



WARWICKSHIRE INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

INDEX OF CANCER SURVIVAL FOR CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUPS (CCGs) IN COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE: ADULTS DIAGNOSED 2000 TO 2015 AND FOLLOWED UP TO 2016

Date: 18th December 2017

Source: ONS, release date 29 November 2017, accessed December 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/datasets/table10to161yearcancersurvivalbyclinicalcommissioninggroupinenglandwith95confidenceintervals>

Summary

- Cancer survival is the percentage of people still alive after a specified amount of time, often 1, 5 or 10 years, after a diagnosis of cancer. It usually only refers to primary cancers and does not include secondary cancers or recurrences.
- The cancer survival index provides a convenient, single number that summarises the overall pattern of cancer survival.
- Fluctuations in cancer survival by CCG can occur due to the small numbers of cancer diagnoses and deaths each year within the population. Interpretation should focus on trends.

One-year cancer survival for all-cancers combined; for the individual breast, colorectal and lung sites; and for these three cancer sites combined increased between 2000 and 2015 for England, the Coventry and Warwickshire STP area and all three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire. It is notable that in 2015 lung cancer survival for all three C&W CCGs was lower than the England survival value.



Key Findings – Warwickshire

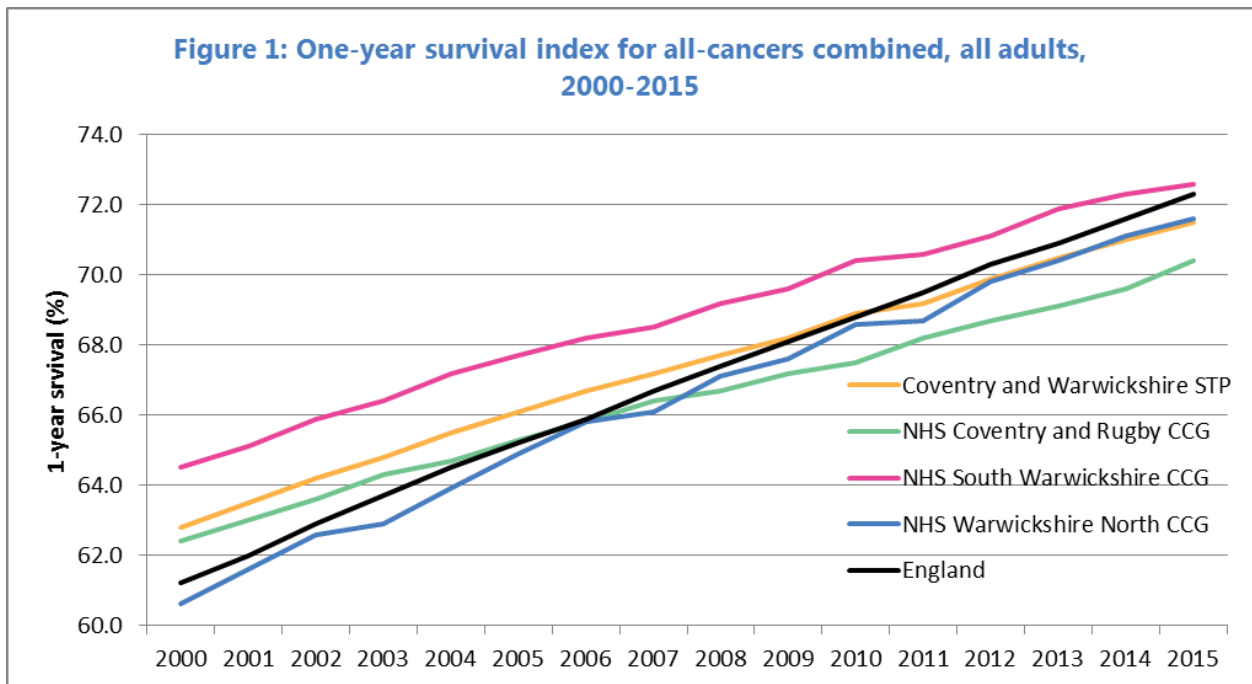
- In 2015, South Warwickshire (SW) CCG had higher one-year cancer survival than England for all-cancers combined, breast cancer and colorectal cancer. However, SW CCG has seen the smallest improvements in one-year cancer survival across all cancers between 2000 and 2015 compared to the other CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire.
- Warwickshire North (WN) CCG has seen the largest increases in one-year cancer survival between 2000 and 2015 for all-cancers combined, the three cancers (lung, breast and colorectal) combined and for breast, colorectal and lung cancer. In 2015, one-year survival was higher than England for breast and colorectal cancer.
- In 2015, Coventry and Rugby (CR) CCG had significantly lower one-year survival than England for all-cancers combined, the three cancers combined, and lung cancer; and lower for colorectal cancer. One-year survival was higher than England for breast cancer.
- All CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire had significantly lower one-year survival estimates than England for lung cancer. Improvements in one-year survival for lung cancer have lagged behind England which has seen a 15% increase between 2000 and 2015.





One-year cancer survival for all-cancers combined

In England, the one-year cancer survival index for all adults (aged 15-99 years), for all-cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and prostate cancer), increased steadily from 61.2% for patients diagnosed in 2000 to 72.3% for those diagnosed in 2015. This trend of increased survival was the same in the Coventry and Warwickshire Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (C&W STP) area and in the three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire (Figure 1).



In 2015, one-year survival for all-cancers combined was slightly higher than England (72.3% CI: 72.2-72.3%) for SW CCG, with a survival index of 72.6% (CI: 71.8-73.3%) but lower for WN CCG at 71.6% (CI: 70.8-72.4%) and significantly lower for CR CCG at 70.4% (CI: 69.7-71.0%). WN CCG has seen the largest increase in survival index between 2000 and 2015 with an increase of 11.0% compared to 8.1% for SW CCG and 8.0% for CR CCG. The overall increase for the C&W STP was 8.7% whereas England saw an increase of 11.1%.

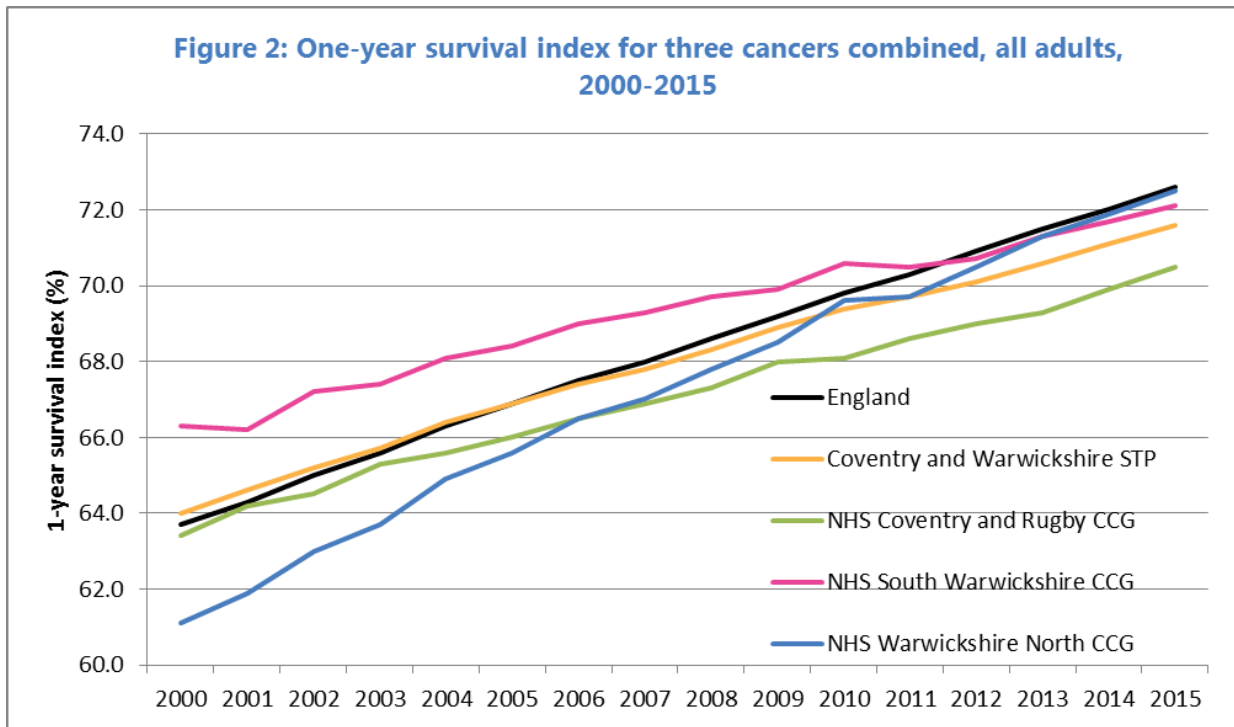
Breast, colorectal and lung cancer: one-year survival

