



Cancer52

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Chair of Cancer52
And CEO, Teenage Cancer Trust

www.cancer52.org.uk



**"Representing the 'Rare' Majority
- a solution to improving national survival"**

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42 members



Adam's Hats & Neuroblastoma Society
 AMEND
 Barrett's Oesophagus Campaign
 Brain Tumour UK
 Brainstrust
 British Lymphology Society
 Butterfly Thyroid Cancer Trust
 Cancer Laryngectomy Trust
 Cancer of Unknown Primary Foundation
 Childhood Eye Cancer Trust
 Children with Leukaemia
 CLIC Sargent
 CML Support Group
 CORE
 The Eve Appeal
 International Brain Tumour Alliance
 Jo's Trust
 Kidney Cancer Support Network
 Leukaemia CARE
 Lymphoedema Support Network

Lymphoma Association
 Maggie's Cancer Caring Centres
 MDS Foundation
 Meningioma UK
 Mouth Cancer Foundation
 Myeloma UK
 Myrovlytis Trust
 NET Patient Foundation
 Oesophageal Patients Association
 Oracle Cancer Trust
 Orchid Cancer Appeal
 Ovacom
 Ovarian Cancer Action
 Pancreatic Cancer Action
 Pancreatic Cancer UK
 Rarer Cancers Forum
 Samantha Dickson Brain Tumour Trust
 Sarcoma UK
 Target Ovarian cancer
 Teenage Cancer Trust
 Wellbeing of Women
 Wessex Urology Support Group

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C52 organisations by type

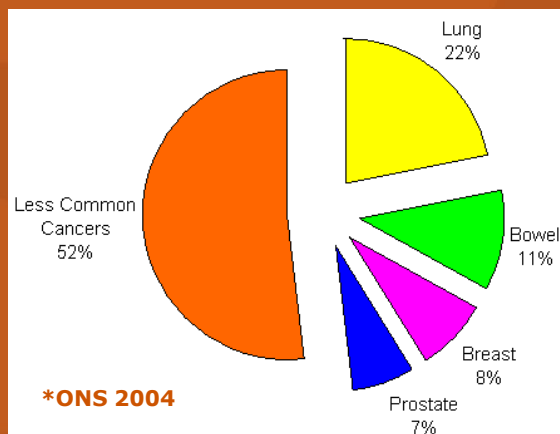


- Brain
- Cervical
- Childhood cancer
- Connective tissue
- Endocrine
- Gastrointestinal
- Haematological
- Head and neck
- Kidney
- Male cancer
- Ovarian
- Pancreatic
- Rare cancers
- Supportive and palliative
- Teenage and young adult cancer
- Unknown primary
- Urology
- Women's cancer

% of cancer **deaths** due to less common cancers has **increased***

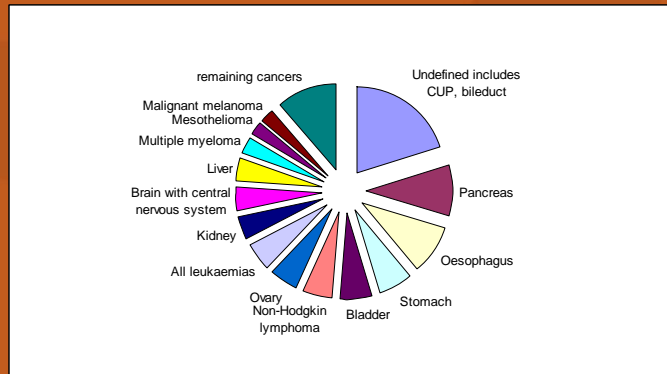
Although % incidence has decreased* (48.5% down to 46.5%*)
50.5% - 53.5% in England 1994/6-2005/7

UK Cancer deaths*



% of deaths, UK, 2008 less common cancers

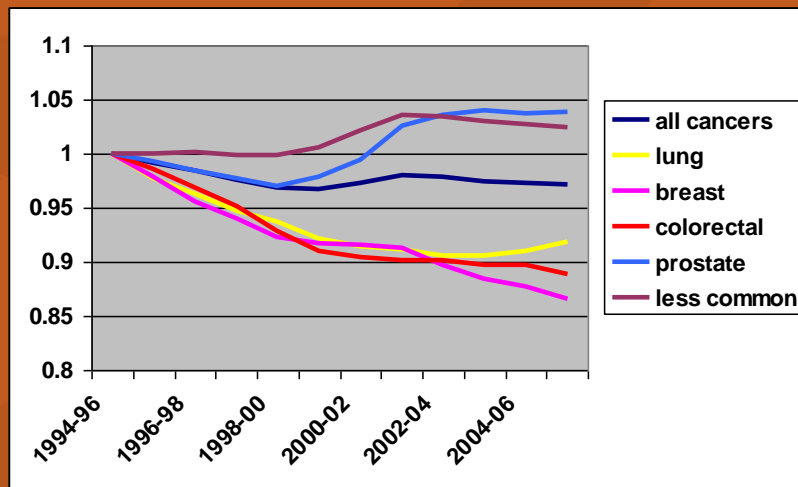
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number of less common cancer deaths has increased since 1994-96

