



## Cancer Services Profile, December 2017:

### Assessing the impact of cancer in GP practices and CCG populations in England, and assisting service decision making

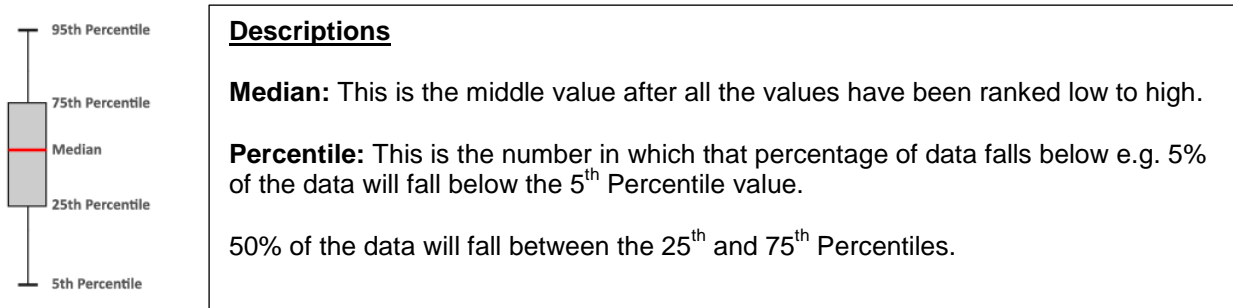
#### Main findings

All indicators in the Cancer Services Profile on Fingertips have been updated to include the latest year of data, at GP practice, CCG and National level. National data shows that:

- There were 297,088 new malignant cancer cases for the 2014/15 financial year (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). The incidence for 2014/15 was 523 cases per 100,000 population which is an increase from 515 cases per 100,000 population in 2013/14.
- Since 2015/16, there has been a decrease in the proportion of females screened for breast cancer in the last 36 months, a decrease in the proportion of females screened for cervical cancer and an increase in the proportion of individuals screened for bowel cancer in the last 30 months.
- The rate of Two-Week Wait referrals for suspected cancer increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17 from 2,975 to 3,164 per 100,000 population. Over the same period the proportion of Two-Week Wait referrals that resulted in a cancer diagnosis decreased from 7.8% to 7.6%.
- For diagnostic investigations, the number of upper gastro-intestinal (GI) endoscopy procedures carried out decreased between 2015/16 and 2016/17 from 1,309 to 1,279 per 100,000 population. Over the same period the number of colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy procedures carried out increased.
- The rate of individuals diagnosed with cancer through an emergency route was 88 per 100,000 population in 2016/17, a decrease from 91 per 100,000 in 2015/16.

## Summary

More information on selected indicators in the Cancer Services profile is described here at a National level. Boxplots are provided to show the range of values across all GP practices in England for selected indicators, and the trend over time as illustrated below:



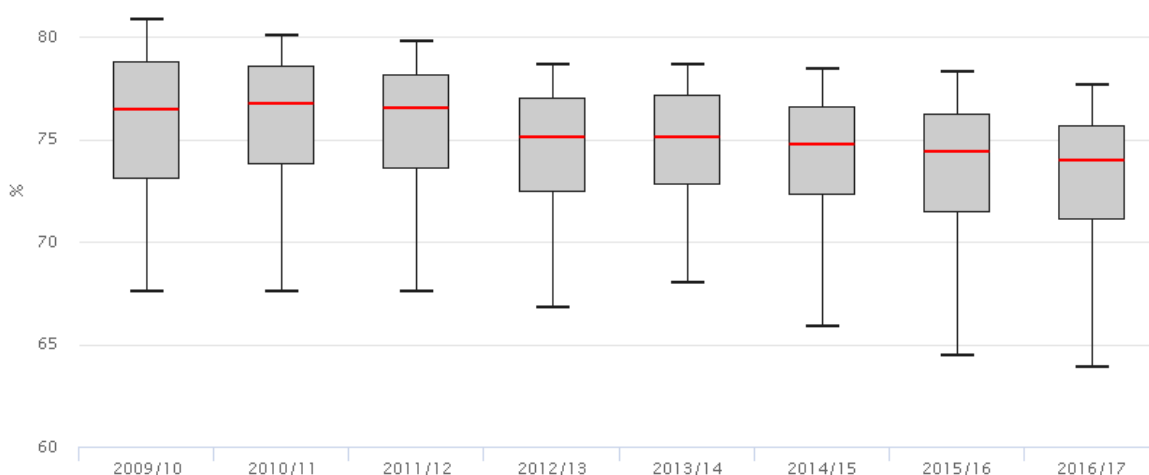
**Figure 1:** Description of the values within a boxplot

Please note that the figures described in the text are national average (mean) rates and percentages, which are different to the national median values across all GPs shown in the boxplots.

## Cancer Screening

The percentage of females (aged 50-70 years) screened for breast cancer in the last 36 months has increased over time from 71.8% in 2009/10 to 72.5% in 2016/17. For bowel cancer screening, the percentage of individuals aged 60-74 years who were screened in the last 30 months has increased from 35.0% in 2009/10 to 59.2% in 2016/17.

There has been a decrease in the percentage of females (aged 25-64 years) attending screening for cervical cancer during the target period (3.5 or 5.5 years) from 75.4% in 2009/10 to 72.1% in 2016/17. The trend over time for this indicator is shown in Figure 2.

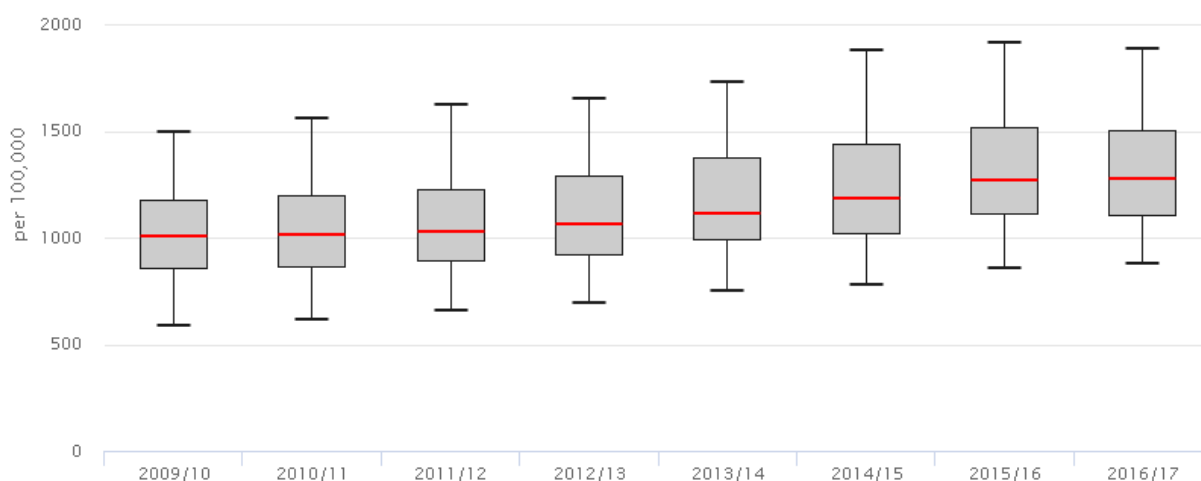


**Figure 2:** Trend over time for the proportion of females aged 25-64 years screened for cervical cancer within the target period (3.5 or 5.5 years) for GP practices in England (note that the origin of vertical scale is not zero).

## Diagnostic procedures

The number of in-patient or day-case colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy and upper-GI endoscopy procedures performed has generally increased between 2009/10 and 2016/17.

- In 2009/10 there were 536 colonoscopy procedures performed per 100,000 population which increased to 764 per 100,000 in 2016/17.
- For sigmoidoscopy procedures, the rate increased from 385 per 100,000 population in 2009/10 to 507 per 100,000 in 2016/17.
- The number of upper-GI endoscopy procedures increased from 1,013 per 100,000 population in 2009/10 to 1,279 per 100,000 in 2016/17, although the 2016/17 value was a decrease compared to 2015/16 (1,309 per 100,000).

