

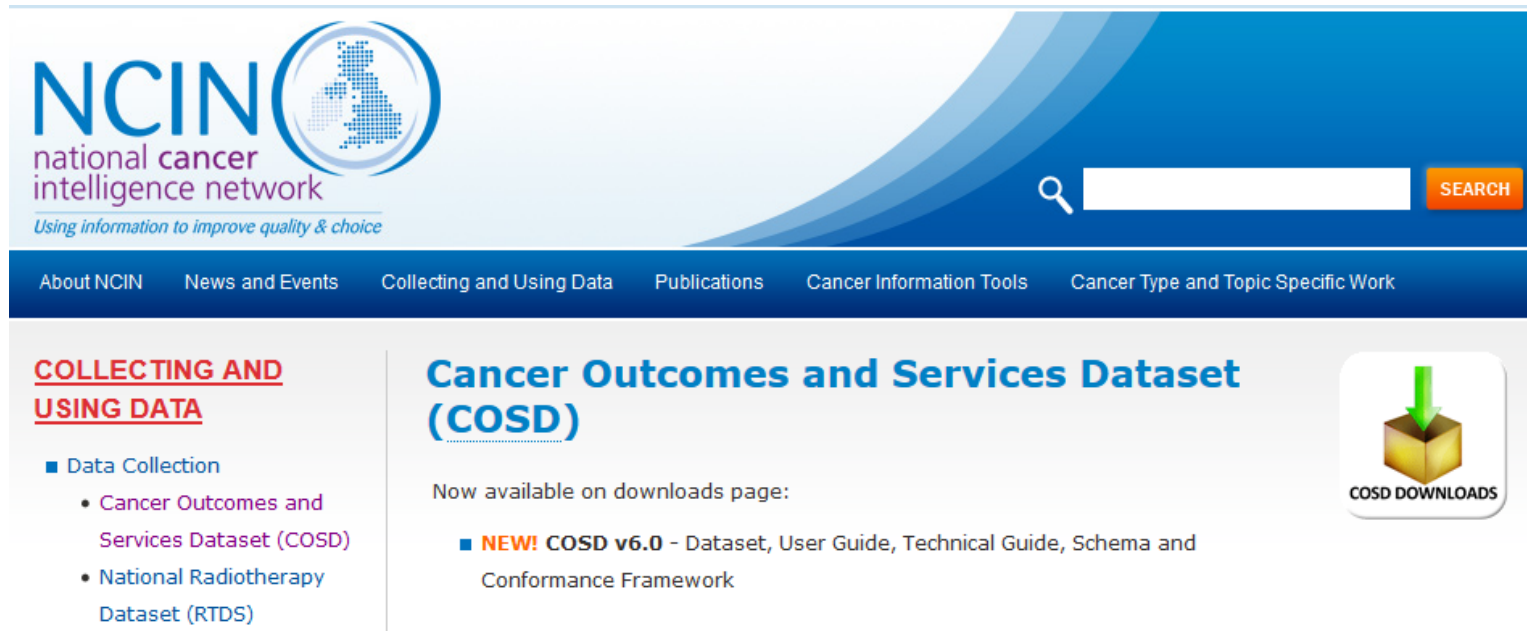
# The Cancer Road Show 2015 (London)

13 April 2015

## Aim

- Raise awareness of the range of cancer data being collected
- Ways in which these data are fed back
- Explore how to use data to improve cancer outcomes

