

# IS HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLIER DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN IN NORWAY?

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## BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Women with high socioeconomic status (SES) have higher incidence, but lower breast cancer mortality before age 50 in Norway, compared to low SES women.

Earlier detection could possibly explain the lower breast cancer mortality among high SES women.

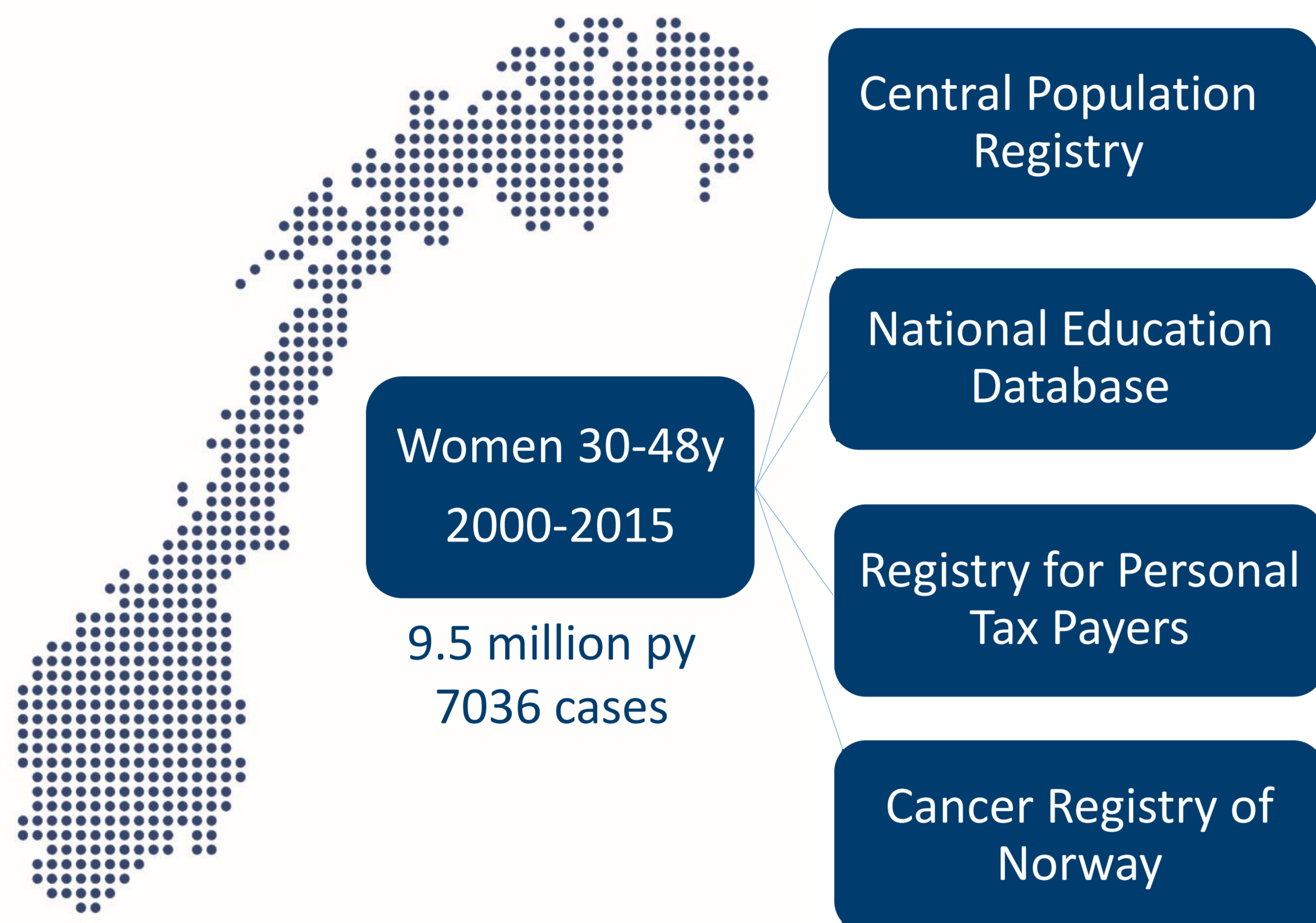


Figure 1. Data material

## METHODS

### Socioeconomic status

- Compulsory, secondary, tertiary education.
- Quintile of 5-year average income.

