

Survival and degree of spread for female breast cancers in New South Wales from 1980 to 2003: implications for cancer control

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Reference:

Key Words:

breast cancer, diagnosis, characteristics, females

Research aim:

This study investigated associations of degree of spread at diagnosis of breast cancer and socio-demographic factors with the risk of death among NSW females diagnosed in 1980-2003.

Results/Conclusion:

Females born in nonEnglish speaking countries presented with more advanced disease

Implications:

Attention should be directed at reducing disparities by socio-economic status and encouraging migrant women to present earlier.

Cultural Group(s):

Not specific to CALD (results discussed for people from non-English speaking country)

Location of study:

New South Wales

Age group:

not specific to older people

Number included in study:

N/A

Type of participants:

females diagnosed with breast cancer between 1980-2003

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

NSW Central Cancer Registry data

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: