

# Overview of NHS Cancer Programme & Long Term Plan





Over £300 million allocated to Cancer Alliances over three years.



Six new molecular diagnostic tests funded by the NHS.



Over 80 radiotherapy machines replaced or upgraded through £130m Radiotherapy Modernisation Programme.



Quality of life metric being tested in five Cancer Alliances.



Rapid Diagnostic Centres roll out – faster diagnosis and better patient experience.



First Proton Beam patients seen in December 2018.

# Cancer survival in England is the highest ever

Approximately **72.8%** of patients survive their cancer for at least one year, and **53.2%** for five years or more



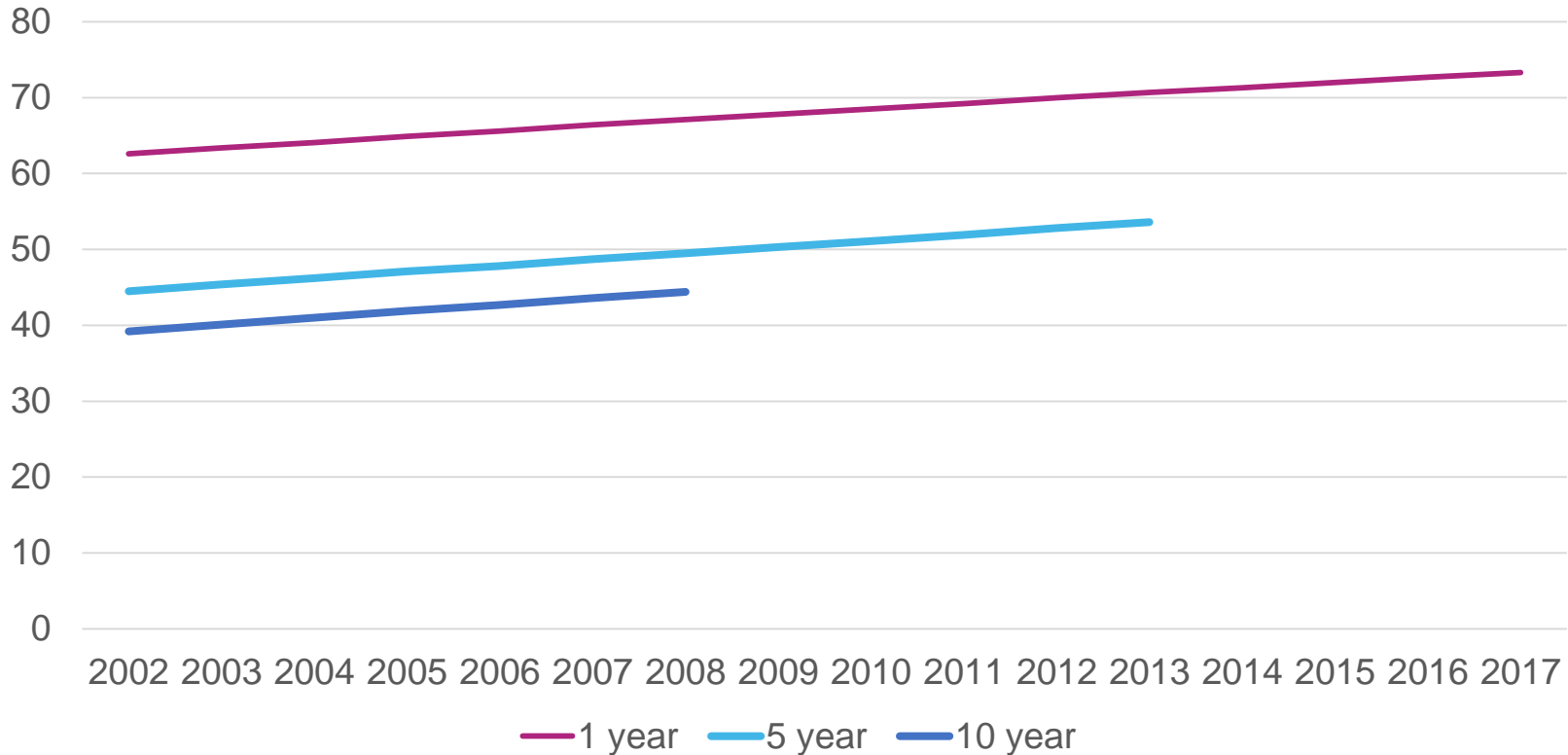
Over 2 million people urgently referred by their GP in 2018.



