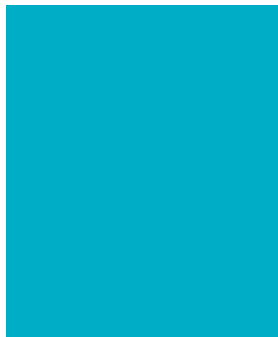


South West Cancer Network

Baseline Assessment Draft Aug 2013



South West Cancer Baseline Assessment

- The current position for cancer and cancer services has been assessed in the following areas
 - Overall indicators on incidence and mortality & early death
 - Early Diagnosis Indicators
 - Quality of cancer treatment and patient experience of cancer
 - Survivorship Indicators

How does England compare

- Between 5000 and 10 000 deaths within 5 years of diagnosis could be avoided every year in England if efforts to promote earlier diagnosis and appropriate primary surgical treatment are successful

Richards MA *British Journal of Cancer* (2009) **101**, S125 – S129.

- The UK had low awareness of age-related risk and the highest perceived barriers to symptomatic presentation, but symptom awareness in the UK did not differ from other countries.

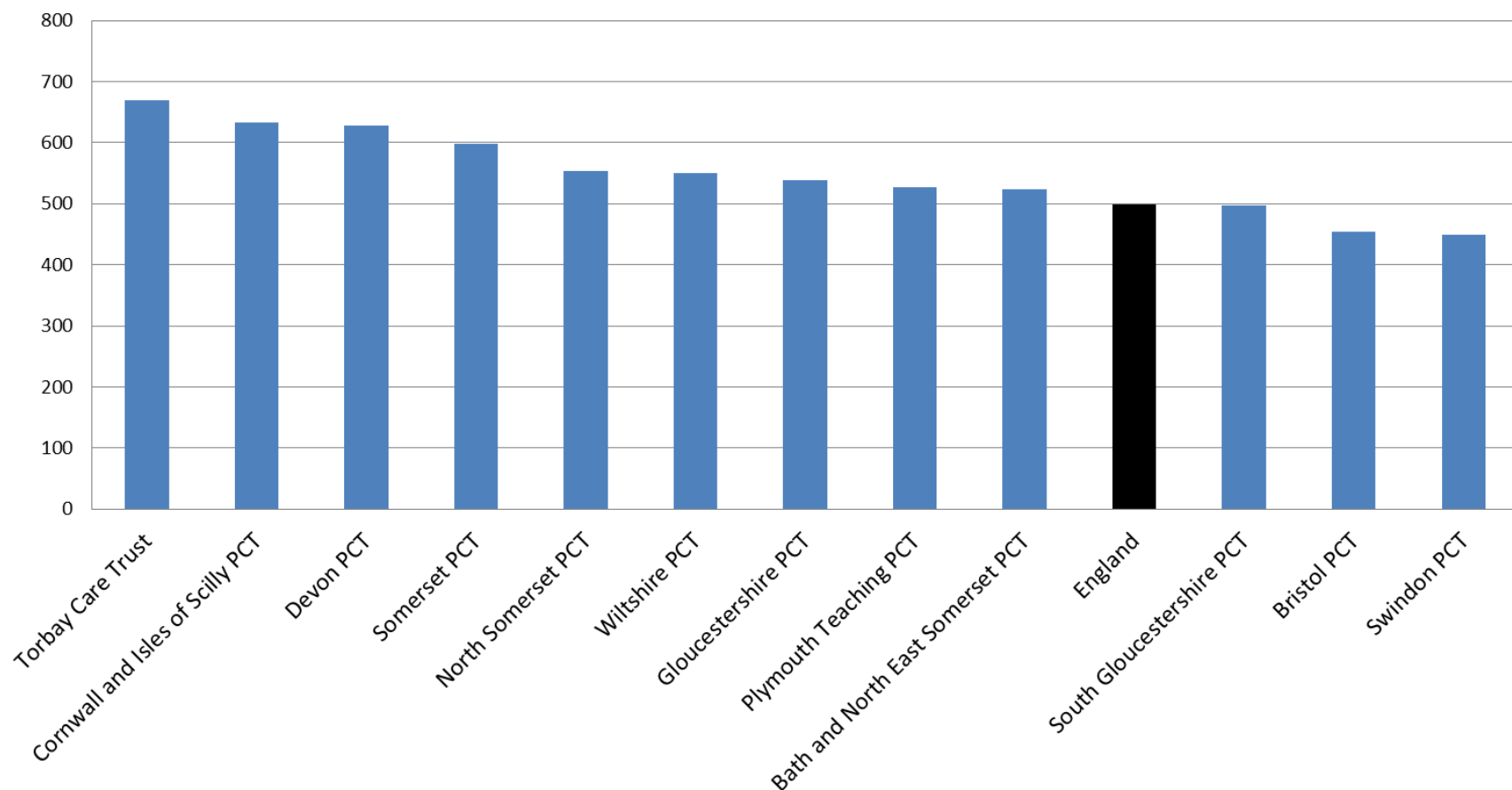
H Møller, KM Linklater & D Robinson *British Journal of Cancer* (2009) **101**, S110 – S114

Cancer Incidence

- Crude Incidence rates are high in the South West due to its generally older populations.
- Age Standardised rates are rates highest in the two largest cities of the South West (Bristol and Plymouth) but rates are also significantly higher than England for Cornwall and Wiltshire.
- Rates of malignant melanoma are significantly higher for the South West than the rest of England.