# Cancer Outcome and Service Dataset (COSD)



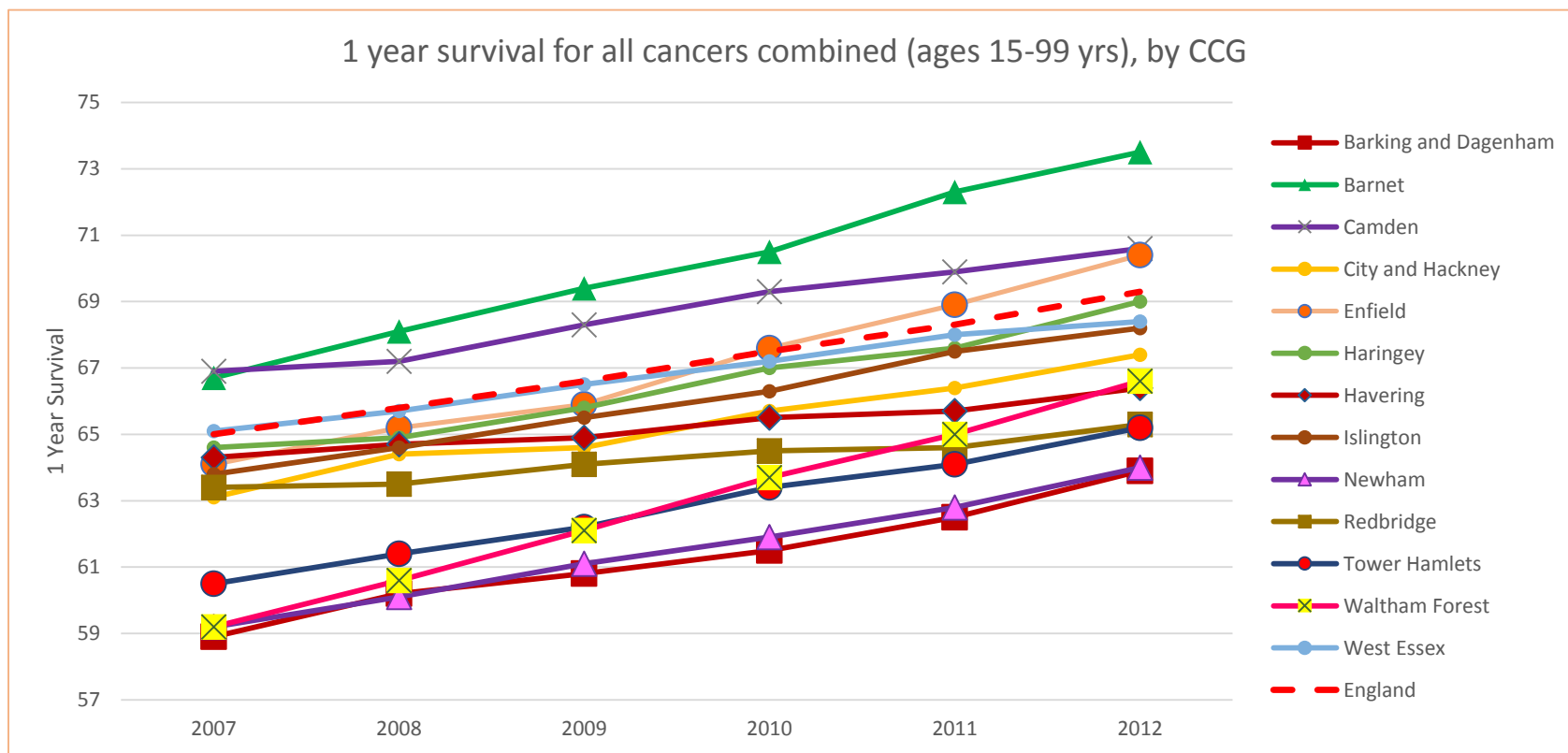
The screenshot shows the NCIN (National Cancer Intelligence Network) website. The header includes the NCIN logo with a map of the UK and the tagline "Using information to improve quality & choice". A search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a "SEARCH" button is on the right. The navigation menu includes: About NCIN, News and Events, Collecting and Using Data, Publications, Cancer Information Tools, and Cancer Type and Topic Specific Work. The main content area features a section titled "COLLECTING AND USING DATA" with a sub-section "Data Collection" listing "Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset (COSD)" and "National Radiotherapy Dataset (RTDS)". To the right, the "Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset (COSD)" is highlighted, with a note "Now available on downloads page:" and a link to "NEW! COSD v6.0 - Dataset, User Guide, Technical Guide, Schema and Conformance Framework". A "COSD DOWNLOADS" button with a green arrow icon is also present.

