# Female—cervical screening indicator, yes/no/not stated/inadequately described code N

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## Female—cervical screening indicator, yes/no/not stated/inadequately described code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Cervical screening indicator
Synonymous names:	Pap smear indicator
METEOR identifier:	358921
Registration status:	<u>Health</u> , Superseded 25/01/2018 <u>Indigenous</u> , Superseded 27/02/2018
Definition:	An indicator of whether a female person has had a cervical screening, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Female—cervical screening indicator
Value Domain:	Yes/no/not stated/inadequately described code N

## Value domain attributes

### **Representational attributes**

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Boolean	
Format:	Ν	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	<b>Value</b> 1	<b>Meaning</b> Yes
Permissible values:		Ū

### Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	CODE 9	Not stated/inadequately described
	This code	is not for use in primary data collections.

### Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

### Data element attributes

### Collection and usage attributes

Comments:

Currently, the screening test for cervical cancer is the Pap test (the terms Pap test and Pap smear are often used interchangeably), which is carried out by a general practitioner, nurse, or gynaecologist. During a Pap test, cells are collected from the surface of the cervix, transferred onto a slide or into a special liquid, and sent to a pathology laboratory for assessment. Details of the woman, the Pap test results, and any follow-up that may be recommended are then stored on a cervical cytology register (AIHW 2009).

Early detection and treatment of cervical cancer leads to a reduction of morbidity and mortality due to the disease. It is recommended that women aged 18-69 years, who have ever had sex, have a cervical screening every two years (DoH 2013).

#### Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Reference documents:	AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2009. Cervical screening in Australia 2006–2007. Cancer series no. 47. Cat. no. CAN 43. Canberra: AIHW.
	DoH (Australian Government Department of Health) 2013. National Cervical Screening Program: The Pap Smear. Canberra: DoH. Viewed 4 November 2014, < <u>http://www.health.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/papsmear</u> >.
Relational attributes	

Related metadata	Has been superseded by Female—cervical screening indicator, yes/no/not
references:	stated/inadequately described code N
	Health, Superseded 16/01/2020
	Indigenous, Superseded 14/07/2021

**Specifications:** 

Implementation in Data Set Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14 Health, Superseded 21/11/2013 Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013 Implementation start date: 01/07/2012 Implementation end date: 30/06/2014 DSS specific information:

> In the Indigenous primary health care DSS, this data element will be applied up to 3 times to calculate the number of women who have had a cervical screening within the last 2 years, the last 3 years and the last 5 years. This data element will firstly be used to calculate the number of women who answered 'yes' to having had a cervical screening within the last 5 years. From this data, the data element will be used again but will collect data on the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 3 years. Finally, the data element will be applied again but will calculate the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 2 years.

This item is only collected if the respondent is female and aged 20 to 69 years.

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2014-15 Health, Superseded 13/03/2015 Indigenous, Superseded 13/03/2015 Implementation start date: 01/07/2014 Implementation end date: 30/06/2015 DSS specific information:

In the Indigenous primary health care DSS, this data element will be applied up to 3 times to calculate the number of women who have had a cervical screening within the last 2 years, the last 3 years and the last 5 years. This data element will firstly be used to calculate the number of women who answered 'yes' to having had a cervical screening within the last 5 years. From this data, the data element will be used again but will collect data on the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 3 years. Finally, the data element will be applied again but will calculate the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 2 years.

This item is only collected if the respondent is female and aged 20 to 69 years.

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2015-17

Health, Superseded 25/01/2018 Indigenous, Superseded 27/02/2018 Implementation start date: 01/07/2015 Implementation end date: 30/06/2017 DSS specific information:

In the Indigenous primary health care DSS, this data element will be applied up to 3 times to calculate the number of women who have had a cervical screening within the last 2 years, the last 3 years and the last 5 years. This data element will firstly be used to calculate the number of women who answered 'yes' to having had a cervical screening within the last 5 years. From this data, the data element will be used again but will collect data on the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 3 years. Finally, the data element will be applied again but will calculate the number of women who had a cervical screening within the last 2 years.

This item is only collected if the respondent is female and aged 20 to 69 years.

#### Prison entrants DSS

Health, Superseded 28/04/2016

Conditional obligation:

This data element is conditional on the respondent being female.

#### DSS specific information:

In the Prison entrants DSS, this data element refers to females reporting having had a cervical screen within the last two years.

This data element is included in the Prisoner Health DSS as the National Prisoner Health Indicators include the indicator: Proportion of female prison entrants who report that they have had a Pap smear in the last two years.

#### **Used as Numerator**

Indigenous primary health care: Pl22a-Number of female regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2013

Health, Superseded 21/11/2013 Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013

Indigenous primary health care: Pl22a-Number of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2014

Health, Superseded 13/03/2015 Indigenous, Superseded 13/03/2015

Indigenous primary health care: PI22a-Number of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2015 Health, Superseded 05/10/2016

Indigenous, Superseded 20/01/2017

Indigenous primary health care: Pl22a-Number of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2015-2017 Health, Superseded 25/01/2018

Indigenous, Superseded 25/01/2018

Indigenous primary health care: PI22b-Proportion of female regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2013

Health, Superseded 21/11/2013 Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013

Indigenous primary health care: Pl22b-Proportion of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2014

Health, Superseded 13/03/2015 Indigenous, Superseded 13/03/2015

Indigenous primary health care: PI22b-Proportion of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2015

Health, Superseded 05/10/2016 Indigenous, Superseded 20/01/2017

Indigenous primary health care: PI22b-Proportion of regular clients who have had a cervical screening, 2015-2017

Health, Superseded 25/01/2018 Indigenous, Superseded 27/02/2018