



Dr Chris Jackson

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Friday, August 09, 2019

(Plenary)

14:00 - 14:20 Post Code Cancer Care - The Case for Change

Post-code cancer care: the case for change

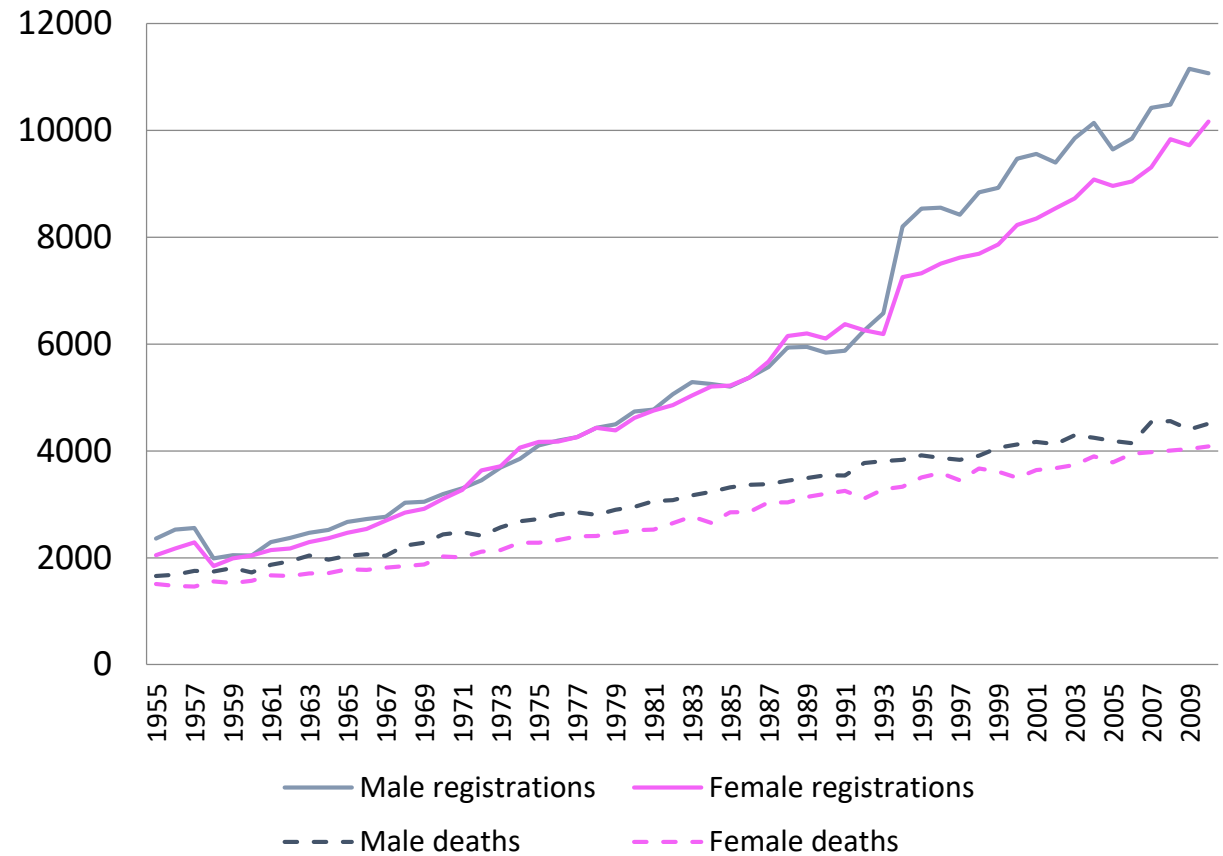
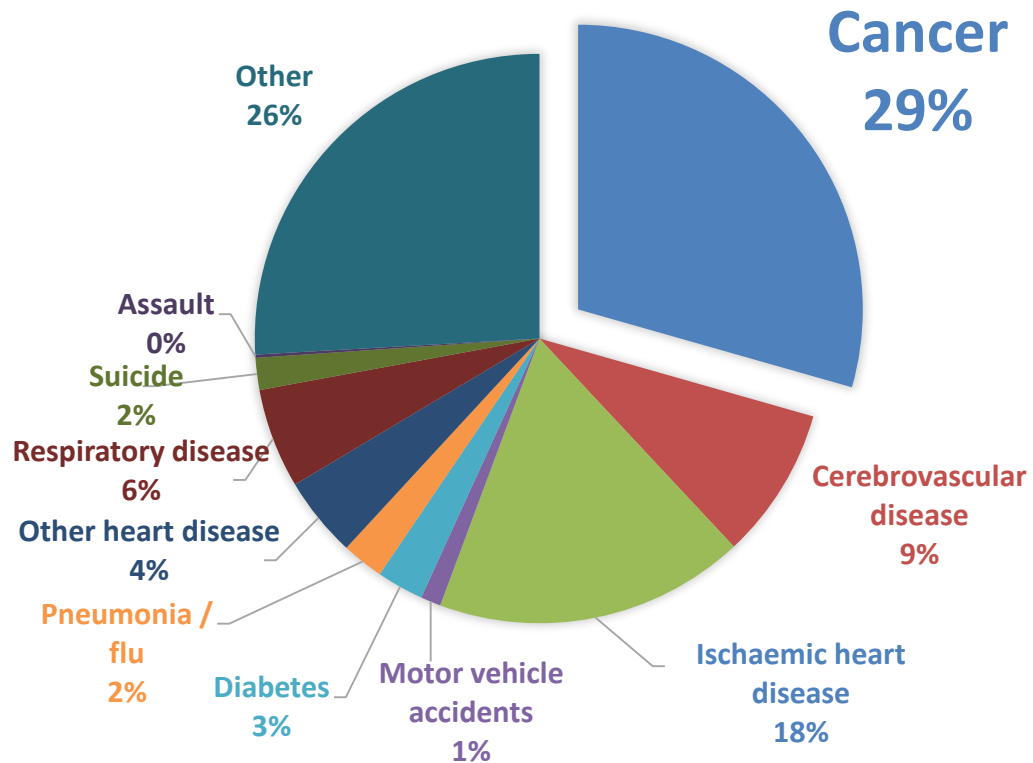
Dr. Christopher Jackson
Medical Director, Cancer Society of NZ
Senior Lecturer in Medicine, Otago University
Medical Oncologist





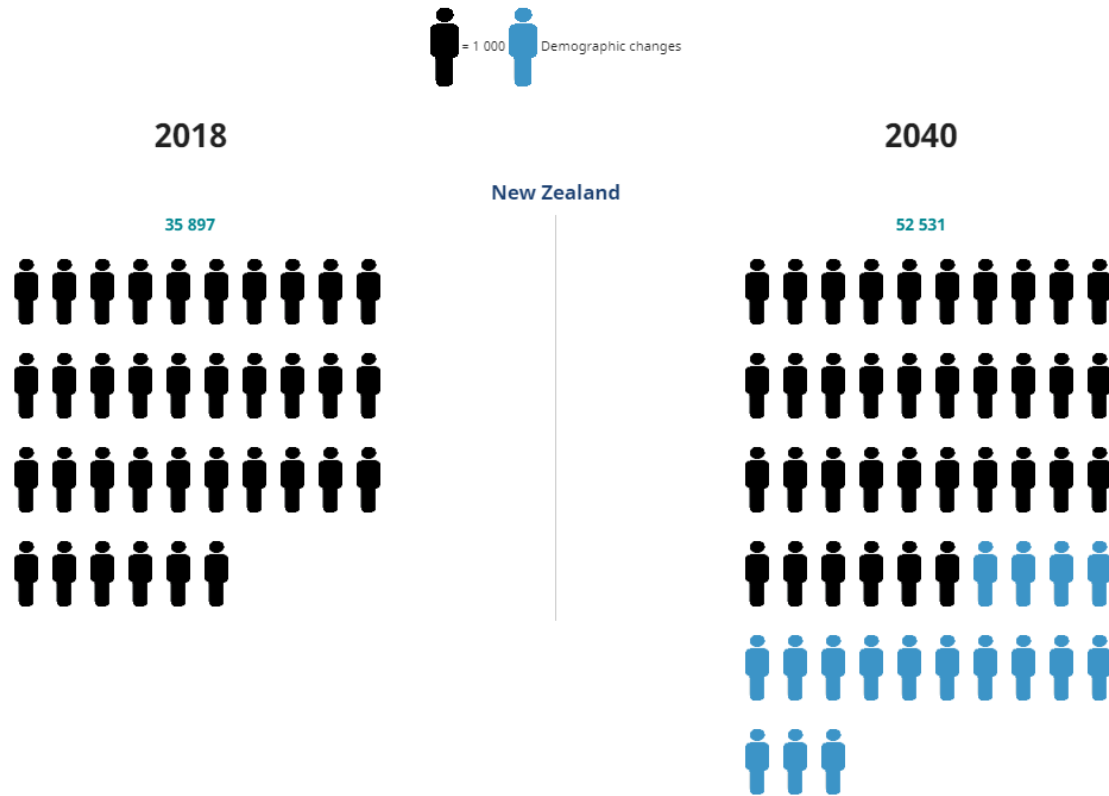


We have a problem with cancer.



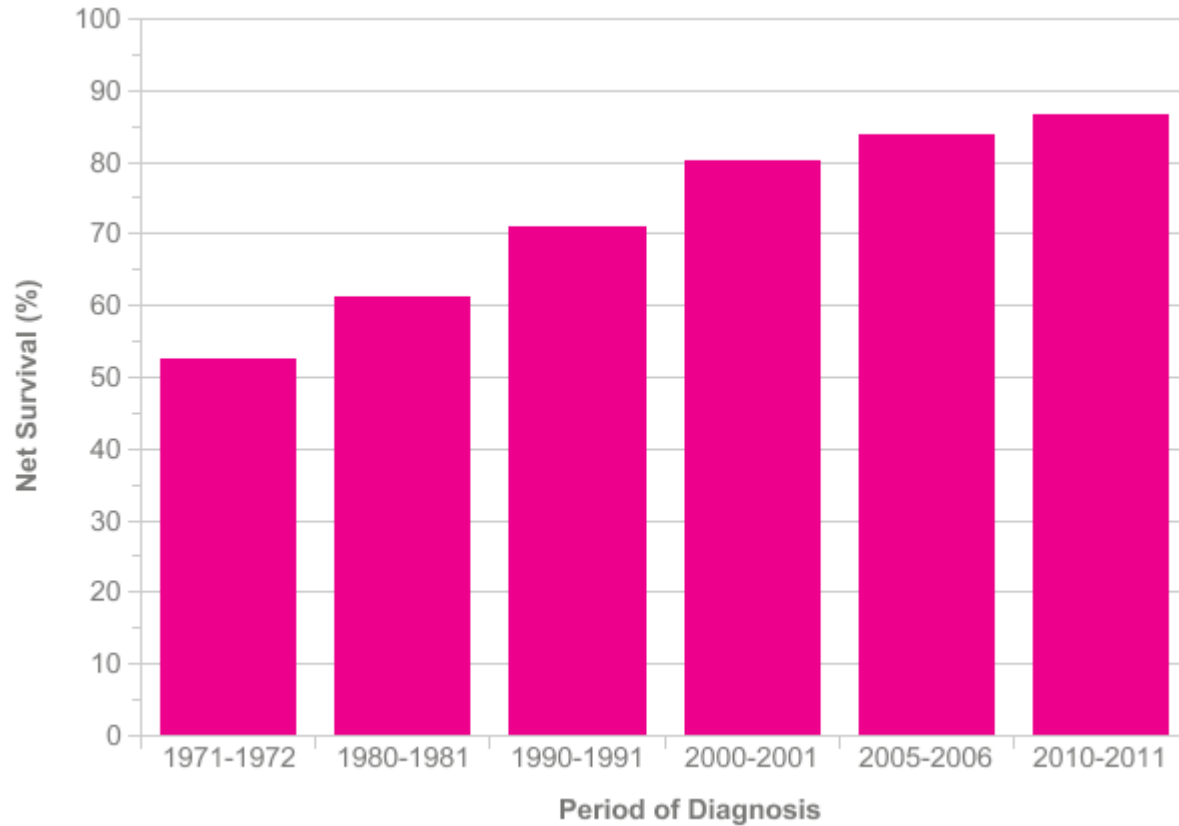
The problem is growing

Estimated number of incident cases from 2018 to 2040, all cancers, both sexes, all ages



International Agency for Research on Cancer

5 year survival improving over time:1971-2011



'We've got a health system that's the envy of the world,' minister tells cancer charities

RACHEL THOMAS

Last updated 16:53, August 9 2017



RICKY WILSON/FAIRFAX NZ

Health Minister Jonathan Coleman made his comments at a cancer debate on Tuesday night in Wellington.

We are better than low, middle income countries

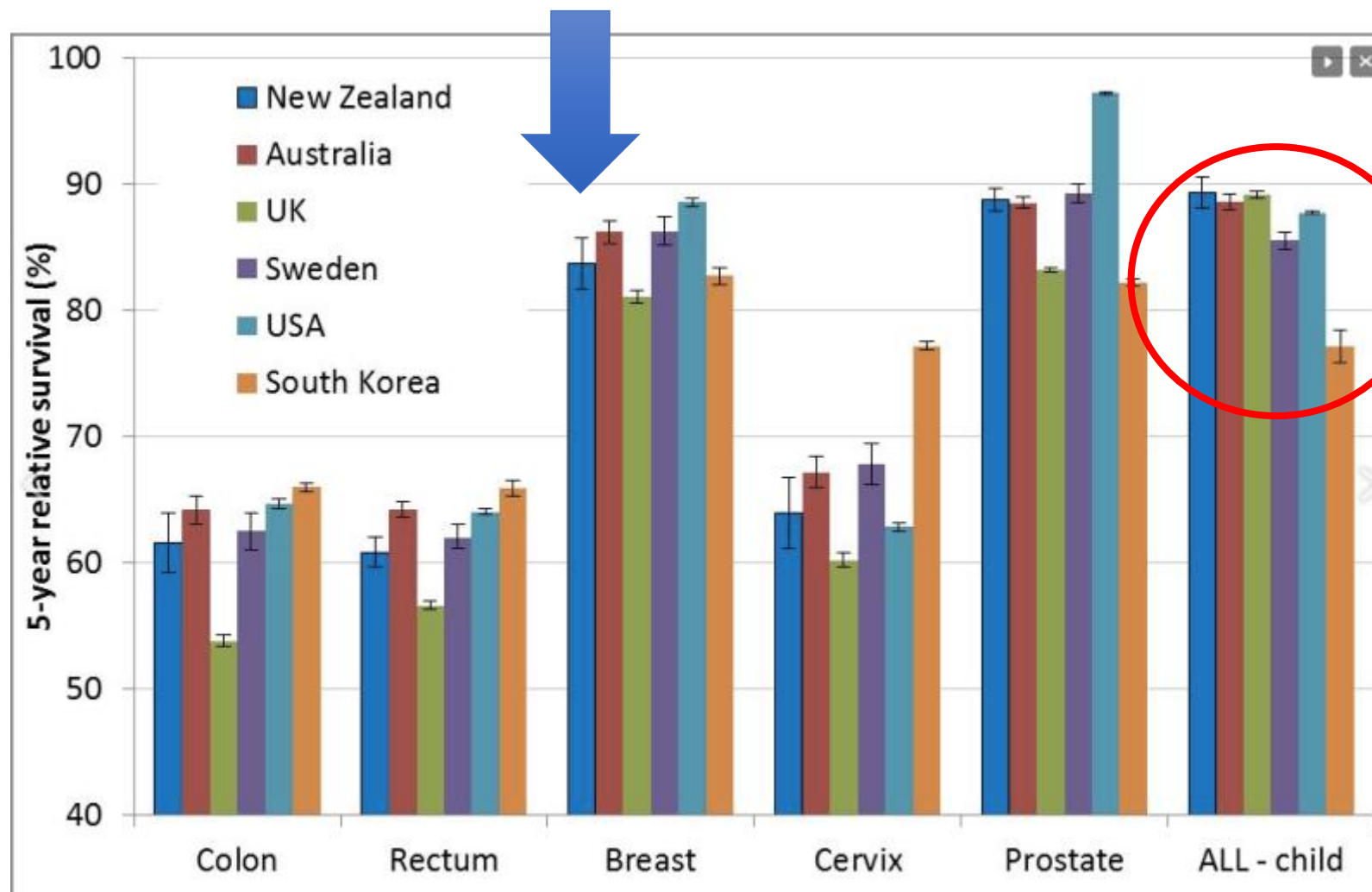
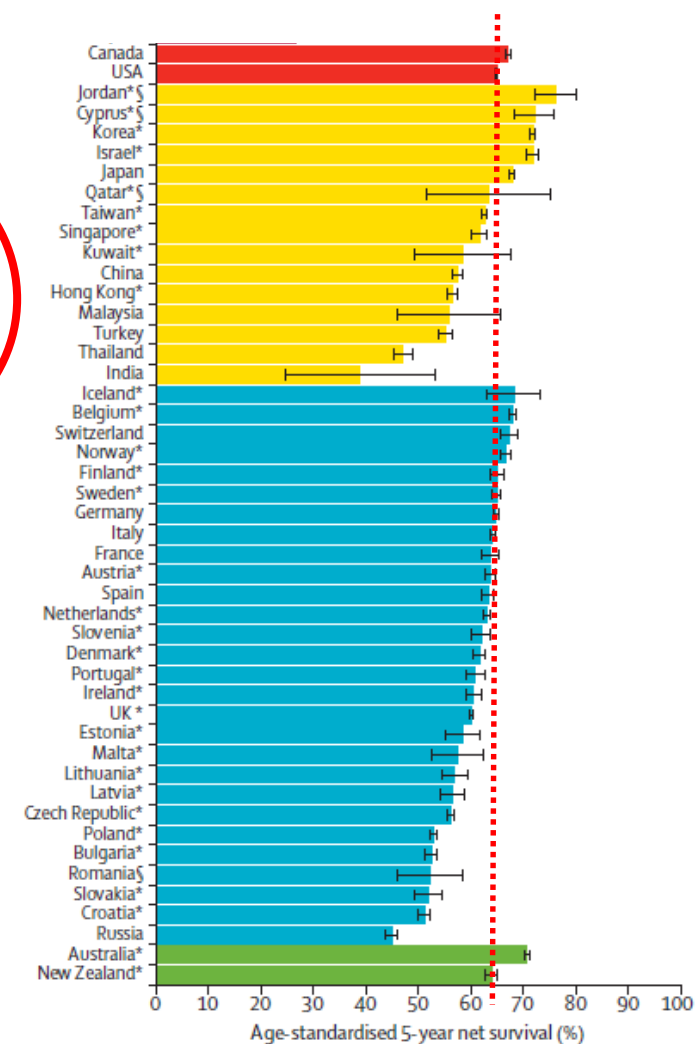


