

Cancer Screening Programmes Reducing Inequalities

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Screening

- Informed choice is one of the fundamental principles in screening. We offer screening to eligible people and it is their choice whether to accept or decline that offer based on the potential benefits and harms.
- Key points to remember when offering screening
 - Alternative views exist on the value of screening tests
 - Ability to use health information to make a decision is varied
 - The context of the screening offer matters
 - Informed choice is a complex process not an outcome
 - A personal decision made to accept or decline a screening test based on access to accurate, evidence based information covering
 - · The condition being screened for
 - The testing process
 - Benefits and harms
 - Potential outcomes Opportunity to reflect on what the test and its results might mean to the individual.



What are health inequalities?

"Health inequalities are differences between people or groups due to social, geographical, biological or other factors. These differences have a huge impact, because they result in people who are worst off experiencing poorer health and shorter lives."

NICE

https://www.nice.org.uk/advice/lgb4/chapter/introduction



Routes to diagnosis – breast cancer

In South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Cancer Alliance in 2006-14 28.7% of female breast cancers were screen detected; 4.8% were diagnosed via an emergency

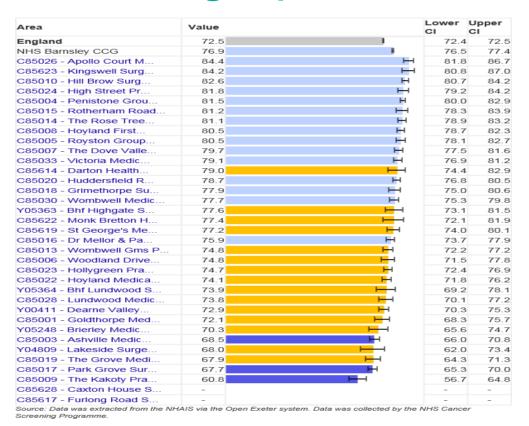
| Breast | S | Screen detected | | Two Week Wait | | | GP referral | | | Emergency presentation | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|------|---------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|----|------------------------|-----|--|
| % diagnosed by route | | 29% | | | 51% | | | 10% | 59 | % | | |
| 1 year survival | İ | | 100% | | | 97% | • | 93% | | | 53% | |

1 year survival for those diagnosed via the emergency route is almost half that of those diagnosed via screening (England data 2006-13)

Nationally those in the most deprived group are more likely to be diagnosed via an emergency



Breast Screening Uptake 2016/17



Routes to diagnosis - colorectal



In South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Cancer Alliance in 2006-14 8.1% of colorectal cancers were screen detected; 24.9% were diagnosed via an emergency

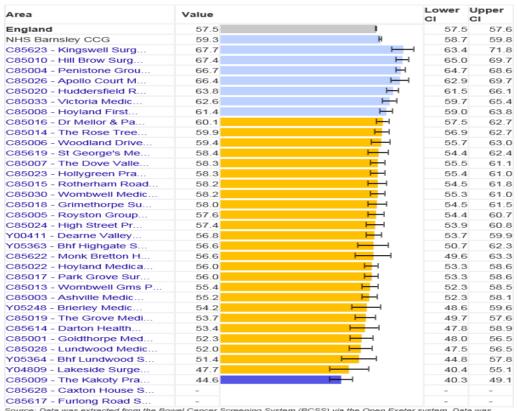
| Colorectal | Screen detected | Two Week Wait | | | GP referral | | | Emergency presentation | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------|-----|-------------|--|-----|------------------------|--|-----|
| % diagnosed by route | 070 | | | 30% | | | 23% | | | 25% |
| 1 year survival | | 97% | İİİİ | | 82% | | 8 | 0% | | 49% |

1 year survival for those diagnosed via the emergency route is about half that of those diagnosed via screening (England data 2006-13)

Nationally those in the most deprived group are more likely to be diagnosed via an emergency



Bowel Screening Uptake 16/17



Source: Data was extracted from the Bowel Cancer Screening System (BCSS) via the Open Exeter system. Data was collected by the NHS Cancer Screening Programme.



