100%*	4,966	*100%*	81,375	*100%*

Table 12: Number of women screened who reported use of HRT by age group

HRT use	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
HRT Reported										
2000	0	*0.0%*	1,849	*15.6%*	18,260	*36.5%*	780	*20.7%*	20,889	*31.8%*
2001	0	*0.0%*	1,896	*14.8%*	18,695	*34.3%*	893	*21.5%*	21,484	*30.1%*
2002	0	*0.0%*	1,794	*15.6%*	19,484	*36.0%*	1,002	*24.3%*	22,280	*32.0%*
2003	0	*0.0%*	1,563	*12.0%*	15,734	*26.7%*	780	*18.5%*	18,077	*23.8%*
2004	0	*0.0%*	1,164	*9.3%*	12,852	*21.0%*	638	*13.4%*	14,654	*18.7%*
2005	1	*5.9%*	1,202	*8.3%*	11,737	*18.9%*	603	*12.1%*	13,543	*16.6%*
No HRT Reported										
2000	10	*100.0%*	10,017	*84.4%*	31,744	*63.5%*	2,980	*79.3%*	44,751	*68.2%*
2001	22	*100.0%*	10,909	*85.2%*	35,807	*65.7%*	3,251	*78.5%*	49,989	*69.9%*
2002	6	*100.0%*	9,695	*84.4%*	34,602	*64.0%*	3,128	*75.7%*	47,431	*68.0%*
2003	17	*100.0%*	11,477	*88.0%*	43,090	*73.3%*	3,426	*81.5%*	58,010	*76.2%*
2004	8	*100.0%*	11,374	*90.7%*	48,335	*79.0%*	4,122	*86.6%*	63,839	*81.3%*
2005	16	*94.1%*	13,227	*91.7%*	50,226	*81.1%*	4,363	*87.9%*	67,832	*83.4%*
TOTAL SCREENS										
2000	10	*100%*	11,866	*100%*	50,004	*100%*	3,760	*100%*	65,640	*100%*
2001	22	*100%*	12,805	*100%*	54,502	*100%*	4,144	*100%*	71,473	*100%*
2002	6	*100%*	11,489	*100%*	54,086	*100%*	4,130	*100%*	69,711	*100%*
2003	17	*100%*	13,040	*100%*	58,824	*100%*	4,206	*100%*	76,087	*100%*
2004	8	*100%*	12,538	*100%*	61,187	*100%*	4,760	*100%*	78,493	*100%*
2005	17	*100%*	14,429	*100%*	61,963	*100%*	4,966	*100%*	81,375	*100%*

Table 13: Number of women screened who had breast implants by age group

Presence of implants	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Breast Implants										
2000	0	0.0%	118	1.0%	396	0.8%	4	0.1%	518	0.8%
2001	1	4.5%	117	1.0%	440	0.8%	5	0.1%	563	0.8%
2002	0	0.0%	115	1.0%	500	0.9%	7	0.2%	622	0.9%
2003	0	0.0%	132	1.1%	552	0.9%	6	0.1%	690	0.9%
2004	0	0.0%	115	1.0%	603	1.0%	4	0.1%	722	0.9%
2005	0	0.0%	148	1.2%	649	1.0%	12	0.2%	809	1.0%
No Breast Implants										
2000	10	100.0%	11,748	99.0%	49,608	99.2%	3,756	99.9%	65,122	99.2%
2001	21	95.5%	12,688	99.1%	54,062	99.2%	4,139	99.9%	70,910	99.2%
2002	6	100.0%	11,374	99.0%	53,586	99.1%	4,123	99.8%	69,089	99.1%
2003	17	100.0%	12,908	99.0%	58,272	99.1%	4,200	99.9%	75,397	99.1%
2004	8	100.0%	12,423	99.1%	60,584	99.0%	4,756	99.9%	77,771	99.1%
2005	17	100.0%	14,281	99.0%	61,314	99.0%	4,954	99.8%	80,566	99.0%
TOTAL SCREENS										
2000	10	100%	11,866	100%	50,004	100%	3,760	100%	65,640	100%
2001	22	100%	12,805	100%	54,502	100%	4,144	100%	71,473	100%
2002	6	100%	11,489	100%	54,086	100%	4,130	100%	69,711	100%
2003	17	100%	13,040	100%	58,824	100%	4,206	100%	76,087	100%
2004	8	100%	12,538	100%	61,187	100%	4,760	100%	78,493	100%
2005	17	100%	14,429	100%	61,963	100%	4,966	100%	81,375	100%

Table 14: Number of women screened who reported having symptoms by age group

Symptom	<40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	Age group 50-69 No.	Age group 50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Breast Lump										
2000	0	0.0%	88	0.7%	136	0.3%	8	0.2%	232	0.4%
2001	1	4.5%	120	0.9%	199	0.4%	13	0.3%	333	0.5%
2002	1	16.7%	123	1.1%	233	0.4%	12	0.3%	369	0.5%
2003	1	5.9%	160	1.2%	329	0.6%	16	0.4%	506	0.7%
2004	1	12.5%	172	1.4%	291	0.5%	28	0.6%	492	0.6%
2005	2	11.8%	253	1.8%	326	0.5%	29	0.6%	610	0.7%
Nipple Discharge										
2000	0	0.0%	34	0.3%	37	0.1%	1	0.0%	72	0.1%
2001	0	0.0%	25	0.2%	46	0.1%	6	0.1%	77	0.1%
2002	0	0.0%	17	0.1%	39	0.1%	3	0.1%	59	0.1%
2003	0	0.0%	34	0.3%	48	0.1%	1	0.0%	83	0.1%
2004	0	0.0%	32	0.3%	46	0.1%	2	0.0%	80	0.1%
2005	0	0.0%	24	0.2%	43	0.1%	2	0.0%	69	0.1%
Breast Lump + Nipple Discharge										
2000	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
2003	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
2004	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%
2005	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
Pain/Other										
2000	1	10.0%	73	0.6%	162	0.3%	23	0.6%	259	0.4%
2001	0	0.0%	82	0.6%	240	0.4%	37	0.9%	359	0.5%
2002	0	0.0%	41	0.4%	126	0.2%	15	0.4%	182	0.3%
2003	0	0.0%	60	0.5%	153	0.3%	15	0.4%	228	0.3%
2004	0	0.0%	49	0.4%	168	0.3%	23	0.5%	240	0.3%
2005	0	0.0%	73	0.5%	166	0.3%	28	0.6%	267	0.3%
TOTAL SYMPTOMS										
2000	1	10.0%	197	1.7%	337	0.7%	32	0.9%	567	0.9%
2001	1	4.5%	227	1.8%	485	0.9%	56	1.4%	769	1.1%
2002	1	16.7%	184	1.6%	398	0.7%	30	0.7%	613	0.9%
2003	1	5.9%	254	1.9%	531	0.9%	32	0.8%	818	1.1%
2004	1	12.5%	257	2.0%	507	0.8%	53	1.1%	818	1.0%
2005	2	11.8%	353	2.4%	537	0.9%	59	1.2%	951	1.2%
No Symptoms Reported										
2000	9	90.0%	11,669	98.3%	49,667	99.3%	3,728	99.1%	65,073	99.1%
2001	21	95.5%	12,578	98.2%	54,017	99.1%	4,088	98.6%	70,704	98.9%
2002	5	83.3%	11,305	98.4%	53,688	99.3%	4,100	99.3%	69,098	99.1%
2003	16	94.1%	12,786	98.1%	58,293	99.1%	4,174	99.2%	75,269	98.9%
2004	7	87.5%	12,281	98.0%	60,680	99.2%	4,707	98.9%	77,675	99.0%
2005	15	88.2%	14,076	97.6%	61,426	99.1%	4,907	98.8%	80,424	98.8%
TOTAL SCREENS										
2000	10	100%	11,866	100%	50,004	100%	3,760	100%	65,640	100%
2001	22	100%	12,805	100%	54,502	100%	4,144	100%	71,473	100%
2002	6	100%	11,489	100%	54,086	100%	4,130	100%	69,711	100%
2003	17	100%	13,040	100%	58,824	100%	4,206	100%	76,087	100%
2004	8	100%	12,538	100%	61,187	100%	4,760	100%	78,493	100%
2005	17	100%	14,429	100%	61,963	100%	4,966	100%	81,375	100%