Figure 2: Five-year relative survival for 6 higher survival cancers in selected countries, 2005-09 (Source: Allemani et al 2014) Item 2 of 3



5 yr survival for CRC.

Source: CONCORD (Lancet) 2018

Success depends on the comparator

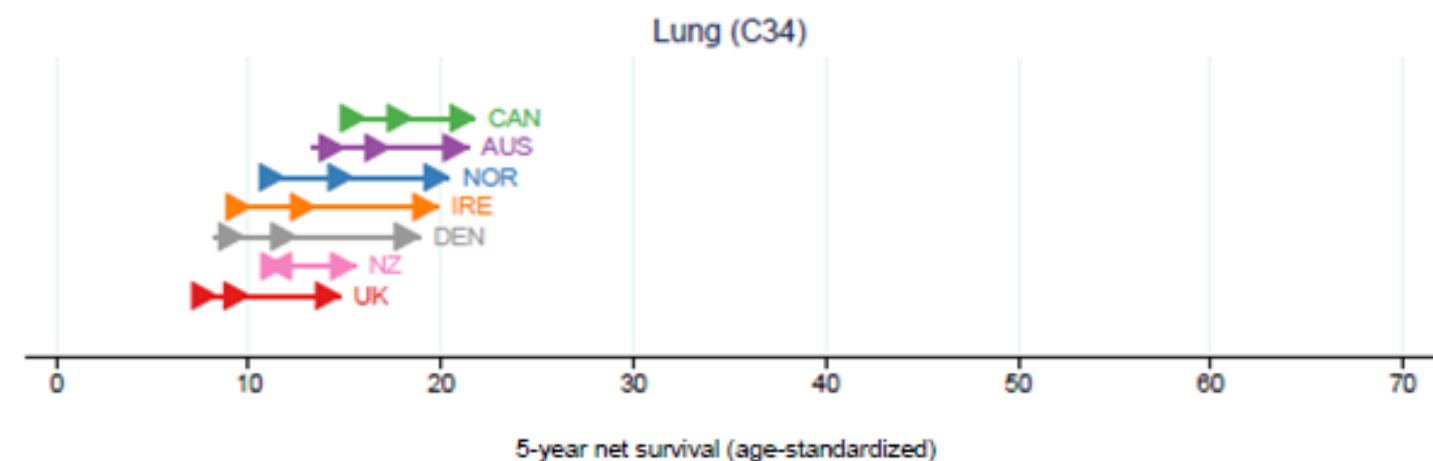


145-7



8-7

Benchmarking against comparators: 1995-2014

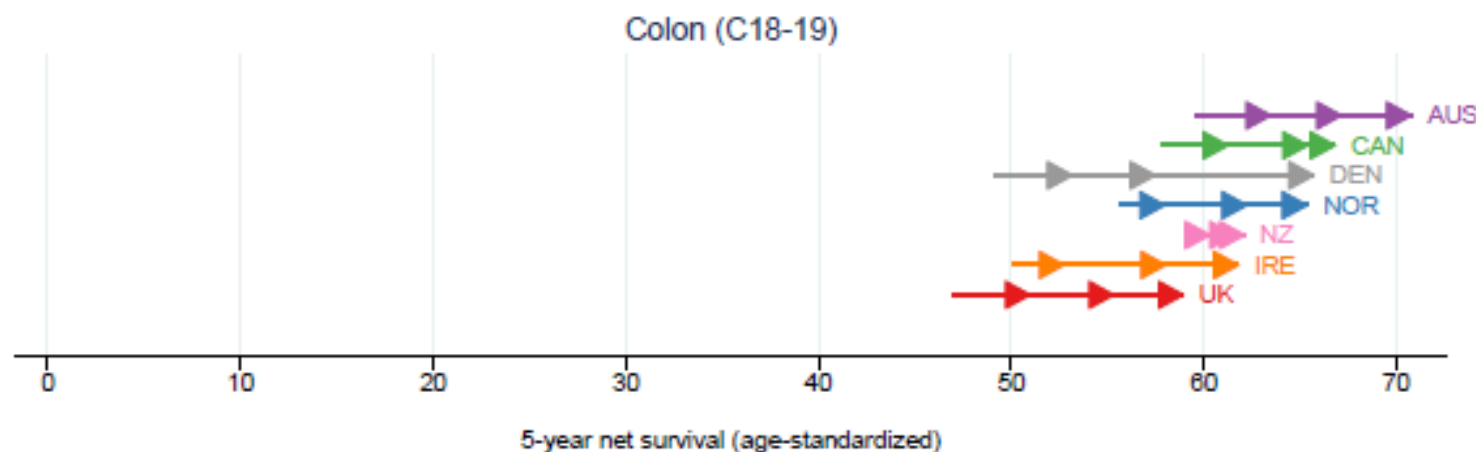


5-year net survival indicates likelihood of surviving cancer

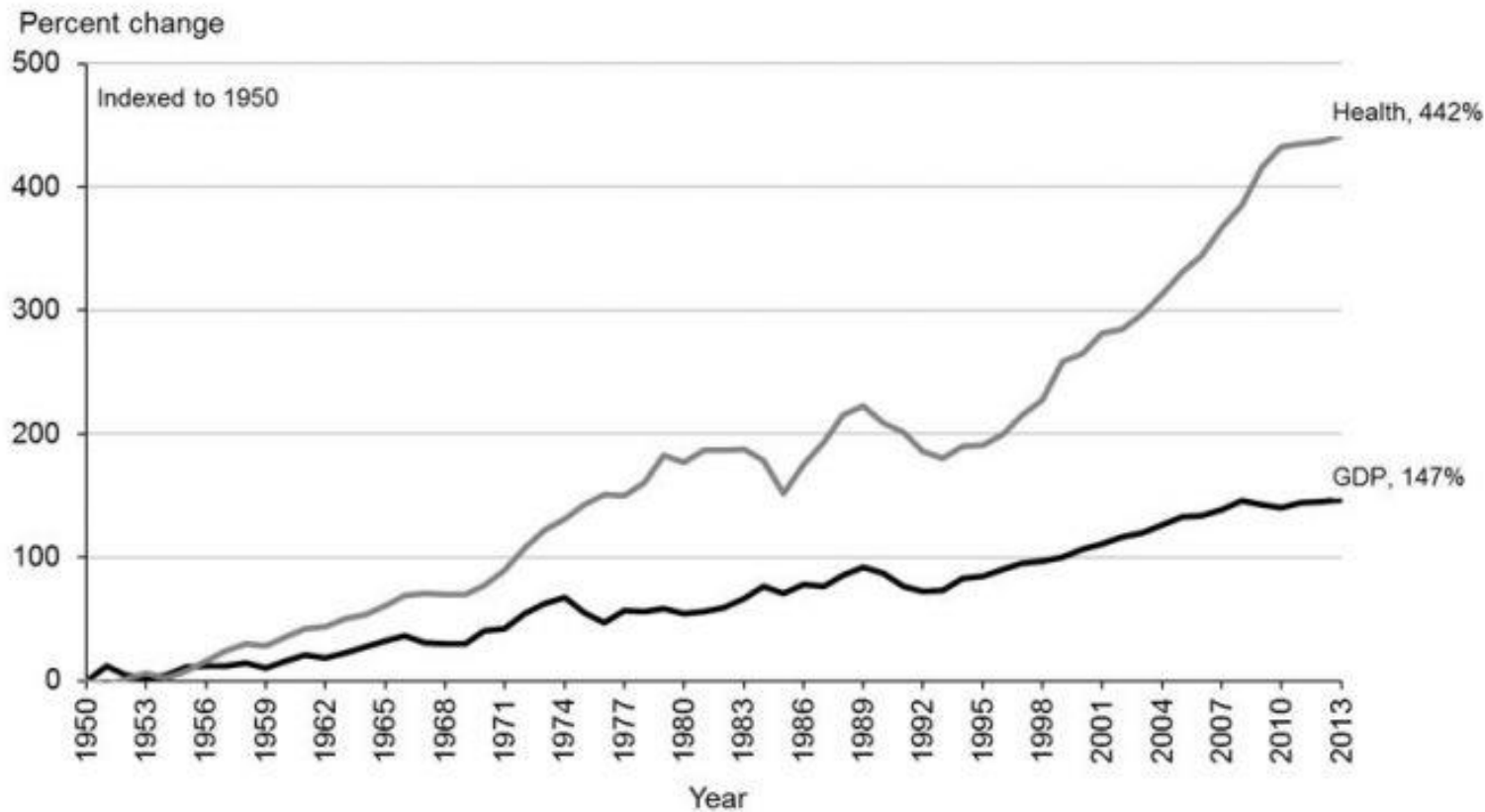
Takes in to account differing incidence (risk factors) and competing causes of death (comorbidity)

Adjusted to standardise comparisons for factors like age

Compared 1 and 5-year net survival, and looked at changes over time



Real percentage growth per capita of government core health spending and GDP



Investment in cancer services:

Duncan Garner: Labour has 'finally woken up' on Pharmac cancer drug funding



Duncan Garner gave his opinion on The AM Show. Credits: The AM Show.



Prevention

Screening

*Early detection
& diagnosis*

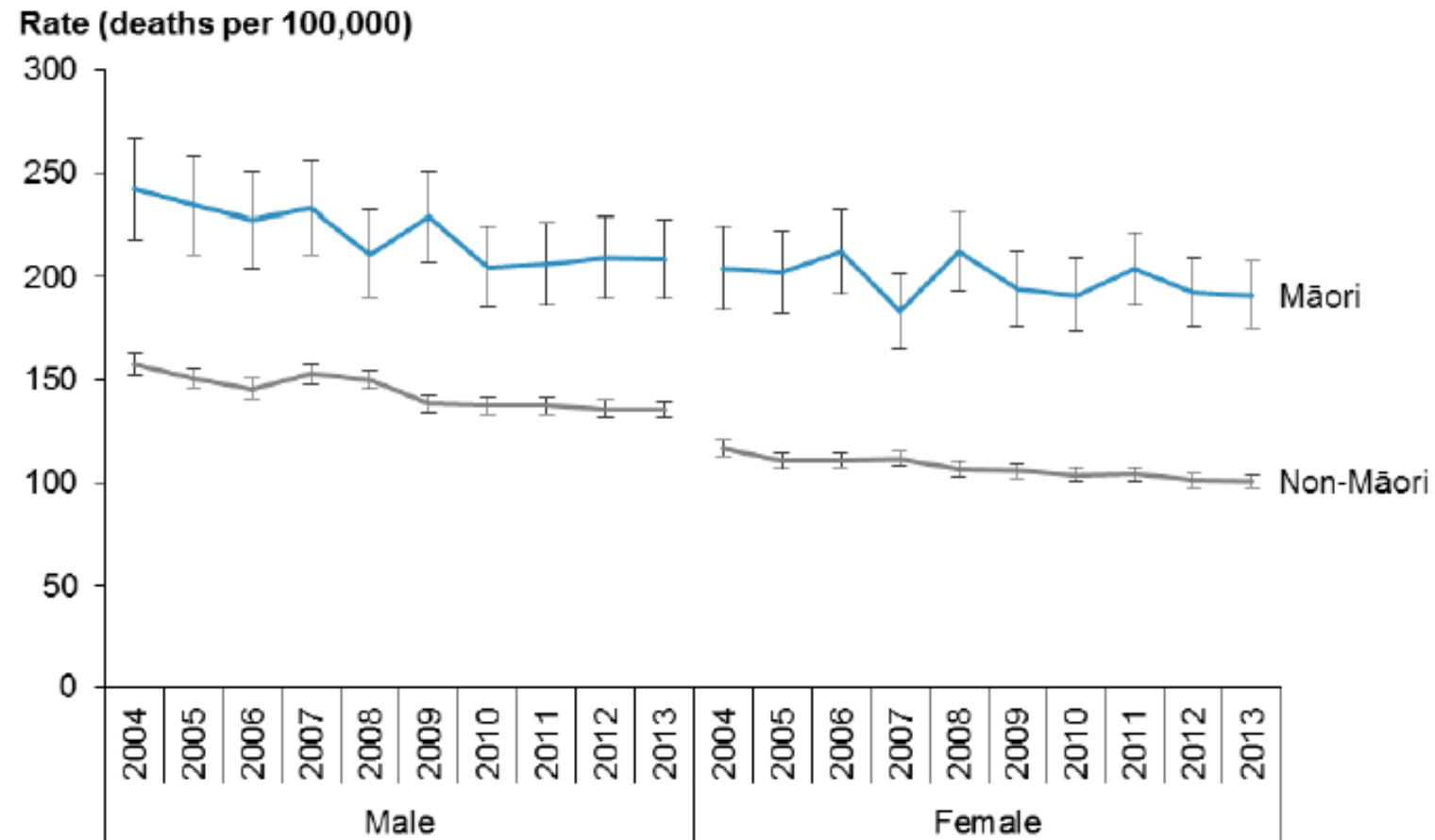
Treatment

*Survivorship,
end-of-life*

We can do more with more.

Can we do better with what we have?

Ethnic inequalities persist in NZ



Colorectal cancer – worse outcomes than Aus



Presentations
Investigations
Pathways
Evaluation
Rx (treatments)



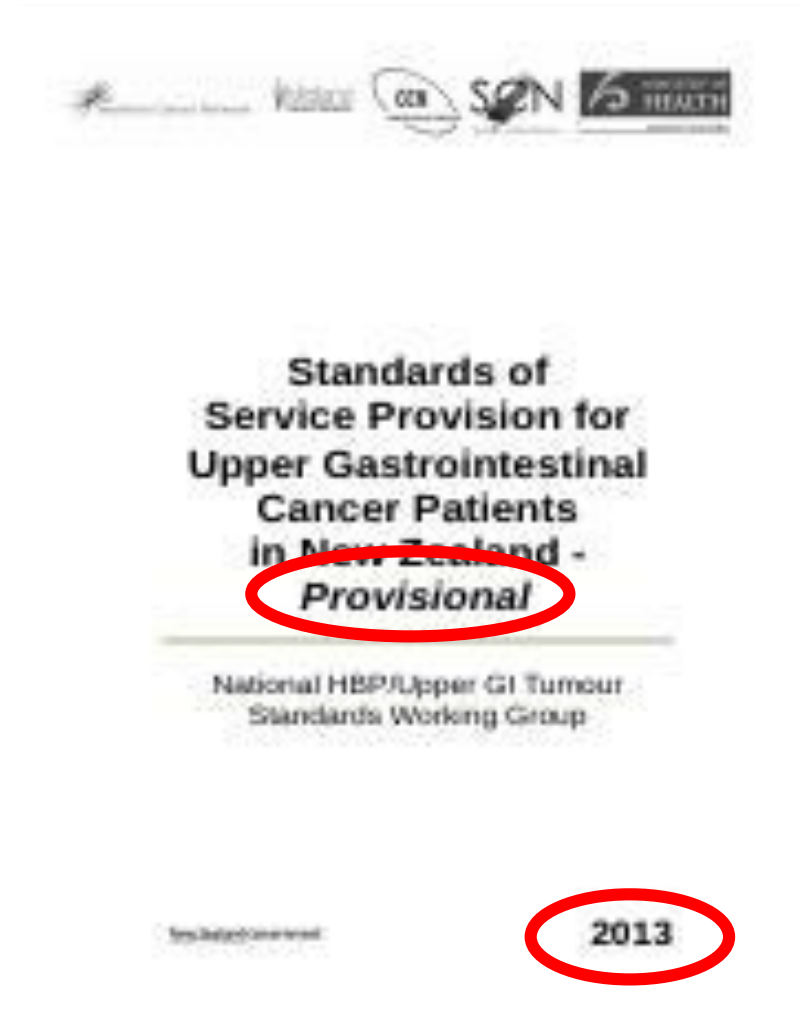
PIPER - Largest national cancer project

- Findings:

- 30% of patients present acutely
- Wide variation in radiation
- Rural patients had similar outcomes
- Māori, low SES had worst outcomes
- Variations in several key performance indicators (quality measures)

- Changes:

Failed quality improvement efforts



- No funding
- No standardized measurement
- No public reporting
- No consequence
- No impact

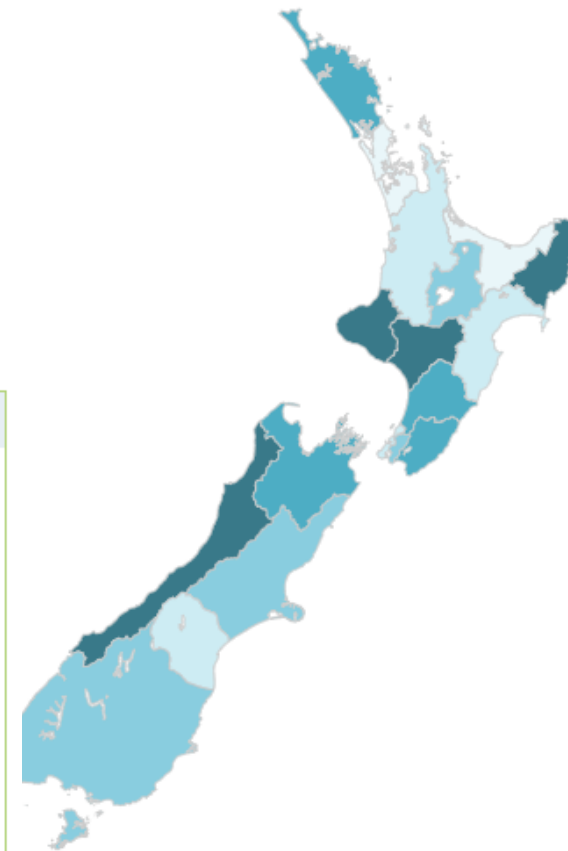
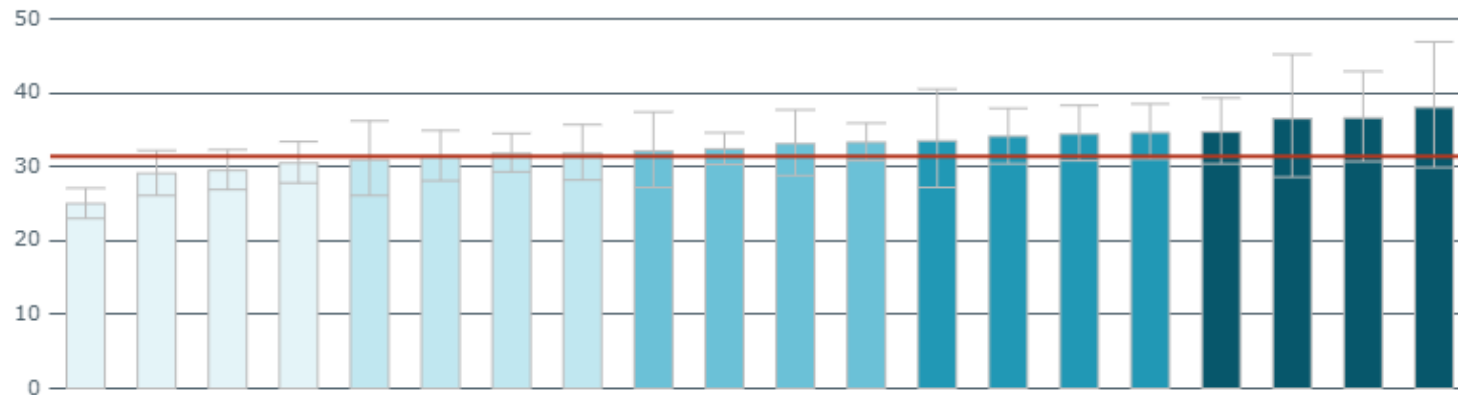
Bowel cancer: variations in survival



HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY
COMMISSION NEW ZEALAND
Kupu Taurangi Hauora o Aotearoa

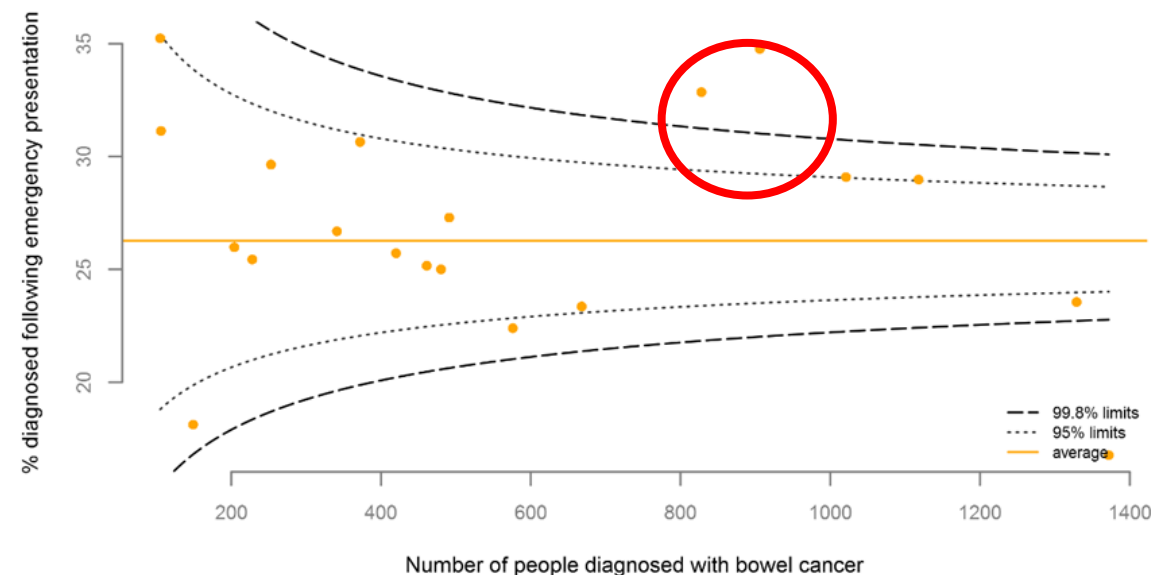
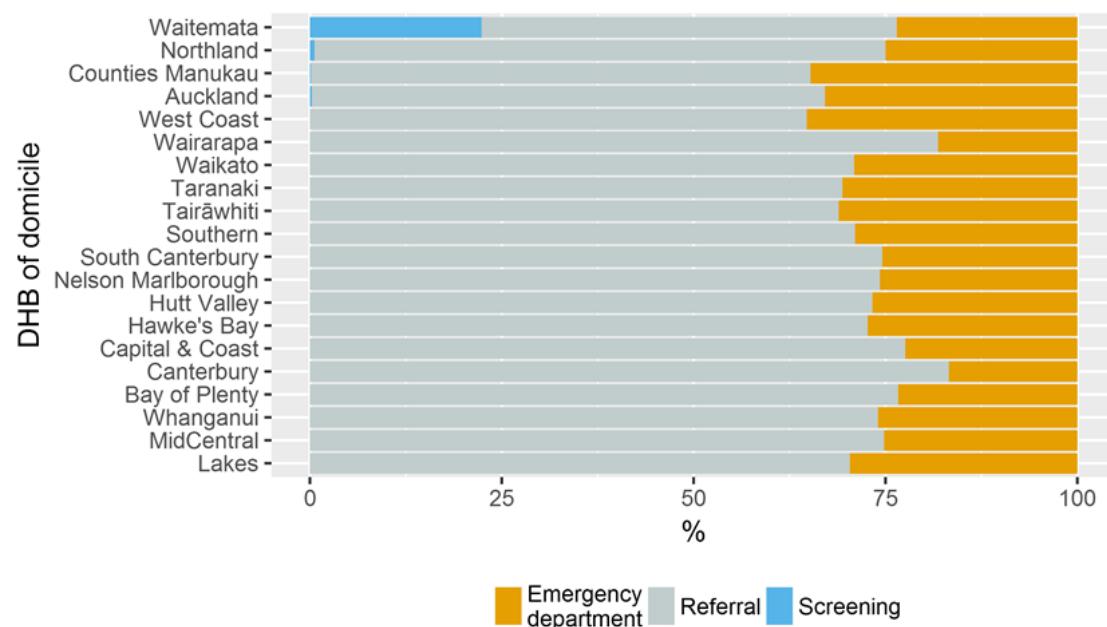
11. People with bowel cancer who died within 2 years of diagnosis (%) : By five year average (2009-13)

