

Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset

Urology Clinical Leads Workshop July 2011

Trish Stokes, COSD Programme Manager



Overview



- Multiple datasets
- COSD features
- Multiple collection
- Information Standard
- Can we/do we collect this data?
- Non active treatments

Cancer Datasets - Sept 2012



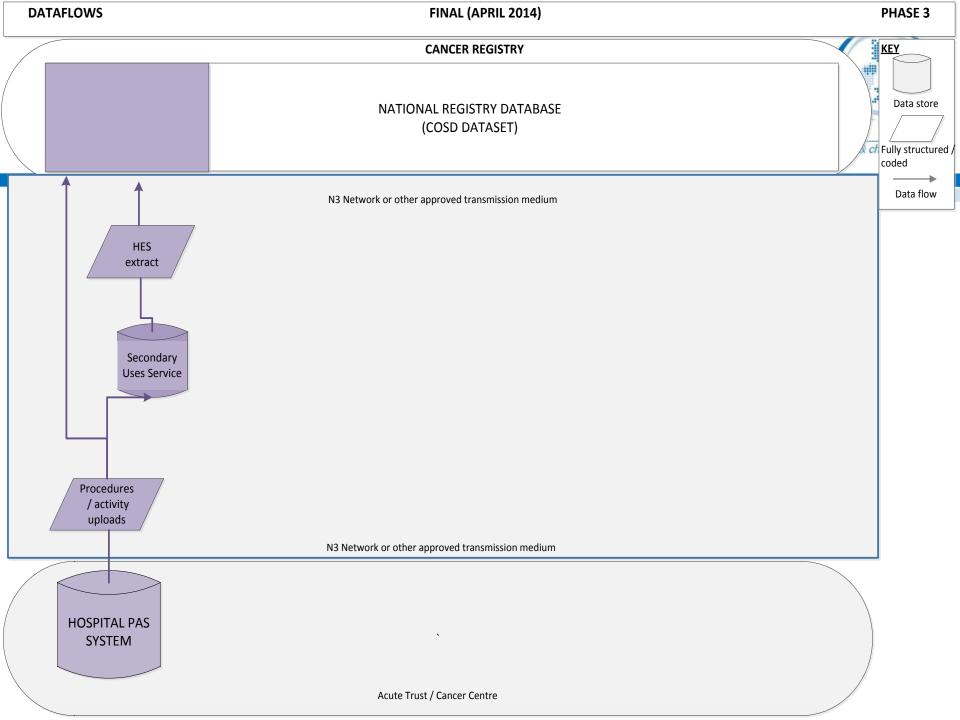
- Cancer Registration Dataset mandated for several years
- Going Further on Cancer Waits Jan 2009
- Radiotherapy April 2009
- Chemotherapy (SACT) April 2012
- Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset Autumn 2012
- (RC Pathology Professional/Clinical Standards)
- (RC Radiology Professional/Clinical Standards)
- ?National Audits