Table 15: Symptom type by age group

	Age group									
	<40		40-49		50-69		70+		All ages	
Symptom	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Breast lump										
2000	0	0.0%	88	44.7%	136	40.4%	8	25.0%	232	40.9%
2001	1	100%	120	52.9%	199	41.0%	13	23.2%	333	43.3%
2002	1	100%	123	66.8%	233	58.5%	12	40.0%	369	60.2%
2003	1	100%	160	63.0%	329	62.0%	16	50.0%	506	61.9%
2004	1	100%	172	66.9%	291	57.4%	28	52.8%	492	60.1%
2005	2	100%	253	71.7%	326	60.7%	29	49.2%	610	64.1%
Nipple Discharge										
2000	0	0.0%	34	17.3%	37	11.0%	1	3.1%	72	12.7%
2001	0	0.0%	25	11.0%	46	9.5%	6	10.7%	77	10.0%
2002	0	0.0%	17	9.2%	39	9.8%	3	10.0%	59	9.6%
2003	0	0.0%	34	13.4%	48	9.0%	1	3.1%	83	10.1%
2004	0	0.0%	32	12.5%	46	9.1%	2	3.8%	80	9.8%
2005	0	0.0%	24	6.8%	43	8.0%	2	3.4%	69	7.3%
Breast Lump + Nipple Discharge										
2000	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%
2003	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
2004	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%
2005	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%
Pain/Other										
2000	1	100%	73	37.1%	162	48.1%	23	71.9%	259	45.7%
2001	0	0.0%	82	36.1%	240	49.5%	37	66.1%	359	46.7%
2002	0	0.0%	41	22.3%	126	31.7%	15	50.0%	182	29.7%
2003	0	0.0%	60	23.6%	153	28.8%	15	46.9%	228	27.9%
2004	0	0.0%	49	19.1%	168	33.1%	23	43.4%	240	29.3%
2005	0	0.0%	73	20.7%	166	30.9%	28	47.5%	267	28.1%
TOTAL SYMPTOMS										
2000	1	100%	197	100%	337	100%	32	100%	567	100%
2001	1	100%	227	100%	485	100%	56	100%	769	100%
2002	1	100%	184	100%	398	100%	30	100%	613	100%
2003	1	100%	254	100%	531	100%	32	100%	818	100%
2004	1	100%	257	100%	507	100%	53	100%	818	100%
2005	2	100%	353	100%	537	100%	59	100%	951	100%

Table 16: Outcomes of screening by round by age group

	Age group															
	<40-49				50-69				70+				All ages			
	Routine rescreen	%	Assess. referral	%	Routine rescreen	%	Assess. referral	%	Routine rescreen	%	Assess. referral	%	Routine rescreen	%	Assess. referral	%
First Screens																
2000	4,607	*88.3%*	609	*11.7%*	4,684	*88.3%*	623	*11.7%*	415	*89.6%*	48	*10.4%*	9,706	*88.3%*	1,280	*11.7%*
2001	4,768	*87.0%*	712	*13.0%*	6,398	*88.4%*	841	*11.6%*	464	*89.9%*	52	*10.1%*	11,630	*87.9%*	1,605	*12.1%*
2002	4,328	*86.8%*	656	*13.2%*	7,314	*88.5%*	948	*11.5%*	314	*90.8%*	32	*9.2%*	11,956	*88.0%*	1,636	*12.0%*
2003	4,830	*88.0%*	660	*12.0%*	6,144	*89.2%*	741	*10.8%*	299	*89.5%*	35	*10.5%*	11,273	*88.7%*	1,436	*11.3%*
2004	4,828	*87.9%*	665	*12.1%*	6,689	*90.1%*	731	*9.9%*	258	*90.5%*	27	*9.5%*	11,775	*89.2%*	1,423	*10.8%*
2005	6,167	*88.6%*	791	*11.4%*	6,308	*88.8%*	796	*11.2%*	243	*90.3%*	26	*9.7%*	12,718	*88.7%*	1,613	*11.3%*
Subsequent Screens																
2000	6,310	*94.7%*	350	*5.3%*	42,806	*95.8%*	1,891	*4.2%*	3,161	*95.9%*	136	*4.1%*	52,277	*95.7%*	2,377	*4.3%*
2001	6,962	*94.8%*	385	*5.2%*	45,315	*95.9%*	1,948	*4.1%*	3,477	*95.8%*	151	*4.2%*	55,754	*95.7%*	2,484	*4.3%*
2002	6,162	*94.6%*	349	*5.4%*	43,945	*95.9%*	1,879	*4.1%*	3,620	*95.7%*	164	*4.3%*	53,727	*95.7%*	2,392	*4.3%*
2003	7,179	*94.9%*	388	*5.1%*	50,156	*96.6%*	1,783	*3.4%*	3,735	*96.5%*	137	*3.5%*	61,070	*96.4%*	2,308	*3.6%*
2004	6,691	*94.9%*	362	*5.1%*	52,139	*97.0%*	1,628	*3.0%*	4,335	*96.9%*	140	*3.1%*	63,165	*96.7%*	2,130	*3.3%*
2005	7,097	*94.8%*	391	*5.2%*	53,173	*96.9%*	1,686	*3.1%*	4,556	*97.0%*	141	*3.0%*	64,826	*96.7%*	2,218	*3.3%*
TOTAL SCREENS																
2000	10,917	*91.9%*	959	*8.1%*	47,490	*95.0%*	2,514	*5.0%*	3,576	*95.1%*	184	*4.9%*	61,983	*94.4%*	3,657	*5.6%*
2001	11,730	*91.4%*	1,097	*8.6%*	51,713	*94.9%*	2,789	*5.1%*	3,941	*95.1%*	203	*4.9%*	67,384	*94.3%*	4,089	*5.7%*
2002	10,490	*91.3%*	1,005	*8.7%*	51,259	*94.8%*	2,827	*5.2%*	3,934	*95.3%*	196	*4.7%*	65,683	*94.2%*	4,028	*5.8%*
2003	12,009	*92.0%*	1,048	*8.0%*	56,300	*95.7%*	2,524	*4.3%*	4,034	*95.9%*	172	*4.1%*	72,343	*95.1%*	3,744	*4.9%*
2004	11,519	*91.8%*	1,027	*8.2%*	58,828	*96.1%*	2,359	*3.9%*	4,593	*96.5%*	167	*3.5%*	74,940	*95.5%*	3,553	*4.5%*
2005	13,264	*91.8%*	1,182	*8.2%*	59,481	*96.0%*	2,482	*4.0%*	4,799	*96.6%*	167	*3.4%*	77,544	*95.3%*	3,831	*4.7%*