### Breast cancer

- First primary malignant breast cancer (ICD10: C50).
- Localized (TNM stage I), Regional (II-III), Distant (IV) stage.

### Stage-specific incidence analysis

- Age-standardized rates (ASR) per 100 000 person-years. World standard population.
- Poisson incidence rate ratios, adjusted for age, year and immigration status.

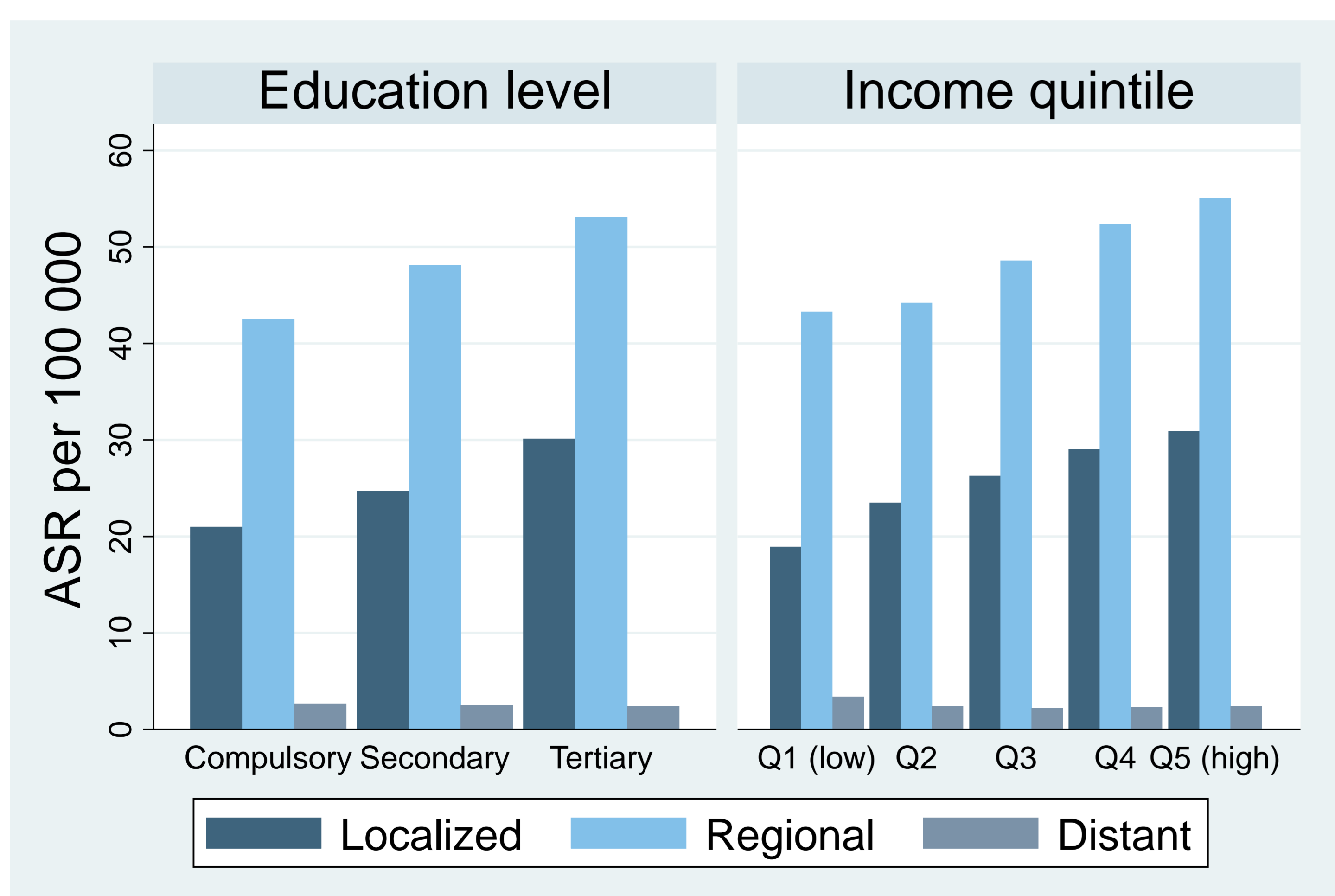


Figure 2. Stage-specific age-standardized rates (ASR) per 100,000 person-years. World standard population.

