South Australia

South Australian Health Commission (Cancer Reporting) Regulations 2006

under the South Australian Health Commission Act 1976

Contents

- 1 Short title
- 2 Commencement
- 3 Interpretation
- 4 Reporting obligations of hospitals and health centres
- 5 Reporting obligations of pathology laboratories

Schedule 1—Revocation of South Australian Health Commission (Cancer) Regulations 1991

Legislative history

1—Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *South Australian Health Commission (Cancer Reporting) Regulations 2006.*

2—Commencement

These regulations will come into operation on 1 September 2006.

3—Interpretation

In these regulations—

cancer means a malignant growth of human tissue which, if unchecked, is likely to spread to adjacent tissue or beyond its place of origin and which has the propensity to recur, and includes carcinoma, sarcoma, any mixed tumour, leukaemia and any type of lymphoma or melanoma but excludes any type of neoplasm of the skin other than melanoma.

4—Reporting obligations of hospitals and health centres

- (1) The person responsible for the management of a hospital or a health centre that incorporates a radiotherapy clinic must provide the Minister with a report within 3 months after—
 - (a) a patient presenting at the hospital or health centre first discloses a history of a cancer of a particular type or is first diagnosed with, or treated for, a cancer of a particular type at the hospital or health centre;
 - (b) a patient of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) dies (whether as a result of the cancer or any other cause) at the hospital or health centre.

- (2) The report must contain the following:
 - (a) the name of the hospital or health centre;
 - (b) a unique identifier for the patient;
 - (c) the name of the medical practitioner responsible for the patient;
 - (d) the date on which the patient was admitted to or presented at the hospital or health centre;
 - (e) the following details relating to the patient to the extent known or reasonably ascertainable:
 - (i) full name and usual residential or postal address;
 - (ii) gender;
 - (iii) date of birth;
 - (iv) country of birth;
 - (v) race;
 - (vi) occupation;
 - (f) the following details of the cancer and its diagnosis:
 - (i) a statement of the body part or system where the cancer arose, or if not known, a statement of that fact;
 - (ii) the date of diagnosis of the cancer if known (being the date that the diagnosis was confirmed by pathology, radiology or clinical assessment);
 - (iii) the type of diagnostic procedures and investigations undertaken (such as clinical assessment, cytology, haematology, histopathology, immunology or radiology);
 - (iv) if the diagnosis was confirmed by pathology—
 - (A) the name of, or a code identifying, the laboratory that performed the test to determine the presence in the patient of the cancer; and
 - (B) the type of tumour; and
 - (C) the slide or specimen number assigned to the specimen taken from the patient to test for the presence of the cancer;
 - (g) if the patient has departed or been discharged from the hospital or health centre—the date of and reason for the departure or discharge;
 - (h) if the patient has died at the hospital or health centre—the date of death.
- (3) The report must be made in a form and manner acceptable to the Minister.

5—Reporting obligations of pathology laboratories

The person in charge of a pathology laboratory must, within 3 months after the completion by the laboratory of a cancer pathology report relating to a person, provide the Minister with a copy of the report.

Schedule 1—Revocation of South Australian Health Commission (Cancer) Regulations 1991

The South Australian Health Commission (Cancer) Regulations 1991 are revoked.

Legislative history

Notes

• For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes.

Principal regulations

Year No	Reference	Commencement
2006 217	Gazette 31.8.2006 p3087	1.9.2006: r 2