

SCREENING TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA: BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCERS

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By

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Background - Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer mortality is second only to lung cancer among women.
- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among American women.
- If detected early, the 5-year survival rate for localized breast cancer is 97%.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures 2003*.

Breast Cancer Screening

Mammography

- Best available method to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage
- Women aged 40 years or older should have a mammogram screening every 1 to 2 years.
- Timely mammography screening could prevent approximately 16% of all deaths from breast cancer.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures 2003*.

Background - Cervical Cancer

- Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable cancers that affect women.
- The incidence of invasive cervical cancer has decreased significantly over the last 40 years.
- Continued screening not only facilitates early detection and diagnosis but also prevents unnecessary deaths.

Cervical Cancer Screening Pap Test

- Detects cervical cancer at an early stage
- Women should begin getting a Pap test within three years of onset of sexual activity or age 21, whichever comes first.
- Screening at least every three years

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures 2003*.

Goals

- Compare screening across racial groups
- Identify differences in screening across regions of the state
- Determine whether recent incidence and mortality rate trends reflect improved diagnosis of breast and cervical cancers

Presentation Overview

- Statewide screening trends from 1993-2005
- Screening by
 - Year
 - Age
 - Race
 - Region
- Demographic and regional differences in stage at diagnosis

Data Sources

- Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Statewide screening data from Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP)
- Stage at diagnosis, incidence and mortality data from NC CCR
 - All rates are age-adjusted unless otherwise indicated

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

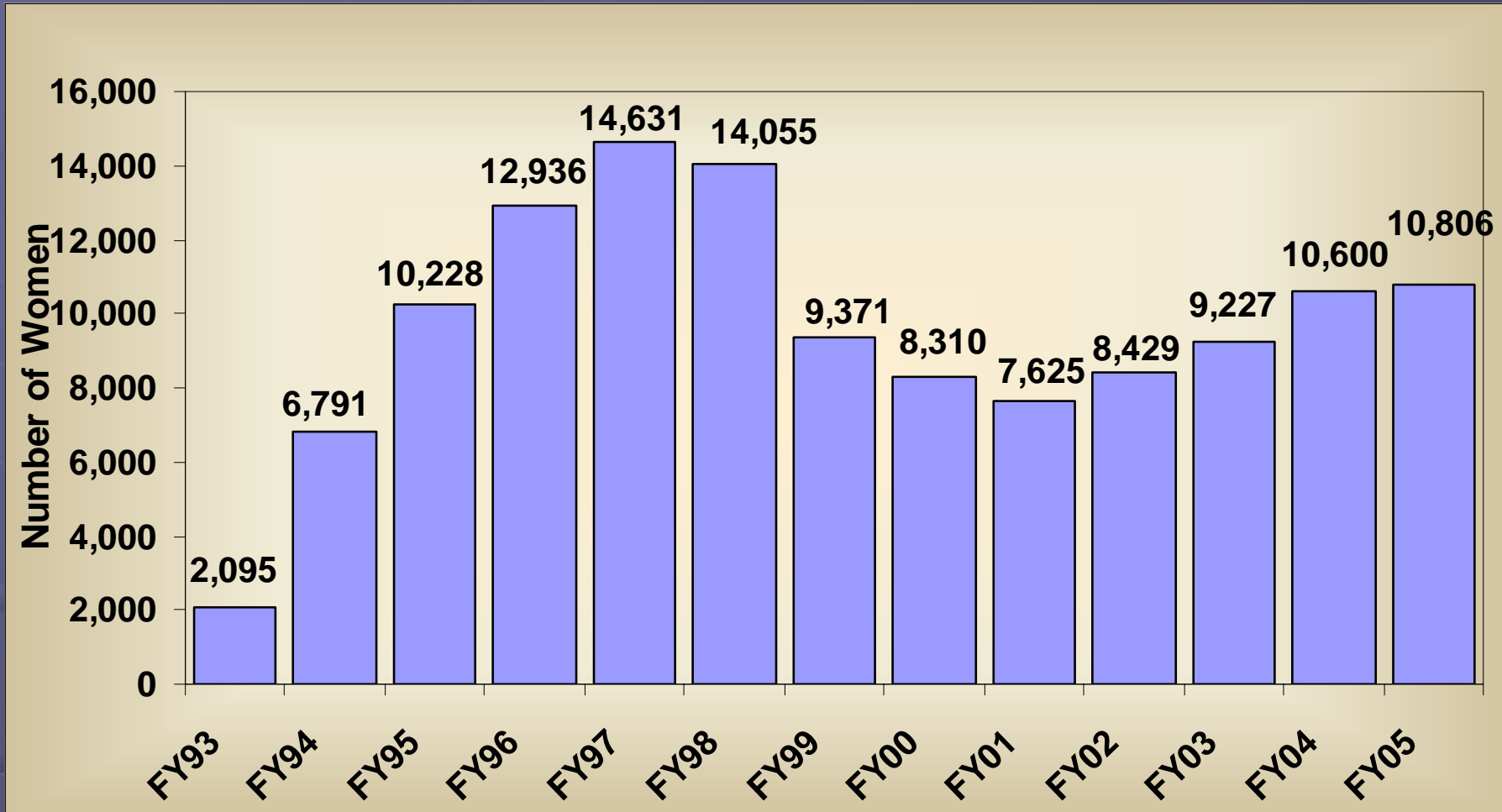
- Random telephone survey of residents age 18 and over
- Developed by CDC in collaboration with state health departments
- Data collected routinely on health behaviors and preventive health practices.
- Data collection focuses on leading causes of death and disability (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, injuries).

The NC Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCCP)

