

Your cancer – Your choice?

Dr Mick Peake

Clinical Lead

National Cancer Intelligence Network

The National Cancer Intelligence Network is now operated by Public Health England



If you or a member of your family had cancer, how would you decide where to go for treatment?:

- ...take the advice of your GP?
- ...simply go to your local hospital because it was convenient?
- ..."Google" information on the quality and outcomes of the services anywhere in the country and choose the best?
- ...phone a friend?

Would you.....



- ...play a cricket match without keeping score?
- ...run in a Grand Prix race without recording the times?
- ...get on a train with a 90% safety record?
- ...fly with an airline that didn't keep a maintenance record?

So.....



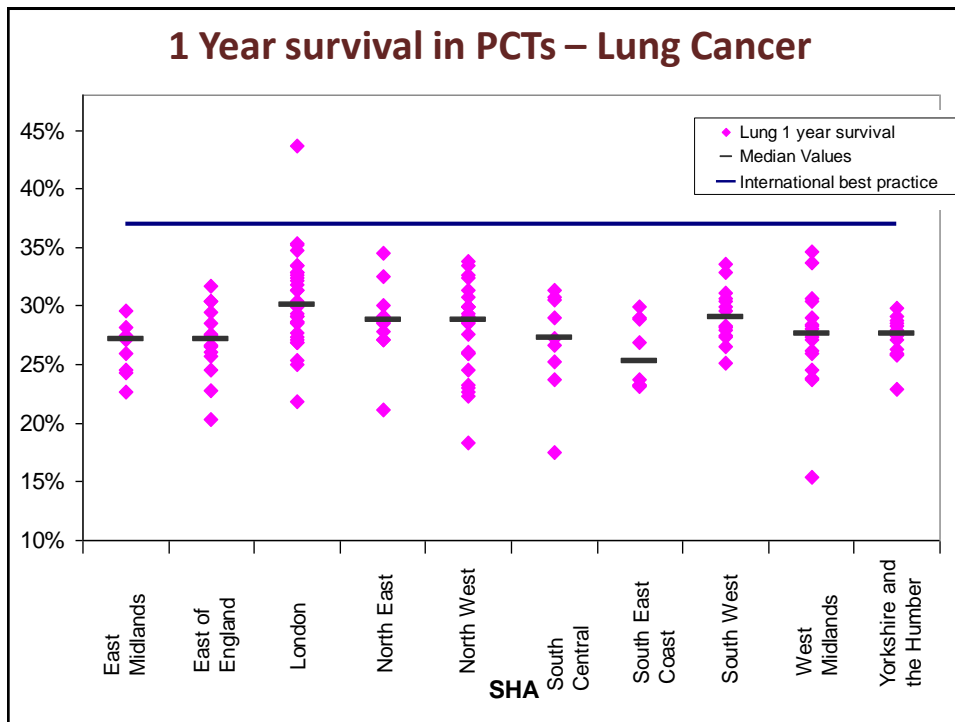
- ...why would you choose to be treated by a cancer service that had no knowledge of its performance or outcomes?

Well.....

- ...maybe it's not that simple!

Problems

1. Who is responsible for any outcome indicator?

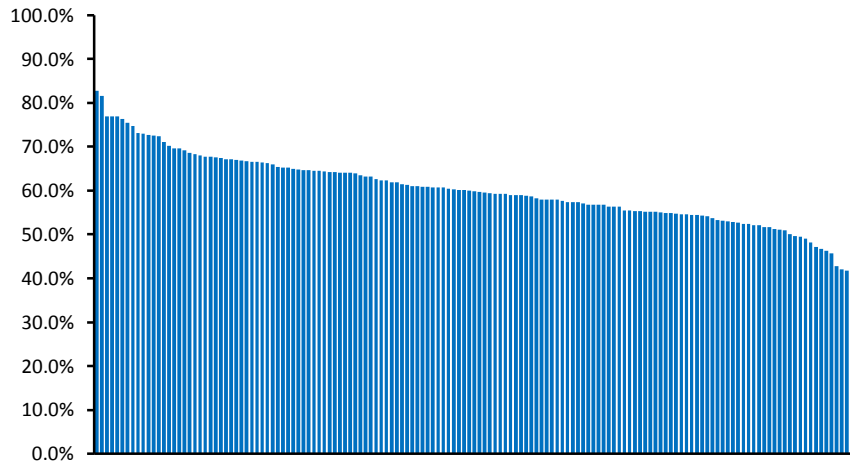


Factors that might affect 1 year survival



- Stage at diagnosis
 - Public awareness of symptoms & attitudes to health
 - Quality of and access to primary care and diagnostics
 - Rates of uptake of screening
- Rates of co-morbidities
- Quality of specialist services
 - Diagnosis and assessment
 - Access to specialist treatments (and patient choice!)
 - Technical expertise of individual clinicians & teams

Active treatment rate for lung cancer by trust (England, 2011)



