



# European Network of Cancer Registries

## Recurrence Workshop

Using data pathways to capture and improve recurrence data submissions in England

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**November 13, 2023. Granada**

# Background

The Cancer Outcomes and Services dataset (COSD) was launched in 2013. Data providers (NHS Trusts in England) are mandated to collect and submit this data.

COSD collects the whole the patient pathway from referral, investigation, diagnosis, MDT and treatments. It is:

- **mandated** dataset,
- sign off from the Royal Colleges,
- submitted monthly,
- including all added and amended records and events,
- collecting primary and non-primary cancer cases:
  - from January 2013 - all primary cases and breast non-primary cases.
  - from July 2014 - collecting all non-primary cases.

**Non-primary pathways are:**

- Recurrence
- Progression
- Transformation

## Recurrence

*When a patient has been told that they are free of cancer **or** when the cancer can not be detected – **and has subsequently returned***

## Progression

*Where a patient is living with a cancer diagnosis and there is a **change** to the **spread** of cancer*

## Transformation

*Where there is a **change** in the cancer **type***

# Non-Primary Dataset

## All Non-Primary:

- Date of Non-Primary Cancer Diagnosis (Clinically Agreed)
- Original Primary Diagnosis (ICD)
- Metastatic Type
- Metastatic Site
- Palliative Care Specialist Seen Indicator
- Method of Detection

## Transformations:

- Morphology (ICD-O-3) Transformation
- Morphology (SNOMED) Transformation
- SNOMED Version Current (Transformation)

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Local

Regional

Distant

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Brain

Liver

Unknown Metastatic

Skin

Distant Lymph Node

Bone

Bone Marrow

Regional Lymph Nodes

*Other Metastatic Site*

# Non-primary dataset

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Morphology

Flow

Molecular

Clinical Exam

# Working with providers

## Data Improvement Teams

## Training materials and guidance on Data Sets

## Training slides: Recording a diagnosis

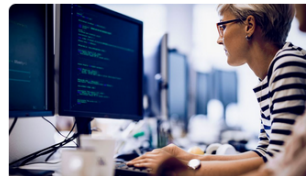
<https://digital.nhs.uk/ndrs/data>

### Information, data and insight at your fingertips

Discover how the National Disease Registration Service (NDRS) sources, records and analyses data on people with cancer, rare diseases and congenital anomalies.



### Data collection



#### Collecting and keeping patient data safe

Detailed information about how the National Disease Registration Service (NDRS) collects, records and keep the data of people with cancer, rare diseases or congenital anomalies safe.



#### Clinical data sets

National Disease Registration Service (NDRS) works to understand what information is required for the delivery of NHS services; to improve data quality and timeliness; and to link datasets together and make them available to improve outcomes.



#### Cancer data training materials

Explore the suite of cancer training materials including narrated presentations and staging guidance sheets.



#### Cancer staging guidance sheets

Explore the series of cancer staging guidance sheets to support clinical and cancer data administration personnel with this work.





# Working with providers

## Data Improvement Suite:

- represents a complete reporting outputs to support data improvement programmes.
- comprises three new dashboards with daily updates
- Includes a monthly feedback report which is distributed to all providers and a comprehensive live reference resource which describes the common methods and datasets used across all reports in the suite.



*This suite empowers providers with the information they need to enact and monitor their own improvement programmes.*

# Working with providers

## Monthly feedback reports

HTML format (uses Javascript for interactive elements) at a provider level

### 3 Detail

This section presents monthly and overall ranked breakdowns of ascertainment, diagnoses, stage completeness, performance status completeness and clinical nurse specialist indicator completeness. Refer to the Appendices (A2 and A3) for details of the selection criteria, data items and calculations used to derive the metrics shown.

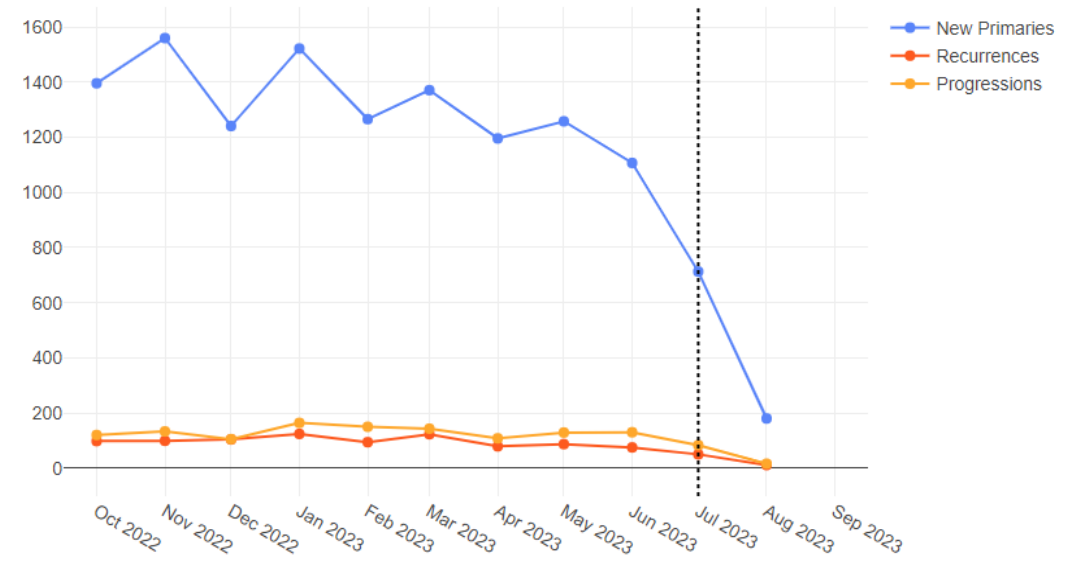
#### 3.1 New Primaries, Recurrences and Progressions

Figure 3.11 describes counts for new primary cancer diagnoses, recurrences and progressions by month of diagnosis. Figure 3.12 shows total diagnoses (in each category) by COSD cancer group for the period October 2022 to September 2023.

3.11 Diagnoses by Month

3.12 Diagnoses by Cancer Group

#### Leeds (RR8) Diagnoses by Month



# Working with providers

Monthly feedback reports

HTML format (uses Javascript for interactive elements) at a provider level

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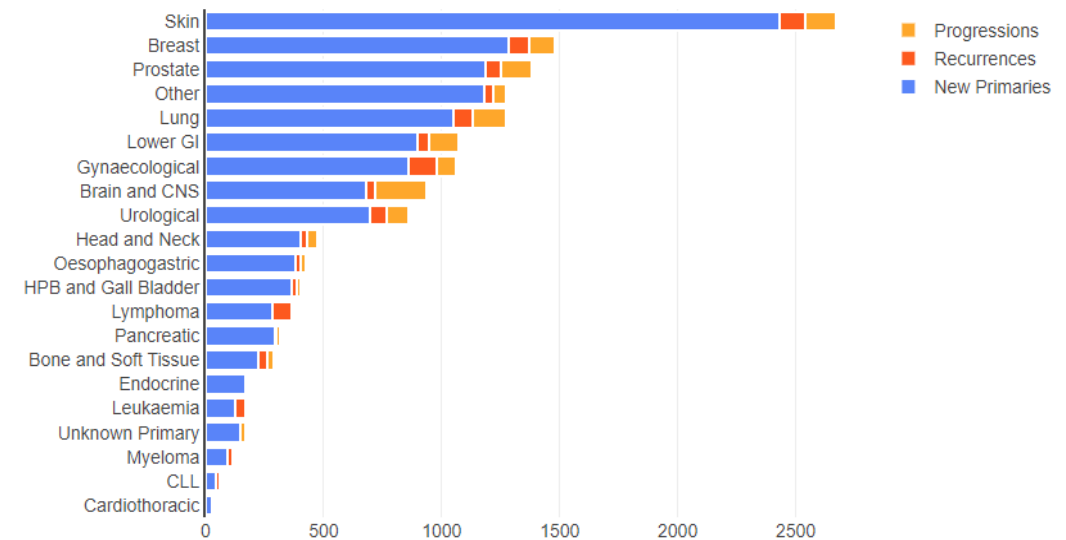
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[3.11 Diagnoses by Month](#)