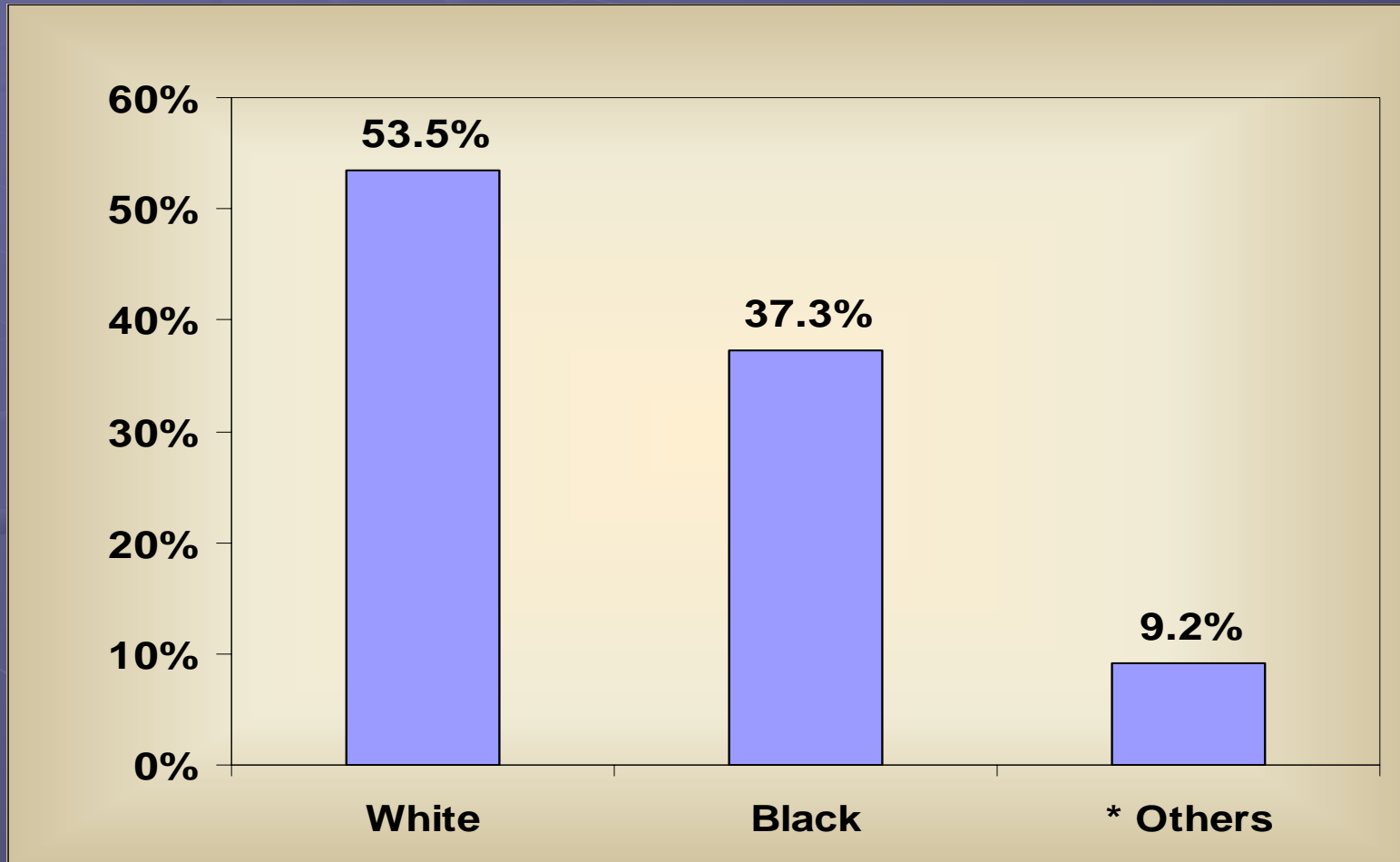
- Funded and administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Helps low-income, uninsured, and underserved women gain access to lifesaving screening programs for early detection of breast and cervical cancers

<http://www.cdc.gov/CANCER/nbccedp/about.htm>

Total Number of Women Who Received a NCBCCCP Funded Mammogram, 1993-2005 (N=67,287)

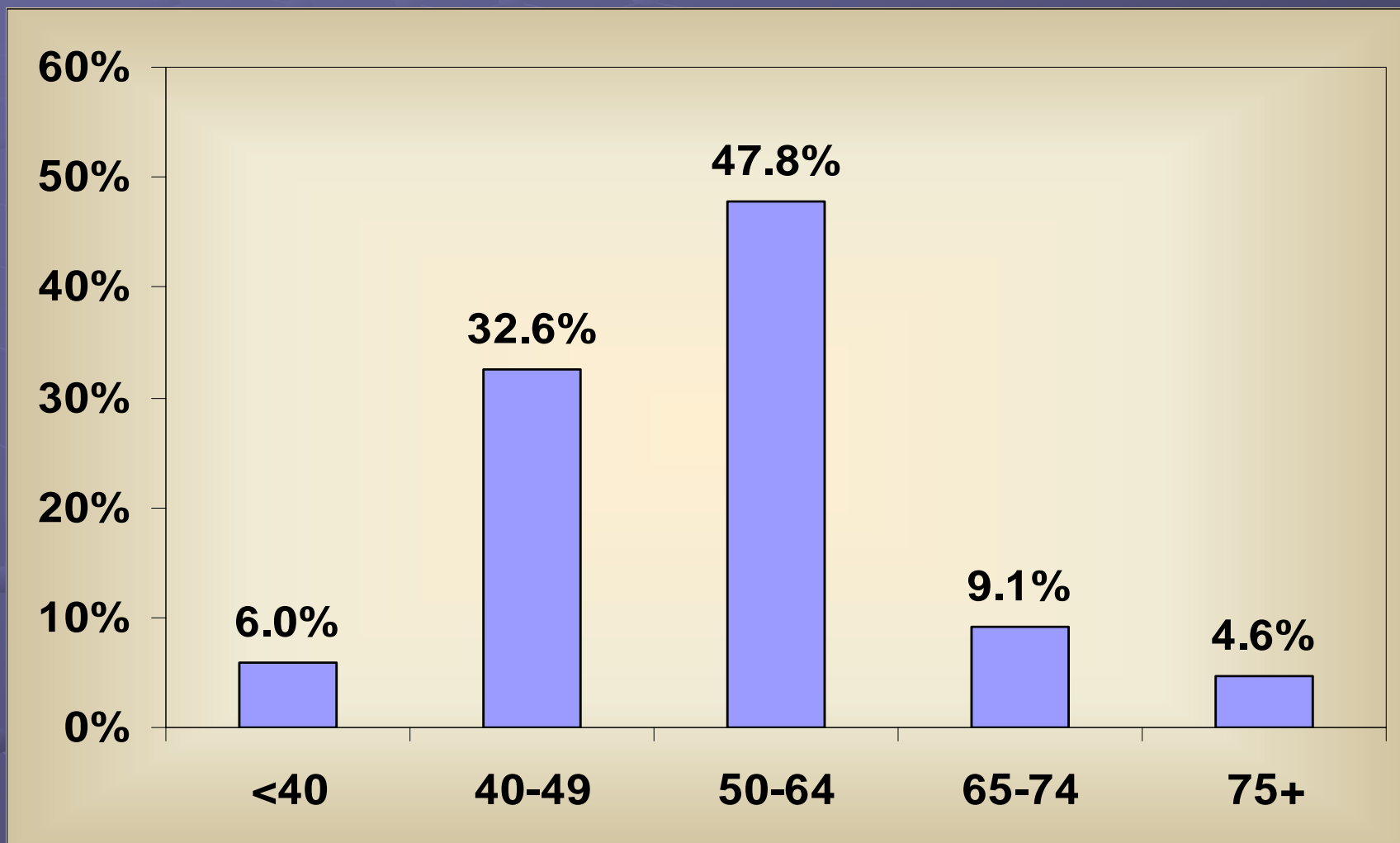


Percent Distribution of Women Who Received NCBCCCP Funded Mammograms by Race, 1993-2005 (N=67,287)