- Since January 2013
- Specifying items to be submitted to National Cancer Registration Service

# The Challenge

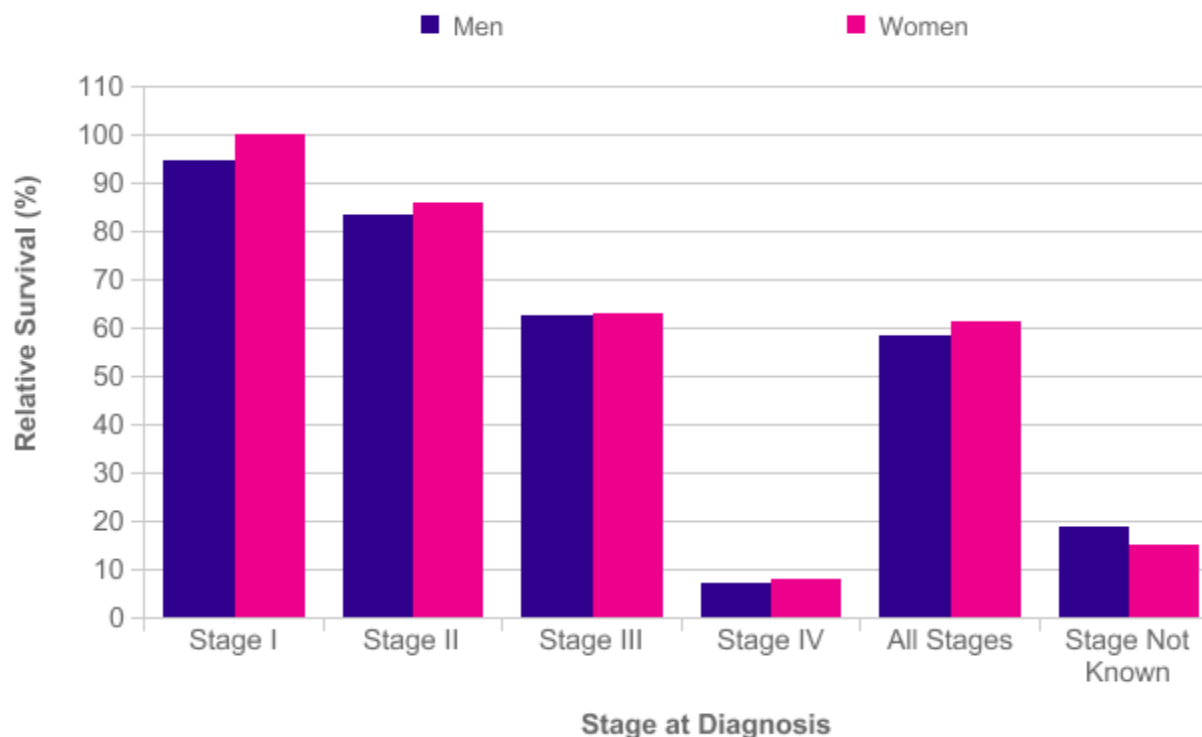
- Increasing cancer burden for the NHS
  - More cases
  - Late diagnosis
  - Unsustainable costs
- Poorer outcome compared to international benchmark
- Variation by geography, patient demographics in treatment, patient experience and quality of survival

