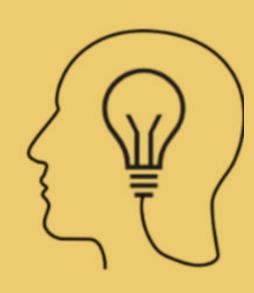
### Understanding Gancer

A SERIES OF SIMPLE EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC





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Part 17: Cancer Waiting Time and programmes to diagnose early

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In our last video, we discussed the role of screening and lung checks as some of the ways to detect cancer early.



### There are also other ways of diagnosing cancer early.





#### THIS HELPS INCREASES SURVIVAL.



#### **NHS Long Term Plan**

#NHSLongTermPlan

#### The NHS Longterm Plan aims by 2028:

- 55,000 cancer patients have a survival rate of 5+ years following their diagnosis.
- 3 in 4 patients are diagnosed early.

### GOAL!



These standards monitors the length of time patients who:

- have symptoms
- Suspected of having cancer
- Have been confirmed to have cancer

They are seen and treated in England in a timely manner.

This helps manage care plans for cancer patients.

Evaluate performance on how well the process went.

Support patients in accessing cancer services.

To further invest in cancer services.

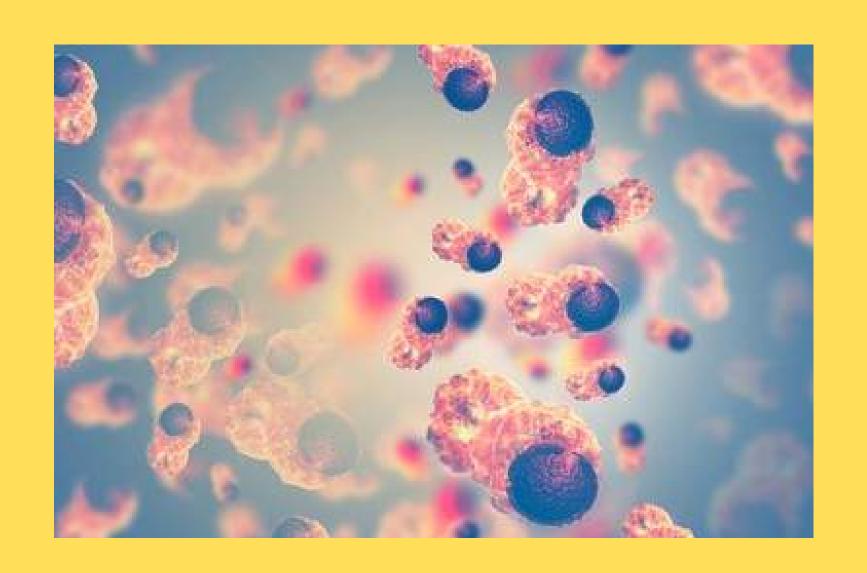
This was first introduced in the NHS Cancer Plan in 2000 that aimed to ensure cancer patients were reviewed by specialists and were given expert advice.



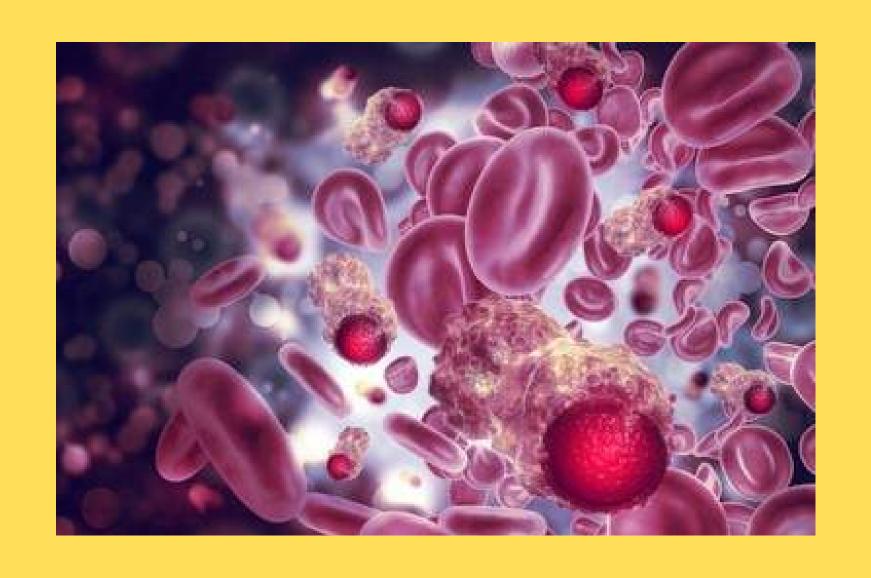
It is monitored by the National Cancer Waiting Times Monitoring Dataset (NCWTMDS) to ensure that all cancer service providers follow this standard in NHS England.