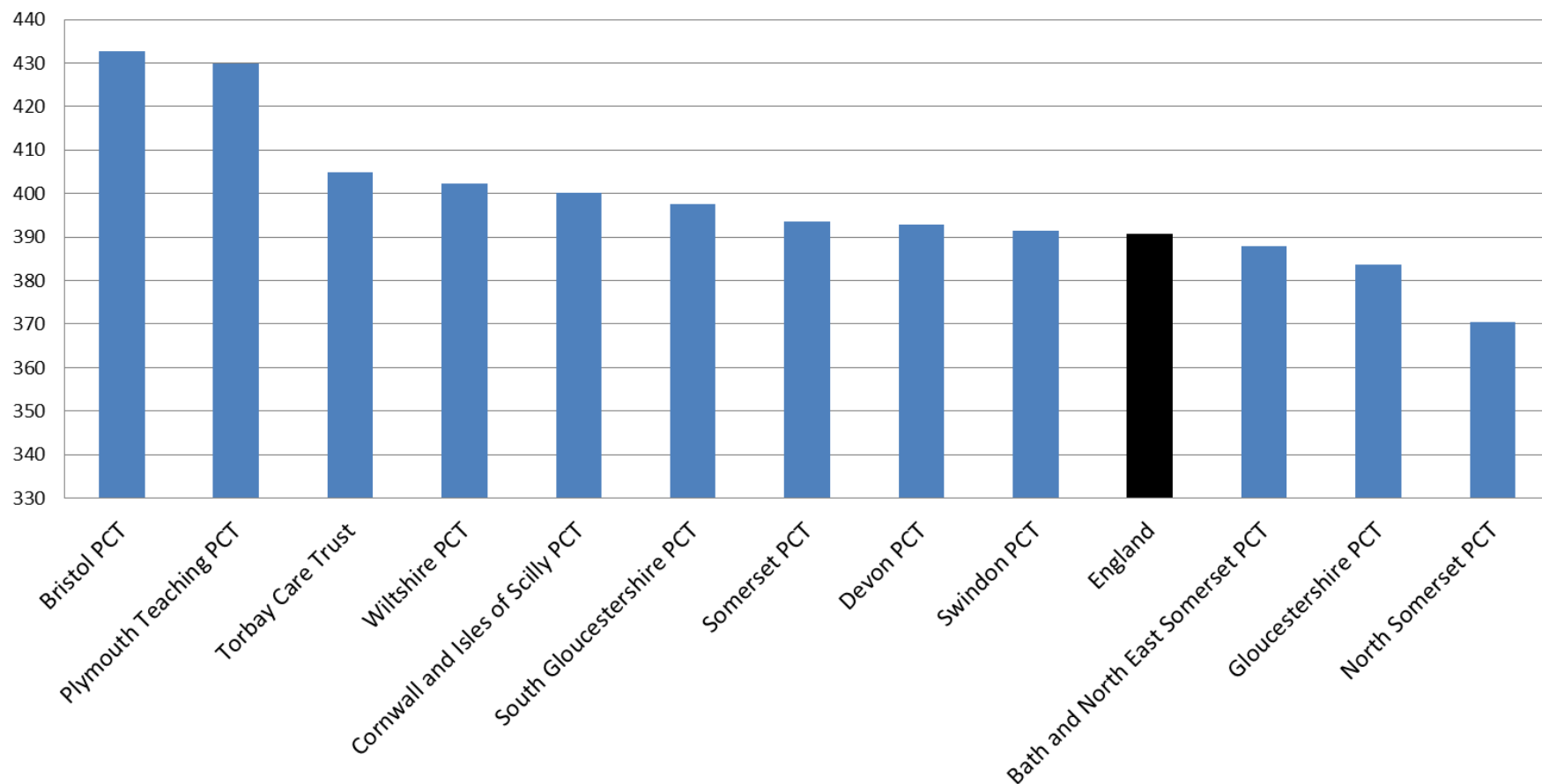
Cancer Incidence – Crude Rate

Cancer Incidence 2006-2008 - Crude Rate per 100,000 population

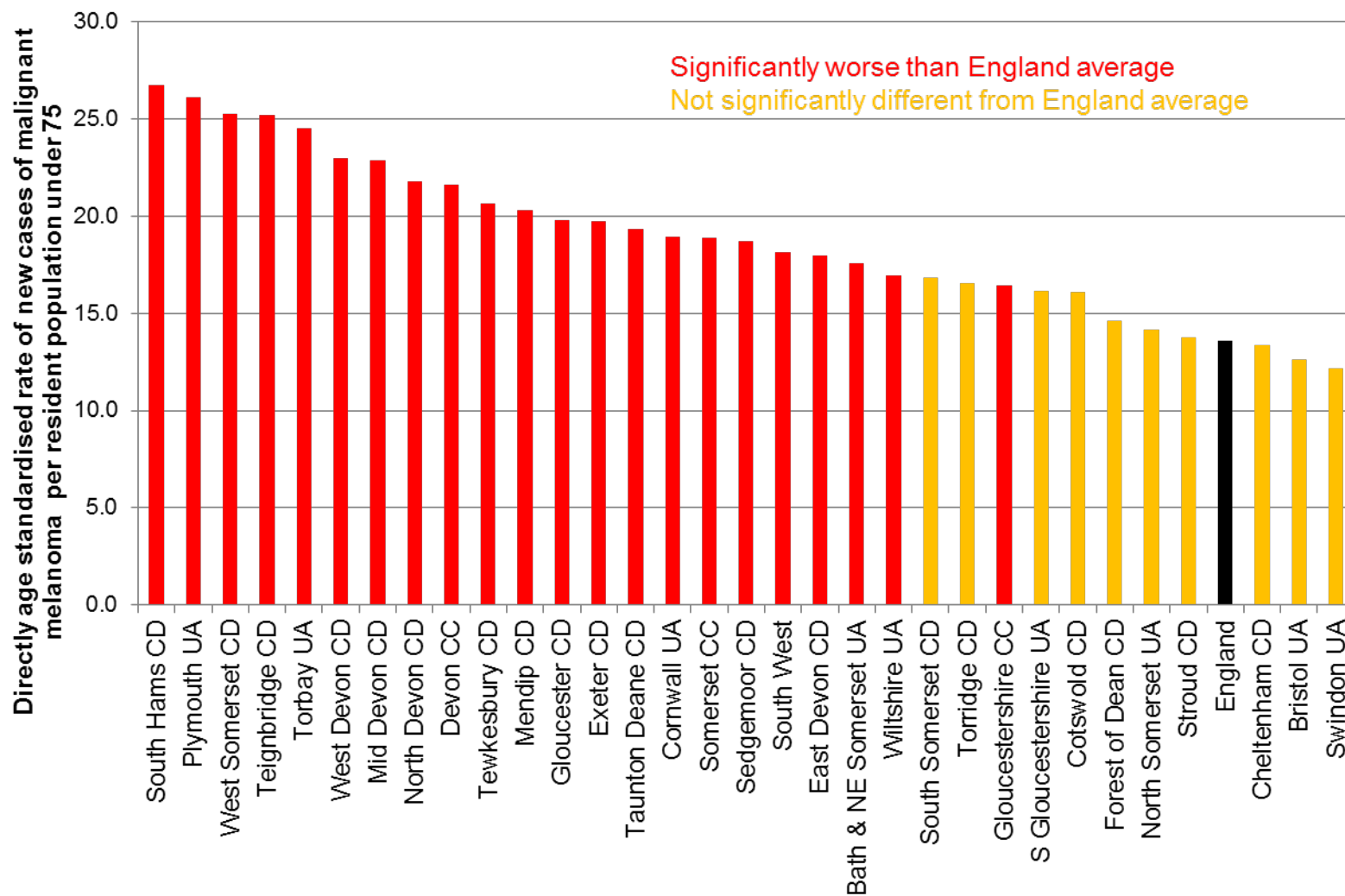


Cancer Incidence Age Standardised

Cancer Incidence 2006-2008 - Age Standardised per 100,000 population



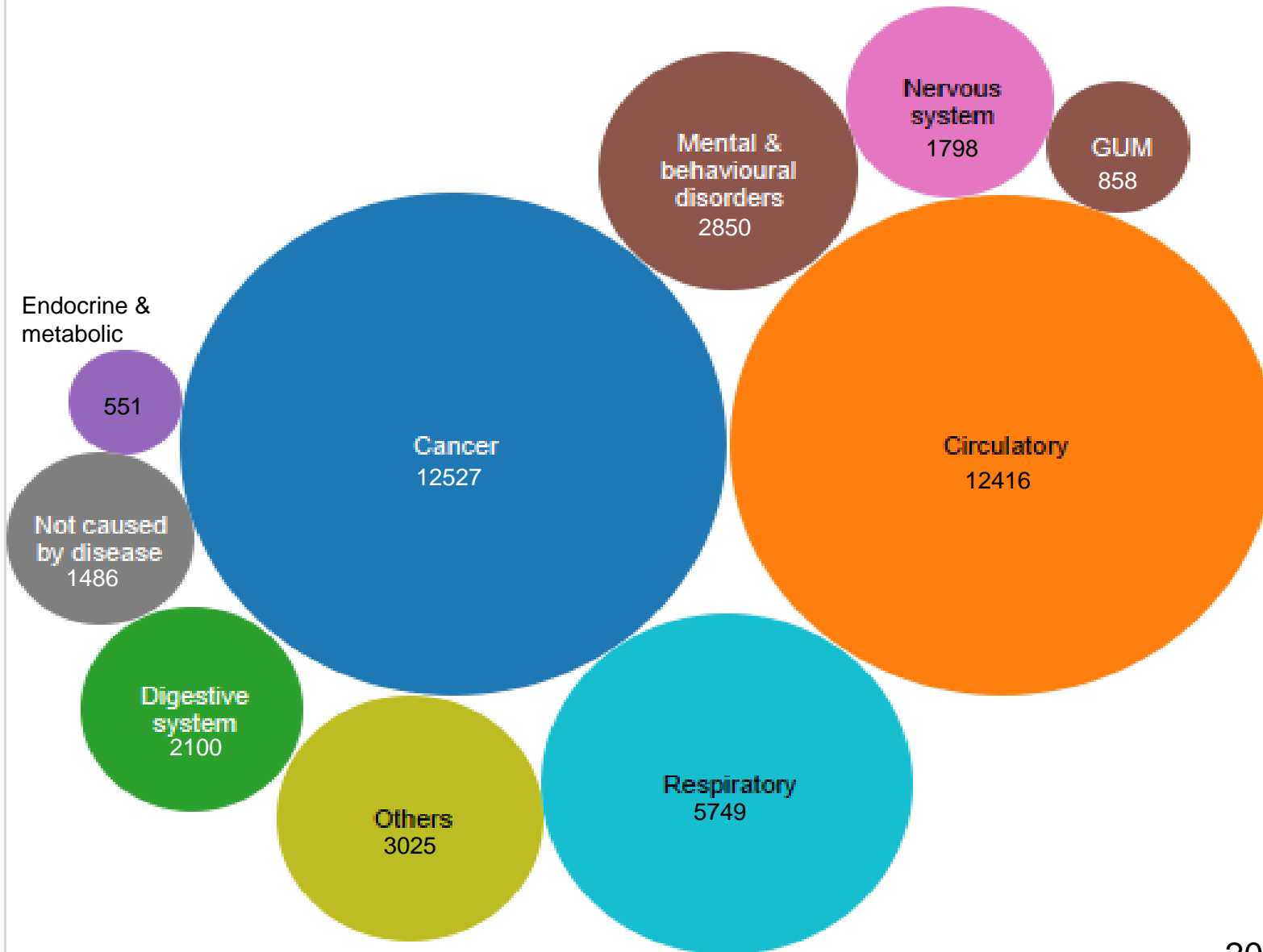
Malignant Melanoma Rates – Local Authorities



