

NCIN

national cancer
intelligence network



Using information to improve quality & choice

www.ncin.org.uk

Key messages: Patterns of care

1. Baseline data for place of TYA care pre implementation of IOG: 52% patients received at least some treatment at a hospital that is now a principal treatment centre (PTC) (64% 15-18yr vs 46% 19-24yr)
2. Patterns of supraregional referral for retinoblastoma, liver tumours and bone sarcomas have been defined by region of residence and define the principal centres for provision of such care.
3. Place of death was documented for both children and TYA: the data show that a greater proportion die in hospital than might previously have been assumed (approximately 50%) and that variations relate to diagnosis, deprivation & ethnicity

Key Messages: Survival

1. Trends in one-year and five-year survival rates since 1990 for 0-14 and 15-24 age groups have been analysed for the main cancer diagnostic groups applicable to 0-24 age range. Five-year survival rates improved for most types of cancer between 1990-1994 and 1999-2003.
2. Gender differences in TYA cancer show that, for several common cancers, five-year survival is lower for males than for females within the 20 to 24 year age group. These differences are not apparent in 15 to 19 year olds.
3. A detailed study of survival rates in TYA has compared these with outcomes in children and in adults diagnosed between 25 and 49 years. This confirms known deficits and highlights other important trends

Publications:

See NCIN website: www.ncin.org.uk

Publications on Children, Teenagers and Young Adult cancers

The following NCIN [Publications](#) focus on CTYA cancers

Children and TYA cancers

[Occurrence of cancer among five-year survivors of childhood cancer](#)

[Second cancers among survivors of teenager and young adult cancer](#)

[Survival in Teenagers and Young Adults with Cancer in the UK](#)

[Gender differences in survival among Teenagers and Young Adults \(TYA\) with Cancer in England](#)

[Place of Death for Children, Teenagers and Young Adults with Cancer in England](#)

[Place of treatment for teenagers and young adults diagnosed with cancer 2003 - 2005](#)

[Survival of Children, Teenagers and Young Adults with Cancer in England](#)

[Childhood leukaemia and socio-economic status in England and Wales 1976 - 2005: evidence of higher incidence in relatively affluent communities persists over time](#)

[Childhood cancer registration in Britain: capture-recapture estimates of completeness of ascertainment](#)

[Multiple neoplasms in patients with cancer diagnosed during childhood](#)

[National Registry of Childhood Tumours - Progress Report 2011](#)

[Supra-regional referral patterns of childhood cancer patients](#)

[National Registry of Childhood Tumours Progress Report, 2010](#)

[Cancer Stats report on childhood cancers](#)

[Teenagers and Young Adults with Cancer - 1st Annual Report of TYA Notifications \(2009\)](#)

Information for patients and carers of children, teenagers and young adults affected by cancer

[Cancer Research UK](#)

[Macmillan Cancer Support](#)

[The Teenage Cancer Trust](#)

[CLIC Sargent](#)

[Children with Leukaemia](#)

[Leukaemia and Lymphoma](#)

[Research](#)

[Childrens Cancer and](#)

[Leukaemia Group \(CCLG\)](#)

[Teenage and Young Adults](#)

[with Cancer \(TYAC\)](#)

[Childhood Eye Cancer Trust \(CHECT\)](#)

[Neuroblastoma Society](#)

Other work in progress....

- SACT – Systemic Anti Cancer Therapy dataset
- Radiotherapy dataset
- Data completeness – staging
- Capturing relapse

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