









The Second National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit (NOGCA)

Keys findings so far..and Changes introduced..

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Overview

- Prospective Audit includes
 - Patients diagnosed with invasive epithelial O-G cancer
 - AND patients with HGD since April 2012
 - England and Welsh NHS trusts
 - Collecting patient diagnosed since 1 April 2011

- Focus on a few key areas highlighted in 1st Audit and changes incorporated in 2nd Audit
 - Route to Diagnosis
 - Completion rates for Palliative Chemotherapy
 - Addition of HGD patients

Data Submitted

- Participation:
 - 149 out of 151 English NHS trusts (99%)
 - All cancer centres

- Tumour Records for 10,604
 - So overall 80% case ascertainment for England

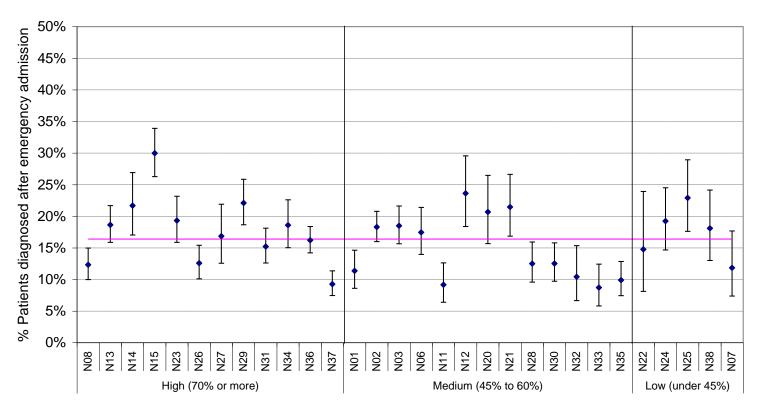
Routes of referral Source of referral

		Route to Diagnosis	
Source	Emergency admission	16.4%	
	GP referral	66.3%	56.5% Gastric 70.7% Oesophageal
	Other	17.3%	

Only 16% patients diagnosed as emergency amenable to curative therapy, compared to 36% diagnosed as urgent GP referral.

Data from 1st Audit 2007-2009

Proportion of diagnosed after emergency admission



Cancer Network (and case-ascertainment)

Network average
 Audit average

Planned Treatment Intent

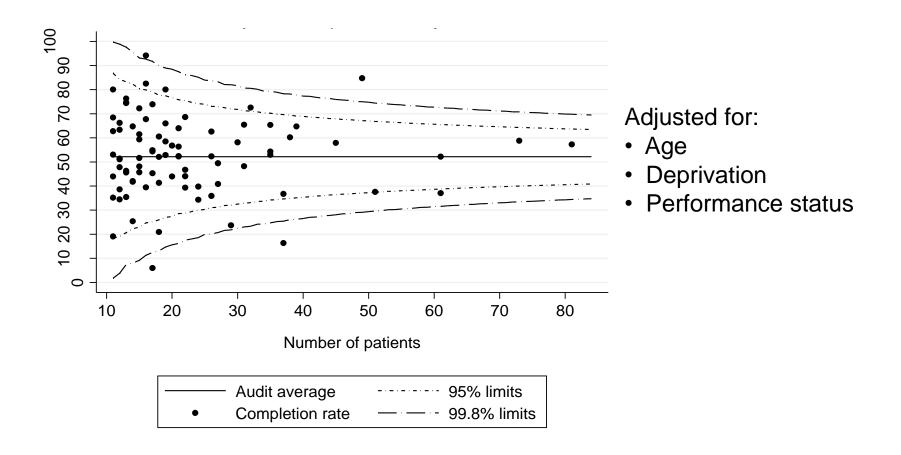
	Oesoph SCC	Oesoph Adenoca Mid/Upper	Oesoph Adenoca Low/Siew I	GOJ Siew II+III	Stomach
Curative	31%	28%	40%	42%	34%
Palliative	69%	72%	60%	58%	66%
Total Number	3266	921	5316	1759	4970

