



## Exploring breast cancer incidence in South Asians and whites in Leicester between 2000 and 2009

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### Breast cancer risk factors (Hankinson 2008)

- Age
- Low/zero parity
- Early menarche
- Late menopause
- Oral contraceptives
- HRT
- Genetic mutations
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Diet
- Lack of physical activity

Incidence is also increased by screening and health seeking behaviour

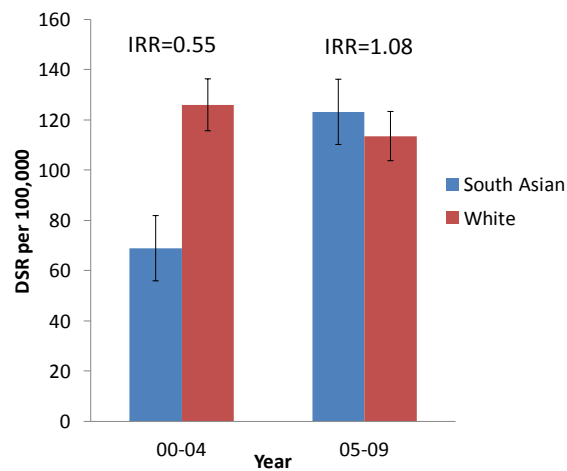


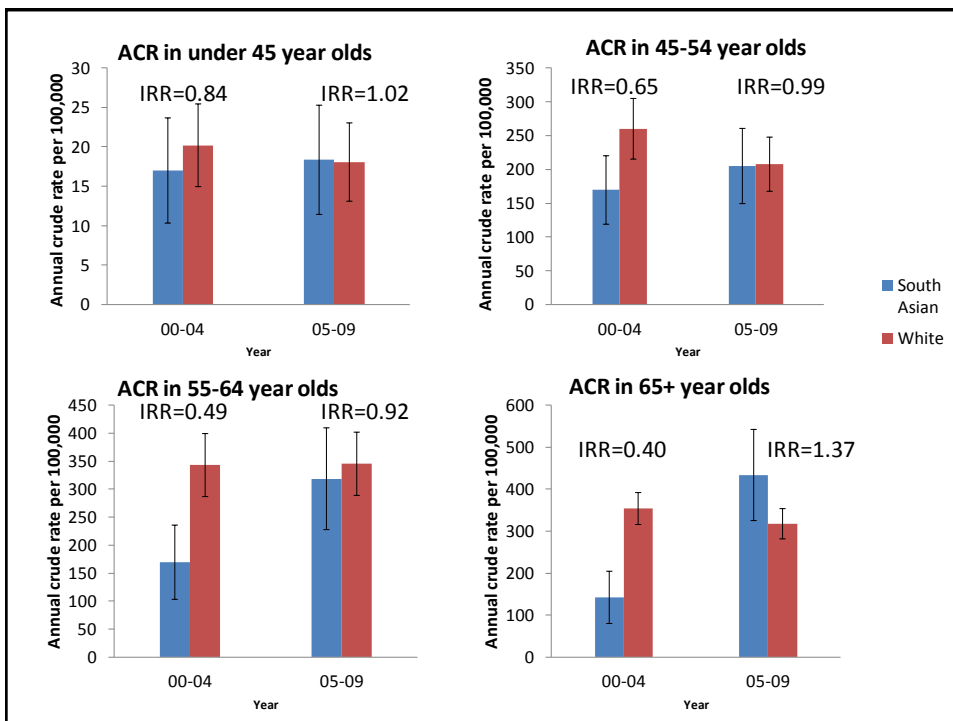
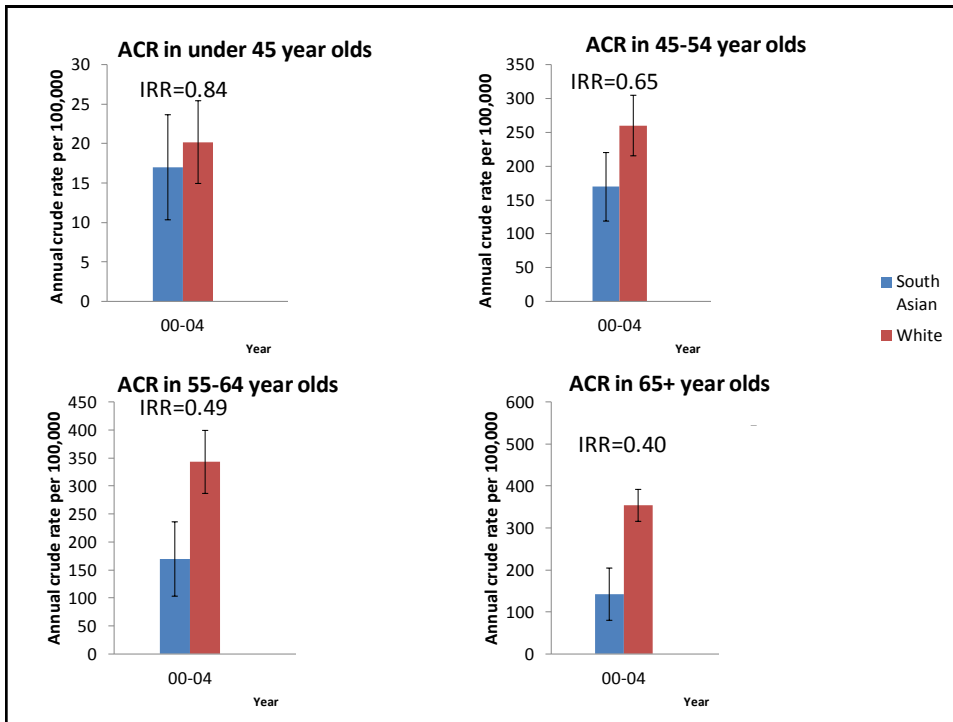
## Study Design

