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Oxford Cancer
Intelligence Unit

NCIN Head & Neck Cancer work programme 2011-12

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Head and neck cancer work programme -2011/12

- Major resections report
- Radiotherapy travel times report
- Potentially HPV related head and neck cancers –NCIN data briefing
- Head and neck cancer e-Atlas
- Head and neck cancer data quality report

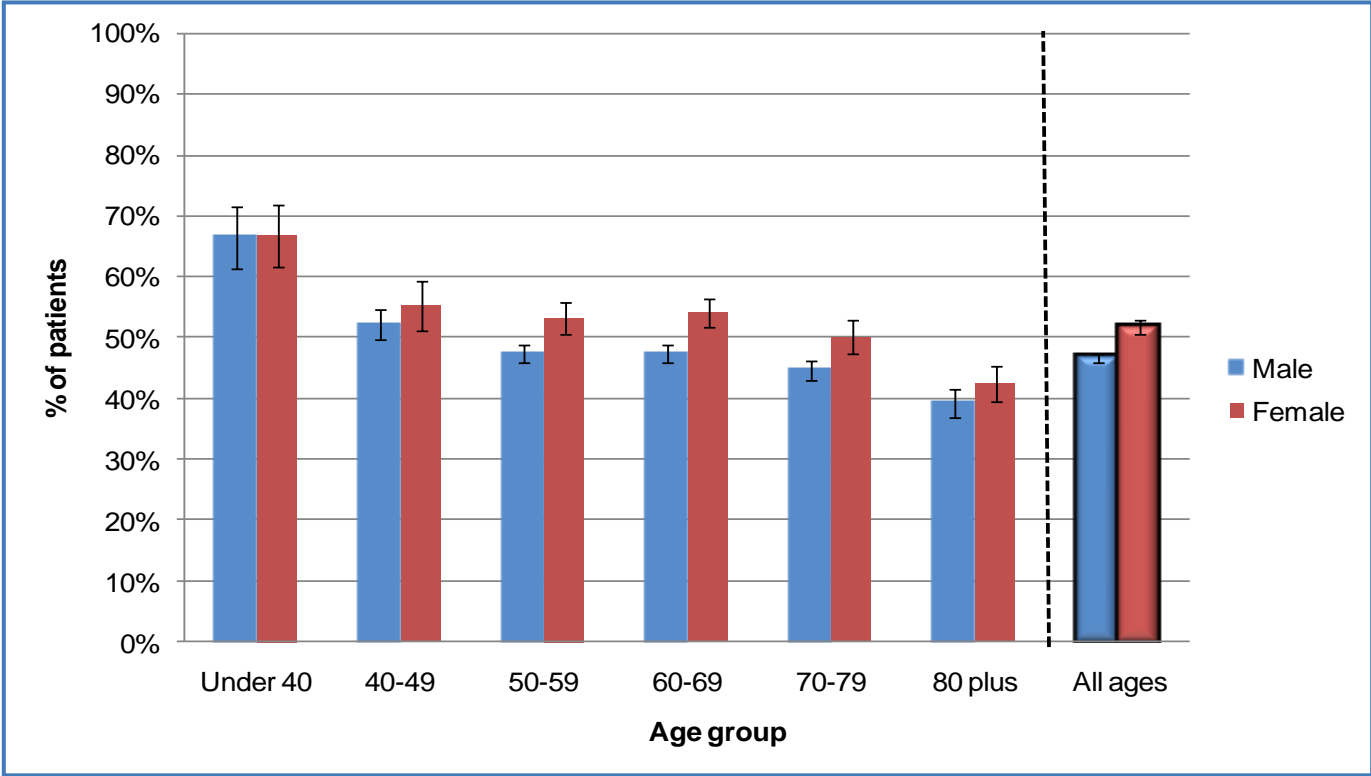


Head and neck cancers – major surgical resections

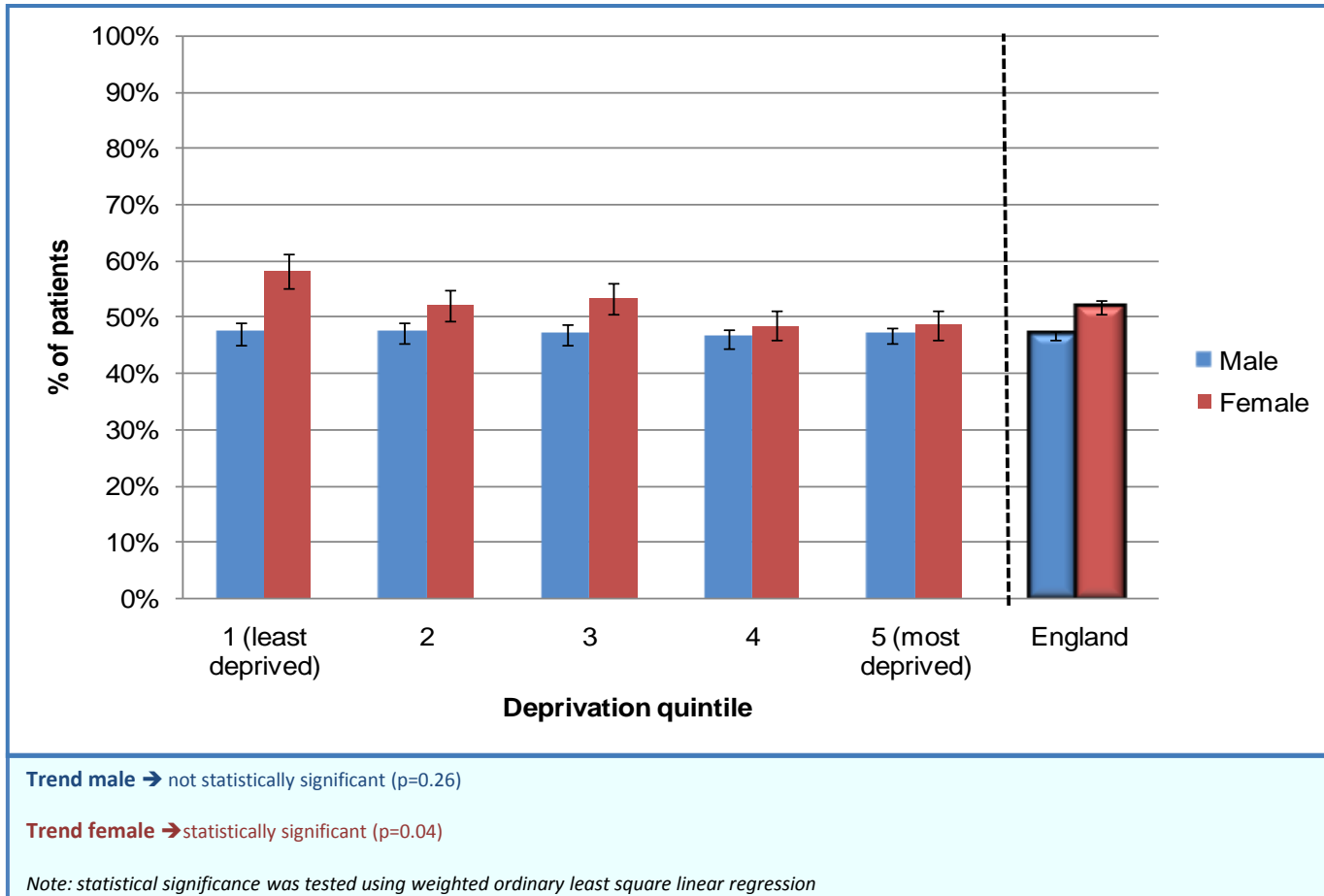
Percentage of cancer registrations linked to HES records by cancer site – patients diagnosed between 2004 and 2008 with HES up to 2009

