

# The great divide: Remoteness of residence and cancer survival differentials for Indigenous persons in Queensland

research



prevention



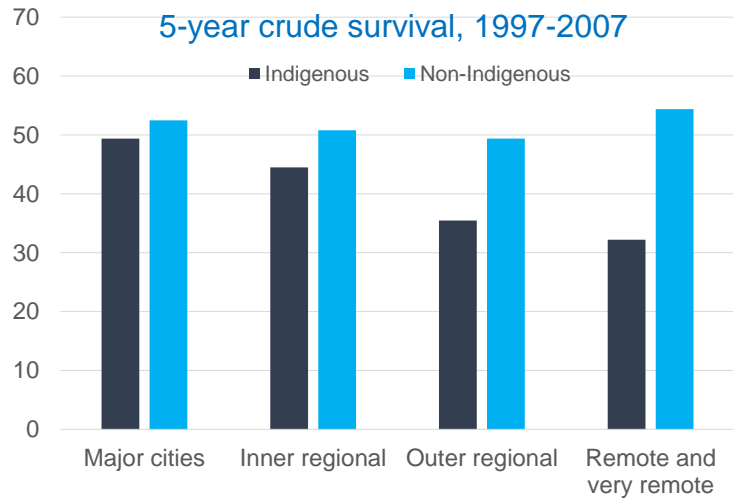
support

Susanna Cramb, Peter Baade, Gail Garvey\* and John Condon\*

\* Menzies School of Health Research, Australia

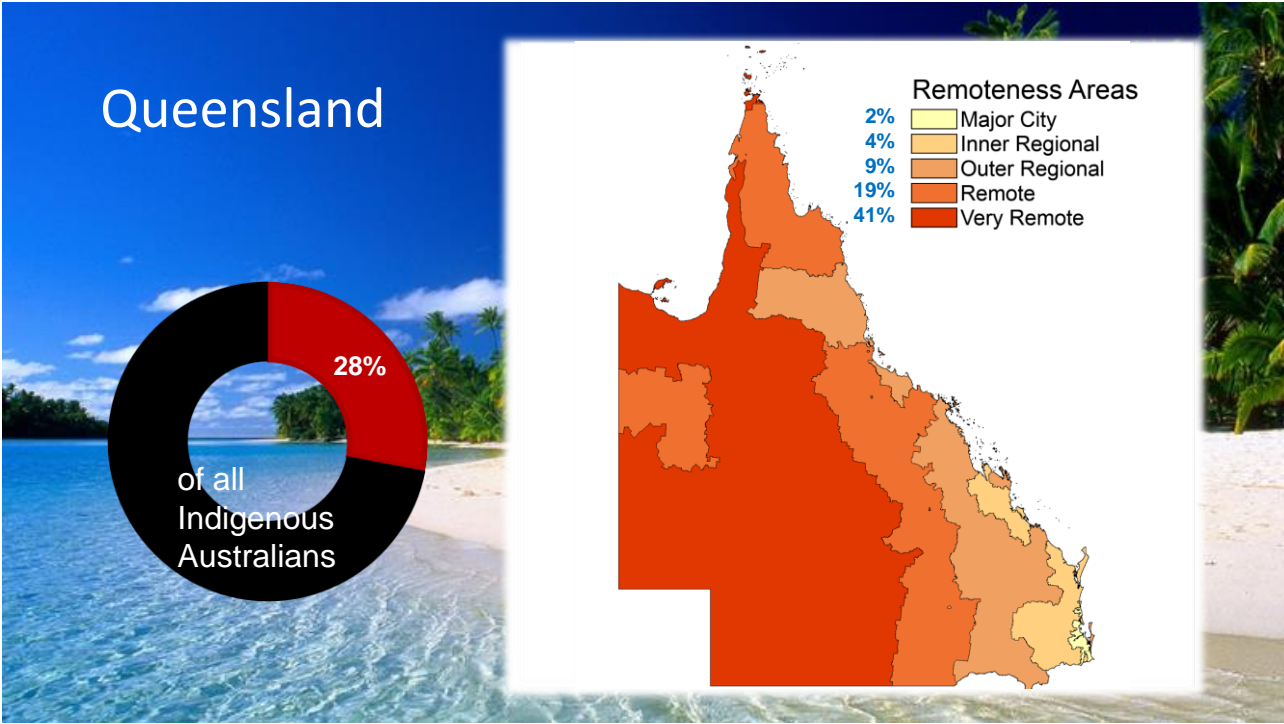


## Indigenous cancer survival differentials



### Aim

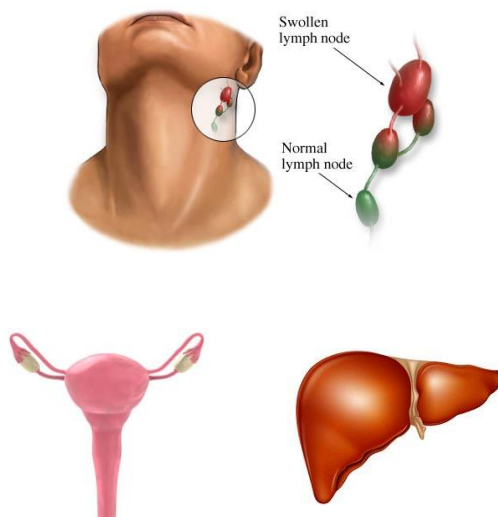
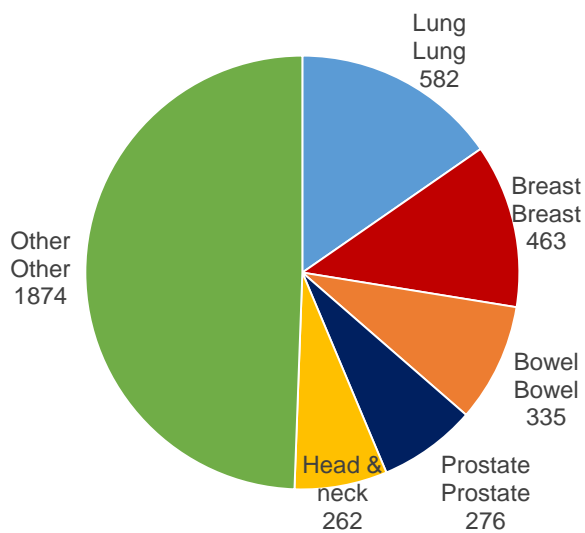
*To quantify the impact of cancer survival differentials by remoteness among Indigenous Australians in Queensland*



Cohort details, 1997-2012

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	N cases	Median age of diagnosis	N cases	Median age of diagnosis
Total	3755	56	277498	66
Major city	1002	56	170373	66
Inner regional	594	58	64096	67
Outer regional	1276	55	37330	65
Remote/Very remote	883	58	5699	64

## Cancers among Indigenous people, 1997-2012



“All models are false,  
but some are useful.”

(George E.P. Box, 1979)



