



Public Health  
England



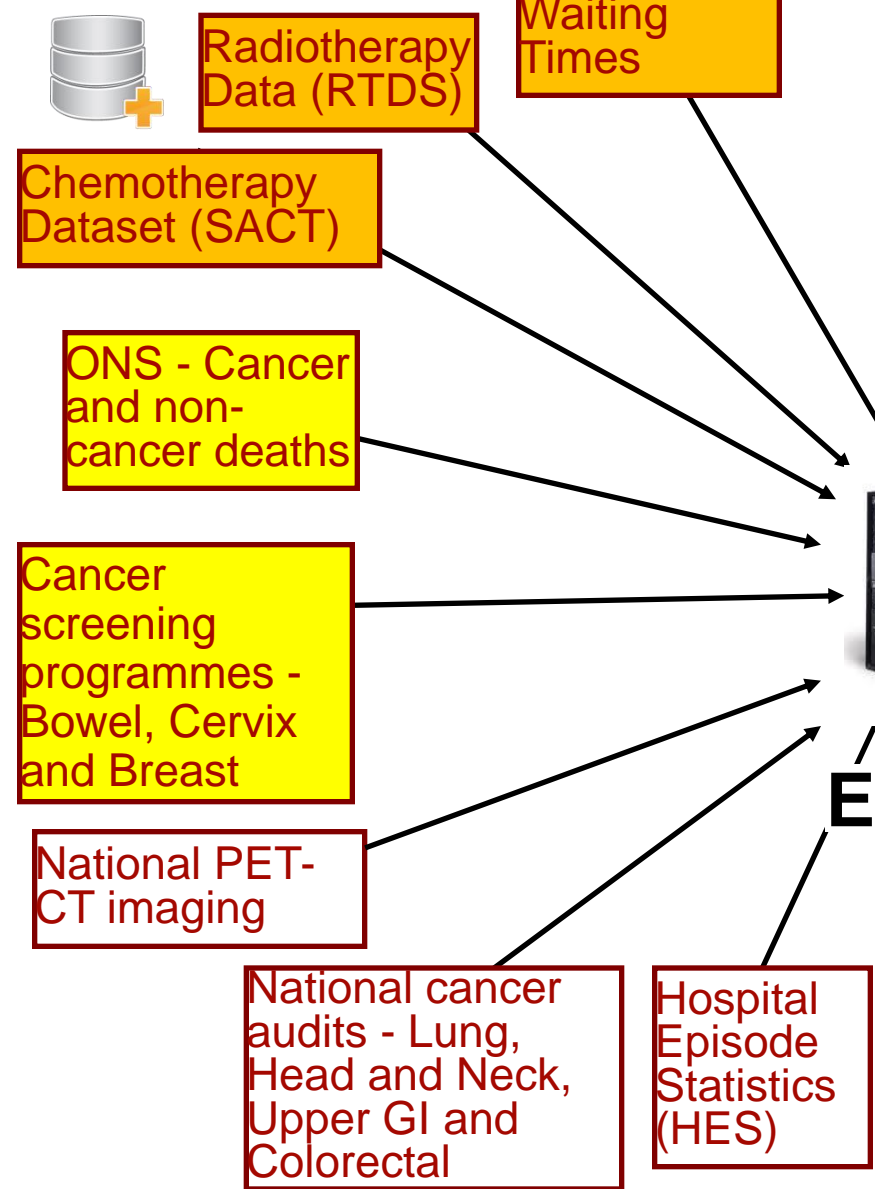
***Data data everywhere and .....  
.....what does it mean for you?***

***Goal for NCIN: “To develop the best cancer information service of any large country in the world – by 2012”*** (Mike Richards 2007)

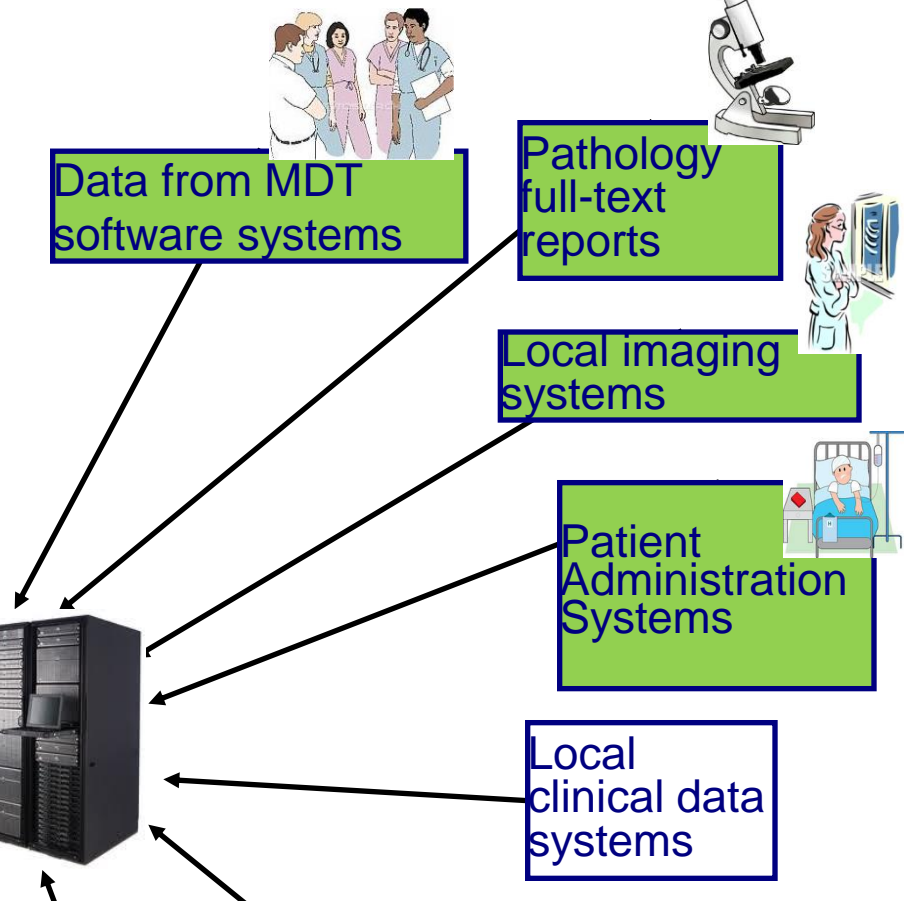
**Robin Ireland**  
**Consultant Haematologist, King’s College Hospital.**  
**- Chair of Haematology (SSCRG)**