# 1 Year survival by CCG



# Early diagnosis is key to better survival

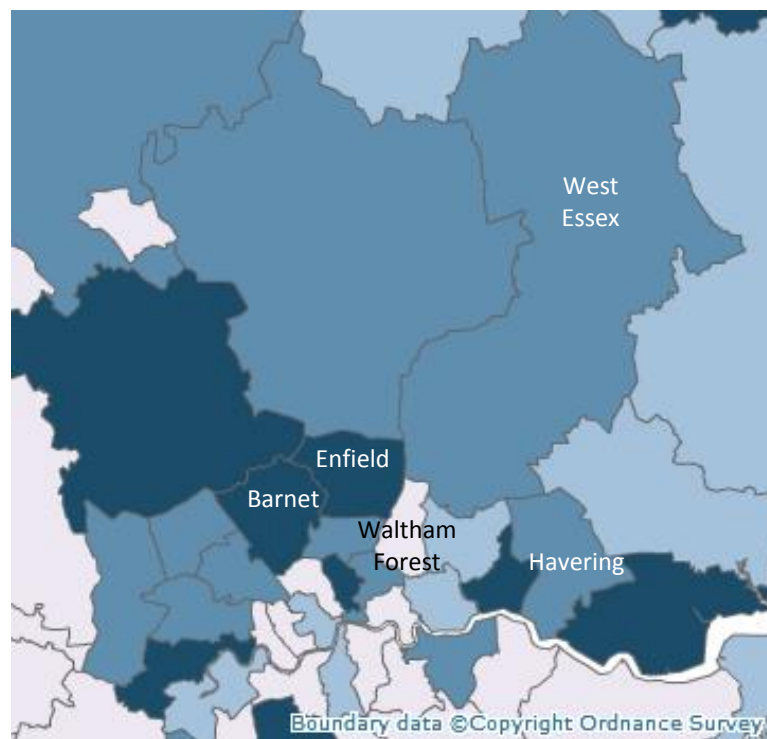
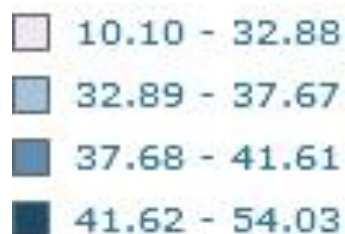
**Bowel Cancer (C18-C20), Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage, Adults (Aged 15-99 Years), Former Anglia Cancer Network, 2002-2006**



## Diagnosis

On average, cancer is diagnosing at later stage in England.

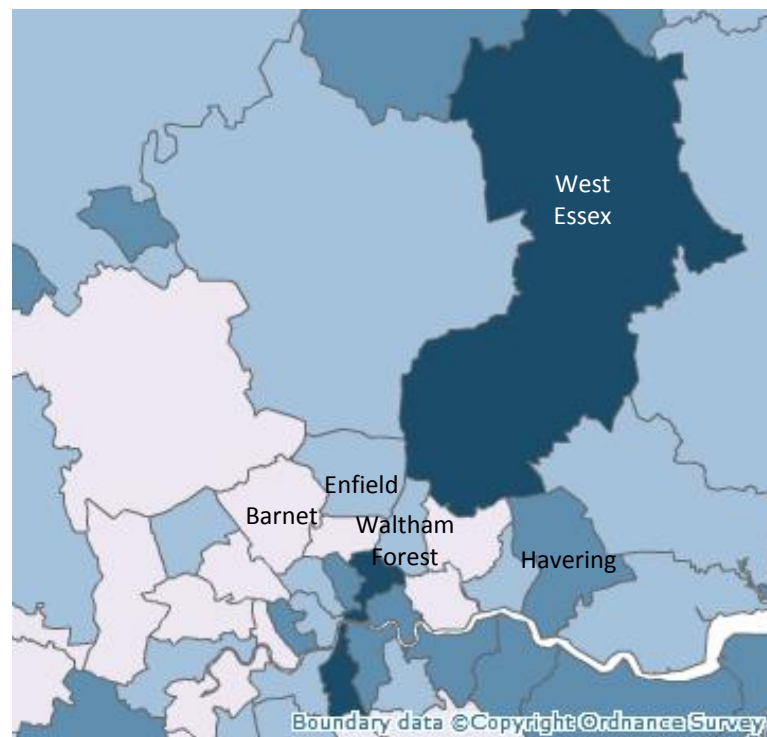
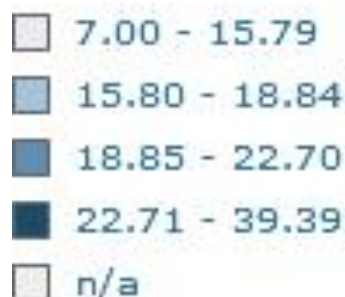
**% Colorectal cancer  
detected at stages 1 & 2  
(2012)**



## Diagnosis

On average, cancer is diagnosing at later stage in England.

