

Detect Cancer Early Staging Data

Year 4 (1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015)



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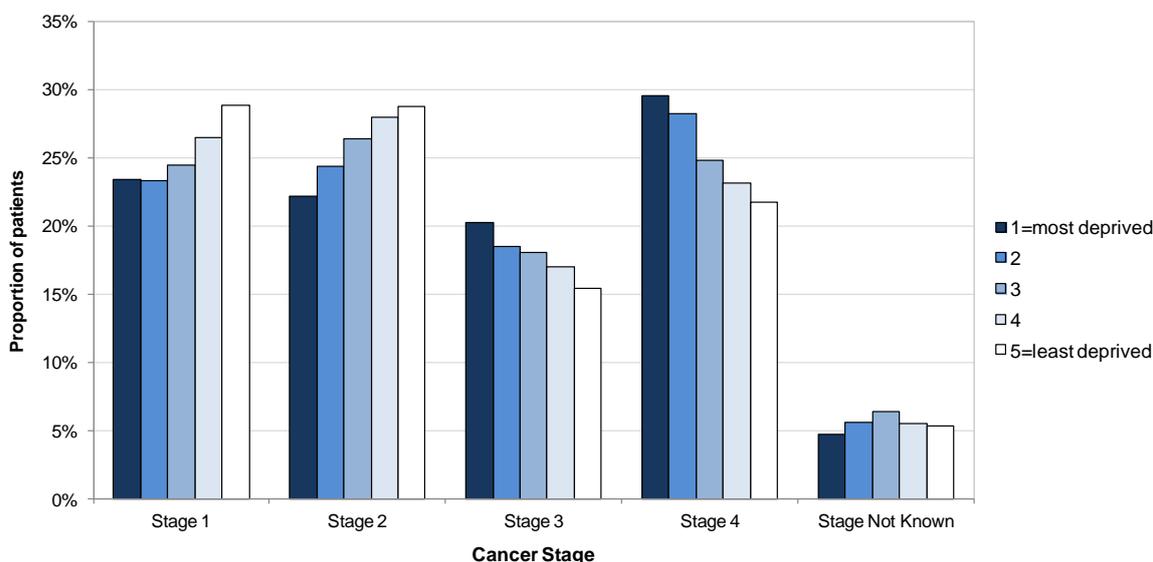
About this release

This release from the Information Services Division presents data on patients diagnosed with cancer during the two-year period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015.

Main points

- 25.1% of people were diagnosed with breast, colorectal and lung cancer at the earliest stage (stage 1). This is an 8.0% increase from the baseline (2010 and 2011 combined) and below the Local Delivery Plan standard of 25%, showing that the standard has not been met in its final year.
- Among patients diagnosed with breast, colorectal and lung cancer living in the most deprived areas of Scotland, the highest proportion (29.6%) were diagnosed at stage 4, the most advanced stage of disease. Among those living in the least deprived areas, the highest proportion (28.8%) were diagnosed at stage 1, the earliest stage.

Proportion of patients in Scotland diagnosed with breast, colorectal and lung cancer by stage and deprivation category (2014 and 2015 combined).



- There has been an improvement in the recording of the data with fewer patients being recorded with a not known stage of disease – a baseline of 9.0% compared with 5.5% for the latest time period.

Background

Cancer is one of the major causes of death in Scotland. In 2014, nearly 15,800 people died of cancer in Scotland and approximately 31,700 people were diagnosed with cancer.

In February 2012 the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Wellbeing formally launched the Detect Cancer Early programme. One aim of the Detect Cancer Early programme is to increase the proportion of people diagnosed with early stage disease (stage 1) by 25% by the end of 2015 concentrating on breast, colorectal and lung cancers, which collectively account for 43% of all cancers diagnosed in Scotland in 2014.

To help monitor performance towards the Detect Cancer Early Local Delivery Plan standard, the proportion of patients diagnosed at an early stage of disease (stage 1) for the final year of the standard, year 4 (2014 and 2015 combined), is compared with that of the baseline (2010 and 2011 combined).

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. Patients diagnosed with stage 1 disease tend to have better outcomes and longer survival compared with patients diagnosed with stage 4 disease. It should be noted that it is not always possible to assign a stage of disease for every cancer patient.

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.

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Find out more

Information Services Division published a wide range of cancer statistics. You can find more Detect Cancer Early information at www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/Detect-Cancer-Early/.

You can find all of our cancer information at www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/.

The next update of this publication will be in July 2017.

ISD and 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. [Find out more about our statistics.](#)