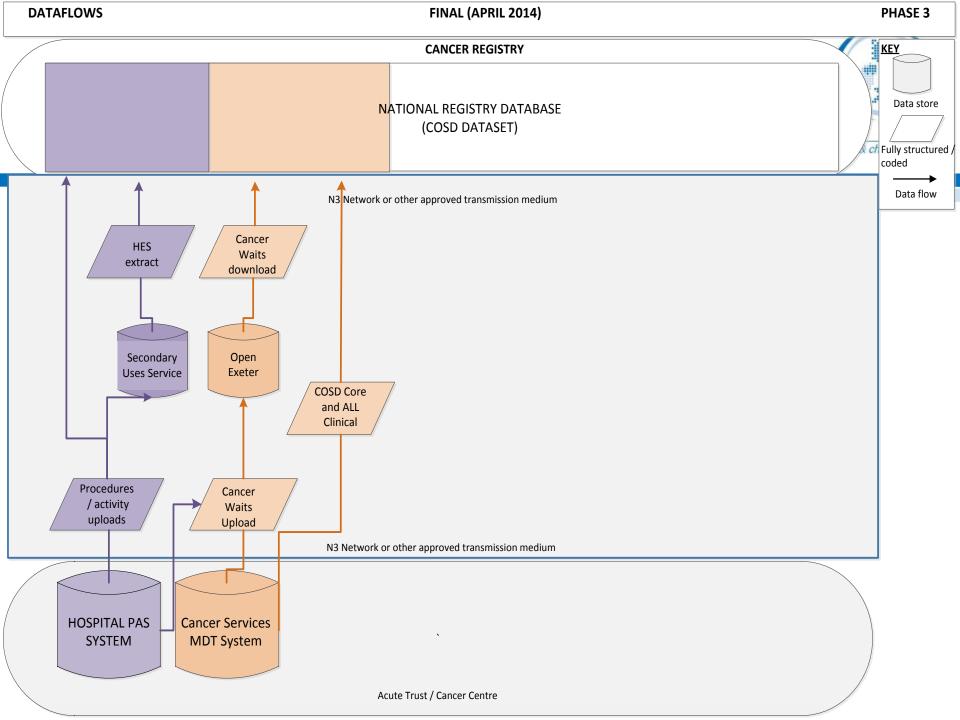
COSD features

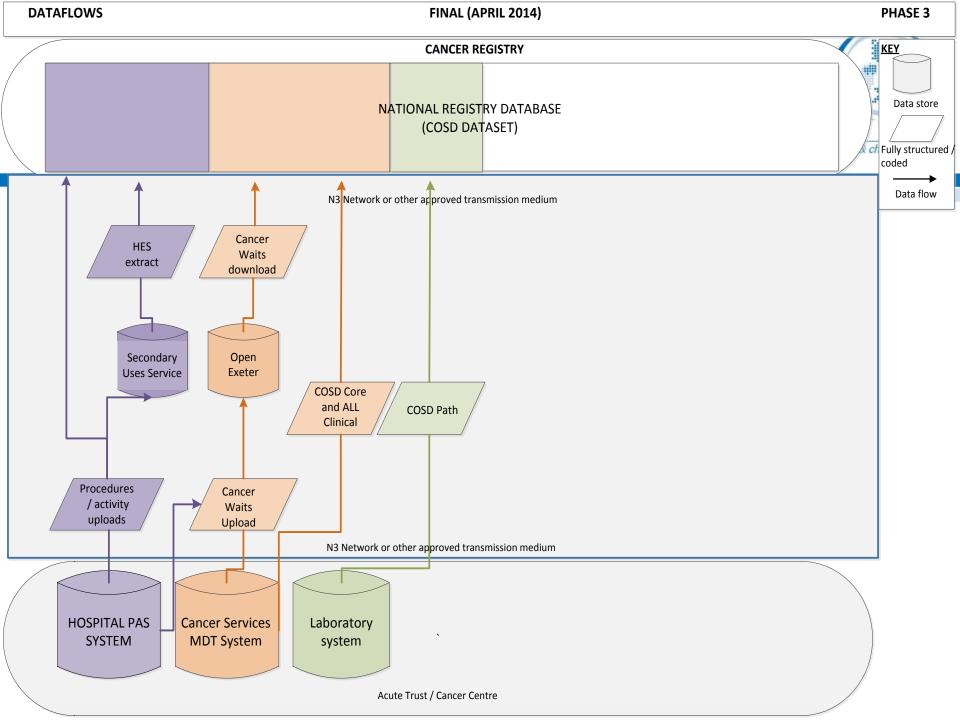


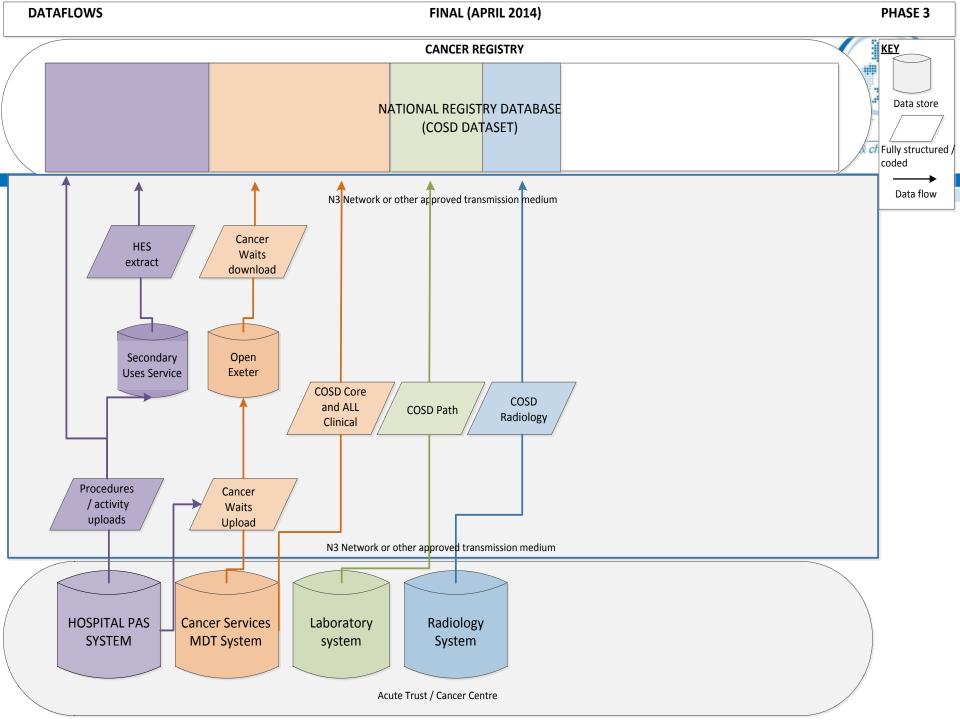
- The new national cancer dataset
- Secondary uses from patient management
- Aligned and standardised
- Multiple data sources collect once
- Components
 - Core (Registration and Cancer Waits)
 - Site specific (cf nat audit)
 - Key pathology (core RCPath)

