NCIN <u>Skin</u> TSSG Clinical Chairs workshop

Going Further On Cancer Waits & MDT Effectiveness

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WHAT WILL BE COVERED

GFOCW

- Quick recap of standards & 'counting'
- Issues to consider views from a Skin perspective would be welcome

MDT Development Programme

- Key issues from questionnaire
- Next steps



Going Further On Cancer Waits (GFOCW)



CANCER WAITS STANDARDS

3 Original CWT standards

- 2ww urgent GP referral for suspected cancer
- > 31d first treatment
- 62d urgent GP referral to treatment (31d for some groups)

4 GFOCW standards now in operation (from 1 Jan 09):

- > 62 day NHS cancer screening programmes
- > 62 day consultant upgrades
- > 31 day subsequent treatment (surgery)
- 31 day subsequent treatment (drug treatment)

3 GFOCW standards to follow:

- 2ww all pts with breast symptoms (1 Jan 2010)
- > 31 day radiotherapy (1 Jan 2011)
- > 31 day other treatments (1 Jan 2011)

Note: 2ww/62d start date has changed from GP decision to refer



NEW PAUSE MODEL

- From 1 January 2009, only two types of pause allowed:
 - DNA initial outpatient appointment
 - decline 'reasonable' offer of <u>admitted</u> treatment
- Pauses are no longer allowed:
 - when a patient defers a 2ww appointment;
 - during the diagnostic phase of the 62-day period;
 - for waits for non-admitted treatment;
 - for any medical suspensions.
- Areas where pauses would previously have been allowed have been taken into account in revised operational tolerances/standards



Q1 PERFORMANCE & OPERATIONAL THRESHOLDS

Vital Signs Reference	Standard	Performance	Operational Tolerance
EXC05	All Cancer Two Week Wait	94.1%	93%
EXC06	All Cancer 31-Day First Treatment	98.1%	96%
EXC07	All Cancer 62-Day (Urgent Referral to Treatment)	86.0%	85%
VSA11-B	31-Day Subsequent Treatment (Surgery)	95.1%	94%
VSA11-A	31-Day Subsequent Treatment (Anti-Cancer Drug Regimen)	99.2%	98%
VSA13-A	62-Day Wait (Screening Service Referral to Treatment)	94.5%	90%
VSA13-B	62-Day Wait (Consultant Upgrade to Treatment)	94.7%	



PERFORMANCE ON LIVE STANDARDS

➤ Above tolerance at a national level <u>BUT</u> there will be some individual Trusts that are struggling – do we know why?

- > Using 62d standard as an example:
 - are inter provider transfers an issue?
 - are specific tumour pathways an issue?
 - are patient pathways proactively managed?
 - how were adjustments previously used?



62d CLASSIC – POSITION FOR SKIN IN Q1

Trust Performance is not assessed nationally at tumour level.

Threshold is for all tumours taken together
some tumour types should exceed it others unlikely to achieve it.

National Skin performance was 97.7% vs 85% tolerance.



62D CLASSIC - POSITION FOR SKIN IN Q1

- > 3169 patients had FDT ending a 62d Skin cancer pathway in Q1.
- 150 Trusts reported treating these 62d Skin cancer patients in Q1. Of these:
 - 43 reported on less than 10 patients
 - 67 reported on 20+ patients
- Only 2 Trusts were below the tolerance:
 - County Durham & Darlington NHSFT (84.0% ~37pts)
 - Bedford Hospital NHST (71.4% ~14 pts)
- 20 Trusts were below 95% of these:
 - 10 reported on 11-19 pts (range 71.4-94.7%)
 - 10 reported on 22+ (range 84.0-94.4%):
- * Is this what you expect should all Trusts be able to get >95%?