[3.12 Diagnoses by Cancer Group](#)

#### Leeds (RR8) Total Diagnoses by Cancer Group



# Working with providers

## Loading portal

- All COSD is submitted in a loading portal
- Validation of data
- Instant feedback at submission

Upload Portal   New Upload   Help and Documentation   My Trust Regimens   RTDS Administration ▾   SACT Administration ▾   karen.graham6@nhs.net ▾

## Upload error report for batch 209899

Submitted to registry

Errors   Information   Local Mappings   Test Patients   Click to download all   Downloads   COSD file breakdown   Audit Reports

### File Breakdown

Number of Records in File (inc. Previous diagnosis year and Non Primary Records)	Total
01-Aug-23 to 31-Aug-23 (Reporting Month)	11200

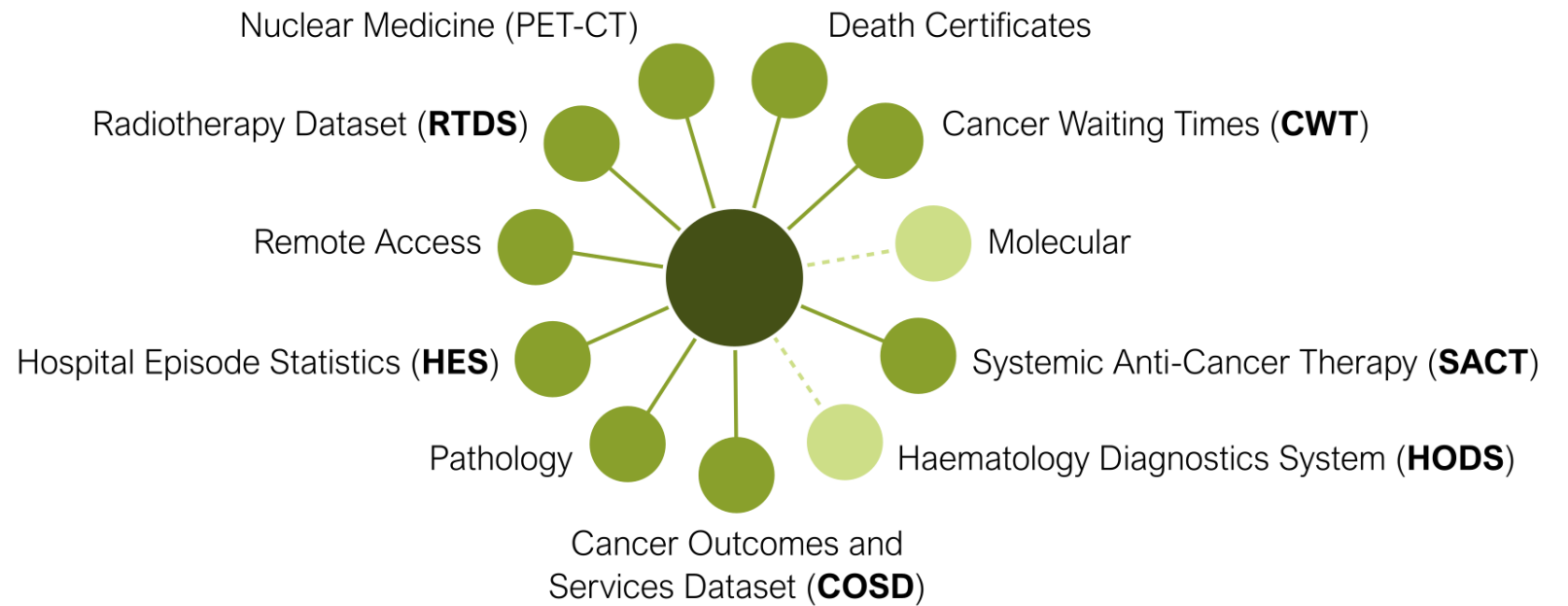
Number of recurrences with and without CR7100 Original Primary Diagnosis (ICD) populated	Total
Total:	905
Populated:	905
Unpopulated:	0

Number of progressions with and without CR6900 Cancer Progression ICD populated	Total
Total:	951
Populated:	951
Unpopulated:	0

# Data Sources for final registration

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**

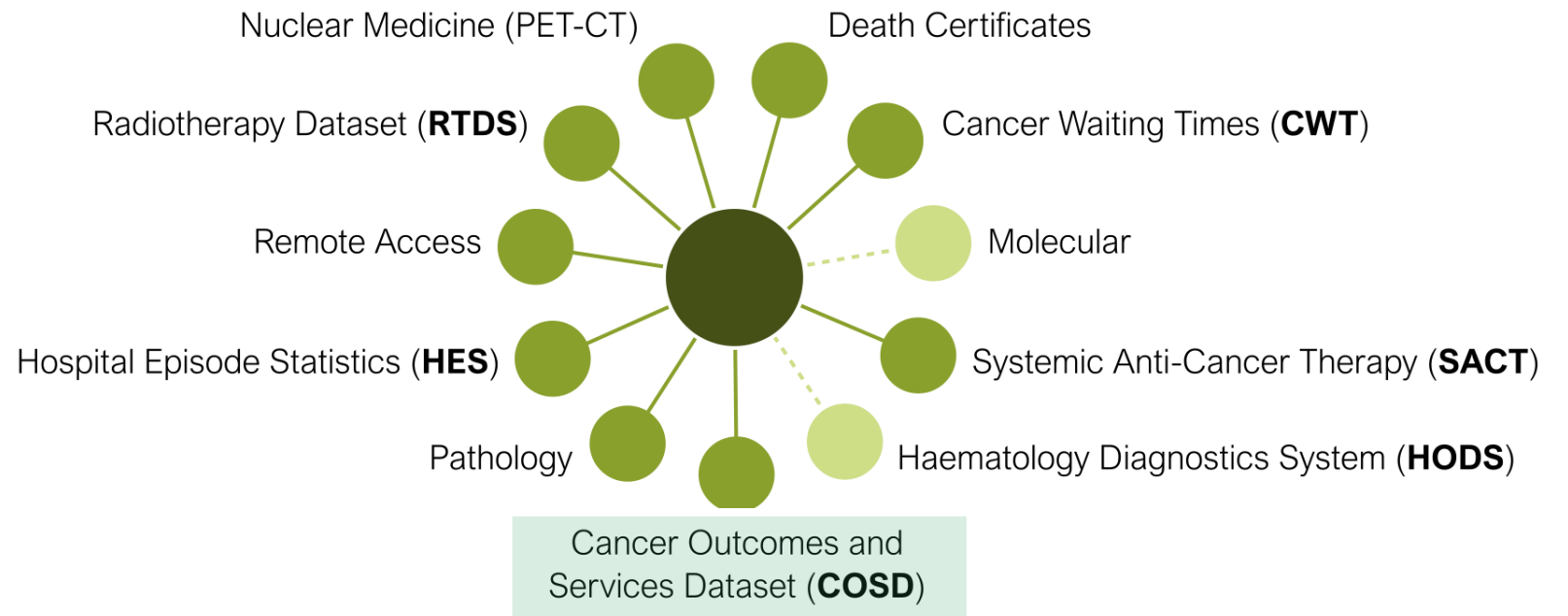


# Cancer Outcomes and Services Data set (COSD)

## COSD

- Collected data prospectively across the patient's pathway from referral, investigations, diagnosis, MDT and treatments
- Data points for capture are; referral, multi-disciplinary meeting and treatment

