

Using data for the benefit of Cancer Patients

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Skin Cancer – What do we need to know

How common is it?

Is it fatal?

Does treatment have adverse consequences for patients?

Is it preventable?

Are patients presenting late and so have worse diagnosis?

Would screening be appropriate?

Skin Cancer – What do we need to know

What is the quality of care? Is it universally good?

Risk of recurrence?

Chance of good cosmetic outcome?

Risk of getting further skin cancers?

Secondary prevention?

£££ to NHS, how is this distributed, could this be improved?

Table 1: Comparison of average number of new skin cancer cases and deaths with other types of cancers in the South West, 2001–2005

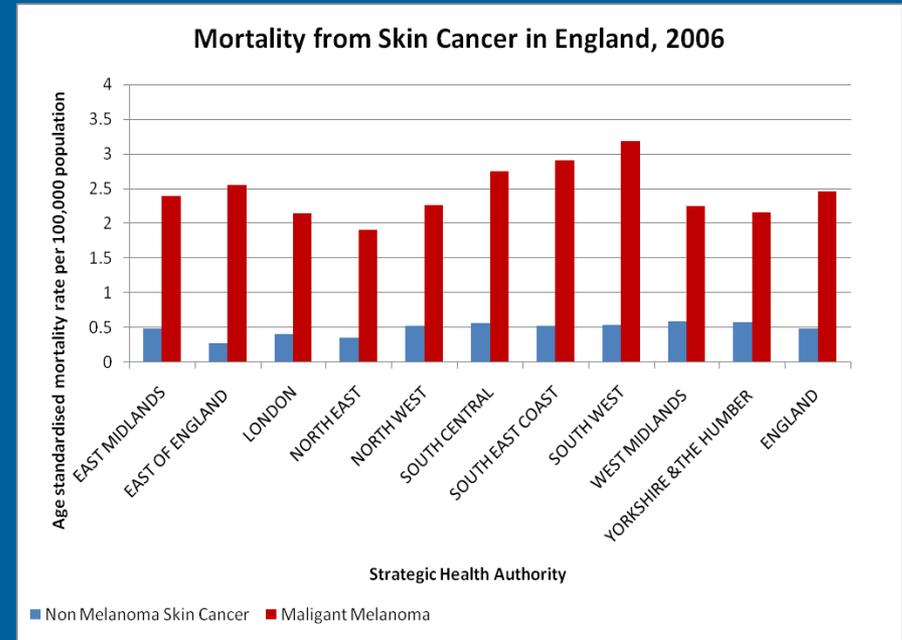
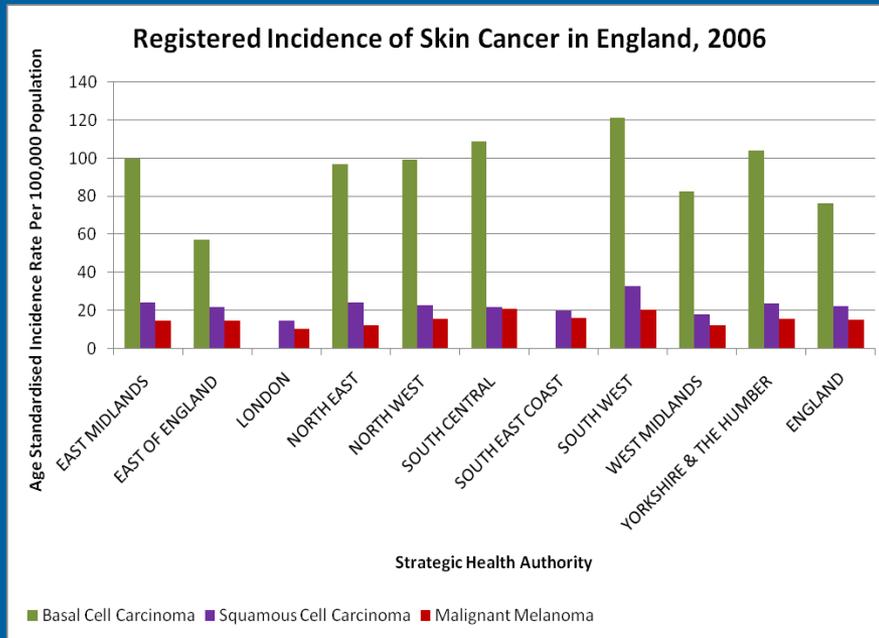
Cancer types and International Classification of Disease 10 code	Average annual number of new registered cases (2001-2005)		Average annual number of deaths (2001-2005)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bladder C67	275	706	153	292
Breast C50	4512	0	1195	0
Cervix C53	260	0	93	0
Colorectal C18-C20	1657	1847	720	783
Leukaemia C91-C95	329	410	190	231
Lung C33-C34	1169	1756	971	1503
Melanoma C43	627	550	93	109
Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer C44	4923	5927	20	30
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma C82-C85, C96	525	626	211	262
Ovary C56	751	0	442	0
Prostate C61	0	3877	0	1056
Upper Gastro-Intestinal C15, C16, C25	909	1264	798	1051

Source: South West Public Health Observatory

South West Skin Cancer Data registered, 2006

- 1323 Malignant Melanoma
- 2862 Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- 9057 Basal Cell Carcinoma

