

Female—cervical screening indicator, prisoner health yes/no/unknown code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Cervical screening indicator
Synonymous names:	Pap smear indicator
METEOR identifier:	631726
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, Standard 28/04/2016
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 attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code						
Data type:	Number						
Format:	N						
Maximum character length:	1						
Permissible values:	<table><thead><tr><th>Value</th><th>Meaning</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>No</td></tr></tbody></table>	Value	Meaning	1	Yes	2	No
Value	Meaning						
1	Yes						
2	No						
Supplementary values:	<table><thead><tr><th>Value</th><th>Meaning</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>9</td><td>Unknown</td></tr></tbody></table>	Value	Meaning	9	Unknown		
Value	Meaning						
9	Unknown						

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	For use in Prisoner health data collections. If this value domain is used with other metadata then 'Unknown' would map to code 8.
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Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
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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, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/papsmear>.

Relational attributes

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Prison entrants NBEDSHealth](#), Standard 28/04/2016

Conditional obligation:

This data element is conditional on the respondent being female.

DSS specific information:

In the Prison entrants NBEDS, 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 NBEDS as the National Prisoner Health Indicators include the indicator: Proportion of female prison entrants who have had a cervical cancer screening in the last two years.