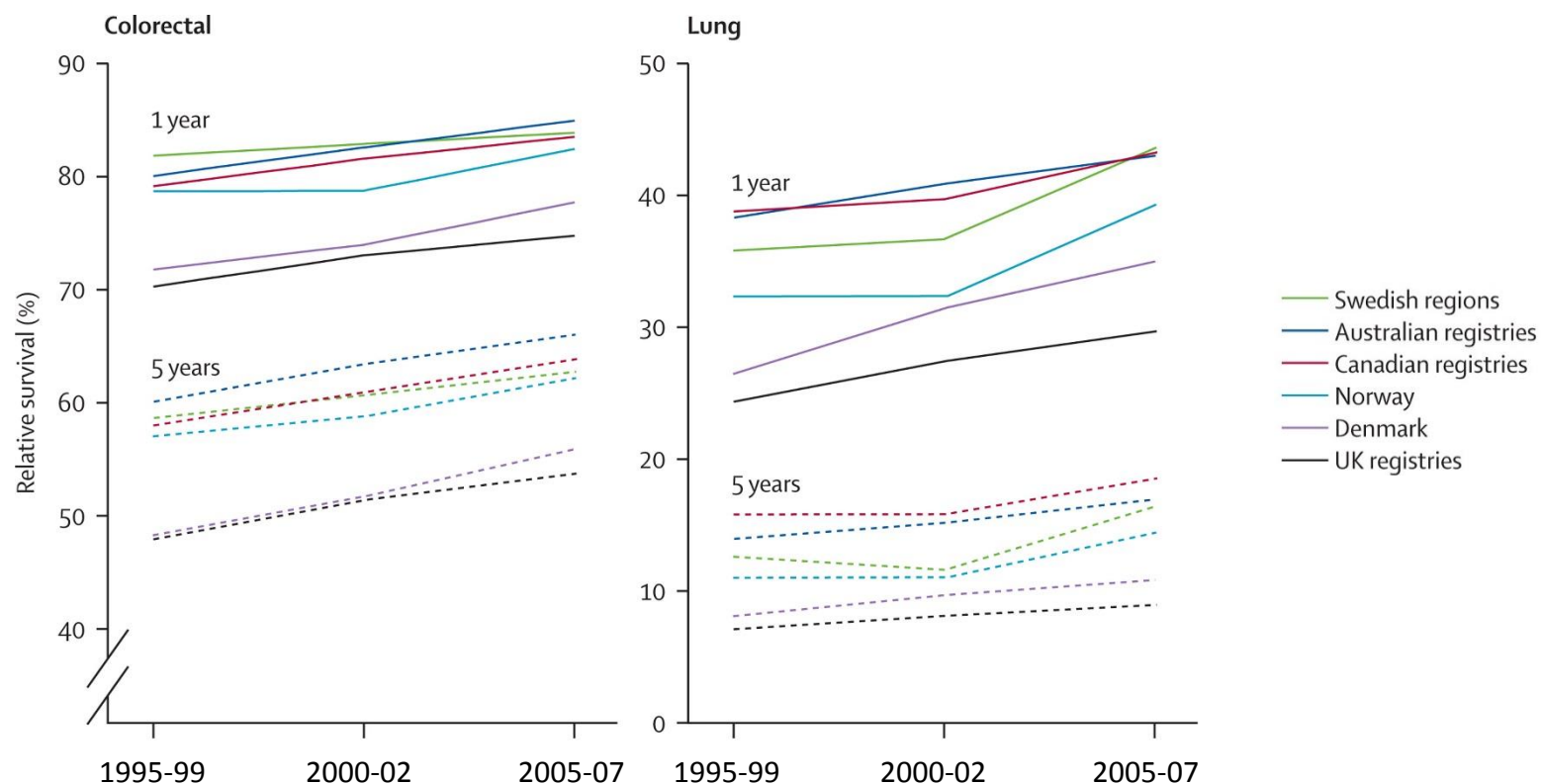
**% lung cancer detected  
at stages 1 & 2 (2012)**