## RESULTS

- High SES women had more localized and less distant stage.
- Higher educated women and high-income earners had similar stage of detection.
- Low-income earners had later detection than lower educated women.

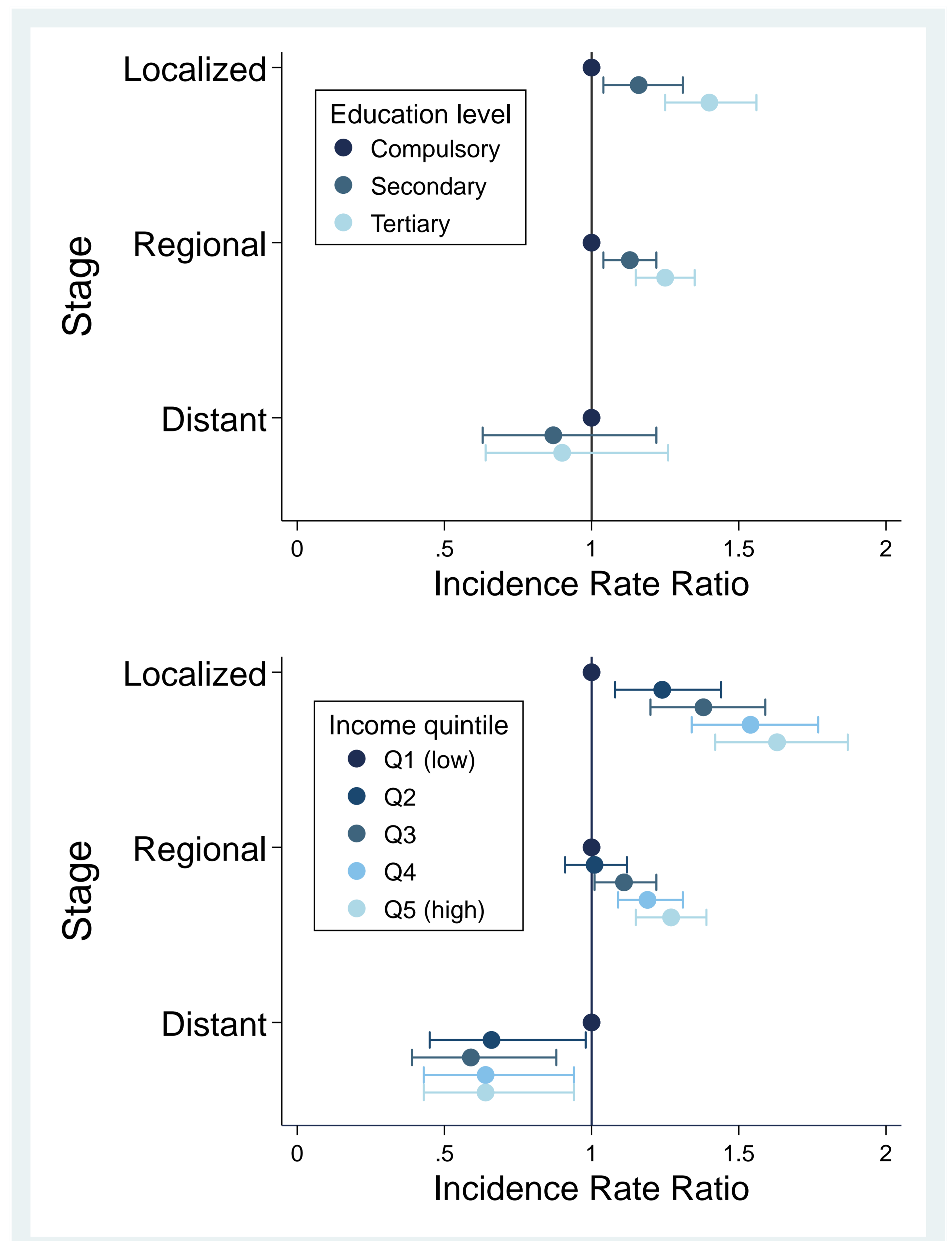


Figure 3. Stage-specific breast cancer incidence rate ratios. Adjusted for age, period and immigration status.

## CONCLUSIONS

- High SES was associated with earlier detection of breast cancer among young women in Norway.
- Income was a stronger predictor of breast cancer stage than education level.
- Low-income earners were worst off in terms of late detection of breast cancer

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