Have Your Say On Cancer In WA

Overview

The Chief Health Officer is preparing a report on choices in cancer control in Western Australia in collaboration with:

- Cancer Council WA
- Health Consumer's Council WA
- Public Health Advocacy Institute of WA
- Curtin University
- WA Clinical Oncology Group
- WA Cancer Registry
- WA Cancer and Palliative Care Network

Why we are consulting

1. A Little About You
1 What is your email address?

It is completely optional to provide your email address. If you choose to enter your email address you will be able to leave the consultation partially completed and return at a later time to submit your responses.

If you choose not to enter your email address, you will still be free to complete the consultation but you will not be able to leave and return later to complete it.

Email (optional)

Would you like us to email you when the Chief Health Officer’s report is published?

Please select only one item
- Yes
- No

2 What is your gender?
(Required)

Please select only one item
- Male
- Female
- Other

3 Which age group are you?
(Required)

Please select only one item
- Under 15 years
- 15 to 39 years
- 40 to 64 years
- 65 years or more

4 What is your residential postcode?
(Required)

Please select only one item

We are only collecting this information to determine the spread of consultation responses in WA. At no point will personal information be published or released.

5 Are you a health professional?
(Required)

Please select only one item
- Yes
- No

Please select only one item
- Doctor
- Nurse
- Allied Health Professional
- Public Health Professional
- Health Researcher
- Other

Other:

6 Have you, a family member, or friend, been diagnosed with cancer by a doctor?
(Required)

Please select only one item
- Yes
- No
2. New Cancer Cases in WA

1. Below is a representation of the number of new cancer cases in WA females for 2012.

What strikes you about this image?

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<thead>
<tr>
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| Is the position of bowel cancer... |
|   Please select only one item |                  |                        |                           |        |
| Is the position of melanoma... |
|   Please select only one item |                  |                        |                           |        |
| Is the position of lung cancer... |
|   Please select only one item |                  |                        |                           |        |
| Is the position of cervical cancer... |
|   Please select only one item |                  |                        |                           |        |
| Is the position of oesophageal and stomach cancer... |
|   Please select only one item |                  |                        |                           |        |
2. Below is a representation of the number of new cancer cases in WA males for 2012.

What strikes you about this image?

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3. Deaths from cancer in WA
1. Below is a representation of the number of cancer deaths in WA females for 2012.

What strikes you about this image?

- Completely as you expected
- Mostly as you expected
- Somewhat as you expected
- Not at all as you expected
- Unsure

Is the order of cancers...
Please select only one item

- Higher than you expected
- As you expected
- Lower than you expected
- Unsure

Is the position of lung cancer...
Please select only one item

Is the position of breast cancer...
Please select only one item

Is the position of bowel cancer...
Please select only one item

Is the position of oesophageal and stomach cancer...
Please select only one item

Is the position of melanoma...
Please select only one item

Is the position of cervical cancer...
Please select only one item
2 Below is a representation of the number of cancer deaths in WA males for 2012.

![Cancer Mortality in WA](image)

What strikes you about this image?

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4. Preventing Cancer in WA
We asked a WA expert what she thought was most important for Western Australians to know about cancer prevention:

-Professor Lin Fritschi, Cancer Epidemiologist, School of Public Health, Curtin University

Of the risk factors Prof Fritschi mentioned, which would you consider a priority for cancer prevention?

Please select only one item:
- Smoking
- Sun exposure
- Occupational cancer causing agents
- Too much alcohol
- Poor diet
- Insufficient physical activity
- Obesity
Below is a figure presenting the number of new cases in Western Australia during 2012 for males and females. We have highlighted the proportion and number which are considered preventable.

These preventable cancers were caused by lifestyle and environmental risk factors such as tobacco smoking, insufficient fruit & vegetable consumption, insufficient exercise, excess weight & obesity, alcohol consumption, infections, UV exposure, and others.

Is the proportion of cancers that are preventable...
Please select only one item

Higher than you expected | As you expected | Lower than you expected | Unsure
---|---|---|---
○ | ○ | ○ | ○
3 Preventable cases of the major cancers in WA

The seven cancers below accounted for 63% of new cases in Western Australian males and females in 2012. The figure below presents the number and proportion of cases which are preventable for each of these major cancers in Western Australia.

What strikes you about this image?

