Avon, Somerset and Wiltshire **NHS**

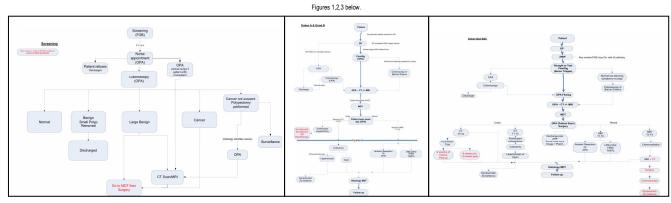
Cancer Services

A Costed Pathway for Colorectal Cancer

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Background: Avon Somerset & Wiltshire Cancer Services (ASWCS) Cancer Network comprises a population of around two million people. It encompasses one Strategic Health Authority, (NHS South of England) six primary care trusts (PCTs) (three dusters), six acute trusts, four hospices and many voluntary organisations. The role of the Network is to coordinate high quality cancer services across often complex patient pathways by planning, commissioning and delivering services across organisational boundaries, in a timely manner and with patients always at the heart of the process. There has been a continued emphasis to improve the quality of services offered to patients, while also being innovative, more productive and efficient to maximise the use of scarce resources. These challenges have been distilled into the Quality, Innovation, Prevention and Productivity (QIPP)¹ agenda which all PCTs and acute trusts have been working to deliver. This is a joint working project between Roche Products Limited and ASWCS. The purpose of the project was to develop a commissioning tookit that would map and cost the route of admission into the cancer pathway by the different Dukes stage for colon and rectal cancers. Recently focus on noutes to diagnosis² demonstrated that ²/₂S⁴ of colorectal cancer pathents presented as emergencies and carried with them a much poer progrous than it identified through screening or GP referant routes. **Approach**: The tookit is developed from a number of defined algorithms agreed by the ASWCS Colorectal Site Specialist Group (SSG), drawing on the national colorectal cancer Map of Medicines.³ and NICE colorectal cancer clinical guidelines ⁴



The high level algorithms were populated in more detail and internal audits and patient data were compared to ensure the pathways accounted for the most trodden path for patients entering the pathway. The routes in to the pathway were confirmed using both National Bowel Cancer Audit (NBOCAP)⁶ data and national work on routes to diagnosis. Having tested the algorithms the toolkit was developed as an Excel model.

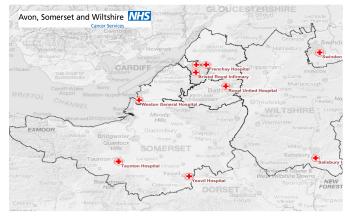
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The costs applied to the model were based on the scrutiny of patient data and assignment of HRG codes. Meetings and discussions was sought or national reference cost data was included. vere held with clinicians, finance and clinical coding teams to ensure the robustness of the data. Where no tariff existed clinical exp



The first draft of the toolkit was shared with the SSG and project steering group in March 2012 where it was agreed that the toolkit would be tested by group members and feedback incorporated into any amendments. Feedback has been extremely positive with the toolkit currently being refined to make it easier to use, missing data has been included and the team is working with the Avon Information Management and Technology Consortium (AIMTC) to embed the toolkit on the ASWCS website. Further feedback from a wider NHS audience will be sought and from there the potential for up scaling and using nationally as a pathway tariff will be investigated.

References: QIPP Accessed 2011/2 <u>http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Qualityandproductivity/QIPP/index.htm2</u> Map of Medicines. Accessed 2011/2 <u>http://eng.mapdfmedicine.com/ev/dence/map/colorectal_cancer1.html</u> 3. Routes to diagnosis. Accessed 2011/2 <u>http://www.ncin.org.uk/publications/data_briefings/multes to_diagnosis.aspx</u> .4. NICE Clinical Guidelines for Colorectal Cancer.2011 <u>http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CSGCC</u> 5. NBOCAP audit data. Accessed 2011/2 <u>http://www.htip.org.uk/national-bowel-cancer-audit</u>: programme-nbocap



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