



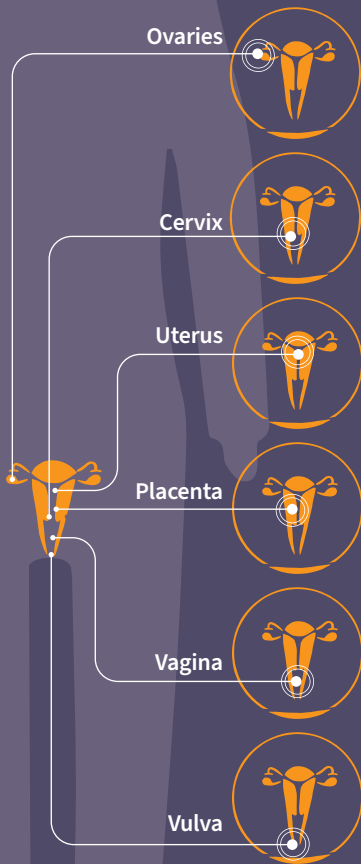
Gynaecological cancer

among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in Australia

The burden of gynaecological cancers experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, exacerbated by oppression, has resulted in delayed diagnosis and suboptimal care.



Gynaecological cancers develop in the female reproductive system and are a group of different types of cancers that include the:



2x Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women are nearly **two times more likely** than other Australian women to be diagnosed with gynaecological cancer.

In 2007-2014, the five-year survival rate was:

56%



Cervical Cancer

78%



Uterine Cancer

45%



Ovarian Cancer

Risk factors can include:



Family History



Gene Mutations



Infertility



Infections



Smoking



Obesity/
Nutrition

Critical attention must be given to:

- risk reduction
- participation in cancer screening programs
- improved access to culturally appropriate, high quality primary health care and tertiary specialist services.



To address the inequalities and unique challenges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women face, it is crucial to develop a targeted strategy prioritising gynaecological health that is **culturally safe and Indigenous led**.

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Gaining insight into the experiences of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women who seek cancer care is essential in providing **tailored support and treatment** to meet their unique needs.

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