Cancer Mortality and Early Death

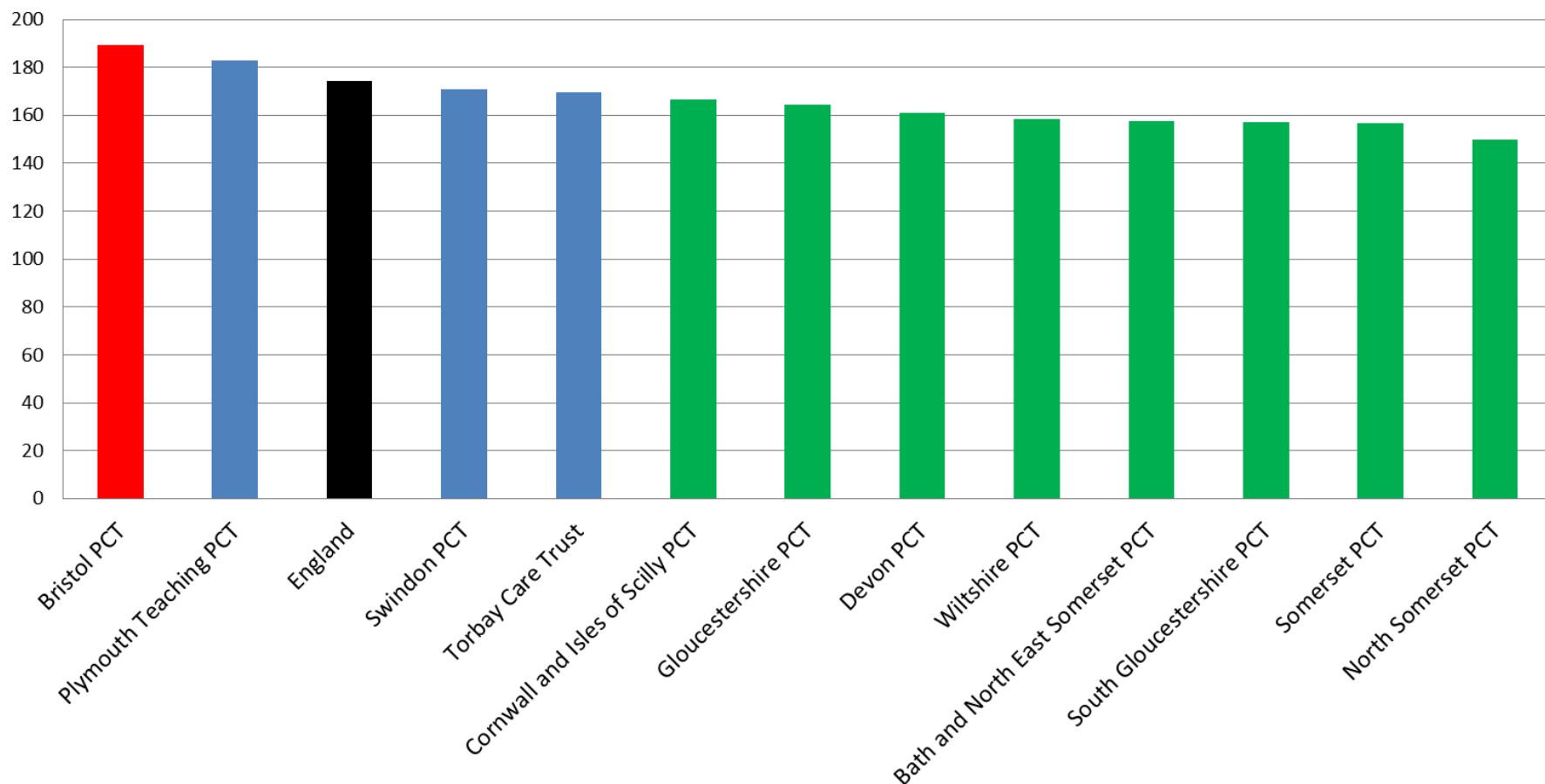
- Cancer is the leading cause of mortality in the South West.
- Age standardised mortality in Bristol is significantly higher than England
- The NHS Outcome Framework and CCG Indicator for cancer is the Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (ie early death). Data is available for CCGs for 2011 but does not have an England comparator. However information from 2008-2010 shows many local authority areas in the South West have significantly lower early death rates, with just Bristol City with a significantly higher rate.

