

Making patient outcome data *accessible, useable and assessable*

Professor Sir David Spiegelhalter

*Chairman of the Winton Centre for Risk & Evidence Communication, University of
Cambridge*

President, Royal Statistical Society

NCAPOP Seminar, 2017

Trust in numbers...

Onora O'Neill: trust should be based on...

- Competence



2012 PRESIDENTIAL RUN

GOP CANDIDATES



FOX

47°

SOURCE: OPINIONS

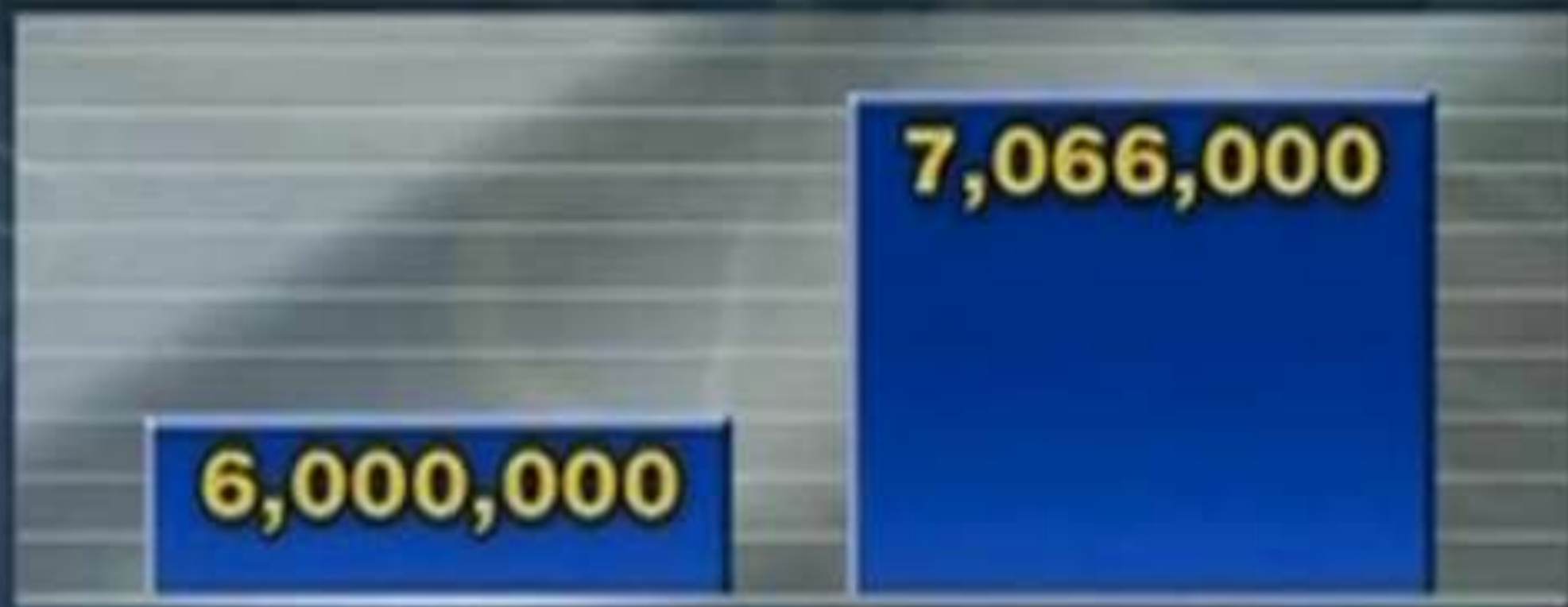
DYNAMIC

trust in numbers...

Onora O'Neill: trust should be based on...