Bar chart: By five year average (2009-13)



NBCWG: Bowel Cancer Quality Improvement Report

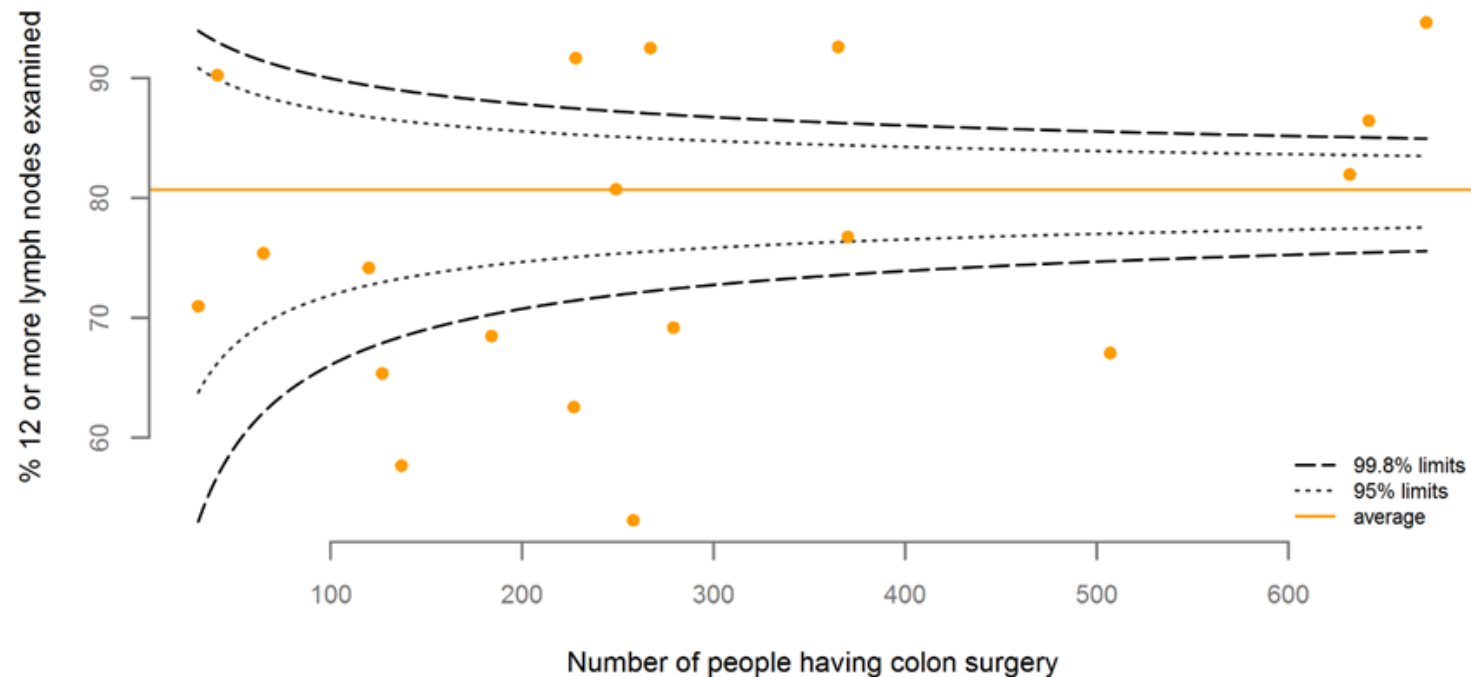
Emergency presentation as means of first diagnosis by DHB of domicile



High emergency presentation rates may reflect poorer access to primary care, or difficulty obtaining appropriate diagnostic tests or secondary care

NBCWG: Bowel Cancer Quality Improvement Report

Proportion with ≥ 12 lymph nodes by DHB, 2013–16



Lymph node harvest:

- Relates to extent of resection
- Reflects adequacy of surgery
- Ensures sufficient info for staging
- Is a feature of quality pathology analysis
- Is independently associated with overall survival

Variation in care impacts on resource utilisation

<https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/radiation-oncology-online-tool-test-version-2/>

