

National Cancer Intelligence Network

Cancer Informatics in the 'new NHS': PHE and NCIN 18 months on....

Mick Peake Clinical Lead, National Cancer Intelligence Network The Health & Social Care Bill 2012: Two New Organisations from April 2013

NHS England

- "The purpose of NHS England is to use the £80bn commissioning budget to secure the best possible outcomes for patients"
- To ensure the whole commissioning architecture is in place; will also commission some services directly

Public Health England (PHE)

- Information & Intelligence to support local PH and public making healthier choices
- National Leadership to PH, supporting national policy
- Development of PH workforce
- A civil service function, not NHS



Data Drivers

- Government
 - A spotlight on the role of data and transparency
- Commissioning
 - NHS Outcomes Framework
- Regulation
 - New regulation framework (CQC & Monitor)
- The 'public', patients and families
 - (e.g. 'Friends and family test')



Providers of information in the new NHS

- Main sources/providers
 - Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)
 - National Audits
 - ONS
 - PHE (Civil Service)- Cancer Registries
 - NHS England Business Intelligence Teams (ATS/CSU)
- Information Intermediaries (e.g. CRUK, Dr Foster, MacMillan)



Public Health England



Knowledge Directorate

- National Cancer Registration Service
- Analytical workforce from 8 registries moved into regional Knowledge and
 - Intelligence Teams (KITs)
 - SSCRG Lead Area Work Programmes
 - Local contribution
- Health Intelligence Networks (HINs):
 - Mental Health, Maternal & Child Health, Cardiovascular & Diabetes, End of Life, NCIN

Public Health England: Emerging 'Intelligence' Structures

Public Health England Chief Knowledge Officer (Prof. John Newton)

Disease Registration Service (Dr Jem Rashbass) Health Intelligence Networks (Prof. Brian Ferguson)

Knowledge & Intelligence Teams (KITs)

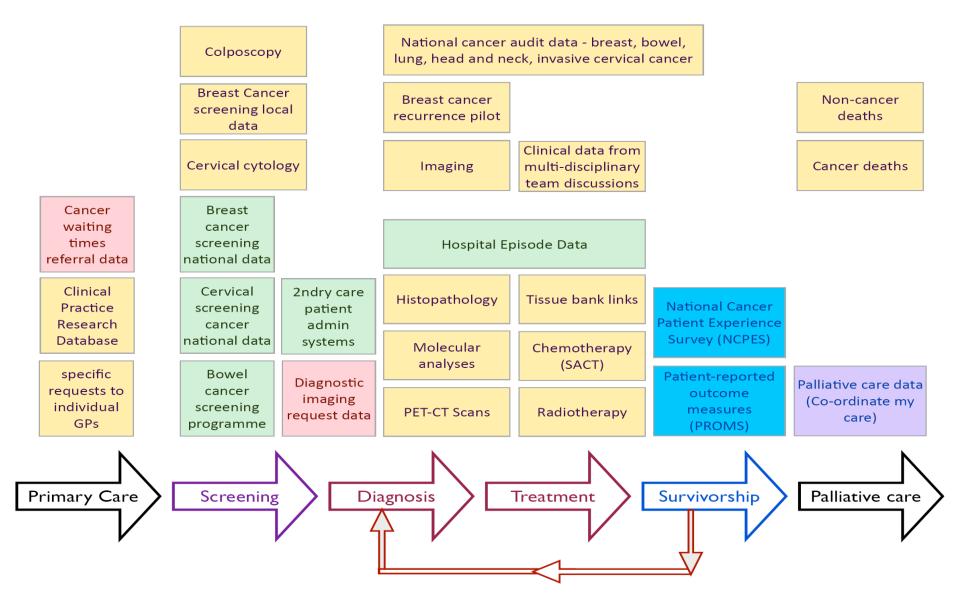
National Cancer Intelligence Network Chris Carrigan PHE Information Services Chris Carrigan



The English National Cancer Registration System

- Comprehensive data collection and quality assurance over the entire cancer care pathway on all patients treated in England
- Single national system across England
- Routine electronic sources in registry practice
- Single integrated workforce split off from the analytical work force
- Director of Disease Registration
- Evolving operational links with hospital leads
- Pan-England roll-out completed September 2013