	Number of patients	Number of patients linked to HES	% of patients linked to HES
ORAL CAVITY	5,048	4,651	92.1%
OROPHARYNX	6,801	6,442	94.7%
HYPOPHARYNX	1,789	1,736	97.0%
LARYNX	8,653	7,869	90.9%
MAJOR SALIVARY GLAND	2,308	1,935	83.8%
ALL HEAD AND NECK CANCERS	24,599	22,633	92.0%

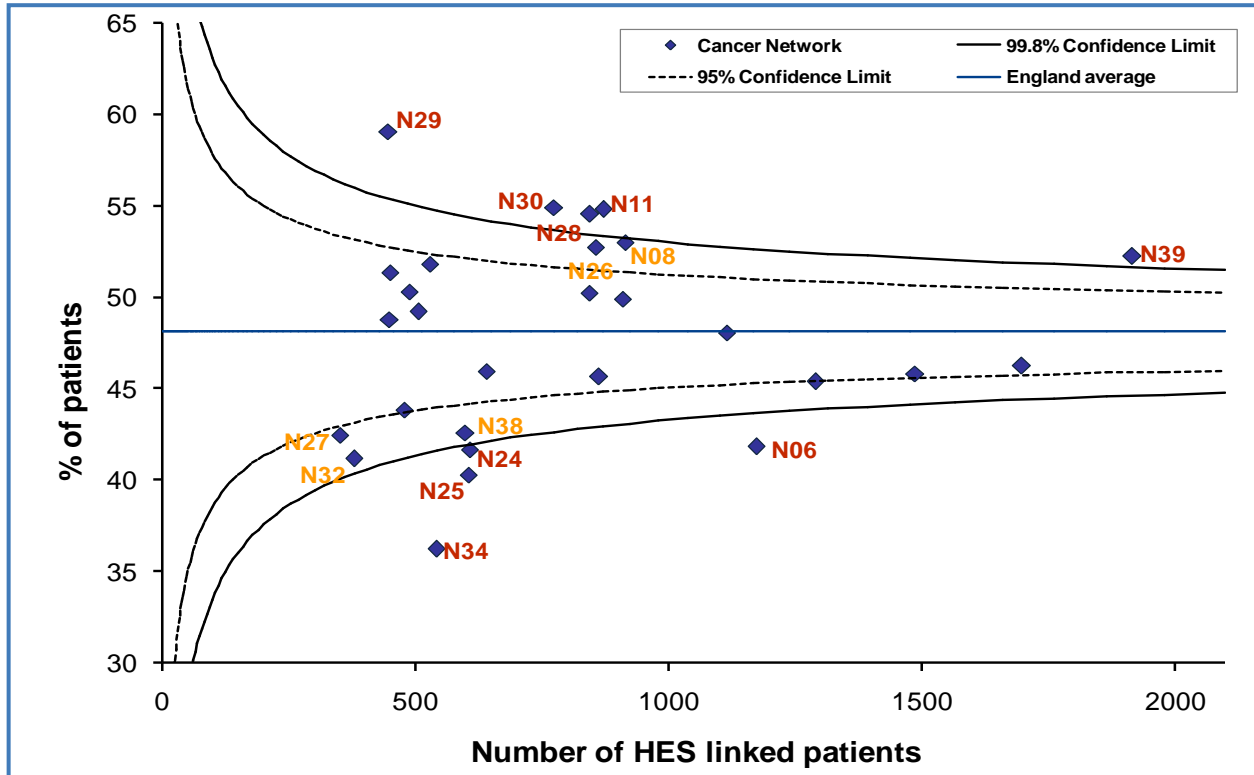
All head and neck cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by age and sex



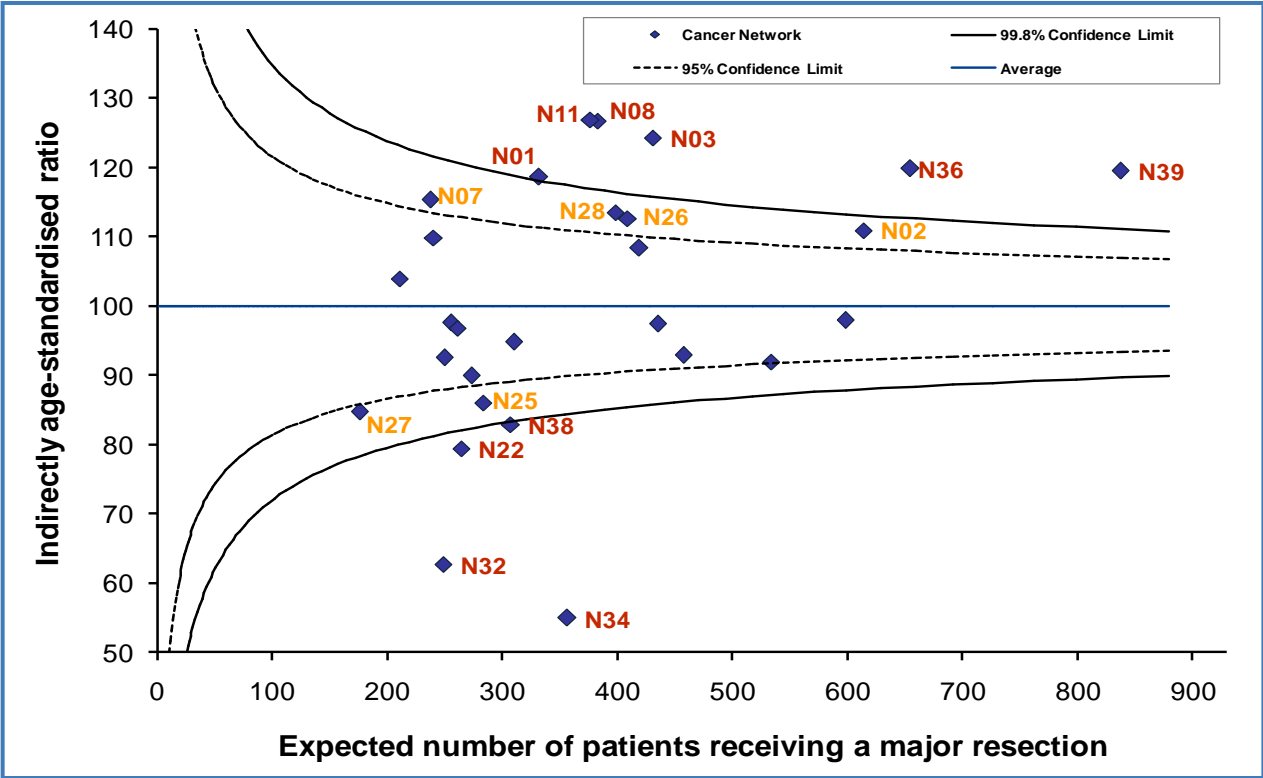
All head and neck cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by deprivation quintile and sex



