

Supplementary materials accompanying article:

Benefits, harms, and cost-effectiveness of cancer screening in Australia: an overview of modelling estimates

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Summary statistics for lung, colorectal, prostate, breast and cervical cancer estimated for 2019

Supplementary Table 1 Summary statistics for lung, colorectal, prostate, breast and cervical cancer estimated for 2019

Cancer group	Incidence ^a			Mortality ^a		
	Rank	Cases	ASR ^b	Rank	Cases	ASR ^b
Lung	5	12,817	41.2	1	9,034	28.8
Colorectal	3	16,398	54.1	2	5,597	17.8
Prostate	2	19,509	130.2	3	3,306	23.0
Breast	1	19,535	67.7	4	3,090	10.1
Cervical	24	951	7.2	25	256	1.8

^a Data obtained from Cancer data in Australia.¹

^b Assuming Australian 2001 standard population. Rate express in per 100,000 persons (for lung, colorectal, and breast cancer), per 100,000 men (prostate cancer), or per 100,000 women (cervical cancer)

Estimating health benefits, harms, and cost-effectiveness of BreastScreen Australia

The number of women screened per year was estimated assuming 50% of the total BreastScreen Australia participation (1,772,540 women aged 50-74 years) observed over 24 months period in 2015-2016.² The number of diagnostic assessments was based on the reported number of BreastScreen Australia participants recalled to assessment in 2016.²

The number of breast cancer deaths prevented per year was derived by considering the average number of breast cancer deaths reported in women aged 50-74 years during 2015 (1,432 deaths) and 2016 (1,550 deaths)², and assuming that this represents a 28% reduction from the level expected in the absence of breast cancer screening. This assumption was based on the analyses of Morrell et al³, which predicted a 28% reduction in six-year cumulative breast cancer mortality under the impact of BreastScreen Australia at 56% screening participation.³

The cost per year was assumed based on the reported total expenditure to Australian Government and State and territory government.² This total cost includes only the direct expenditure on the BreastScreen Australia by the Australian Government. It does not include the funding provided to the states and territories through the National Healthcare Agreement, and cost associated out-of-program screening and breast cancer treatment.² The cost-effectiveness ratio of biennial

mammography screening for women aged 50-74 years was \$38,302/LYS over 20 years, and \$23,713 over 40 years (equivalent to \$65,065/LYS and \$40,279/LYS respectively in 2018 value).^{4, 5}

References

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