Table 17: Procedures giving a definitive outcome by age group

Procedure	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Further Views Only (FV)										
2000	0	0.0%	316	33.1%	850	33.9%	56	30.8%	1,222	33.5%
2001	1	33.3%	368	36.5%	913	35.0%	56	29.3%	1,338	35.1%
2002	0	0.0%	331	34.2%	973	35.4%	48	24.9%	1,352	34.6%
2003	2	100.0%	420	40.8%	864	34.6%	45	26.5%	1,331	36.0%
2004	0	0.0%	302	29.7%	707	30.2%	40	23.8%	1,049	29.8%
2005	0	0.0%	330	28.6%	709	28.8%	33	20.1%	1,072	28.4%
Clinical Examination (CE) +/- FV										
2000	0	0.0%	85	8.9%	154	6.1%	7	3.8%	246	6.8%
2001	0	0.0%	56	5.6%	68	2.6%	6	3.1%	130	3.4%
2002	1	0.0%	61	6.3%	119	4.3%	13	6.7%	194	5.0%
2003	0	0.0%	39	3.8%	86	3.4%	5	2.9%	130	3.5%
2004	0	0.0%	27	2.7%	75	3.2%	7	4.2%	109	3.1%
2005	0	0.0%	25	2.2%	71	2.9%	7	4.3%	103	2.7%
Ultrasound (US) +/- FV, CE										
2000	0	0.0%	242	25.4%	545	21.7%	30	16.5%	817	22.4%
2001	0	0.0%	256	25.4%	615	23.6%	33	17.3%	904	23.7%
2002	0	0.0%	263	27.2%	548	19.9%	37	19.2%	848	21.7%
2003	0	0.0%	270	26.2%	528	21.1%	26	15.3%	824	22.3%
2004	0	0.0%	395	38.8%	605	25.8%	30	17.9%	1,030	29.2%
2005	0	0.0%	450	39.0%	667	27.1%	34	20.7%	1,151	30.5%
Fine Needle Aspiration +/- FV, CE, US										
2000	0	0.0%	146	15.3%	392	15.6%	37	20.3%	575	15.8%
2001	1	0.0%	101	10.0%	259	9.9%	30	15.7%	391	10.3%
2002	0	0.0%	98	10.1%	263	9.6%	17	8.8%	378	9.7%
2003	0	0.0%	82	8.0%	259	10.4%	21	12.4%	362	9.8%
2004	0	0.0%	83	8.2%	220	9.4%	25	14.9%	328	9.3%
2005	0	0.0%	93	8.1%	167	6.8%	17	10.4%	277	7.3%
Core Biopsy (CB) +/- FV, CE, US, OM, FNA										
2000	0	0.0%	139	14.6%	489	19.5%	48	26.4%	676	18.6%
2001	1	0.0%	192	19.1%	645	24.7%	60	31.4%	898	23.6%
2002	1	0.0%	177	18.3%	725	26.4%	73	37.8%	976	25.0%
2003	0	0.0%	185	18.0%	654	26.2%	59	34.7%	898	24.3%
2004	0	0.0%	186	18.3%	637	27.2%	59	35.1%	882	25.0%
2005	0	0.0%	231	20.0%	736	29.9%	69	42.1%	1,036	27.4%
Diagnostic Open Biopsy (DOB) +/- any of the above procedures										
2000	0	0.0%	26	2.7%	78	3.1%	4	2.2%	108	3.0%
2001	0	0.0%	34	3.4%	111	4.3%	6	3.1%	151	4.0%
2002	0	0.0%	37	3.8%	120	4.4%	5	2.6%	162	4.1%
2003	0	0.0%	33	3.2%	109	4.4%	14	8.2%	156	4.2%
2004	0	0.0%	24	2.4%	97	4.1%	7	4.2%	128	3.6%
2005	0	0.0%	26	2.3%	109	4.4%	4	2.4%	139	3.7%
TOTAL ASSESSED										
2000	0	-	954	100%	2,508	100%	182	100%	3,644	100%
2001	3	100%	1,007	100%	2,611	100%	191	100%	3,812	100%
2002	2	100%	967	100%	2,748	100%	193	100%	3,910	100%
2003	2	100%	1,029	100%	2,500	100%	170	100%	3,701	100%
2004	0	-	1,017	100%	2,341	100%	168	100%	3,526	100%
2005	0	-	1,155	100%	2,459	100%	164	100%	3,778	100%

Table 18: Recommendation after assessment by age group

Recommendation	Age group <40 No.	<40 %	40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %
Definitive Treatment for Cancer										
2000	0	0.0%	32	3.4%	265	10.6%	30	16.4%	327	9.0%
2001	1	33.3%	29	2.9%	298	11.4%	52	27.2%	380	10.0%
2002	0	0.0%	28	2.9%	325	11.8%	45	23.3%	398	10.2%
2003	0	0.0%	35	3.4%	373	14.9%	45	26.5%	453	12.2%
2004	0	0.0%	39	3.8%	344	14.7%	47	28.0%	430	12.2%
2005	0	0.0%	53	4.6%	383	15.6%	54	32.9%	490	13.0%
Diagnostic Open Biopsy										
2000	0	0.0%	24	2.5%	76	3.0%	4	2.2%	104	2.9%
2001	0	0.0%	34	3.4%	112	4.3%	5	2.6%	151	4.0%
2002	0	0.0%	37	3.8%	116	4.2%	7	3.6%	160	4.1%
2003	0	0.0%	35	3.4%	102	4.1%	13	7.6%	150	4.1%
2004	0	0.0%	25	2.5%	100	4.3%	7	4.2%	132	3.7%
2005	0	0.0%	26	2.3%	109	4.4%	4	2.4%	139	3.7%
Early Review										
2000	0	0.0%	20	2.1%	80	3.2%	8	4.4%	108	3.0%
2001	0	0.0%	37	3.7%	94	3.6%	8	4.2%	139	3.6%
2002	0	0.0%	26	2.7%	78	2.8%	7	3.6%	111	2.8%
2003	0	0.0%	25	2.4%	47	1.9%	5	2.9%	77	2.1%
2004	0	0.0%	24	2.4%	46	2.0%	0	0.0%	70	2.0%
2005	0	0.0%	29	2.5%	54	2.2%	1	0.6%	84	2.2%
Other										
2000	0	0.0%	8	0.8%	10	0.4%	2	1.1%	20	0.5%
2001	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	13	0.5%	0	0.0%	18	0.5%
2002	0	0.0%	13	1.3%	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	20	0.5%
2003	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	13	0.5%	0	0.0%	17	0.5%
2004	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.3%	3	1.8%	11	0.3%
2005	0	0.0%	8	0.7%	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	17	0.4%
Return to Routine Screening										
2000	0	0.0%	870	91.2%	2,078	82.8%	139	76.0%	3,087	84.7%
2001	2	66.7%	903	89.6%	2,095	80.2%	126	66.0%	3,126	82.0%
2002	2	100.0%	864	89.3%	2,224	80.9%	134	69.4%	3,224	82.4%
2003	2	100.0%	930	90.4%	1,965	78.6%	107	62.9%	3,004	81.2%
2004	0	0.0%	929	91.3%	1,843	78.7%	111	66.1%	2,883	81.8%
2005	0	0.0%	1,039	90.0%	1,904	77.4%	105	64.0%	3,048	80.7%
TOTAL ASSESSED										
2000	0	-	954	100%	2,509	100%	183	100%	3,646	100%
2001	3	100%	1,008	100%	2,612	100%	191	100%	3,814	100%
2002	2	100%	968	100%	2,750	100%	193	100%	3,913	100%
2003	2	100%	1,029	100%	2,500	100%	170	100%	3,701	100%
2004	0	-	1,017	100%	2,341	100%	168	100%	3,526	100%
2005	0	-	1,155	100%	2,459	100%	164	100%	3,778	100%