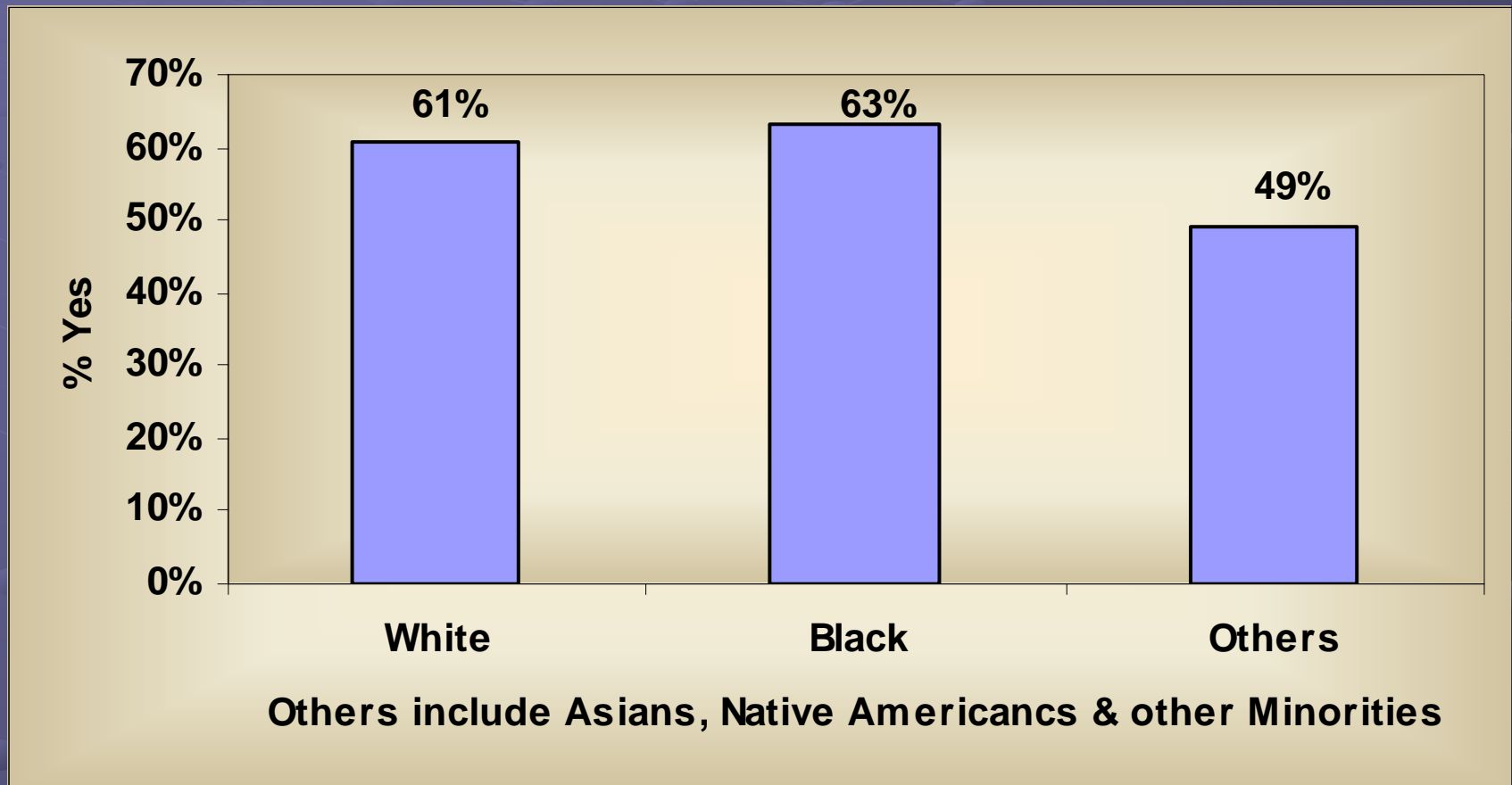


Others include: Asian/Pacific, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Multiracial, Hispanic, Unknown

Percent Distribution of Women Who Received NCBCCCP Funded Mammograms by Age Groups, 1993-2005 (N=67,287)

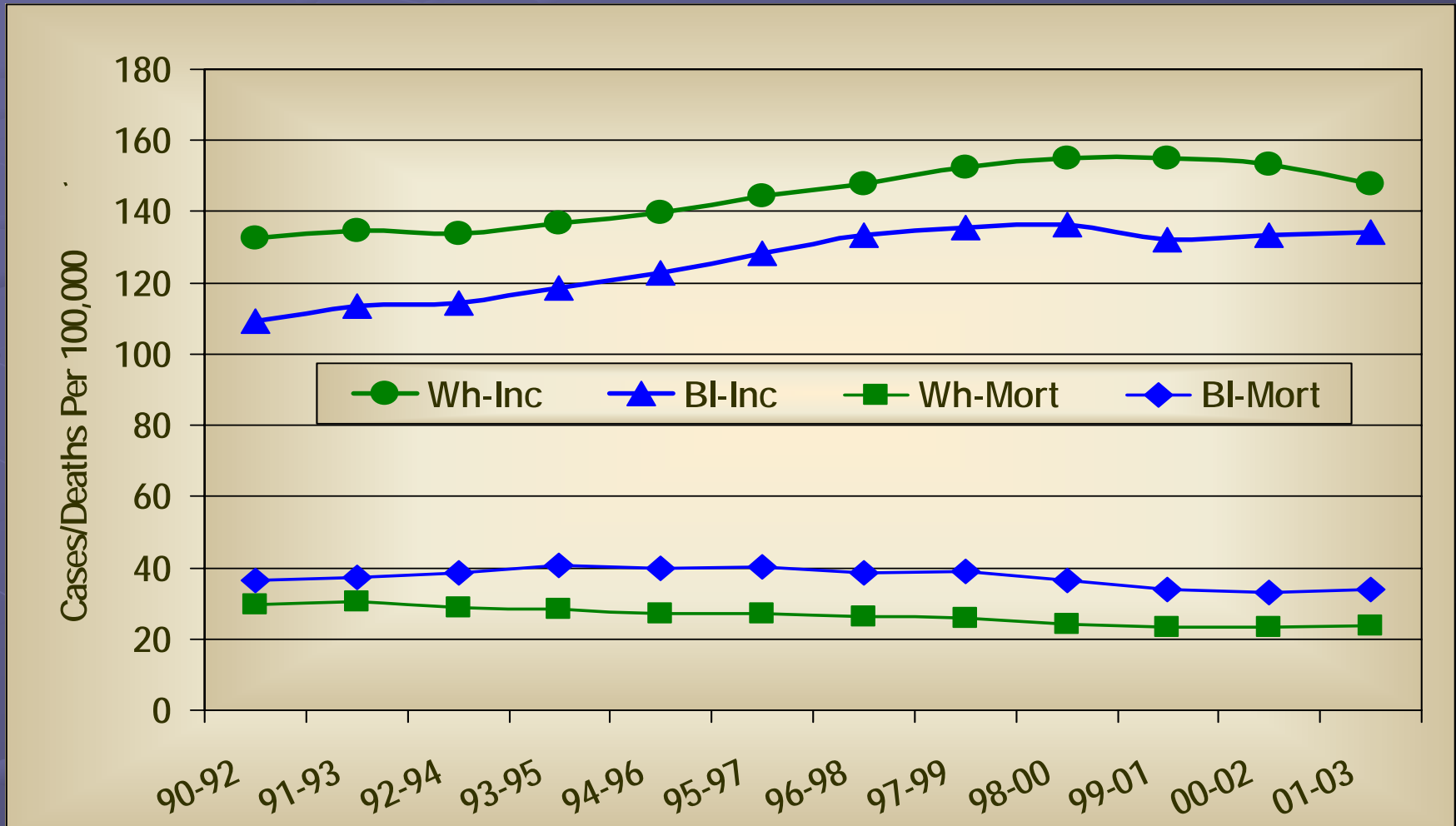


Percentage with Mammogram Within Past 2 Years & Clinical Breast Exam Within a Year