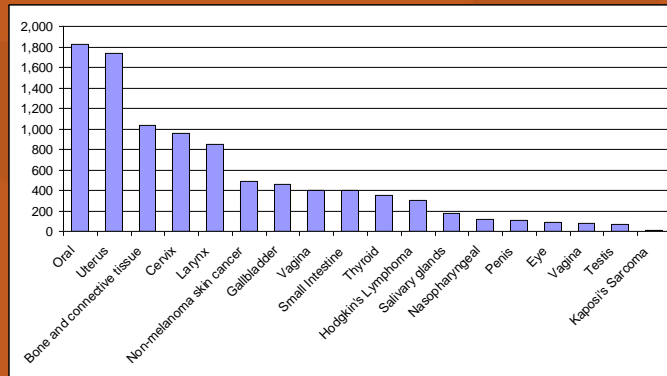
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Relative
Change in
Cancer
Deaths
In England
since
1994-6



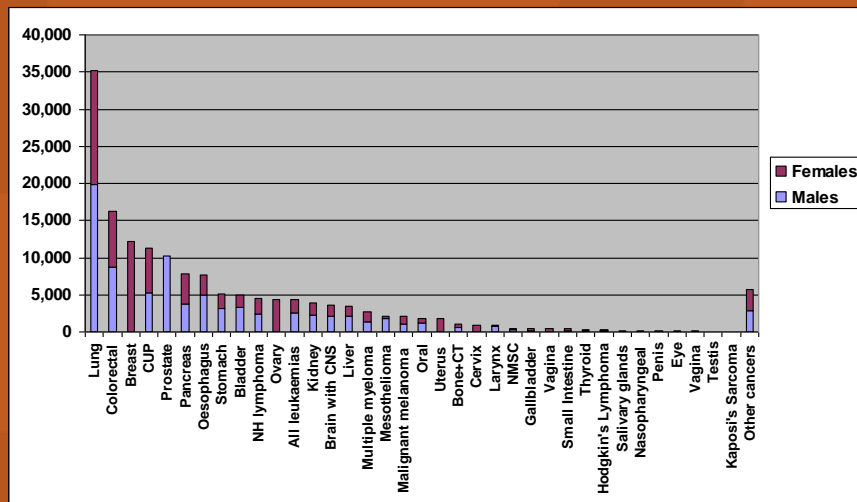
No of deaths, UK 2008 "remaining cancers"

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Latest report on number of deaths in 2008 (courtesy of CRUK) shows Cancer of Unknown Primary 4th (above prostate) and pancreatic cancer 6th

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Variation in 5 year survival between networks*

*NCIN cancer atlas

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| site | Min % | Max % | Variation % |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| breast | 77.9 | 85 | 6 |
| brain | 13.4 | 25.9 | 93 |
| bladder | 48.5 | 70.1 | 45 |
| cervix | 60.6 | 76.1 | 26 |
| colorectal | 46.2 | 60.4 | 31 |
| kidney | 39.3 | 60.6 | 54 |
| leukaemia | 31.9 | 62.1 | 95 |
| Malig. melanoma | 77.1 | 91.8 | 19 |
| NHL | 51.1 | 60.8 | 19 |
| oesophageal | 7.1 | 14.9 | 110 |
| ovary | 30.4 | 49.4 | 63 |
| pancreas | 1.7 | 7.1 | 318 |
| prostate | 67.9 | 88.8 | 31 |
| stomach | 9 | 23.3 | 159 |
| lung | 5.8 | 10.5 | 81 |

Children (0-14)

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- **In the UK around 1,500 children (under 15) are diagnosed with cancer each year.**
Average per year in UK during 2006-2008

| | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | diagnosed | deaths(2008) |
| - Boys: | 799 | 126 |
| - Girls: | 641 | 104 |
- **Leukaemia and brain tumours account for more than half of all cancers in childhood.**
- **In Britain childhood cancer incidence rates have increased by over 40% since the late 1960s. The reasons for this are poorly understood, though improvements in diagnosis and registration are likely to have played a part.**

Teenagers and Young Adults(15-24)



- Like children, cancer is also relatively rare in teenagers and young adults
- In the UK during 2006-2008, average cases per year was

| | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | diagnosed | deaths(2008) |
| – Males: | 1,029 | 188 |
| – Females: | 921 | 117 |
- The most common cancer in young men is testicular cancer. Other common cancers for males in this age group include Hodgkin Lymphoma and Leukaemia.
- The most common cancers in young women are malignant melanoma, Hodgkin Lymphoma and Ovarian cancer.

Inequalities



Intelligence

- Poor quality national information about less common cancers
- 100s of different cancers but statistics available for limited set
 - NCIN 16, CCT 13, NCIN stats 22, ONS 22, CRUK 27 and 35-49
 - some are grouped together and some missed eg CUP, bile duct
 - Hard to do long time series analysis, inconsistencies in different sources

Mortality ~53% of deaths

- % of deaths has increased despite % incidence decreasing
- No. of deaths increasing for LCC but decreasing for breast, lung, colorectal

Survival

- Large variation in survival across cancer networks – why?

Research

- Quality data needed to balance/ justify research spending
- Only 20% of research funding and clinical trials went to less common cancers

Reasons and Needs?



- **Specialist Services**
 - Insufficient specialist services?
 - Paucity of specialist support particular at a community level?
 - Inexperienced treatment centres?
 - Need audit of treatments, demography, comorbidity, support, outcomes for all cancers
- **Diagnosis- late/misdiagnosis**
 - need Routes of Diagnosis analysis for less common cancers
 - Individual cancers
 - less common cancers as a whole
 - Need data to help build a greater understanding of misdiagnosis through patients pathways
 - Need information of stage at diagnosis for all cancers
- **Information**
 - What is the quality of reported information for less common cancers?
 - Is it reported as accurately?

Some Research Challenges



- Low numbers
- Geographical spread
- Timing – right patient, right time
- Invasive to collect tissue samples
- Research criteria
- Health structures
- Clinician behaviour