

Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 women

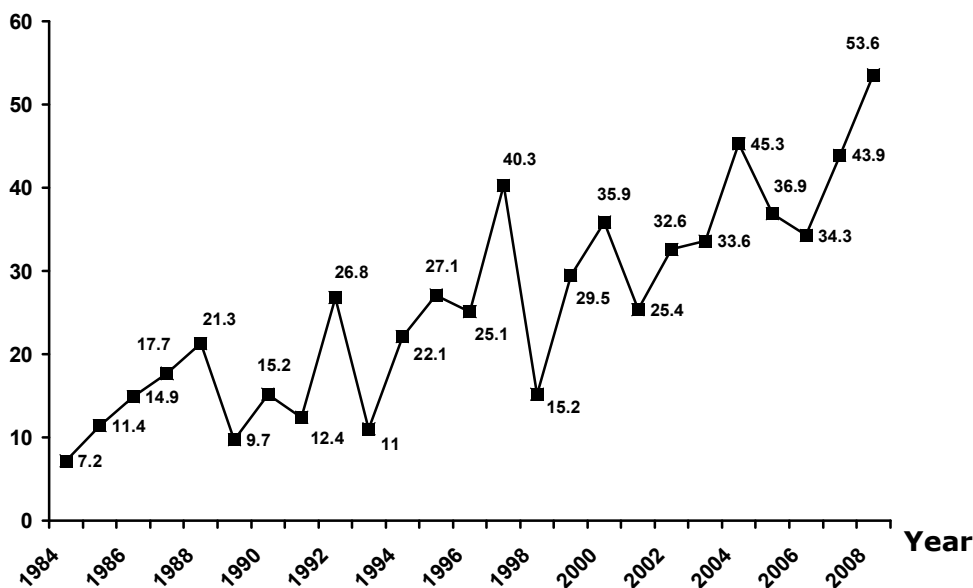


Fig. 1: The Age Standardised Rates for the individual years (1986 to 2010).

The ASR generally show an increasing trend. There is also wide fluctuation seen such as 21.3 per 100,000 women in 1989 dropping to 9.7 per 100,000 and again in other years. The trend in our local setting is susceptible to wide fluctuation due to the small population size. A difference of a few cases can result in wide variations.

Crude incidence rate per 100,000 women

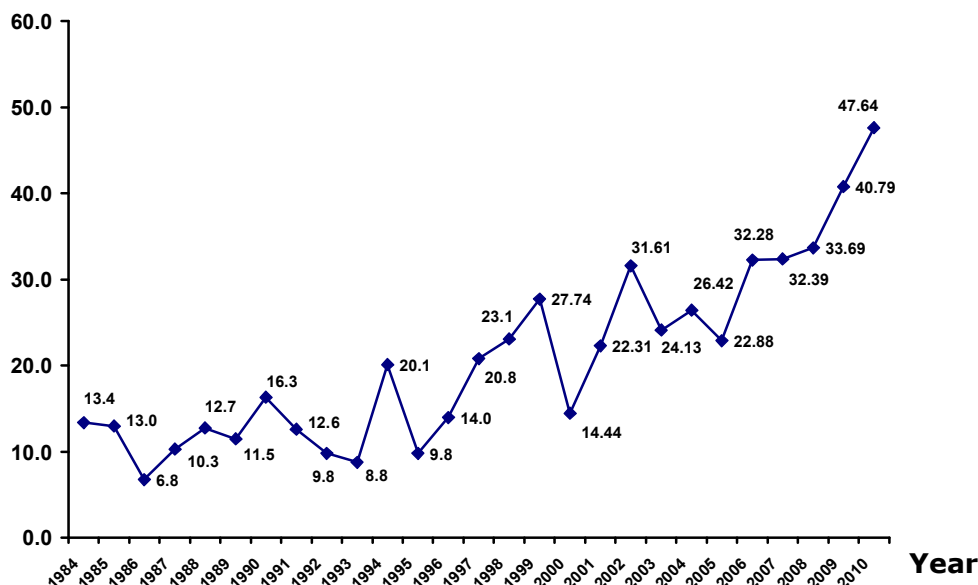


Fig. 2: The Crude Incidence Rates for the individual years (1984 to 2010).

The Crude Incidence, similar to the ASR show similar findings, wide fluctuations. The ASR is higher than the crude rates mainly due to the difference in population pyramid. Brunei Darussalam has larger young population and when adjusted to the world population with slightly different population pyramid, the calculated rates are higher.