Quarter start

2016 Q1

Quarter end

2018 Q1

Cancer group

Breast

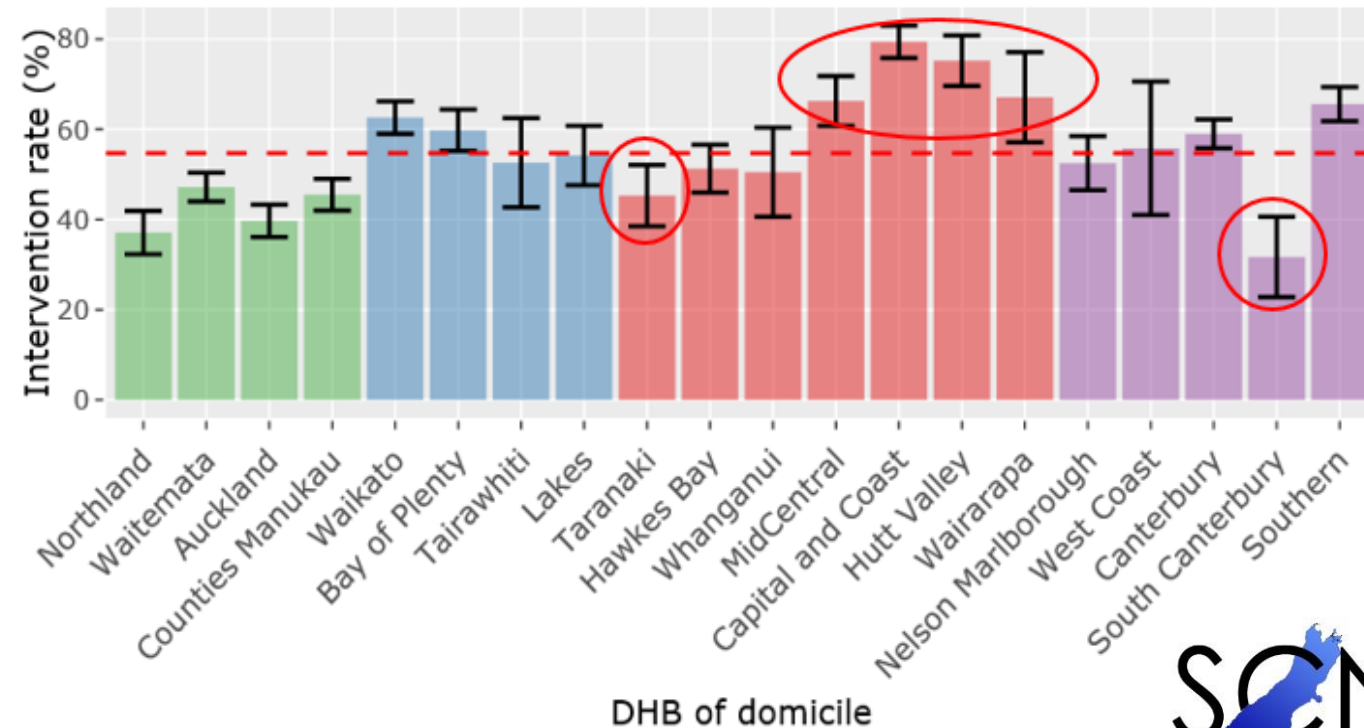
Intent

Curative

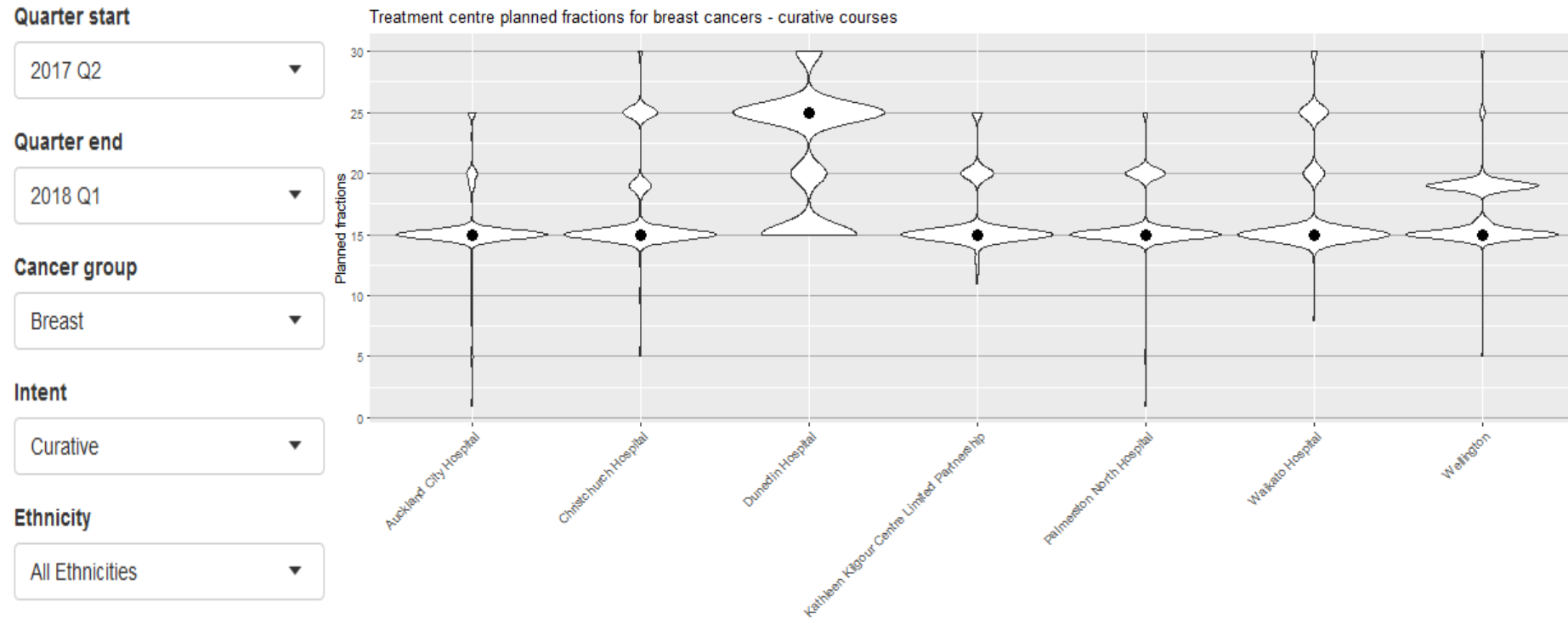
Ethnicity

All Ethnicities

Curative Intervention rate for breast cancers



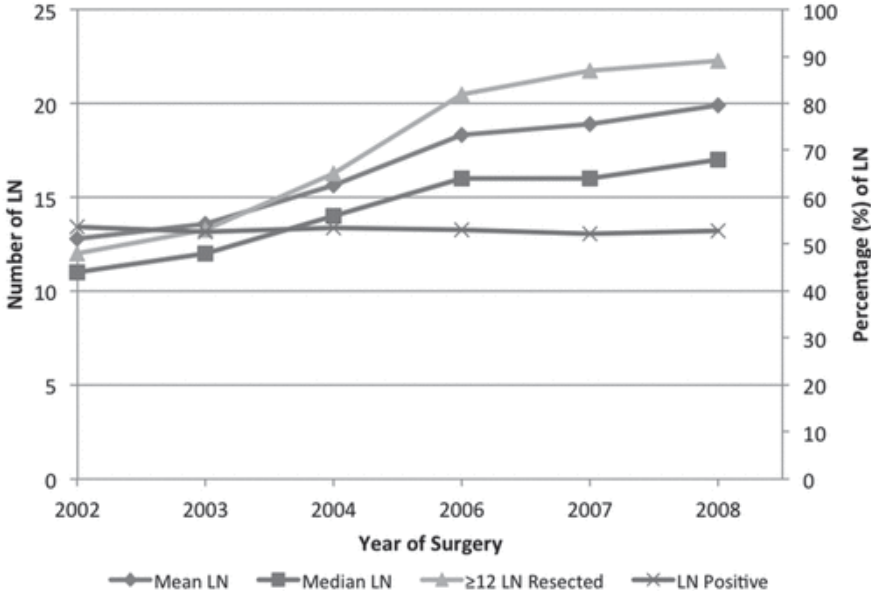
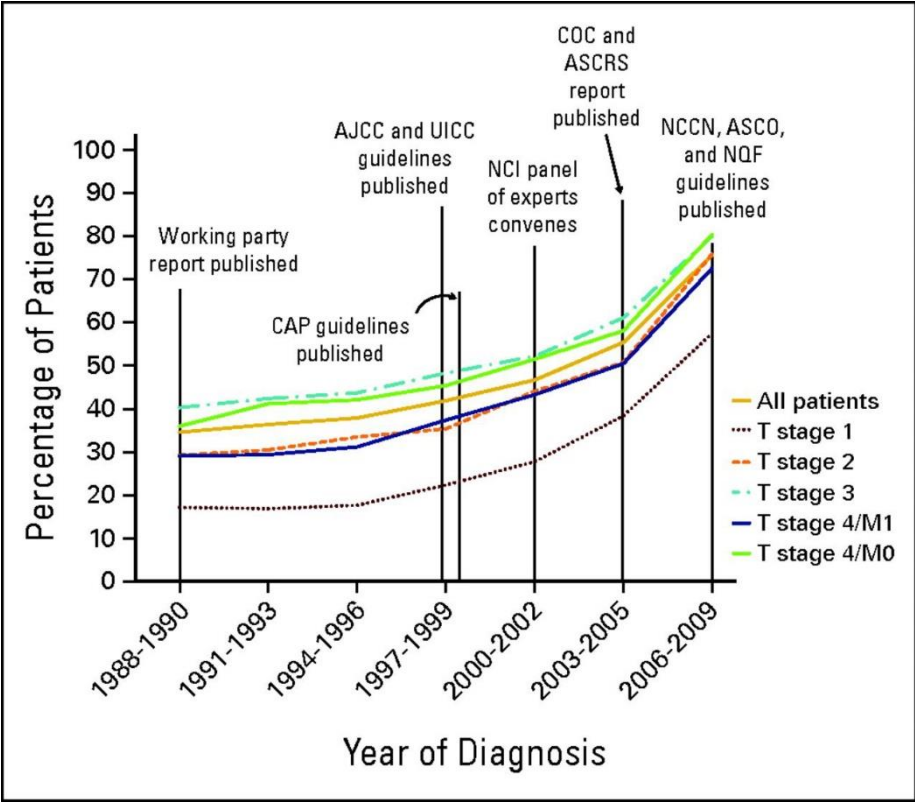
Breast cancer: variation in radiotherapy schedule



Many many other variations:

- Access to diagnostics
- Waiting times
- Bowel screen roll out
- Genomics
- Specialists or generalists
- Radiation (LINACs)
- Tyranny of distance