Table 19: Procedure yielding the definitive pathological diagnosis of breast cancer by round

Procedure	First screens No.	First screens %	Subsequent screens No.	Subsequent screens %	Total No.	Total %
Fine Needle Aspiration						
2000	33	43.4%	165	58.1%	198	55.0%
2001	31	33.3%	141	42.2%	172	40.3%
2002	25	24.0%	130	38.9%	155	35.4%
2003	49	45.4%	145	37.8%	194	39.4%
2004	39	39.0%	134	37.1%	173	37.5%
2005	33	30.8%	87	21.3%	120	23.3%
Core Biopsy						
2000	35	46.1%	94	33.1%	129	35.8%
2001	50	53.8%	165	49.4%	215	50.4%
2002	68	65.4%	181	54.2%	249	56.8%
2003	48	44.4%	215	56.0%	263	53.5%
2004	51	51.0%	203	56.2%	254	55.1%
2005	67	62.6%	299	73.1%	366	70.9%
Diagnostic Open Biopsy						
2000	8	10.5%	22	7.7%	30	8.3%
2001	12	12.9%	27	8.1%	39	9.1%
2002	10	9.6%	23	6.9%	33	7.5%
2003	11	10.2%	22	5.7%	33	6.7%
2004	7	7.0%	19	5.3%	26	5.6%
2005	7	6.5%	19	4.6%	26	5.0%
Mastectomy						
2000	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
2004	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	3	0.7%
2005	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Other						
2000	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
2001	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
2002	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
2003	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
2004	3	3.0%	2	0.6%	5	1.1%
2005	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	3	0.6%
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS						
2000	76	100%	284	100%	360	100%
2001	93	100%	334	100%	427	100%
2002	104	100%	334	100%	438	100%
2003	108	100%	384	100%	492	100%
2004	100	100%	361	100%	461	100%
2005	107	100%	409	100%	516	100%

Table 20: Rate of benign DOB outcomes per women screened and per women assessed, by screening round

	First screens					Subsequent screens				
	Benign DOB	No. screens	%	No. assessments	%	Benign DOB	No. screens	%	No. assessments	%
2000	27	10986	*0.25%*	1271	*2.1%*	50	54654	*0.09%*	2375	*2.1%*
2001	40	13235	*0.30%*	1499	*2.7%*	69	58238	*0.12%*	2315	*3.0%*
2002	50	13592	*0.37%*	1582	*3.2%*	79	56119	*0.14%*	2331	*3.4%*
2003	36	12709	*0.28%*	1415	*2.5%*	84	63378	*0.13%*	2287	*3.7%*
2004	42	13198	*0.32%*	1414	*3.0%*	57	65295	*0.09%*	2112	*2.7%*
2005	42	14331	*0.29%*	1588	*2.6%*	68	67044	*0.10%*	2190	*3.1%*

Table 21: Breast cancer detection rates by age group by round

Type of cancer	Age group 40-49 First Screen	40-49 Sub. Screen	40-49 Total	50-69 First Screen	50-69 Sub. Screen	50-69 Total	70+ First Screen	70+ Sub. Screen	70+ Total	All ages First Screen	All ages Sub. Screen	All ages Total
Invasive Cancers												
2000	19	10	29	28	184	212	6	19	25	53	213	266
2001	14	8	22	32	220	252	11	33	44	57	261	318
2002	10	10	20	53	207	260	6	30	36	69	247	316
2003	15	14	29	59	241	300	10	27	37	84	282	366
2004	18	15	33	49	242	291	6	34	40	73	291	364
2005	23	17	40	52	247	299	9	36	45	84	300	384
Rate per 10,000 screens												
2000	36.5	15.0	24.4	52.8	41.2	42.4	129.6	57.6	66.5	48.3	39.0	40.5
2001	25.6	10.9	17.2	44.2	46.5	46.2	213.2	91.0	106.2	43.1	44.8	44.5
2002	20.1	15.4	17.4	64.1	45.2	48.1	173.4	79.3	87.2	50.8	44.0	45.3
2003	27.4	18.5	22.2	85.7	46.4	51.0	299.4	69.7	88.0	66.2	44.5	48.1
2004	32.8	21.3	26.3	66.0	45.0	47.6	210.5	76.0	84.0	55.3	44.6	46.4
2005	33.1	22.7	27.7	73.2	45.0	48.3	334.6	76.6	90.6	58.7	44.7	47.2
Ductal Carcinoma In-situ												
2000	7	3	10	15	62	77	1	6	7	23	71	94
2001	7	6	13	23	59	82	4	7	11	34	72	106
2002	6	9	15	29	66	95	0	11	11	35	86	121
2003	7	5	12	16	83	99	1	12	13	24	100	124
2004	5	3	8	18	60	78	4	6	10	27	69	96
2005	11	4	15	11	95	106	1	10	11	23	109	132
Rate per 10,000 screens												
2000	13.4	4.5	8.4	28.3	13.9	15.4	21.6	18.2	18.6	20.9	13.0	14.3
2001	12.8	8.2	10.2	31.8	12.5	15.0	77.5	19.3	26.5	25.7	12.4	14.8
2002	12.0	13.8	13.1	35.1	14.4	17.6	0.0	29.1	26.6	25.8	15.3	17.4
2003	12.8	6.6	9.2	23.2	16.0	16.8	29.9	31.0	30.9	18.9	15.8	16.3
2004	9.1	4.3	6.4	24.3	11.2	12.7	140.4	13.4	21.0	20.5	10.6	12.2
2005	15.8	5.3	10.4	15.5	17.3	17.1	37.2	21.3	22.2	16.1	16.3	16.2
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS												
2000	26	13	39	43	246	289	7	25	32	76	284	360
2001	21	14	35	55	279	334	15	40	55	91	333	424
2002	16	19	35	82	273	355	6	41	47	104	333	437
2003	22	19	41	75	324	399	11	39	50	108	382	490
2004	23	18	41	67	302	369	10	40	50	100	360	460
2005	34	21	55	63	342	405	10	46	56	107	409	516
Rate per 10,000 screens												
2000	49.9	19.5	32.9	81.0	55.0	57.8	151.2	75.8	85.1	69.2	52.0	54.9
2001	38.4	19.1	27.3	76.0	59.0	61.3	290.7	110.3	132.7	68.8	57.2	59.3
2002	32.1	29.2	30.5	99.2	59.6	65.6	173.4	108.4	113.8	76.5	59.3	62.7
2003	40.2	25.1	31.4	108.9	62.4	67.8	329.3	100.7	118.9	85.1	60.3	64.4
2004	41.9	25.5	32.7	90.3	56.2	60.3	350.9	89.4	105.0	75.8	55.1	58.6
2005	49.0	28.1	38.1	88.7	62.3	65.4	371.7	97.9	112.8	74.7	61.0	63.4