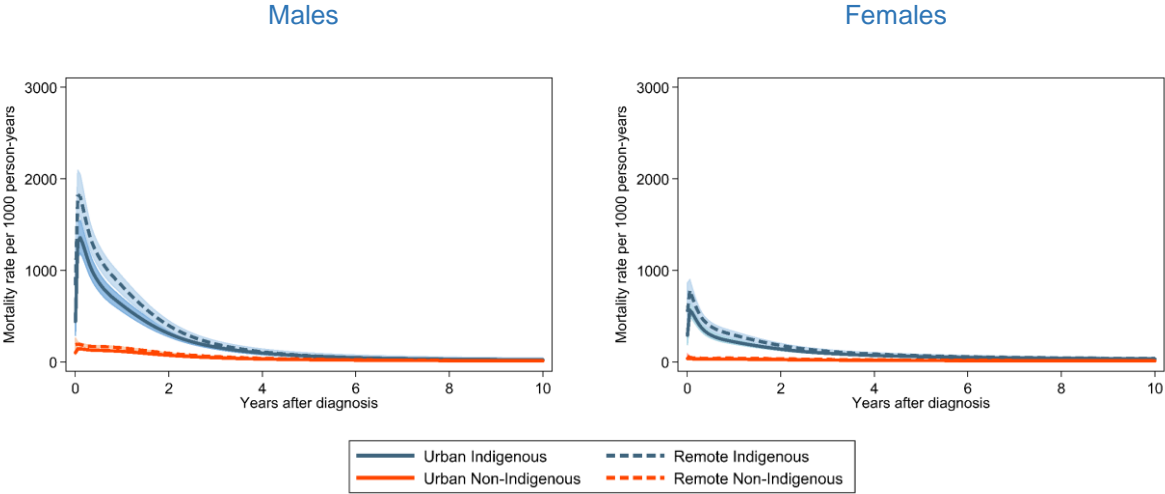
## Flexible parametric survival models



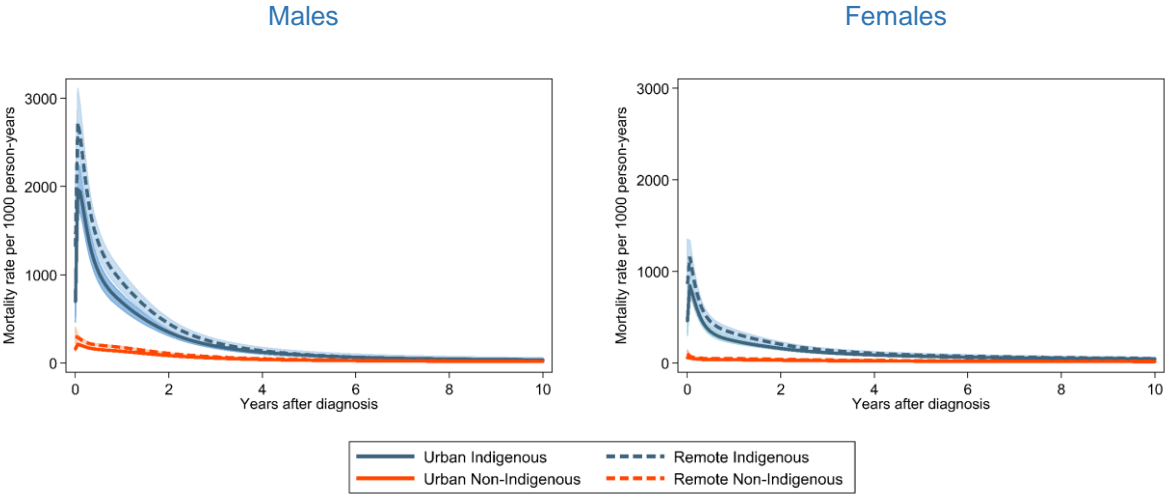
## Cause-specific survival models



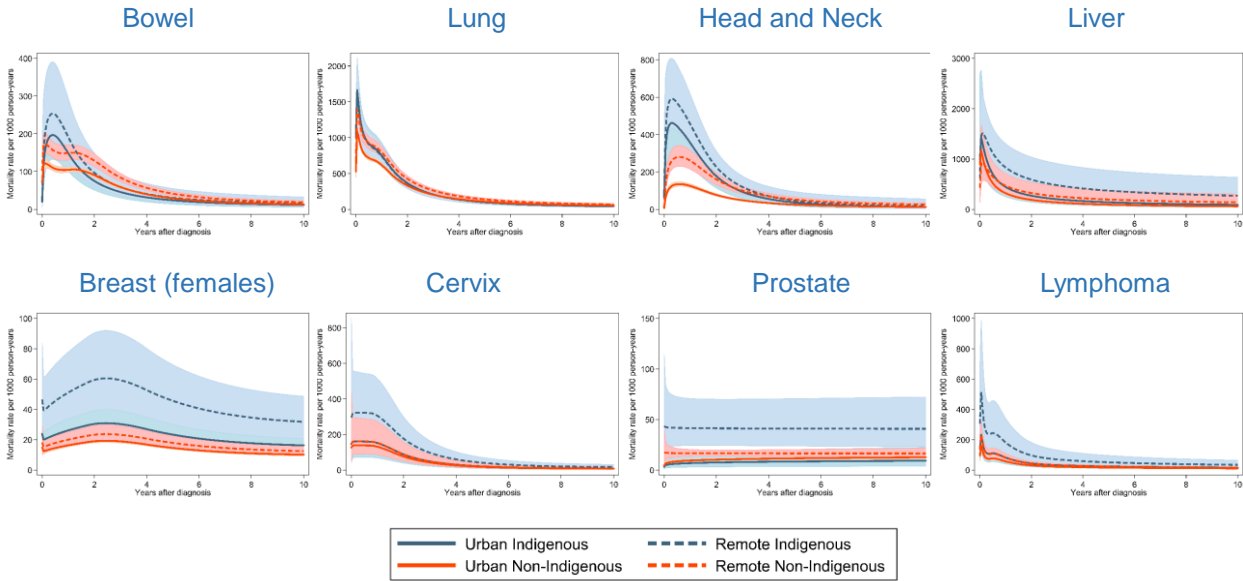
# All cancer predicted mortality rate at age 55