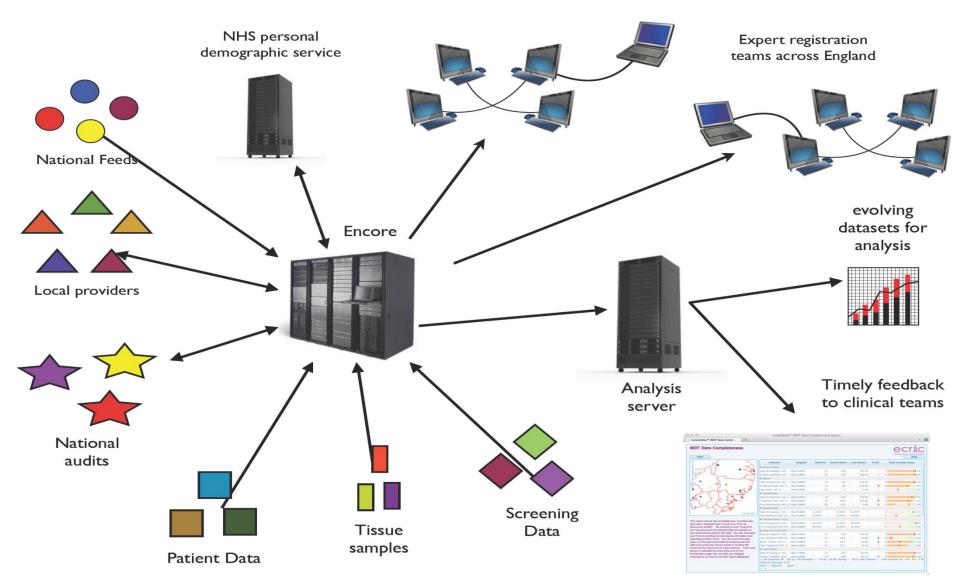






NCRS – ENCORE

(English National Cancer Online Registration Environment)



NHS England – current structures

- One national office in Leeds
- 4 regions, directly commission primary care & specialist services
- **10** specialised commissioning hubs within **27** Area Teams
- 12 clinical senates clinical advice/leadership at strategic level to CCGs and HWBs
- **12** strategic Clinical Networks (up to 5 years)
- **12** Academic Health Science Networks
- **18** Commissioning Support Units support to CCGs
- **27** Area Teams will support CCG development
- 211 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- 152 Health and Well Being Boards



Specialist Commissioning

 National Service Specifications (e.g. radiotherapy, chemotherapy, mesothelioma, upper GI cancer, specialised urology, surgery....)

Clinical Reference Groups - 12 relating to cancer (e.g. chemotherapy, radiotherapy, upper GI surgery, thoracic surgery......)

.....under review

Clinical Reference Groups - cancer

- Radiotherapy Peter Kirkbride and Adrian Crellin
- PET-CT Wai Lup Wong
- Specialised Cancer Sean Duffy
- Blood and Marrow transplantation Antonio Pagliuca
- Thoracic surgery Richard Page
- Upper GI Surgery William Allum
- Sarcoma Jeremy Whelan
- CNS tumours Paul Grundy
- Specialised urology Vijay Sangar
- Complex gynaecological services vacant
- Chemotherapy Peter Clark
- Complex Head & Neck Peter Thomson
- Teenage and Young People Cancer Rachael Hough