Routes to diagnosis – cervical cancer

In South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Cancer Alliance in 2006-14 17.9% of cervical cancers were screen detected; 11.8% were diagnosed via an emergency

| Cervix | Screen detected | | Two Week Wait | | | GP referral | | | Emergency presentation | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----|--|-------------|--|-----|------------------------|-----|--|
| % diagnosed by route | 10% | | | 23% | | 27% | | | 12% | | |
| 1 year survival | İ | ŢŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖŖ | 99% | İ | | 83% | | 91% | İ | 45% | |

1 year survival for those diagnosed via the emergency route is almost half that of those diagnosed via screening (England data 2006-13)

Nationally those in the most deprived group are more likely to be diagnosed via an emergency



Cervical Screening Uptake 2016/17

| Area | Value | | Lower CI | Upper CI |
|-------------------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| England | 72.1 | | 72.1 | 72.3 |
| NHS Barnsley CCG | 76.9 | | 76.6 | 77.3 |
| C85004 - Penistone Grou | 82.9 | н | 81.8 | 84.0 |
| C85010 - Hill Brow Surg | 82.4 | Н | 81.0 | 83. |
| C85026 - Apollo Court M | 81.6 | H | 79.5 | 83.6 |
| C85024 - High Street Pr | 80.9 | H | 78.8 | 82. |
| C85623 - Kingswell Surg | 80.8 | H | 78.3 | 83. |
| C85622 - Monk Bretton H | 80.6 | H-1 | 77.0 | 83.6 |
| C85008 - Hoyland First | 80.2 | н | 78.8 | 81. |
| C85030 - Wombwell Medic | 79.9 | H | 78.2 | 81.4 |
| Y05364 - Bhf Lundwood S | 79.0 | H | 76.4 | 81. |
| C85022 - Hoyland Medica | 79.0 | H | 77.4 | 80.4 |
| C85005 - Royston Group | 79.0 | Н | 77.1 | 80. |
| C85033 - Victoria Medic | 78.4 | н | 76.9 | 79.9 |
| Y05248 - Brierley Medic | 78.2 | H | 75.1 | 81. |
| C85014 - The Rose Tree | 77.9 | н | 76.1 | 79. |
| Y05363 - Bhf Highgate S | 77.7 | H | 74.8 | 80.3 |
| C85020 - Huddersfield R | 77.1 | н | 75.7 | 78. |
| C85614 - Darton Health | 76.7 | H-1 | 73.4 | 79. |
| C85015 - Rotherham Road | 76.5 | H | 74.1 | 78.8 |
| C85013 - Wombwell Gms P | 76.3 | H | 74.6 | 78.0 |
| C85006 - Woodland Drive | 76.2 | H | 73.6 | 78. |
| Y04809 - Lakeside Surge | 75.0 | ⊢ | 71.5 | 78.2 |
| C85007 - The Dove Valle | 74.7 | H | 73.0 | 76.3 |
| C85016 - Dr Mellor & Pa | 74.6 | H | 72.9 | 76. |
| C85017 - Park Grove Sur | 74.1 | н | 72.4 | 75.8 |
| C85619 - St George's Me | 73.6 | H | 71.4 | 75.0 |
| C85003 - Ashville Medic | 73.5 | H | 71.9 | 75. |
| C85018 - Grimethorpe Su | 73.3 | H | 71.1 | 75.4 |
| C85019 - The Grove Medi | 72.8 | H | 70.2 | 75.3 |
| C85001 - Goldthorpe Med | 72.7 | H | 69.9 | 75.4 |
| C85028 - Lundwood Medic | 72.6 | H | 69.9 | 75.3 |
| C85023 - Hollygreen Pra | 72.3 | H | 70.5 | 74.0 |
| Y00411 - Dearne Valley | 70.7 | H | 68.9 | 72. |
| C85009 - The Kakoty Pra | 68.5 | H | 66.1 | 70.8 |
| C85628 - Caxton House S | - | | - | - |
| C85617 - Furlong Road S | _ | | _ | - |

Source: Data was extracted from the NHAIS via the Open Exeter system. Data was collected by the NHS Cancer Screening Programme.



Reasons for lower uptake

- Those with a Learning and Physical disability
- Those with Economic and social deprivation
- Those with Unhealthy behaviours
- Ethnicity and cultural barriers, especially where English is a second language.
- Groups such as travellers and prisoners.