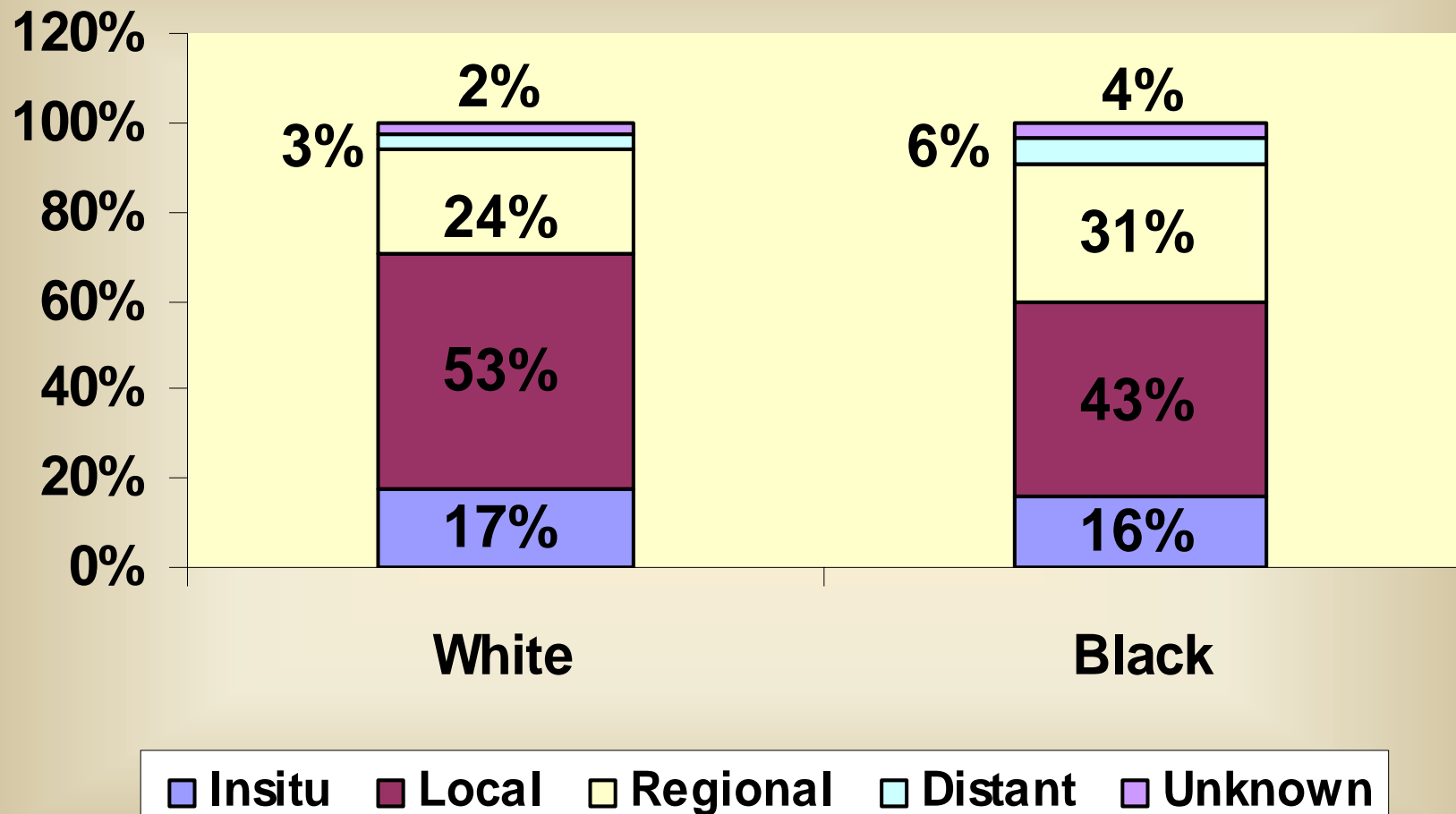


(Women ≥ 40 years old) BRFSS Survey Results (2004)

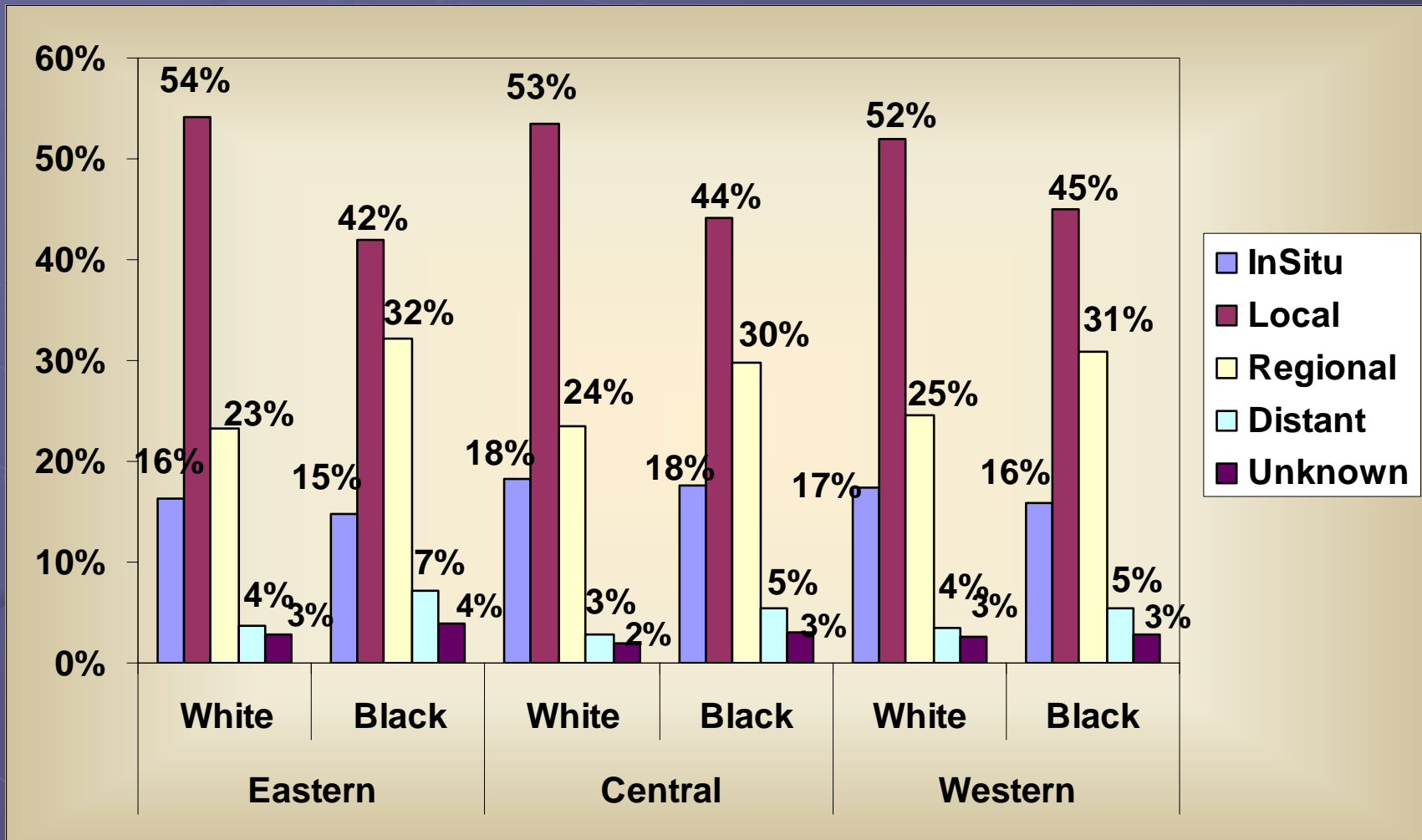
Female Breast Cancer Incidence/Mortality - NC CCR