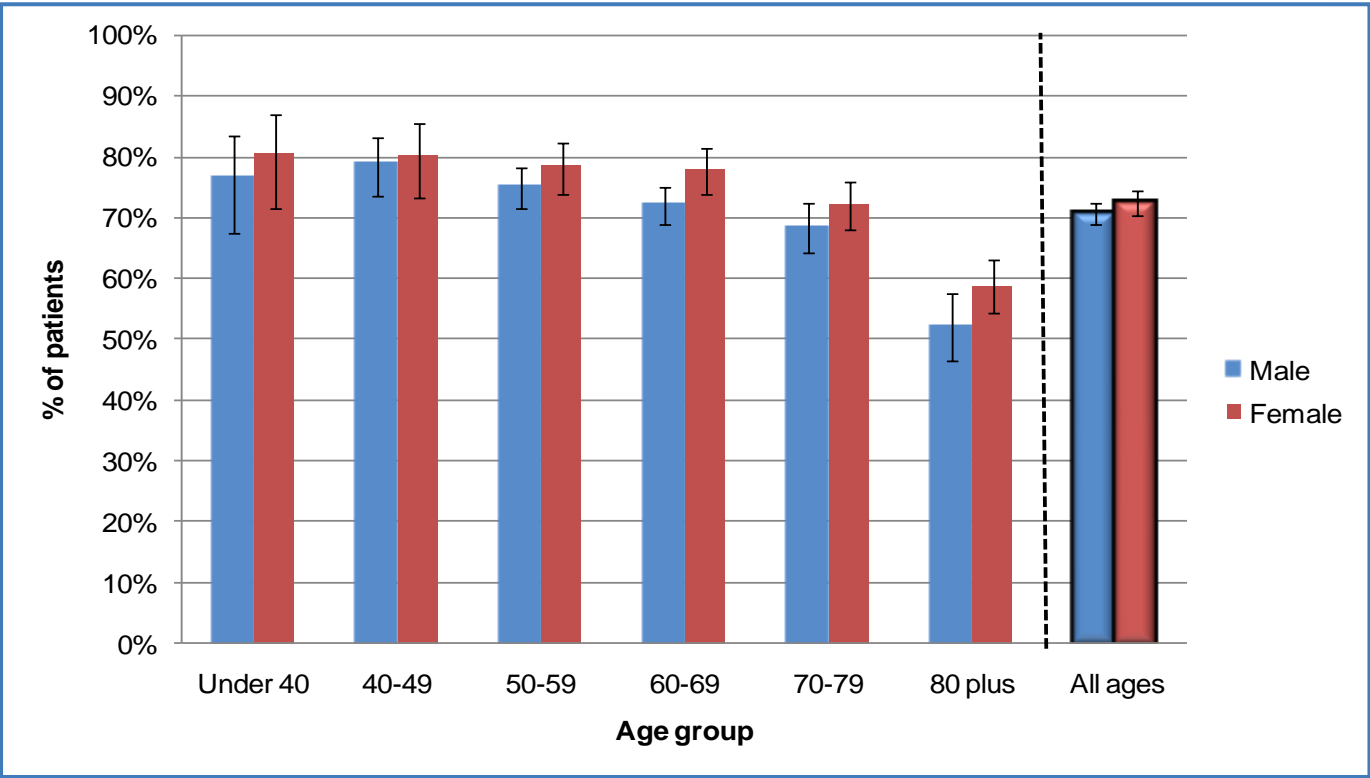
All head and neck cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



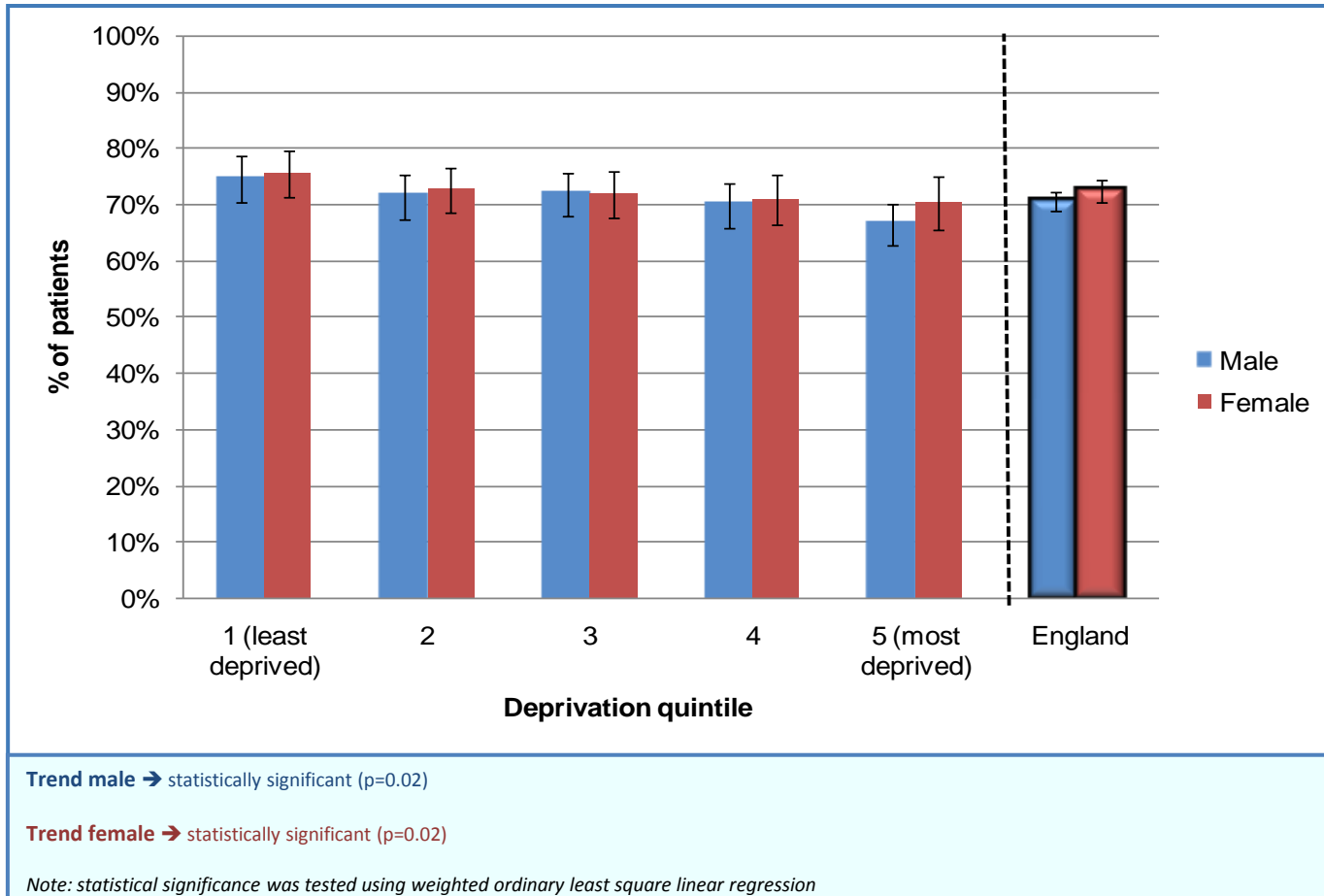
All head and neck cancers – indirectly age-standardised ratio of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