Table 22: Number of invasive cancers by histopathology by round

Type of invasive cancer	First screens		Subsequent screens		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Invasive Ductal not otherwise specified						
2000	40	75.5%	164	77.0%	204	76.7%
2001	39	67.2%	197	75.5%	236	74.0%
2002	49	71.0%	185	74.9%	234	74.1%
2003	67	79.8%	217	77.0%	284	77.6%
2004	57	78.1%	226	77.7%	283	77.7%
2005	72	85.7%	239	79.7%	311	81.0%
Tubular						
2000	3	5.7%	15	7.0%	18	6.8%
2001	4	6.9%	19	7.3%	23	7.2%
2002	9	13.0%	14	5.7%	23	7.3%
2003	3	3.6%	12	4.3%	15	4.1%
2004	5	6.8%	17	5.8%	22	6.0%
2005	1	1.2%	9	3.0%	10	2.6%
Cribriform						
2000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	2	0.6%
2002	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mucinous (Colloid)						
2000	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	2	0.8%
2001	3	5.2%	5	1.9%	8	2.5%
2002	1	1.4%	7	2.8%	8	2.5%
2003	4	4.8%	4	1.4%	8	2.2%
2004	0	0.0%	7	2.4%	7	1.9%
2005	2	2.4%	5	1.7%	7	1.8%
Medullary						
2000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
2005	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Lobular Classical						
2000	7	13.2%	20	9.4%	27	10.2%
2001	7	12.1%	17	6.5%	24	7.5%
2002	4	5.8%	26	10.5%	30	9.5%
2003	5	6.0%	26	9.2%	31	8.5%
2004	5	6.8%	23	7.9%	28	7.7%
2005	6	7.1%	29	9.7%	35	9.1%
Lobular Variant						
2000	1	1.9%	2	0.9%	3	1.1%
2001	1	1.7%	8	3.1%	9	2.8%
2002	2	2.9%	5	2.0%	7	2.2%
2003	0	0.0%	8	2.8%	8	2.2%
2004	2	2.7%	4	1.4%	6	1.6%
2005	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	5	1.3%
Mixed Ductal/Lobular						
2000	2	3.8%	10	4.7%	12	4.5%
2001	4	6.9%	13	5.0%	17	5.3%
2002	4	5.8%	10	4.0%	14	4.4%
2003	5	6.0%	14	5.0%	19	5.2%
2004	4	5.5%	12	4.1%	16	4.4%
2005	2	2.4%	10	3.3%	12	3.1%
Phyllodes Tumour (Malignant)						
2000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%
2004	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
2005	1	1.2%	2	0.7%	3	0.8%
TOTAL INVASIVE CANCERS						
2000	53	100%	213	100%	266	100%
2001	58	100%	261	100%	319	100%
2002	69	100%	247	100%	316	100%
2003	84	100%	282	100%	366	100%
2004	73	100%	291	100%	364	100%
2005	84	100%	300	100%	384	100%

Table 23: Number of in situ cancers by histopathology by round

Type of in situ cancer	First screens		Subsequent screens		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Comedo DCIS						
2000	8	34.8%	33	46.5%	41	43.6%
2001	12	35.3%	32	44.4%	44	41.5%
2002	15	42.9%	44	51.2%	59	48.8%
2003	10	41.7%	47	47.0%	57	46.0%
2004	12	44.4%	31	44.9%	43	44.8%
2005	9	39.1%	54	49.5%	63	47.7%
Non-Comedo DCIS						
2000	13	56.5%	31	43.7%	44	46.8%
2001	15	44.1%	29	40.3%	44	41.5%
2002	16	45.7%	28	32.6%	44	36.4%
2003	12	50.0%	39	39.0%	51	41.1%
2004	13	48.1%	25	36.2%	38	39.6%
2005	8	34.8%	33	30.3%	41	31.1%
Mixed DCIS						
2000	2	8.7%	4	5.6%	6	6.4%
2001	7	20.6%	6	8.3%	13	12.3%
2002	4	11.4%	13	15.1%	17	14.0%
2003	2	8.3%	8	8.0%	10	8.1%
2004	1	3.7%	12	17.4%	13	13.5%
2005	5	21.7%	20	18.3%	25	18.9%
Other DCIS						
2000	0	0.0%	3	4.2%	3	3.2%
2001	0	0.0%	5	6.9%	5	4.7%
2002	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	1	0.8%
2003	0	0.0%	6	6.0%	6	4.8%
2004	1	3.7%	1	1.4%	2	2.1%
2005	1	4.3%	2	1.8%	3	2.3%
TOTAL IN SITU CANCERS						
2000	23	100%	71	100%	94	100%
2001	34	100%	72	100%	106	100%
2002	35	100%	86	100%	121	100%
2003	24	100%	100	100%	124	100%
2004	27	100%	69	100%	96	100%
2005	23	100%	109	100%	132	100%

Table 24: Number of invasive breast cancers by size by age group

Cancer size	Age group 40-49 No.	40-49 %	50-69 No.	50-69 %	70+ No.	70+ %	All ages No.	All ages %	Rate per 10,000 screens	Rate per 10,000 screens 50-69yr age group
Invasive Cancer ≤15mm										
2000	15	51.7%	151	71.2%	17	68.0%	183	68.8%	27.9	30.2
2001	13	59.1%	160	63.5%	33	75.0%	206	64.8%	28.8	29.4
2002	9	45.0%	168	64.6%	19	52.8%	196	62.0%	28.1	31.1
2003	18	62.1%	169	56.3%	17	45.9%	204	55.7%	26.8	28.7
2004	17	51.5%	185	63.6%	26	65.0%	228	62.6%	29.0	30.2
2005	28	70.0%	179	59.9%	26	57.8%	233	60.7%	28.6	28.9
Invasive Cancer 16-25mm										
2000	8	27.6%	41	19.3%	8	32.0%	57	21.4%	8.7	8.2
2001	4	18.2%	64	25.4%	8	18.2%	76	23.9%	10.6	11.7
2002	10	50.0%	57	21.9%	12	33.3%	79	25.0%	11.3	10.5
2003	6	20.7%	96	32.0%	13	35.1%	115	31.4%	15.1	16.3
2004	8	24.2%	69	23.7%	9	22.5%	86	23.6%	11.0	11.3
2005	7	17.5%	77	25.8%	11	24.4%	95	24.7%	11.7	12.4
Invasive Cancer 26-50mm										
2000	4	13.8%	16	7.5%	0	0.0%	20	7.5%	3.0	3.2
2001	5	22.7%	26	10.3%	3	6.8%	34	10.7%	4.8	4.8
2002	0	0.0%	29	11.2%	5	13.9%	34	10.8%	4.9	5.4
2003	4	13.8%	28	9.3%	7	18.9%	39	10.7%	5.1	4.8
2004	8	24.2%	29	10.0%	3	7.5%	40	11.0%	5.1	4.7
2005	3	7.5%	33	11.0%	7	15.6%	43	11.2%	5.3	5.3
Invasive Cancer >50mm										
2000	2	6.9%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	6	2.3%	0.9	0.8
2001	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	0.3	0.4
2002	1	5.0%	5	1.9%	0	0.0%	6	1.9%	0.9	0.9
2003	1	3.4%	6	2.0%	0	0.0%	7	1.9%	0.9	1.0
2004	0	0.0%	6	2.1%	2	5.0%	8	2.2%	1.0	1.0
2005	1	2.5%	8	2.7%	0	0.0%	9	2.3%	1.1	1.3
Size Unknown										
2000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
2002	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0.1	0.2
2003	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0.1	0.2
2004	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0.3	0.3
2005	1	2.5%	2	0.7%	1	2.2%	4	1.0%	0.5	0.3
TOTAL INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS										
2000	29	100%	212	100%	25	100%	266	100%	40.5	42.4
2001	22	100%	252	100%	44	100%	318	100%	44.5	46.2
2002	20	100%	260	100%	36	100%	316	100%	45.3	48.1
2003	29	100%	300	100%	37	100%	366	100%	48.1	51.0
2004	33	100%	291	100%	40	100%	364	100%	46.4	47.6
2005	40	100%	299	100%	45	100%	384	100%	47.2	48.3

