

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Recurrence Data Collection


Karen Graham
Head of Data Liaison
National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS)


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Background

- Breast recurrence commenced in Jan 2013
- **All** recurrences from July 2015
- Where to find guidance?
 - COSD guide version 7.1 (pages 19 – 21)
 - 'How Do I' guides on the Somerset Cancer Register / User guide section
- COSD v8.0 will have a more accurate way of recording recurrences (2018)

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COSD: Definitions

What is a recurrence?
The return of cancer after treatment and after a period of time during which the cancer cannot be detected.


The length of time is not clearly defined; however, the patient would have previously been informed that they are **free of the disease or that the disease is not detectable**.

The same cancer may come back where it first started or somewhere else in the body.

What are the types of recurrence?

- Local recurrence - The cancer has come back in the same place it first started.
- Regional recurrence - The cancer has come back in the lymph nodes near the place it started.
- Distant recurrence - The cancer has come back in another part of the body, some distance from where it started (often the lungs, liver, bone marrow, or brain).

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Recurrence v's Progression

What is progression?

When cancer spreads (increase growth speed) or gets worse it is called *progression*. Sometimes it is hard to tell the difference between recurrence and progression.

A recurrence is where a patient has previously been informed that they are free of the disease or that the disease is not detectable. Progression of a disease is where this has not happened.

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COSD: Recording a recurrence?

Many of the COSD CORE data sections apply for recurrences:

- Demographics
- Referral
 - Source of referral for recurrence
- Diagnosis
 - Date of recurrence
 - ICD10 code to the primary cancer
 - Cancer recurrence care plan indicator
- Imaging
- Pathology
- Care plan
- Treatment
 - Cancer treatment event type
- CORE Recurrence
 - Key worker seen indicator
 - Palliative care specialist seen indicator

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COSD: CWT Data items

Cancer Treatment event type

01	First Definitive Treatment for a new primary cancer
02	Second or subsequent treatment for a new primary cancer
03	Treatment for a local recurrence of a primary cancer
04	Treatment for a regional recurrence of cancer
05	Treatment for a distant recurrence of cancer (metastatic disease)
06	Treatment for multiple recurrence of cancer (local and/or regional and/or distant)
07	First treatment for metastatic disease following an unknown primary
08	Second or subsequent treatment for metastatic disease following an unknown primary
09	Treatment for relapse of primary cancer (second or subsequent)
10	Treatment for progression of primary cancer (second or subsequent)

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COSD: Data items

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Haematology: Data items

How to record a Haematology recurrence?

Haematology cancer does not spread the same way as solid tumours.

The Cancer waiting time guide states it is for the clinical teams locally to decide, which is the most appropriate category to use for their haematology patients.

For Cancer Waits: if the initial haematology condition had been within the remit of Cancer Waits - and then the cancer subsequently transforms - then it should be classed as a **recurrence**.

Carry on as normal!

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