NHS Outcome Framework 2013/14 Dashboard

1 Preventing people from dying pren	naturely			3 Helping people to recover from epice							
					1 Preventing people from dying prematurely						
Overarching indicators	Latest data	Indicator	Unit	Overarching Indicators							
1a.I Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) from	Colors Gata	value		Ba Emergency admissions for acute							
causes considered amenable to health care -	2011	M - 2,157 F - 1,700	per 100,000 population	conditions that should not usually require			Indicator				
Adults		M - 616	per 100.000	hospital admission (all ages) 3b Emergency readmissions within 30 days of		Latest data	value	Unit			
1a.II - Children and young people	2011	F - 531	population	discharge from hospital	A. J. Datastic Massa of Life Look (DVLL) from		value				
1b.I Life expectancy at 75 - Males 1b.II Life expectancy at 75 - Females	2010 2010	11.3	period expectations of life - years	Improvement areas	1a.i Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) from		M - 2,157	per 100.000			
mprovement areas				3.1.I Total health gain as assessed by patients for elective procedures - Hip replacement	causes considered amenable to health care -	2011	F - 1.700	population			
1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from 2011 58.0 per 100,000 cardiovascular disease					Adults		F - 1,700	population			
1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory	2011	23.5	per 100,000	3.1.II – Knee replacement			14 040	per 100.000			
disease	2011	23.5	population	3.1.III – Groin hemia	1a.ii - Children and young people	2011	M - 616				
1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2011	14.9	per 100,000 population		····· ································		F - 531	population			
1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2011	107	per 100,000	3.1.Iv - Varicose veins	1b.i Life expectancy at 75 - Males	2010	11.3	period expectations of			
1.4.1 One-year survival from colorectal			population	3.1.v – Psychological therapies 3.2 Emergency admissions for children with	1b.ii Life expectancy at 75 - Females	2010	13.1	life - years			
cancer "	2008-2010_11	74.4	*	lower respiratory tract infections		2010	10.1	ine years			
1.4.II Five-year survival from colorectal cancer "	2008-2010_11	55.3	%	3.3 An indicator on recovery from injuries and trauma	Improvement areas						
1.4.III One-year survival from breast	2008-2010 11	95.5	% female	3.4 Proportion of stroke patients reporting an	1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from	2011	58.0	per 100,000			
cancer " 1.4.Iv Five-year survival from breast				Improvement in activity/festyle on the	cardiovascular disease			population			
cancer "	2008-2010_11	84.3	% female	Modified Rankin Scale at 6 months	1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory			nor 100,000			
1.4.v One-year survival from lung cancer "	2008-2010_11	31.8	%	8.6.1 Proportion of patients with a fragility	1.2 Order 75 mortality rate from respiratory	2011	23.5	per 100,000			
1.4.vl Five-year survival from lung cancer " 1.6 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults	2008-2010_11	9.8	% absolute gap per	fracture recovering to their previous levels of mobility at 30 days	disease			population			
with serious mental liness	2010/11	921	100,000 population	3.6.II Proportion of patients with a fragility				per 100,000			
1.6.1 Infant mortality 1.6.1 Neonatal mortality and stillbirths	2011 2011	42	per 1,000 births	fracture recovering to their previous levels of mobility at 120 days	1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2011	14.9	population			
1.8.11 Neonatal mortality and sciloriths 1.8.11 Five-year survival from all cancers in			per 1,000 births	3.8.1 Proportion of older people (65 and over)							
children			rveloped	who were still at home 91 days after discharge	1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2011	107	per 100,000			
 1.7 Excess under 60 mortality rate in adults with a learning disability 	Indicator to be developed		rveloped	from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services	1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2011	107	population			
				3.8.II Proportion offered rehabilitation following	1.4.i One-year survival from colorectal						
2 Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions discharge from acute or community hospital						2006-2010_11	74.4	%			
	e with long-ter	in conditio	n e -		cancer *	-					
Overarohing indicators					1.4.ii Five-year survival from colorectal	0000 0040 44		~			
	Latest data	Indicator value	Unit		cancer *	2006-2010_11	55.3	%			
2 Health-related quality of life for people with	Jul12-Mer13	0.73	avg EQ-5D score								
long-term conditions Improvement areas		9.19	and many angle		1.4.iii One-year survival from breast	2006-2010 11	95.5	% female			
2.1 Proportion of people feeling supported to	Jul12-Mer13	69.3	*	NHS Outcomes	cancer *	2000 2010_11	00.0	/v romaio			
manage their condition	Junz-Mar13		~	initio outcomes	1.4.iv Five-year survival from breast			1			
2.2 Employment of people with long-term conditions	Jan-Mar13	11.8	% gep			2006-2010_11	84.3	% female			
2.3.1 Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic			per 100.000		cancer *						
ambulatory care sensitive conditions (all ages)	2011/12	801	population		1.4.v One-year survival from lung cancer *	2006-2010_11	31.6	%			
2.3.II Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma,	2011/12	321	per 100,000	 Data displayed are for 2012/13 indicators as data for available 	1.4.vi Five-year survival from lung cancer *	2006-2010 11	9.8	%			
dabetes and epilepsy in under 19s			population	and the second sec	1.5 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults		0.0				
2.4 Health-related quality of life for carers	Jul12-Mer13	0.8	avg EQ-5D score			2010/11	921	absolute gap per			
2.6 Employment of people with mental liness	Jan-Mar13	39.0	% gap		with serious mental illness			100,000 population			
2.8.1 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia	2011/12	46.0	*		1.6.i Infant mortality	2011	4.2	per 1,000 births			
2.8.II A measure of the effectiveness of post-				20XX indicates calendar year	1.6.ii Neonatal mortality and stillbirths	2011	8.2	per 1,000 births			
diagnosis care in sustaining independence indicator to be developed and improving quality of life			rveloped	200000X indicates financial year		2011	0.2	por 1,000 birdio			
				L	1.6.III Five-year survival from all cancers in	Indicator to be developed					
					children						

Clinical Commissioning Group Outcomes Indicator Set

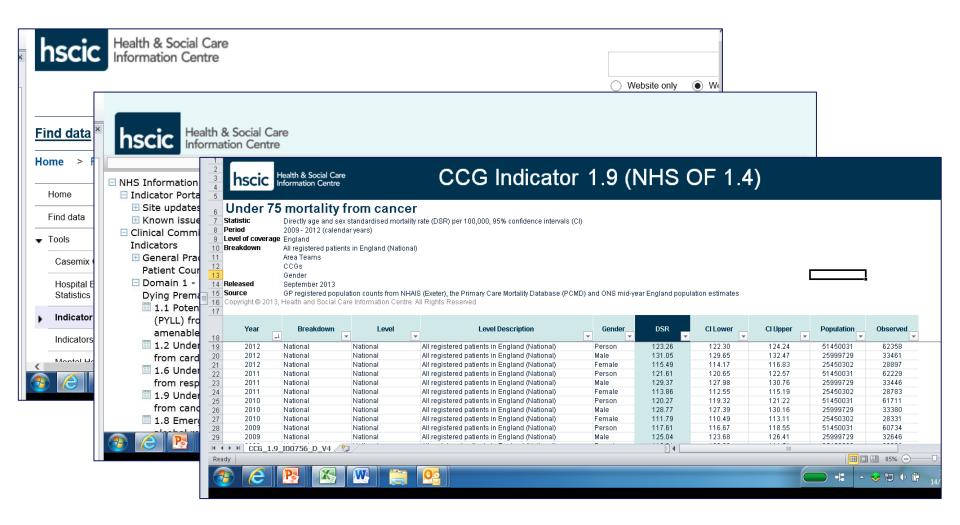
2013/14 under 75 mortality rate from cancer

- 1 and 5 year survival from all cancers
- 1 and 5 year survival from breast, lung & colorectal cancers

2014/15 additional indicators for cancer

- cancers diagnosed via emergency routes
- 5 year survival children
- cancer stage at diagnosis
- cancers detected at stage 1 or 2
- 1 and 5 yr survival for lung, breast and colorectal cancers

HSCIC Indicator Portal





National Cancer Intelligence Network Cancer Commissioning Toolkit

Comparisons

Kath Yates 🔻

Home

Home



Dashboards

Dashboards Making the data count View a snapshot of data by organisation group to support quality, services & outcomes.



Profiles

Charts

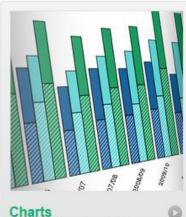
Comparisons Comparative reporting of data Compare your organisation/service, establish baselines & identify issues.



Background

Updates

Profiles Improving outcomes Understanding variation of both patient experience & service deilvery using data indicators.



Charts Increase the value of data View or download trends to benchmark along the patient pathway by accessing in depth data.

i Background

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? Help

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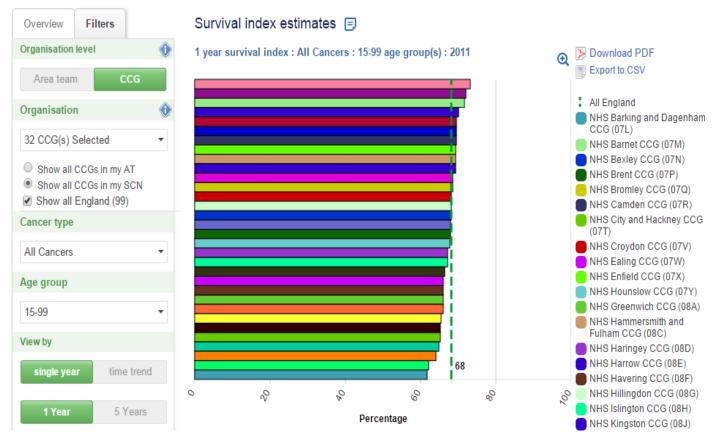


Cancer Commissioning Toolkit (CCT) - Colo-rectal cancer service profile

Service Profile											
Select Trust/MDT:											
Colorect		Hospitals NHS Trust MDT - Portsmouth I3/14 - Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust MDT - Portsmouth PDF		 Trust/MDT is not significantly different from England mean Statistical significance cannot be assessed England mean England median 						nd mean	
							Lowest 25th Percentile 75th Higher in England in England				
			ſ		Percent	tage or rate		Tru	ist rate or percentage compared to Eng	gland	
Section	#	Indicator	No. of patients/cases or value	Trust	Lower 95% Confidence Limit		England	Lowest	Range	Highest	
e,	G1	Number of new cases managed per year	320	n/a	n/a	n/a	27,411	41		525	
Size	G2	Number of newly diagnosed patients per year *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	G3	Patients (from #G2) aged 70+ *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	G4	Patients (from #G2) with recorded ethnicity *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
ohics	G5	Patients (from #G2) with recorded ethnicity which is not White-British *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Demographics	G6	Patients (from #G2) who are Income Deprived (1) *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Dei	G7	Male patients (from #G2) *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	CR1	Patients (from #G2) with a nationally registered Dukes' stage *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	CR2	Patients (from #CR1) with a nationally registered Dukes' stage which is A or B *	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



Survival Index CCG within SCN





Stage 1 & 2 by CCG

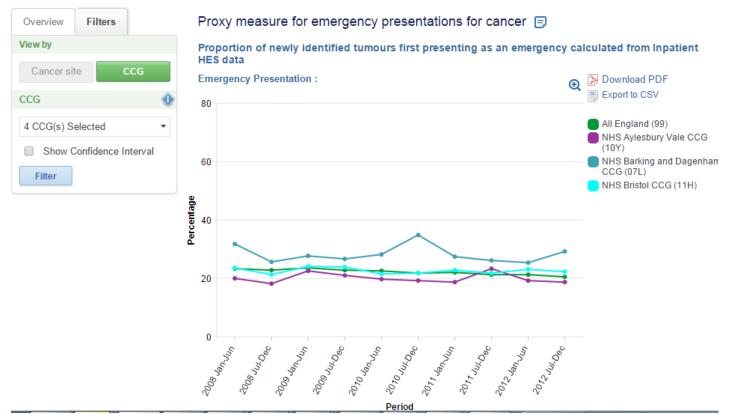


Percentage of detection



Emergency Presentation by CCG

Home / Charts / Incidence / Proxy measure for emergency presentations for cancer





Two week wait referrals by CCG

National Cancer Intelligence Network

Cancer Commissioning Toolkit

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Cancer waits 31 days

National Cancer Intelligence Network

Cancer Commissioning Toolkit

Profiles Charts Background Updates Home Dashboards Comparisons Home / Charts / Cancer Waits / Cancer Waits Cancer Waits 🖃 Overview Filters Compare by 31 Day Wait Diagnosis to Treatment Download PDF Cancer type First treatment : 2014/15 : Q1 : First treatment : 2014/15 : Q1 : Q Ð Export to CSV Skin : Modalities selected Gynae : Modalities selected Organisation level NHS Bassetlaw CCG (02Q) AT Trust NHS Bradford Districts CCG (02R) NHS Canterbury and Coastal Organisation ⓓ CCG (09E) 3 CCG(s) Selected -Cancer type 2 Cancer type(s) Selected -Measure 0 °° S ŝ 0 2 ° 8 ŝ 0 First treatment -Percentage Percentage Modalities

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Cancer Waits 62 days

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Home D	ashboards	Comparis	ons Profiles	Charts	Background	Updates					
Home / Charts / Cancer Waits / Cancer Waits											
Overview	Filters	Ca	ncer Waits 📃								
Compare by		62	Day Wait Referral t	o Treatment							
Organisation Cancer type		e Firs	t treatment : Breast	<u>u</u>	Download PDF						
Organisation	level	100						Export to CSV			
AT	CCG Trust							Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (RFF)			
Organisatio		80					(Barts Health NHS Trust (R1H)			
		V									
2 Trust(s) S	elected	• 60									
Cancer type											
Breast		▼ 40									
Measure		40									
First treatme	ent	• 20									

Datasets

- Radiotherapy Dataset (RTDS), 2009.....
- Diagnostic Imaging Dataset (DIDs), 2012...
- Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy Dataset (SACT), 2012....
- Cancer Outcomes & Services Dataset (COSD), 2013.....



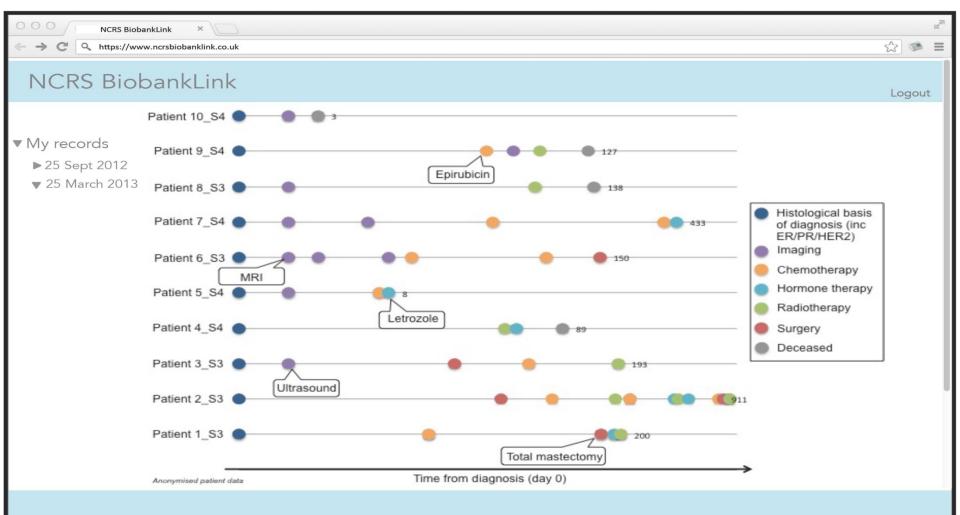
Examples of the clinical value of new data

- Demonstration of variation
- Teasing out the causes of variation
- Demonstrating value of specialisation
- Building data into quality improvement
- Adding outcome data into Peer Review
- Providing robust evidence behind National Guidelines and Quality Standards (NICE)
- Supporting 'intelligent commissioning'





NCRS BiobankLink Service





- National Lung, Colo-rectal and Head & Neck Cancer Audits all have contracts that expire at the end of 2014

Re-tendering process underway – smooth transition will be the main issue

- New Prostate Cancer Audit began 2014
- Breast cancer audit likely to be commissioned in 2015







- New model for national cancer audits
 - Partnership between NCRS and professional bodies
- Information governance and data QA managed by NCRS
 - Near-real-time data collection from MDTs
 - Data set largely collected as part of routine flows
- Continuous feedback to clinicians and MDTs
- NCRS produces linked audit datasets for analysis

Feeding back: examples



Public Health England

- E Atlas
- Reports and data briefings
- Cancer Commissioning Toolkit
- Service & GP Profiles Sue Knights



← → C 🗋 www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/eatlas/network/atlas.html?select=Eav&indicator=i0

UK Cancer e-Atlas by cancer networks

76 - TTTT

72

Data being displayed: Prostate - Male Survival 5 Year

Cuida	Print	Select localities	Go to health boundary e-Atlas								
Guide	Save	Export data	Select cancer type below (use -/+ at bottom to expand the whole list)								
	Select cancer network	Rate 0	Cancer type	Locality	No.Cases/Deaths	Rate/%	UK avge	Comparator to UK average	rate 🔳 🛙		
Essex		82.9 %	All cancers combined								
Greater Manchester	and Cheshire	81.4 %	▶ Bladder								
Greater Midlands		80.2 %	▶ Brain								
Humber and Yorksh	ire Coast	80.5 %	▶ Breast								
Kent and Medway		81.9 %	► Cervix								
Lancashire and Sou	th Cumbria	85.4 %	Colorectal (bowel)								
Merseyside and Che	eshire	82.0 %	▶ Kidney								
Mount Vernon		78.9 %	 Leukaemia 								
North East London		81.5 %	Lung including trachea and bronchus								
North London		87.1 %	 Malignant melanoma of skin 								
North Trent		74.4 %	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma								
North West London		86.4 %	 Oesophagus 								
North of England		79.9 %	 Ovary 								
North of Scotland		80.8 %	Pancreas								
Northern Ireland		82.9 %	V Prostate								
Pan Birmingham		86.5 %	Male Incidence*	North of England	1,697	86.3 🔳	100.5	0	150		
Peninsula		79.2 %	Male Mortality*	North of England	538	24.7 •	24.0		80		
Scotland		80.1 %	Male Survival 1 Year	North of England	-	95.4 % ♦	95.0 %		100		
South East London		81.5 %	Male Survival 3 Year	North of England	-	86.3 %	87.8 %	0	100		
South East Scotland		82.2 %	Male Survival 5 Year	North of England		79.9 %	82,2 %	0	100		
South West London		87.8 %	 Stomach 			1515 14	0212 70				
Surrey, West Susse	x and Hampshire	83.7 %	 Uterus 								
Sussex		82.8 %	P Oterus								
Thames Valley		88.0 %									
United Kingdom		82.2 %	North of England								
Wales		76.6 %		Not significantly different than UK averag	e 🔶 Significantly higher than UK averag	je 🔸					
West of Scotland		78.2 %	UK average Data value • Incidence Mortality Survival								
Yorkshire Cancer Ne	etwork	82.0 %	- +								
Network rates			Information about the selected data ite	m					* Age-standardise		
96 -		= 0	Five-year relative survival estimate, n	nales, ICD10 C61 : Prostate, 2000-2004					= 0		
			Relative survival is an estimate of the	percentage of patients still alive five year	s on from their diagnosis with prostate o	ancer, taking into accou	int the background mort	tality in the general population. It is therefo	ore an estimate of the		
92 -		- •	percentage of patients who survive the								
88 -			Data definitions:								
84				based on people diagnosed during 2000	-2004. Relative survival estimates show	vn above are not age-st	andardised.				
80 TT			Current Mathematic Control Tata Program	hunde (NOTN) UK Channe Tafaran Vice Car	(UKCIC)						
~ _T 1				twork (NCIN), UK Cancer Information Serv							

Source: National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN), UK Cancer Information Service (UKCIS), accessed May 2011. for more detailed information and definitions please see the Cancer e-Atlas Guide.





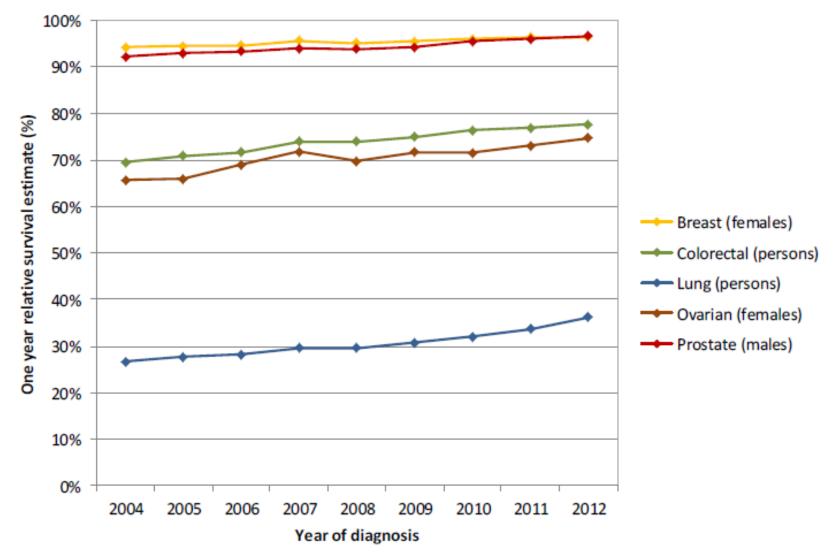


National Cancer Intelligence Network Cancer survival in England by stage

www.ncin.org.uk

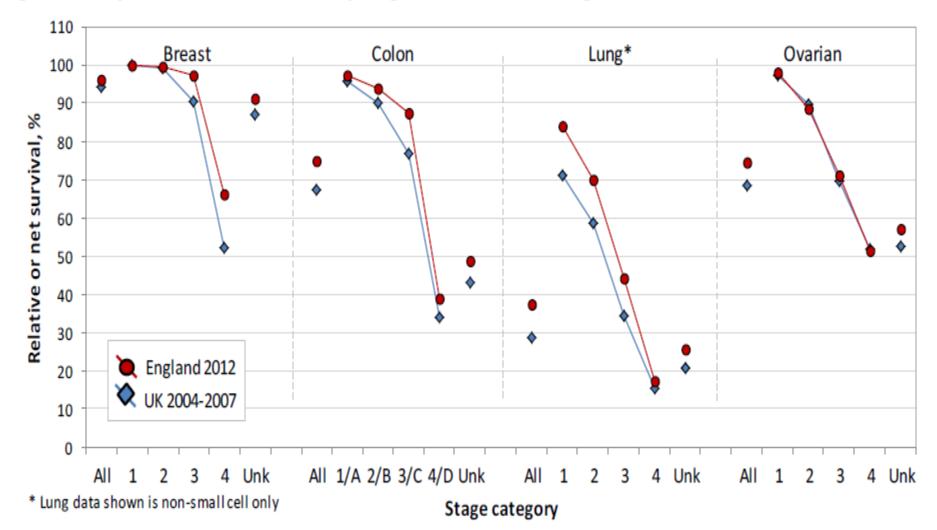


Figure 2, one-year survival, all stage, by year of diagnosis, not standardised by age



With Realth England

Figure 4 One-year relative/net survival, by stage, in the ICBP and England 2012 data



Conclusions

•The quality and range of clinically relevant data on cancer is increasing rapidly

•High quality population-based data can clearly drive clinical behavioural change

•We now have a large and expanding clinical community engaged with cancer data

•Feedback and ongoing interaction with clinicians is an essential part of the process – peer pressure is powerful

•There is a need to improve how information is used at a local level

•The collection and intelligent use of data are at the heart

of good clinical practice and commissioning



Local Cancer Intelligence

WW Public Health England



Produced by Public Health England's National Cancer Intelligence Network and Macmillan Cancer Support

The cancer story is changing. There are more than 2 million people living with or beyond cancer in the UK today. By 2030 there will be 4 million.

Local Cancer Intelligence helps you understand your changing cancer population. It details what the changing cancer story means for your area by giving you headline information on numbers, needs and experiences. It includes:

- Prevalence
- Incidence
- Mortality
- Survival
- Patient experience
- Routes to and from diagnosis

Search for your Clinical Commissioning Group:

Search

FAQ

Click here to view or download all FAQs

Local Cancer Intelligence is a collaboration between Macmillan Cancer Support and Public Health England's National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN), combining the best data and insights from NCIN, Macmillan