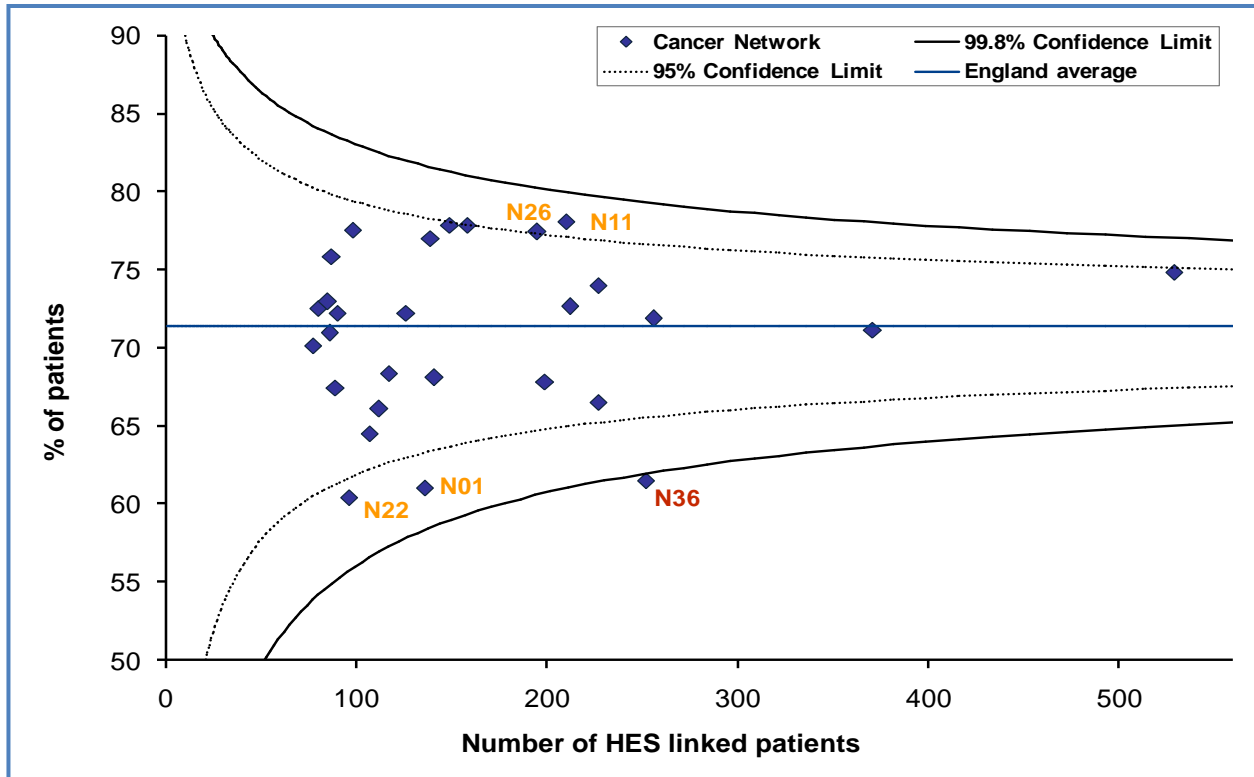
Oral cavity cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by age and sex



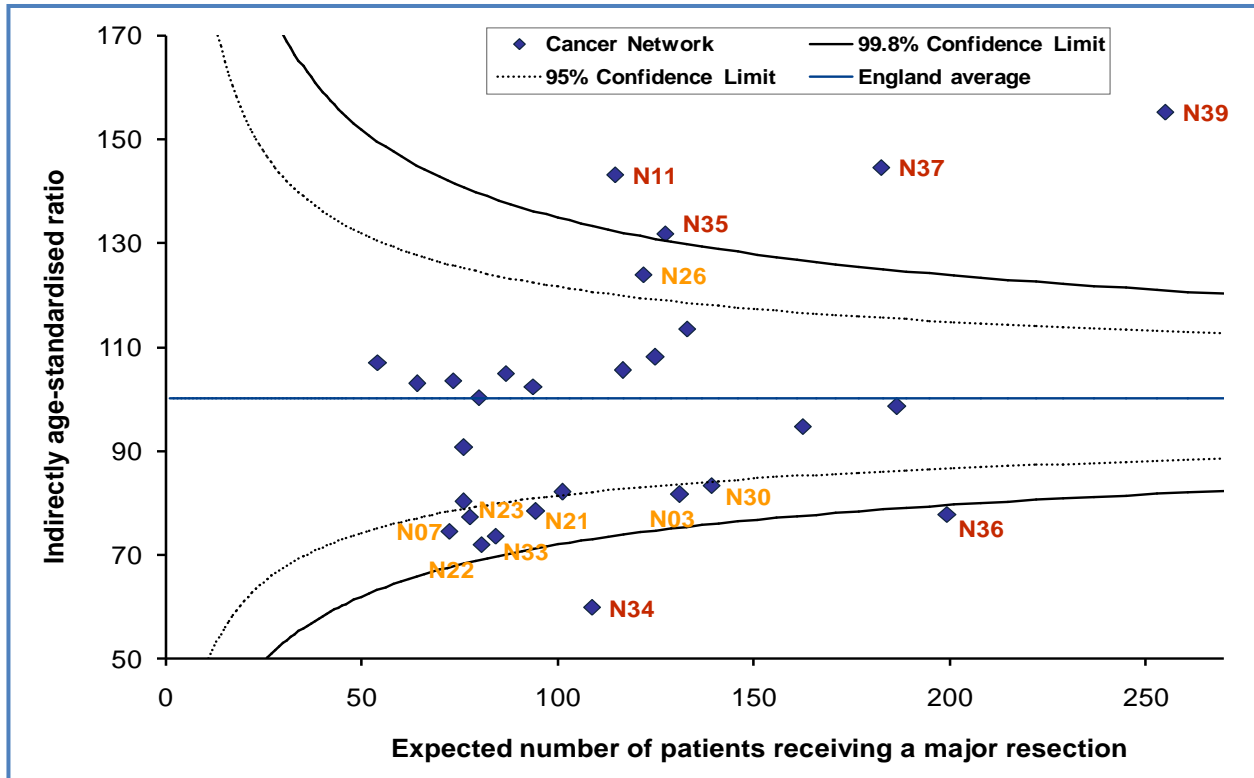
Oral cavity cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by deprivation quintile and sex