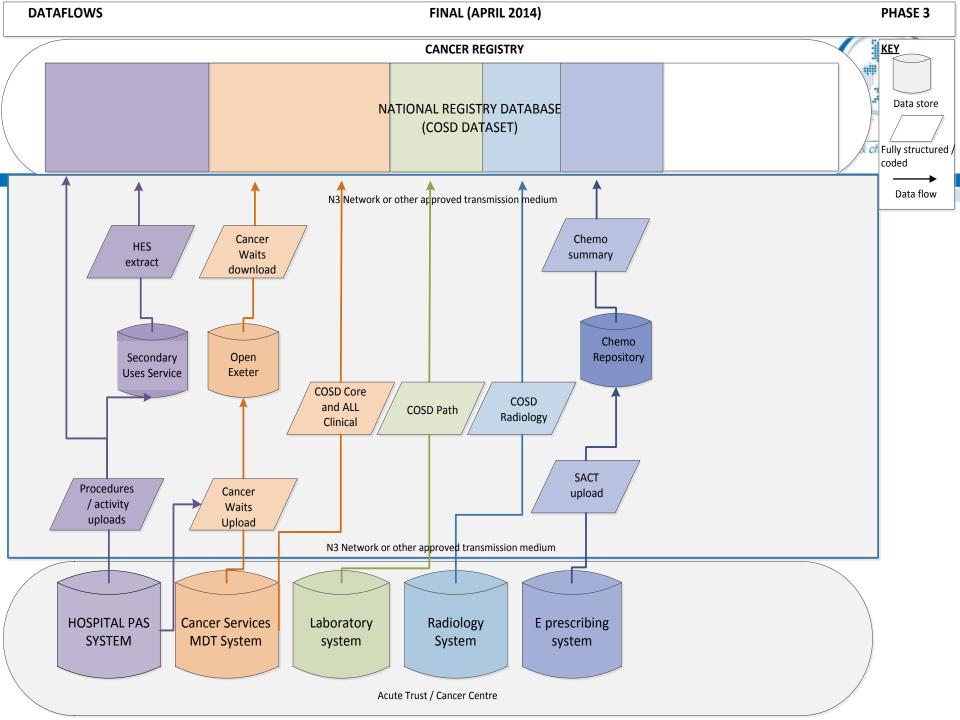
Monthly submission Monthly feedback

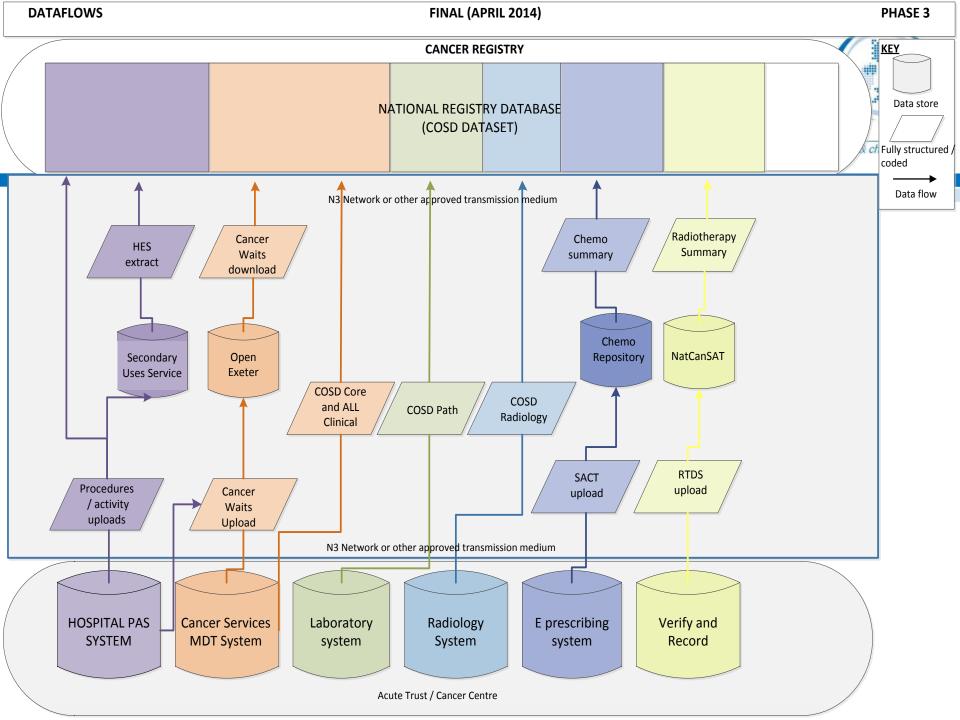


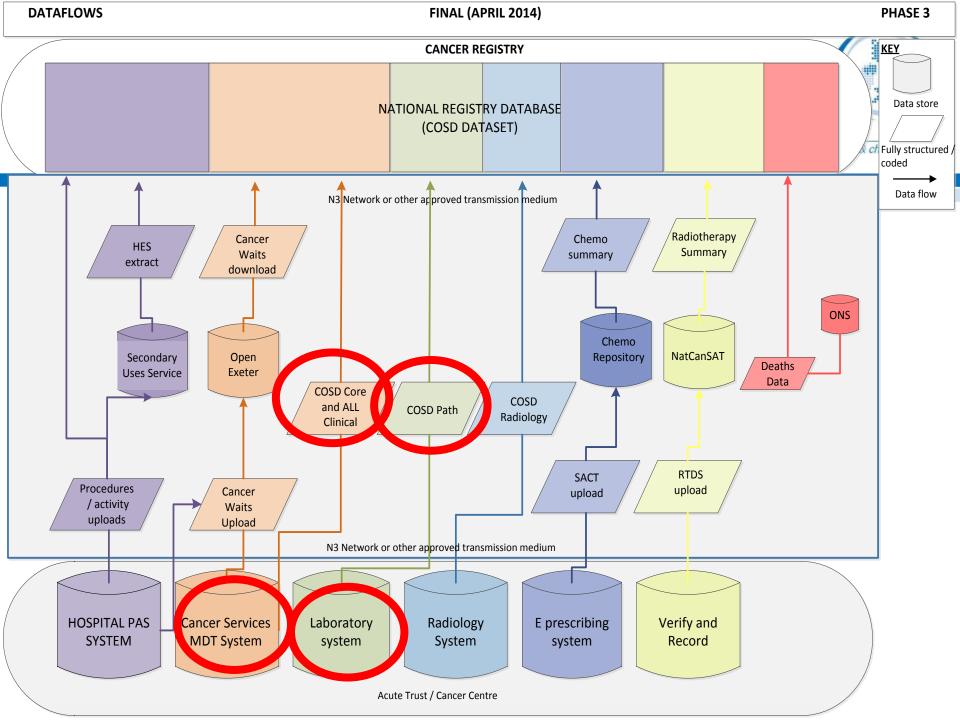








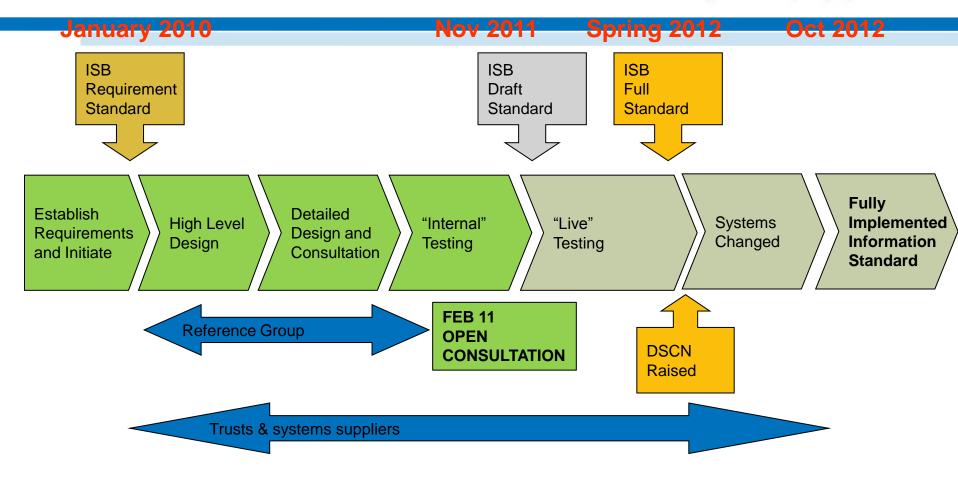




ISB Process – Where are we now?



Using information to improve quality & choice



Definitional testing – general feedback



Support for

- cohesive and consistent dataset
- clear and comprehensive guides

Concerns

- increased burden of collection
- need for clinical involvement

Site specific data items



Using information to improve quality & choice

<u>Kidney</u> eGFR TUMOUR NECROSIS PERINEPHRIC FAT INVASION ADRENAL INVASION RENAL VEIN INVASION GEROTA'S FASCIA INVASION

<u>Bladder</u>

HYDRONEPHROSIS INTRAVESICAL CHEMOTHERAPY INDICATOR INTRAVESICAL IMMUNOTHERAPY INDICATOR DETRUSOR MUSCLE PRESENCE INDICATOR

