



References

- [1] Colditz GA, Sellers TA, Trapido E. Epidemiology - identifying the causes and preventability of cancer? *Nature Reviews* (2006) 6:75-83
- [2] Lecerof S, Westerling R, Moghaddassi M, Östergren P. Health information for migrants: The role of educational level in prevention of overweight. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health* 2011; 39:172-178.
- [3] Jackson J, Do H, Taylor V, et al. Development of cervical cancer control interventions for Chinese immigrants. *Journal Of Immigrant Health* [serial online]. July 2002;4(3):147-157. Available from: CINAHL with Full Text, Ipswich, MA. Accessed September 22, 2011
- [4] Grewal, S., Botorff, J.L., and Balneaves, L.G., 2004. A Pap test screening clinic in a South Asian community of Vancouver, British Columbia: challenges to maintaining utilization. *Public Health Nursing*, 21, 412-418.
- [5] Amankwah E, Ngwakongwi E, Quan H. Why many visible minority women in Canada do not participate in cervical cancer screening. *Ethnicity & Health* [serial online]. August 2009;14(4):337-349. Available from: PsycINFO, Ipswich, MA. Accessed August 15, 2011.
- [6] Matsuyama RK, Wilson-Genderson M., Kuhn L, Moghanaki D, Vachhani H, Paaesche-Orlow M. Educational level, not health literacy, associated with information needs for patients with cancer. *Patient Education and Counseling*, in press, available online 4 May 2011.
- [7] Coulter, A, Ellins J. Effectiveness of strategies for informing, educating and involving patients. *Brit Med J* 2007; 335:24-7.
- [8] Anderson K, Allan D, Finucane P. A 30-month study of patient complaints at a major Australian hospital. *J. QualClinPract* 2001; 21:109-11.
- [9] <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cd-mc/mammography-mammographie-eng.php>. Accessed November 18, 2011.
- [10] IARC Working Group on Evaluation of Cervical Cancer Screening Programmes. Screening for squamous cervical cancer: duration of low risk after negative results of cervical cytology and its implication for screening policies. *BMJ* 1986;293:659-64.
- [11] Hewitson P, Glasziou P, Watson E, Towler B, Irwig L, Cochrane. Systematic review of colorectal cancer screening using the fecal occult blood test (Hemoccult): an update. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2008; 103(6): 1541-1549
- [12] Whelan, T, Mackenzie, R, Julian, J, Julian J et al. Randomized trial of breast irradiation schedules after lumpectomy for women with lymph node-negative breast cancer. *J. Natl Cancer Inst.* 2002; 94:1143-1150.
- [13] French, J, McGahan, C, Duncan, G, Chu, C, Soo, J et al. Inequities in access. How utilization of palliative radiation therapy in British Columbia varies with geography. *J. Medical Imaging and Radiation Sciences.* 2008;39:75-80.



British Columbia 2011 Regional Cancer Report

- [14] Canadian Association of Psychosocial Oncology, Standards of Psychosocial Health Services for Persons with Cancer and their Families. Available from www.capo.ca. Accessed September 23, 2011.
- [15] Brenner H, Gefeller O. An alternative approach to monitoring cancer patient survival. *Cancer* 1998; 78:2004-2010.
- [16] Brenner H, Hakulinen T. Up-to-date long-term survival curves of patients with cancer by period analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20:826-832
- [17] Paul Dickman. Estimating and modelling relative survival using SAS. Web document 2004. http://biostat3.net/download/sas/relative_survival_using_sas.pdf