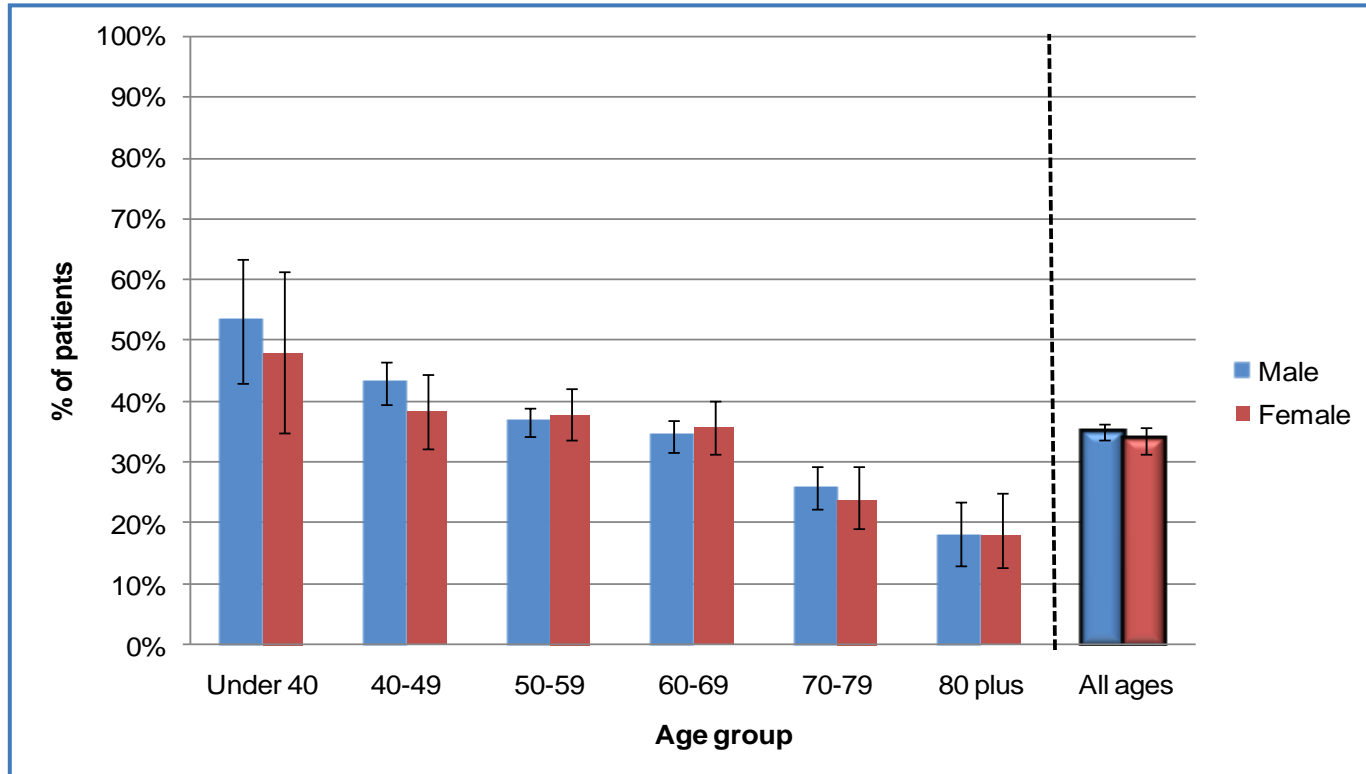
Oral cavity cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



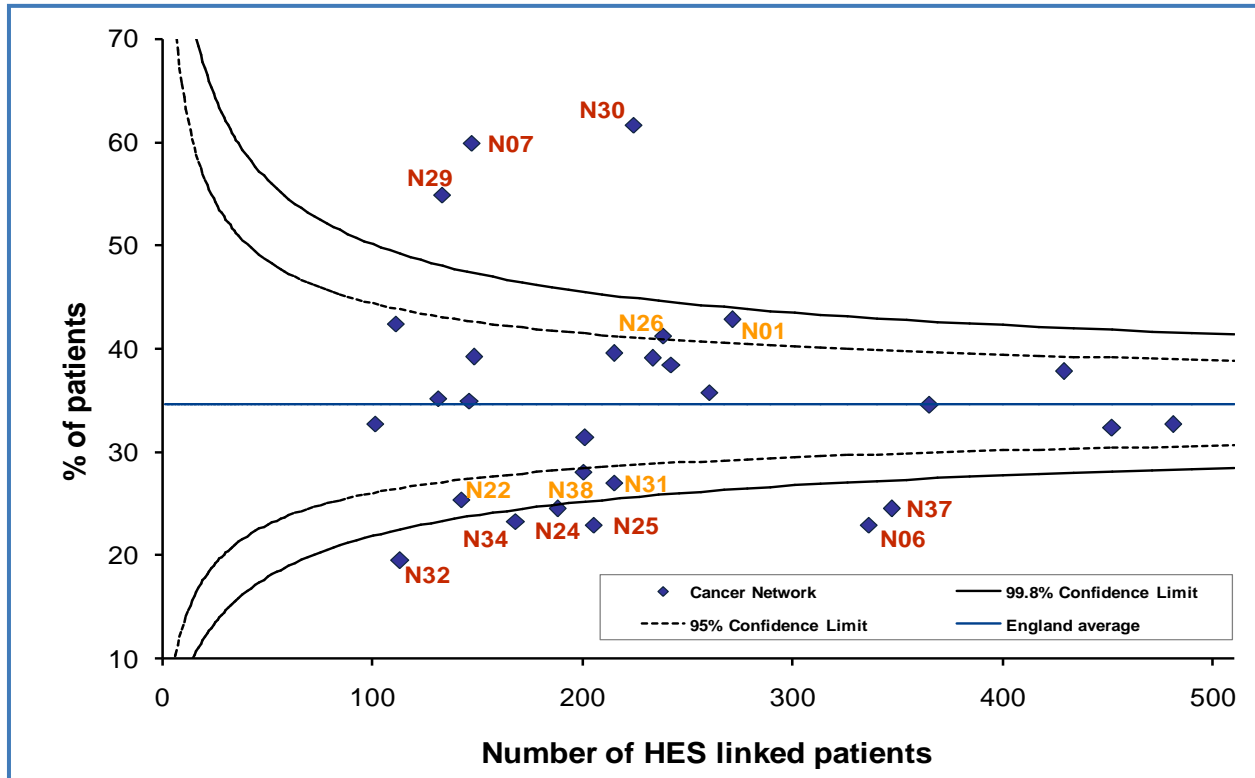
Oral cavity cancers – indirectly age-standardised ratio of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