Skin cancer incidence and mortality in England

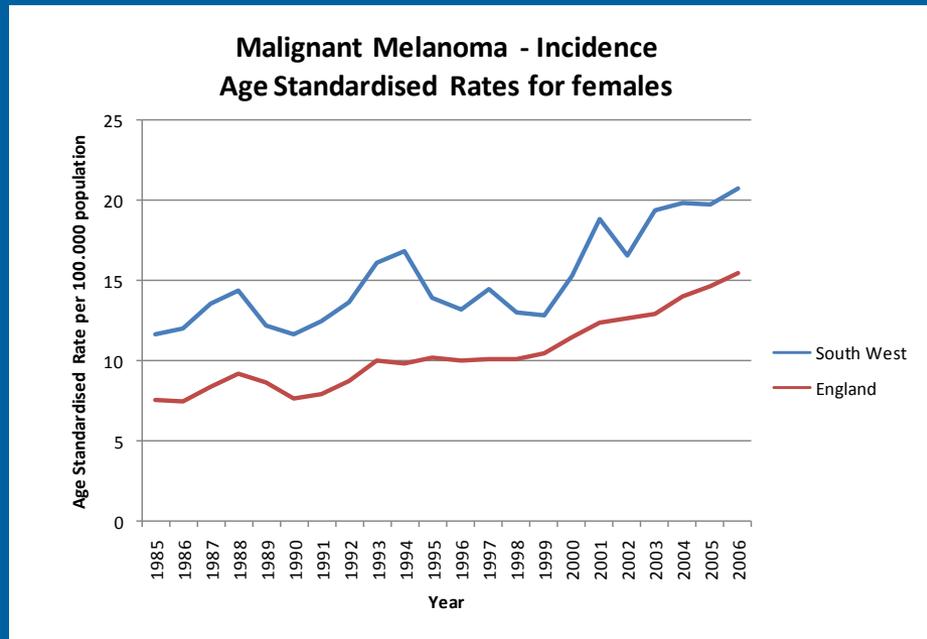
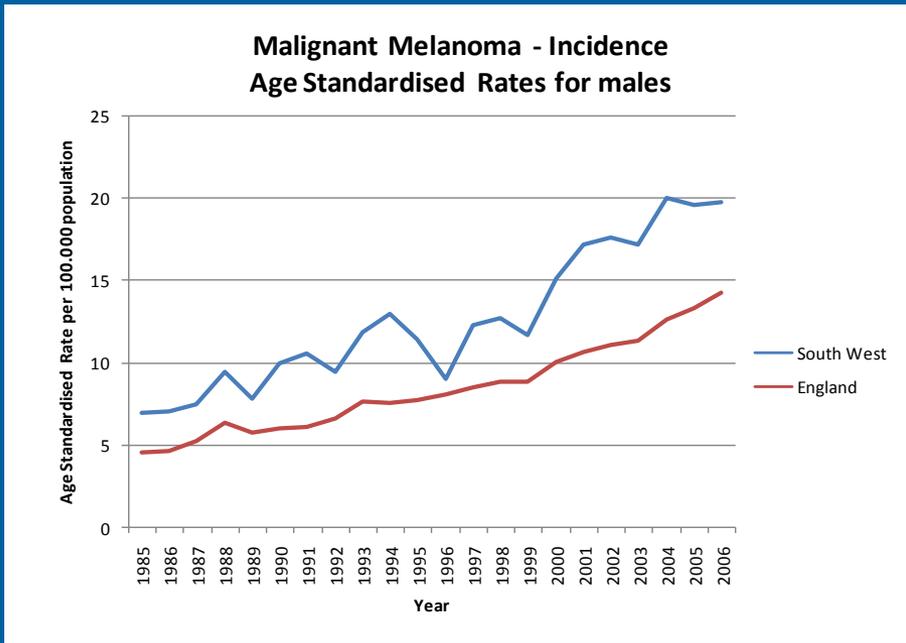


Data from the UK Association of Cancer Registries national database for registered incidence and from the Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base web site (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk>) for mortality are shown for 2006 by Strategic Health Authority

Malignant Melanoma

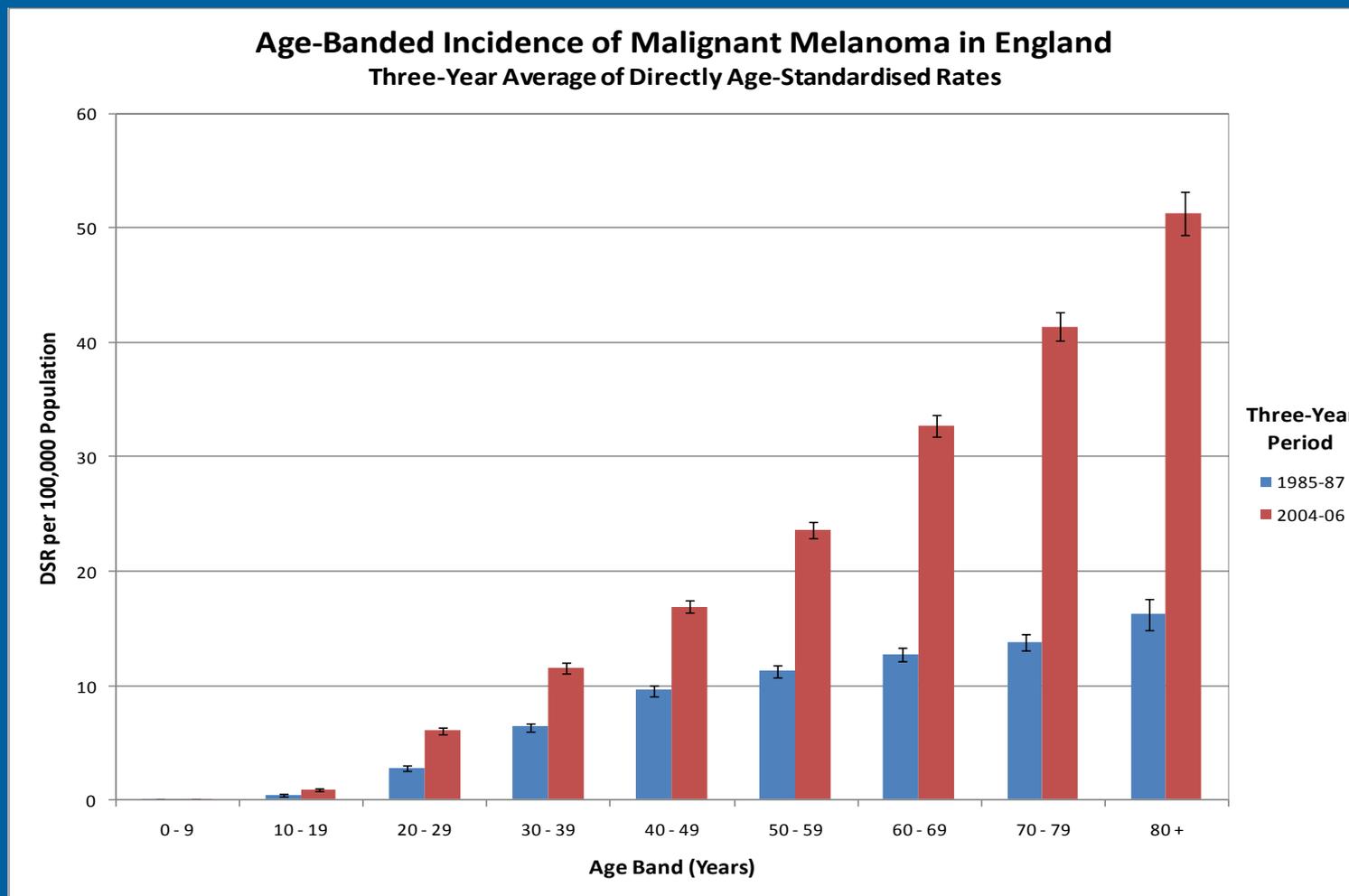
- Fastest increasing male cancer (excl NMSC) with 63% increase in the age standardised rate between 1997 and 2006
- Second fastest increasing female cancer (excl NMSC) at 49.9% in the age standardised rate between 1997 and 2006
(Cancer Research UK)