Source; National Lung Cancer Audit 2012

Case-mix (risk) adjustment



Age



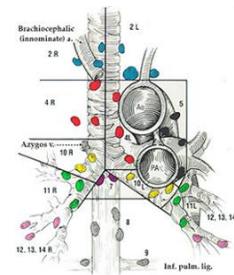
Fitness &
Co-morbidity



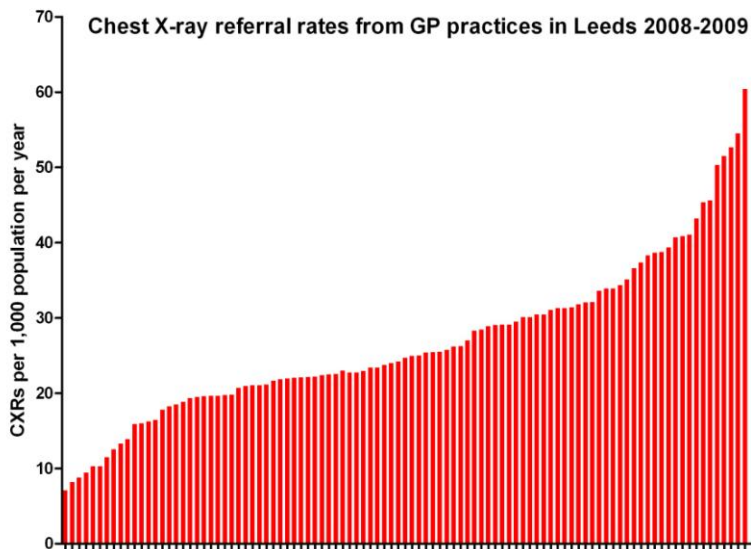
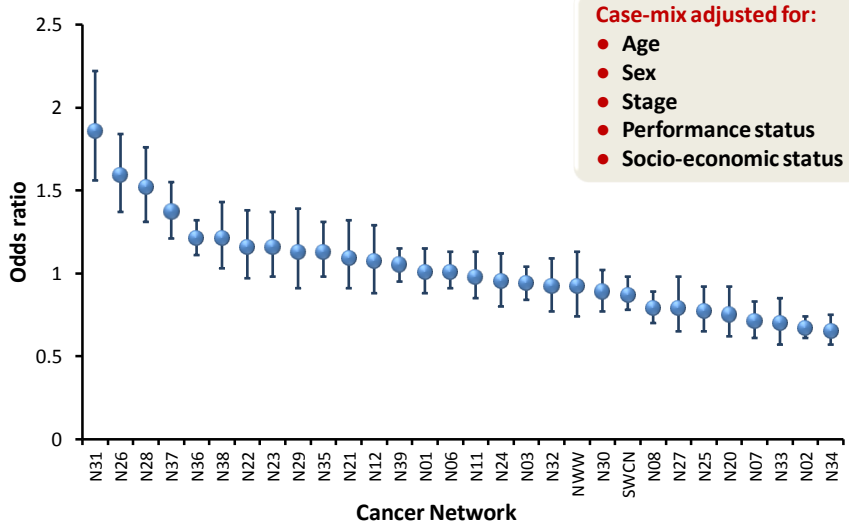
Social
Deprivation



Disease
stage



Lung cancer active treatment rate – case mix adjusted



Source: Dr Matthew Callister, Leeds

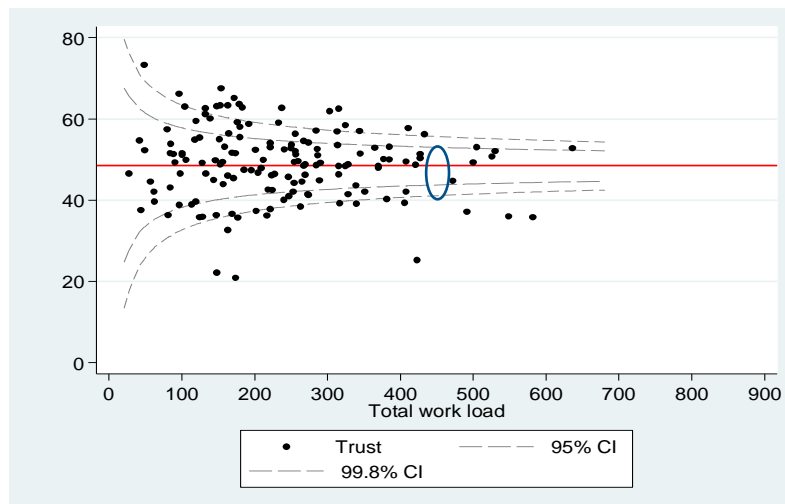
Problems

1. Who is responsible for any outcome indicator?
2. Identifying true outliers

REVIEWS

Funnel Plots and Their Emerging Application in Surgery

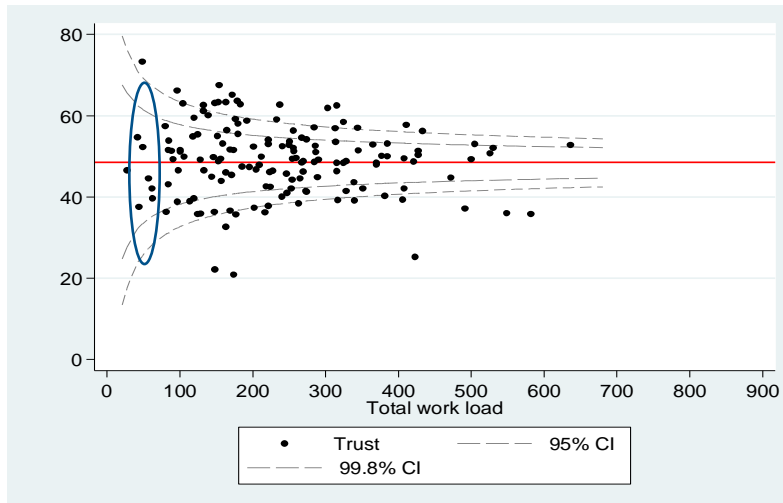
Erik K. Mayer, BSc (Hons), MRCS (Eng), Alex Bottle, PhD,† Christopher Rao, BSc,*
Ara W. Darzi, HonFREng, FmedSci,* and Thanos Athanasiou, PhD, FETCS**



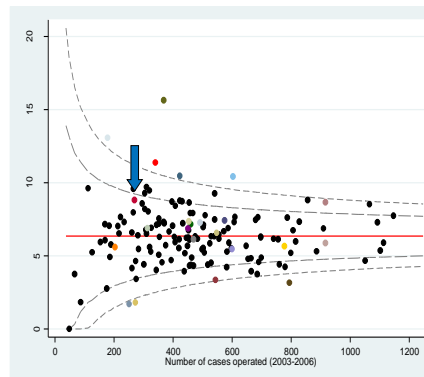
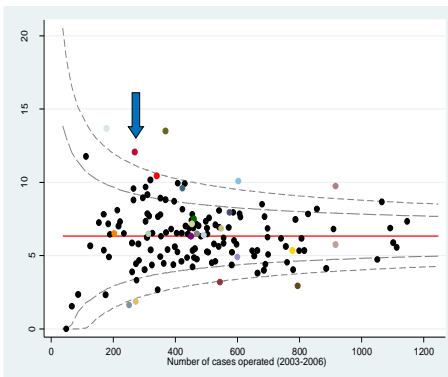
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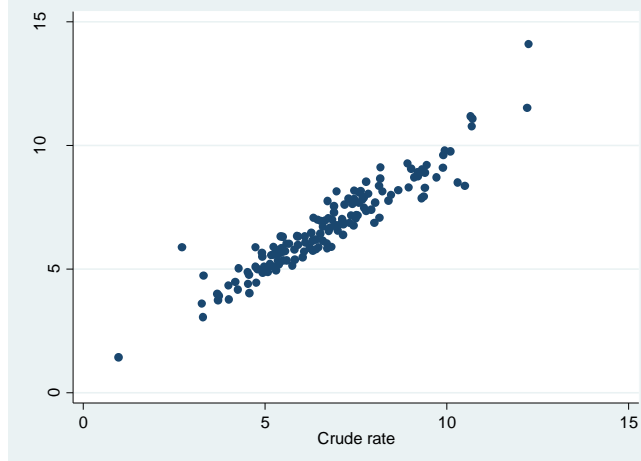