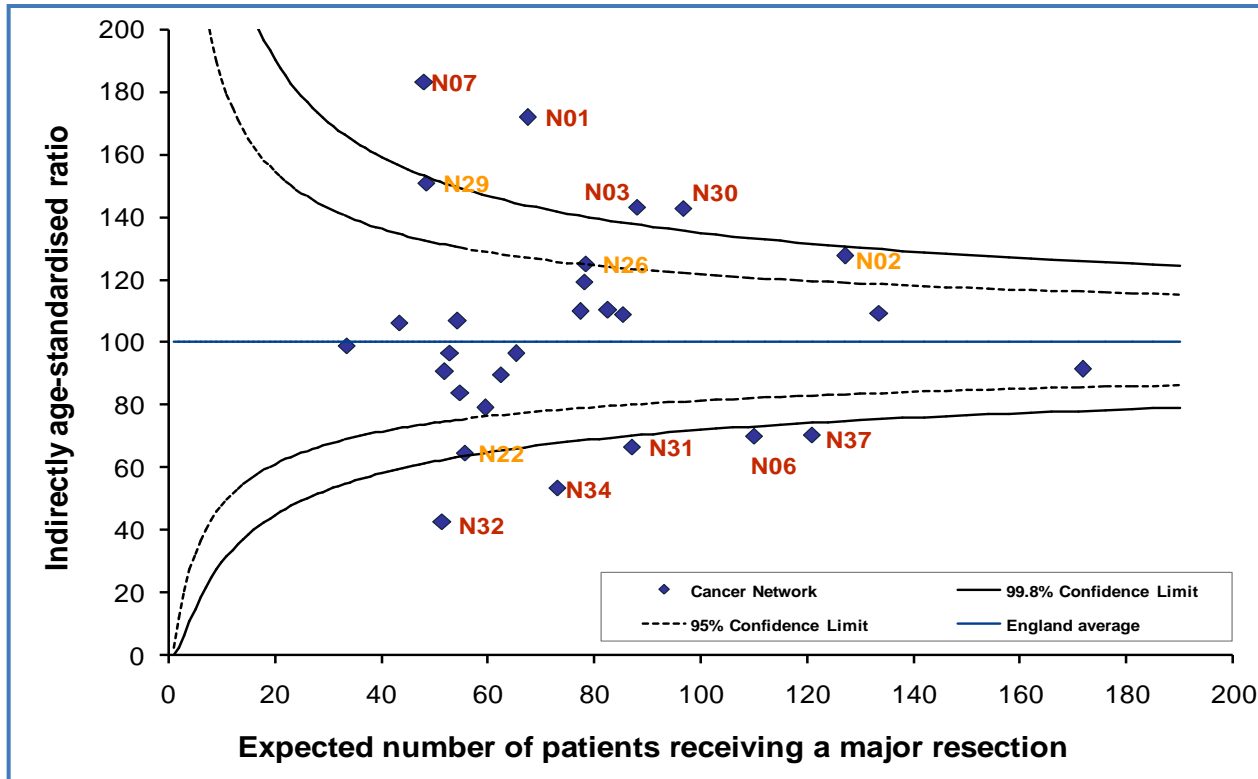
Oropharynx cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by age and sex



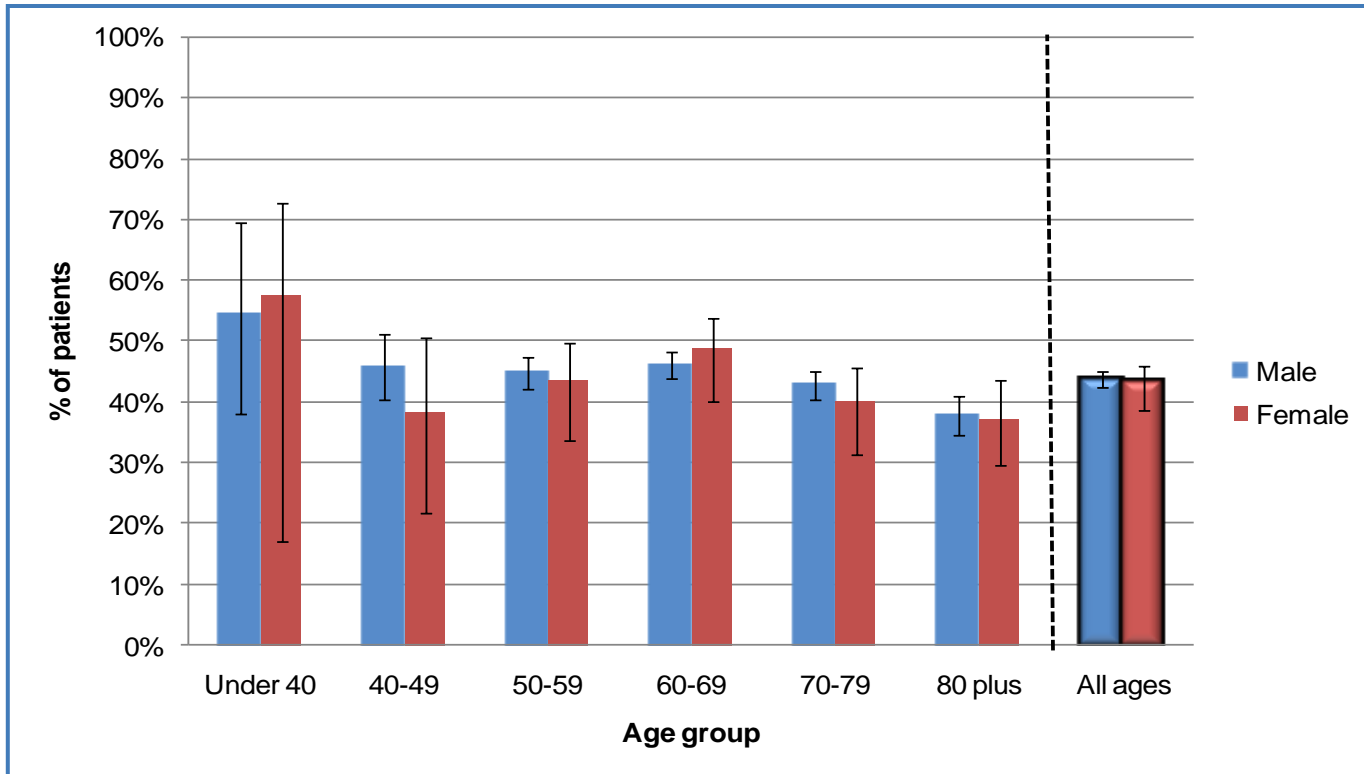
Oropharynx cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