Table 25: Number of invasive breast cancers by size by round

Cancer size	First screens		Subsequent screens		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Invasive Cancer ≤15mm						
2000	31	58.5%	152	71.4%	183	68.8%
2001	37	63.8%	170	65.1%	207	64.9%
2002	39	56.5%	157	63.6%	196	62.0%
2003	45	53.6%	159	56.4%	204	55.7%
2004	35	47.9%	193	66.3%	228	62.6%
2005	43	51.2%	190	63.3%	233	60.7%
Invasive Cancer 16-25mm						
2000	16	30.2%	41	19.2%	57	21.4%
2001	9	15.5%	67	25.7%	76	23.8%
2002	23	33.3%	56	22.7%	79	25.0%
2003	26	31.0%	89	31.6%	115	31.4%
2004	17	23.3%	69	23.7%	86	23.6%
2005	23	27.4%	72	24.0%	95	24.7%
Invasive Cancer 26-50mm						
2000	3	5.7%	17	8.0%	20	7.5%
2001	11	19.0%	23	8.8%	34	10.7%
2002	4	5.8%	30	12.1%	34	10.8%
2003	11	13.1%	28	9.9%	39	10.7%
2004	18	24.7%	22	7.6%	40	11.0%
2005	14	16.7%	29	9.7%	43	11.2%
Invasive Cancer >50mm						
2000	3	5.7%	3	1.4%	6	2.3%
2001	1	1.7%	1	0.4%	2	0.6%
2002	2	2.9%	4	1.6%	6	1.9%
2003	1	1.2%	6	2.1%	7	1.9%
2004	2	2.7%	6	2.1%	8	2.2%
2005	2	2.4%	7	2.3%	9	2.3%
Size Unknown						
2000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
2003	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
2004	1	1.4%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%
2005	2	2.4%	2	0.7%	4	1.0%
TOTAL INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS						
2000	53	100%	213	100%	266	100%
2001	58	100%	261	100%	319	100%
2002	69	100%	247	100%	316	100%
2003	84	100%	282	100%	366	100%
2004	73	100%	291	100%	364	100%
2005	84	100%	300	100%	384	100%

Table 26: Number of invasive breast cancers by histological grade by size

	Cancer Size									
	≤15mm		16-25mm		26-50mm		>50mm		Total	
Histological grade	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grade 1										
2000	71	38.8%	11	19.3%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	84	31.8%
2001	79	38.7%	16	21.1%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%	100	31.9%
2002	53	27.5%	13	16.5%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	68	21.9%
2003	62	30.7%	21	18.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	83	22.9%
2004	57	25.2%	9	10.5%	6	15.0%	1	12.5%	73	20.3%
2005	47	20.2%	17	17.9%	3	7.0%	0	0.0%	67	17.6%
Grade 2										
2000	88	48.1%	28	49.1%	10	55.6%	6	100.0%	132	50.0%
2001	93	45.6%	40	52.6%	16	51.6%	1	50.0%	150	47.9%
2002	94	48.7%	42	53.2%	14	42.4%	4	80.0%	154	49.7%
2003	89	44.1%	44	38.3%	19	48.7%	3	50.0%	155	42.8%
2004	98	43.4%	35	40.7%	12	30.0%	2	25.0%	147	40.8%
2005	115	49.4%	48	50.5%	24	55.8%	3	33.3%	190	50.0%
Grade 3										
2000	18	9.8%	18	31.6%	6	33.3%	0	0.0%	42	15.9%
2001	27	13.2%	18	23.7%	10	32.3%	1	50.0%	56	17.9%
2002	44	22.8%	24	30.4%	17	51.5%	1	20.0%	86	27.7%
2003	47	23.3%	50	43.5%	20	51.3%	3	50.0%	120	33.1%
2004	66	29.2%	42	48.8%	22	55.0%	5	62.5%	135	37.5%
2005	67	28.8%	29	30.5%	15	34.9%	5	55.6%	116	30.5%
Unknown										
2000	6	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.3%
2001	5	2.5%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.2%
2002	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
2003	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
2004	5	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.4%
2005	4	1.7%	1	1.1%	1	2.3%	1	11.1%	7	1.8%
TOTAL INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS										
2000	183	100%	57	100%	18	100%	6	100%	264	100%
2001	204	100%	76	100%	31	100%	2	100%	313	100%
2002	193	100%	79	100%	33	100%	5	100%	310	100%
2003	202	100%	115	100%	39	100%	6	100%	362	100%
2004	226	100%	86	100%	40	100%	8	100%	360	100%
2005	233	100%	95	100%	43	100%	9	100%	380	100%

Table 27: Lymph node removal and metastatic status for invasive cancers

Invasive cancer size	No. of cancers (A)	No. where lymph nodes were excised (B)	% of cancers where lymph nodes were excised (B/A)	No. where lymph nodes had metastasis (C)	% of cancers where lymph nodes had metastasis (C/B)
≤15mm					
2000	183	161	*88.0%*	23	*14.3%*
2001	207	160	*77.3%*	24	*15.0%*
2002	196	160	*81.6%*	20	*12.5%*
2003	204	181	*88.7%*	28	*15.5%*
2004	228	207	*90.8%*	36	*17.4%*
2005	233	211	*90.6%*	29	*13.7%*
16-25mm					
2000	57	55	*96.5%*	19	*34.5%*
2001	76	66	*86.8%*	20	*30.3%*
2002	79	73	*92.4%*	23	*31.5%*
2003	115	113	*98.3%*	46	*40.7%*
2004	86	83	*96.5%*	26	*31.3%*
2005	95	92	*96.8%*	28	*30.4%*
26-50mm					
2000	20	18	*90.0%*	9	*50.0%*
2001	34	29	*85.3%*	21	*72.4%*
2002	34	32	*94.1%*	22	*68.8%*
2003	39	39	*100.0%*	23	*59.0%*
2004	40	40	*100.0%*	18	*45.0%*
2005	43	41	*95.3%*	21	*51.2%*
>50mm					
2000	6	6	*100.0%*	5	*83.3%*
2001	2	2	*100.0%*	2	*100.0%*
2002	6	4	*66.7%*	0	*0.0%*
2003	7	5	*71.4%*	4	*80.0%*
2004	8	8	*100.0%*	4	*50.0%*
2005	9	8	*88.9%*	8	*100.0%*
Unknown					
2000	0	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
2001	0	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
2002	1	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
2003	1	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
2004	2	1	*50.0%*	1	*100.0%*
2005	4	2	*50.0%*	1	*50.0%*
TOTAL INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS					
2000	266	240	*90.2%*	56	*23.3%*
2001	319	257	*80.6%*	67	*26.1%*
2002	316	269	*85.1%*	65	*24.2%*
2003	366	338	*92.3%*	101	*29.9%*
2004	364	339	*93.1%*	85	*25.1%*
2005	384	354	*92.2%*	87	*24.6%*

Table 28: Number of surgical procedures for breast cancer treatment by place of residence