Female Breast Cancer Stage at Diagnosis (1999-2003) NC CCR



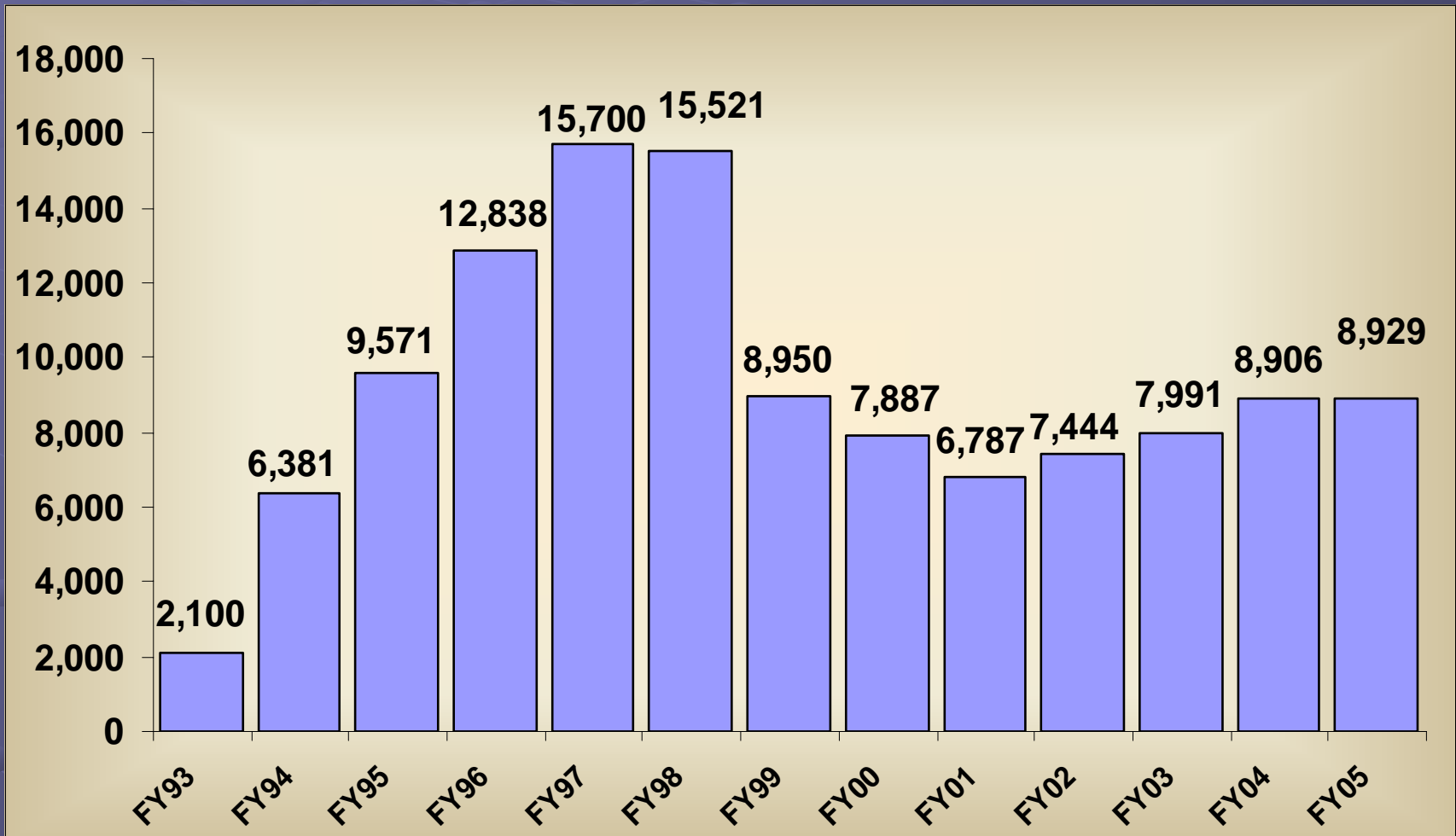
NC Stage at Diagnosis by Region Breast Cancer – (1999-2003) NC CCR