Malignant Melanoma – Rising Incidence

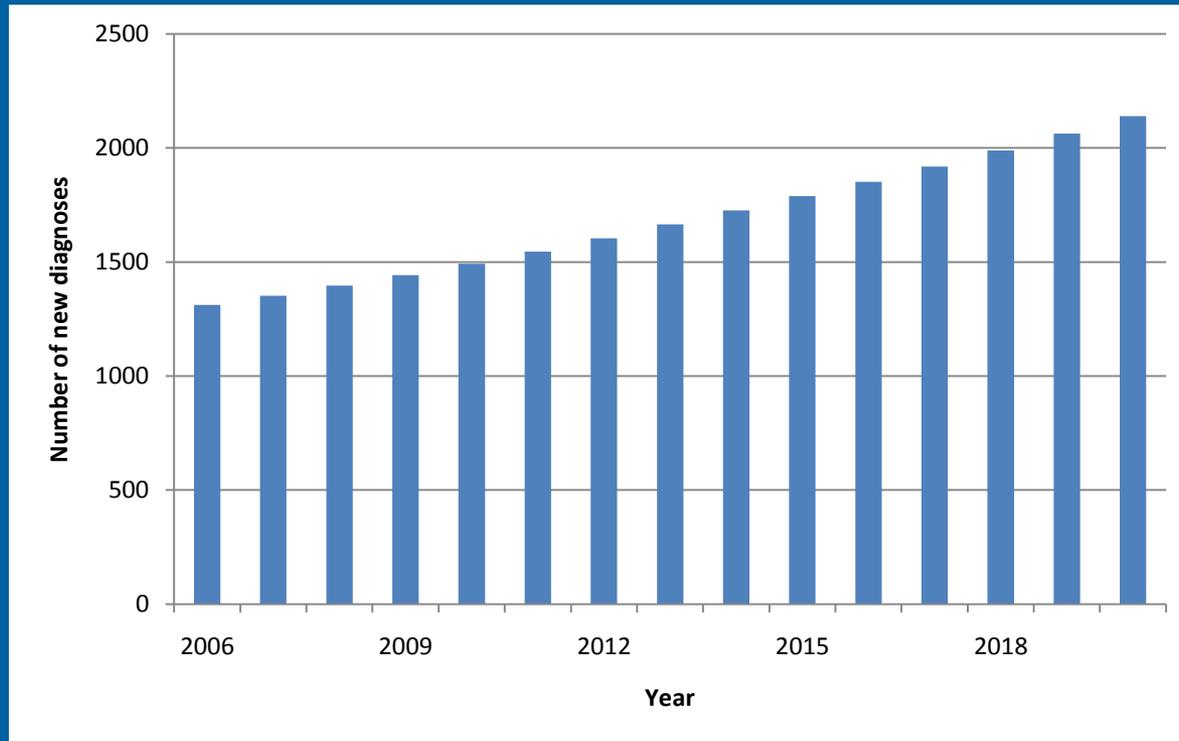


Source: National Cancer Intelligence Service

Age band incidence of MM in England

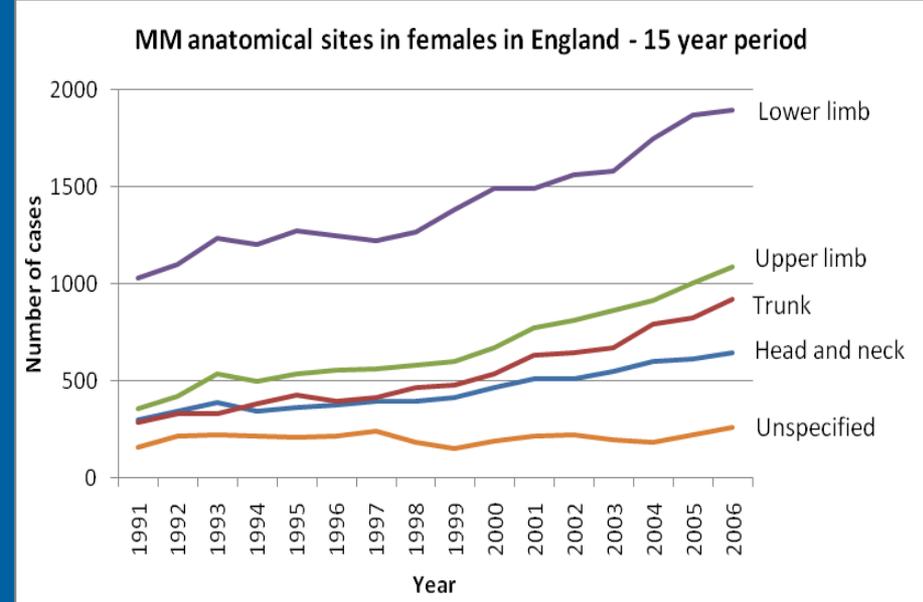
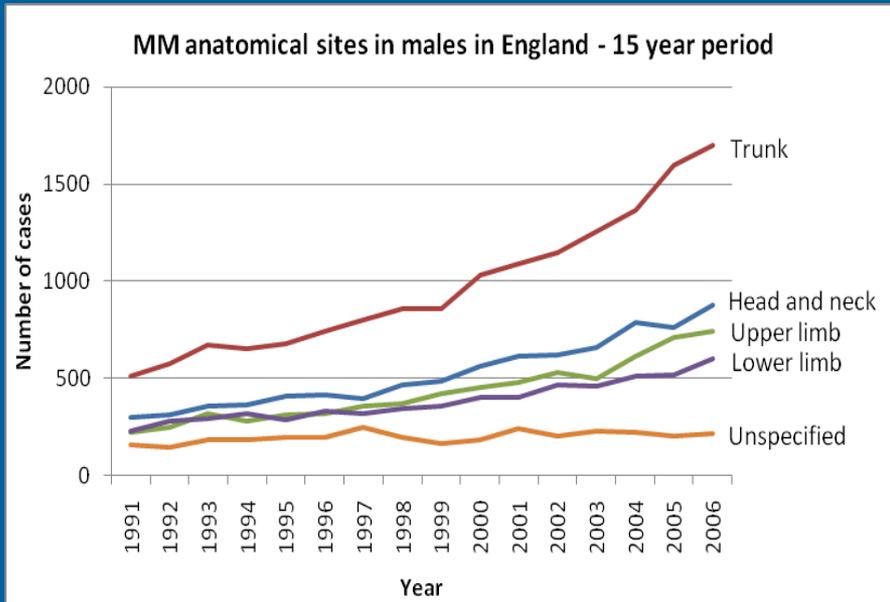


Predicted number of new diagnosis of melanoma (ICD10 C43) in the South West region 2006-2020.