# Data sources - patient-level data

## National Feeds

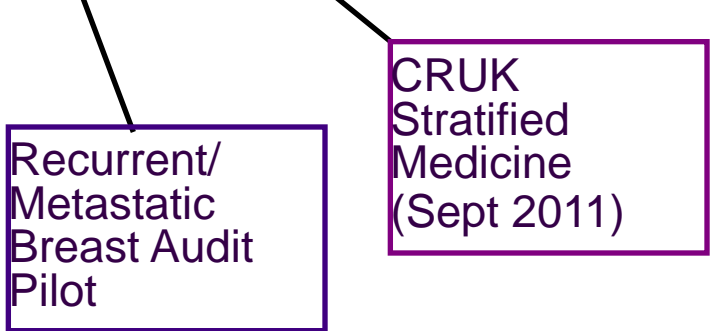


## Local Feeds



**Encore**

## National Pilots



## Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma : Survival >> 1 year survival : Persons >> 2001-05

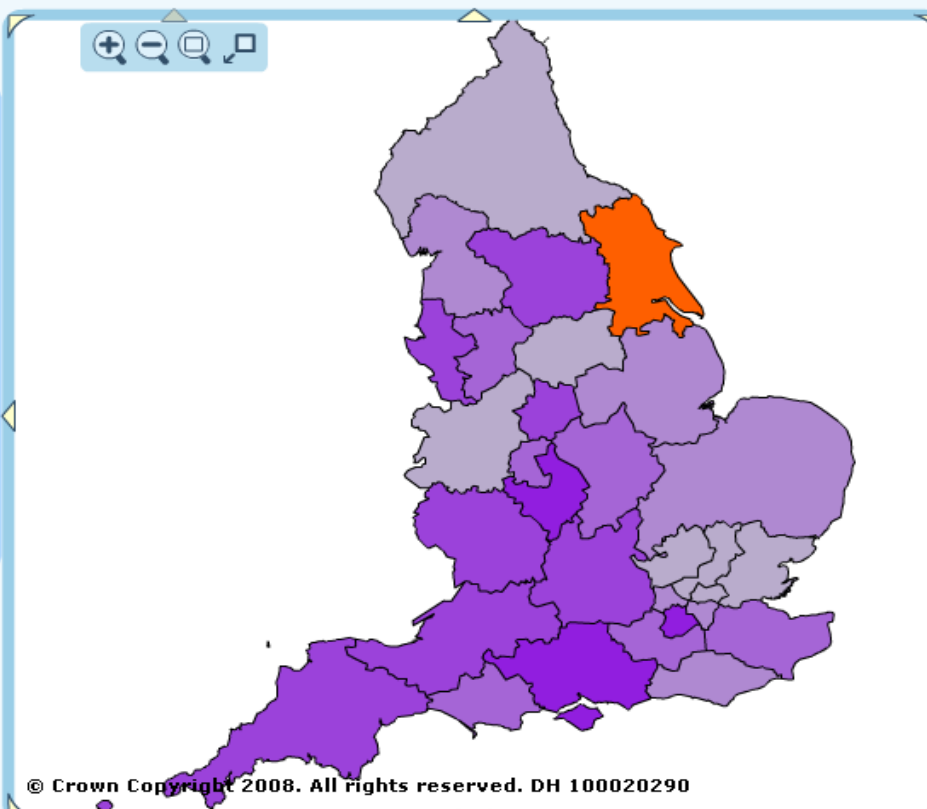
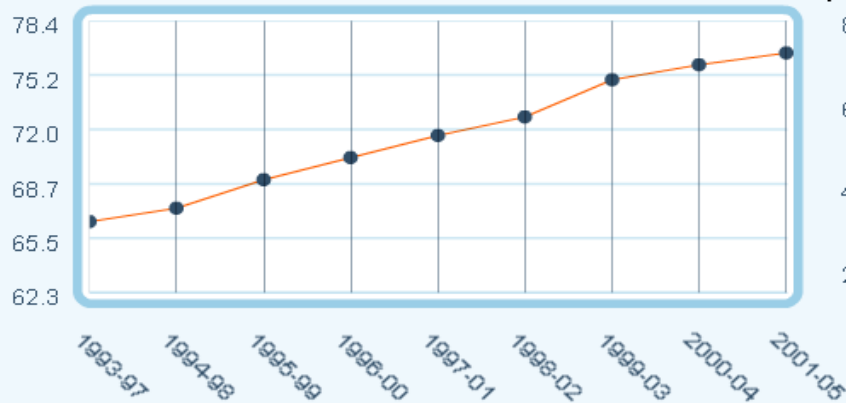
Data Filter Clear Notes