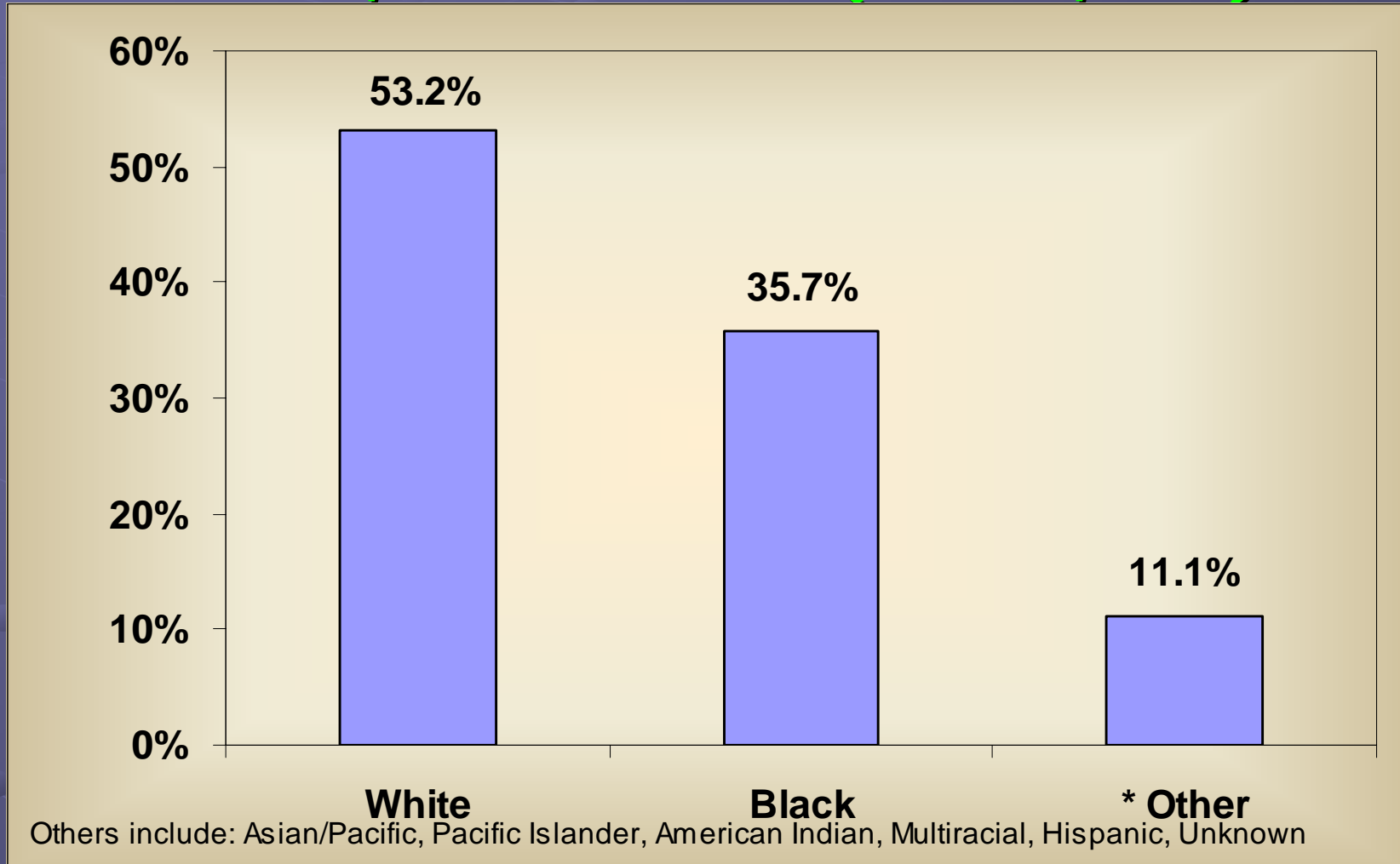
Summary - Breast Cancer

- Whites have higher incidence and are diagnosed at an earlier stage, even across regions.
- Black women have higher mortality.
- Similar screening among White & Black women (BRFSS), but different pattern among those served by BCCCP.

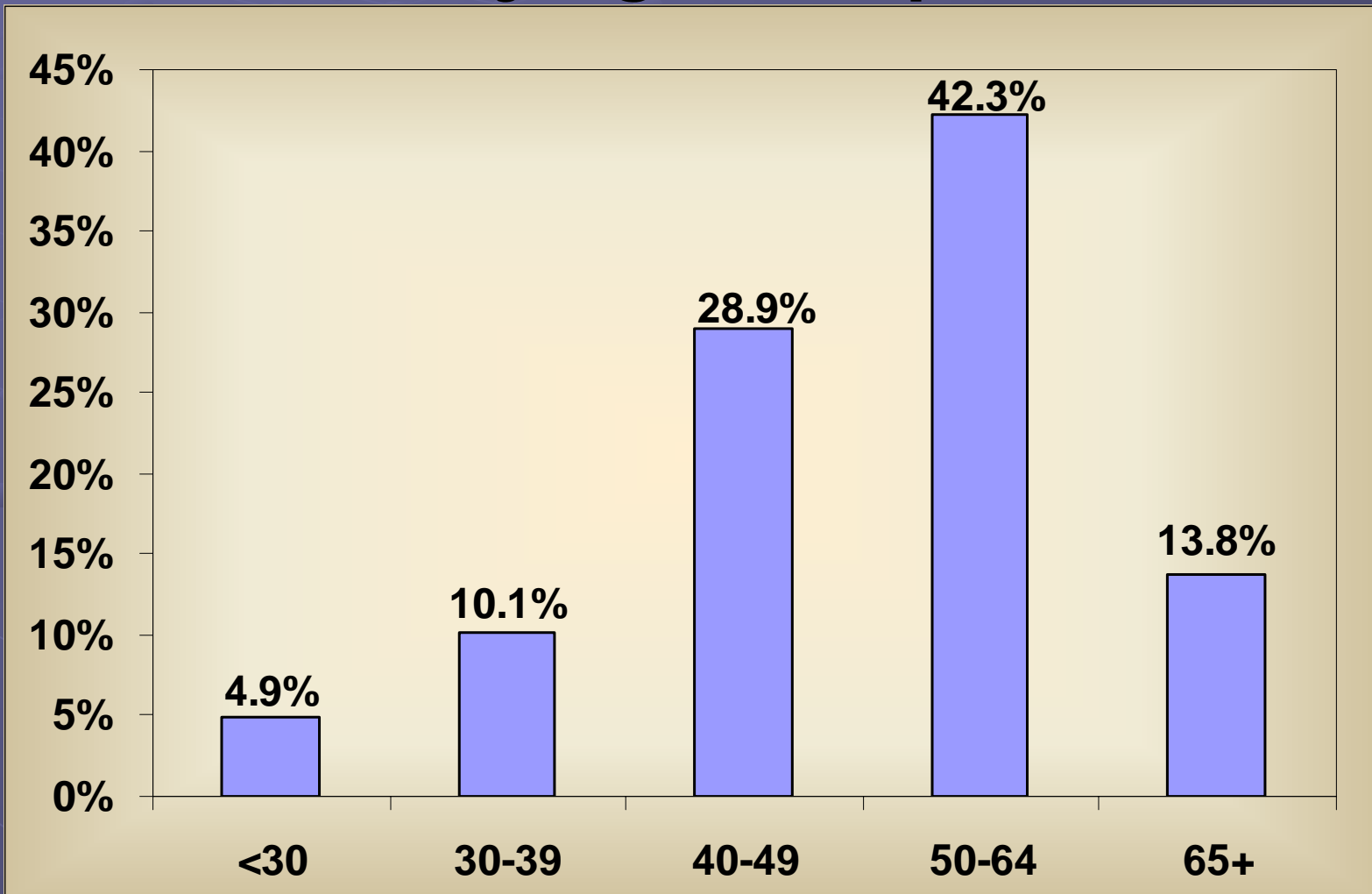
Total Number of Women Who Received a NCBCCCP Funded Pap Test, 1993-2005 (N=66,612)



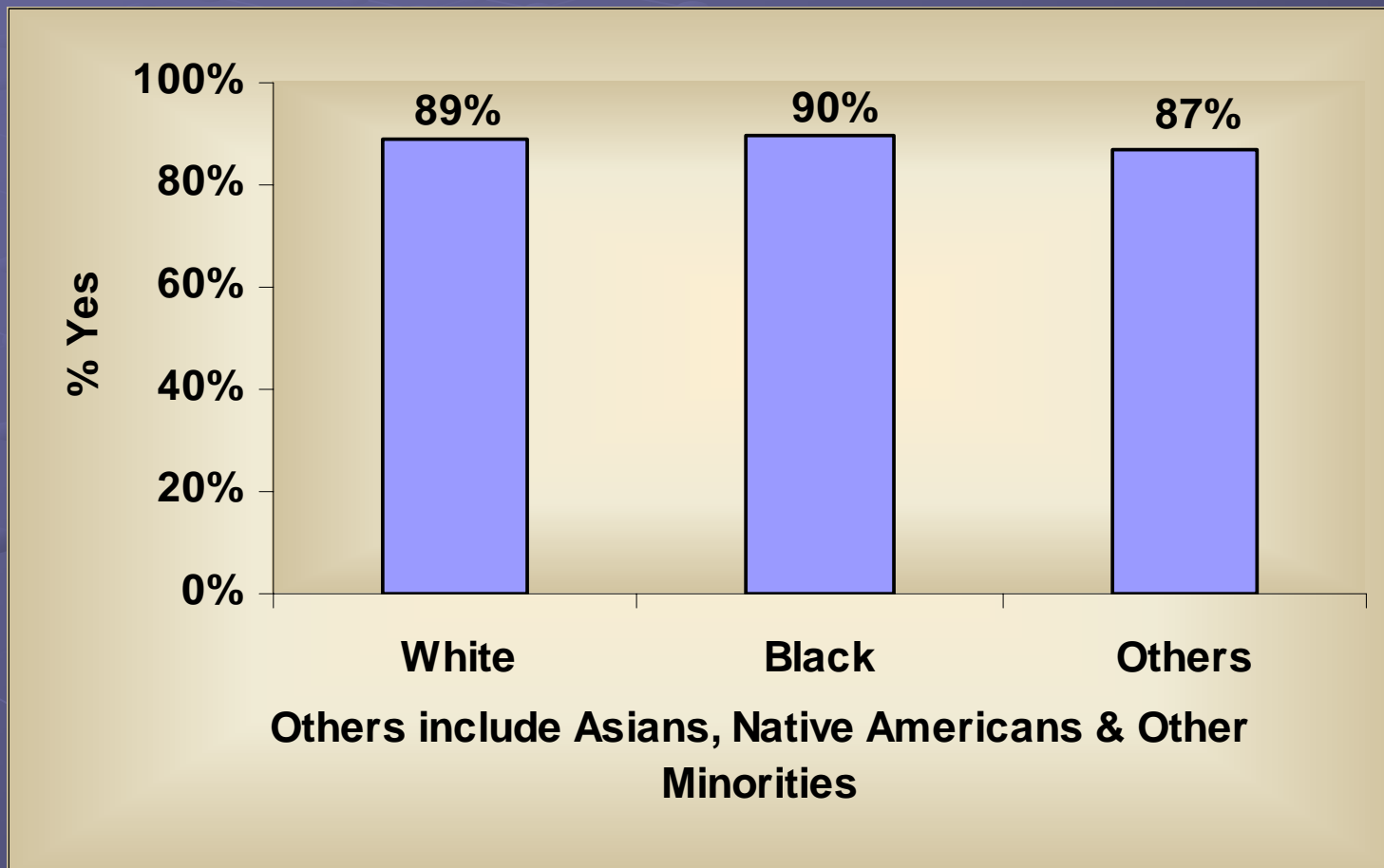
Percent Distribution of Women Who Received NCBCCCP Funded Pap Test by Race, 1993-2005 (N=66,612)