There are waiting time targets to detect and treat cancer.



However, a few cancers vary so targets depend on type of cancer and treatment.



## Faster Diagnostic Standard.

Further developments were made leading to Faster Diagnostic Standard.

Since April 2020, 28 days to confirm diagnosis.

# Faster Diagnostic Standard.

This is applied in England but not set in other UK nations at the moment.



## Faster Diagnostic Standard.

#### It is for those who had:

- the urgent 2 weeks referral
- an abnormal result in the screening programmes

### What are the CWT targets?

#### INITIAL ASSESSMENT

Two weeks target from urgent GP referral for suspected cancer to first outpatient appointment.

#### INITIAL ASSESSMENT

If cancer is NOT suspected but symptoms are PRESENT also have two week target from GP referral to first assessment.

28 days to be informed of diagnosis whether cancer is present or not from:

- urgent GP referral for suspected cancer.
- urgent referral from NHS Cancer Screening Programmes (breast, cervical and bowel).
- urgent GP referral with breast symptoms (where cancer is not suspected).

9 in every 10 people (90%) referred for suspected or symptoms of cancer will not have a diagnosis of cancer.

Some UK nations: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland do not have the 2 week time frame to see a specialist.

But you are still able to see a specialist.

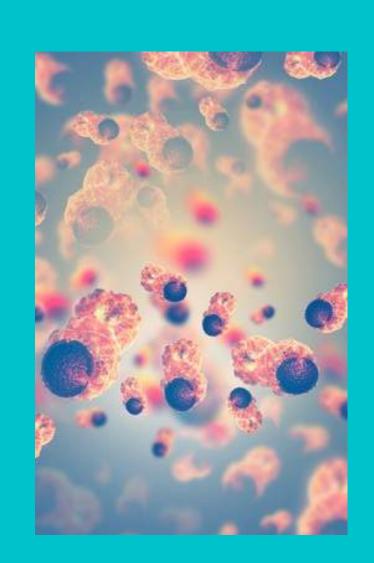
Northern Ireland the 2 week wait only applies for suspected breast cancer.



### FIRST TREATMENT FROM G.P REFERRAL

62 days from urgent GP referral to first treatment for:

- Suspected cancer
- Abnormal result from NHS Cancer Screening Programmes
- Consultant's decision following a non-urgent referral) due to a suspicion of cancer.



## FIRST TREATMENT FROM G.P REFERRAL

31 days from urgent GP referral for children's cancers, testicular cancer, and acute leukaemia.

### FIRST TREATMENT FROM DIAGNOSIS

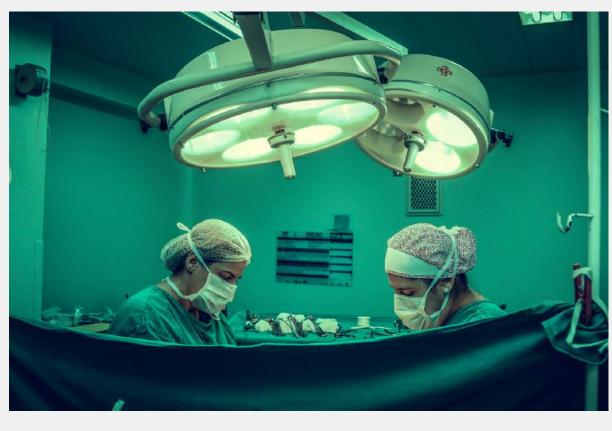
31 days from diagnosis to the first treatment for all cancers after discussion with the doctor on the treatment plan.

## FURTHER TREATMENT

31 days from decision to treat to second or further treatment (chemotherapy, surgery or radiotherapy.







#### FURTHER TREATMENT

DIFFERENT ISLES (WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND) HAVE **ALSO SET TARGETS ON** REFERRAL FOR A SUSPECTED CANCER AND WAITING FOR A DIAGNOSIS.



# How do you feel when waiting for something generally?

# How do you think the cancer patient feels when waiting for...

### THE WAIT

Waiting for an appointment to:

- take tests.
- find out results.
- start treatment.





It can cause a series of emotions for the patient and their family.



Most cancers are slow growing so waiting a few weeks does not affect treatment.



#### THINK



## What is the reason for the wait?



## • The demand of people requiring particular scans.

• The availability of scans in particular or large hospitals.

#### THE WAIT



After doing tests, there is also a waiting period.



The radiologist needs to create a report on the scan that is sent to an oncologist.



An oncologist is a doctor that specialises in cancer.



### Despite urgent it may take a few weeks for the result.



#### WALES

In May 2019, Wales introduced the Single Cancer Pathway.

A target of 62 days or less is for urgent and non-urgent referrals to have a confirmed diagnosis and start treatment from the GP referral.



### What if the cancer comes back develops?

NHS England states that treatment should begin within 31 days after discussion with doctor and an agreed treatment plan is placed.

Other UK nations have not set this target but treatment would start urgently.

### What if a new tumour develops?

62 DAYS TO START
TREATMENT SINCE GP
REFERRAL



### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

This has been developed by Cancer Research UK and Macmillan Cancer Support.



### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

The aim is to SPEED diagnosis and IMPROVE patient experience.

### HOW?

### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

SUPPORT AMBITIONS.

### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

#### EARLY IDENTIFICATION



# Rapid Diagnostic Centres TIMELY REFERRAL



### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

#### SYMPTOM ASSESSMENT



# Rapid Diagnostic Centres COORDINATING TESTING



### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

#### TIMELY DIAGNOSIS.



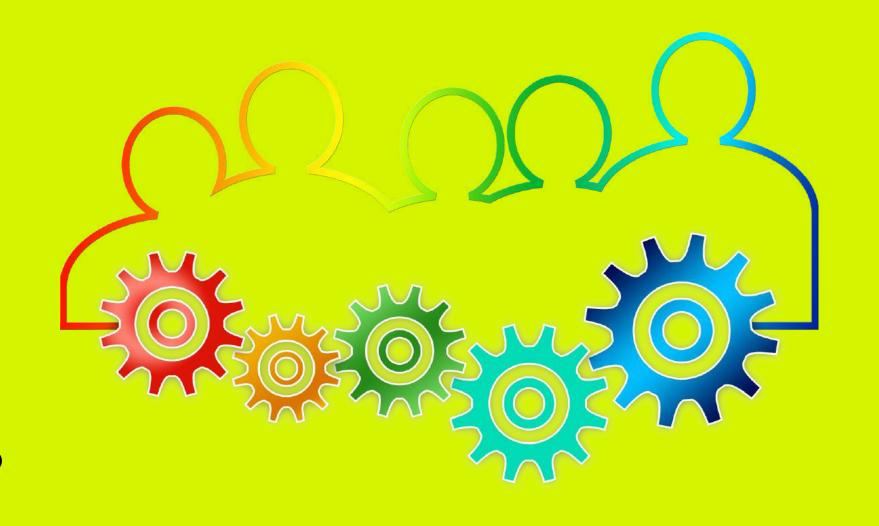
### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

ONWARD
REFERRAL.