Effect of Risk Adjustment



NCIN 2013

Risk Adjustment (30-day post-operative mortality colo-rectal cancer 2008-2010)



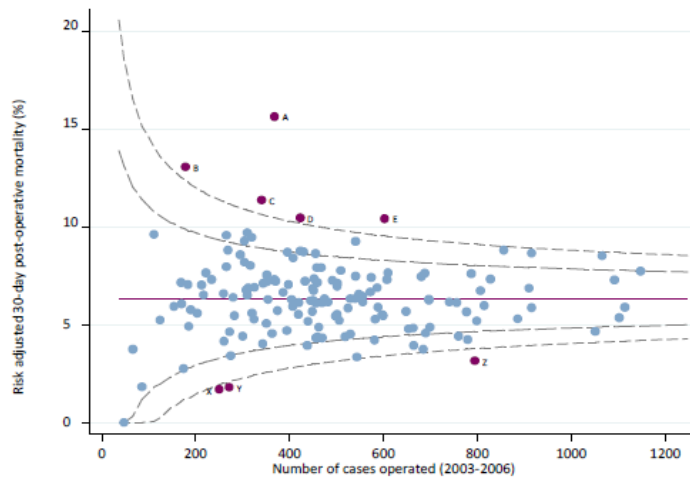
NCIN/NCDR 2013

Problems

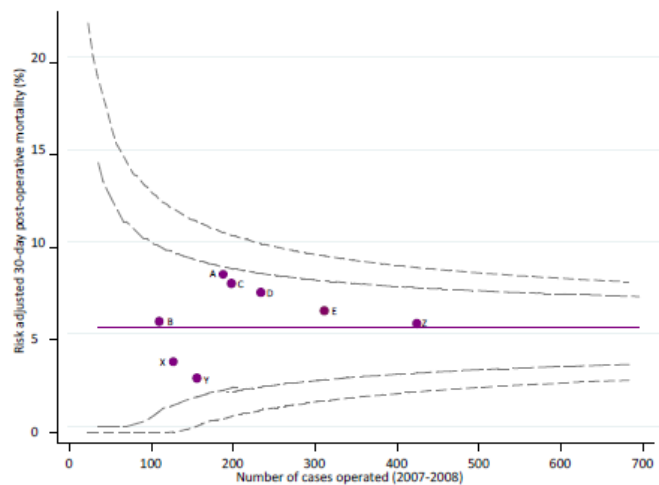


1. Who is responsible for any outcome indicator?
2. Identifying true outliers
3. Changes over time

Risk-adjusted postoperative mortality, colo-rectal cancer (2003-6)



Risk-adjusted postoperative mortality, colo-rectal cancer (2007-8)



Problems

1. Who is responsible for any outcome indicator?
2. Identifying true outliers
3. Changes over time
4. Public & press misinterpretation

Understanding/Misinterpreting Data

Unacceptable variation in abdominoperineal excision rates for rectal cancer: time to intervene?

E Morris,^{1,2} P Quirke,² J D Thomas,^{1,2} L Fairley,³ B Cottier,⁴ D Forman^{1,3}

Gut – June 5th, 2008
10:05am

Low Graphics | Accessibility help

BBC

NEWS **LIVE** BBC NEWS CHANNEL

Page last updated at 00:03 GMT, Thursday, 5 June 2008 01:03 UK

[E-mail this to a friend](#) [Printable version](#)

Rectal surgeons using 'wrong op'

Claims that many rectal cancer patients receive an "inappropriate" operation have been rejected by surgeons.

Leeds University researchers said hospital data showed the APE operation, which leaves patients with a permanent colostomy, was being used too often.

In the journal Gut, they said introducing official targets would cut it further.

SEE ALSO

- Why is the UK lagging on cancer? 21 Aug 07 | Health
- Fat hormone 'boosts colon cancer' 07 Apr 07 | Health
- Trial slashes bowel cancer risk 09 Oct 06 | Health

RELATED INTERNET LINKS

- Gut
- Association of Coloproctology of Gr and Ireland
- Cancer Research UK

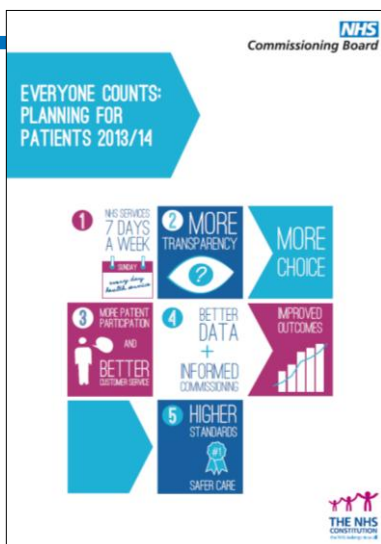
Surgery can leave a patient needing a colostomy

BBC News
June 5th, 2008
(6 minutes later)

Problems

1. Who is responsible for any outcome indicator?
2. Identifying true outliers
3. Changes over time
4. Public & press misinterpretation
5. Ability to demonstrate performance quality in individual clinicians

Surgeon-level reporting: *'Everyone counts'*



- Outcomes to be reported for every consultant practising in 10 specialties
- Includes colorectal surgery
- Data will come from clinical audits
- Results published end June 2013

Dec 2012

Surgeon (& trust)-level reporting

Why do outcomes vary?