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**

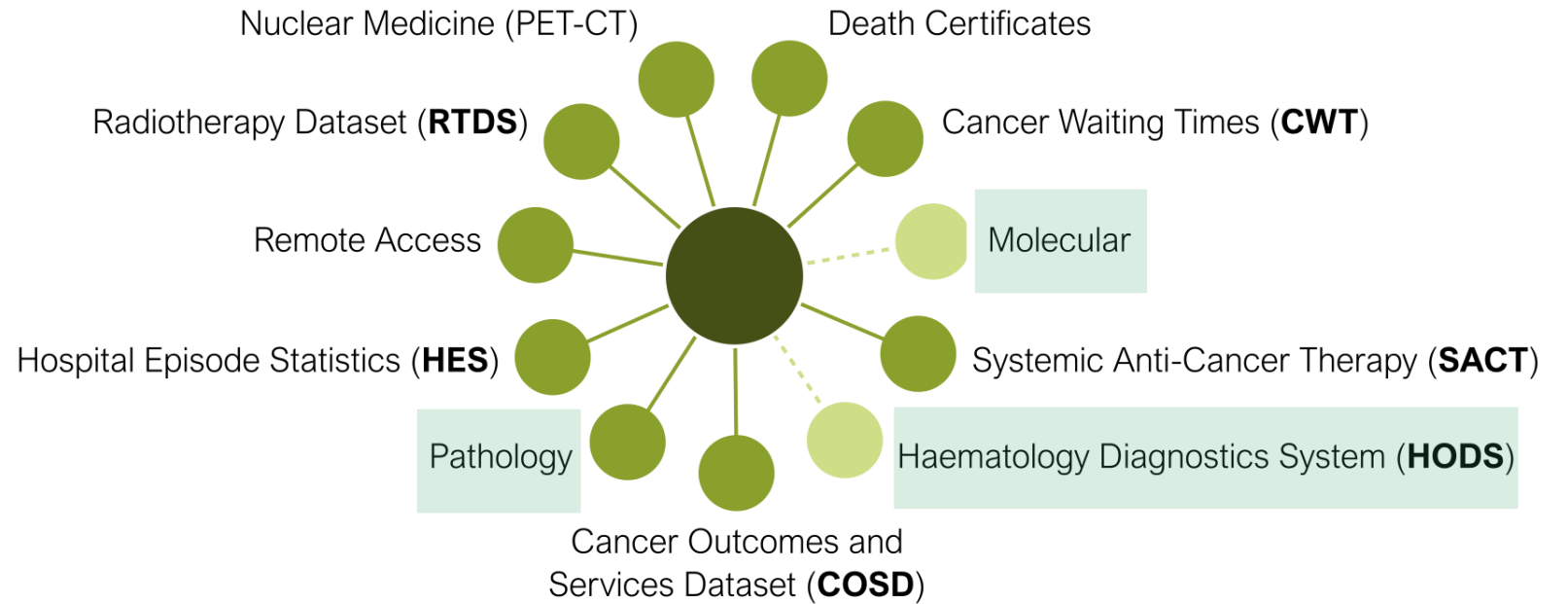


# Pathology

## Pathology

- Non-primary pathways do not routinely have a histology taken
- HODS is a good data source of identifying transformations

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**

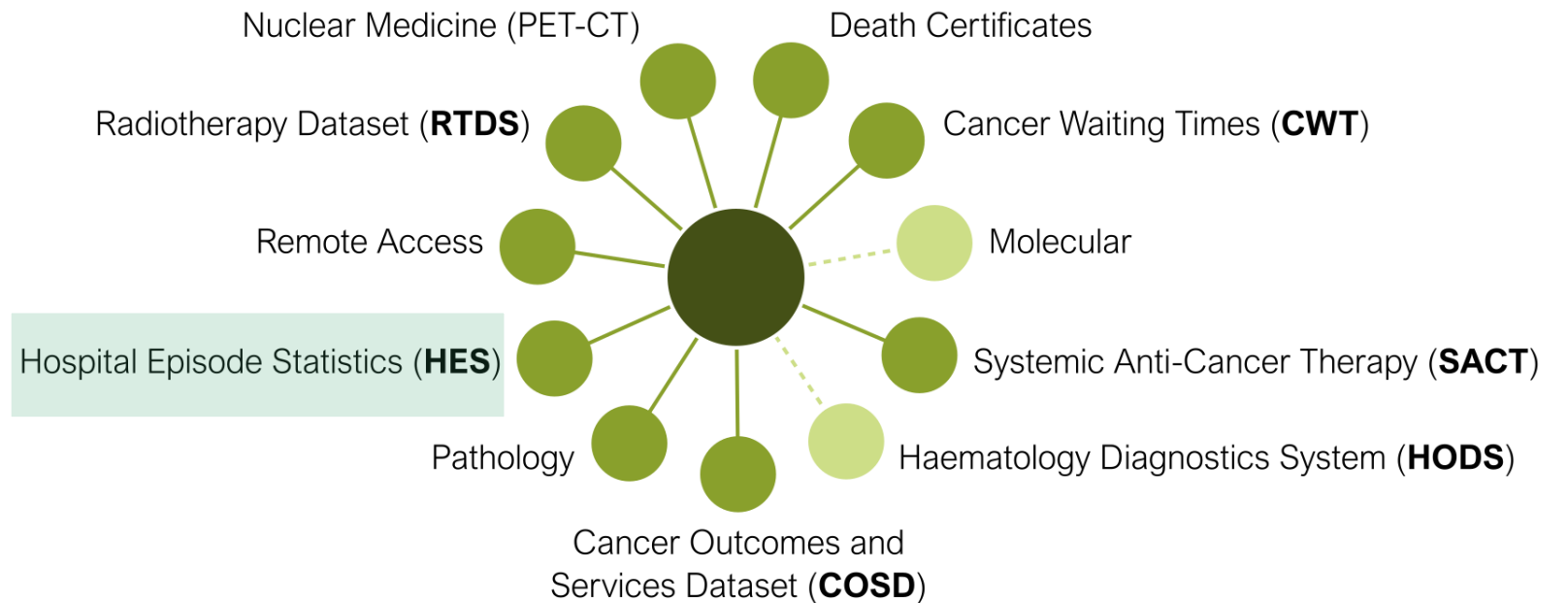


# Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

## HES

- Identifies the cases where the patient has had an inpatient stay.
- Patients who have had an inpatient stay - the date of recurrence is not recorded
- Outpatients are not coded

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**



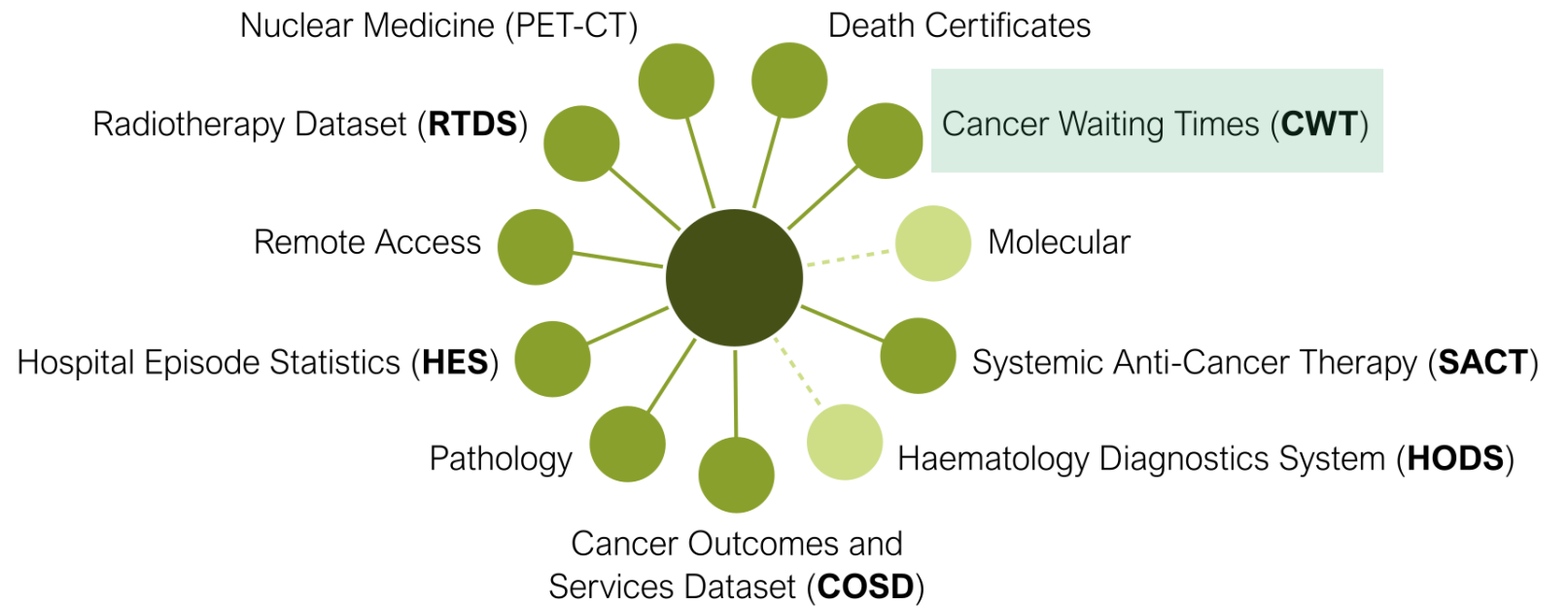


# Cancer Waiting Times (CWT)

## Cancer Waiting Times

- Mandated dataset monitoring suspected cancers and **cancers treatments**
- **Treatments** for recurrence, transformation and progression are reportable in CWT

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**

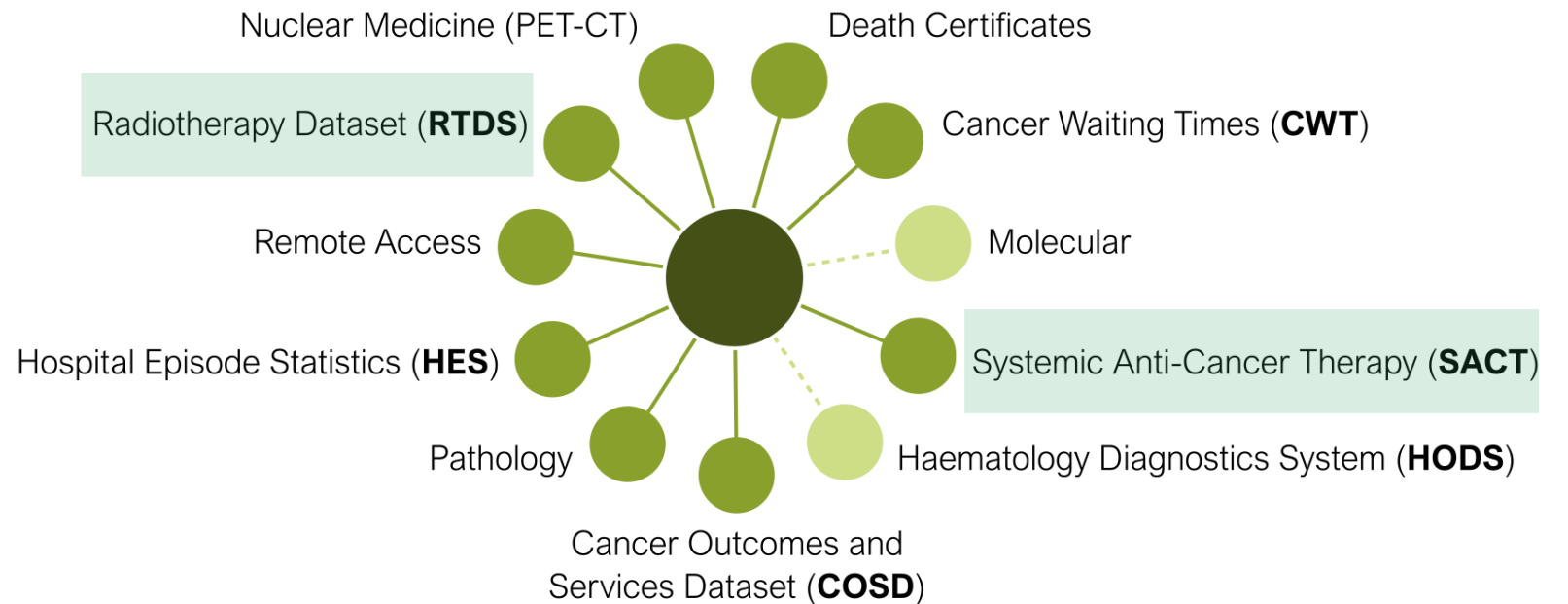


# Radiotherapy and systemic anti-cancer therapy

## RTDS and SACT

- Treatments reported monthly from clinical systems
- Recurrence and progressions are not coded

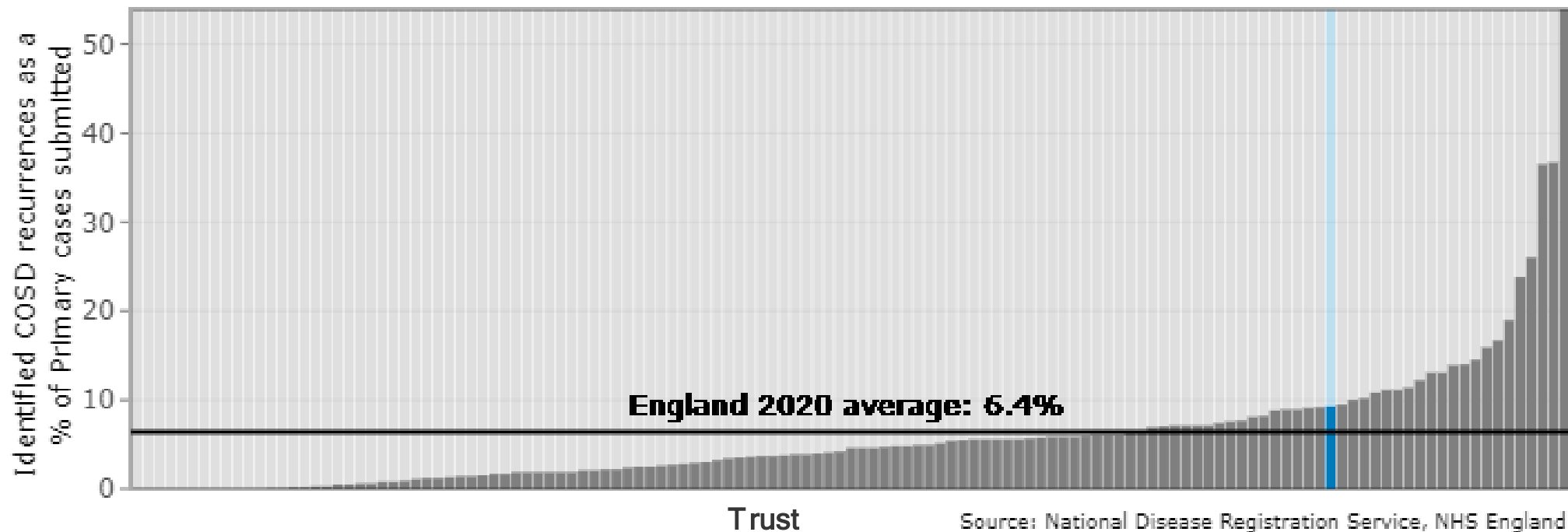
## Gold Standard **Final Registration**



# COSD and CWT – output for recurrence

- Non Primary Cancers including recurrences by Trust (<https://www.cancerdata.nhs.uk/recurrence>)

**Identified COSD recurrences as a percentage of Primary cases submitted for Trusts in England 2020.**



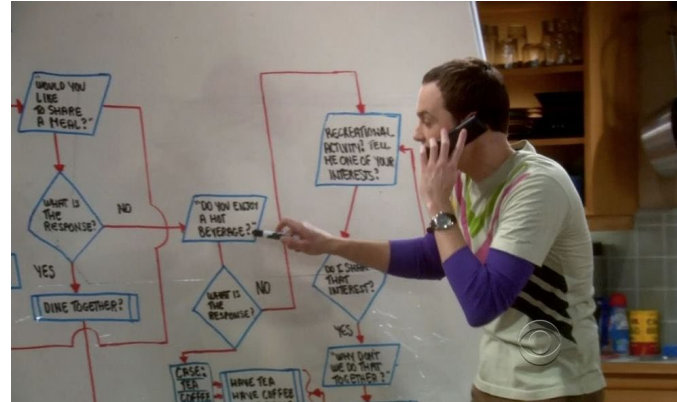
# Cancer Dataset Pathway - Linked data

- NDRS receives data from lots of data sources including COSD and CWT but also treatment datasets e.g. radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgery and lots more
- Cancer pathway dataset combines and summarises events across the patient pathway from referral to diagnosis to treatment and death
  - *First referral*
  - *First seen in secondary care*
  - *Diagnosis*
  - *First treatment*
  - *End of initial treatment period*
  - *Treatment for recurrence*

