

Publication Summary



Detect Cancer Early Baseline.

Stage at diagnosis for Breast, Colorectal and Lung cancer by NHS Board of residence for 2010 and 2011 combined.

Publication date – 28 May 2013

About this Release

This publication presents the numbers and percentages of patients diagnosed during 2010 and 2011 (combined) for the three cancers included in DCE by type of cancer, stage of disease at diagnosis for NHS Board of residence. These figures will be used to provide a baseline for the HEAT target.

Key Points

- In Scotland for the two year period, 2010 and 2011, the percentage of people diagnosed with the earliest stage (stage 1) of breast, colorectal and lung cancer (combined) was 23.2%^R.
- The equivalent National figures for the individual cancers are: breast 38.4%, colorectal 17.8%^R and lung 13.1%.
- The two cancers with the highest percentage of stage 1 cancers (breast and colorectal) have national screening programmes in place.
- The variation in the percentage of stage 1 cancers diagnosed may reflect, at least in part, variation in the percentage of not known stage both at cancer type and Health Board level. The national percentage of not known stage for the three cancers combined is 9.0%.
- The equivalent National figures of not known stage in the individual cancers are: breast 6.3%, colorectal 14.8%^R and lung 6.9%.

R - Revised July 2014. The colorectal and combined (breast, colorectal and lung) cancer figures for NHS Scotland, South East Scotland Cancer Network (SCAN) and NHS Dumfries and Galloway have been updated. This is a result of NHS Dumfries and Galloway resubmitting their colorectal cancer data for 2010 as the original file contained incorrect staging data. All other NHS Boards are not affected. The changes to the key points are:

- In Scotland for 2010 and 2011 (combined), the percentage of people diagnosed with stage 1 breast, colorectal and lung cancer (combined) increased from 23.0% to 23.2%.
- The percentage of people diagnosed with stage 1 colorectal cancer increased from 17.2% to 17.8%.
- The percentage not known stage for colorectal cancer increased from 14.6% to 14.8%.

Prior to this revision there was also a revision to the publication in February 2014. See [Appendix A1 Revisions History of the Full Publication Report](#) for more information.

Background

Cancer is one of the major causes of death in Scotland. In 2011, over 15,300 people died of cancer in Scotland and 30,000 people were diagnosed with cancer. The most common causes of cancer death and diagnosis are [lung, colorectal and breast cancer](#).

In February 2012 the Cabinet Secretary formally launched the [Detect Cancer Early](#) (DCE) programme. One aim of the DCE programme is to increase the percentage of people who are diagnosed early in the disease process (with stage 1 disease) by 25% by the end of 2015. A [HEAT \(Health, Efficiency, Access and Treatment\) target](#) has been developed to monitor performance in meeting this objective. The target will concentrate on [breast, colorectal and lung cancers](#), which collectively account for over 45% of all cancers diagnosed in Scotland in 2011.

Cancer staging is the process of determining the extent to which a cancer has developed and spread. For the majority of patients with cancer it is common practice to assign a number from 1 to 4 to a cancer, with 1 indicating the cancer is confined to the original organ in which it occurred and 4 being a cancer which has spread beyond the original organ and local lymph glands (regional lymph nodes). Patients diagnosed with stage 1 disease tend to have better outcomes and longer survival compared to patients diagnosed with stage 4 disease.

The percentage of patients with cancer diagnosed with stage 1 disease can vary because of a number of factors including the presence and uptake of national screening programmes.

Contact

Brian Murray
Principal Information Development Manager
nss.isdDetectCancerEarly@nhs.net
0131 275 6629

Gary King
Principal Information Analyst
nss.isdDetectCancerEarly@nhs.net
0141 282 2024

Further Information

Further information can be found in the [Full Publication Report](#) or on the [ISD website](#)

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up. Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland - and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government Health Department and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#) www.isdscotland.org/About-ISD/About-Our-Statistics/