Cancer Network ▲	Rate	Av. Count
Humber & Yorkshire Coast	76.5	-
Kent & Medway	73.1	-
Lancashire and South Cumb	71.7	-
Leics, Northants & Rutland	72.4	-
Merseyside & Cheshire	75	-
Mid Trent	71.4	-
Mount Vernon	68.2	-
North East London	68.8	-
North London	70.3	-
North Trent	70.6	-
North of England	71.2	-
Pan Birmingham	73.1	-
Peninsula	75.4	-
South East London	72.1	-
South West London	76.4	-

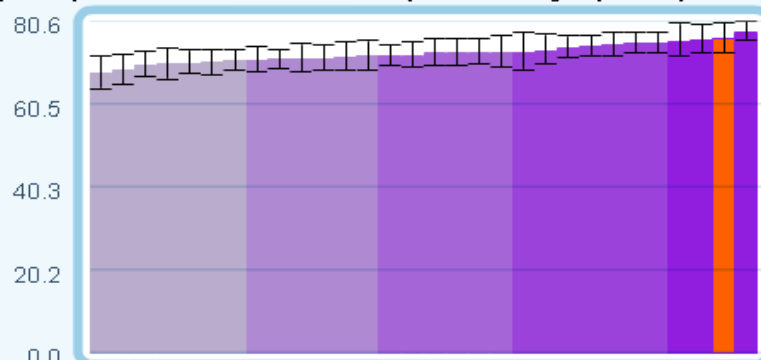
### Comparison Areas

- England: 73
- North East GOR: 72.2
- North West GOR: 72.6
- Yorkshire & Humber GOR: 72.9

Time Series Chart



Source: NCIN/APHO/UKACR. From Cancer e-atlas ([www.ncin.org.uk/eatlas](http://www.ncin.org.uk/eatlas)) 2008



Double Map

Excel data

Print Preview

Help

Legend

### Quantile legend

- 68.2 - 71.3
- 71.4 - 72.3
- 72.4 - 73.3
- 73.4 - 75.4
- 75.5 - 78.3

### Map Layers

- ☒ GORs
- ☐ Background Map



# National Data Comparisons; e-Atlas: Cornwall and Scilly Isles. NHL. All persons incidence and mortality.

## UK Cancer e-Atlas by NHS health boundaries

Data being displayed: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma - Persons Incidence\*



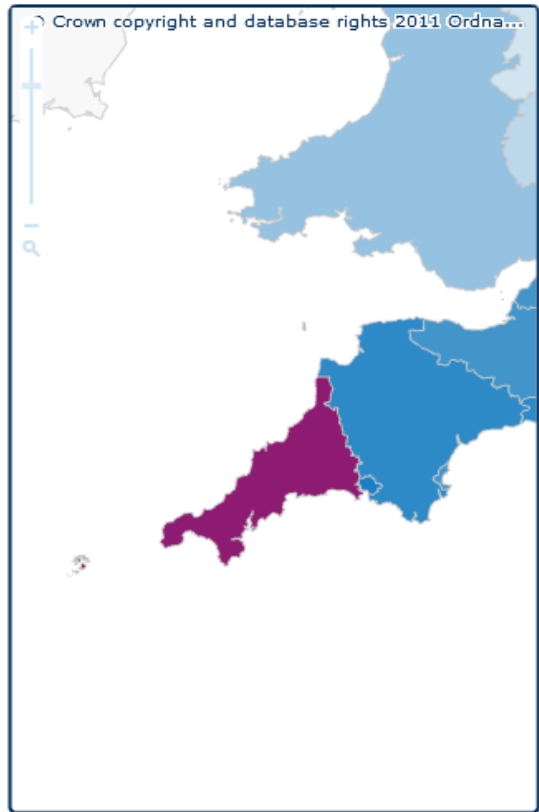
Guide

Print

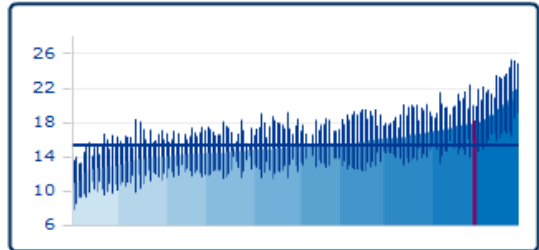
Select localities

Save

Export data



NHS boundary rates



Select cancer type below (use +/- at bottom to expand the whole list)

Cancer type	Locality	No.Cases/Deaths	Rate/%	UK avge	Comparator to UK average rate
All cancers combined					
Bladder					
Brain					
Breast					
Cervix					
Colorectal (bowel)					
Kidney					
Lung including trachea and bronchus					
Malignant melanoma of skin					
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma					
Persons Incidence*	Cornwall and Isl...	149	18 ●	15.3	0  30
Male Incidence*	Cornwall and Isl...	77	19.8 ◆	17.7	0  30
Female Incidence*	Cornwall and Isl...	72	16.2 ●	12.9	0  30
Persons Mortality*	Cornwall and Isl...	56	5.7 ◆	5	0  10
Male Mortality*	Cornwall and Isl...	27	6.4 ◆	6	0  10
Female Mortality*	Cornwall and Isl...	29	5 ◆	3.9	0  10
Oesophagus					
Ovary					
Pancreas					
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly PCT					
Significantly lower than UK average ■ Not significantly different than UK average ◆ Significantly higher than UK average ●					
UK average   Data value ◆					
Incidence ■ Mortality ■ Survival ■					
- +					

Information about the selected data item

\* Age-standardised

### Cancer incidence, persons, ICD10 C82-C85+C96 : Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2008-2010

This measure is for non-hodgkin lymphoma. The cancer incidence statistics in the table show the average number and the rate of new cases of cancer diagnosed per year.  
For example, in the UK, 12,063 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in males and females, which is equivalent to an age-standardised rate of 15.3 new cases per 100,000 population.