Mortality by Cause – SW England



Cancer Mortality

All Cancer Mortality 2006-2008 - Age Standardised per 100,000 population

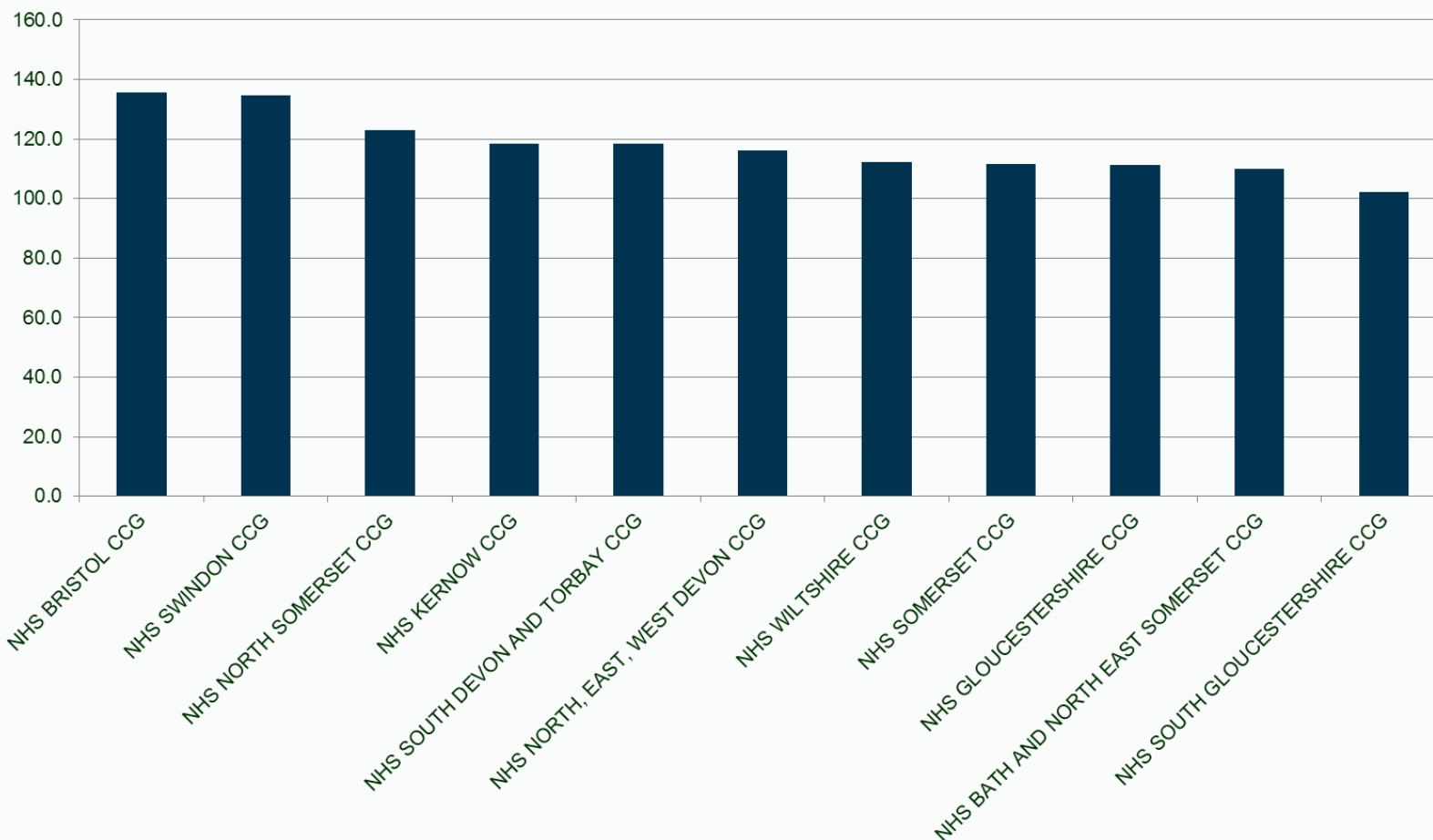


Significantly higher than England

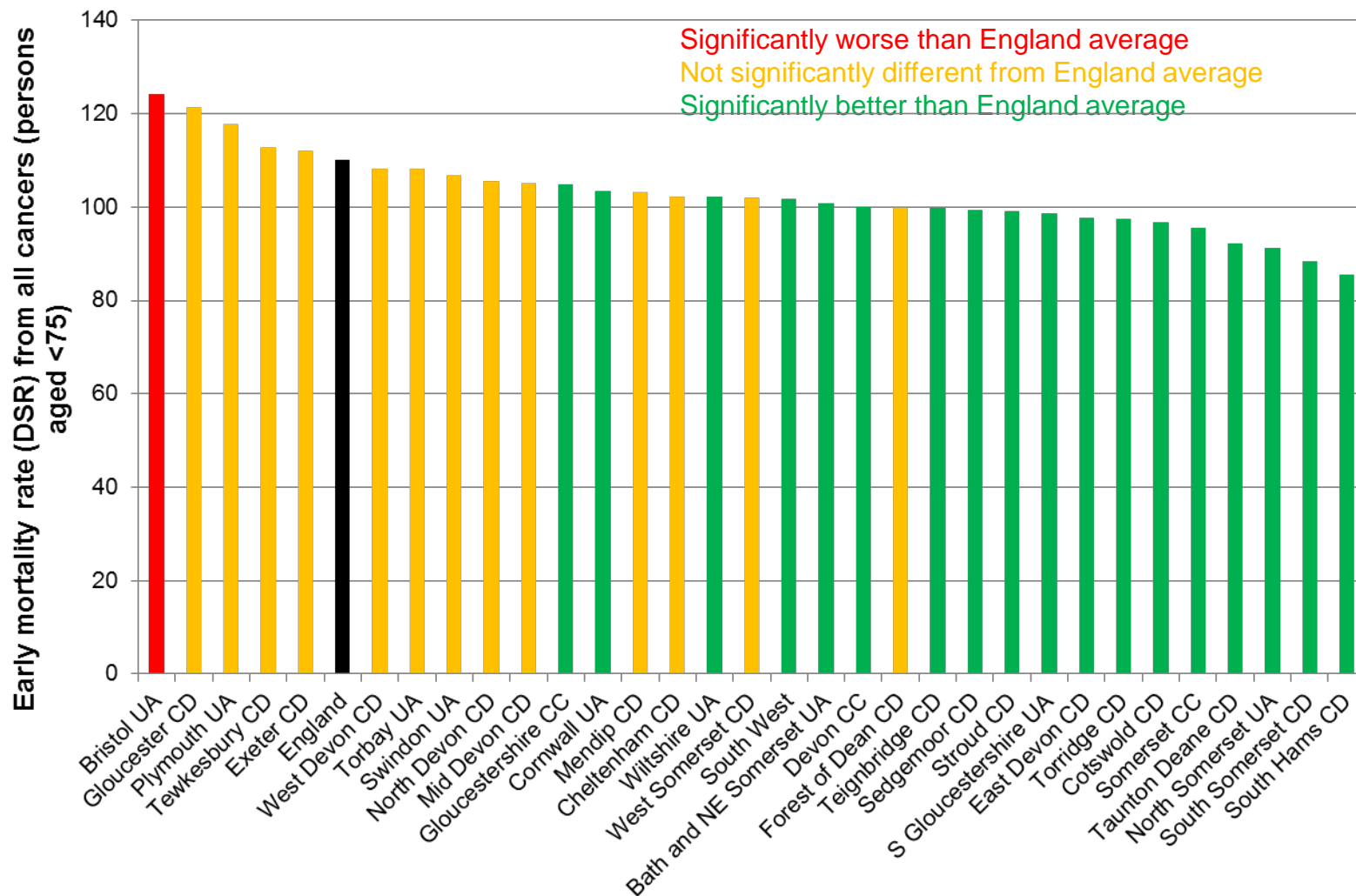
Significantly lower than England

Early Deaths from Cancer 2011

**Under 75 mortality rate from cancer DSR
2011 (calendar year)**