Completion of palliative chemotherapy

	No. (%) of patients v	No. (%) of patients with known outcome		Patients who completed treatment	
	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	
All patients	1741	100	917	52.7	
Age					
Under 55	268	15.4	160	59.7	
55 to 64	479	28.0	273	57.0	<0.001
65 to 74	634	36.4	325	51.3	<0.001
75 and over	360	20.7	159	44.2	
Index of multiple deprivation					
1 (least)	393	22.6	229	58.3	
2	363	20.9	203	55.9	
3	357	20.5	183	51.3	<0.001
4	311	17.7	158	50.8	
5 (most)	315	18.2	144	45.7	
ECOG/WHO Performance status					
0 no restrictions	497	28.6	297	59.8	
1 restricted in strenuous activities	524	30.1	278	53.1	<0.001
2 unable to work or worse	271	15.6	86	31.7	<0.001
Missing	449	25.8	n/a	n/a	

Of patients treated with palliative intent about 24% underwent palliative chemotherapy.

Adjusted rate of completion of palliative chemotherapy by trust



Key Points to Consider

- High proportion patients still being diagnosed during Emergency Admission.
- Variation in use of palliative oncology
 - High rate of failure to complete palliative chemotherapy
 - Careful selection of patients for palliative chemotherapy

What is New?

- Collection of High Grade Dysplasia (HGD) patients
 - Started 1st April 2012
 - All patients with HGD arising from columnar Barrett's epithelium, NOT squamous.
 - Estimated 1350 new cases/year
- Please ensure all cases are discussed at MDT and plan documented.

Initial Referral to Local Oesophago-gastric Team and Diag	gnostic Process					
Source of referral						
From surveillance service: Symptomatic referral]	Not known □				
Date of endoscopic biopsy in which HGD was first diagnosed:						
Hospital where the endoscopic biopsy was taken:						
Was a second biopsy performed?	Yes □	No □				
Did the second biopsy show HGD?	Yes □	No □				
Endoscopic Report						
HGD appearance						
Flat mucosa 🗆 Nodular lesion 🗅 Depres	sed lesion 🗆	Not known □				
Barrett's Segment						
Present ☐ Absent ☐	Not known 🛚					
Length of Barrett's Segment, if present						
Length of Circumferential Columnar Lining (nearest 0.5 cm): Cc						
Maximum length including tongues/islands of Columnar Lining	g (nearest 0.5 cm	n): Mcm				
HGD Lesion (based on pathology report)						
<u>Unifocal</u> ☐ Multi-focal ☐	Not known 🛚					
Was diagnosis confirmed by second pathologist? Yes □	No 🗆	Not known □				

Planned Treatment						
Hospital at which treatment plan made						
Date treatment plan agreed		_				
Was the treatment plan agreed at an MDT meeting? Yes ☐ No ☐						
Will the patient be referred to a specialist ho	spital for tre	eatment? Yes 🗆 No 🗀 Not applicable				
Planned treatment modality						
Surveillance		Radiofrequency ablation				
Oesophagectomy		Argon plasma coagulation				
Photo dynamic therapy		Multipolar electrocautery.				
Endoscopic Mucosal Resection (EMR)		Laser therapy				
Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ES	SD)	Cryotherapy \square				
Use of Endoscopic Mucosal Resection (EMR) / En	doscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD)				
EMR/ESD was not performed:	Performe	ed for diagnostic purpose:				
Performed for therapeutic purpose:	Performe	ed for both diagnostic and therapeutic purpos	e: 🗆			
Date of EMR/ESD:						
Date of EMR/ESD:						
Date of EMR/ESD:						
		Incomplete, follow up Oesophagectomy				
Results of EMR/ESD:		Incomplete, follow up Oesophagectomy ☐ Incomplete, follow up EMR/ESD ☐				
Results of EMR/ESD: Complete excision:						
Results of EMR/ESD: Complete excision:	based on E	Incomplete, follow up EMR/ESD				
Results of EMR/ESD: Complete excision:	<u>based on E</u> □	Incomplete, follow up EMR/ESD				
Results of EMR/ESD: Complete excision: Incomplete, follow up surveillance	_	Incomplete, follow up EMR/ESD				
Results of EMR/ESD: Complete excision: Incomplete, follow up surveillance Post-treatment Histology (pathology results No high grade dysplasia or carcinoma	_	Incomplete, follow up EMR/ESD				

2nd Annual Report

Published in June 2013

- Outline
 - Patients diagnosed April 2011-2012
 - Patterns of route to diagnosis
 - Staging and Treatment plan
 - Patterns and outcome of curative treatment
 - Patterns and outcome of palliative treatment