Data definitions:

**No.Cases** – The number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer per year. This is the annual average for 2008-2010.

**Rate and UK average** – The incidence rates displayed above are *age-standardised*. This takes into account variation in the age structures of

# Lincolnshire. NHL. All persons incidence and mortality

UK Cancer e-Atlas by NHS health boundaries

Data being displayed: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma - Persons Incidence\*



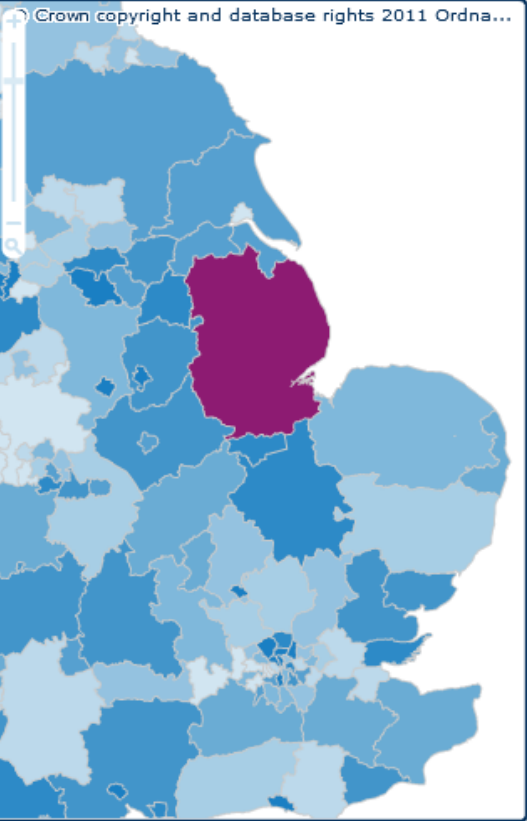
Guide

Print

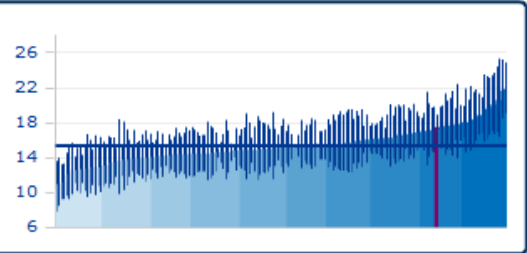
Select localities

Save

Export data



NHS boundary rates



Select cancer type below (use +/- at bottom to expand the whole list)

Cancer type	Locality	No.Cases/Deaths	Rate/%	UK avge	Comparator to UK average rate
▶ All cancers combined					
▶ Bladder					
▶ Brain					
▶ Breast					
▶ Cervix					
▶ Colorectal (bowel)					
▶ Kidney					
▶ Lung including trachea and bronchus					
▶ Malignant melanoma of skin					
▼ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma					
Persons Incidence*	Lincolnshire Tea...	184	17.3 ●	15.3	0  30
Male Incidence*	Lincolnshire Tea...	94	19.3 ◆	17.7	0  30
Female Incidence*	Lincolnshire Tea...	90	15.3 ●	12.9	0  30
Persons Mortality*	Lincolnshire Tea...	50	3.9 ■	5	0  10
Male Mortality*	Lincolnshire Tea...	24	4.1 ■	6	0  10
Female Mortality*	Lincolnshire Tea...	27	3.7 ◆	3.9	0  10
▶ Oesophagus					
▶ Ovary					
▶ Pancreas					
■ Lincolnshire Teaching PCT					
Significantly lower than UK average ■ Not significantly different than UK average ◆ Significantly higher than UK average ●					
UK average   Data value ◆					
Incidence ■ Mortality ■ Survival ■					
- +					

Information about the selected data item

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**No.Cases** – The number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer per year. This is the annual average for 2008-2010.

**Rate and UK average** – The incidence rates displayed above are *age-standardised*. This takes into account variation in the age structures of

# City and Hackney. All persons incidence and mortality

## UK Cancer e-Atlas by NHS health boundaries

Data being displayed: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma - Persons Mortality\*