Strategies to increase uptake

Postal reminders (Allgood et al, BJC 2016)

- RCT around 23,000 women
- Reminder or no reminder days before the appointment

4% higher uptake (68% vs 64%)

Second timed appointments (Hudson et al, J Med Screen 2016)

Almost 3 x as effective as open invites (20% uptake vs 7.5%)

GP Endorsements



NHS Screening Communications Team



'Join the fight, take up your invite'

TALIAROUILLOS





Case Studies – Media Coverage





CHRONICLE



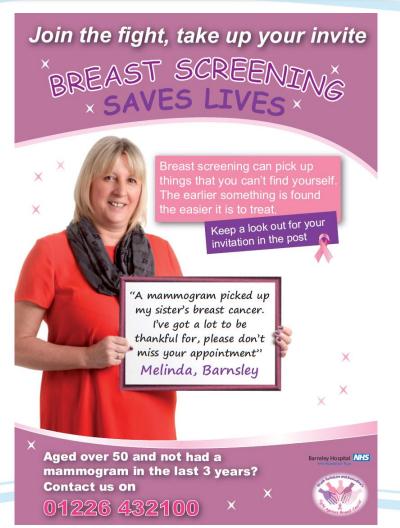
BB@ RADIO SHEFFIELD





Barnsley's 'Breast Screening Journey' leaflet

Designed by Medical Photography & Graphic Design DBHFT, tel: 01302 366666, ext 3736





Undergo breast screening, the procedure takes on average around several minutes



Support from local football teams during key campaign weeks





Promotion at home games, in match day programmes and on the BFC website.

Also featured in local newspapers.





Fear or Smear Collateral







Workshops with learning disability service providers















GP Practice Endorsement





Health stands, press coverage, promotion on prescriptions etc.



What can we do for you?

- Provide your surgery with local campaign materials
- Deliver screening awareness sessions for staff/patients
- Hold health promotion stands in your surgery to talk to patients about the importance of attending screening appointments
- Press release to show how your surgery is encouraging patients to attend screening appointments

PLEDGE:

Have a think about what your practice can do to help increase the uptake of the National Screening Programmes, this could be with/without the help of the Screening Communications Team.

 Write your pledge on the paper provided, this will then be circulated electronically to you all and followed up at practice visits.



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Bowel scope screening - is a one off test (flexible sigmoidoscopy) offered to men and women at the age of 55 and investigates the lower part of the bowel. Barnsley roll out programme is underway.

Bowel Screening – FIT Test - Since the UK NSC recommendation in 2015, the PHE team have been working on the development and implementation of The Faecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) test will replace the gFOBt as the primary screening test in the English NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (NHSBCSP) during 2018/19.

FIT is a complex chemical test whereas gFOBt is an observational test..

Patient and professional information – final drafts have been developed to share with participant focus groups.



HPV Testing- The introduction of primary HPV screening means screening samples will be tested first for high risk (hr) HPV, rather than cytology.

- Cytology then becomes a 'triage' test which is only performed if hrHPV is detected in the sample.
- Primary HPV screening typically leads to a reduction in the requirement for cervical cytology by approximately 85%.
- hrHPV testing is performed on the liquid based cytology (LBC) sample that
 is taken when a woman attends for cervical screening. Samples should
 continue to be taken in the same way, (as per guidance for the training of
 cervical sample takers https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cervical-screening-cervical-sample-taker-training) ensuring that the cervix is
 visualised and sampled appropriately.



HPV Testing - The sample taker primary HPV screening information and training materials can be accessed through the Continuing Professional Development for Screening website at https://cpdscreening.phe.org.uk/

- Women testing hrHPV negative will require no further testing and will be assigned to routine recall at 3 or 5 years, depending on their age.
- Samples testing positive for hrHPV will be forwarded for LBC processing to produce a cytology slide. The slide will then be cytology screened and reported in the usual way according to current national guidance.
- Those women with normal cytology will be recalled in 12 months for a repeat test.
- Women with abnormal cytology (any grade) will be referred immediately to colposcopy.



HPV Testing - The pilot protocol for women having primary HPV screening in the cervical screening programme is available on the gov.uk website at www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-papillomavirus-hpv-primary-screening-protocol

- Inadequate tests at any screening episode in the pathway will be repeated in 3 months' time. Women with 3 inadequate screening tests (hrHPV and/or cytology) in a row will be referred to colposcopy.
- Screening ands Immunisation Coordinators are following up direct with practices when 3 or more inadequate samples have been received over a 3 month period.

Currently Sheffield ladies follow a HPV Primary Screening pathway.

There are discussions taking place for short term mitigation to provide primary HPV screening in some areas prior to national roll out in 2019.



Any Questions





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