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Hong Kong Breast Cancer Foundation

“Updates on Early Detection of Breast Cancer” Seminar

Abstract – Global and local status of breast cancer and screening

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According to the latest figure from World Health Organization, near 1.4 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer with an average mortality of 33%. A 40% of the case load occurred in Asia.

Hong Kong has an above average incidence rate of 54.8 /100,000 women (world average 39). It ranked top with Singapore (59.9) and Taiwan (52.8) among all Asian countries. The life-time risk of Hong Kong women having breast cancer is 1 in 19. Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer affecting Hong Kong women and ranked third in mortality. Eight women were diagnosed with breast cancer everyday and 1 died. Breast cancer has increased 3-fold from 1993 to 2010, now reaching >3000 cases each year. The median age was 53, 10 years younger than in Caucasian women.

While primary preventive measures on healthy life style and dietary habit are promoted, secondary prevention using mammography screening has been studied and employed worldwide.

Population based breast cancer screening is recorded from 33 countries in the International Cancer Screening Network which is a collaborative effort to evaluate and improve the process and outcome of screening . Age group covered varied from 50-69 to 40-75+. Screening interval using mammogram was mostly 2 years. Participation rate varied from 17-88%. Cancer detection rate was reported from 3-9/1000 women screened, and reduction in mortality between 20-38%.

In China, the Health Ministry funded breast screening project in city women since 2008, run by China Anti-Cancer Association, targeting 530,000 women in 30 provinces. From 2009-2011, 350 million Yuan were spent on providing free cervical and breast screening , of which 1.4 million women received mammogram screening.

In Taiwan, pilot project to study breast screening was first launched in 1998. To date, mammogram screening is provided free by the government to all women from age 40-69, now benefiting 1.77 million women.

Hong Kong has no population based breast screening. Women attending screening centres are self referred and covers <5% of 1.5 million eligible women.

END

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香港乳癌基金會

「乳癌早期檢測新資訊」研討會

國際及本地之乳癌和普查概況

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世衛組織的最新數字顯示近一百四十萬婦女確診患上乳癌，平均死亡率為 33%，其中 40% 為亞洲婦女。

香港平均發病率為每十萬就有 54.8 名婦女患乳癌 (世界平均為 39 名), 屬於中高發病率地區。亞洲國家中，最高發病率為星加坡 (59.9 名) 和台灣 (52.8 名)。在香港，每 19 名婦女一生中就有 1 人患乳癌。乳癌是香港婦女之頭號癌症，死亡率則排第三。每日有八名婦女確診患上乳癌，其中一人死亡。從 1993 年至 2010 年，乳癌數目增加近三倍，每年約超過 3000 名個案。平均年齡為 53 歲，比白種人早十年。

隨著早期提倡的健康生活方式及飲食習慣，乳房 X 光造影普查亦已廣為世界沿用的防範方法。

國際癌症普查資料中共記錄得 33 個國家有施行人口乳癌普查。普查的年齡組別從 50-69 到 40-75 歲以上不等。普查每兩年進行，參與率從 17 至 88%，乳癌偵測率為 1000 名婦女中有 3-9 名確診，減低死亡率為 20-38%。

中國內地於 2008 年開始由衛生部資助婦女乳癌普查。計劃由中國防癌組織推行，目標在 30 個省縣為五十三萬婦女進行普查。從 2009 至 2011 年，政府已撥資 3.5 億人民幣用於子宮頸癌及乳癌檢查，其中 140 萬人民幣用於乳房 X 光造影。

台灣於 1998 年試行乳癌普查計劃，2010 年推行全民乳癌普查。直至今日，政府已為 177 萬名 40-69 歲之婦女提供免費普查服務。

由於香港未有普查服務，婦女都是自行到檢驗中心檢查。所以於 150 萬適合婦女中，只涵蓋了少於 5%。