Guide

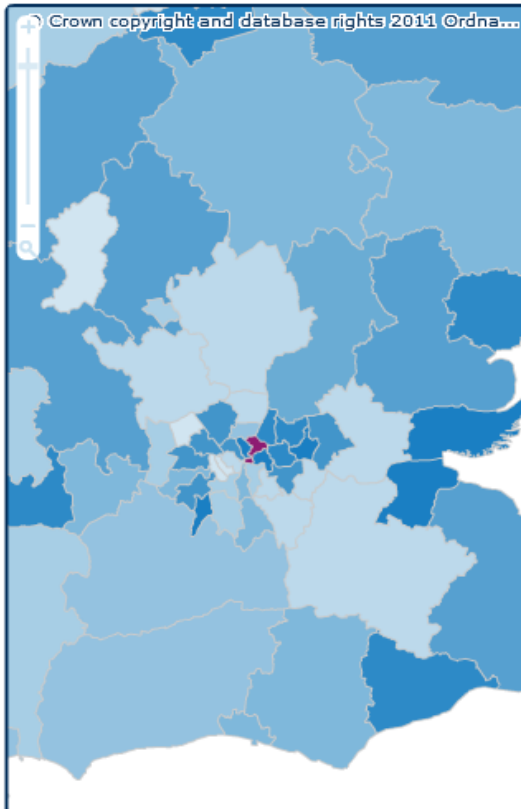
Print

Select localities

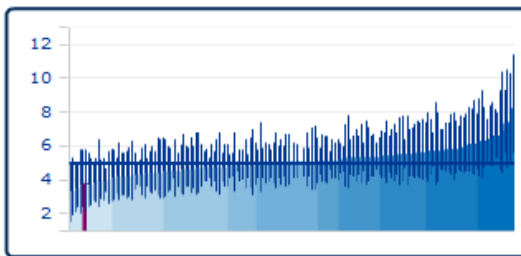
Save

Export data

Select cancer type below (use +/- at bottom to expand the whole list)



NHS boundary rates



Cancer type	Locality	No.Cases/Deaths	Rate/%	UK avge	Comparator to UK average rate
► All cancers combined					
► Bladder					
► Brain					
▼ Breast					
Female Incidence*	City and Hackne...	108	113.1 ♦	125.8	0  150
Female Mortality*	City and Hackne...	18	17.2 ■	24.8	0  30
► Cervix					
► Colorectal (bowel)					
► Kidney					
► Lung including trachea and bronchus					
► Malignant melanoma of skin					
▼ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma					
Persons Incidence*	City and Hackne...	28	14.6 ♦	15.3	0  30
Male Incidence*	City and Hackne...	17	17.9 ♦	17.7	0  30
Female Incidence*	City and Hackne...	11	11.4 ♦	12.9	0  30
Persons Mortality*	City and Hackne...	7	3.7 ♦	5	0  10
Male Mortality*	City and Hackne...	3	3.7 ♦	6	0  10
Female Mortality*	City and Hackne...	4	3.7 ♦	3.9	0  10
► Oesophagus					

■ City and Hackney Teaching PCT  
 ■ Significantly lower than UK average ■ Not significantly different than UK average ♦ Significantly higher than UK average ●  
 UK average | Data value ♦  
 Incidence ■ Mortality ■ Survival ■  
 - +

Information about the selected data item

\* Age-standardised

### Cancer mortality, persons, ICD10 C82-C85+C96 : Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2009-2011

This measure is for non-hodgkin lymphoma. The cancer mortality statistics in the table show the average number and the rate of cancer deaths per year.

For example, in the UK, 4,502 males and females died from cancer, which is equivalent to an age-standardised rate of 5.0 deaths per 100,000 of the population

Data Definitions:

**No.Deaths** - The number of deaths from cancer per year. This is the annual average, for 2009-2011.

**Rate and UK rate** - The mortality rates displayed above are *age-standardised*. This takes into account variation in the age structures of

# Islington. All persons incidence and mortality

## UK Cancer e-Atlas by NHS health boundaries

Data being displayed: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma - Persons Mortality\*



Guide

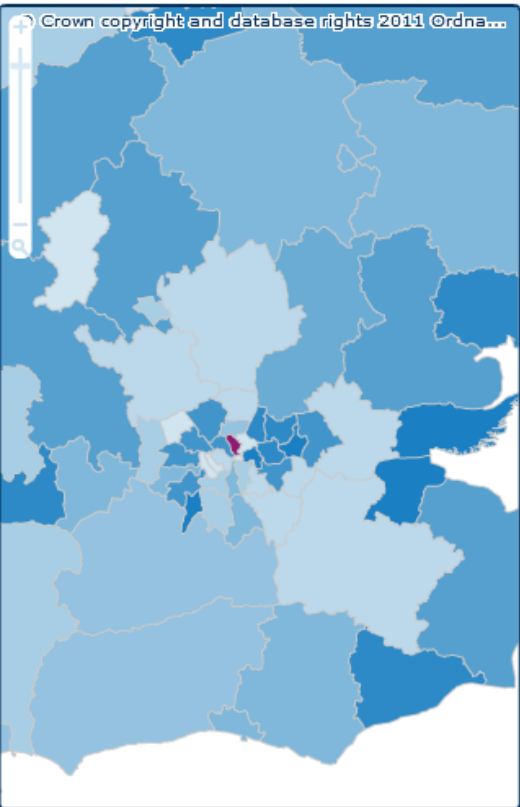
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Select localities

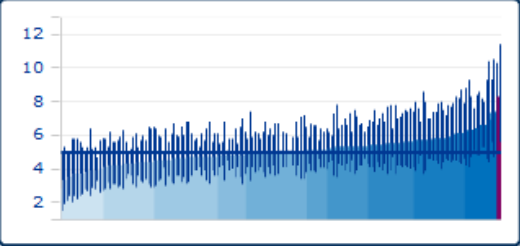
Save

Export data

Select cancer type below (use +/- at bottom to expand the whole list)



NHS boundary rates



Cancer type	Locality	No.Cases/Deaths	Rate/%	UK avge	Comparator to UK average rate
All cancers combined					
Bladder					
Brain					
Breast					
Female Incidence*	Islington PCT	108	134.3 ♦	125.8	0  150
Female Mortality*	Islington PCT	27	31.2 ♦	24.8	0  30
Cervix					
Colorectal (bowel)					
Kidney					
Lung including trachea and bronchus					
Malignant melanoma of skin					
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma					
Persons Incidence*	Islington PCT	33	20.5 ●	15.3	0  30
Male Incidence*	Islington PCT	15	20.1 ♦	17.7	0  30
Female Incidence*	Islington PCT	18	20.9 ●	12.9	0  30
Persons Mortality*	Islington PCT	13	8.2 ●	5	0  10
Male Mortality*	Islington PCT	7	9.6 ♦	6	0  10
Female Mortality*	Persons Mortality*	6	6.8 ♦	3.9	0  10
Oesophagus					