Testicular

NORMAL LDH (Testicular only) S-CATEGORY (Testicular only) S-CATEGORY: AFP (ALPHA FETO-PROTEIN) (Testicular only) S-CATEGORY: HCG (HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN) S-CATEGORY: LDH (SERUM LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE)

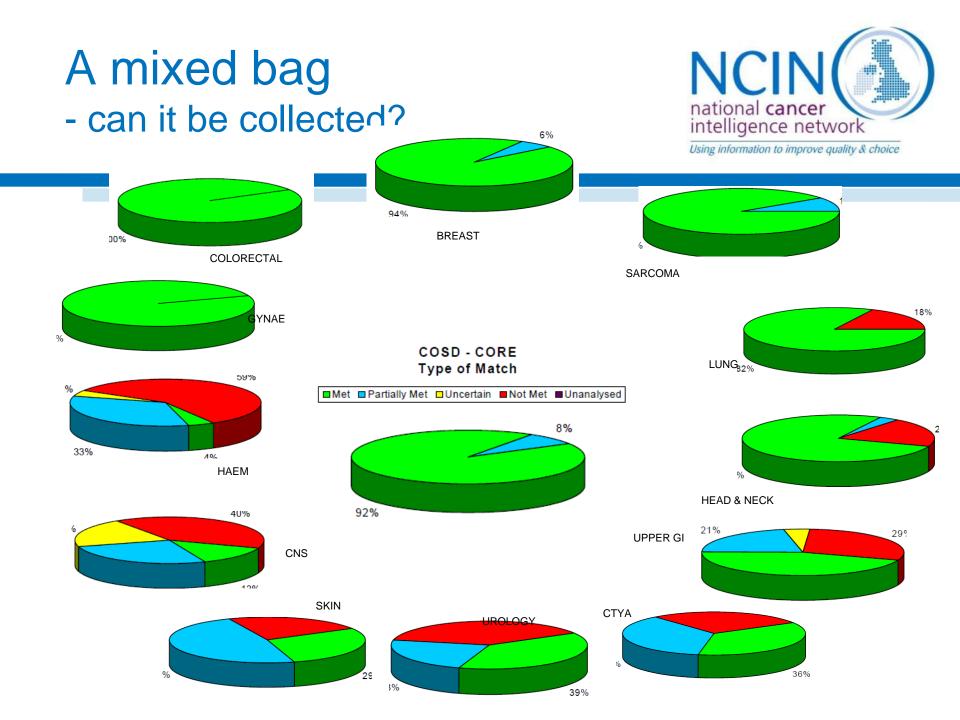
Prostate

PSA AT DIAGNOSIS PSA (PRE-TREATMENT) GLEASON GRADE (PRIMARY) GLEASON GRADE (SECONDARY) GLEASON GRADE (TERTIARY) PERINEURAL INVASION ORGAN CONFINED SEMINAL VESICLES INVASION TURP TUMOUR PERCENTAGE

Penile

PATIENT HISTORY INDICATOR (HUMAN_PAPILLOMAVIRUS) CORPUS SPONGIOSUM INVASION CORPUS CAVERNOSUM INVASION URETHRA OR PROSTATE INVASION

