



The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals **NHS**
NHS Foundation Trust

Targets do they really make a difference?

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What's it all about?

NHS Cancer Plan (2000)

- To save more lives
 - To ensure right professional care and support
 - To tackle inequalities in health
 - Investment in cancer workforce and research
- Collection of Minimum Dataset for Cancer
 - Phase 1 – Waiting Time Information
 - Phase 2 – Clinical Audit



Introduction of Cancer Waiting Times Targets

- Two week wait for breast (1999)
 - Rolled out to all other tumour groups
- 31 Day Targets for treatments first introduced in 2001
- 62 Day Targets for treatments first introduced in 2002



Cancer Reform Strategy

Published in 2007, extended targets to encompass more patients:-

- All subsequent treatments
- All recurrent treatments
- Consultant upgrades
- Screening (breast, bowel, gynae)
- Changes to breast 2 week wait (inc symptomatic)





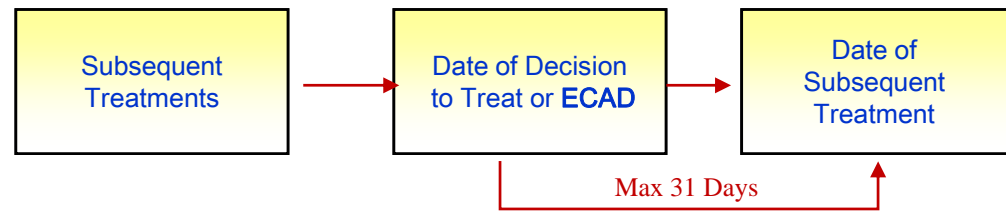
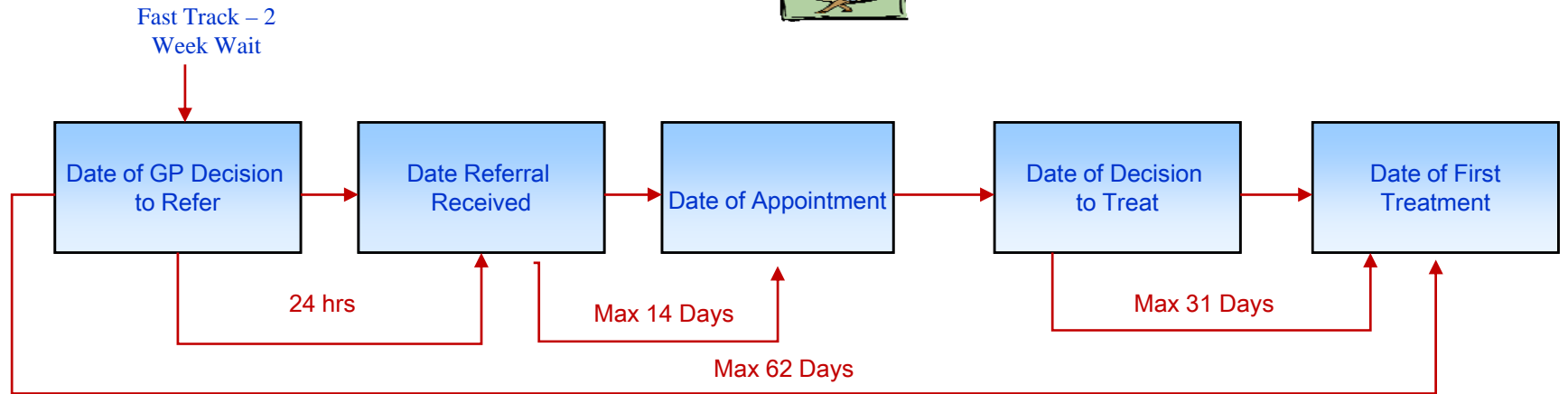
From 2009 :-

- Maximum two week wait from GP referral for suspected cancer to date first seen. (14 day)
- Maximum two week wait from GP referral for breast symptomatic. (14 day)
- Maximum one month wait from urgent GP referral to start date of treatment for children's, testicular cancers and acute leukaemia. (31 day)
- Maximum one month wait from diagnosis to treatment for all cancers. (31 day)



- Maximum two month wait (62 day) from urgent GP referral to start date of treatment for all cancers.
- Maximum two month wait (62 day) from screening programme to start date of treatment.
- Maximum one month wait (31 day) from decision to treat to treatment for subsequent treatments.

Cancer Waiting Times - GFCW



ECAD = Earliest Clinically Appropriate Date i.e. when the patient is “ready” to start.

Operational Standards

14 Day Cancer Referrals	93%
14 Day Breast Symptomatic	93%
31 Day 1 st treatments	96%
31 Day Subsequent treatments	
Drugs	98%
Surgery	94%
Radio	94%
62 Day Screening	90%
62 Day 1 st Treatments	85%



Performance

Achievement of all targets but 62 days is a significant challenge

- Late referrals from DGH's
- Complex Cases
- High volumes of patients
- No allowance for patient choice, medical fitness or thinking time



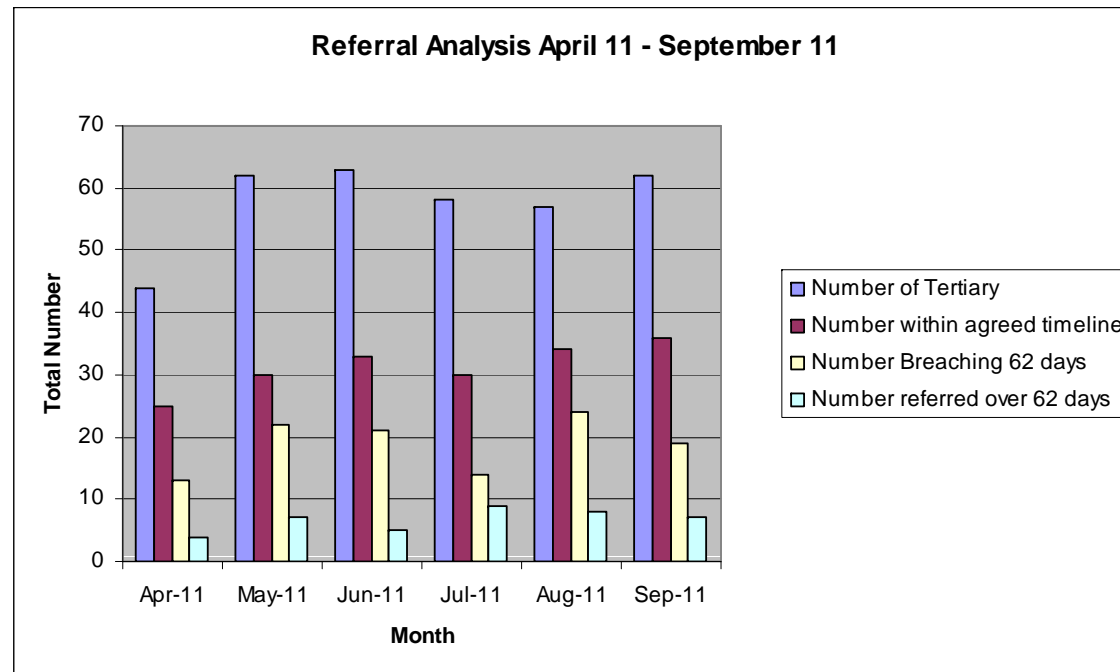


2010/11 Activity

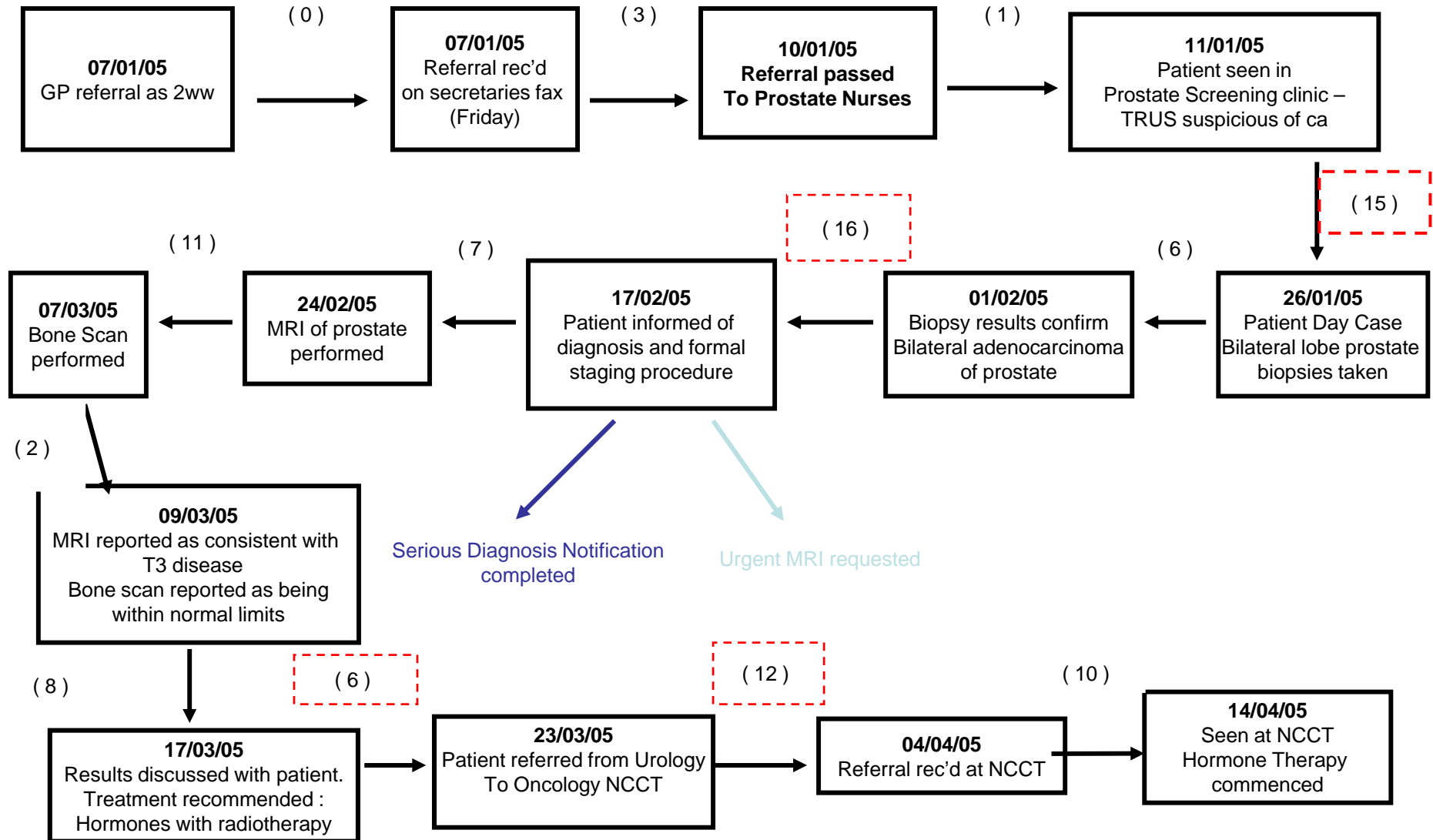
14 Day Cancer Referrals	13,366
14 Day Breast Symptomatic	1,558
31 Day 1 st treatments	4,289
31 Day Subsequent treatments	5,720
62 Day Screening	320
62 Day 1 st Treatments	1,656