In England, the one-year survival index for three cancers (breast, colorectal, lung) combined, for all adults (aged 15-99 years) has increased steadily from 63.7% for patients diagnosed in 2000 to 72.6% for those diagnosed in 2015. The same pattern is true in the C&W STP area and in the three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire (Figure 2).

In 2015, unlike the one-year survival index for all-cancers combined none of the CCGs in Warwickshire had a higher survival index for the three cancers combined than England. WN CCG and SW CCG had a slightly lower survival index of 72.5% (CI: 71.4-73.5%) and 72.1% (CI: 71.1-73.1%) respectively whereas CR CCG had a significantly lower survival index than England with a survival index for the three-cancers combined of 70.5% (CI: 69.7-71.4%).



WN CCG has seen the largest increase in survival index for the three cancers combined between 2000 and 2015 with an increase of 11.4% compared to 7.1% for CR CCG and 5.8% for SW CCG. The smaller increase for SW CCG over this time period means that the one-year survival index for the three cancers has remained below England after dropping below it for the first time in 2012. The overall increase for the C&W STP was 7.6% whereas England saw an increase of 8.9%.

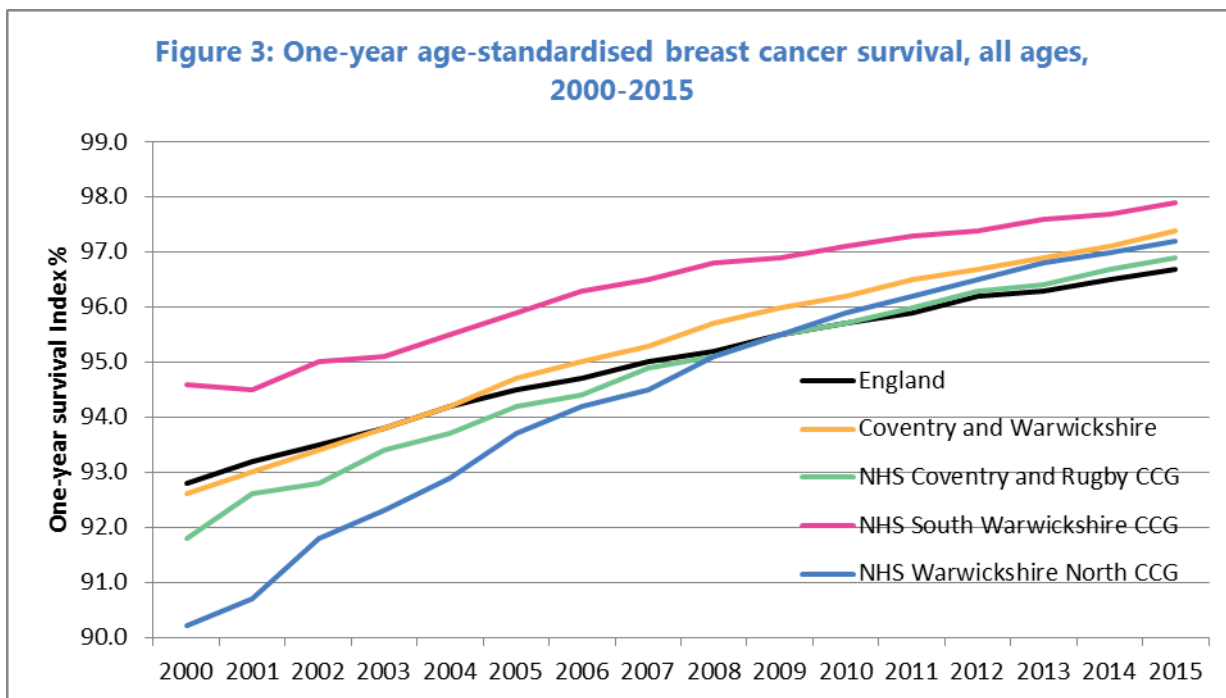


Breast cancer

The one-year age-standardised breast cancer survival estimate in England, for all adults (aged 15-99 years), increased from 92.8% in 2000 to 96.7% in 2015. This trend was the same in the C&W STP area and in the three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire (Figure 3). The survival estimate was significantly higher than England in SW CCG (97.9%, CI: 97.1-98.4%) and for the C&W STP area (97.4% CI: 96.9-97.8) and higher in WN CCG (97.2 CI: 96.2-98.0) and CR CCG (96.9% CI: 95.9-97.6%).