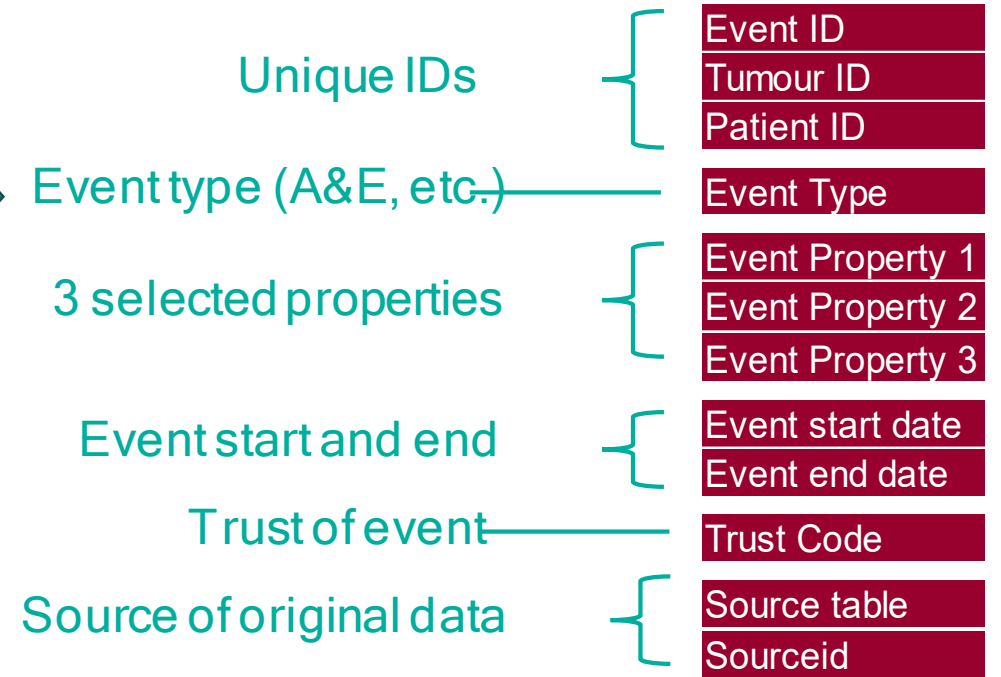
# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Event Extraction



Oracle SQL Developer

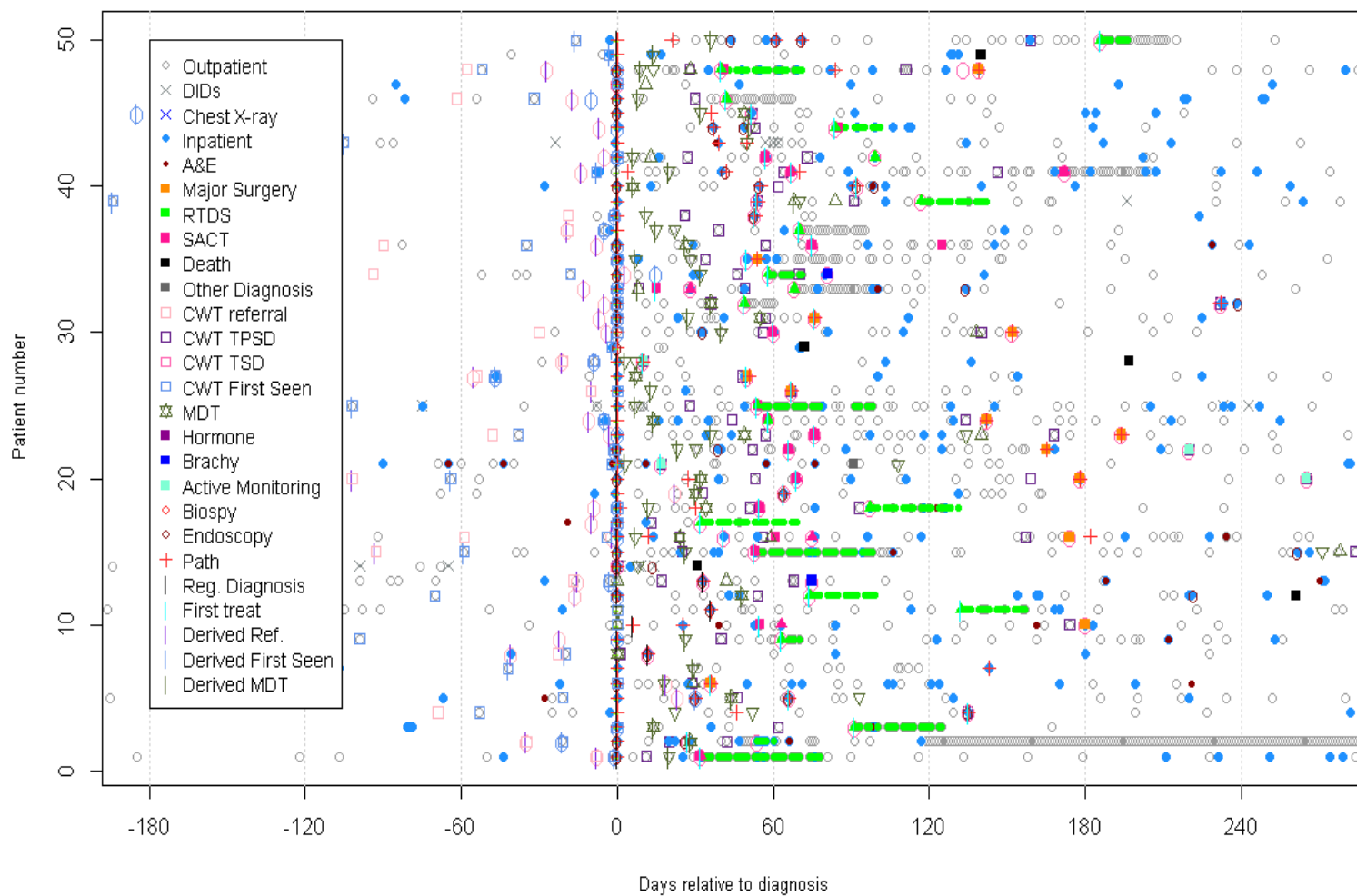


4000< lines of sql code

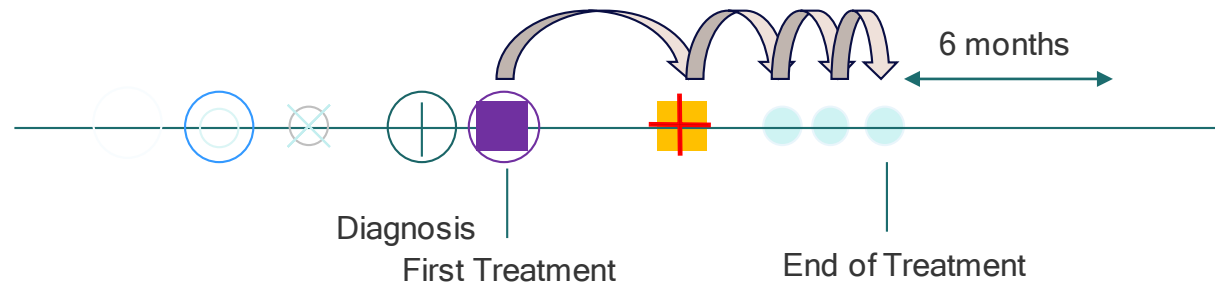
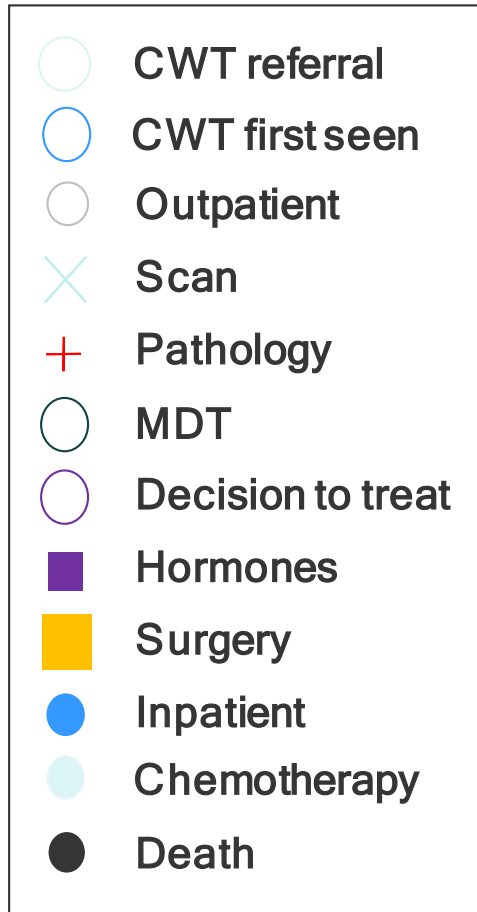


