

What factors affect the odds of NSW cancer patients presenting with localised as opposed to more advanced cancer?

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Reference:

Key Words:

cancer, characteristics, diagnosis, cancer registry, localised and advanced cancer, rural

Research aim:

The purpose was to examine the odds of presenting with localised as opposed to more advanced cancer by place of residence to gain evidence for planning early detection initiatives.

Results/Conclusion:

people aged 75 years or older at diagnosis, migrants from non-English-speaking countries and people diagnosed in more recent diagnostic periods were less likely to present with localised cancer. (i.e. they were more likely to wait until cancer was at a more advanced stage to present)

Implications:

Targeted strategies that specifically encourage earlier diagnosis and treatment that may subsequently influence better survival are required to increase the proportion of NSW residents presenting with localised cancer at diagnosis.

Cultural Group(s):

Not specific to CALD (non-English speaking background)

Location of study:

New South Wales

Age group:

not specific to older people

Number included in study:

293,848

Type of participants:

people on the NSW cancer registry

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

NSW population-based Cancer Registry

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: