National Cancer Intelligence Network Short Report

Introduction
The routes to diagnosis (RtD) study has been updated to include all patients diagnosed in 2006-2013, covering 2 million newly diagnosed tumours. The methodology has remained the same as in previous RtD publications. Results have been published for 57 cancer sites in workbooks that can be found at the following link http://www.ncin.org.uk/publications/routes_to_diagnosis.

This briefing describes the national RtD results for head and neck – eye cancer. The definition used for this briefing is ICD10 C69. It includes variation by sex, age and deprivation and variation in survival by time from diagnosis.

Route breakdowns for head and neck – eye cancer, 2006 to 2013
More than half of cases are diagnosed through other outpatient routes and almost 30% are diagnosed through GP referral. There were no significant differences between males and females for any route to diagnosis.

Key messages
New data published for head and neck – eye cancer.

The data shows variation by sex, age and deprivation and also variation in survival.
Age: there was some variation in the route to diagnosis by age group, although there were no statistically significant differences between age groups for emergency presentation.

Deprivation: there was a significant difference in the proportion of cases diagnosed through other outpatient routes among those living in the most deprived areas compared to those living in the least deprived areas; 47% compared to 57%.
Survival results for head and neck – eye cancer, 2006 to 2013
Survival estimates for patients diagnosed through the emergency presentation route were significantly lower than GP referral and other outpatient routes: ranging from 92% of patients surviving at one month to 67% at three years after diagnosis.

Find out more:
This report forms part of a suite of publications from NCIN’s Routes to Diagnosis project: www.ncin.org.uk/publications/routes_to_diagnosis

Other useful resources within the NCIN partnership:
What cancer statistics are available and where can I find them?
www.ncin.org.uk/publications/reports

Public Health England’s National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN) is a UK-wide initiative, working to drive improvements in cancer awareness, prevention, diagnosis and clinical outcomes by improving and using the information collected about cancer patients for analysis, publication and research.
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england

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