- Competence
- Honesty

OBAMACARE ENROLLMENT



AS OF
MARCH 27

MARCH 31
GOAL

Fox news

OBAMACARE ENROLLMENT



SOURCE: CBO



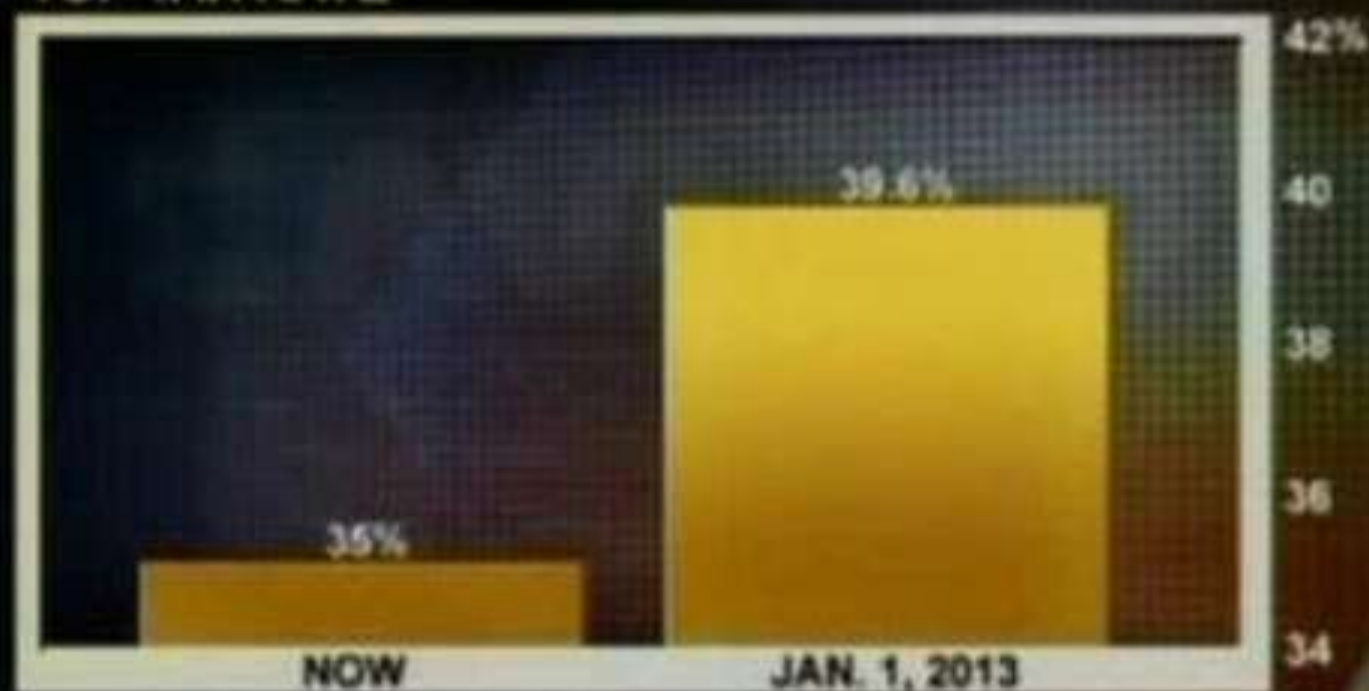
trust in numbers...

Onora O'Neill: trust should be based on...