Procedure	Metropolitan		Country		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Breast Conserving Surgery						
2000	181	70.4%	70	68.0%	251	69.7%
2001	217	66.8%	64	62.7%	281	65.8%
2002	195	61.9%	86	70.5%	281	64.3%
2003	256	66.1%	73	69.5%	329	66.9%
2004	224	68.5%	94	70.1%	318	69.0%
2005	258	66.3%	74	58.7%	332	64.5%
Mastectomy						
2000	73	28.4%	33	32.0%	106	29.4%
2001	104	32.0%	37	36.3%	141	33.0%
2002	117	37.1%	33	27.0%	150	34.3%
2003	123	31.8%	31	29.5%	154	31.3%
2004	97	29.7%	39	29.1%	136	29.5%
2005	127	32.6%	49	38.9%	176	34.2%
No Surgery / Unknown						
2000	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
2001	4	1.2%	1	1.0%	5	1.2%
2002	3	1.0%	3	2.5%	6	1.4%
2003	8	2.1%	1	1.0%	9	1.8%
2004	6	1.8%	1	0.7%	7	1.5%
2005	4	1.0%	3	2.4%	7	1.4%
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS						
2000	257	100%	103	100%	360	100%
2001	325	100%	102	100%	427	100%
2002	315	100%	122	100%	437	100%
2003	387	100%	105	100%	492	100%
2004	327	100%	134	100%	461	100%
2005	389	100%	126	100%	515	100%

Table 29: Number of surgical procedures for breast cancer treatment by type of cancer

Procedure	Invasive		DCIS		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Breast Conserving Surgery						
2000	191	*71.8%*	60	*63.8%*	251	*69.7%*
2001	212	*66.5%*	68	*64.2%*	280	*65.9%*
2002	203	*64.2%*	79	*65.3%*	282	*64.5%*
2003	244	*66.7%*	84	*67.7%*	328	*66.9%*
2004	255	*70.1%*	63	*65.6%*	318	*69.1%*
2005	250	*65.1%*	83	*62.9%*	333	*64.5%*
Mastectomy						
2000	73	*27.4%*	33	*35.1%*	106	*29.4%*
2001	103	*32.3%*	38	*35.8%*	141	*33.2%*
2002	108	*34.2%*	42	*34.7%*	150	*34.3%*
2003	118	*32.2%*	36	*29.0%*	154	*31.4%*
2004	105	*28.8%*	31	*32.3%*	136	*29.6%*
2005	130	*33.9%*	46	*34.8%*	176	*34.1%*
No Surgery / Unknown						
2000	2	*0.8%*	1	*1.1%*	3	*0.8%*
2001	4	*1.3%*	0	*0.0%*	4	*0.9%*
2002	5	*1.6%*	0	*0.0%*	5	*1.1%*
2003	4	*1.1%*	4	*3.2%*	8	*1.6%*
2004	4	*1.1%*	2	*2.1%*	6	*1.3%*
2005	4	*1.0%*	3	*2.3%*	7	*1.4%*
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS						
2000	266	*100%*	94	*100%*	360	*100%*
2001	319	*100%*	106	*100%*	425	*100%*
2002	316	*100%*	121	*100%*	437	*100%*
2003	366	*100%*	124	*100%*	490	*100%*
2004	364	*100%*	96	*100%*	460	*100%*
2005	384	*100%*	132	*100%*	516	*100%*

Table 30: Adjuvant therapy for treatment of breast cancer by type of cancer

Adjuvant therapy	Invasive		DCIS		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chemotherapy						
2000	9	3.4%	0	0.0%	9	2.5%
2001	10	3.1%	0	0.0%	10	2.4%
2002	11	3.5%	0	0.0%	11	2.5%
2003	15	4.1%	0	0.0%	15	3.1%
2004	15	4.1%	0	0.0%	15	3.3%
2005	16	4.2%	2	1.5%	18	3.5%
Radiotherapy						
2000	36	13.5%	16	17.0%	52	14.4%
2001	33	10.3%	25	23.6%	58	13.6%
2002	23	7.3%	33	27.3%	56	12.8%
2003	39	10.7%	37	29.8%	76	15.5%
2004	44	12.1%	28	29.2%	72	15.7%
2005	46	12.0%	48	36.4%	94	18.2%
Tamoxifen						
2000	35	13.2%	6	6.4%	41	11.4%
2001	54	16.9%	3	2.8%	57	13.4%
2002	45	14.2%	9	7.4%	54	12.4%
2003	49	13.4%	10	8.1%	59	12.0%
2004	31	8.5%	4	4.2%	35	7.6%
2005	43	11.2%	4	3.0%	47	9.1%
Chemotherapy & Radiotherapy						
2000	15	5.6%	0	0.0%	15	4.2%
2001	18	5.6%	0	0.0%	18	4.2%
2002	19	6.0%	0	0.0%	19	4.3%
2003	27	7.4%	0	0.0%	27	5.5%
2004	33	9.1%	0	0.0%	33	7.2%
2005	31	8.1%	0	0.0%	31	6.0%
Radiotherapy & Tamoxifen						
2000	118	44.4%	15	16.0%	133	36.9%
2001	115	36.1%	14	13.2%	129	30.4%
2002	110	34.8%	14	11.6%	124	28.4%
2003	143	39.1%	4	3.2%	147	30.0%
2004	126	34.6%	9	9.4%	135	29.3%
2005	108	28.1%	3	2.3%	111	21.5%
Chemotherapy & Radiotherapy & Tamoxifen						
2000	16	6.0%	0	0.0%	16	4.4%
2001	19	6.0%	1	0.9%	20	4.7%
2002	27	8.5%	0	0.0%	27	6.2%
2003	34	9.3%	0	0.0%	34	6.9%
2004	27	7.4%	0	0.0%	27	5.9%
2005	38	9.9%	2	1.5%	40	7.8%
All others combinations						
2000	37	13.9%	57	60.6%	94	26.1%
2001	70	21.9%	63	59.4%	133	31.3%
2002	81	25.6%	65	53.7%	146	33.4%
2003	59	16.1%	73	58.9%	132	26.9%
2004	88	24.2%	55	57.3%	143	31.1%
2005	102	26.6%	73	55.3%	175	33.9%
TOTAL						
2000	266	100%	94	100%	360	100%
2001	319	100%	106	100%	425	100%
2002	316	100%	121	100%	437	100%
2003	366	100%	124	100%	490	100%
2004	364	100%	96	100%	460	100%
2005	384	100%	132	100%	516	100%