Islington PCT

Significantly lower than UK average

Not significantly different than UK average

Significantly higher than UK average

UK average

Data value

Incidence

Mortality

Survival

+

-

Information about the selected data item \* Age-standardised

Cancer mortality, persons, ICD10 C82-C85+C96 : Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2009-2011

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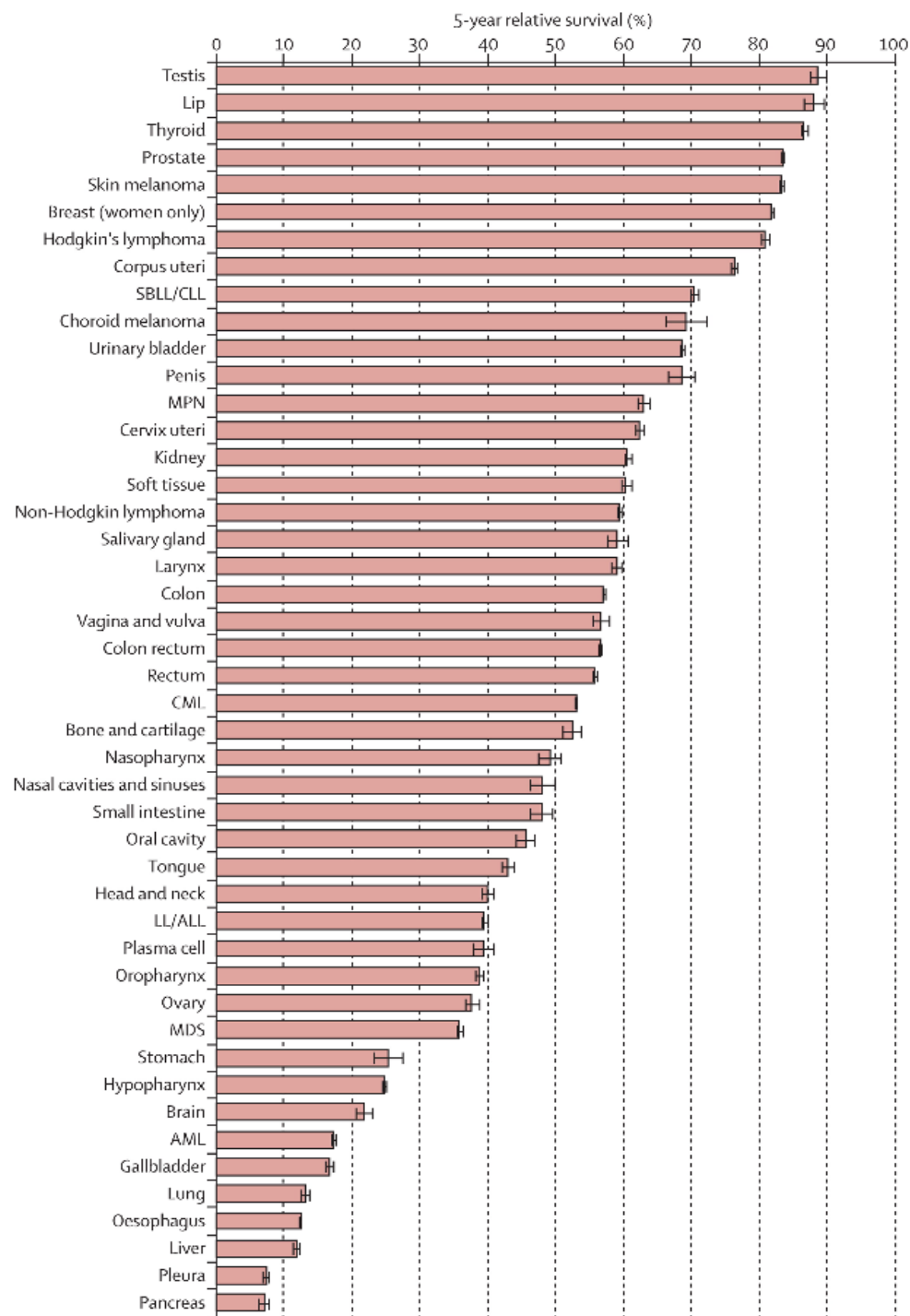
# EUROCARE

- **Largest cooperative, population-based study of cancer survival in Europe**



## Cancer survival in Europe 1999–2007 by country and age: results of EUROCARE-5—a population-based study

Roberta De Angelis, MSc<sup>a</sup>  , Milena Sant, MD<sup>b</sup>, Prof Michel P Coleman, BM BCh<sup>d</sup>, Silvia Francisci, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Paolo Baili, MSc<sup>b</sup>, Daniela Pierannunzio, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Annalisa Trama, MD<sup>c</sup>, Otto Visser, MD<sup>e</sup>, Prof Hermann Brenner, MD<sup>f</sup>, Eva Ardanaz, MD<sup>g</sup>, Prof Magdalena Bielska-Lasota, MD<sup>h</sup>, Gerda Engholm, MSc<sup>i</sup>, Alice Nennecke, MD<sup>j</sup>, Sabine Siesling, PhD<sup>e</sup>, Franco Berrino, MD<sup>c</sup>, Riccardo Capocaccia, MSc<sup>a</sup>, the EUROCARE-5 Working Group †