- Competence
- Honesty
- Reliability

IF BUSH TAX CUTS EXPIRE

TOP TAX RATE



8:01p ET

FOX
BUSINESS

TOP STORIES

TECHNOLOGY

CONSUMER

WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND ACQUIRES FULL T

DOW 13008.68 ∇ 64.33

S&P 1379.32 ∇ 5.98

NASDAQ 2939.52 ∇ 6.32

AMERICANS WHO HAVE TRIED MARIJUANA

CBS NEWS POLL

51%
TODAY

43%
LAST YEAR

34%
1997



Source: MOE +/- 4%

HIGH SUPPORT FOR LEGALIZING MARIJUANA

MORE THAN HALF OF AMERICANS SAY THEY'VE TRIED POT



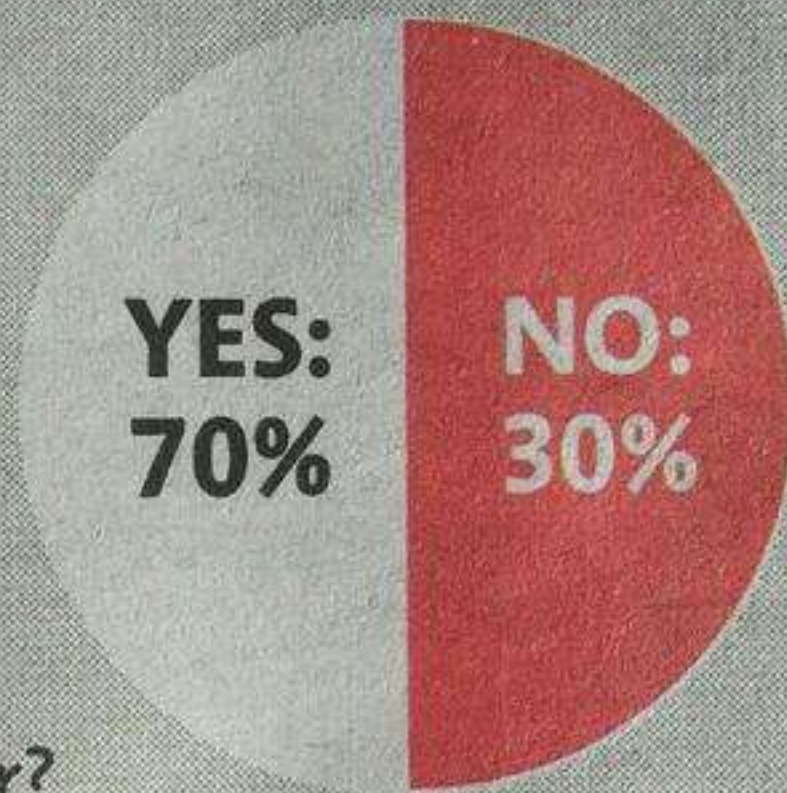
LIVE

CBSN

DAILY POLL

WE ASKED:

There's been a reduction in the number of top grades awarded in this year's GCSEs. Should they be made even harder?



T
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Onora-O'Neill..