Play of chance → often taken too lightly

Case-mix → adjustment always incomplete

Impact of **data quality** → often underestimated

} *noise*

Care factors → quality of services

→ *signal*

Beware of poor “signal-to-noise ratio”



Surgeon-level reporting:

Wider issues



Adjustment for case mix

Always incomplete

Impact of data quality

Often underestimated

Identifying the responsible surgeon

Not always straightforward

Meaningful level for reporting outcomes

Team working (role of peri-operative care)

Surgeon consent



The Package of Care



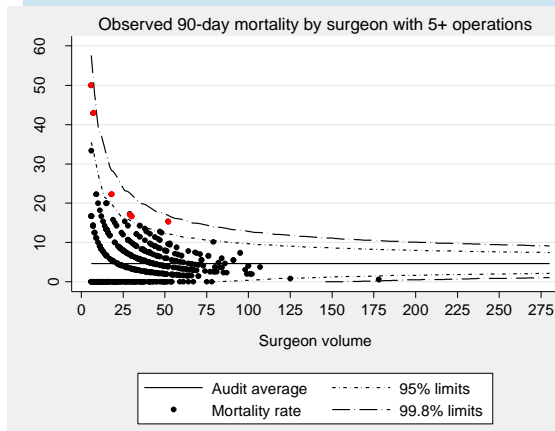
High Dependency Unit



Surgical Team

Surgeon-level reporting

What proportion of outliers have poor performance?



Not all of these surgeons will have poor performance

Depends on

- Significance level used
- Surgeon volume
- Prevalence of poor performance

Courtesy: Dr Kate Walker & colleagues, Royal College of Surgeons

Surgeon-level reporting:

What surgeon volume is required?



Statistical power: chance that surgeon with doubling of mortality will be detected as significantly worse than average at a 5% significance level

Procedure	Postoperative mortality (%)	Median annual surgeon volume	Volume required to achieve:		
			60% power	70% power	80% power
Hip fracture surgery	8.4	31	56	75	102
Gastrectomy/oesophagectomy	6.1	11	79	109	148
Bowel cancer resection	5.1	9	95	132	179
Cardiac surgery	2.7	128	192	256	352

Median annual *trust* volume bowel cancer resection: 100

Courtesy: Dr Kate Walker & colleagues, Royal College of Surgeons



Surgeon-level reporting

Are surgeon volumes sufficient?



Reporting period/ Procedure	60% power	70% power	80% power
One year			
Hip fracture surgery	4%	1%	0
Oesophagectomy/gastrectomy	0	0	0
Bowel resection	0	0	0
Cardiac surgery	16%	1%	0
Three years			
Hip fracture surgery	73%	62%	42%
Oesophagectomy/gastrectomy	9%	0	0
Bowel resection	17%	4%	0
Cardiac surgery	75%	69%	56%
Five years			
Hip fracture surgery	84%	79%	70%
Oesophagectomy/gastrectomy	34%	17%	5%
Bowel resection	37%	24%	11%
Cardiac surgery	80%	77%	72%



Surgeon-level reporting

Are surgeon volumes sufficient?



Compare this to *trust* volumes for bowel cancer resection
90-day mortality

Reporting period/ Procedure	60% power	70% power	80% power
One year			
Bowel resection	55%	27%	11%



Problems



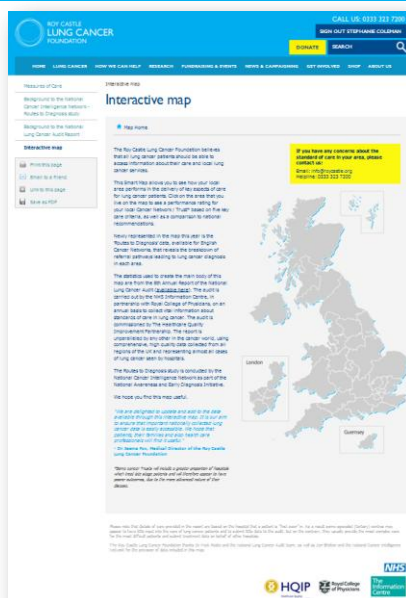
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5. Ability to demonstrate performance quality in individual clinicians
6. How to get the data 'out there'

Current sources of information



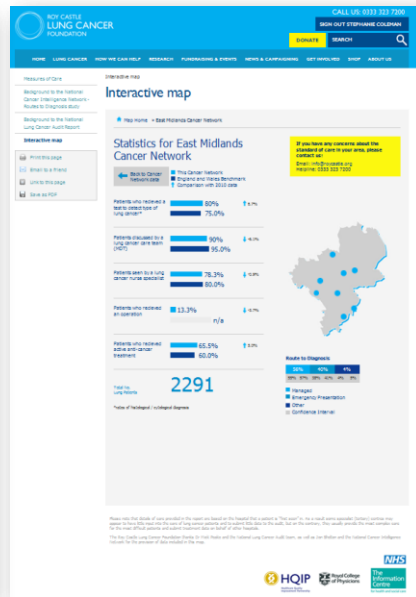
- NHS Choices
- Friends & Family Test
- National Cancer Audits
- Service & GP Profiles
- Cancer Patient Experience Survey
- Cancer Peer Review ('My Cancer Treatment')
- Your GP?