Source : SWPHO cancer register (2006 data), ONS sub national population projections, predicted change in melanoma rates
H Moller et al "Future burden of Cancer in England" British Journal of Cancer (2007) 96, 1484–1488

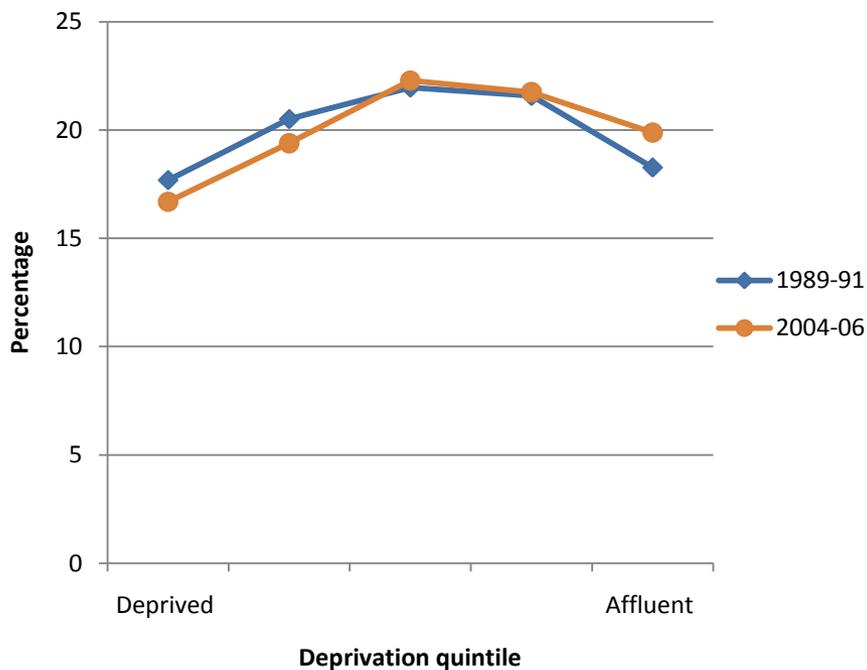
Malignant Melanoma- Anatomical site presentation in England



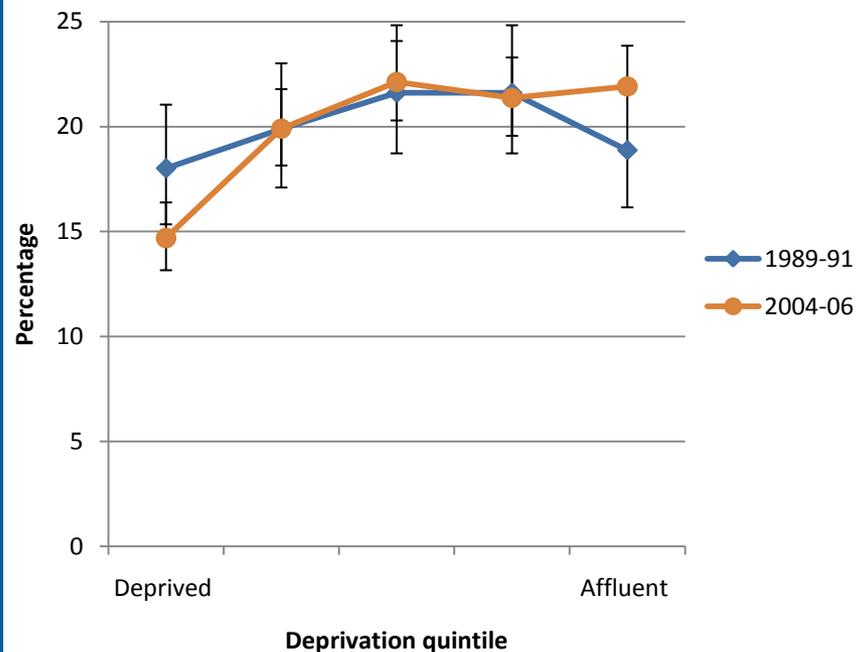
The 4-digit ICD-10 code records the anatomical site of each tumour. For malignant melanoma data extracted from the UK Association of Cancer Registries national database C430 to C434 codes were grouped as head and neck; C435 as trunk; C436 as upper limb, including shoulder; C437 as lower limb, including hip; and C439 as skin with unspecified tumour site

Distribution of MM by deprivation in the South West

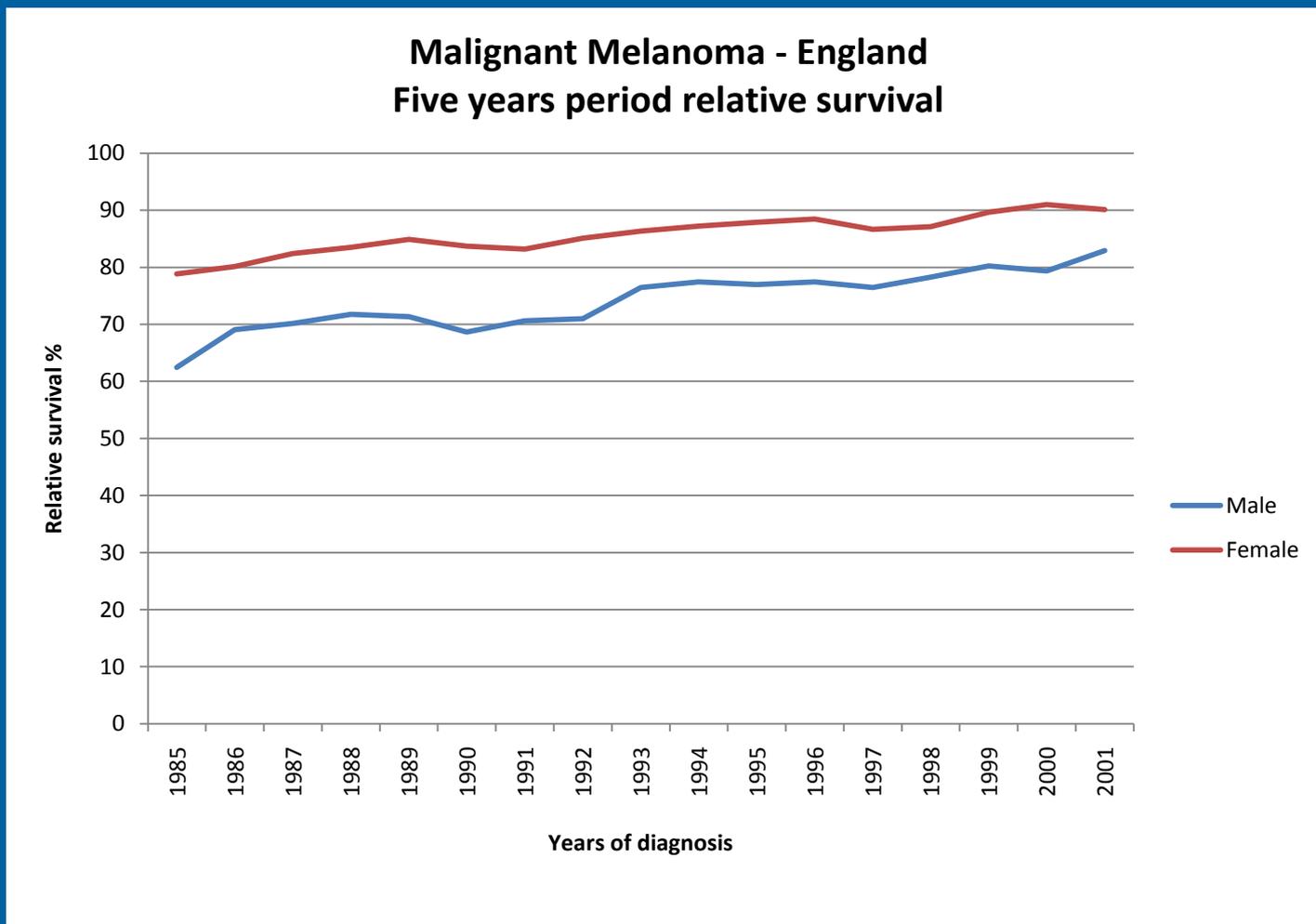
Distribution of MM by deprivation - 3 year aggregate value (Female , South West)