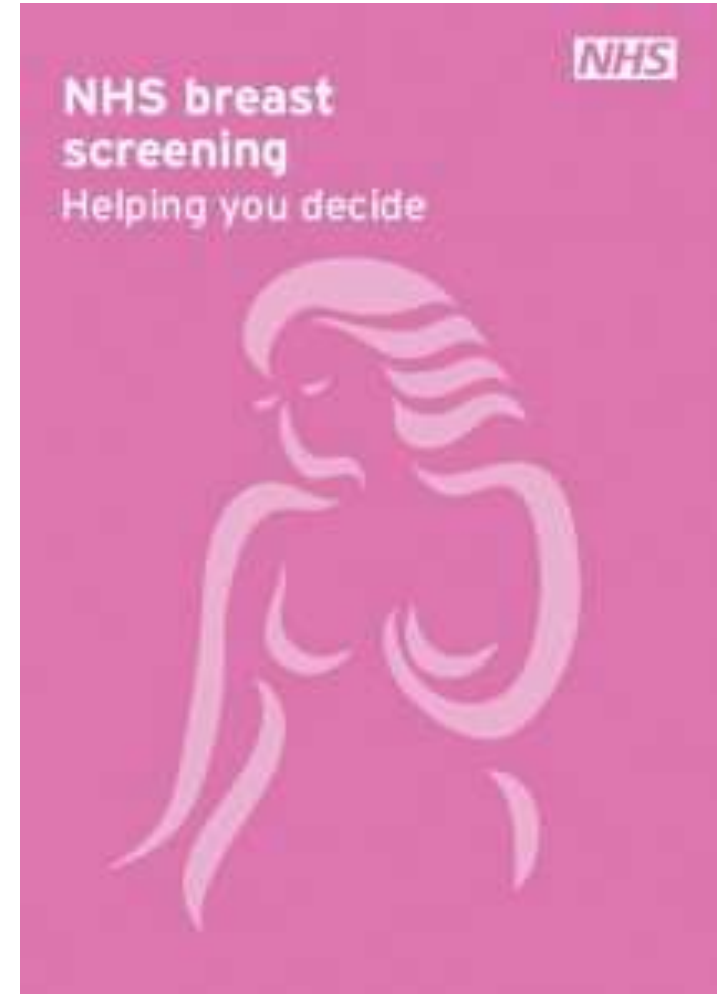


- Don't aim to 'increase trust'
- Aim to demonstrate *trustworthiness*
- People must be able to assess that trustworthiness
- Information should be *accessible, useable, and assessable*

Patient and public involvement in quality improvement



*New UK Cancer Screening
leaflets, 2013*



- *“Consider the offer”*
- Presents pros and cons
- Does not make recommendation
- ‘Uniform reporting of harms and benefits’