National quality improvement initiatives work



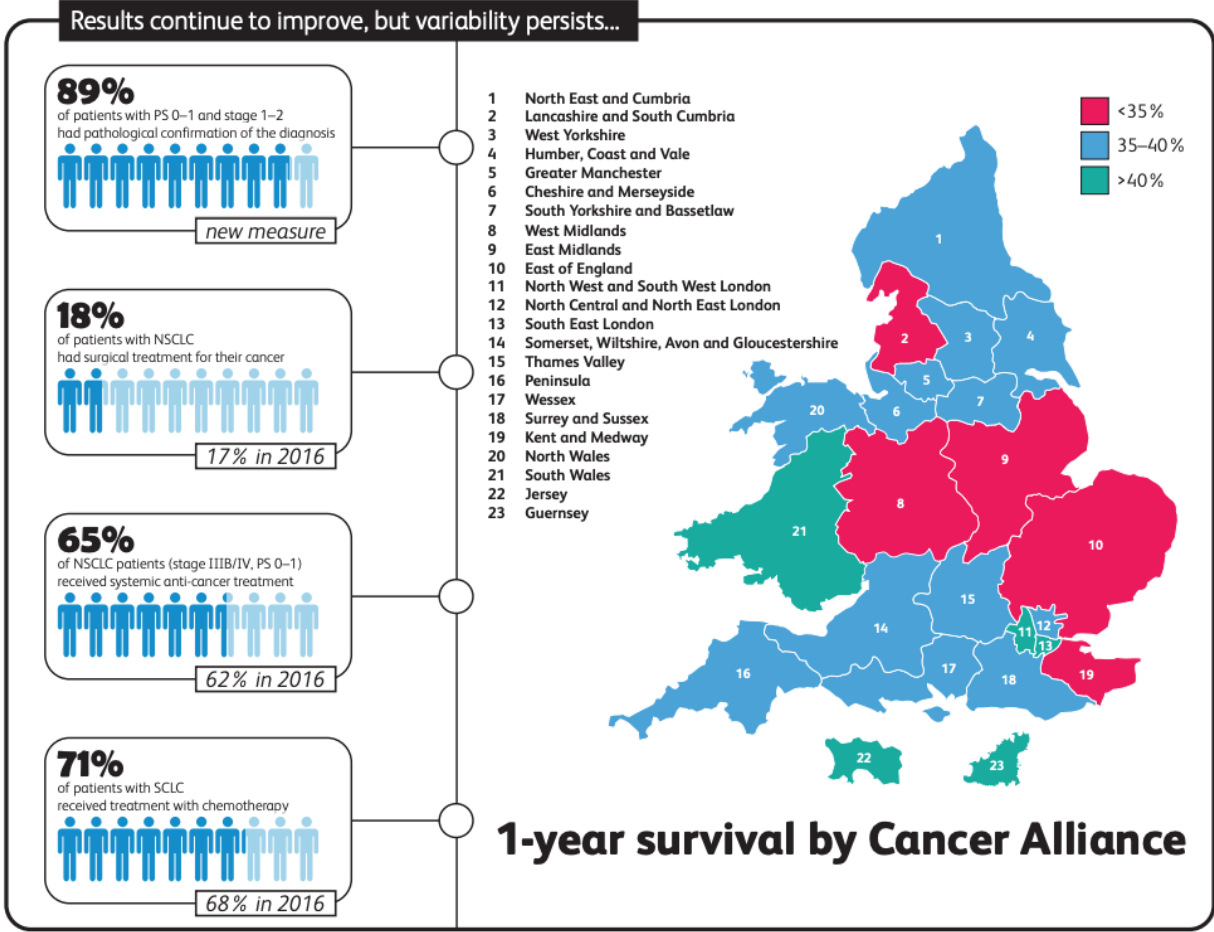
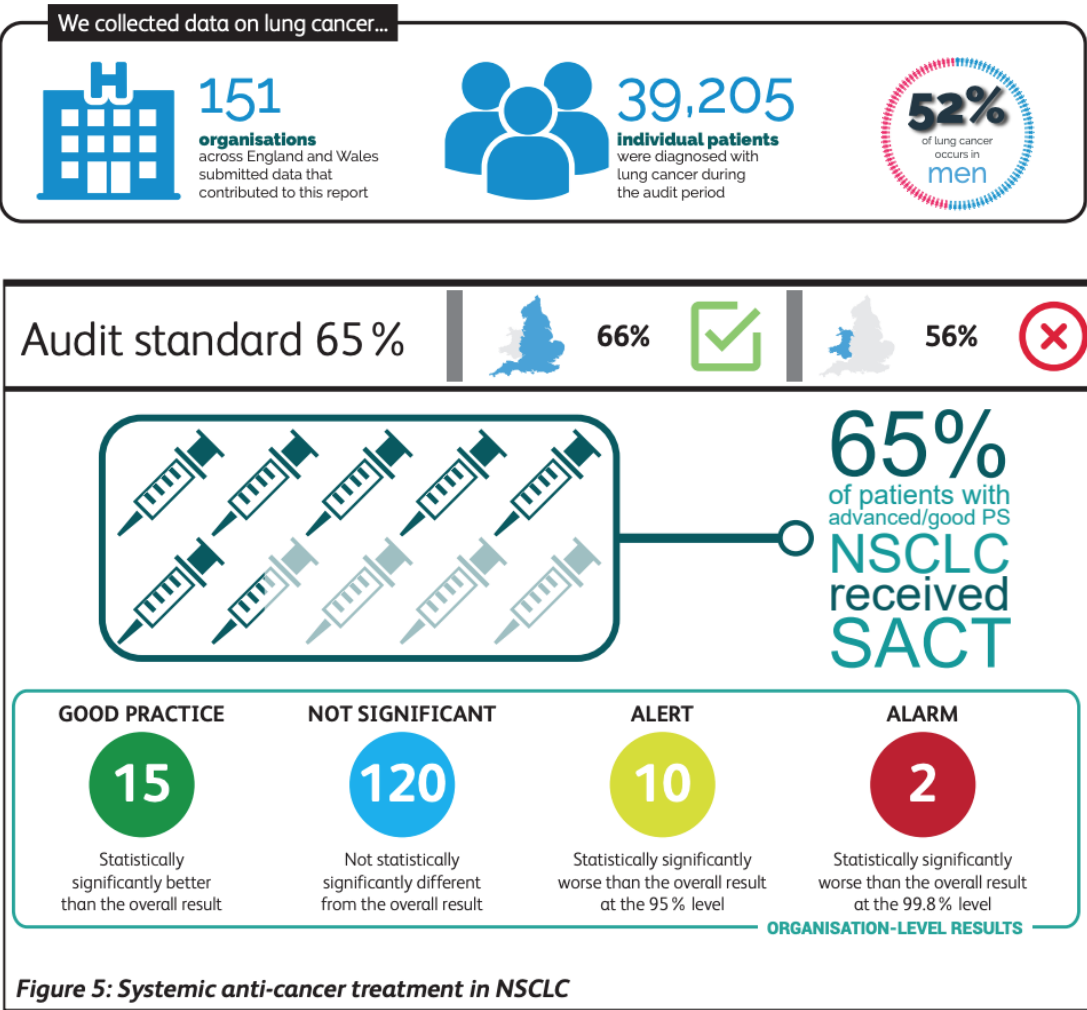
	Stockholm I (n=686)	Stockholm II (n=481)	TME project (n=381)	p*
Local recurrence	103 (15%)	66 (14%)	21 (6%)	<0.0001
Distant metastases	107 (16%)	87 (18%)	54 (14%)	0.26
Death from rectal cancer	104 (15%)	77 (16%)	35 (9%)	0.002
Death from intercurrent disease	74 (11%)	26 (5%)	45 (12%)	0.06

*For Stockholm I and II vs TME project.

Table 4: **Crude rates of local recurrence, distant metastases, and mortality at 2 years of follow-up**

National Lung Cancer Audit

Summary of results from patients diagnosed in 2017



What can we do?

- Our (relatively) poor outcomes are not fixed
- We can do more with more
- Addressing variation in practice can:
 - Save money
 - Free up resource for other effective interventions
 - Improve quality
 - Improve survival
 - Do the right thing.



Cancer Care at a Crossroads Conference

31 January - 1 February 2019
Te Papa, Wellington, New Zealand