Percent Distribution of Women Who Received NCBCCCP Funded Pap Test, 1993-2005 by Age Group (N=66,612)



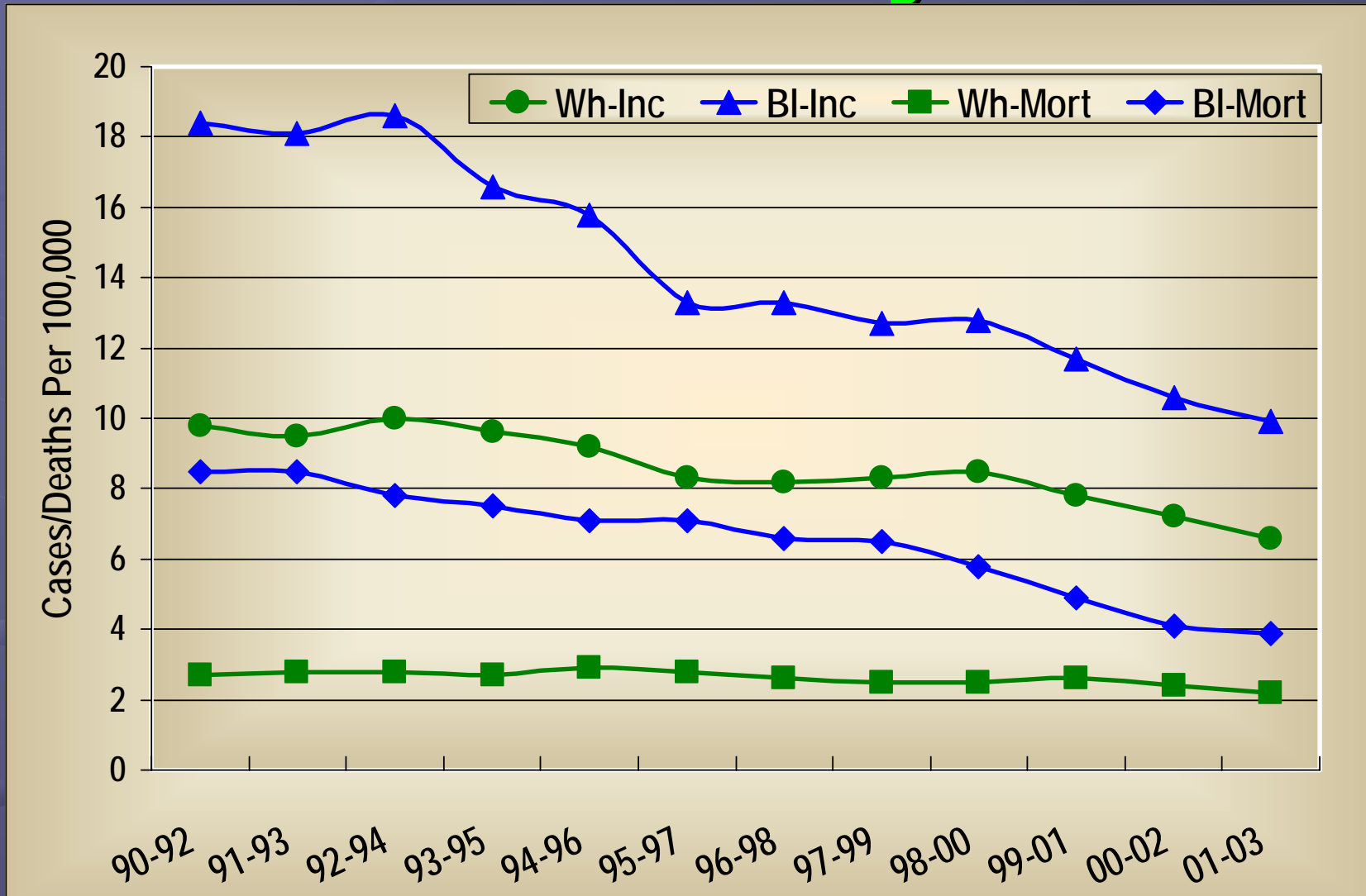
Percentage of Women Ages 21+ Who Had Pap Smear in Last 3 Years



BRFSS Survey Results (2004)