Table 31: Interval cancer rates

Screen type		40-49 0-12 months	40-49 13-24 months	50-69 0-12 months	50-69 13-24 months	70+ 0-12 months	70+ 13-24 months	All ages 0-12 months	All ages 13-24 months
First Screens									
2000	No. interval cancers	3	4	3	5	0	0	6	9
	No. women yrs at risk	5,197	4,661	5,256	4,741	452	389	10,905	9,791
	Interval cancer rate	5.8	8.6	5.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	9.2
2001	No. interval cancers	0	5	5	9	0	0	5	14
	No. women yrs at risk	5,450	4,832	7,174	6,453	488	395	13,112	11,680
	Interval cancer rate	0.0	10.3	7.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	12.0
2002	No. interval cancers	5	3	3	9	0	0	8	12
	No. women yrs at risk	4,970	4,342	8,176	7,359	321	262	13,467	11,963
	Interval cancer rate	10.1	6.9	3.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	10.0
2003	No. interval cancers	2	1	5	5	0	1	7	7
	No. women yrs at risk	5,462	4,760	6,821	6,071	305	243	12,588	11,074
	Interval cancer rate	3.7	2.1	7.3	8.2	0.0	41.2	5.6	6.3
2004	No. interval cancers	2	2	4	5	1	0	7	7
	No. women yrs at risk	5,465	4,692	7,325	6,542	255	201	13,045	11,435
	Interval cancer rate	3.7	4.3	5.5	7.6	39.2	0.0	5.4	6.1
Subsequent Screens									
2000	No. interval cancers	5	8	30	52	0	4	35	64
	No. women yrs at risk	6,619	5,186	44,050	36,868	3,147	2,460	53,816	44,514
	Interval cancer rate	7.6	15.4	6.8	14.1	0.0	16.3	6.5	14.4
2001	No. interval cancers	9	9	36	50	4	1	49	60
	No. women yrs at risk	7,296	5,725	46,497	38,687	3,456	2,674	57,249	47,086
	Interval cancer rate	12.3	15.7	7.7	12.9	11.6	3.7	8.6	12.7
2002	No. interval cancers	6	11	21	43	1	1	28	55
	No. women yrs at risk	6,464	4,918	45,009	36,891	3,586	2,707	55,059	44,516
	Interval cancer rate	9.3	22.4	4.7	11.7	2.8	3.7	5.1	12.4
2003	No. interval cancers	7	11	37	34	4	3	48	48
	No. women yrs at risk	7,516	5,769	50,970	41,732	3,677	2,770	62,163	50,271
	Interval cancer rate	9.3	19.1	7.3	8.1	10.9	10.8	7.7	9.5
2004	No. interval cancers	8	1	30	22	4	2	42	25
	No. women yrs at risk	7,007	5,188	52,594	42,342	4,176	3,092	63,777	50,622
	Interval cancer rate	11.4	1.9	5.7	5.2	9.6	6.5	6.6	4.9
TOTAL SCREENS									
2000	No. interval cancers	8	12	33	57	0	4	41	73
	No. women yrs at risk	11,816	9,847	49,306	41,609	3,599	2,849	64,721	54,305
	Interval cancer rate	6.8	12.2	6.7	13.7	0.0	14.0	6.3	13.4
2001	No. interval cancers	9	14	41	59	4	1	54	74
	No. women yrs at risk	12,746	10,557	53,671	45,140	3,944	3,069	70,361	58,766
	Interval cancer rate	7.1	13.3	7.6	13.1	10.1	3.3	7.7	12.6
2002	No. interval cancers	11	14	24	52	1	1	36	67
	No. women yrs at risk	11,434	9,260	53,185	44,250	3,907	2,969	68,526	56,479
	Interval cancer rate	9.6	15.1	4.5	11.8	2.6	3.4	5.3	11.9
2003	No. interval cancers	9	12	42	39	4	4	55	55
	No. women yrs at risk	12,978	10,529	57,791	47,803	3,982	3,013	74,751	61,345
	Interval cancer rate	6.9	11.4	7.3	8.2	10.0	13.3	7.4	9.0
2004	No. interval cancers	10	3	34	27	5	2	49	32
	No. women yrs at risk	12,472	9,880	59,919	48,884	4,431	3,293	76,822	62,057
	Interval cancer rate	8.0	3.0	5.7	5.5	11.3	6.1	6.4	5.2

Table 32: Number of breast cancers in women with family history of breast cancer by age group by cancer type

	Age group											
	40-49			50-69			70+			All ages		
	FHx	Total cancers	%	FHx	Total cancers	%	FHx	Total cancers	%	FHx	Total cancers	%
Invasive Breast Cancer												
2000	5	29	*17.2%*	38	212	*17.9%*	6	25	*24.0%*	49	266	*18.4%*
2001	6	22	*27.3%*	55	252	*21.8%*	11	44	*25.0%*	72	318	*22.6%*
2002	5	20	*25.0%*	50	260	*19.2%*	6	36	*16.7%*	61	316	*19.3%*
2003	4	29	*13.8%*	68	300	*22.7%*	6	37	*16.2%*	78	366	*21.3%*
2004	10	33	*30.3%*	56	291	*19.2%*	10	40	*25.0%*	76	364	*20.9%*
2005	11	40	*27.5%*	54	299	*18.1%*	10	45	*22.2%*	75	384	*19.5%*
DCIS												
2000	0	10	*0.0%*	17	77	*22.1%*	1	7	*14.3%*	18	94	*19.1%*
2001	3	13	*23.1%*	12	82	*14.6%*	3	11	*27.3%*	18	106	*17.0%*
2002	4	15	*26.7%*	11	95	*11.6%*	3	11	*27.3%*	18	121	*14.9%*
2003	2	12	*16.7%*	14	99	*14.1%*	3	13	*23.1%*	19	124	*15.3%*
2004	1	8	*12.5%*	15	78	*19.2%*	2	10	*20.0%*	18	96	*18.8%*
2005	7	15	*46.7%*	30	106	*28.3%*	1	11	*9.1%*	38	132	*28.8%*
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS												
2000	5	39	*12.8%*	55	289	*19.0%*	7	32	*21.9%*	67	360	*18.6%*
2001	9	35	*25.7%*	67	334	*20.1%*	14	55	*25.5%*	90	424	*21.2%*
2002	9	35	*25.7%*	61	355	*17.2%*	9	47	*19.1%*	79	437	*18.1%*
2003	6	41	*14.6%*	82	399	*20.6%*	9	50	*18.0%*	97	490	*19.8%*
2004	11	41	*26.8%*	71	369	*19.2%*	12	50	*24.0%*	94	460	*20.4%*
2005	18	55	*32.7%*	84	405	*20.7%*	11	56	*19.6%*	113	516	*21.9%*

Table 33: Number of breast cancers in women using HRT by age group by cancer type

	Age group											
	40-49			50-69			70+			All ages		
	HRT used	Total cancers	%	HRT used	Total cancers	%	HRT used	Total cancers	%	HRT used	Total cancers	%
Invasive Breast Cancer												
2000	3	29	*10.3%*	74	212	*34.9%*	6	25	*24.0%*	83	266	*31.2%*
2001	4	22	*18.2%*	99	252	*39.3%*	11	44	*25.0%*	114	318	*35.8%*
2002	3	20	*15.0%*	108	260	*41.5%*	10	36	*27.8%*	121	316	*38.3%*
2003	4	29	*13.8%*	88	300	*29.3%*	9	37	*24.3%*	101	366	*27.6%*
2004	4	33	*12.1%*	71	291	*24.4%*	5	40	*12.5%*	80	364	*22.0%*
2005	5	40	*12.5%*	47	299	*15.7%*	13	45	*28.9%*	65	384	*16.9%*
DCIS												
2000	3	10	*30.0%*	34	77	*44.2%*	1	7	*14.3%*	38	94	*40.4%*
2001	3	13	*23.1%*	29	82	*35.4%*	2	11	*18.2%*	34	106	*32.1%*
2002	2	15	*13.3%*	38	95	*40.0%*	3	11	*27.3%*	43	121	*35.5%*
2003	3	12	*25.0%*	31	99	*31.3%*	2	13	*15.4%*	36	124	*29.0%*
2004	0	8	*0.0%*	16	78	*20.5%*	1	10	*10.0%*	17	96	*17.7%*
2005	1	15	*6.7%*	20	106	*18.9%*	3	11	*27.3%*	24	132	*18.2%*
TOTAL BREAST CANCERS												
2000	6	39	*15.4%*	108	289	*37.4%*	7	32	*21.9%*	121	360	*33.6%*
2001	7	35	*20.0%*	128	334	*38.3%*	13	55	*23.6%*	148	424	*34.9%*
2002	5	35	*14.3%*	146	355	*41.1%*	13	47	*27.7%*	164	437	*37.5%*
2003	7	41	*17.1%*	119	399	*29.8%*	11	50	*22.0%*	137	490	*28.0%*
2004	4	41	*9.8%*	87	369	*23.6%*	6	50	*12.0%*	97	460	*21.1%*
2005	6	55	*10.9%*	67	405	*16.5%*	16	56	*28.6%*	89	516	*17.2%*