Overall patients rate their cancer care 8.8 out of ten – the best results ever.

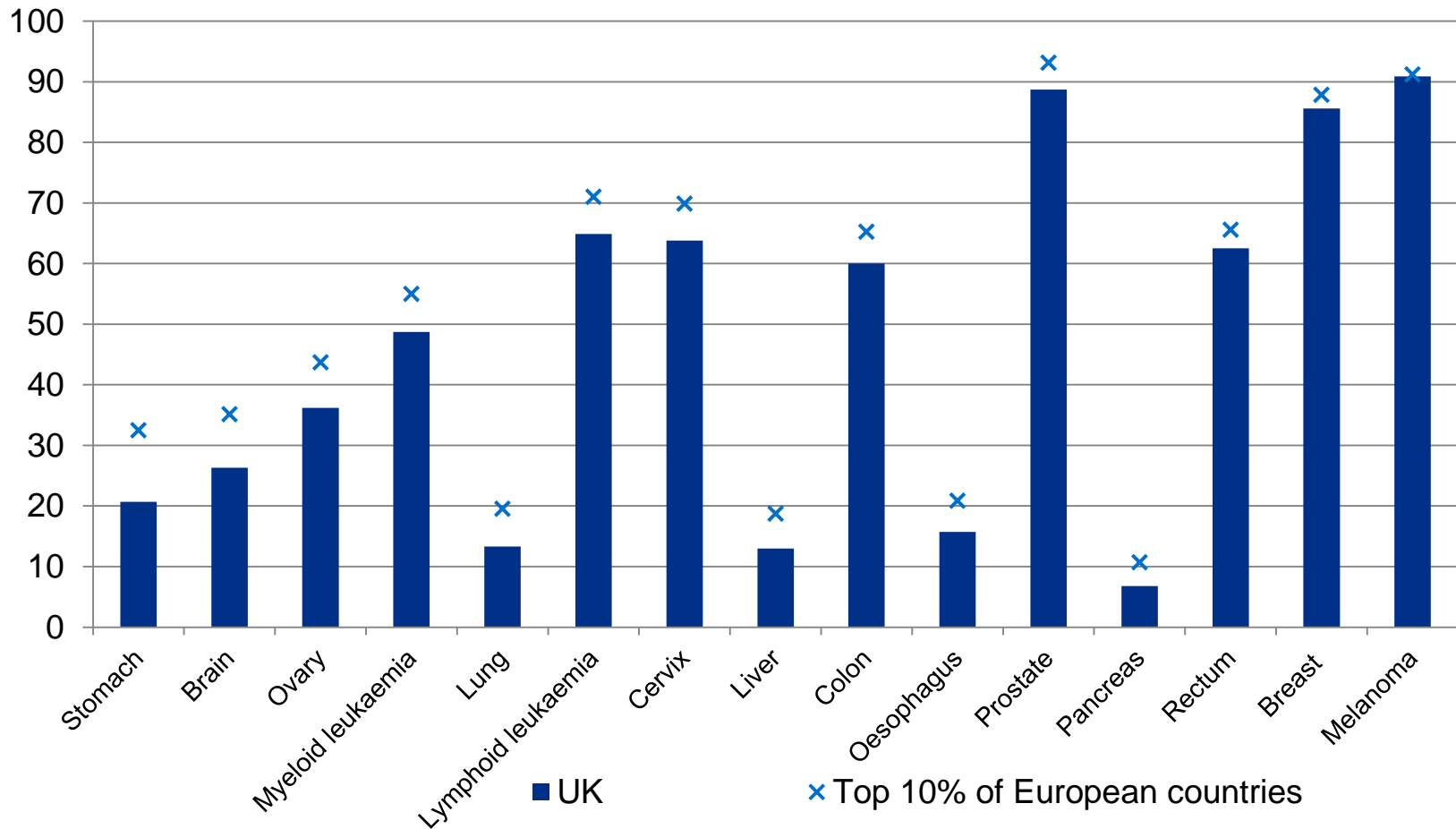
# Cancer survival

All cancer survival - patients diagnosed between 2002-2017



# But there is more to do....

Estimated 5-year survival in the UK and the 10% leading European countries  
(CONCORD, 2010-2014)