Lung Cancer Interactive Map



Source: Roy Castle
Lung Cancer Foundation

Lung Cancer Interactive Map



Cancer Service Profiles for Lung Cancer

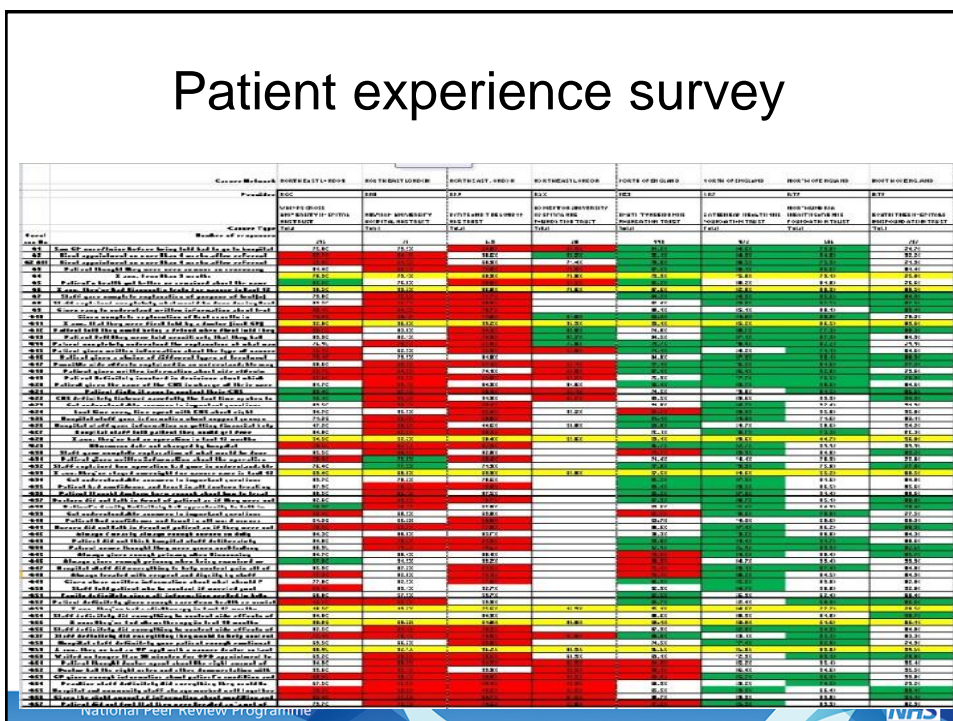
Data displayed are for patients for which the trust of treatment can be identified. For a full description of the data and methods please refer to the Data Definitions document. For advice on how to use the profiles and the consultation, please refer to 'Profiles guidance'. Please direct comments/feedback to service.profiles@ncin.org.uk



NHS Acute Trust			Select Trust/MDT		Percentage or rate			Trust rate or percentage compared to England			National Cancer Action Plan 2023		
					Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit		Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit				
Section	Indicator	No. of patients/cases or value	Trust	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit	England	Lowest	Range	High	Source	Period		
Size	1 Number of newly diagnosed lung cancer patients per year, 2010 [experimental] (1)	304				207	41		568	NCOR	2010		
	2 Number of NLCA patients - lung cancer	329				191	1		568	NLCA	2011		
	3 Number of NLCA patients - mesothelioma	11				10	0		11	NLCA	2011		
	4 Patients (from #1) aged 70+	188	62%	56%	67%	61%	39%		61%	NCOR	2010		
	5 Patients (from #1) with recorded ethnicity	296	97%	94%	98%	93%	65%		100%	NCOR	2010		
	6 Patients (from #5) with recorded ethnicity which is not White-British	3	1%	0%	3%	7%	0%		100%	NCOR	2010		
	7 Patients (from #5) who are Income Deprived (2)	2	29%	0%	16%	7%	0%		34%	NCOR	2010		
	8 Male patients (from #1)	161	53%	47%	58%	55%	43%		72%	NCOR	2010		
	9 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) with a stage assigned	326	99%	97%	100%	92%	36%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	10 Number and proportion of patients, excluding SCLC, with stage I or II assigned	83	29%	24%	35%	24%	10%		65%	NLCA	2011		
Demographics (based on newly diagnosed patients, 2010)	11 Number and proportion of patients, excluding SCLC, with stage IBA assigned	36	13%	9%	17%	14%	4%		36%	NLCA	2011		
	12 Number and proportion of patients, excluding SCLC, with stage IIB and IV assigned	167	58%	53%	64%	62%	13%		60%	NLCA	2011		
	13 Proportion of patients (from #2) with a Performance Status assigned	286	87%	83%	90%	89%	2%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	14 Peer review: Does the specialist team have full membership? (3)	SA	Yes							NCPR	2010/11		
	15 Peer review: Proportion of peer review indicators met	SA	85%			89%				NCPR	2010/11		
	16 Peer review: are there immediate risks? (4)	SA	No							NCPR	2010/11		
	17 Peer review: are there serious concerns? (4)	SA	No							NCPR	2010/11		
	18 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) seen by CNS (5)	206	63%	57%	68%	79%	0%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	19 Number of urgent GP referrals for suspected cancer	406				293	0		853	CWT	2010/11		
	20 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) with confirmed NSCLC	184	56%	52%	60%	62%	0%		853	NLCA	2011		
Throughput and pathology	21 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) with confirmed SCLC	40	12%	9%	16%	12%	0%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	22 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) with confirmed NSCLC who are diagnosed NOS	21	11%	8%	17%	19%	0%		73%	NLCA	2011		
	23 Number and proportion of patients (from #2) with histological confirmation of diagnosis	228	69%	64%	74%	77%	52%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	24 Estimated proportion of tumours with emergency presentations [experimental]	94	47%	40%	54%	37%	2%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	25 Cc 2012/13: Urgent GP referral for suspected cancer seen within 2 weeks	136	96%	92%	98%	97%	88%		100%	CWT	2012/13 Q2		
	26 Cc 2012/13: Treatment within 62 days of urgent GP referral for suspected cancer	16	73%	52%	87%	80%	0%		100%	CWT	2012/13 Q2		
	27 Urgent GP referrals for suspected cancer diagnosed with cancer [experimental]	103	26%	21%	30%	24%	4%		85%	CWT	2011/12		
	28 Cases treated that are urgent GP referrals with suspected cancer [experimental]	34	25%	19%	33%	39%	0%		100%	CWT	2011/12		
	29 Cc 2012/13: First treatment began within 31 days of decision to treat	14	100%	78%	100%	99%	31%		100%	CWT	2012/13 Q2		
	30 No. and proportion of patients (from #2) receiving surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy	174	53%	47%	58%	60%	36%		100%	NLCA	2011		
Practice	31 No. and proportion resected of patients (from #2) excluding confirmed SCLC	50	17%	13%	22%	16%	0%		38%	NLCA	2011		
	32 No. and proportion resected of patients (from #2) with confirmed NSCLC	40	26%	20%	33%	21%	0%		92%	NLCA	2011		
	33 No. and proportion resected of patients (from #2) with confirmed SCLC, with stage I and II disease	40	48%	38%	59%	53%	0%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	34 No. and proportion of patients (from #2) with confirmed SCLC receiving chemotherapy	27	68%	52%	80%	68%	0%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	35 No. and prop. of patients (from #2) with stage I/II, PS 0-1 excl. conf. SCLC, receiving chemotherapy	28	58%	44%	71%	55%	0%		100%	NLCA	2011		
	36 First outpatient appointments and proportion of all outpatient appointments	23,063	41%	41%	43%	41%	0%		100%	PR-SUS	2011/12		
	37 NCRA: Median survival in days and adjusted hazard ratio for mortality	176	0.95	0.82	1.11	1.0	0.57		1.0	NLCA	2011		
	38 NCRA: Median survival at one year and adjusted odds ratio of surviving 1 year	349	1.43	0.97	2.11	1.0	0.40		2.47	NLCA	2011		
	39 Patients surveyed & % reporting always being treated with respect & dignity (6)	13	n/a			83%	66%		100%	CPES	2011/12		
	40 Number of survey questions and % of those questions scoring red and green (6)	0	n/a			0%	0%		78%	CPES	2011/12		