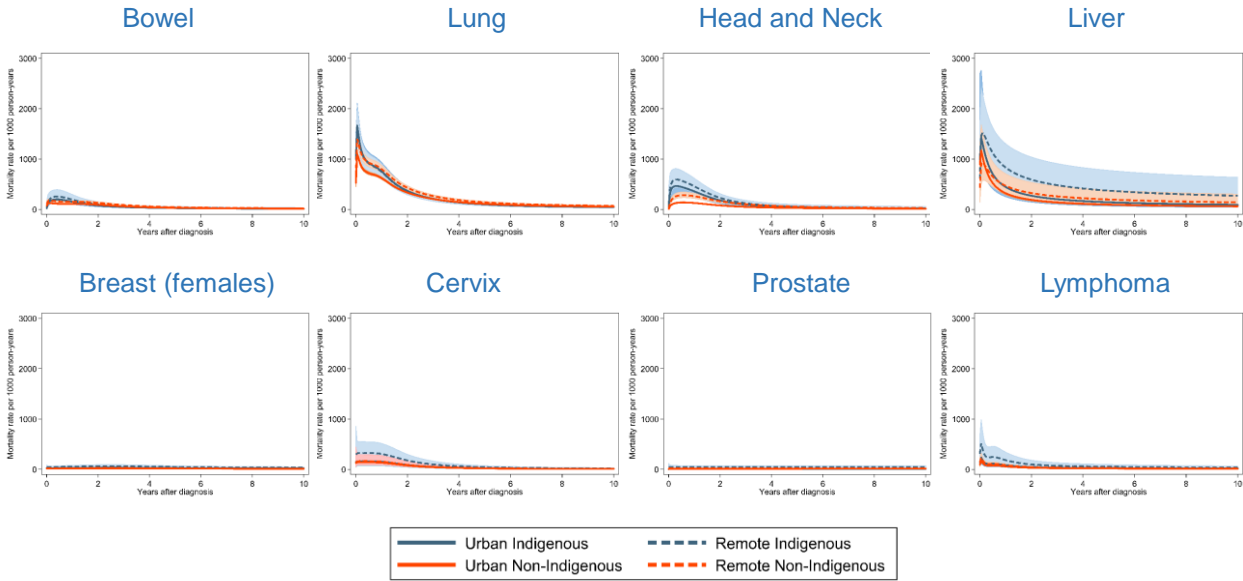
# All cancer predicted mortality rate at age 65