Distribution of MM by deprivation - 3 year aggregate value (Male , South West)

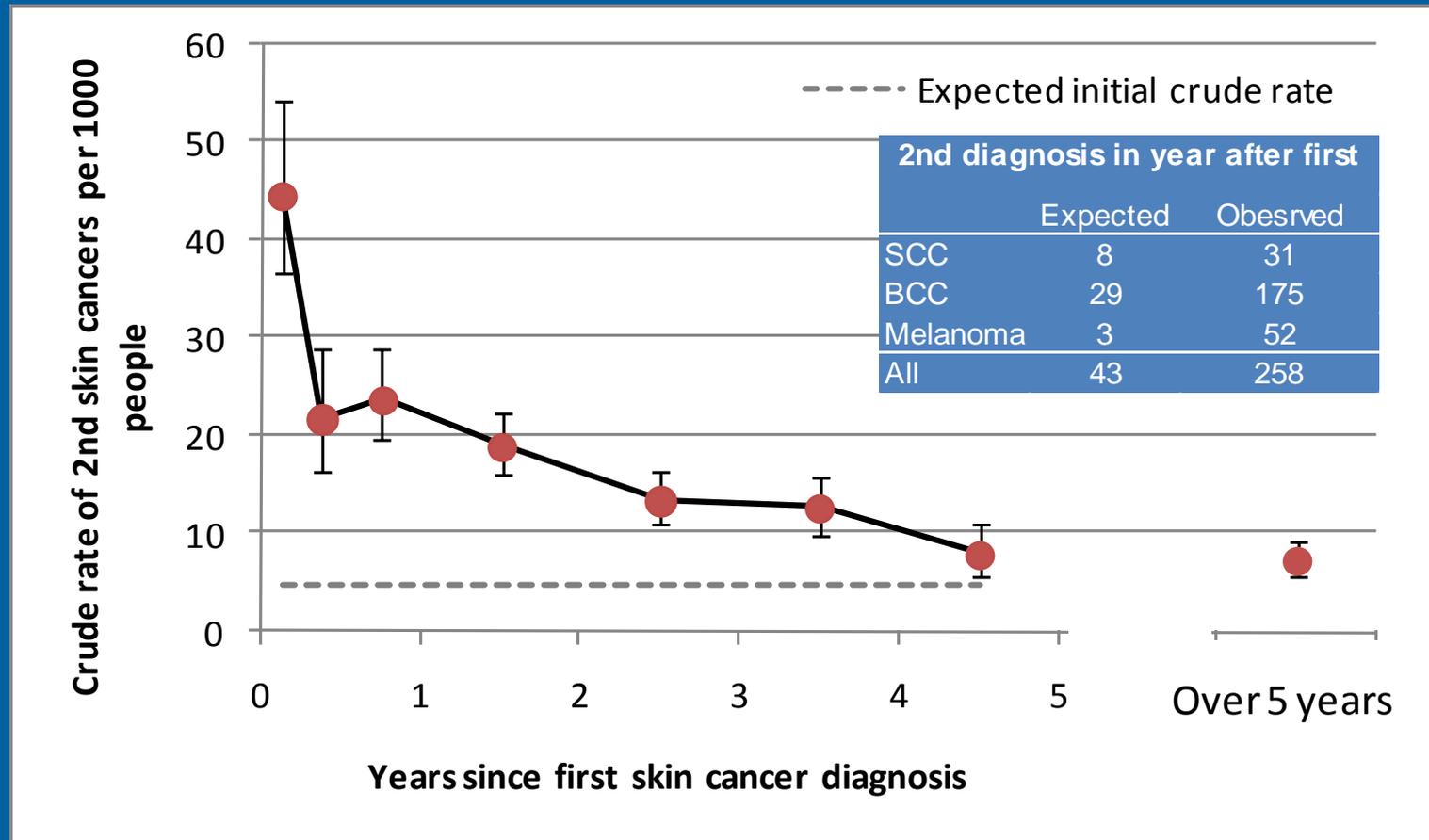


MM survival in England (NCIS data)