# The Long Term Plan ambitions

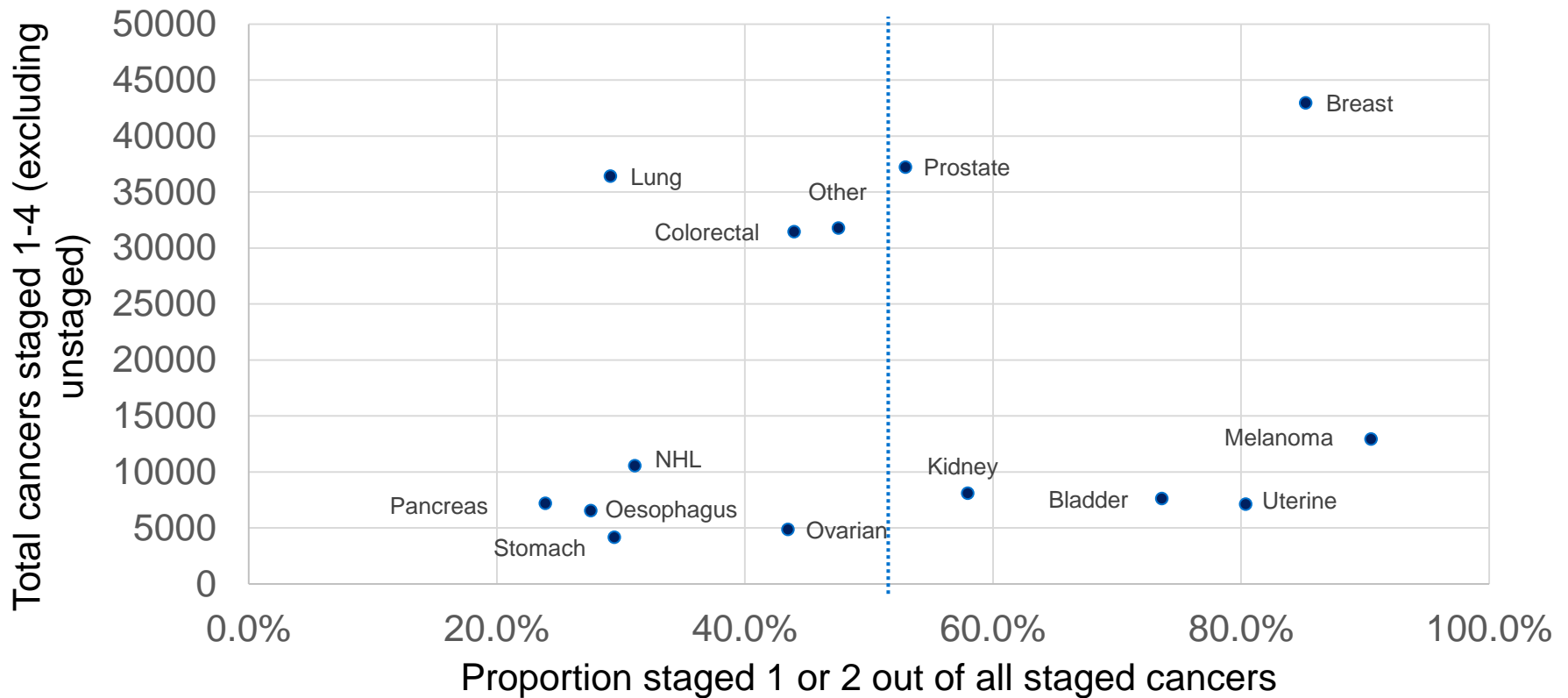
We will continue to transform cancer care so that from 2028:

- An extra 55,000 people each year will survive for five years or more following their cancer diagnosis.
- Three in four cancers (75%) will be diagnosed at an early stage.