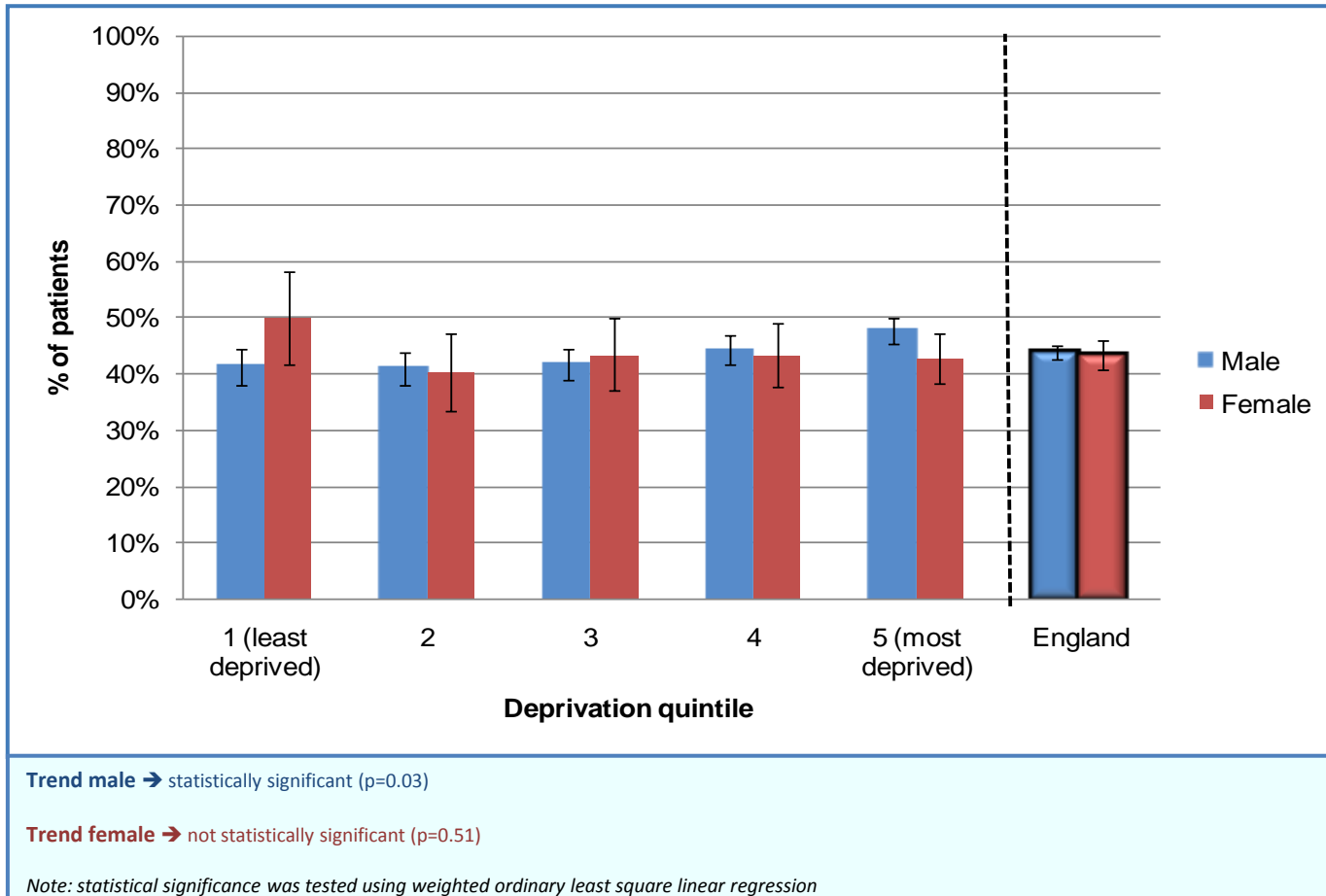
Oropharynx cancers – indirectly age-standardised ratio of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



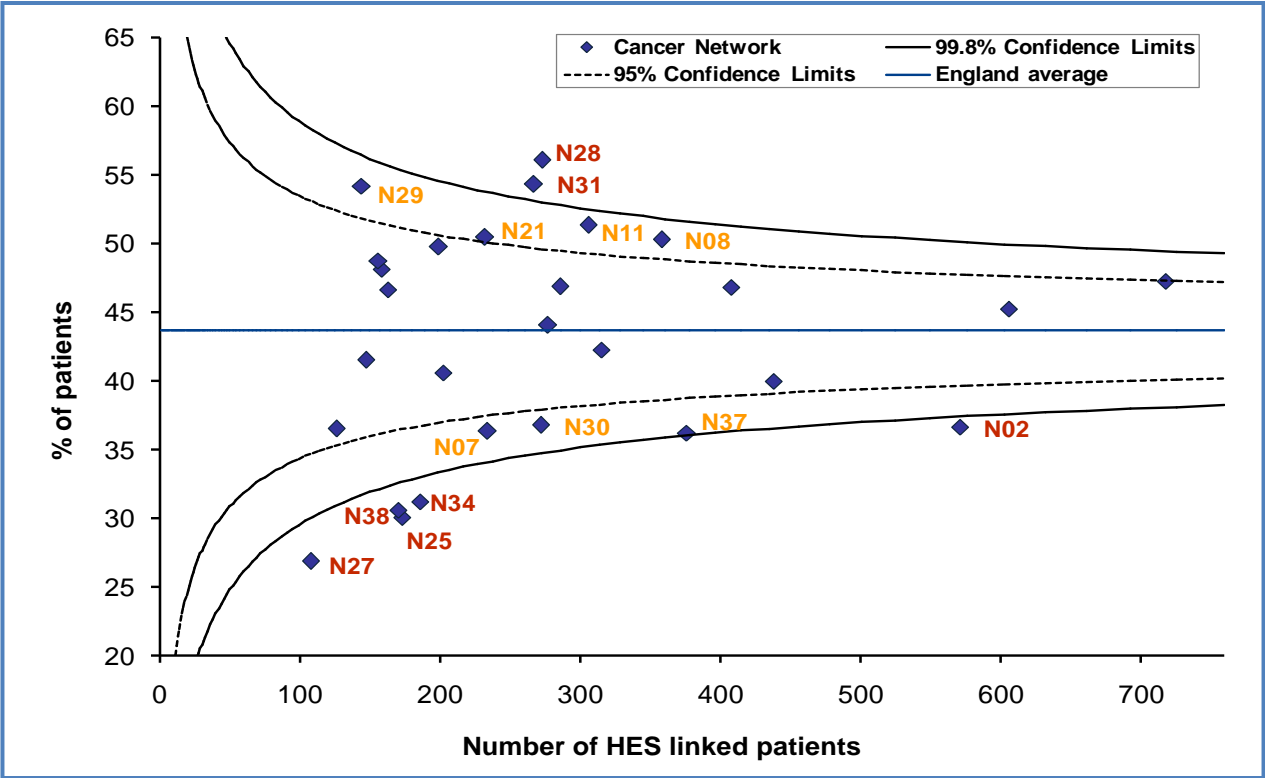
Larynx cancers – percentage NHS of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by age and sex