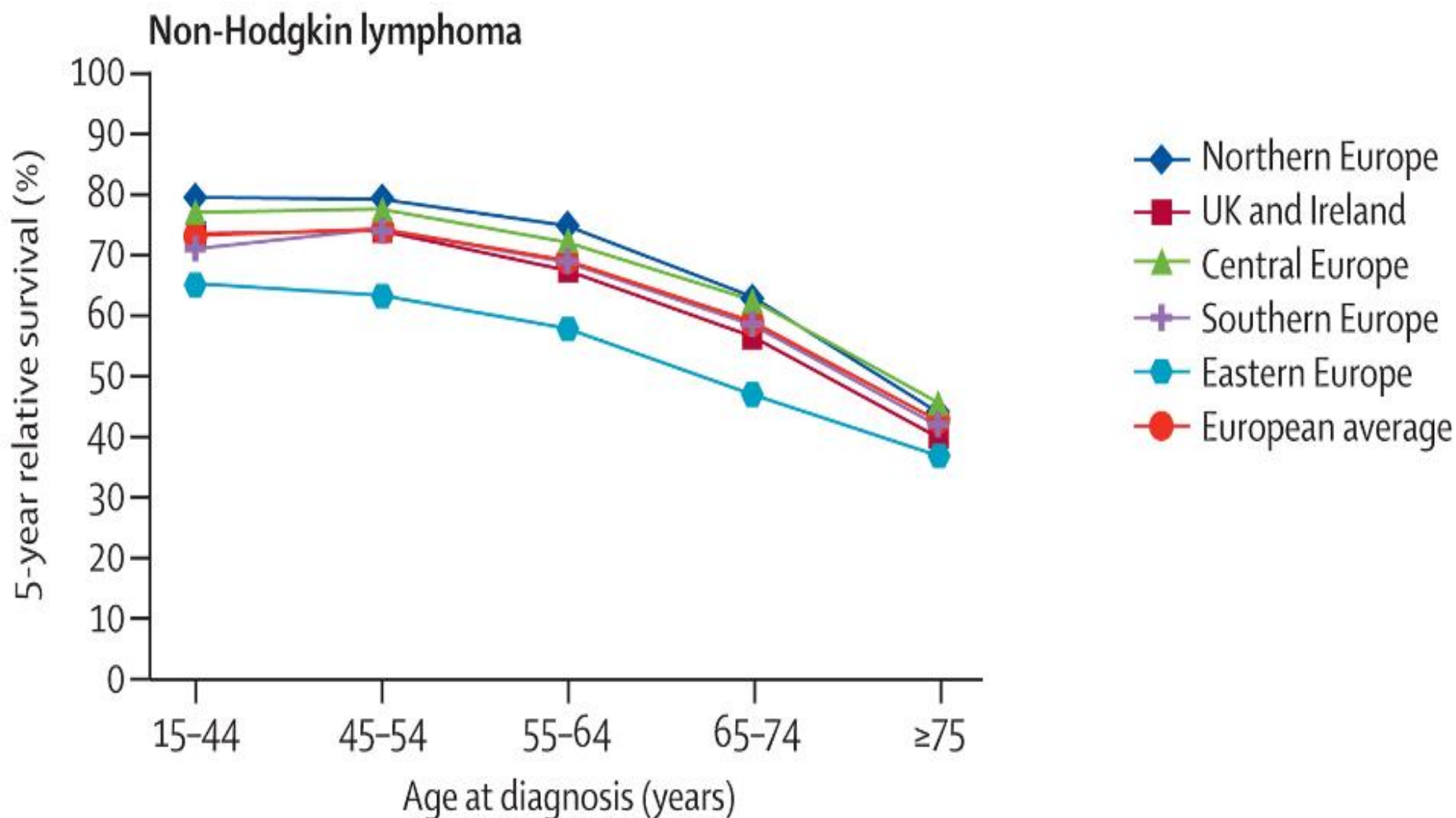
## European mean age-standardised 5-year relative survival for adult patients with cancer diagnosed in 2000–2007

Error bars are 95% CIs.

The European mean is the (population) weighted mean of country-specific relative survival estimates