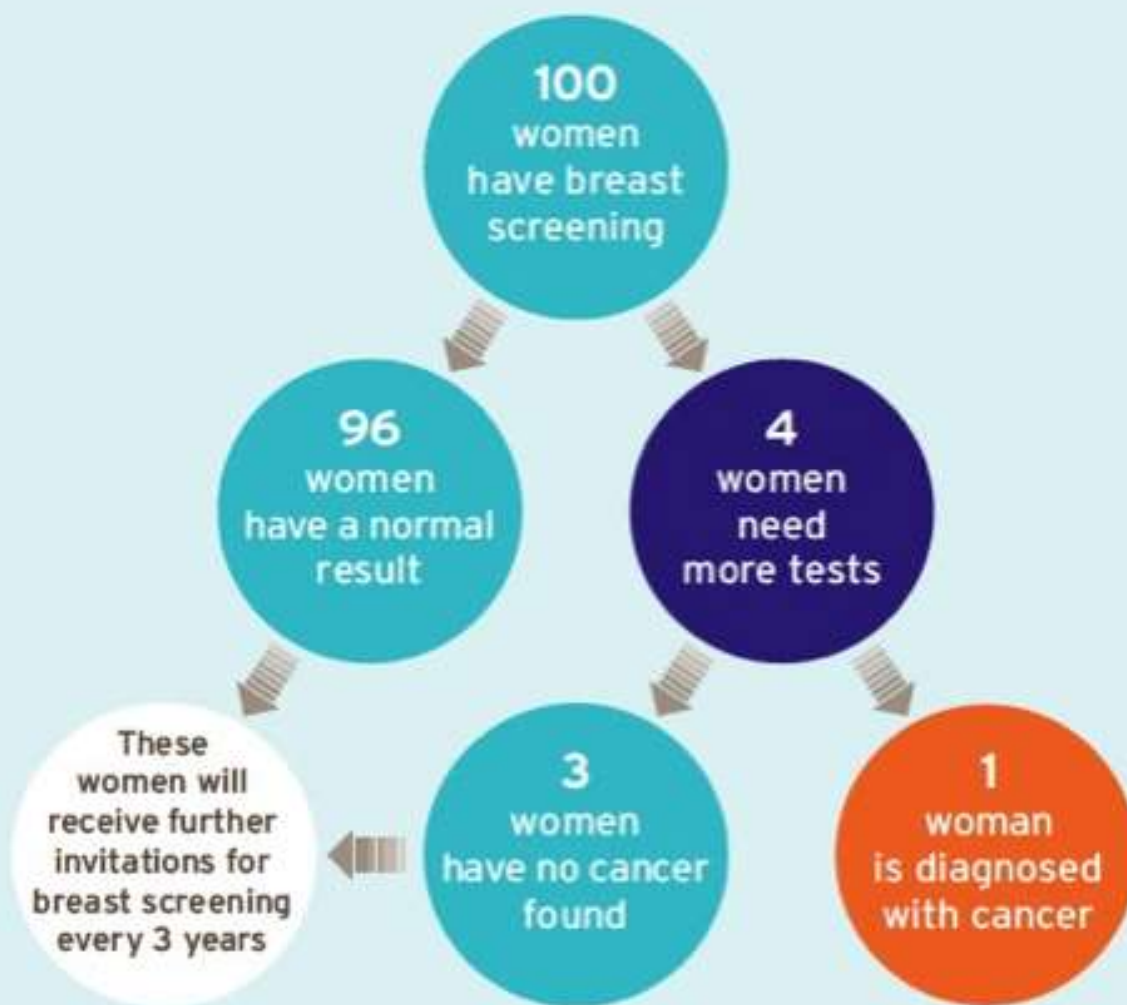


Citizens' Jury on information for women about breast screening

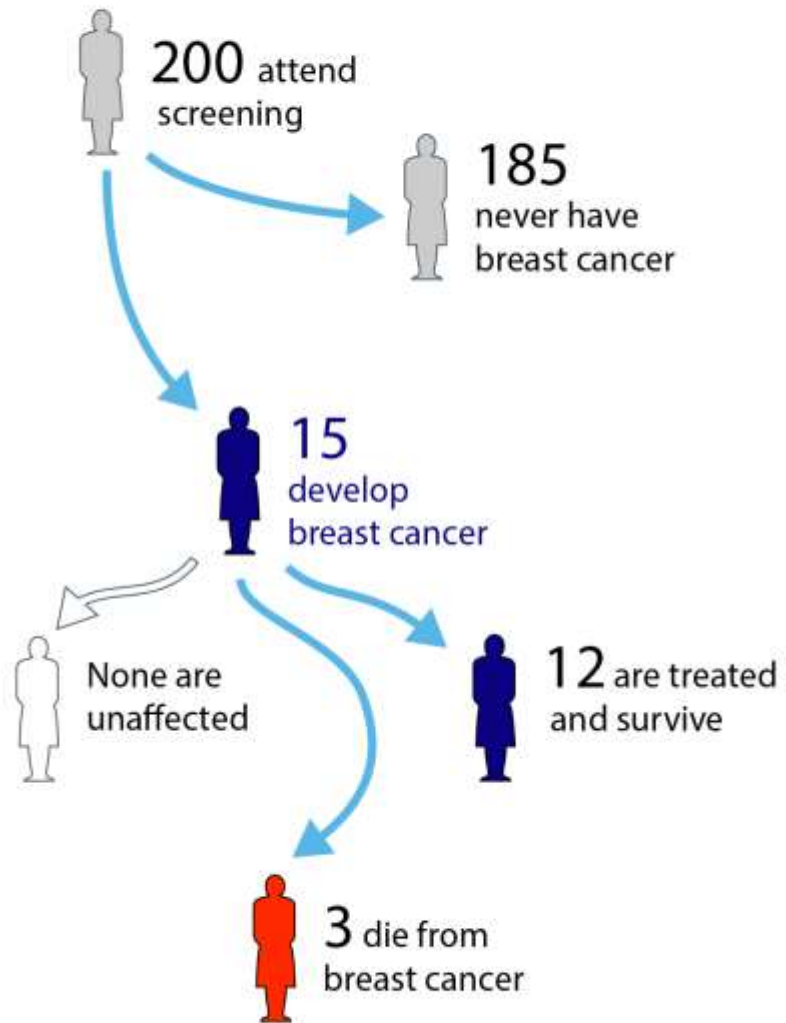
Report to Informed Choice about Cancer Screening