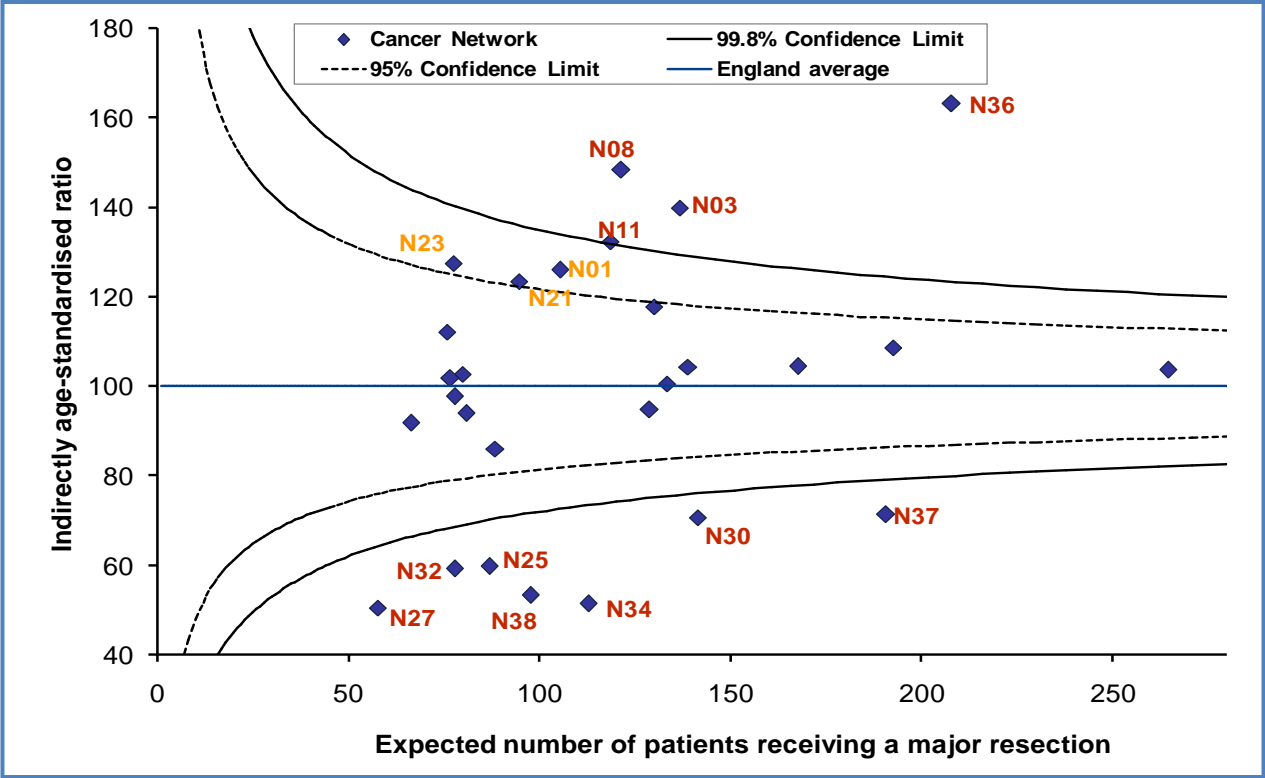
Larynx cancers – percentage NHS of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by deprivation quintile and sex



Larynx cancers – percentage of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network



Larynx cancers – indirectly age-standardised ratio of patients treated in NHS hospitals with a record of a major surgical resection by Cancer Network




Conclusions

- % of major resections varies by cancer site
- Lower resection rate in males
- Clear decreasing trend with age
- Less marked decreasing trend with deprivation status – except for laryngeal cancer in males
- Variation by cancer network-not explained by differences in age structure

What next?

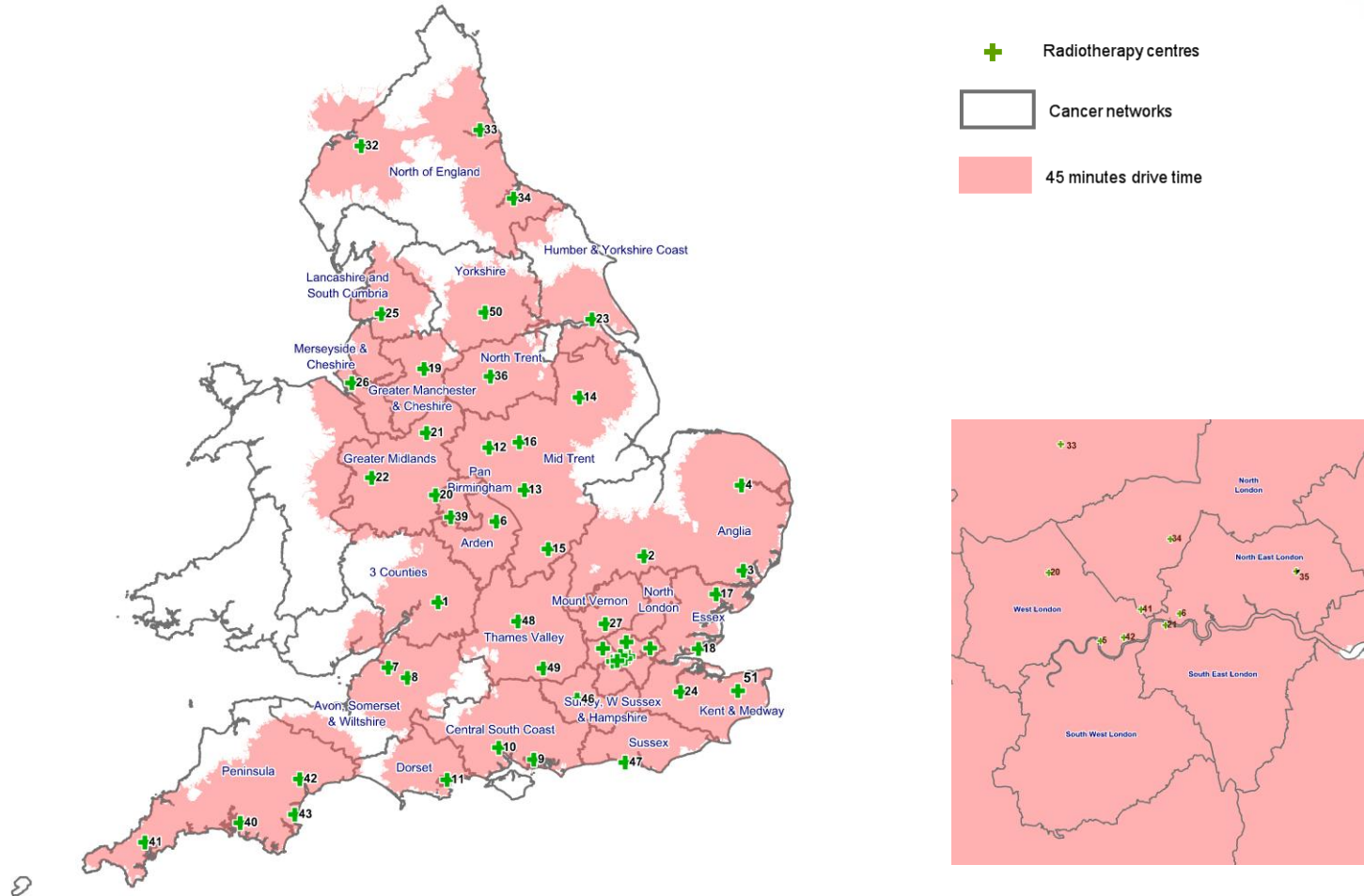
Questions for cancer networks

- Is there a well functioning H&N MDT and are all relevant patients discussed?
- Are all appropriate treatment modalities available, accessible and offered to patients?
- Are there any variations in case mix (stage, co-morbidities, performance status) that might explain higher/lower resection rates?



Travel times and distances to radiotherapy centres for Head and Neck cancer patients in England (2006-2008)

Head and neck radiotherapy centres in England and areas within 45 minutes drive time by private transport during off-peak period



Conclusions

- 92 % of H&N patients lived within 45 minutes of a radiotherapy centre
- Marked variation in average and maximum travel times and distances between networks
- Some further improvements since 2008 due to establishment of new centres/satellites

NCIN briefing- potentially HPV-related head and neck cancers

- Increasing incidence of potentially HPV related H&N SCCs between 1990 and 2008 – especially in males
- Younger age at diagnosis for potentially HPV-related SCCs
- Risk is higher among people born after 1940

Other outputs

[United Kingdom Head & Neck Cancer e-Atlas –
OCIU](#)

[Head and Neck cancer data quality report](#)

www.ociu.nhs.uk

Acknowledgements

- Gabriele Price, Ann Watters, Andrew Hughes and Dr Kakoli Choudhury from OCIU
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