Tertiary Referral Analysis

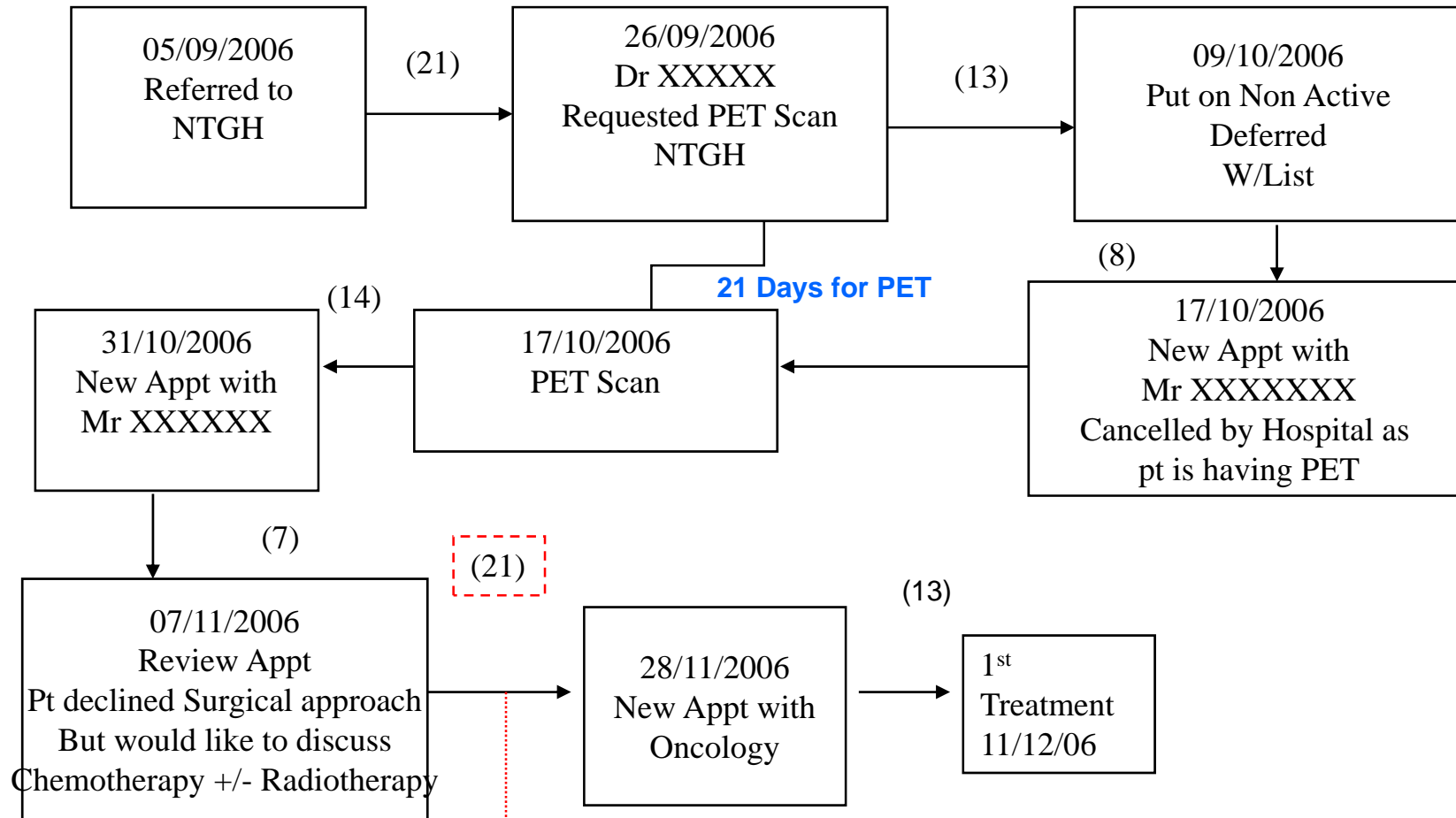


Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust
 Patient Pathway- Prostate Tumour
 2ww : Time from referral to treatment = 97 days



Breach reason – Internal processes.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST
LUNG PATIENT PATHWAY
Referral to Treatment – 90 Days**



21 Days for PET

Referral not received at NCCT until 15.11.06



Improvements

- Recognition of the “CWT” flag
- Turn around times for pathology
- Reduced waits for CT and MRI
- More capacity in endoscopy
- Implementation of the patient navigator role
- Standardised “ideal” pathways across NECN
- Improved Collaborative working across organisational boundaries.

= improved pathways for patients leading to quicker diagnosis and treatment .

Any Questions?



Any further questions please contact the Cancer Services Team on: Ext: 31704, 24196, 37159.