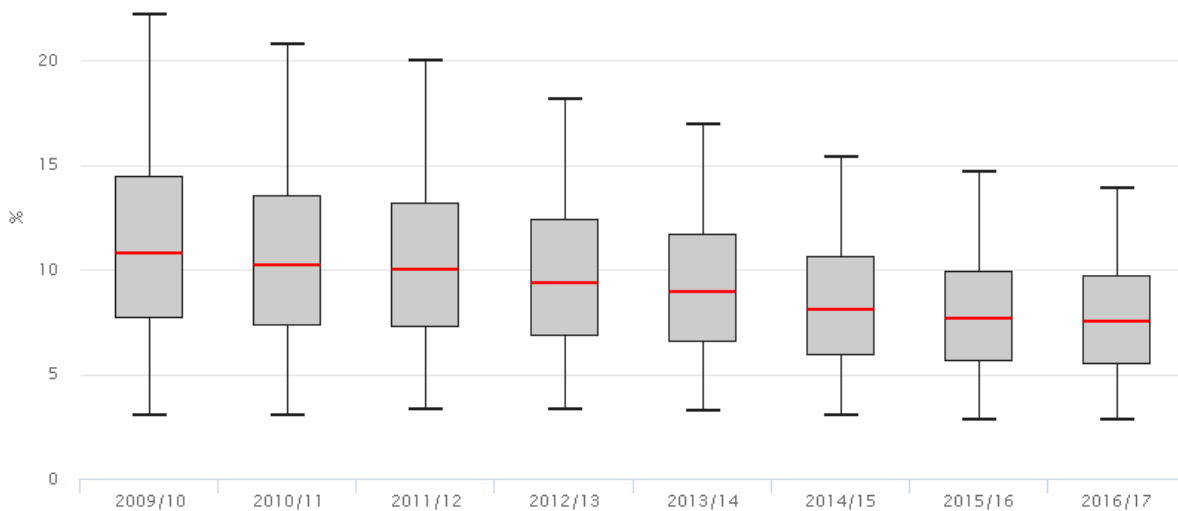


**Figure 3:** Trend over time in the number of in-patient or day-case upper-GI endoscopy procedures (per 100,000 population) for GP practices in England

## Two-Week Wait referrals

The number of Two-Week Wait referrals for suspected cancer per 100,000 population has almost doubled from 1,643 per 100,000 in 2009/10 to 3,164 per 100,000 in 2016/17.

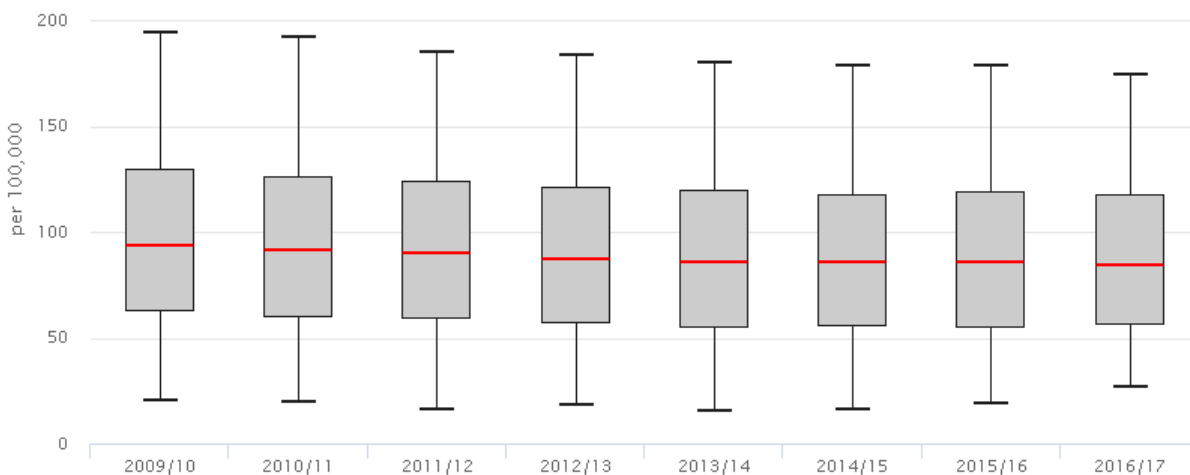
The proportion of Two-Week Wait referrals that resulted in a cancer diagnosis has steadily decreased from 10.8 % in 2009/10 to 7.6% in 2016/17.



**Figure 4:** Trend over time in the proportion of Two-Week Wait referrals resulting in a cancer diagnosis for GP practices in England

### Emergency Presentations

The number of emergency presentations has decreased since 2009/10 when 100 per 100,000 cancers were diagnosed through an emergency route. In 2016/17, 88 per 100,000 cancers were diagnosed via emergency.



**Figure 5:** Trend over time for the number of emergency presentations of cancer (per 100,000 population) for GP practices in England

## Background

All 33 indicators in the Cancer Services profile have been updated to include the latest financial year of data that are available, collated by the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS).

The profiles are for commissioners and health professionals to use when assessing the impact of cancer in their local population and making decisions about services. The indicators provide information on demographics; cancer screening; Two-Week Wait referrals; diagnostic services; emergency presentations and admissions by GP practices, CCG and at National level.

Data are shown for the 7,341 GP practices listed in the QOF 2016/17 which have a list size of  $\geq 1000$  patients.

## Further Information

Please follow the links for more details on the following:

Cancer Services profile: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cancerservices>

Public Health England's 5-year approach to cancer from 2017 to 2021:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/phe-cancer-board-plan>

Cancer Research UK's Facilitator Programme: <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/learning-and-ways-we-can-support-you/the-facilitator-programme>

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