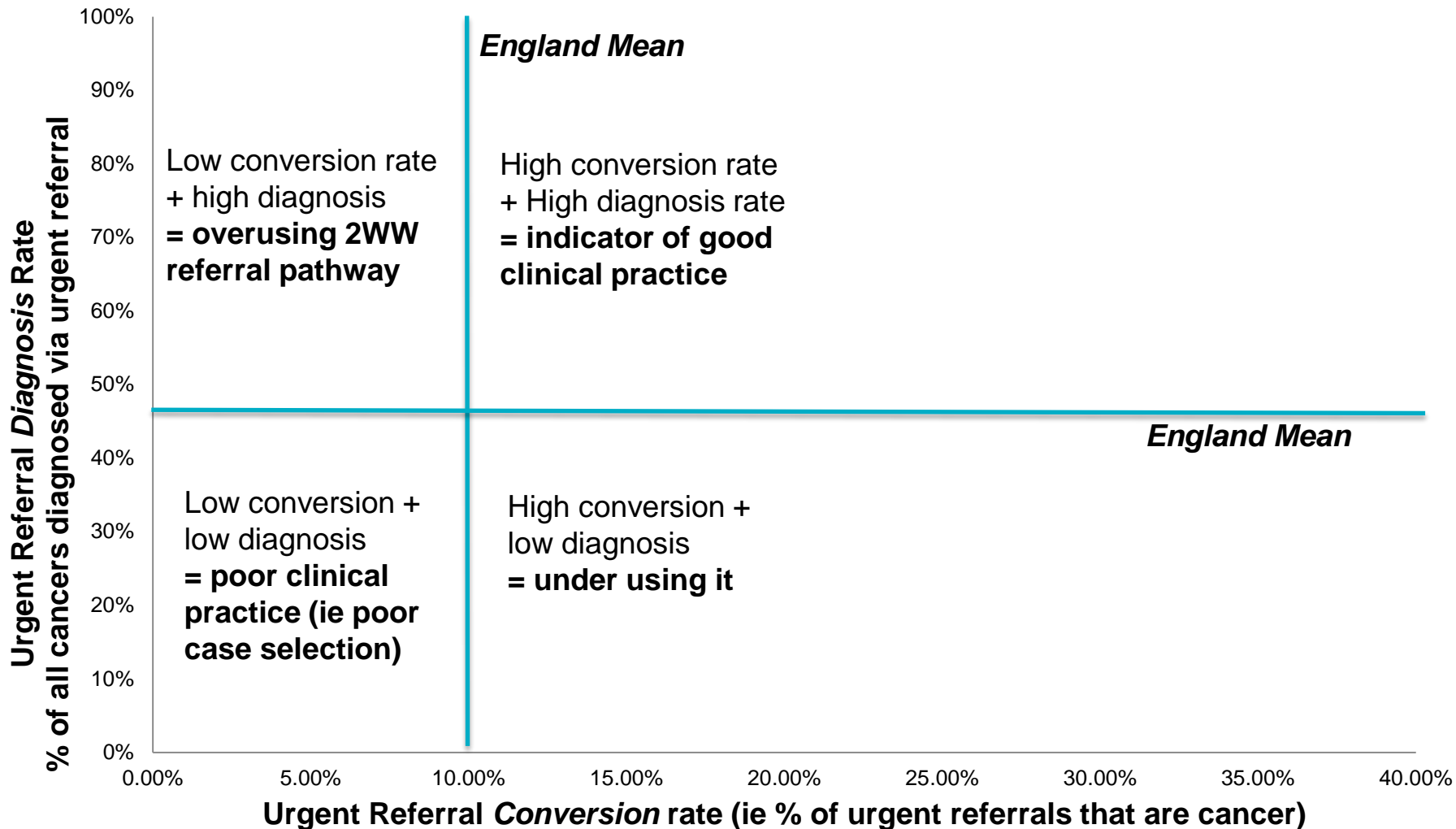
Early Deaths from Cancer 2008-2010



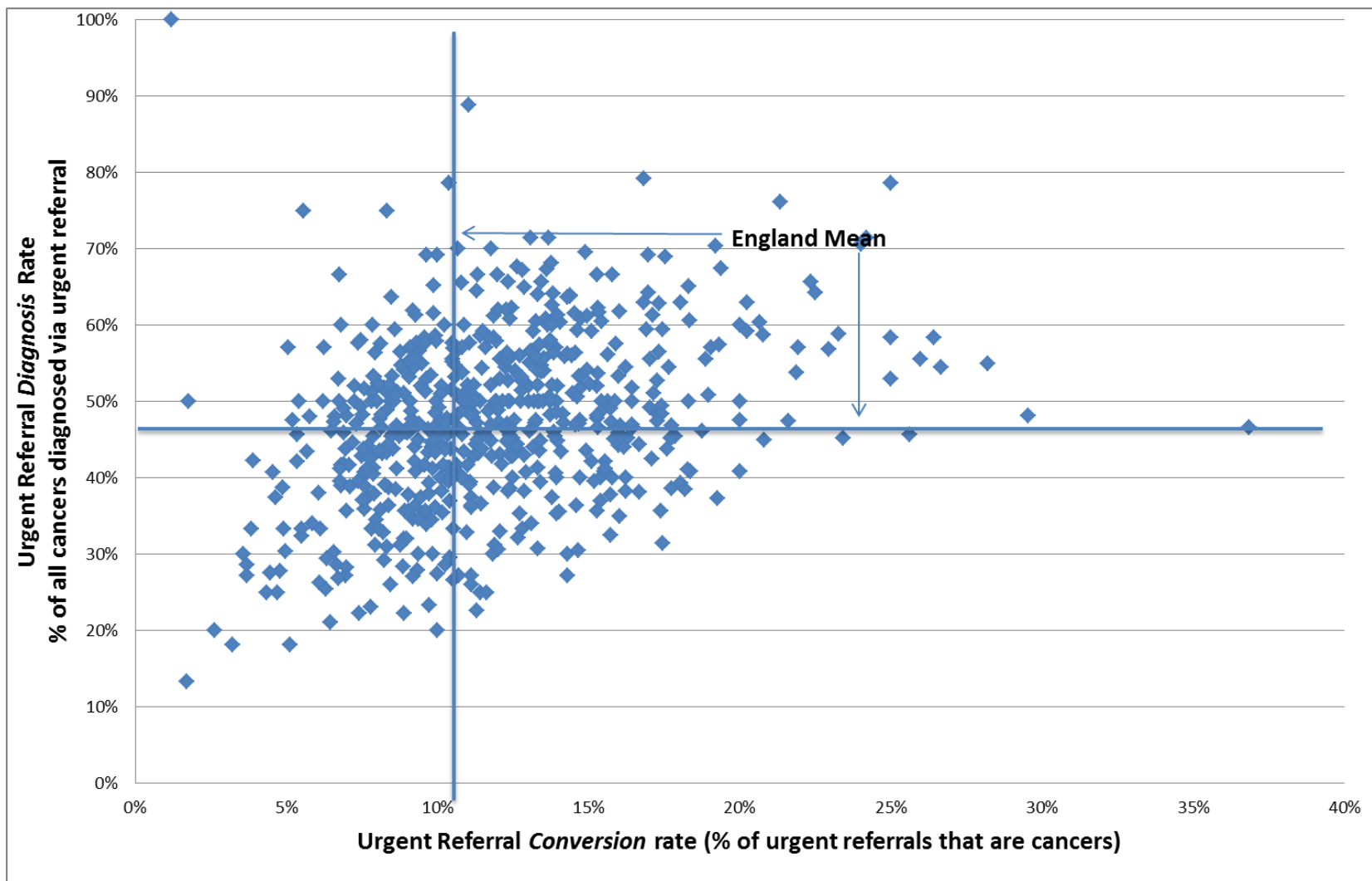
Cancer Early Diagnosis

- Information from the GP Practice Profiles for Cancer has been reviewed using a quadrant analysis of urgent (ie 2 week wait) referrals against the proportion of cancer diagnosed by this route. This helps practices understand how they compare with other practices in diagnosing cancer.
- Diagnosis with cancer following an emergency admission is associated with poorer outcomes. Emergency diagnosis rates range from 20% to 25% of all cancers across the South West.
- Information on stage of diagnosis at practice level is being sought.