Cervical Cancer

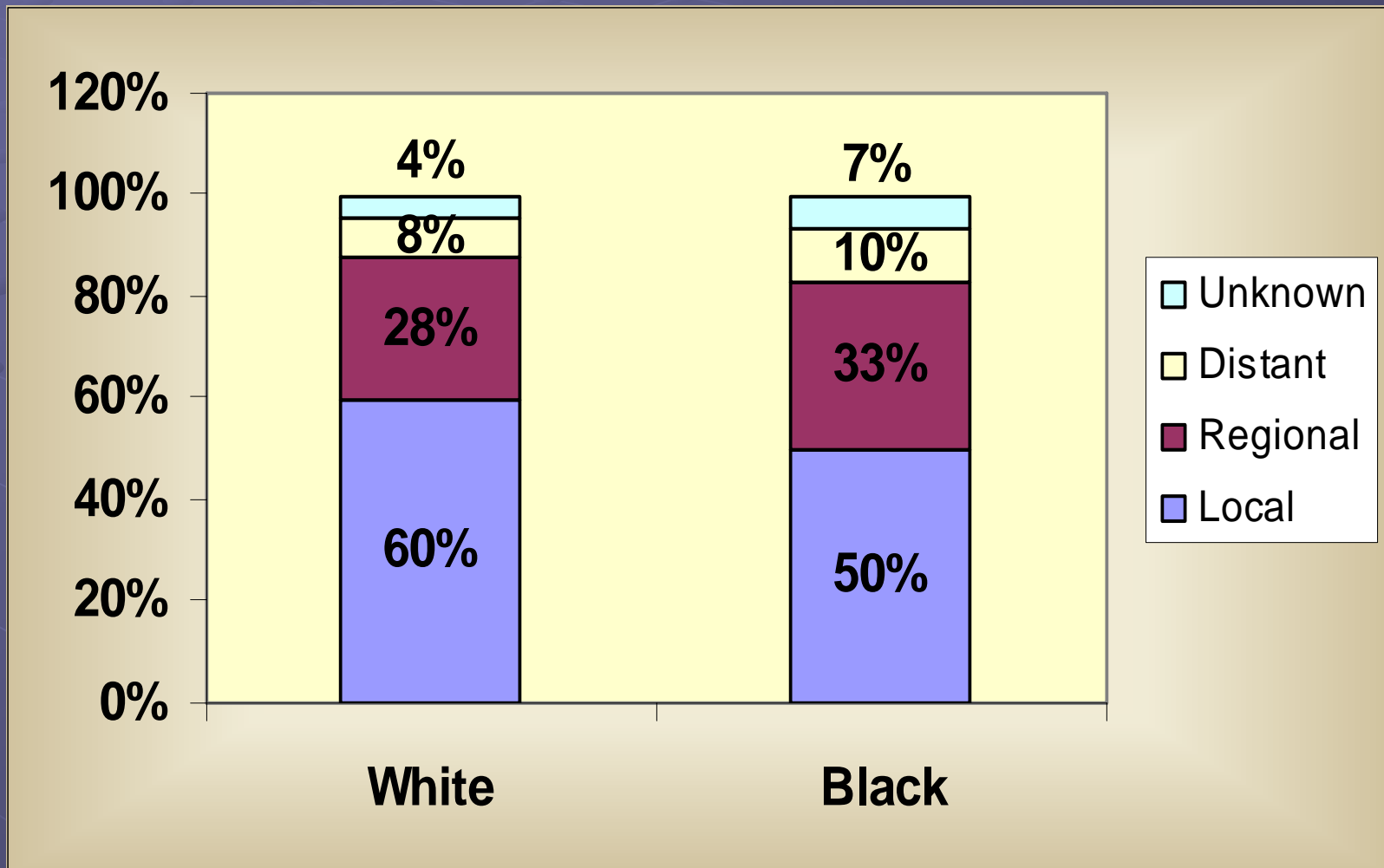
Incidence/Mortality - NC CCR



Stage at Diagnosis

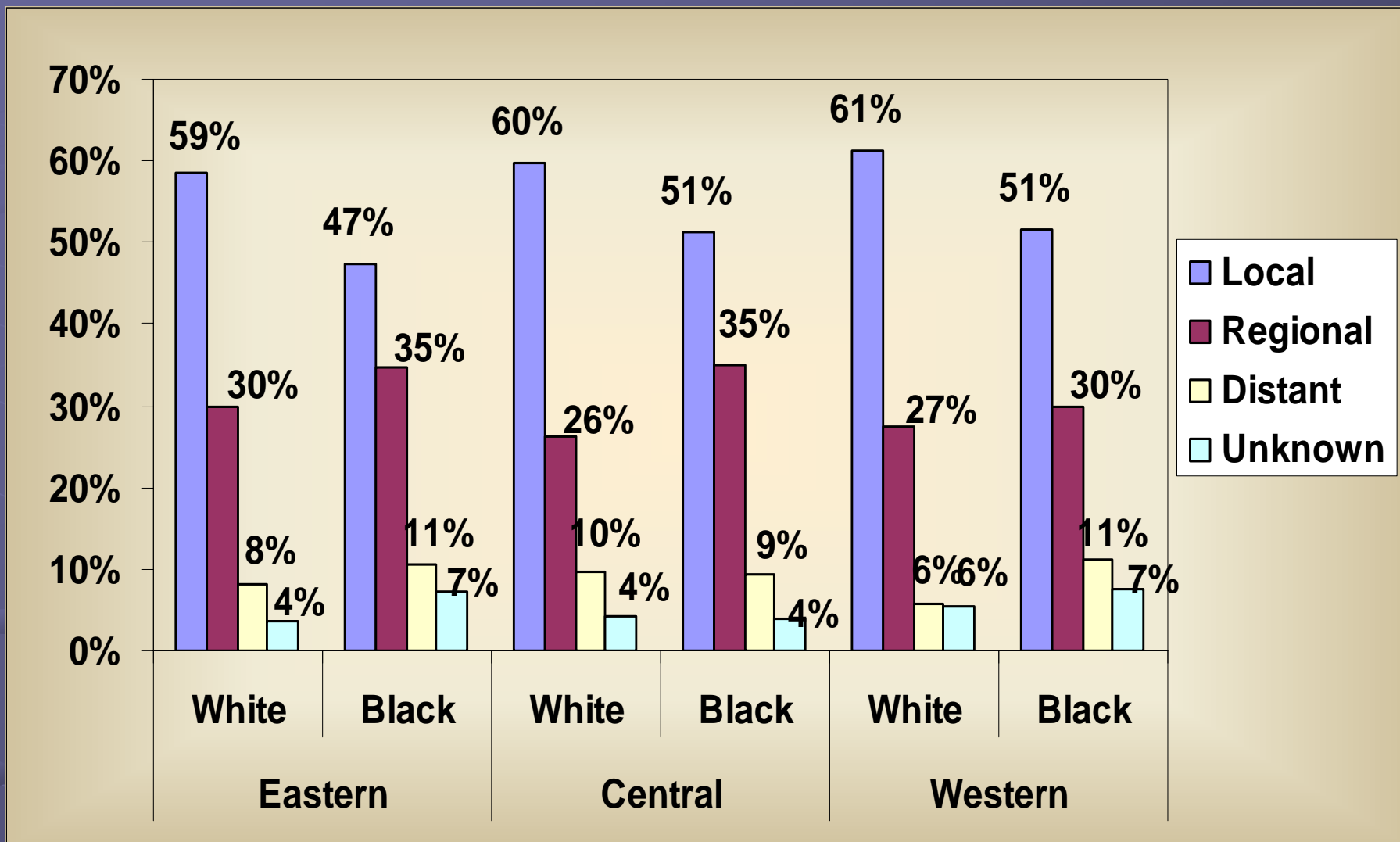
Invasive Cervical Cancer

(1999-2003) NC CCR



Stage at Diagnosis by Region

Cervical Cancer (1999-2003) NC CCR



Summary - Cervical Cancer

- Racial gap narrowing in incidence and mortality
- Mortality rates leveling off
- Racial disparity still exists in stage at diagnosis across all regions

Recommendations

Breast Cancer

- Increase cancer education for Black women
- Increase frequency of screening for Black women
- Increase participation in early detection program in Eastern counties of NC

Recommendations Cervical Cancer

- Screening works!!
- Needs to be more comprehensive
- Continue screening

Acknowledgements

- North Carolina Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program
 - The breast and cervical cancer screening data were collected by the NC BCCCP which participates in the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCEDP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- North Carolina Central Cancer Registry (NC CCR)
 - The CCR data were collected by the North Carolina Central Cancer Registry, which participates in the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2003.
- <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/>

Thank You !!

NC Central Cancer Registry