Notes: (1) Large difference between indicators #1 and #2 may indicate a large fraction of patients referred to the trust (2) Based on patient postcode and uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2008) (3) Peer Review (NCPR) source: (4) Peer Review (NCPR) (5) Peer Review (NCPR) (6) The immediate risks or serious concerns may now have been resolved or have an action plan in place for resolution. (7) CNS = Clinical Nurse Specialist. (8) value = total number of survey respondents for survey group. (9) Based on scoring method used by the Department of Health - red/green scores given for survey questions where the trust was in the lowest or highest 20% of all trusts. Questions with lower than 20 respondents were not given a score. Ratio value displayed = the total number of usable survey questions, used as the denominator to calculate the % of red/green for the trust. (10) CPES = Cancer Patient Experience Survey. (11) n/a = not applicable or not available.

Version 2.0 - March 2013



Cancer Peer Review

Top 10

MDT	In top 20% =1 in bottom 20% =1	Score	Colorectal		Breast		Lung		Gynae		Upper GI		Urology		Skin		Chemo		AOS	
			%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %	%	IR SC %
MDT - Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust	7		98%		91%		96%		100%		91%		98%		97%		95%		82%	
MDT - Derby Hospital	6		100%		100%		96%		94%		97%		100%		97%		76%		64%	
MDT - George Eliot	6		95%		100%		100%		90%		97%		95%		97%		90%		80%	
MDT - South Devon	6		100%		97%		96%		97%		94%		93%		87%		88%		82%	
MDT - Chelsea & Westminster	5		93%	SC			96%		100%		94%		95%		91%		90%		90%	SC
MDT - University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire NHS	5		95%		100%		96%		97%		85%	SC	91%		88%	SC	90%		82%	
MDT - Watford General Hospital	5		100%				100%		97%	SC	97%		91%	SC	97%		79%		80%	
MDT - West Suffolk	5		95%		97%		96%		97%		97%		98%		97%		81%	SC	100%	IR SC
MDT - Barnsley	4		100%		97%		96%				97%		98%		100%		80%		44%	SC
MDT - Croydon	4		98%		97%		96%		93%		84%		90%		100%		76%	IR SC	60%	

Middle

MDT - PRUH	1	98%	97%	86%			94%	98%	87%	SC 86%	SC 50%	
MDT - QE2	1	95%	SC 94%									
MDT - QEW	1	91%	91%	89%			94%		90%	SC 86%	SC 50%	SC
MDT - RMH Sutton	1	88%	97%							98%		
MDT - Royal Berkshire	1	93%	97%	86%	90%	88%	93%	90%	83%	IR 73%		
MDT - Royal Cornwall	1	95%	94%	89%	97%	94%	IR 95%	78%	IR 88%			
MDT - Royal Hampshire County Hospital	1	92%	97%	93%		91%	93%	83%	88%			50%
MDT - Royal Victoria Infirmary (Newcastle)	1											83%
MDT - Sandwell & West Birmingham	1	90%	SC 94%	93%	94%	88%	SC 91%	100%	88%	SC 90%		
MDT - Southend	1	84%	97%		97%	94%	SC 90%		76%	IR 45%	SC	
MDT - St Albans City Hospital	1		97%									

Bottom 10

MDT - St Peters	-4		80%	IR SC	83%		93%		80%		88%		89%	IR SC	87%		80%	SC	73%	
MDT - The Princess Alexandra Hospital	-4		80%	IR			93%	IR SC	83%		SC	88%		77%	SC		83%		91%	IR SC
MDT - Weston	-4		90%		88%		88%		88%		84%		88%		77%	SC	79%		80%	SC
MDT - Morecambe Bay Hospitals	-5		83%	SC	81%		SC	81%		81%	SC	88%	IR SC	85%		IR SC	71%	IR		SC
MDT - Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	-5		83%	SC	80%		82%	IR SC	77%	SC	88%	SC	93%		77%		83%	IR SC	70%	SC
MDT - Wrightington, Wigan And Leigh	-5		87%	SC	75%		88%	SC		72%		73%	SC	70%	IR SC	67%	IR SC	20%		SC
MDT - Hull And East Yorkshire Hospitals	-5		81%	SC	66%		SC	93%		88%		75%		63%	SC	81%	SC	64%		SC
MDT - Mid Cheshire	-6		83%	SC	88%		71%			84%				70%	SC	67%	SC	33%		SC
MDT - Scarborough And North East Yorkshire Health Care	-6		75%				82%			86%	IR	91%		87%	SC	57%	SC	20%		SC
MDT - York	-6		84%		72%		89%		97%		72%	IR SC	88%		77%		64%			

For an informed choice about your NHS cancer services

www.mycancertreatment.nhs.uk

Follow three steps to find and compare your cancer treatment



Location



Cancer Team



Hospital

www.mycancertreatment.nhs.uk



My Cancer Treatment
in association with National Cancer Peer Review

Providing you with the knowledge to decide where you would like to be treated

Follow three easy steps to find and compare your cancer treatment

Search by location, cancer team and hospital to locate and compare NHS cancer services, both locally and nationally.



Location



Cancer Team



Hospital

For an informed choice about your cancer service visit
www.mycancertreatment.nhs.uk

Locate and Compare Cancer Services in three easy steps...

Find Your Treatment

Follow these three easy steps to find your cancer treatment and compare NHS cancer services across England.