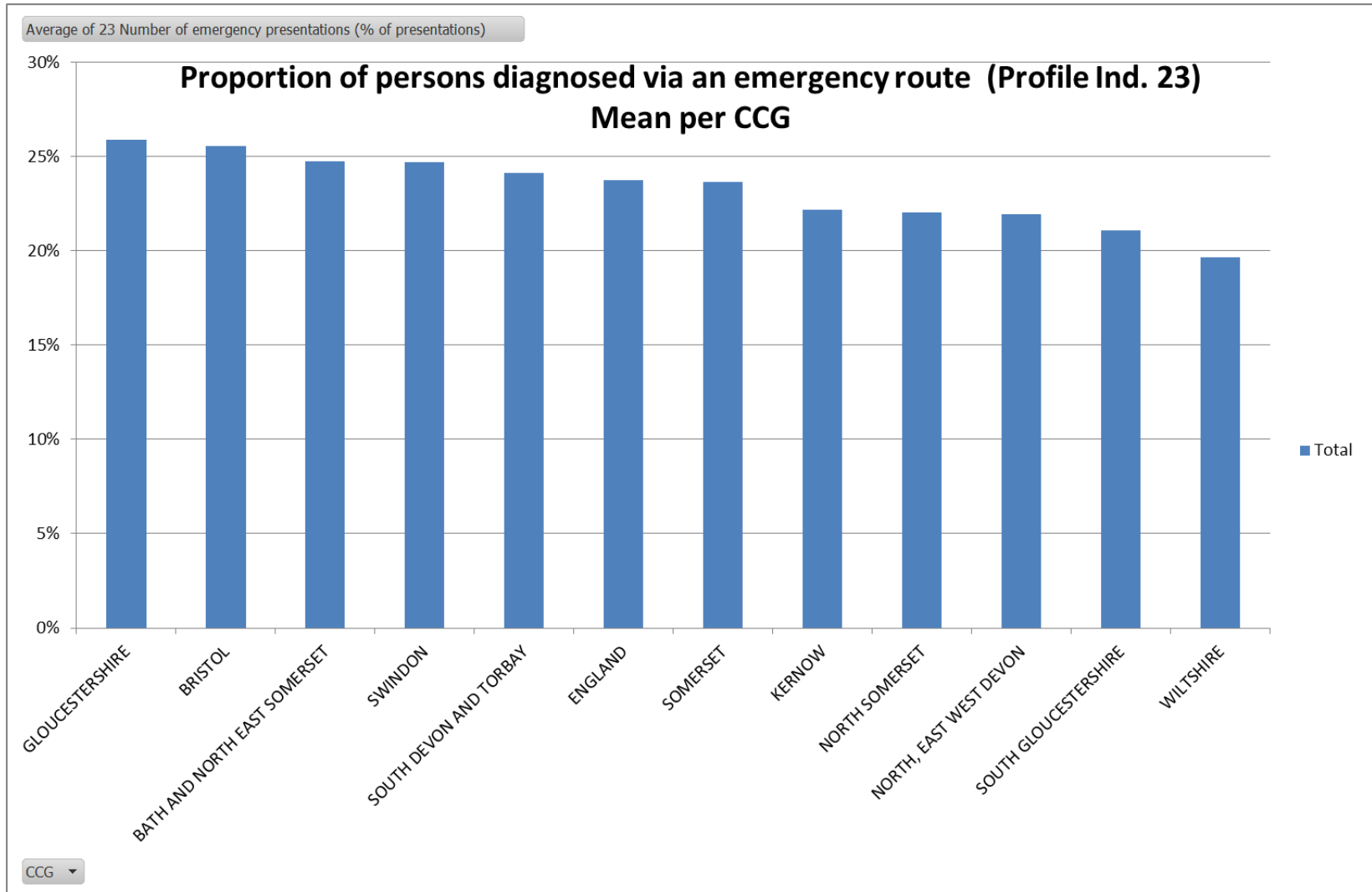
Quadrant Analysis



South West GP Practices



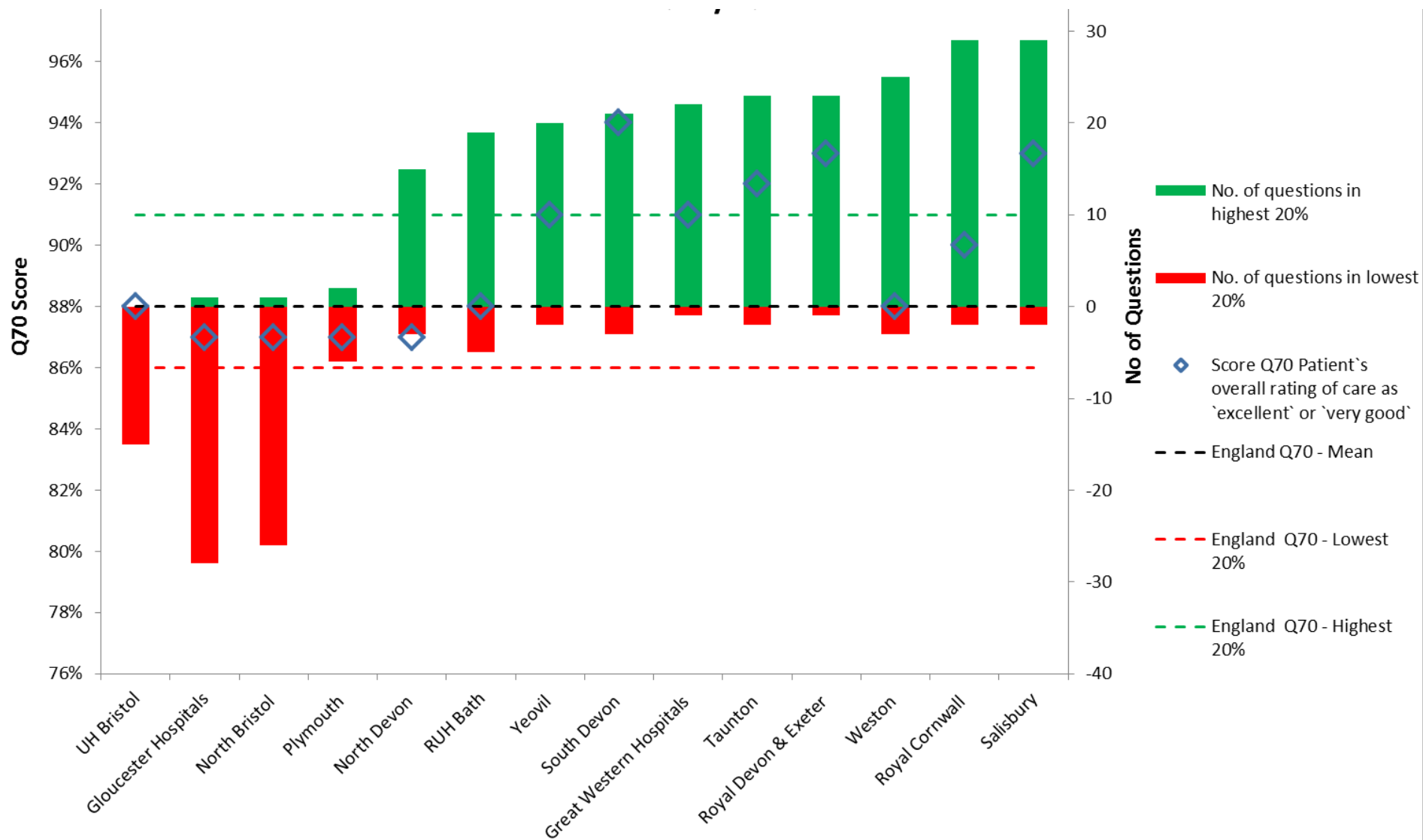
Emergency Diagnosis(Profile Ind. 23)



- One year survival by tumour and stage at diagnosis, by hospital of diagnosis is the key outcome measure for cancer treatment. This information is collected but not yet analysed in this way. This analysis is being sought.
- The National Cancer Patient Experience Survey has 70 questions. Results are available by tumour and hospital. Overall experience for each hospital is shown below
- National Cancer Peer Review assessed nearly 400 teams or services in 2012/13. Achieving compliance with more than 80% of measures is a marker of good quality. Some hospitals have a large number of teams not meeting 80% compliance.
- All providers have issues with the Acute Oncology Measures (which relates to the management of cancer related emergencies).

National Cancer Patient Survey 2012

Q70 Overall Care rated 'excellent' or 'very good'



Peer Review Scores 2012/13

Prov	Mean Score for All Teams	Number & % of Teams whose Peer Review Score is less than 80%	
Cheltenham General	70	5	42%
Gloucester Royal	62	4	50%
Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	78	9	31%
Great Western Hospitals	91	4	17%
North Bristol	69	12	50%
North Devon	80	5	28%
Plymouth	70	15	45%
Royal Cornwall	75	10	36%
Royal Devon & Exeter	84	7	23%
RUH	85	5	19%
Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust	84	6	25%
South Devon	85	6	24%
Taunton	80	7	26%
UHB	78	9	25%
Weston	71	9	45%
Yeovil	74	8	36%
South West	78	121	31%

Cancer Survivorship

- Cancer Prevalence is a measure of the number of people living with cancer. Good information at local level is not available. The Peninsula and Avon, Somerset & Wiltshire Cancer Networks had significantly higher 1, 5 and 10 year prevalence than England (2006 data), with approx. 140,000 cancer survivors in 2006. This is estimated to have grown by 3% a year to approx. 170,000 in 2013.
- Information on the services for cancer survivors is not routinely recorded. Metrics may need to be developed to support the commissioning of specific interventions such as health needs assessments, end of treatment summaries and health & well being clinics.