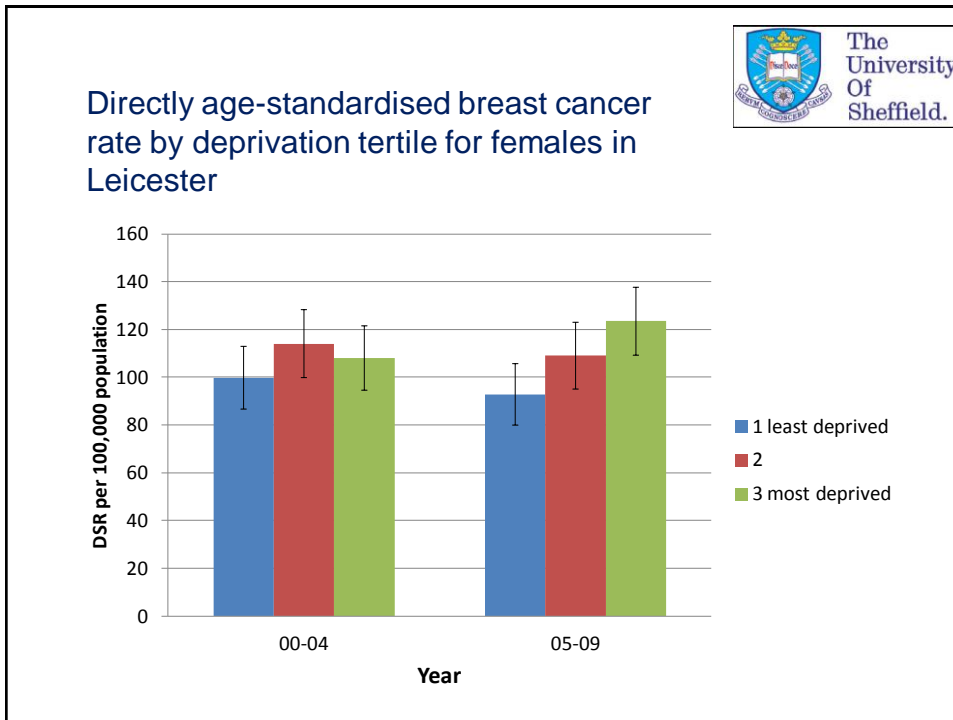
- Women with breast cancer (ICD-10 C50)
- Resident in Leicester Unitary Authority
- Diagnosed from 1st Jan 2000 to 31st Dec 2009
- Cases were split into two time periods for:  
2000-2004 and 2005-2009




## Directly age-standardised rates by ethnicity and time period








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## Limitations

- Incidence measured without outcome data
- No adjustment for socioeconomic status
- Age-standardisation used large age bands
- Denominators used 2001 census data
- Generalisability- Leicester's South Asian population is not representative of England's South Asian population

## Conclusion



- Incidence in South Asians has increased and converged with white incidence
  - due to screening or changes in lifestyle risk factors?
- Incidence in the most deprived in Leicester has become significantly greater than the least deprived
  - Screening or changes in lifestyle?
- If changes in incidence are due to changing risk factors, then targeted interventions may be beneficial to reduce risks and reduce health inequalities

## Further research



- Changes in incidence due to screening or changing risk factors?
  - histology/survival data; screening uptake by ethnicity
- Are these changes local or found elsewhere in the country?

# References



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