Is the proportion of prostate cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of breast cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of bowel cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of melanoma which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of lung cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of oesophageal
and stomach cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item

Is the proportion of cervical cancer which is preventable…
Please select only one item
You have seen how many cases of cancer in WA can be prevented with lifestyle and environmental changes. Now we present the number of preventable cancer cases linked to each specific lifestyle and environmental risk factor in WA in 2012.

The figure below presents the number of 2012 cases in WA estimated to be linked to various lifestyle and environmental factors.

What strikes you about this image?

Do you find the contribution to cancer cases from any particular risk factor surprising?

Please select only one item

- Yes
- No

If yes, which risk factor do you find most surprising?

Please select only one item

- Tobacco Smoking
- Poor Diet
- Overweight & Obesity
- Alcohol Consumption
- Occupational Exposures
- UV Radiation
- Infections
- X-Ray Radiation
- Insufficient Exercise
- Not Breastfeeding

Did you expect that risk factor to be a large or small portion of the pie chart?

Please select only one item

- Larger
- Smaller
5 We asked another WA expert about cancer prevention actions that Western Australia could take:

-Prof Simone Pettigrew, Director of the Western Australian Cancer Prevention Research Unit, Curtin University

Prof Pettigrew mentioned several different cancer prevention actions in her video. Could you please rate your level of support for each action below:

- Advise people of the harms associated with smoking
- Advise people of the harms associated with alcohol
- Increase the cost of alcohol
- Increase the cost of unhealthy foods
- Make healthy foods more affordable
- Increase physical activity opportunities in our neighbourhoods

6 What do you believe is the best course of action to prevent cancer in WA?

5. Bowel Cancer in WA
Below are some key statistics on bowel cancer in WA for 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New cases</td>
<td>602</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average years lost per death</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative 5-year survival</td>
<td>48,779</td>
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<td>Average years in hospital</td>
<td>64,710</td>
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**What strikes you about this image?**

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<td>Is the average years lost per death...</td>
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**More information about average years lost per death**

The average years lost per death is the average years between the age at death and an expected lifespan of 74 years.

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<td>Is the relative 5-year survival...</td>
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**More information about relative 5-year survival**

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
Is the number of days in hospital...

Please select only one item

2

Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for bowel cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA. Rankings are shown for females ♀ and males ♂ separately.
More information about this survival comparison

The Mortality to Incidence Ratio is a measure of the number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a year, compared to the number of cancer deaths in the same year.

For more detailed information please see the data document on the consultation home page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is Australia's bowel cancer survival rank…</th>
<th>Better than you expected</th>
<th>As you expected</th>
<th>Worse than you expected</th>
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Please select only one item
Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to bowel cancer and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

![Risk Factors for Bowel Cancer](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excessive red meat</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight and obesity</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient fibre</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol consumption</td>
<td>12%</td>
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How surprising do you find the link between bowel cancer and excessive red meat consumption? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising

How surprising do you find the link between bowel cancer and overweight and obesity? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising

How surprising do you find the link between bowel cancer and insufficient fibre? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising

How surprising do you find the link between bowel cancer and alcohol consumption? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising

Is there a risk factor which most surprised you (if none were surprising please select 'none')? Please select only one item.

- Excessive red meat
- Overweight and obesity
- Insufficient fibre
- Alcohol consumption
- None
We asked a WA expert what he thought was most important for Western Australians to know about bowel cancer prevention:

-Terry Slevin, Education and Research Director at the Cancer Council Western Australia

What would encourage you to participate in bowel cancer screening?

Which risk factor linked to bowel cancer do you think should be the primary focus of a prevention strategy?

Please select only one item

- Excessive red meat consumption
- Overweight and obesity
- Insufficient fibre
- Alcohol consumption
- Tobacco smoking
- Physical inactivity

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about bowel cancer prevention in WA?

6. Breast Cancer in WA
Below are some key statistics on breast cancer in WA for 2012

**Breast Cancer in Western Australia in 2012**

- 1,608 New Cases
- 285 Deaths
- Average Years Lost per Death
- Relative 5-Year Survival: 81%
- 66,273 Days in Hospital

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What strikes you about this image?

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More information about average years lost per death

The average years lost per death is the average years between the age at death and an expected lifespan of 74 years.

More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
2

Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for breast cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA.