### Rapid Diagnostic Centres

EXCEL SUPPORT AND COORDINATION.





Target and decrease inequalities.



Decrease unnecessary appointments and tests in laboratory testing and imaging.



Invest in new equipments.



Decrease variation or change in referral.



## MOST PATIENTS SEEN WILL NOT HAVE CANCER!

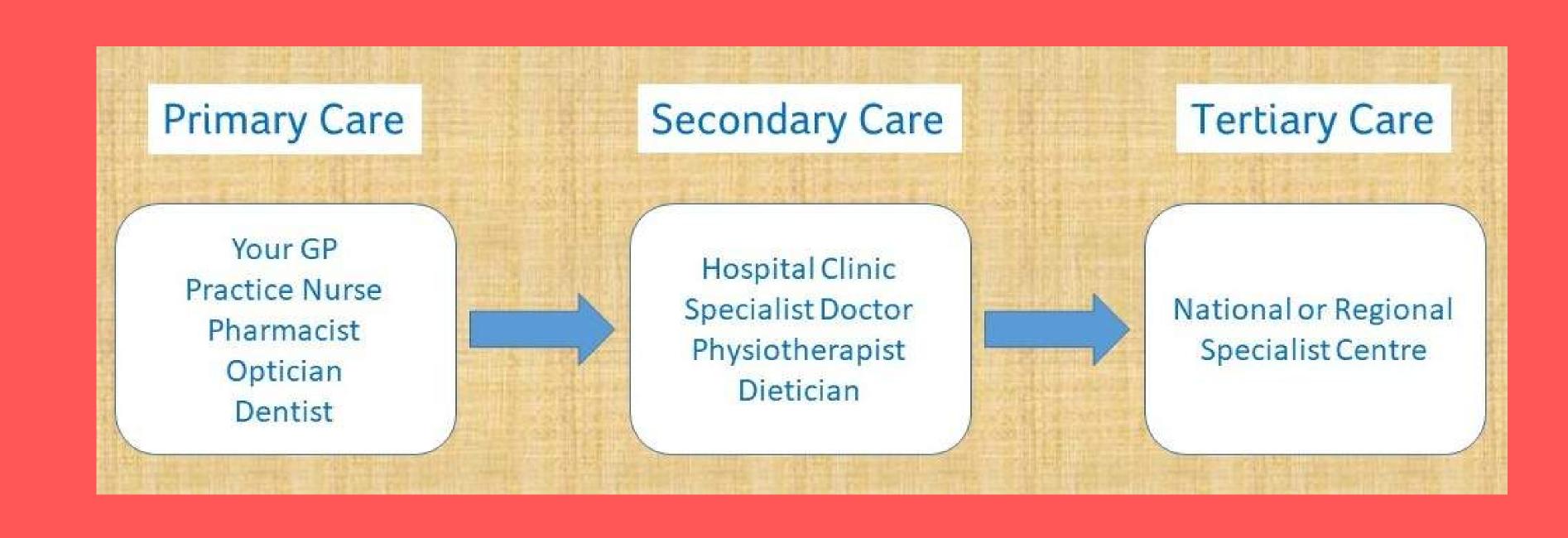




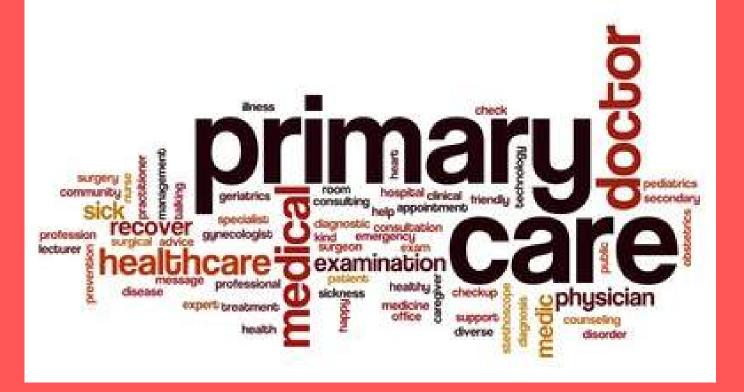




# Network contract directed enhanced service (DES)







Primary care (G.P) working with secondary care (Hospital) can help make the whole process easier from referral to treatment and supporting cancer patients using systems in EMIS and SystmOne to access patient records and order necessary tests and medications.

Primary Care Network (PCN) aimed to focus on early diagnosis of cancer as a priority from 2020/2021.



The network also encourages the uptake of national cancer screening programmes.



#### STAFF!

#### They are the backbone of the healthcare



#### STAFF!

#### CANCER ALLIANCES.

### MAKE A CHANGE, FOCUS AND IMPROVE CANCER LOCALLY.



#### STAFF!

CANCER WORKFORCE PLAN

TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS A RIGHT NUMBER OF STAFF WITH THE NECESSARY SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY CARE AND SERVICES TO CANCER PATIENTS FROM WHEN THEY ARE REFERRED AND IN EACH STAGE OF THEIR CARE.



It aims to improve early diagnosis of cancer by raising public awareness of signs and/ or symptoms of cancer.



To encourage people to see their GP without delay.



The programme is led by Public Health England, working in partnership with the Department of Health and NHS England and Cancer Research UK



The campaigns are presented on media channels for 6 weeks.

They initiate locally, regionally and then nationally!







# Get out of breath doing things you used to be able to do?

It could be a sign of lung or heart disease, or even cancer. Finding it early makes it more treatable. So don't ignore it, tell your doctor.



Or lan Watson



Tell your doctor

## Been coughing for 3 weeks or more?

It could be a sign of lung disease, including cancer. Finding it early makes it more treatable. So don't ignore it, tell your doctor.



Search Be Gear on Cancer





#### 1 in 3 women who get breast cancer are over 70, so don't assume you're past it.

A lump lan't the only sign of breast cancer. If you notice any changes to your breasts, tell your doctor straight away. Finding it early makes it more treatable and could save your life.



It is aimed for people aged over 50 who are at risk and the low socioeconomic groups who do not go to G.P often.



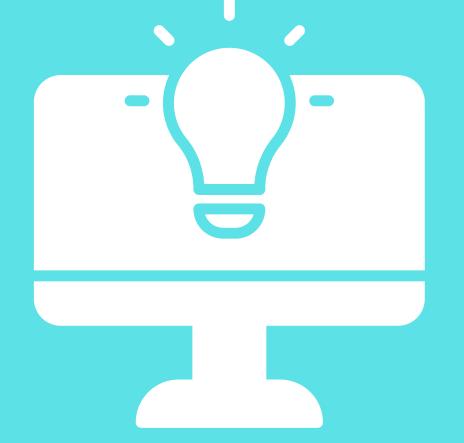




The campaigns are evaluated by the National Cancer Registry and Analysis Service who create reports and metrics that reflect.



Are they reaching the target audience?
Who are seeing the campaigns?
Information on GP attendances and referral do they help
with early diagnosis?



Overall, there are many ways the NHS and their partnerships are making an effort in trying to encourage patients who have symptoms and those who don't to either diagnose or rule out cancer.



29% increase in the number of diagnoses estimated between 2016 and 2028 by applying:

- Faster Diagnostic Standard
- Improve screening programmes
- The use of new diagnostic techniques such as gene testing
- Primary care networks (PCN).



This will help deliver the necessary treatment based on results.



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Part 18: Other diagnostic techniques for cancer

**UPCOMING VIDEO RELEASING SOON!** 

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## Acknowledgements

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