AVPID	PATIENTID	TUMOURID	EVENT_TYPE	EVENT_PROP_1	EVENT_PROP_2	EVENT_PROP_3	EVENT_DATE	EVENT_END	TRUST_CODE	SOURCEID	SOURCE_TABLE
1	8	6	11D	U072		6	13-Apr-20			58375	AV_PATIENT
2	7	3	19E091	01a			08-Jun-15		RGR	79805	AV_TREATMENT
9	8	6	100				08-Jun-15		RGR	68684	AV_TUMOUR

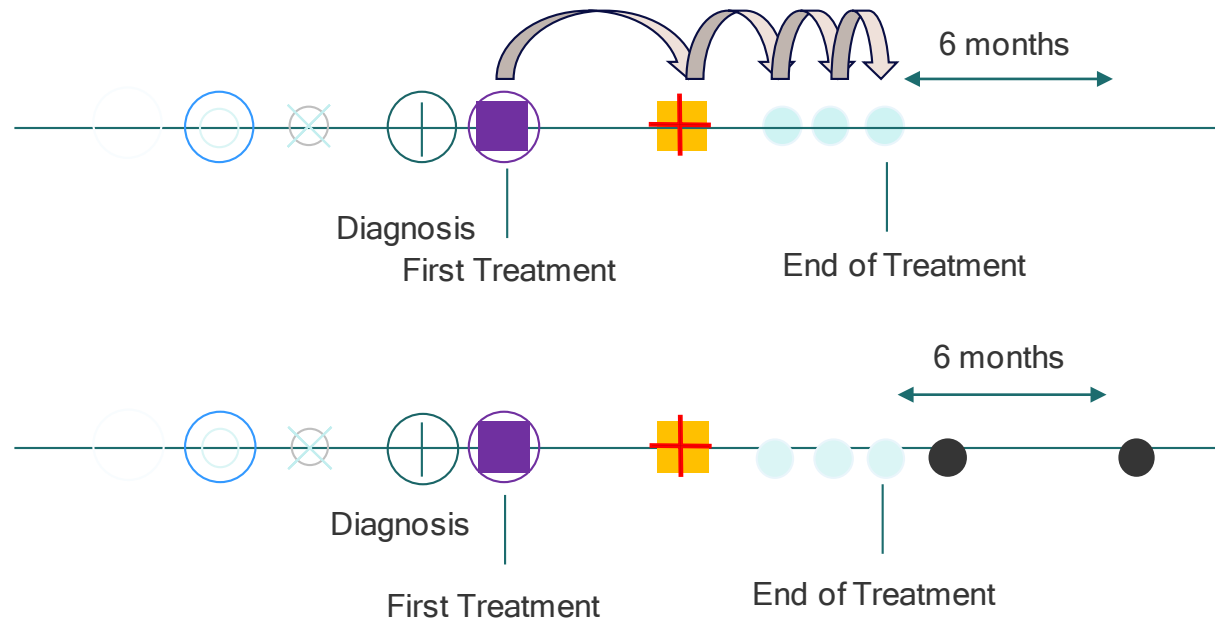
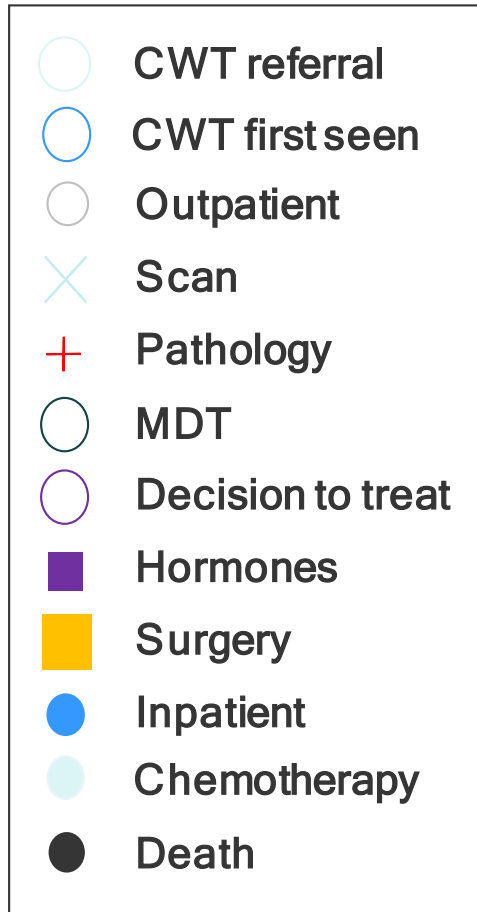
# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Individual level pathway visualisation



# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Defining end of treatment

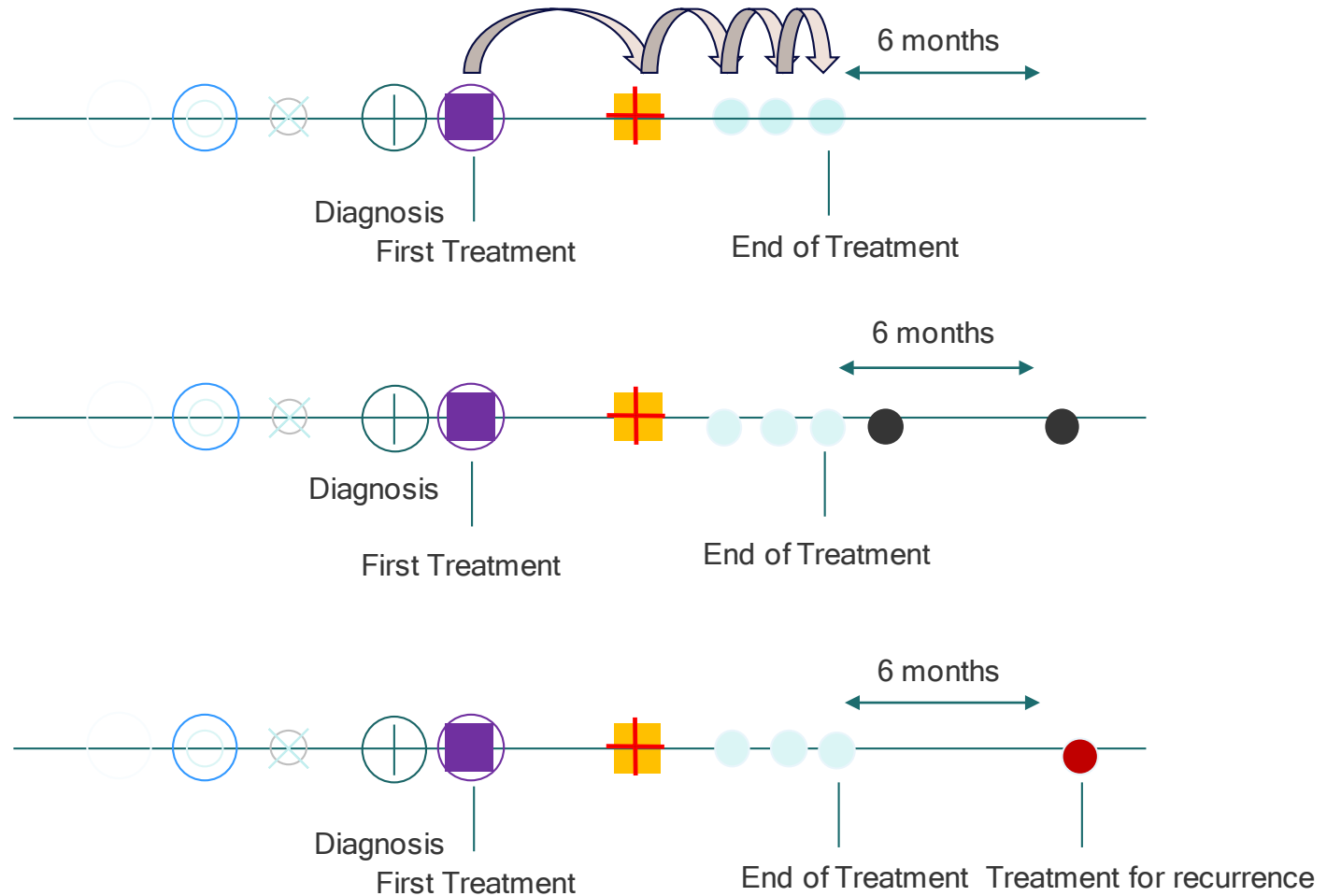
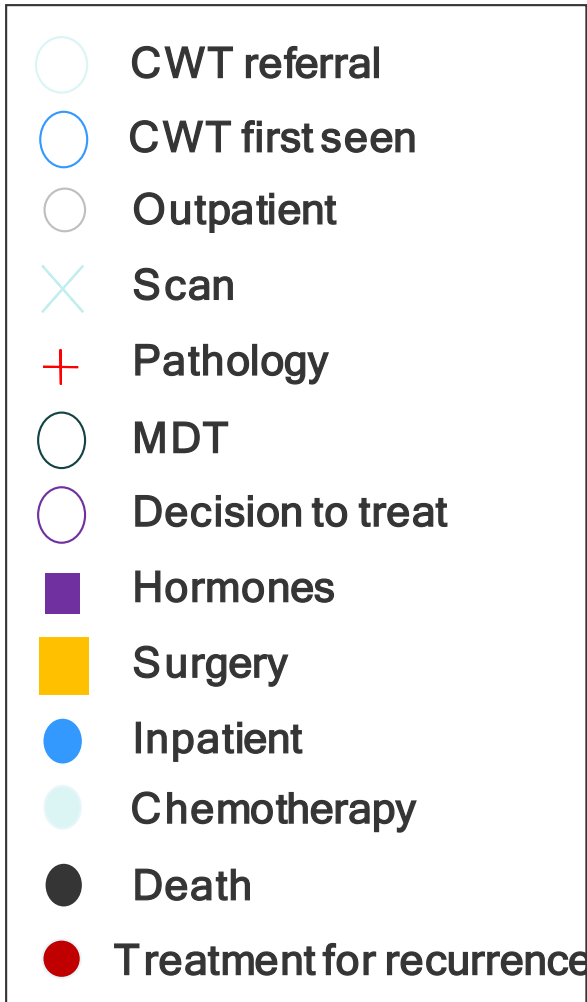


# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Defining end of treatment & death

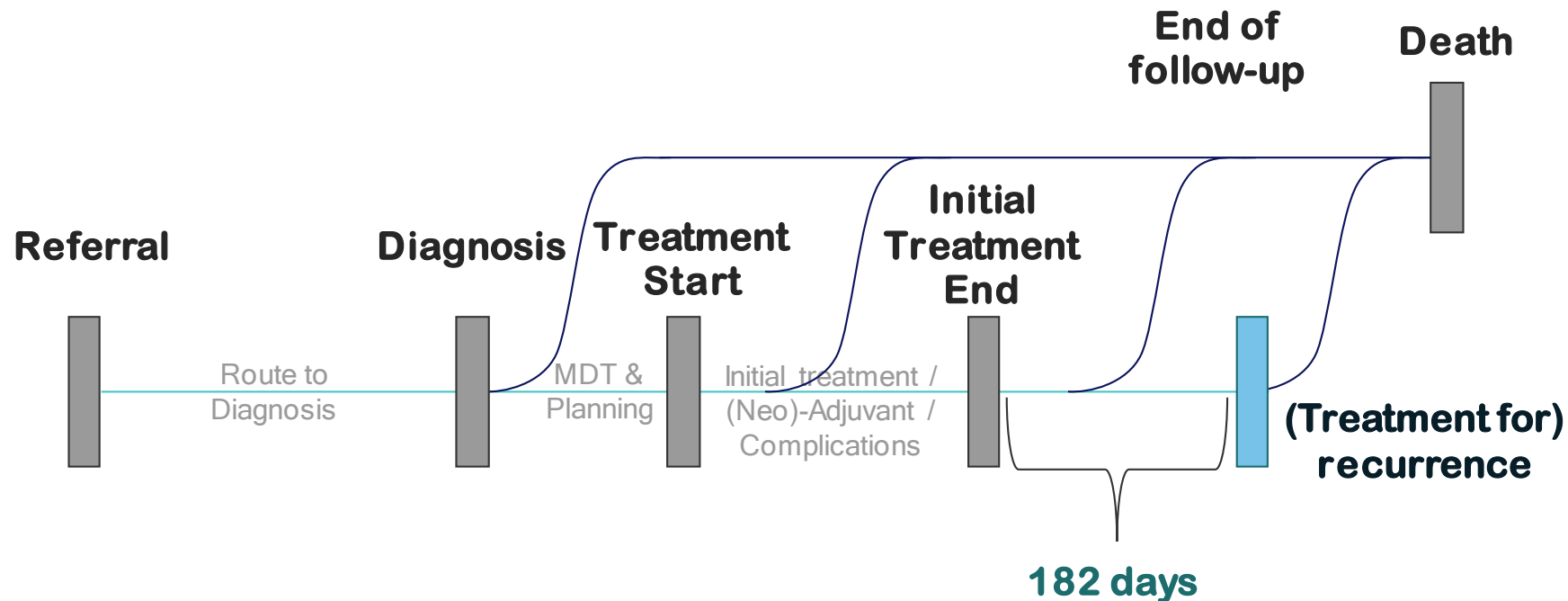




# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Defining end of treatment & death