# Predicted mortality rate at age 55

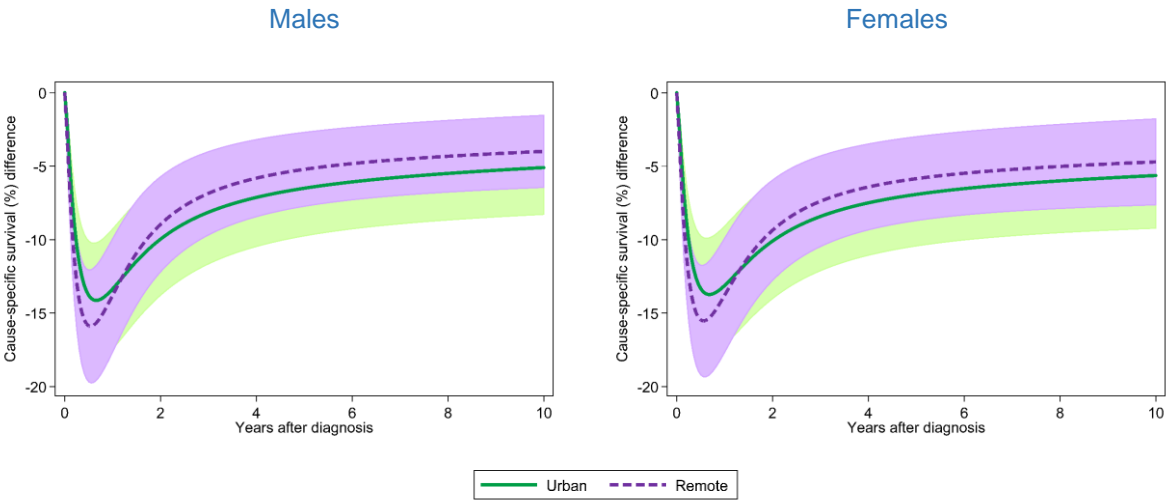


# Predicted mortality rate at age 55

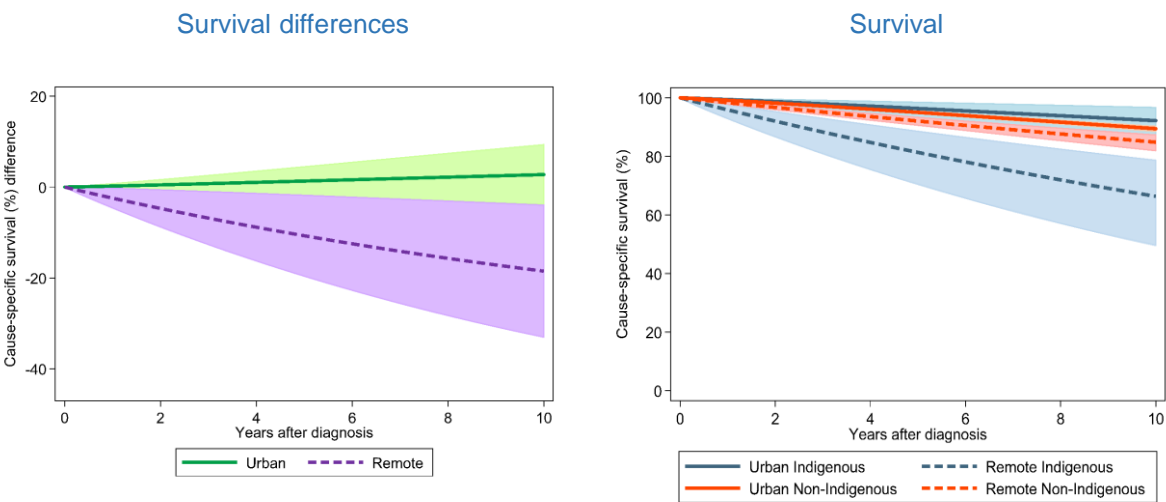


# All cancers survival differences at age 55

Indigenous cause-specific survival minus non-Indigenous cause-specific survival

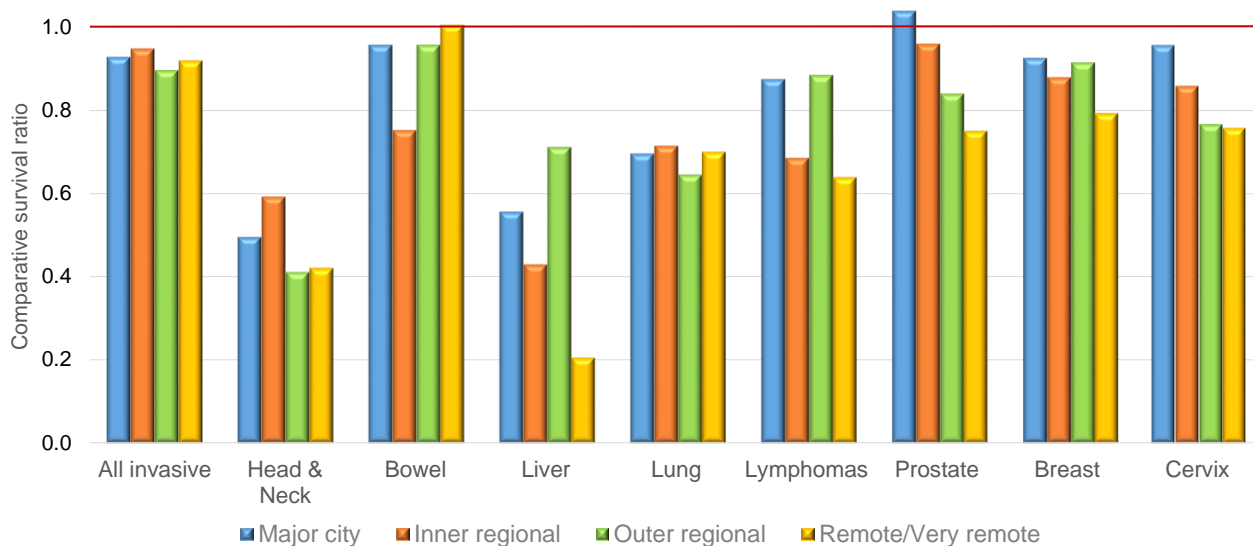


# Prostate cancer survival at age 55





## 5 year comparative survival ratio by remoteness



## Conclusion

Most cancers had no statistical support for differences in survival disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Queenslanders based on where they live.

This may be influenced by small numbers.

The first year or two post-diagnosis is a critical time period in all areas.