The Risk of a Second Skin Cancer Diagnosis

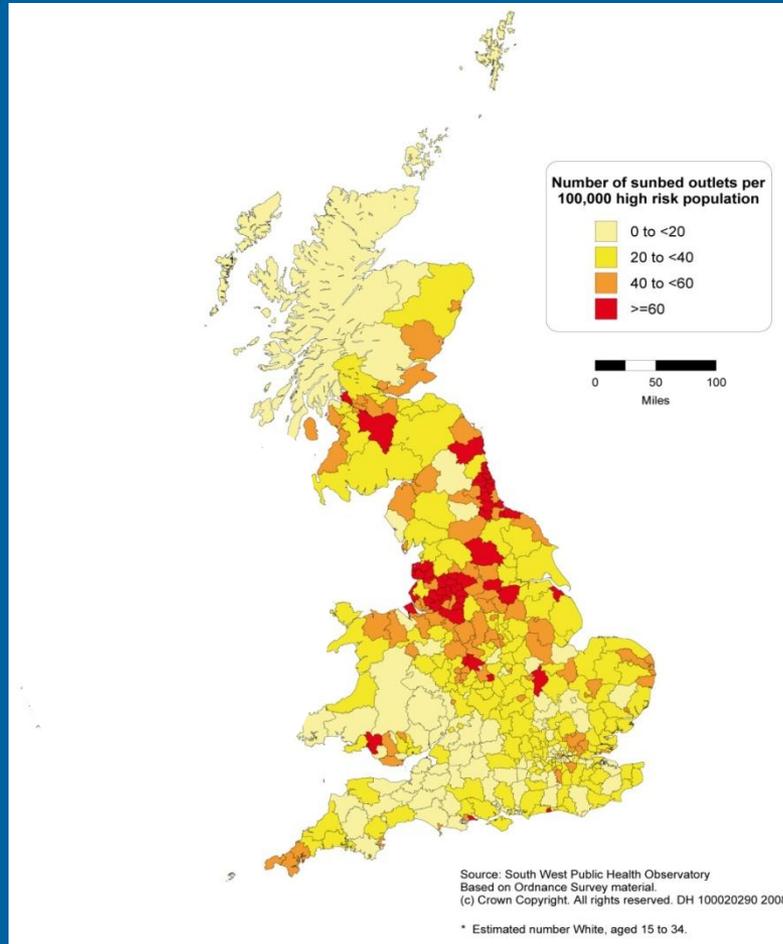
2nd skin cancer diagnosis 98-07 after initial Melanoma during 1998-06



Risks for the population

- Sun exposure – artificial ultra violet exposure
- Immunosuppression – post transplant (SCC)
- Genetic – xeroderma pigmentosa (SCC) and Gorlin's syndrome (BCC)

Sunbed outlets per 100,000 high risk* population; UK Local Authority areas, 2006



Sunbed outlets per 100,000 'high risk' population by national deprivation quintile

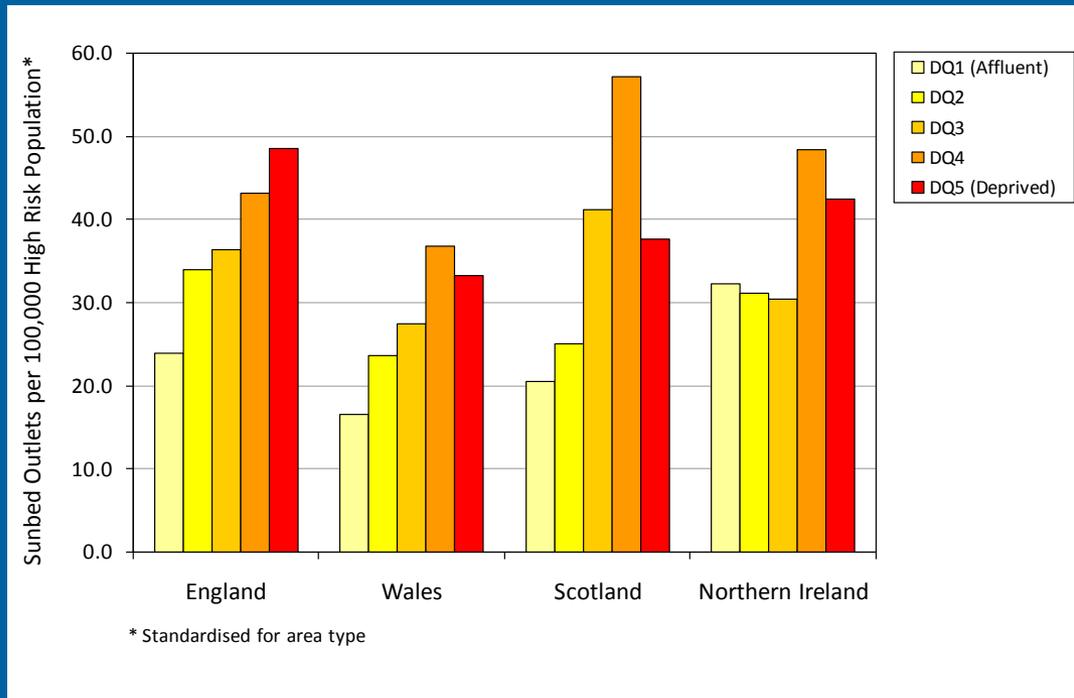
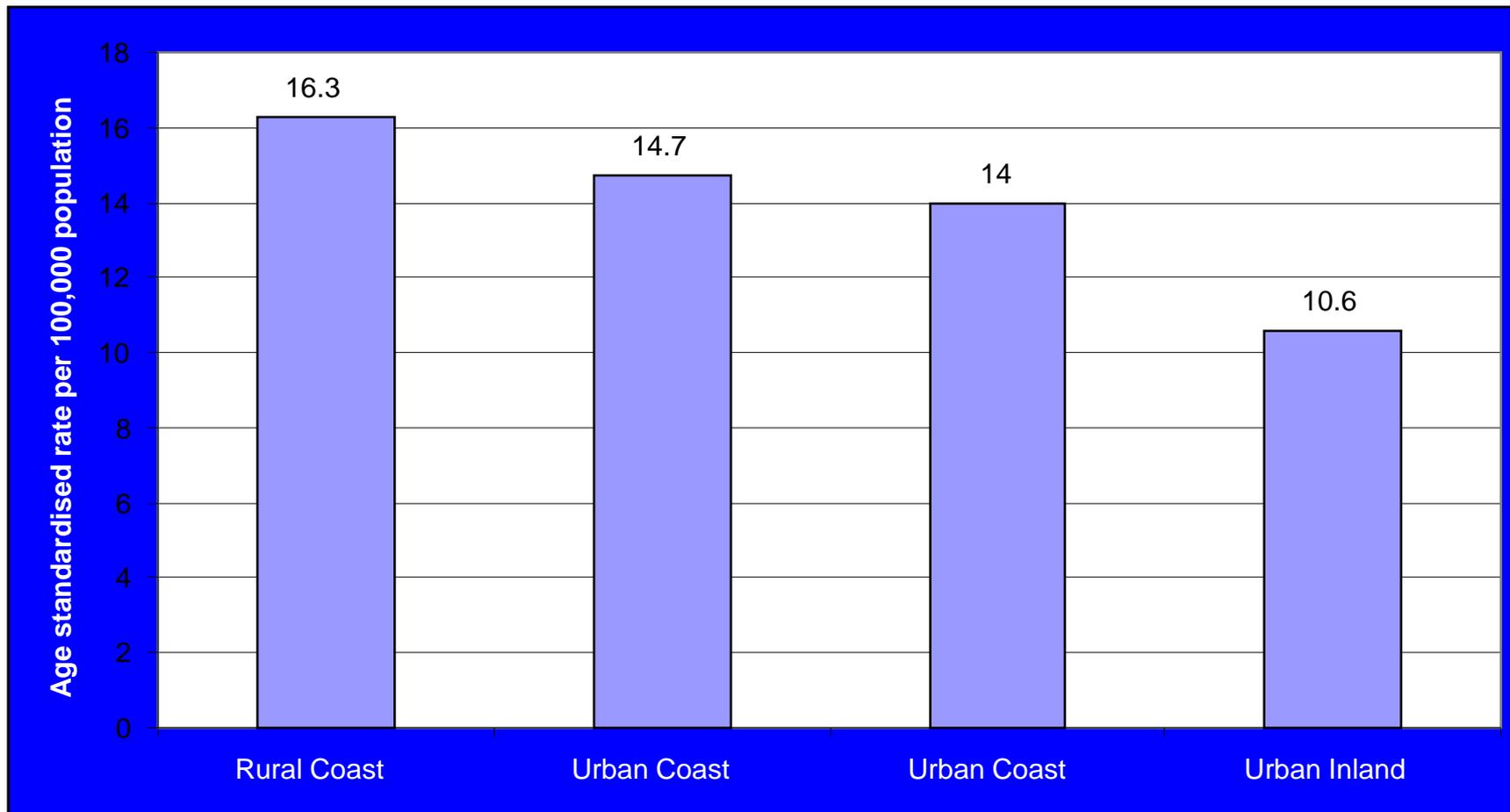