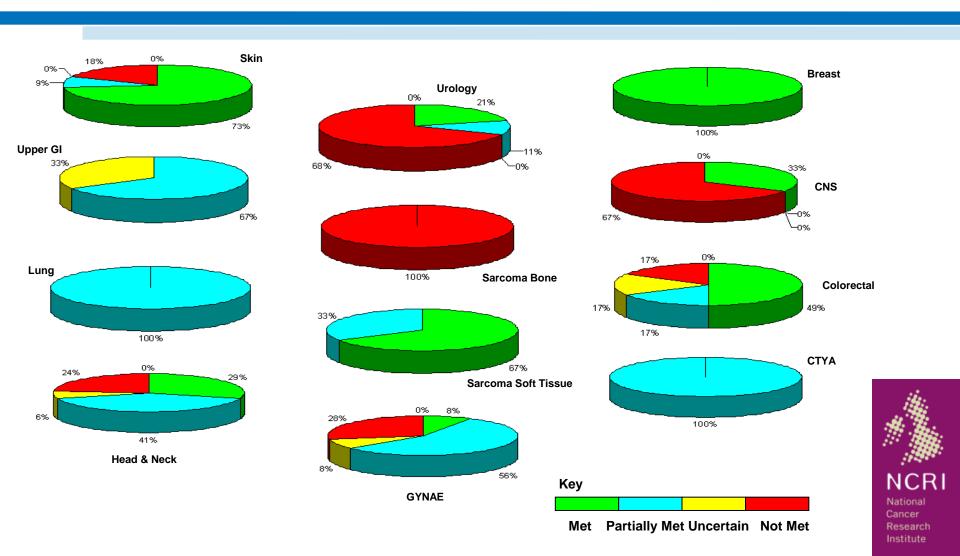
Pelvis, Ureter, Urethra, Urinary Bladder TUMOUR GRADE RETE TESTES INVASION



Site-Specific Pathology Capability Analysis – Key staging components



Using information to improve quality & choice



How to differentiate Active monitoring and Watchful Waiting

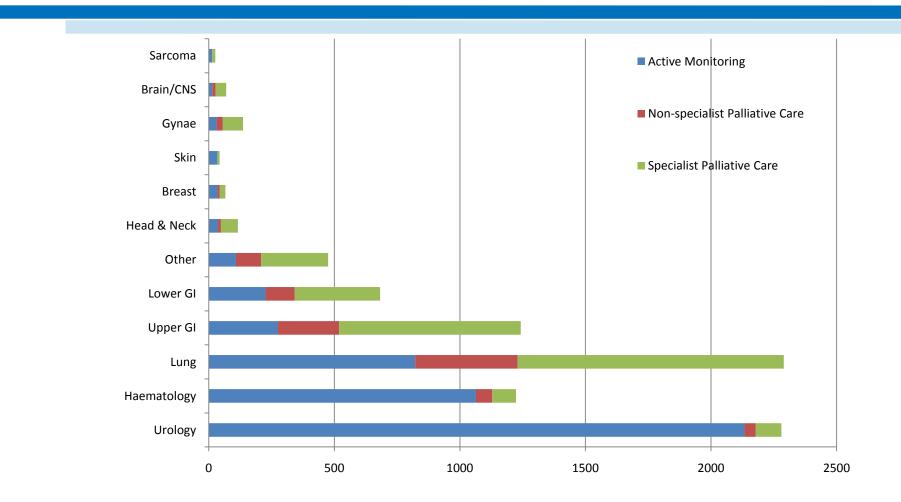


- Active monitoring and watchful waiting used by Cancer Waits and 18 weeks
- Different meaning from Urology
- Pragmatic approach!

Non active treatments



Non active treatments recorded in CWT Oct - Dec 2010



Non Active Treatments

CWT User Guidance



Patients requiring symptomatic support

Specialist Palliative Care:

"palliative care delivered under the management of a consultant in palliative medicine.

Non specialist palliative care:

"palliative care (excl active monitoring) given under the management of a consultant other than a consultant specialising in palliative medicine."

Patients largely asymptomatic

Active monitoring:

"where a diagnosis has been reached but it is not appropriate to give any active treatment at that point in time but an active treatment is still intended/ may be required at a future date."

ACTIVE MONITORING INTENT:



To record the future intention of monitoring the patient. Use for all patients who are largely asymptomatic and may go progress to active treatment if the status of the disease progresses. (This will include "watchful waiting" as used clinically)

01 Patient placed on active monitoring regime with future curative intent

O2 Patient placed on active monitoring regime with future palliative intent

03 Patient placed on active monitoring regime with unknown or uncertain future clinical intent



Using information to improve quality & choice

Thank you trish.stokes@nhs.net

www.ncin.org.uk