# Diagnosis

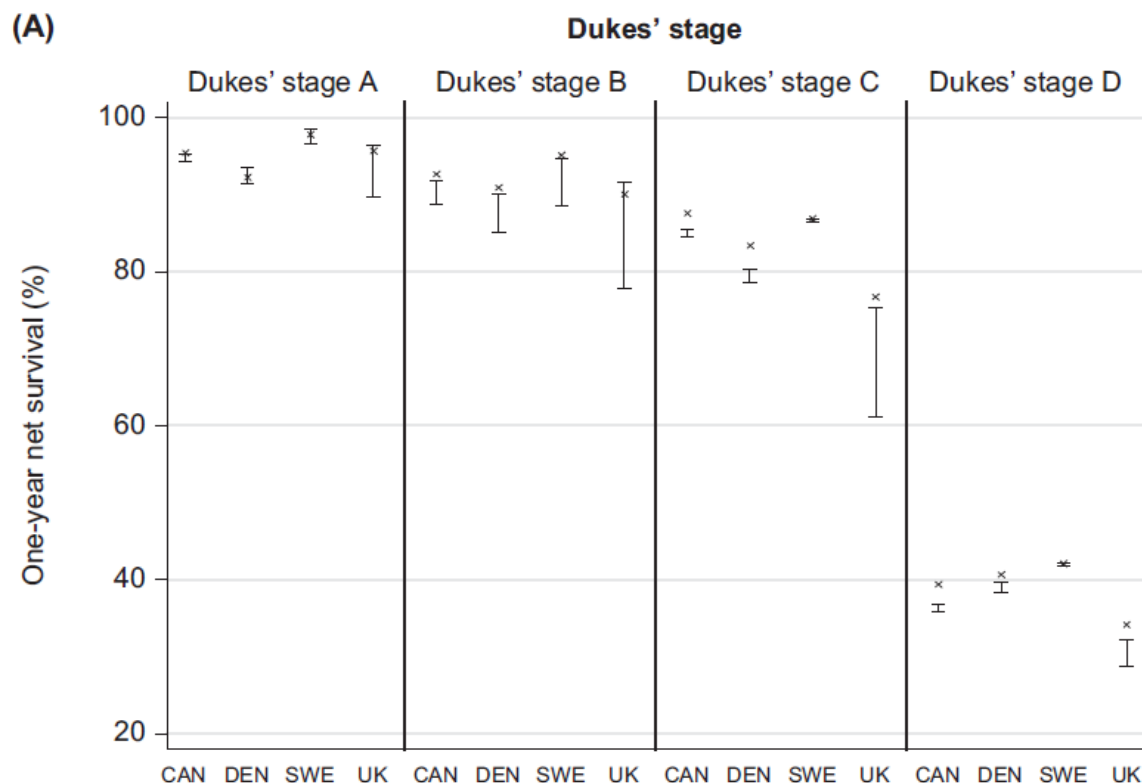
On average, cancer is diagnosing at later stage in England.



