

Changes to Cancer Screening

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

Cancer screening

Early detection of cancers significantly improves cancer outcomes.

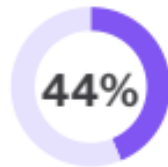
Breast screening



Participation of
Aboriginal women
50–74 years
48% for non-Aboriginal women



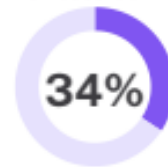
Cervical screening*



Participation of
women 25–74 years



Bowel screening*



Participation of
people 50–74 years



Metropolitan AH&MRC membership region, Aboriginal health snapshot 2022 –Reporting for Better Cancer Outcomes (RBCO) 2022 Summary. Cancer Institute NSW.

[National Cancer Screening Register](#)

The National Cancer Screening Register (NCSR) has released a HEALTHCARE PORTAL which is able to integrate with clinical information systems to enable providers (GPs, nurses, and other specialists) to access and submit bowel and cervical screening data electronically in a self-service fashion.

The portal will eliminate the need for healthcare providers to contact the National Register via fax, paper, and phone, while also making it easier for healthcare providers to submit information.

You can use the National Register *in real-time* to:

- order your patient a National Bowel Cancer Screening Program Test Kit (to their home)
- bulk order National Bowel Cancer Screening Program Kits directly to your practice
- check patient screening histories
- receive reminders for patients overdue for screening or follow-up

- check and update patient details
- manage patient program participation
- submit information about your patient, such as colonoscopy or colposcopy information
- nominate other people to assist your patient, including another doctor or a personal representative.

[REGISTER NOW!](#)

[Cervical Cancer Screening](#)

Self-collection cervical screening is now available to all woman and people with a cervix ([unless requiring a co-test](#)) aged 25-74. Cervical screening is now completed every 5 years.

Resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are now available, including;

- How to collect my own sample- PDF
- How to take your own sample- Video
- Self-collection and cervical screening test factsheet- PDF
- Understanding your cervical screening test results- Brochure
- The cervical screening test factsheet- PDF

[Resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women – National Cervical Screening Program | Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care](#)

[Bowel Cancer Screening](#)

People aged 50 and 74, will receive a free at-home bowel cancer screening kit in the mail every two years, to their address registered with Medicare. (a patient's address can be updated directly through the NCSR portal)

[Alternative access to kits model](#)

National Bowel Cancer Screening Kits can now be ordered in bulk to your practice and distributed directly to patients during consultation. Single kits are still able to be ordered directly to a patient's home.

Orders can be made via the NCSR portal. [Register here](#)

Bowel cancer screening resources for families and communities are available at [Indigenous bowel screening](#)

[Breast Cancer Screening](#)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are now invited to have their first mammogram at age 40 (previously 50yrs) and then every two years until they are 74. A doctor's referral is not required.

[BreastScreen NSW PUTUWA project](#)

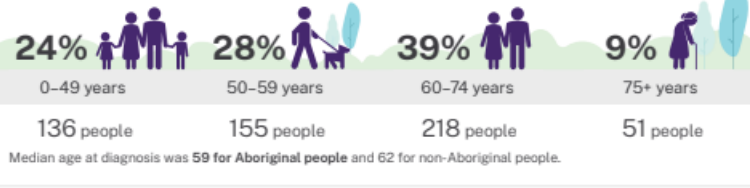
Launching this January 2023, the PUTUWA project supports evidence that earlier engagement in BreastScreen NSW for Aboriginal women aged 40–to 49 is beneficial. A screening pilot will broaden the recommended BreastScreen NSW screening age range for Aboriginal women to 40–to74 years old (previously 50–to74 years) to increase biennial participation.

Aboriginal people diagnosed with breast cancer, NSW, 2014–2018

Number of people



Age at diagnosis



Key findings

Among Aboriginal women, breast cancer is the most **common cancer** diagnosed and the second most common cause of cancer deaths.

Reporting for Better Cancer Outcomes (RBCO) 2022 Summary. Cancer Institute NSW.