

Equality Analysis Form

Subject of equality analysis	Breast cancer awareness campaign	
Type		Tick
	Policy	
	Strategy	
	Business case	
	Commissioning service redesign	
	Contract / Procurement	
	Event / consultation	X
Owner	Name:	Curtis Henry & Adam Tingle
	Job Title:	Communication, Engagement & Equality Team
Date	August 2015	
Assessment Summary	<p>NHS Doncaster CCG is running a breast cancer awareness campaign in September in partnership with Doncaster Rovers. This assessment considers whether there are any health inequalities within breast cancer diagnosis / treatment, and considers any equality impact resulting from this which should be considered within the awareness campaign.</p>	
Stakeholders		Tick
	Staff	
	General public	X
	Service users	X
	Partners	
	Providers	
Data collection and consultation	 NCIN_Equality_Metrics_Report_2015.pdf	
	<p>Age</p> <p>After gender, age is the most significant risk factor for developing breast cancer – the older the person, the higher the risk. Most breast cancers (81%) occur in women over the age of 50. Most men who get breast cancer are over 60.</p> <p>The following statistics give the estimated risk of women developing breast cancer according to age, showing how risk goes</p>	

up as we get older:

- Risk up to and including age 29: 1 in 1,950
- Risk up to and including age 39: 1 in 210
- Risk up to and including age 49: 1 in 48
- Risk up to and including age 59: 1 in 22
- Risk up to and including age 69: 1 in 13
- Lifetime risk: 1 in 8

The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer is 1 in 8 (absolute risk) for a woman who lives to be around 84. This also means that 7 out of 8 women will not develop breast cancer in their lifetime, and the risk for younger women is much lower.

Disability

People with breast cancer are protected under the Equality Act (disability) from the time they are diagnosed.

Gender

Being a woman is the single biggest risk factor for developing breast cancer. Breast cancer in men is very rare. There are about 350 men diagnosed each year in the UK, compared with around 50,000 cases of breast cancer in women.

Race

There are ethnic variations in the age, route of presentation and tumour characteristics of breast cancer patients in England. Patients known to be Black are younger, less likely to be screen-detected and have worse prognosis tumours.

South Asian and Black women in England have lower incidence rates of breast cancer than White women, but this is largely, if not wholly, because of differences in known risk factors for the disease.

Religion & Belief

Studies have found that spirituality, religion, and prayer are very important to quality of life for some people who have been diagnosed with cancer.

Sexual Orientation

Some research suggests that disclosing sexual orientation is a key factor in raising patients' overall levels of emotional wellbeing and helping to lower anxiety (Boehmer et al, 2005). However, many lesbian and bisexual women choose not to disclose their sexual orientation to healthcare workers (Hunt and Fish 2008a), perhaps because they feel it is not relevant (Hunt et al, 2006b) or have concerns about how the disclosure will be received (Hunt et al, 2008b).

Evidence suggests there is a lack of experience and training about lesbian and bisexual experience within the healthcare system (Hunt and Fish 2008a; Hunt et al 2008b; Stonewall Scotland, 2010; Hunt et al, 2007; Stonewall, 2010; British Medical Association, 2004; Fish, 2010; King et al, 2003; Hunt et al, 2006a). This has the potential to affect a lesbian or bisexual woman's experience of support during a breast cancer diagnosis, and her subsequent treatment and wellbeing.

There is no evidence of any clinical differences among women of different sexual orientations diagnosed with breast cancer. However, research suggests it is beneficial when healthcare professionals and others delivering cancer services are sensitive to the needs and experiences of lesbian and bisexual women, do not assume a patient is heterosexual, and use images and language inclusive of lesbian and bisexual women.

Gender reassignment

There are so far only a few cases of hormone-related cancer in transsexuals. There may be an underreporting. The probability of a hormone-related tumor increases with the duration of exposure to cross-sex hormones and the aging of the population of transsexuals.

Pregnancy & Maternity

Breast cancer during pregnancy is very rare, and happens in about 1 in 3,000 pregnancies. Most women are between 32 and 38 years old at diagnosis. Most women are able to carry on with their pregnancy. Rarely, some may need to think about whether to end the pregnancy (termination). But usually this is only necessary if you need chemotherapy and are less than 14 weeks pregnant. Usually it is possible to delay chemotherapy treatment until after you have reached the 14 weeks stage of pregnancy. During pregnancy your breasts change in readiness for breast feeding. The breast tissue becomes more dense. This can make it more difficult to find changes in the breast that are due to cancer.

	<p>Marriage & Civil Partnership N/A</p> <p>Social Inclusion / Community Cohesion In 2006, a study by US epidemiologist Candyce Kroenke and her colleagues suggested that women who were most socially isolated before they were diagnosed with breast cancer were twice as likely to die from the disease as women with the strongest social network.</p>
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Protected characteristic	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Negative: What are the risks? Positive: What are the benefits / opportunities?
Age				
Disability	X			Raising awareness of breast cancer to promote early detection, resulting in better survival rates.
Gender	X			Being a woman is the single biggest risk factor for developing breast cancer. The campaign uses gender-appropriate footballers from the Doncaster Belles.
Race	X			Patients known to be Black are younger, less likely to be screen-detected and have worse prognosis tumours. Targeted work with take place using the campaign materials within black communities wherever possible.
Religion & Belief		X		
Sexual Orientation		X		
Gender reassignment		X		
Pregnancy & Maternity		X		

Protected characteristic	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Negative: What are the risks? Positive: What are the benefits / opportunities?
Marriage & Civil Partnership		X		
Social Inclusion / Community Cohesion		X		

Conclusion & Recommendations including any resulting action plan	<p>The campaign intends to use sport as a medium for getting health messages across to women football fans using the Doncaster Belles.</p> <p>As patients known to be Black are younger, less likely to be screen-detected and have worse prognosis tumours, targeted work with take place using the existing campaign materials within black female communities wherever possible.</p>
Review date	No review required – will be built into the evaluation of the campaign.