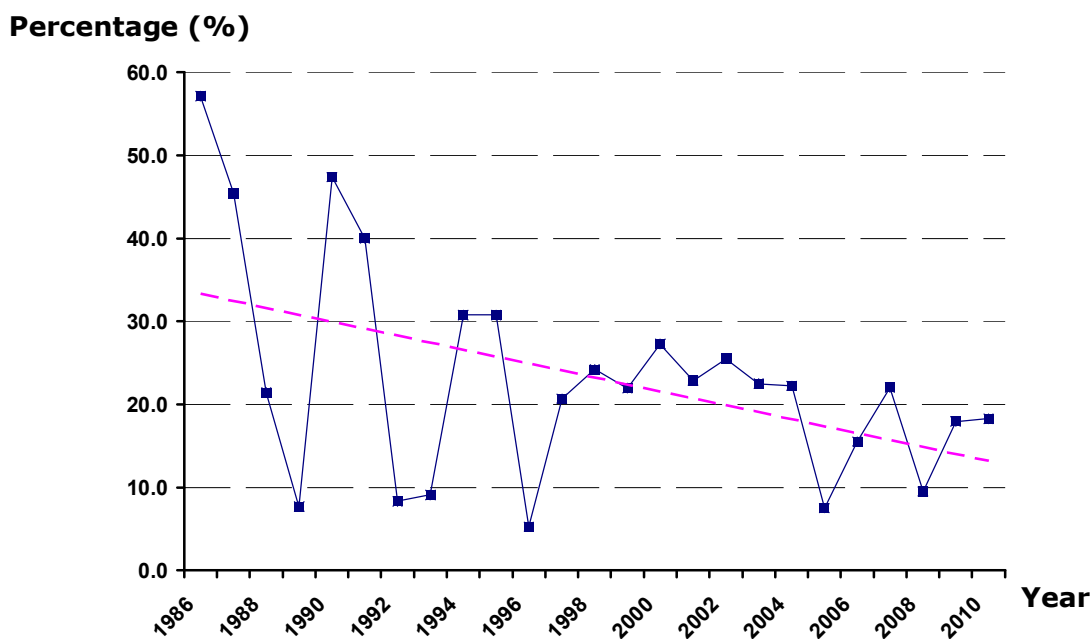


Fig. 3: The proportion of patients aged under forty years old from 1986 to 2010 (mean 22.3% 95% CI 10.1 to 36.5%).

The proportion of breast cancers diagnosed among young women (age, 40 years) is declining. Despite this, the proportion is still higher compared to the more developed countries where breast cancers in younger age group account for 5% or less.

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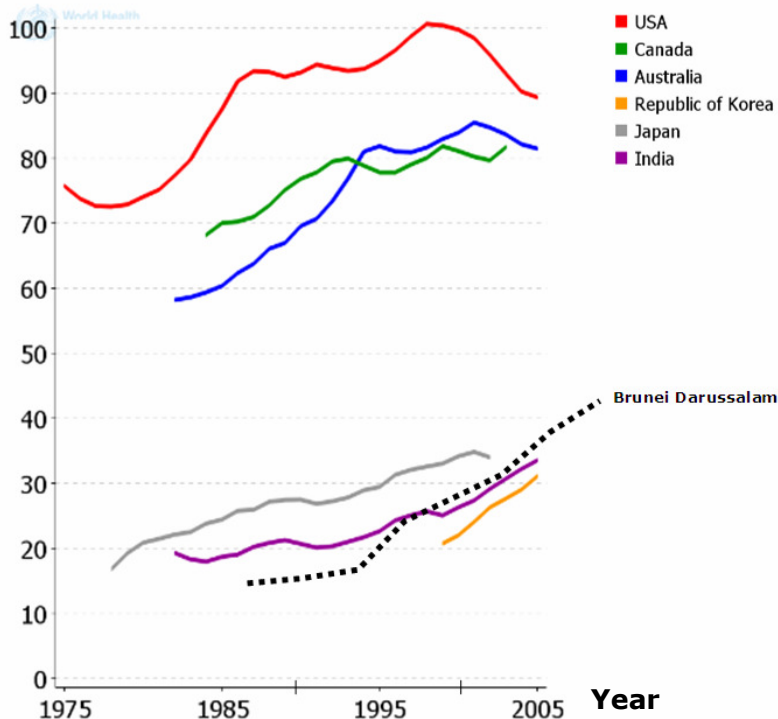


Fig. 4: The ASR of Brunei Darussalam compared to other countries (Data from GLOBOCAN, International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organisation available from <http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

The ASR for Brunei Darussalam is low compared to the Caucasian population of the West and Australia but is comparable to or higher than countries in the Asia Pacific regions.