# Early diagnosis by incidence

Proportion of early diagnosis by incidence (2017)



# How we will get there – LTP



**Deliver most comprehensive screening programme in the world**



**Ensure equitable and fast access to diagnostic tests and results**



**Provide faster, safer and more precise treatments**



**Offer personalised care for all patients and transform follow-up care**



**Harness the collaboration of academia, the NHS and industry**

# Prevention and screening

- **Deliver prevention commitments from the NHS Long Term Plan on smoking, obesity and alcohol consumption.**
  - e.g. All people admitted to hospital who smoke will be offered NHS-funded tobacco treatment services.
- **HPV**
  - Vaccine for boys aged 12 and 13 from September 2019.
  - HPV as primary screen for cervical screening by 2020.
- **Modernise bowel screening**
  - Roll out FIT testing.
  - Improve take-up especially in low participation groups.
  - Lower screening age from 60 to 50.
- **Improve screening take-up**
  - Implement recommendations from Professor Sir Mike Richards report.
  - Cancer Alliances and public health teams working together to improve local take-up.





# Early and fast diagnosis



- **Rapid Diagnostic Centres**
  - Upgrade and bring together the latest diagnostic equipment so patients can be diagnosed more quickly, more accurately and treatment can start sooner.



- **Faster Diagnosis Standard**
  - Patients receive a diagnosis or ruling out of cancer within 28 days – full implementation by April 2020, supported by new cancer waiting time system.



- **Targeted Lung Health Check Programme**
  - Project sites in 10 areas with some of the highest death rates from lung cancer. Wider roll out after evaluation.



- **Be Clear on Cancer**
  - Campaigns to support awareness of signs and causes of cancer.
- **Primary care**
  - Service specification for primary care networks to be introduced in 2020/21.

# Personalised care and support



- **Quality of life metric**

- Measuring how well people are living after cancer treatment – no other health system in the world is doing this at this scale.



- **Personalised care**

- All patients will have access to personalised care interventions – needs assessment, care plan, health and wellbeing information, and access to the right care and support – by 2021.
- Follow up based on patient needs (stratified follow-up) for all breast cancer patients by March 2020 and all prostate and colorectal cancers by March 2021.



- **Patient experience**

- Continue to deliver National Cancer Patient Experience Survey (NCPES).
- Group of trusts to use results to tackle variation in patient experience.
- Design patient experience feedback mechanism for cancer patients under 16 with NCPES question agreed by end of 2019.



# What are Cancer Alliances?

- Established in 2016 as **system leaders to bring together commissioners and providers across a specific geography**. The Cancer Alliances deliver two key objectives:
  1. To plan for and lead delivery of the **NHS Long Term Plan ambitions for cancer**; and
  2. To provide oversight and coordination to support **delivery of the constitutional waiting times standards** for cancer.

# Cancer Alliance functions



**Fostering productive partnerships and establishing robust governance mechanisms** to unite these partnerships together.

**Deploying service development funding** in a way that is focused on the whole population across its footprint, and which complements baseline investment.

**Setting the five year delivery plan for cancer**, ensuring alignment with wider STP/ICS-level plans.

**Harnessing data to analyse and improve operational performance and longer-term outcomes.**

**Working closely and collaboratively** with the regional NHSE/I teams to **maintain a system-wide overview of cancer services.**

# Cancer Alliances – Priorities for 19/20



## Sustainable operational performance

- Deliver all eight Cancer Waiting Times (CWT) standards.
- Improve time to diagnosis.
- Implement timed pathway for oesophago-gastric (OG) cancer.



## Screening and early diagnosis

- Improve uptake of screening for bowel, cervical and breast cancers.
- Implementation of one Rapid Diagnostic Centre in each Alliance.
- Implementation of lung health checks for sites involved in national programme.



## Personalised care

- Full implementation of breast cancer personalised (stratified) follow up protocols.
- Clinically-agreed protocols for stratifying prostate and colorectal cancer patients, and systems for remote monitoring.

# Cancer Alliance Geographies

1. Northern
2. Lancashire and South Cumbria
3. West Yorkshire and Harrogate
4. Humber, Coast and Vale
5. Cheshire and Merseyside
6. Greater Manchester
7. South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw
8. West Midlands
9. East Midlands
10. East of England North
11. East of England South
12. RM Partners
13. North Central and East London
14. South East London
15. Thames Valley
16. Wessex
17. Surrey and Sussex
18. Kent and Medway
19. SWAG
20. Peninsula