1. Enter your Location
Enter City or Postcode and press return
2. Select your Cancer Service by either:
[Affected Area](#) [Treatment](#) [Clinical Team](#)
3. Choose the Hospital
Type or select the Trust or Hospital name from the list

 - Antrea University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
 - University Hospital Antrea, Liverpool
 - Airedale NHS Foundation Trust
 - Airedale General Hospital, Karghley
 - Ashford & St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
 - St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey
 - Barking, Havering & Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Trust
 - King George Hospital, Ilford



National Peer Review Programme



Hospital ratings: Composite indicators



Jeremy Hunt announced a review of 'OFSTED-style ratings in Nov 2012

The Nuffield Trust is currently leading a review of aggregate ratings



The Curate's Egg



Bishop: "I'm afraid you've got a bad egg, Mr Jones"; Curate: "Oh, no, my Lord, I assure you that parts of it are excellent!"

"True Humility" by [George du Maurier](#), originally published in [Punch](#), 1895.

Hypothesis



1. Most hospitals are like the proverbial Curate's egg: good in parts, or – "An indeterminate mix of good and bad" (Oxford dictionaries)
2. Individual services may also have both "good" and "less good" aspects e.g.
 - Low 30 day mortality (= "good")
 - But ... Poor patient experience (= "less good")

Applying this to hospital services



- What information do we have?
- Is it reliable and complete?
- Does it truly reflect the service delivered by a specific team – or are others involved (e.g. Primary care, tertiary care or social care?)
- What structure/process measures can be used as **proxies** for outcomes
- How do we combine information on the five domains of the NHS Outcomes Framework?

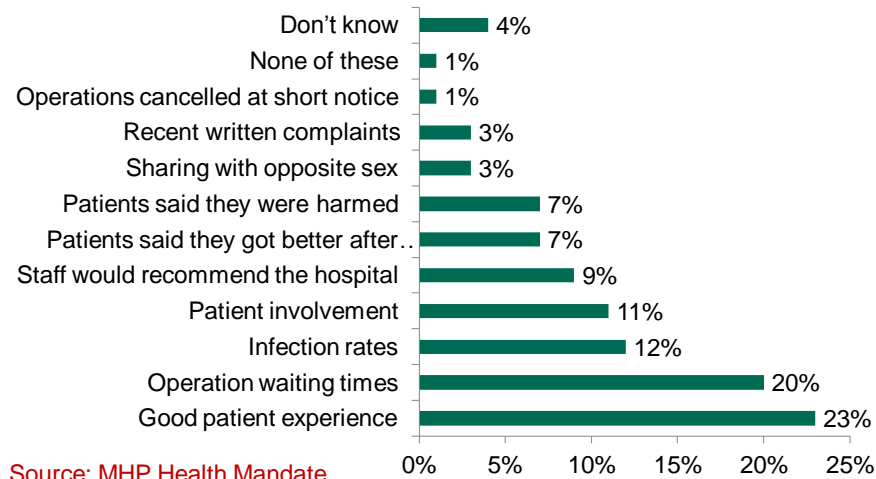
The NHS Outcomes Framework (made simple)



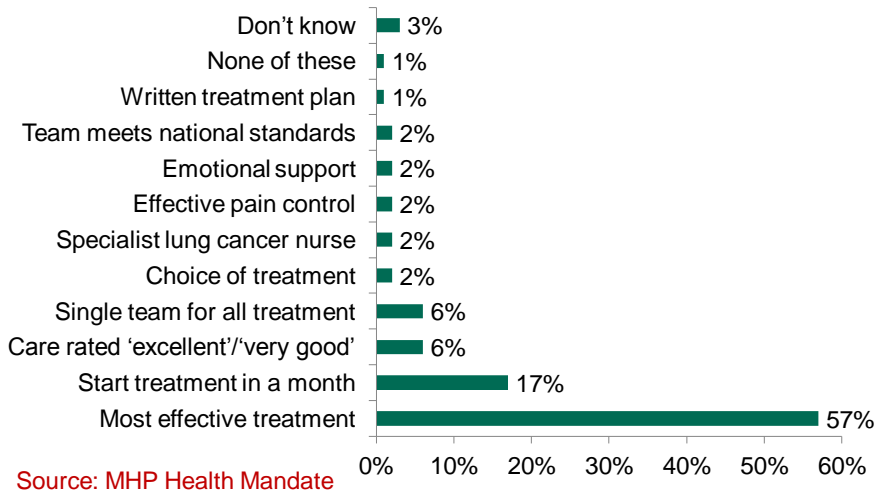
If you were seriously unwell, what would you be likely to want?

- To have your life saved
- To have a good quality of life thereafter
- To recover quickly
- To have a good experience of care from the NHS
- To be treated safely

Q: What is the most important factor when choosing a hospital for an operation for an unspecified condition



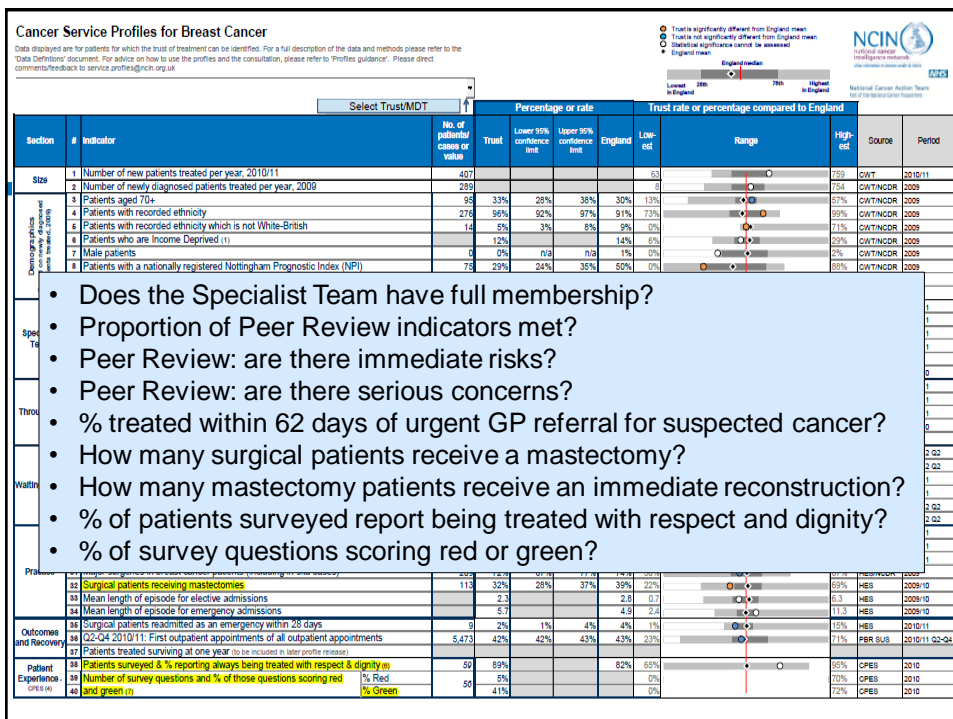
Q: What is the most important factor when choosing a hospital for lung cancer treatment?