Coleman MP et al. (2011) Lancet

# Colon Cancer: age-standardised 1 year net survival

## Diagnosed 2000-2007

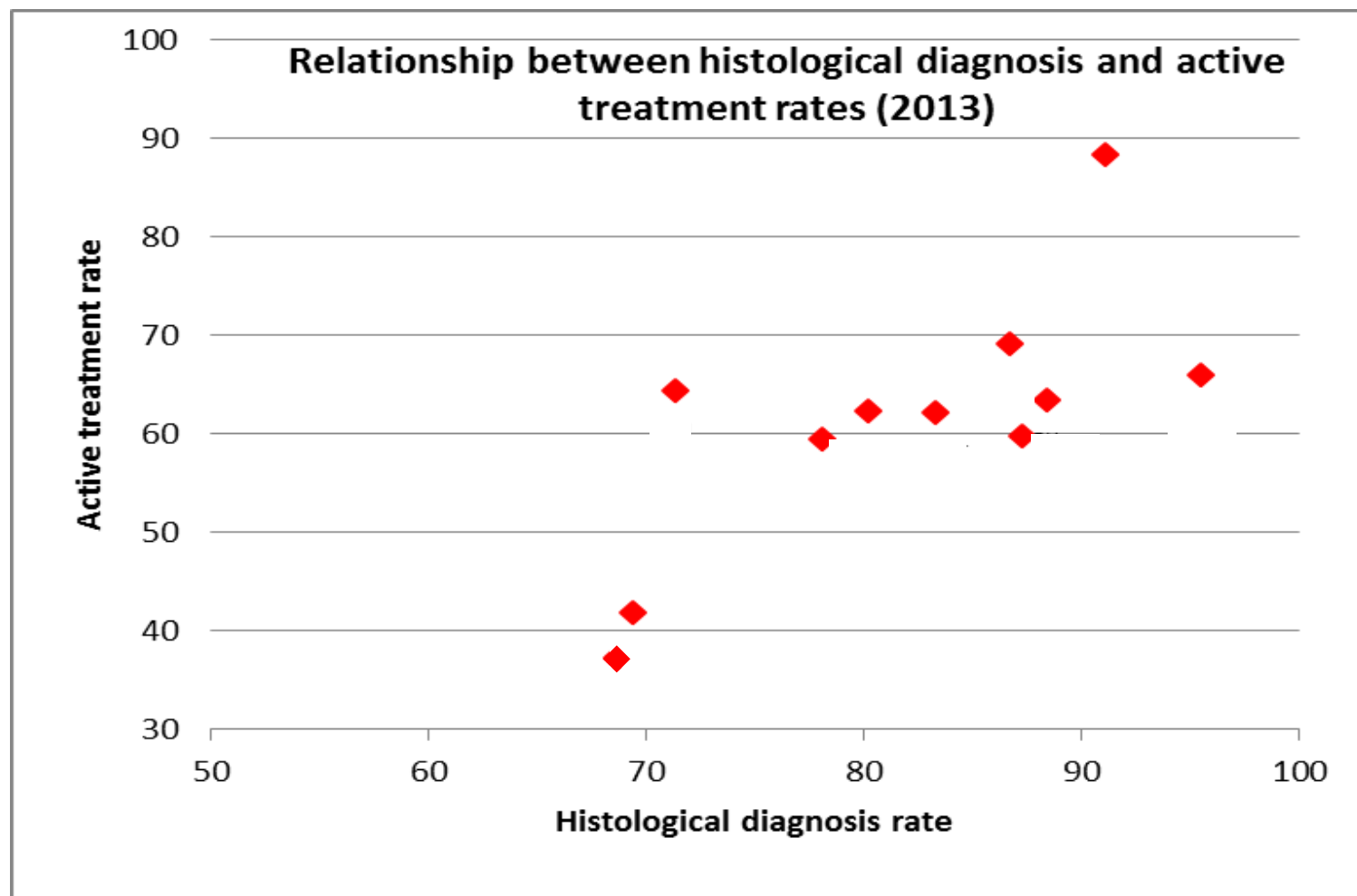


X – survival estimate for patients with known stage at diagnosis

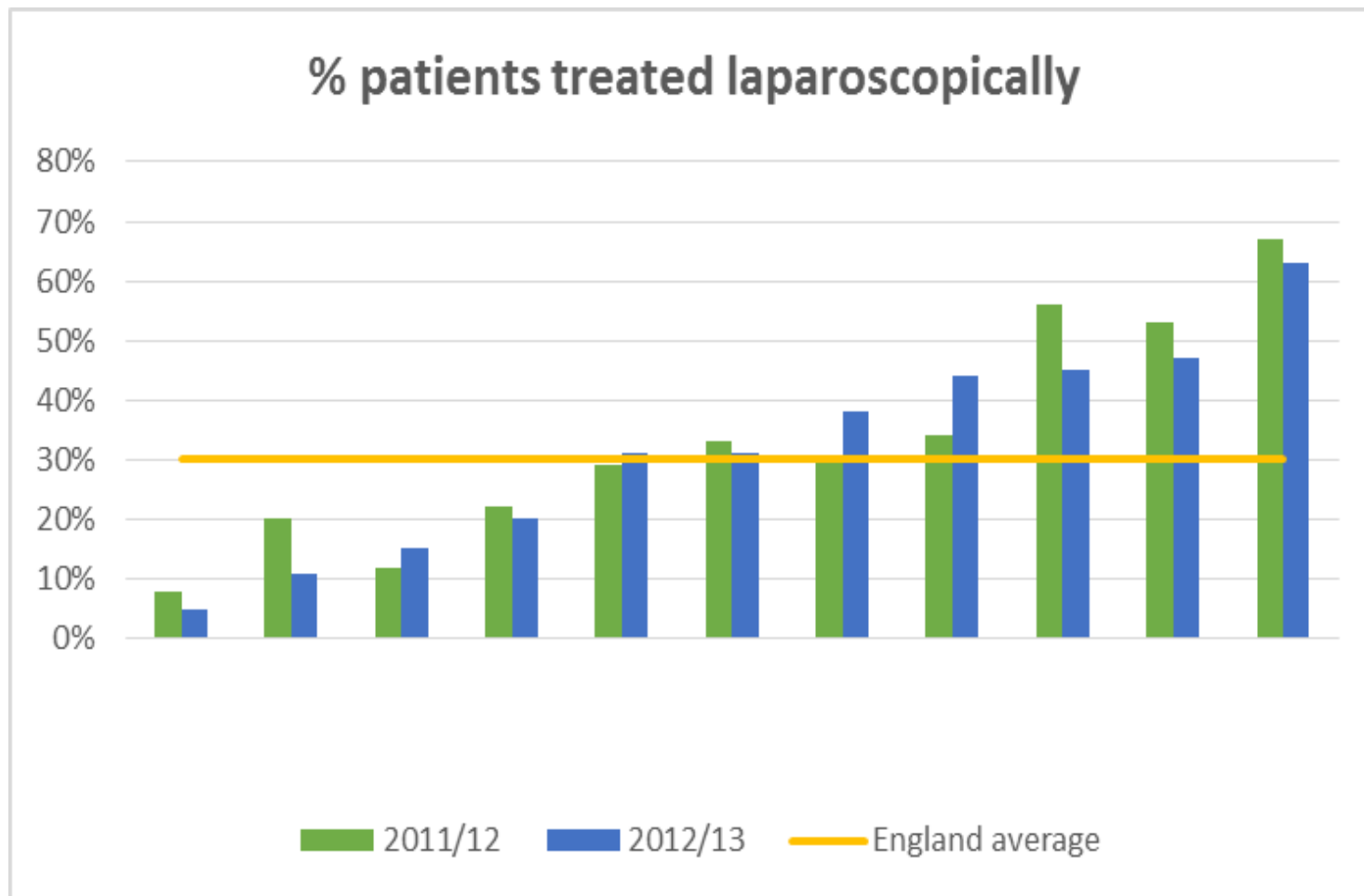
I – range of survival estimates for all patients, after imputation of stage where it is missing

Maringe C et al. (2013) Acta Oncologica

## Lung Cancer - the relationship between histological diagnosis and active treatment



## Variations in practice in *London Cancer*



## Emergency Presentation Audit

- 963 cases identified (Dec 2012 to Aug 2013)
- 55% went on to have palliative treatment (proxy for late stage of diagnosis)
- 32% of the emergency presentations of colorectal cancer are in people aged under 60

## 5 Year Forward View

Prevention & public health

Patients have greater  
control on their care

Integrated care

National leadership **and**  
local flexibility





Developing 5 year strategy for cancer services  
(Summer 2015)

Identify opportunities to work across the entire health system, with focus on:

- Better prevention
- Swifter diagnosis
- Better treatment, care and after care