# Cancer Pathway Dataset - Derived event: Treatment for recurrence



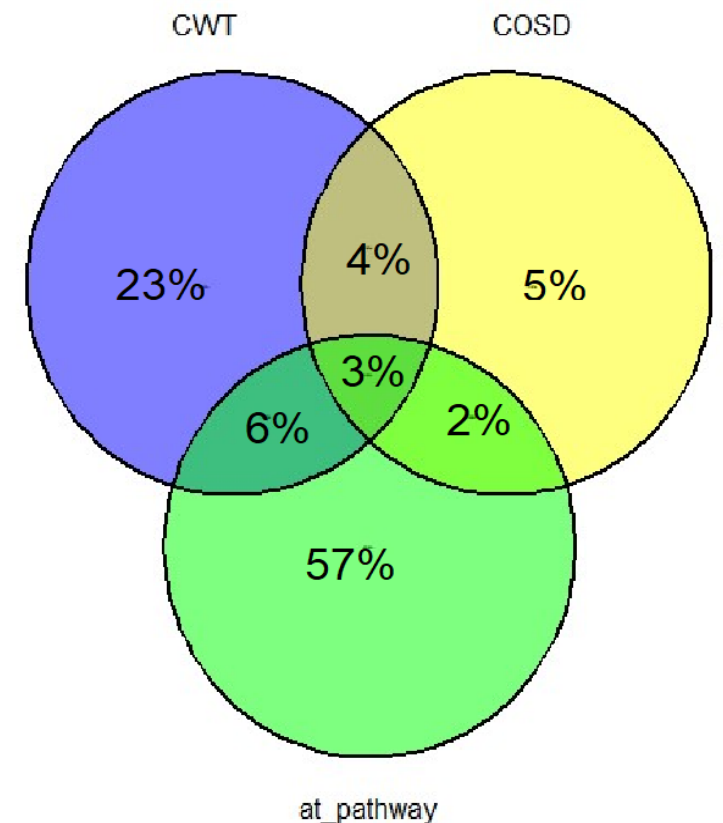
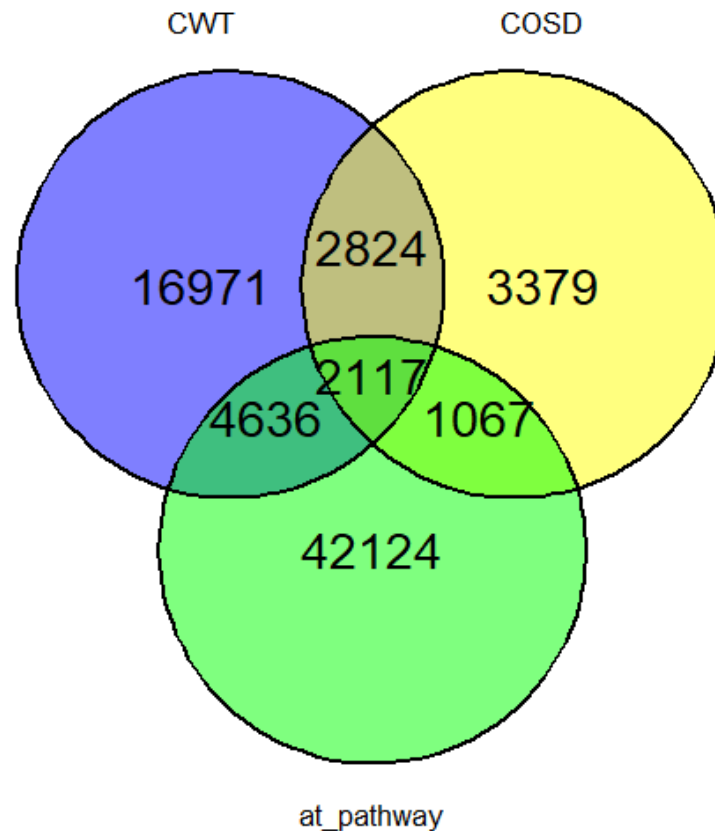
- Starts with Initial treatment end
- Looks for treatment proceeding Initial treatment end (after 182 days gap)

# Overlap of recurrence data 2020

Following recurrence definitions, 9k COSD recurrences, 26k CWT recurrences and 50k pathway recurrences

Overlap = 3% **BUT**

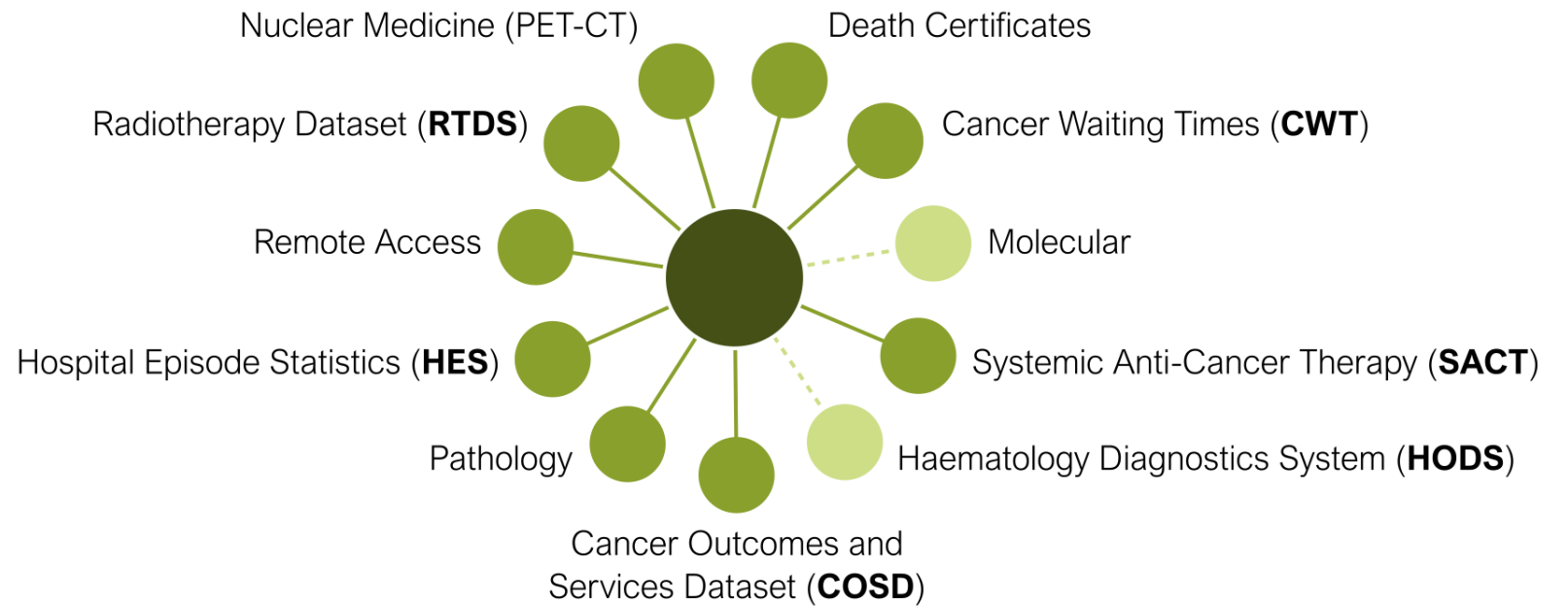
- Time periods are difficult to match
- Imputed recurrences produce greater numbers of recurrences



# Data Sources – What is missing?

- Patients who are under follow up and do not hit the data pathways.
- Many patients are referred to primary care for end-of-life treatment
- Patients will get a diagnosis from a radiology investigation

## Gold Standard **Final Registration**



# Coding of radiology reports

## Asked providers - Can you add a coding system to their radiology systems for non-primary cases?

- 55 providers are either creating a code, flag or an alert in the radiology outcome report
- Providers wanted to identify these cases
- Different approaches applied depending on the resource or system usage

### DORSET COUNTY HOSPITAL NHS TRUST

There is something the reporting radiologist will add to the report, so when the report goes back to the requesting clinician it highlights the incidental finding - An i-communicator alert is sent to the referrer for unexpected findings.

### MILTON KEYNES HOSPITAL NHS TRUST

Radiology send a weekly list of cancers diagnosed on imaging to cancer services

### THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON NHS TRUST

Daily list of cancer suspicious patients received from radiology - cancer suspicious box gets checked by reporter which enables list to be generated (includes new and recurrent cancers)

### CHESTERFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL NHS TRUST

Utilise the 'UUUU' code on any suspicious radiology to alert the relevant cancer team

### SALISBURY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

Yes, we do put alerts on suspected cancer, urgent and unexpected findings, cancer and non-cancer and this would include recurrence. The alert is CODE RED, which makes the report visible in red on the result/review system. If suspected cancer they are faxed or clinician phoned.

## Flag patients in the Radiology systems

- NHS England are reviewing the radiology data set this year
- Exploring adding two data items to the radiology report to flag patients
- Other registration services could be used, such as congenital anomaly
- Removes the data collection burden from clinical and data teams and reports the non-primary directly from radiology

### Proposal

Add data items:

- Alert
- Type of Alert

Alert Drop down options example:

Report to registration Service - Congenital Anomaly  
Report to registration Service - Rare Diseases  
Report to registration Service - Cancer

Type of Alert dropdown options example:

New Primary cancer or Suspicion of  
Recurrence of cancer or Suspicion of  
Progression of cancer or Suspicion of  
Congenital anomaly or suspicion of  
Rare Disease or suspicion of

# Next Steps...

## Research Project with the University of Oxford

- There is a research project being undertaken with the University of Oxford to assess **whether signals of progression, recurrence and metastatic spread can be detected in existing data sets**. The initial phase of this project is being written up for publication and **suggests metastatic spread can be reliably detected**; further work to map disease progression before metastatic disease is attained is planned.

# Thank you

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&

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