Figure 7: Age standardised incidence rate of malignant melanoma in coastal areas of the South West compared with inland urban areas. Rates standardised to standard European population



Source: South West Public Health Observatory



Skin Cancer Hub

Information to support prevention and early diagnosis

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Skin Cancer Hub launch

New 'Skin Cancer Profiles' map skin cancer for every Local Authority in England

[read more...](#)

Sign up for email alerts

Receive updates direct to your inbox



Tell a friend about this webpage

Email a friend



Interventions database



Worried about skin cancer?



Resources



Skin cancer profiles



Social marketing



Toolkits

Schools

School professionals play a large part in helping to increase understanding and awareness of skin cancer among young people. The Skin Cancer Hub is a great source of the latest evidence, information and tools available to help teachers and other educational professionals raise awareness of skin cancer prevention and early diagnosis.

What's going on in my area, and how can I get involved?

Our [Interventions database](#) is a comprehensive source of skin cancer awareness and prevention projects. If you're a school professional and are thinking of setting up a similar scheme, you will find lots of great examples here. You can also add details of your own project by filling out a simple online form. If you're a student and want to get involved in local activities, visit the [Interventions database](#) or take a look at the [events](#) section for various projects and schemes taking place in your area.

What are the current trends in skin cancer in my area?

Our [Skin cancer profiles](#) enable you to compare skin cancer incidence, mortality rates and influencing factors in your area with other parts of England, as well as against the national average. Get your students involved too!

What can I do to help increase skin cancer awareness and understanding among my students?

Skin cancer is the commonest type of cancer in the UK, so it is important that we know what the warning signs are and be aware of what we need to do in order to prevent developing the condition. Learn how to identify the appearance of moles using the 'ABCD' rule and find out more about prevention in our [Worried about skin cancer](#) section.

You may also want to Visit our [Resources](#) section, where you will find lots of useful information and documents about skin cancer prevention and early diagnosis for schools. You can also [upload details](#) of your own resources or any other information you want to share.

If your school is involved in a project aimed at raising awareness of skin cancer prevention and early diagnosis, please tell us about it by filling in our [simple online form](#).

Aim of the Skin Cancer Hub

The overarching aim is to provide information to increase understanding of skin cancer and its causes, and evidence to support the development of new initiatives in prevention and early diagnosis

Target audience :
health professionals, local government, public, schools and the charitable, community and voluntary sectors.



Key domains of the Skin Cancer Hub

- Skin cancer profiles
- Intervention database
- Toolkits
- Social Marketing
- Resources – web links, reports
- South west data – factsheets
- Sunbed work



Toolkits

Toolkits are practical guides designed to provide useable package for needs assessment, service quality assurance and performance management

- provide information on skin cancer
- present challenges and reasons for action
- highlight risk areas and focus points
- signpost information sources and intervention ideas
- list key actions



Skin Cancer Profiles



- Statistics at Local Authorities and PCT using Instant Atlas mapping software based on data from National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
- Include set of determinants such as contributory factors (number of sunshine hours, IMD average score, ethnicity) and general health factors (life expectancy and death from cancer)

Intervention database

A tool to share experience and best practice of Skin Cancer Prevention interventions at national level

Examples of interventions already loaded

- Canceractive
- Glastonbury Festival Sun protection
- Melanoma Awareness project
- Mole day
- Mole patrol
- Safe Sun advice at Musgrove Park

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Skin Cancer Hub" with the subtitle "Information to support prevention and early diagnosis". The form is divided into several sections:

- General information:** Includes fields for "Intervention title", "Intervention sites", and a dropdown menu for "Part of a national initiative?".
- Source of funding (tick all that apply):** A list of checkboxes for "NHS", "Department of health", "Educational", "Voluntary", "Commercial", and "Local authority", followed by an "Other" text input field.
- Partners (if applicable):** Fields for "Organisation name", "Lead contact name", "Contact e-mail", and "Telephone".

Future developments

- Skin Cancer Factsheets using the UKACR database
- Upload work undertaken by SWPHO in its role as a lead skin cancer registry that could help the prevention and early diagnosis of Skin cancer
- Include HES data analysis
- Expand the uploading of interventions UK wide
- Additional toolkits
- Update the resources available including weblinks
- Publicise the web and evaluate the web usage and in longer term the impact of the Skin cancer hub