Composite measures

Acknowledgments to Di Riley & Mike Richards

The National Cancer Intelligence Network will be hosted by Public Health England from 1st April 2013



MDT Scores per Indicator



Indicator No:	Indicator	Criteria for Inclusion	Nos MDTs achieving criteria	Total Nos MDTs	% MDTs achieving criteria
11	The specialist team has full membership	= YES	120	155	77%
12	Proportion of peer review indicators met	>=80%	101	155	65%
13	Peer review: are there immediate risks?	= NO	143	155	92%
14	Peer review: are there serious concerns?	= NO	103	155	66%
23	Treatment within 62 days of urgent GP referral for suspected cancer %	>=95%	126	155	81%
30	Provider undertaking immediate reconstruction*	>0%	141	155	91%
32	Surgical patients receiving mastectomies %	< value of 75 th percentile	116	155	75%
38	% reporting always being treated with respect & dignity	>80%	73	148	49%
40	Cancer patient experience survey questions scored as 'green' %	>12%	85	149	57%

Composite 'Indicator'



Total No. of Criteria Achieved*	Number of MDTs	% of MDTs
9	19	12%
8	29	19%
7	41	26%
6	23	15%
5	24	15%
4	13	8%
3	5	3%
2	1	1%
1	0	0%
0	0	0%
Grand Total	155	

Looking beyond healthcare



- How do others present information to the public?
 - Ofsted
 - Universities
 - Restaurants

Ofsted



Modbury Primary School

Inspection report

Unique reference number	113335
Local authority	Devon
Inspection number	395365
Inspection dates	24–25 April 2012
Lead inspector	Mark Lindfield HMI

This inspection of the school was carried out under section 5 of the Education Act 2005.

Inspection report: Modbury Primary School, 24–25 April 2012

4 of 12

Inspection grades: 1 is outstanding, 2 is good, 3 is satisfactory, and 4 is inadequate
Please turn to the glossary for a description of the grades and inspection terms

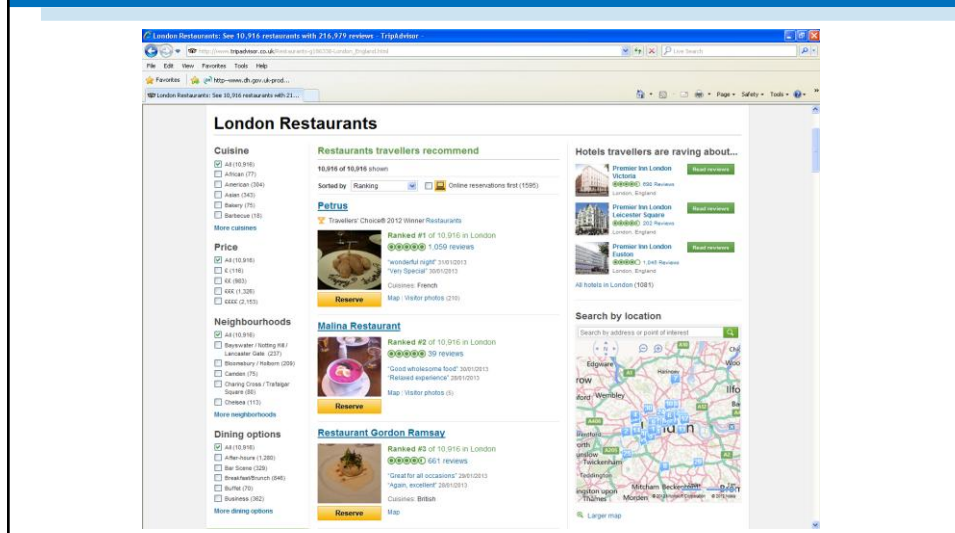
Inspection judgements

Overall effectiveness	3
Achievement of pupils	3
Quality of teaching	3
Behaviour and safety of pupils	2
Leadership and management	3

University ratings

CUG Rank		University Name	Entry Standards	Student Satisfaction	Research Assessment	Graduate Prospects	Overall Score
2013	2012						
1	1	Cambridge	593	4.2	2.98	84.4	1000
2	4	London School of Economics	526	4.0	2.96	87.8	996
3	2	Oxford	572	4.2	2.96	79.8	995
4	3	Imperial College London	553	3.9	2.94	87.1	959
5	5	Durham	501	4.1	2.72	78.5	912
6	6	St Andrews	515	4.2	2.72	74.1	855
6	8	Warwick	496	4.0	2.80	77.6	855
8	7	University College London	495	4.0	2.84	79.9	847
9	9	Lancaster	409	4.0	2.71	73.6	841
10	10	Bath	457	4.1	2.71	79.1	824

London restaurants: Trip Advisor



Final thoughts



- However good the data, it will never be perfect!
- The balance between 'perfect then publish' and 'publish then perfect' has moved towards publication and the subsequent improvement in data quality
- The wider public (and the government) needs to be educated about the interpretation of data
- We need research into which quality issues which matter most to people, but recognise that the priorities of patients may differ to the general public
- There is much more that could be done to better present and communicate information on service quality

What would any 'consumer' want of cancer data?



That it is:

- Timely
- Local
- Meaningful
- Accessible
- Understandable

What would any 'consumer' want of cancer data?



That it is:

- Timely
- Local
- Meaningful
- Accessible
- Understandable (sorted!)