Breast Cancer
CANCER SURVIVAL (MORTALITY TO INCIDENCE RATIO COMPLIMENT)
AUSTRALIA'S RANK AGAINST COUNTRIES IN THE OECD* | 2012

More information about this survival comparison

The Mortality to Incidence Ratio is a measure of the number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a year, compared to the number of cancer deaths in the same year.

For more detailed information please see the data document on the consultation home page

Is Australia’s breast cancer survival rank…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Better than you expected</th>
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* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to breast cancer and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

**Risk Factors for Breast Cancer**

- **Overweight and obesity:** 9%
- **Alcohol consumption:** 6%

How surprising do you find the link between breast cancer and overweight and obesity?  
Please select only one item

- **Very Surprising**  
- **Somewhat Surprising**  
- **Neutral**  
- **Somewhat Unsurprising**  
- **Very Unsurprising**

How surprising do you find the link between breast cancer and alcohol consumption?  
Please select only one item

- **Very Surprising**  
- **Somewhat Surprising**  
- **Neutral**  
- **Somewhat Unsurprising**  
- **Very Unsurprising**

Is there a risk factor which most surprised you (if none were surprising please select 'none')?  
Please select only one item

- Overweight and obesity
- Alcohol consumption
- None
We asked a WA expert what she thought was most important for Western Australians to know about breast cancer prevention:

-Christobel Saunders, Professor of Surgical Oncology at the University of Western Australia and consultant surgeon at Royal Perth and Fiona Stanley hospitals

What do you think is the best course of action to reduce alcohol consumption in WA women?

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about breast cancer prevention in WA?

7. Cervical Cancer in WA
1 Below are some key statistics on cervical cancer in WA for 2012

What strikes you about this image?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is the number of new cases...</th>
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More information about average years lost per death

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More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
2

Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for cervical cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA.

More information about this survival comparison

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Is Australia’s cervical cancer survival rank...

Please select only one item
Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to cervical cancer and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

How surprising do you find the link between cervical cancer and viral infections? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising
We asked a WA expert what he thought was most important for Western Australians to know about cervical cancer prevention:

-Professor Ian Hammond, Chair of the Steering Committee Renewal Implementation Project, National Cervical Screening Program, Department of Health, Australia

What do you think is the best course of action to increase cervical cancer screening participation?

What do you think is the best approach to increase HPV vaccination rates?

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about cervical cancer prevention in WA?

8. Lung Cancer in WA
1 Below are some key statistics on lung cancer in WA for 2012

What strikes you about this image?

Is the number of new cases... 
Please select only one item
- Higher than you expected
- As you expected
- Lower than you expected
- Unsure

Is the number of deaths...
Please select only one item
- Higher than you expected
- As you expected
- Lower than you expected
- Unsure

Is the average years lost per death...
Please select only one item
- Higher than you expected
- As you expected
- Lower than you expected
- Unsure

More information about average years lost per death

The average years lost per death is the average years between the age at death and an expected lifespan of 74 years.

Is the relative 5-year survival...
Please select only one item
- Higher than you expected
- As you expected
- Lower than you expected
- Unsure

More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
2

Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for lung cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA. Rankings are shown for females ♂ and males ♀ separately.
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Is Australia’s lung cancer survival rank...
Please select only one item

3
Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to lung cancer and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

How surprising do you find the link between lung cancer and tobacco smoking?
Please select only one item
4. We asked a WA expert what he thought was most important for Western Australians to know about lung cancer prevention:

-Professor Mike Daube AO, Curtin University; President, Australian Council on Smoking and Health

Do you agree with Professor Daube?

Please select only one item

- Yes
- No
- Partly

What approach do you think will most effectively reduce smoking in WA?

5. Are there any other comments you would like to make about lung cancer prevention in WA?

9. Melanoma in WA
1. Below are some key statistics on melanoma in WA for 2012.

![Melanoma in Western Australia in 2012](image)

What strikes you about this image?

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</tbody>
</table>

More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
2
Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for melanoma survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA. Rankings are shown for females ♀ and males ♂ separately.
More information about this survival comparison

The Mortality to Incidence Ratio is a measure of the number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a year, compared to the number of cancer deaths in the same year.

For more detailed information please see the data document on the consultation home page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is Australia’s melanoma survival rank…</th>
<th>Better than you expected</th>
<th>As you expected</th>
<th>Worse than you expected</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please select only one item</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3

Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to melanoma and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

How surprising do you find the link between melanoma and UV radiation?