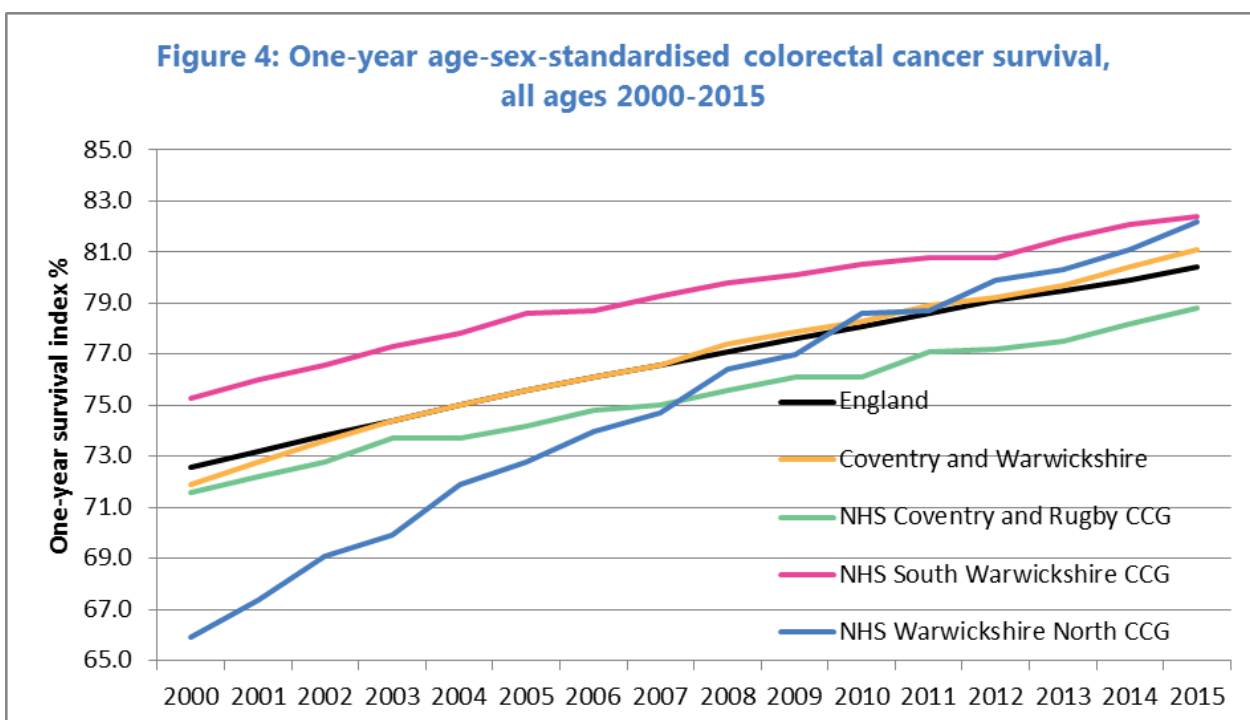
WN CCG has seen the largest increase in survival estimate for breast cancer between 2000 and 2015 with an increase of 7.0% compared to 5.1% for CR CCG and 3.3% for SW CCG. The overall increase for the C&W STP was 4.8% whereas England saw an increase of 3.9%.