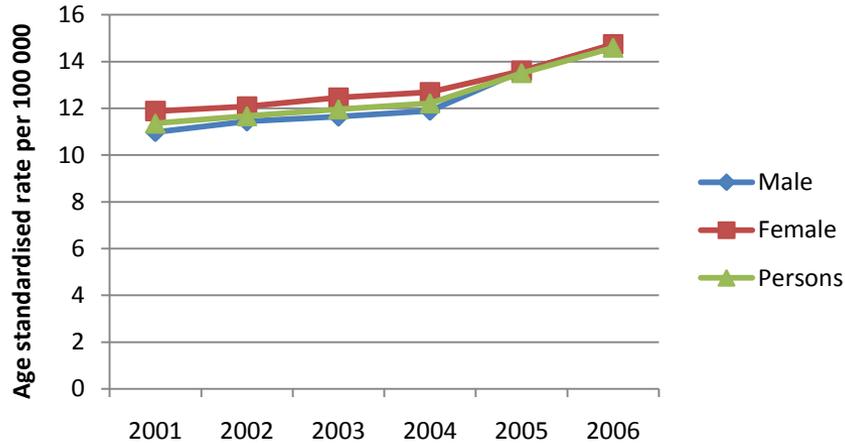
Table 5: Annual number of skin cancer cases analysed by Consultant Histopathologist in Avon, Somerset and Wiltshire Cancer Network (Calendar year 2006 or financial year 2006/07)

	Consultant in Trust	Consultant Community	General Practitioner requested	Total
Basal cell carcinoma	3075	426	1129	4630
Squamous cell carcinoma	1141	118	375	1634
Malignant melanoma	478	122	108	708
Total	4694	666	1612	6972

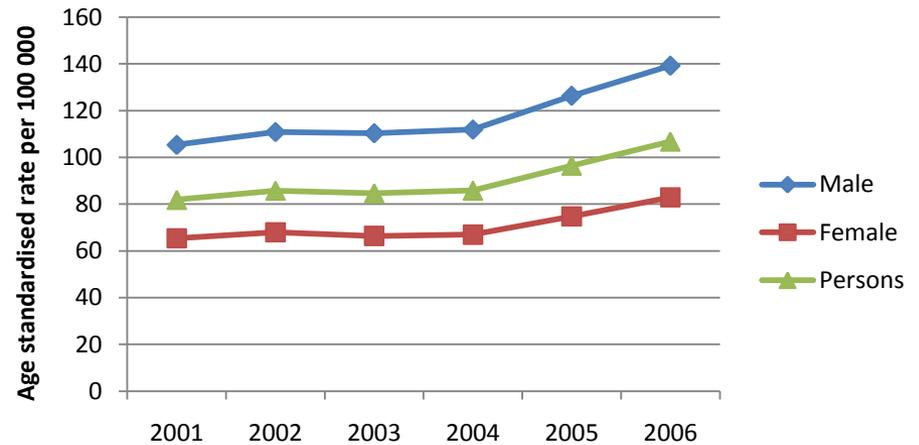
*Source: Implementation Summary for Skin Cancer Services in the Avon, Somerset & Wiltshire Cancer Network, March 2007
South West Public Health Observatory*

Admission rates to hospital at least once a year (HES data – England)

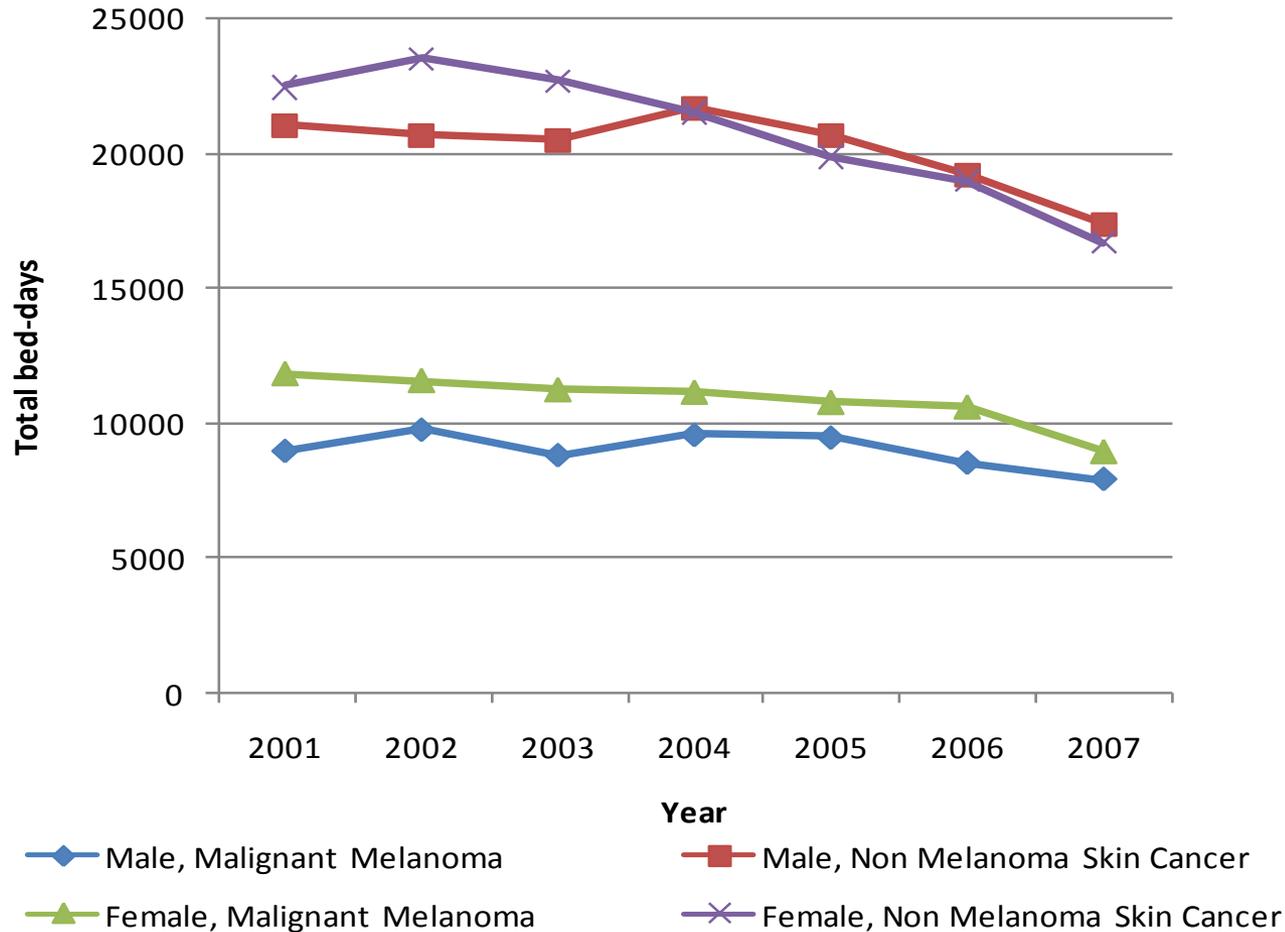
Malignant Melanoma



Non Melanoma Skin Cancer



Skin Cancer total bed-days per year in England



Source:
HES data