GENERAL ISSUES TO CONSIDER

- > <u>2ww</u>:
 - Local access policies need to be in line with CWT rules and 'the spirit of the rules'
 - Communication between GPs & patients and between primary & secondary care
- > 31d FDT
 - Active monitoring is not a substitute for 'thinking time'
- 62d upgrade:
 - Are consultants aware they can do this?
 - Are their local processes in place to support this when needed?
- > 31d Subsequent radiotherapy (non-live standard):
 - Data completeness is a concern so performance data cannot be relied on (yet)



How can NCIN Skin SSCRG help with GFOCW

- Sense check ie. is national & local skin performance for CWT standards what you would expect?
- Advice on issues that may impact on skin performance at a national level on any or all of the standards?
- Source of support/advice for Trusts/networks struggling with standard(s) for skin
- Sounding board for skin-specific CWT queries and/or NCAT skin-specific waits guidance



MDT Development Work Programme



Survey - Background

- Survey ran for ~6wks (30 Jan 16 Mar 09)
- Sent to MDT members via Cancer Networks and Cancer Service Managers.
- 52 ?s covering perceptions and facts (22 multiple choice, 9 fact based & 21 free text).
- Presenting responses from MDT core & extended members (2054)



Survey Participants: By Professional Group

- > 53% Doctors of which:
 - 16% Surgeons
 - 8% Oncologists
 - 6% Radiologists
 - 6% Histo/cyto pathologists
- > 26% Nurses
- > 15% MDT Co-ordinators
- > 4% AHPs
- > 2% Other (e.g. admin / managerial)
- Just under half were members of multiple MDTs:
 - 51% were members of only 1 MDT
 - 27% were members of 2 MDTs
 - 12% were members of 3 MDTs
 - 6% were members of 4 MDTs
 - 5% were members of more than 5 MDTs!



Survey: Overall Finding

- Very high consensus on what is important for effective MDT functioning.
- Very little difference between views of different professional groups or members of different tumour MDTs.
- > General agreement that:
 - a means of self assessment is needed for MDTs
 - a variety of support tools/mechanisms need to be available.



CHARACTERISTICS OF AN EFFECTIVE MDT: THEMES

- > The Team:
 - Membership & attendance (99%)
 - Team working (99%)
 - Leadership (95%)
 - Development & training (78%)
- Meeting Organisation & Logistics:
 - Organisation / admin during meeting (98%)
 - Preparation for MDT meetings (96%)
- > Infrastructure:
 - Technology (availability & use) (93%)
 - Physical environment of venue (78%)
- Clinical decision making:
 - Case management & process (99%)
 - Patient centre care / co-ordination of services (93%)
- > Team governance:
 - Data collection, analysis & audit (90%)
 - Clinical Governance (84%)



SOME KEY FINDINGS

- MDTs need support from their Trusts
- MDT members need protected time for preparation, travel & attendance at meetings
- Leadership is key to effective team working
- Dedicated MDT meeting rooms should be the gold standard with robust and reliable technology
- MDTs have a role in data collection
- All clinically appropriate options (incl trials) should be considered even if not offered locally
- Patient views should be presented by someone who has met the patient



Survey: Tumour Specific Issues

- Of the 51% (1339) of professionals covering 1 tumour type 7% (90) were just members of Skin MDTs. Of these:
 - 39.2% reported spending < 30 mins on prep for each meeting, 26.6% btw 30-60 mins and 22.8% reported spending >90 mins;
 - 36.6% thought 60-90 mins was max time a meeting should last, 29.3% up to one hour and 20.7% 'as long as required';
 - 42.3% thought the optimum no. of skin cases to consider at a meeting was up to 15, 28.2% 16-25 cases and 25.6% 26-35 cases.
- In terms of views on other questions there was little difference btw skin & other tumour areas.



Next Steps

- Report plus background analysis available: www.ncin.org.uk/mdt
- Issue characteristics of an effective MDT based on findings
- Pilot approaches to self assessment & feedback
- Identify potential content for MDT development package
- Develop MDT DVD to highlight in an entertaining & informative way impact of poor working practices, poor working environments, poor technology and unhelpful behaviours!
- Develop toolkit including:
 - examples of local practice to build and expand on locally if desired.
 - national products such as: checklists, proformas, specifications & templates for local adaptation as required.



How can NCIN Skin SSCRG help MDT Programme?

Identify 'volunteer' MDTs for pilot work

> Share local practice for toolkit

Cascade messages/products from programme to local MDTs



Any questions or Issues you want to raise on GFOCW or MDT Development?



