Introduction

I presented studies on the effects on secondary prevention against breast cancer for women in the city of Bologna after the 2010 earthquake in terms of changes in the offering of breast cancer early detection services within the National Health Service at the AEA Annual Meetings in the past years.

The results showed that from these changes a significant part of the women in the city, who previously were provided mammograms for the early detection of breast cancer, gradually moved away from mammograms until 2011, and then started to reconsider and re-access to mammograms since 2012. In the same time period, the recommended regular intervals for mammograms were reviewed and are currently centered on the perseverance of women in Emilia-Romagna in maintaining the secondary prevention path against breast cancer.

The time period of recommended regular intervals for mammograms and other diagnostic investigations, and is therefore centered on the perseverance of women and their full participation in the interventions of early detection.

Now, this paper presents the data of the same study provided to me (as a citizen in Generalised Civic Access) by the Regional Health Service (almost 5,000,000 bilateral mammographic service records) and for the Emilia-Romagna region an analysis of the effects on secondary prevention of breast cancer to women's health and social security system, external to the National or Regional Health Service or Local Health Authority, on the health of women in Emilia-Romagna in maintaining the secondary prevention path against breast cancer. The time period of the study is from 2002 to 2016.

Indicators of measurement of these effects on the secondary prevention against breast cancer for women linked to the most significant social and economic shocks in Italy and Emilia-Romagna in those years will be presented. The shocks that essentially underpin and point of reference are considered.

Methods and Materials

The work is made possible by the data accessed personally as generalised civic access.

From the ASA database (Assistenza Specialistica Ambulatoriale - Outpatient Specialized Assistance) the bilateral mammographic services related to women resident in Emilia-Romagna who came and came to the service in Emilia-Romagna services under the Italian National regime were extracted.

In the increased data (almost 5,000,000 bilateral mammographic service records) the following fields are present: IIAID: identifies the year in which the service was provided; COO: identifies the Local Health Authority of territorial location of the supplying structure; COD: identifies the code of the supplying structure (by assigning a unique code); COD2: identifies the code of the supplying structure and the name at 2016 (first of the structures of the past year, a year, for example the structures: closed, closed, etc... in Emilia-Romagna was also assigned to the Local Health Authority of Autonomous Region (ALNR): the reorganization code of the local health authority, 0897 numerically identifies a patient; P: identifies the code and the name of the local health authority; 

The data available allow it in correspondence with or following the shocks taken into consideration there have been specific significant changes compared to the previous year.

The numbers of mammograms received by women in decline from 2011 to 2014, perhaps could be more the expression of the difficulties caused by the reorganization of the services of early detection of breast cancer in the AUSL of Emilia-Romagna, than the effects of the shock of the earthquake of the Emilia-Romagna in the years of analysis.

To evaluate the maintenance of the early detection of breast cancer with the data available as a citizen, a group of reference women is considered.

Among the two shocks taken into consideration, the one that probably most immediately undermined the balance of women's attention to early detection of breast cancer is the 2012 earthquake in the affected areas of the Bologna AUSL led to the transfer of various outpatient and diagnostic activities, maintaining the continuity of assistance even in the post-earthquake.

An early detection is a diagnosis made when the disease is still in its early stages, and the sooner a disease is diagnosed, the better chances the patient has of getting better. The sooner a disease is diagnosed, the better chances the patient has of getting better and saving lives. Early detection can take place before the first symptoms of a disease appear, or at the stage where treatment is easier or less costly. Early detection is the key to detecting the earliest possible signs of a disease. Early detection can take place before the first symptoms of a disease appear, or at the stage where treatment is easier or less costly. Early detection is the key to detecting the earliest possible signs of a disease. Early detection can take place before the first symptoms of a disease appear, or at the stage where treatment is easier or less costly. Early detection is the key to detecting the earliest possible signs of a disease. Early detection can take place before the first symptoms of a disease appear, or at the stage where treatment is easier or less costly. Early detection is the key to detecting the earliest possible signs of a disease.

The shocks that essentially underpin and point of reference are considered.

Conclusions

External shocks and internal early detection breast cancer services within the Regional Health Service of Emilia-Romagna, if analyzed in relation to the early detection path of each individual woman, seem to underpin this path of women for the maintenance of their own health. It is possible that these effects are more relevant in this context of secondary prevention, without obvious symptoms of disease and where the maintenance of the frequency of checks determines the future health outcome. The tools to protect this path of early detection is the timely availability of women, in the attention of the doctors and in the correct functioning of the National and Regional Health Service with respect to the principles that identify them.

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