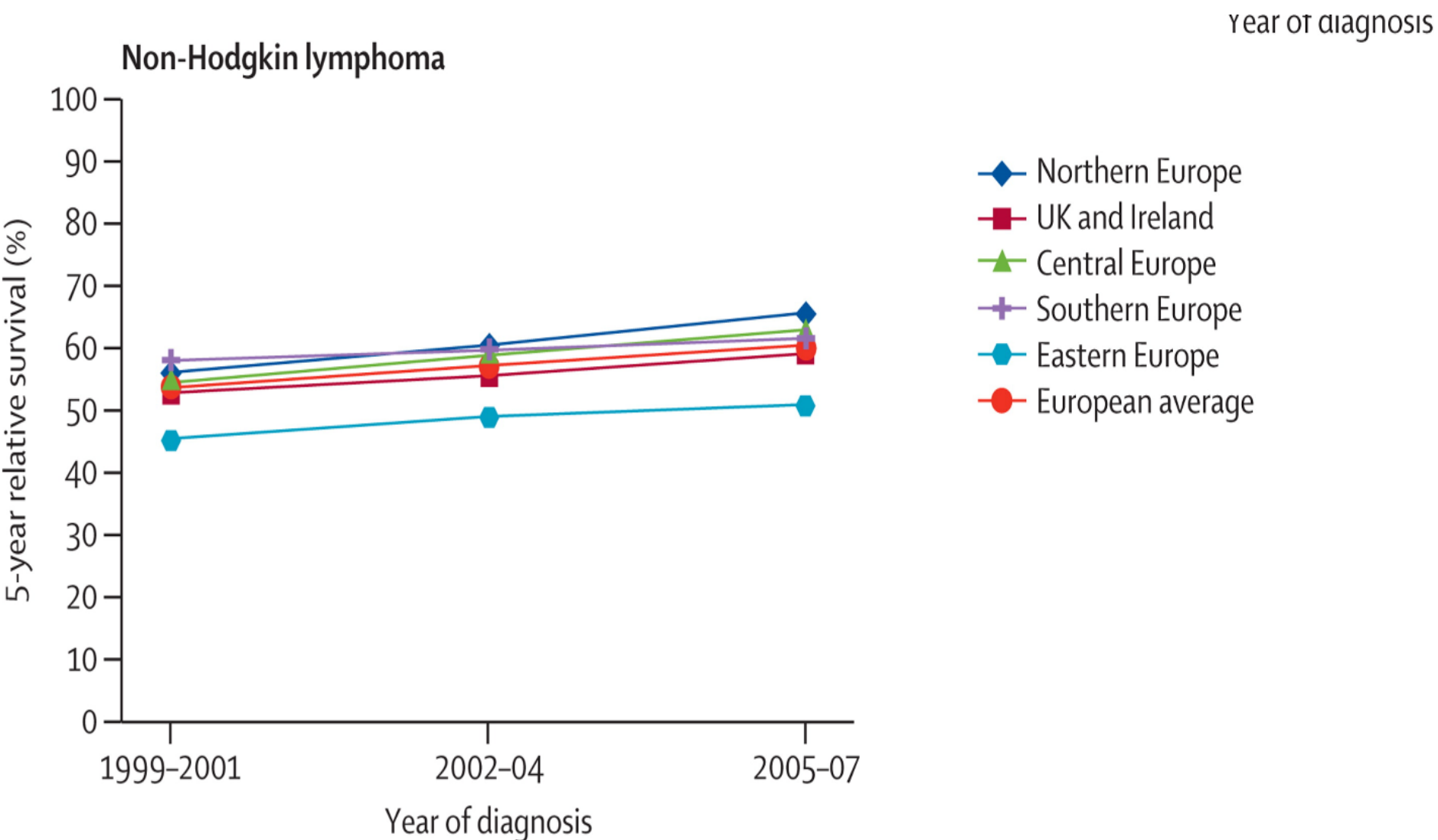
## Age-specific 5-year relative survival for adults with cancer diagnosed in 2000–07

The European mean is the (population) weighted mean of country-specific relative survival estimates



**Age-standardised 5-year relative survival** for adult cancer patients followed up in 1999–2001, 2002–04, and 2005–07.

The European mean is the (population) weighted mean of country-specific relative survival estimates.



# EUROCARE CONCLUSIONS-1

- **Cancer survival is improving:**
  - Substantial improvements in 5-year relative survival for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma - High-dose chemotherapy, autologous stem-cell reconstitution, and anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody (rituximab)
  - Persistent differences **between** countries for cancer survival
- **Cancer survival - a key measure of the effectiveness of health-care systems.**

# EUROCARE CONCLUSIONS-2

- Survival was highest for Northern, Central, and Southern Europe.
- Survival in Eastern Europe was generally low and below the European mean.
- **Survival in the UK and Ireland** was intermediate for rectal cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, skin melanoma, and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:
  - Explanations include: differences in stage at diagnosis, accessibility to good care, different diagnostic intensity and screening programmes, differences in cancer biology.
  - ?effects of socioeconomic, lifestyle, and general health between populations.
- The low survival of UK and Danish cancer patients has been extensively analysed; ***the main cause seems to be delayed diagnosis***



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News

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Although the report finds England's 2012 survival is "broadly typical" compared with other European countries, Jem Rashbass, of Public Health England, said it was too early to celebrate. "The figures show we are now as good as Europe was four or five years ago. Who knows where they are now," he said.

early. Bowel cancer patients are more than twice as likely to survive if their disease is diagnosed early, while lung cancer patients' chances of survival increase more than fourfold.

Lung cancer survival showed the biggest improvement among five types analysed by the National Cancer Intelligence Network, with 36.3 per cent of those given a diagnosis of Britain's most

survival is up 1.6 points to 96.4 per cent and prostate cancer survival is up 3.5 points to 96.6 per cent.

"It's hugely encouraging to see this significant improvement in cancer survival, which is excellent news for patients," Sean Duffy, national clinical director for cancer at NHS England, said. "This report shows we cannot underestimate the importance of

early diagnosis — the earlier cancer is spotted, the better the outcome."

The report reveals in unprecedented detail how overall figures hide huge differences depending on how early cancer is picked up. In lung cancer, 87 per cent of patients survive a year if the disease is spotted in its earliest stage when the tumour is small. Yet this falls

early. Lung cancer patients are more than four times more likely to survive at least a year after diagnosis if the disease is caught early. Colorectal cancer patients are more than twice as likely to survive. And there are big improvements in the life chances of women with breast cancer.

He added: "While it's encouraging to see that overall survival rates for some

Europe was four or five years ago. Who knows where they are now," he said.

Dr Rashbass praised campaigns to encourage people to come forward with common symptoms of cancer. "There is a general tardiness with which people present in primary care and all the comparisons show if you drive people into the system quicker you can get that stage shift," he said.