Please select only one item
4
We asked a WA expert what she thought was most important for Western Australians to know about melanoma prevention:

-Carolyn Minto, SunSmart Campaign Coordinator, Cancer Council Western Australia.

What sun protection strategy do you need to use more often?
Please select only one item
- Hat
- Sunglasses
- Protective clothing (e.g. long-sleeved top)
- Sunscreen
- Seeking shade

Do you think solaria (UV tanning beds) should be banned?

Please select only one item
- Yes
- No
- Not sure

What do you think is the best way to prevent melanoma in WA?

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about melanoma prevention in WA?

10. Oesophageal & Stomach Cancer in WA
1 Below are some key statistics on oesophageal & stomach cancer in WA for 2012

What strikes you about this image?

Is the number of new cases…
Higher than you expected
As you expected
Lower than you expected
Unsure
Please select only one item

Is the number of deaths…
Higher than you expected
As you expected
Lower than you expected
Unsure
Please select only one item

Is the average years lost per death…
Higher than you expected
As you expected
Lower than you expected
Unsure
Please select only one item

More information about average years lost per death

The average years lost per death is the average years between the age at death and an expected lifespan of 74 years.

Is the relative 5-year survival…
Higher than you expected
As you expected
Lower than you expected
Unsure
Please select only one item

More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.
Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for oesophageal & stomach cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA. Rankings are shown for females ♀ and males ♂ separately.

More information about this survival comparison

The Mortality to Incidence Ratio is a measure of the number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a year, compared to the number of cancer deaths in the same year.

For more detailed information please see the data document on the consultation home page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is Australia’s oesophageal and stomach cancer survival rank…</th>
<th>Better than you expected</th>
<th>As you expected</th>
<th>Worse than you expected</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please select only one item
We asked a WA expert what he thought was most important for Western Australians to know about oesophageal & stomach cancer prevention:

- Dr David Ransom, Consultant Medical Oncologist, Fiona Stanley Hospital

Dr Ransom mentioned a number of risk factors associated with oesophageal and stomach cancer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Surprising</th>
<th>Somewhat Surprising</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Somewhat Unsurprising</th>
<th>Very Unsurprising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How surprising do you find the link between oesophageal and stomach cancer and smoking? Please select only one item</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How surprising do you find the link between oesophageal and stomach cancer and insufficient fruit and vegetables? Please select only one item</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How surprising do you find the link between stomach cancer and infection? Please select only one item</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4 What do you think is the best course of action to encourage healthy eating in WA?

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about oesophageal & stomach cancer prevention in WA?
11. Prostate Cancer in WA

1 Below are some key statistics on prostate cancer in WA for 2012

What strikes you about this image?

Higher than you expected  As you expected  Lower than you expected  Unsure

Is the number of new cases…
Please select only one item

Is the number of deaths…
Please select only one item

Is the average years lost per death…
Please select only one item

More information about average years lost per death

The average years lost per death is the average years between the age at death and an expected lifespan of 74 years.

Higher than you expected  As you expected  Lower than you expected  Unsure

Is the relative 5-year survival…
Please select only one item

More information about relative 5-year survival

The relative 5-year survival is the percentage of people diagnosed with this cancer who survive 5 years in comparison to the general public.

Higher than you  Lower than you
2
Below is how Australia rates among countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for prostate cancer survival. We have also presented the rankings of comparable countries such as Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USA.

More information about this survival comparison

The Mortality to Incidence Ratio is a measure of the number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a year, compared to the number of cancer deaths in the same year.

For more detailed information please see the data document on the consultation home page
Below are the main lifestyle and environmental risk factors linked to prostate cancer and the proportion of cases caused by each risk factor.

How surprising do you find the current unsettled nature of prostate cancer risks? Please select only one item.

- Very Surprising
- Somewhat Surprising
- Neutral
- Somewhat Unsurprising
- Very Unsurprising
We asked a WA expert what he thought was most important for Western Australians to know about prostate cancer prevention:

- Dr Brett Montgomery, Senior Lecturer, General Practice, School of Primary, Aboriginal and Rural Health Care, University of Western Australia

What do you think about screening for prostate cancer?

Please select only one item

- Men should be screened for prostate cancer
- Men should not be screened for prostate cancer
- Screening should be decided on between patient and doctor
- I don't know

What do you think is the best course of action to prevent prostate cancer?

5 Are there any other comments you would like to make about prostate cancer prevention in WA?