Colorectal cancer

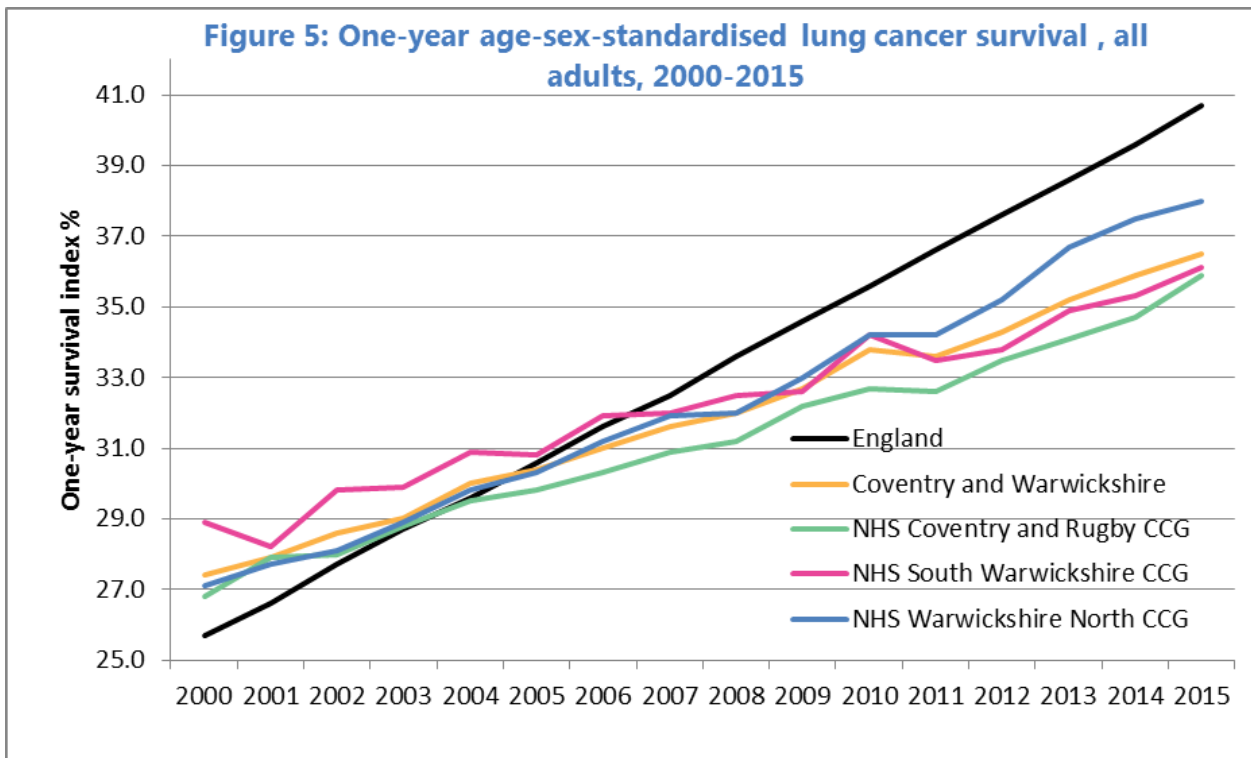
The one-year age-sex-standardised colorectal cancer survival estimate, for all adults, in England increased steadily from 72.6% in 2000 to 80.4% in 2015. This trend was the same in the C&W STP area and in the three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire (Figure 4). The survival estimate was higher than England in SW CCG (82.4% CI: 80.5-84.1%), NW CCG (82.2% CI: 79.9-84.2%) and for the Coventry & Warwickshire STP area (81.1% CI: 80.0-82.1%) however, it was lower in CR CCG (78.8% CI: 77.2-80.4%).



WN CCG has seen the largest increase in survival estimate for colorectal cancer between 2000 and 2015 with an increase of 16.3% compared to 7.2% for CR CCG and 7.1% for SW CCG. The overall increase for the C&W STP was 9.2% whereas England saw an increase of 7.8%.

Lung cancer

The one-year age-sex-standardised lung cancer survival estimate in England increased from 25.7% in 2000 to 40.7% in 2015. The trend was the same in the C&W STP area and in the three CCGs in Coventry and Warwickshire (Figure 5), however in 2015, all CCGs in Warwickshire had survival estimates significantly lower than England: CR CCG - 35.9% (CI: 34.2-37.6%), SW CCG - 36.1% (CI: 33.7-38.5%) and WN CCG - 38.0% (CI 35.7-40.3%).



WN CCG has seen the largest increase in survival estimate for lung cancer between 2000 and 2015 with an increase of 10.9% compared to 9.1% for CR CCG and 7.2% for SW CCG. The overall increase for the C&W STP was 9.1% whereas England saw an increase of 15.0%.