Public engagement through *Citizens' Jury*

What happens to 100 women
each time they have breast screening



200 women between 50 and 70
who attend screening

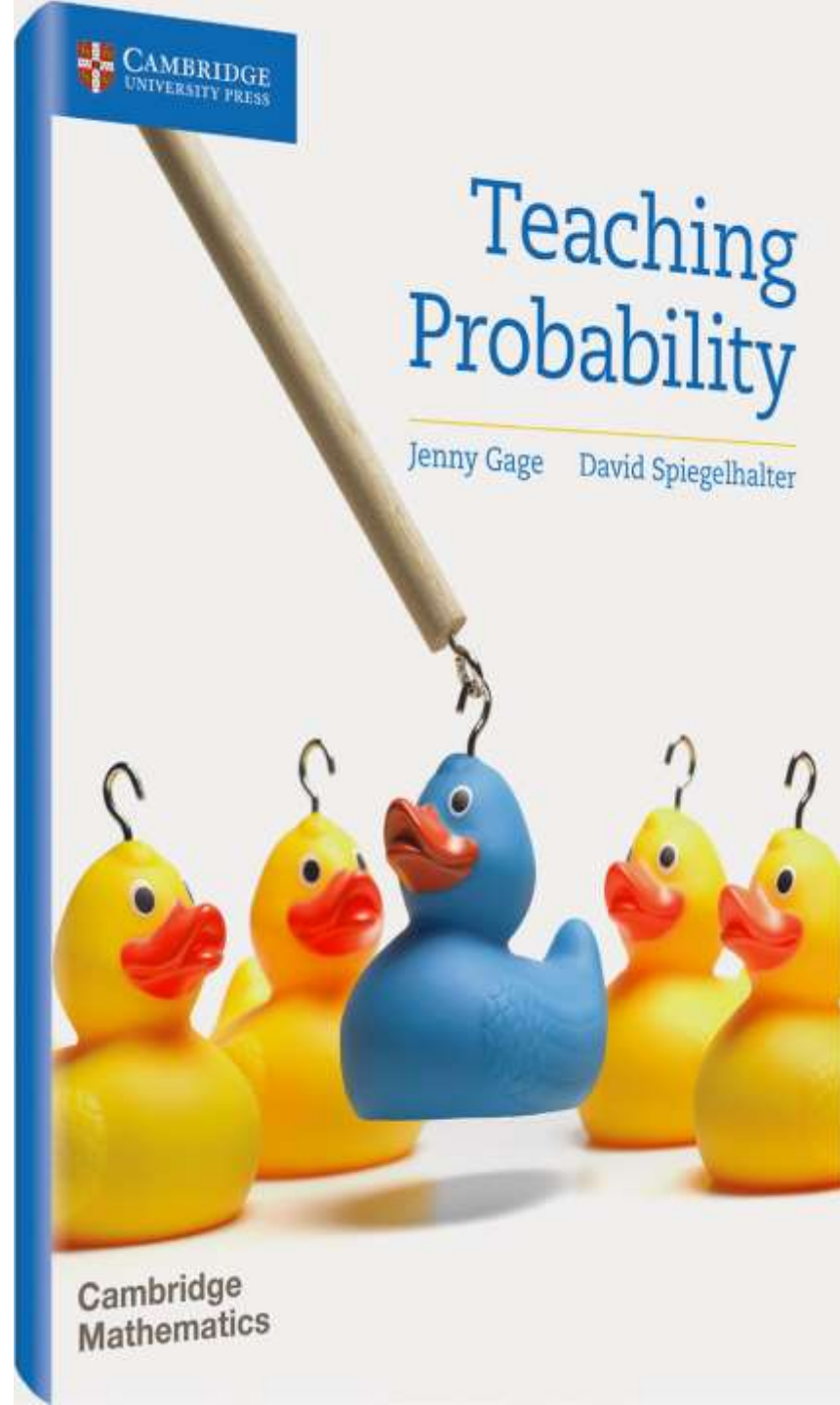


A numeracy paradox?

- Leaflets optimised for people with low numeracy
- Those people tend to be less interested in shared-care / informed-choice

Do Low-Numeracy People Avoid Shared Decision Making?

expected frequency trees
now part of GCSE Maths
1-9 syllabus





Clinical Outcomes Publication

Style Guide for National Clinical Audits

This type of chart is recommended when showing mortality outcomes with control limits.

Consultant risk adjusted mortality rate 30 days after <procedure>

1 April 2012 - 31 March 2013

Number of procedures = 100



Risk adjusted in-hospital mortality rate (%)

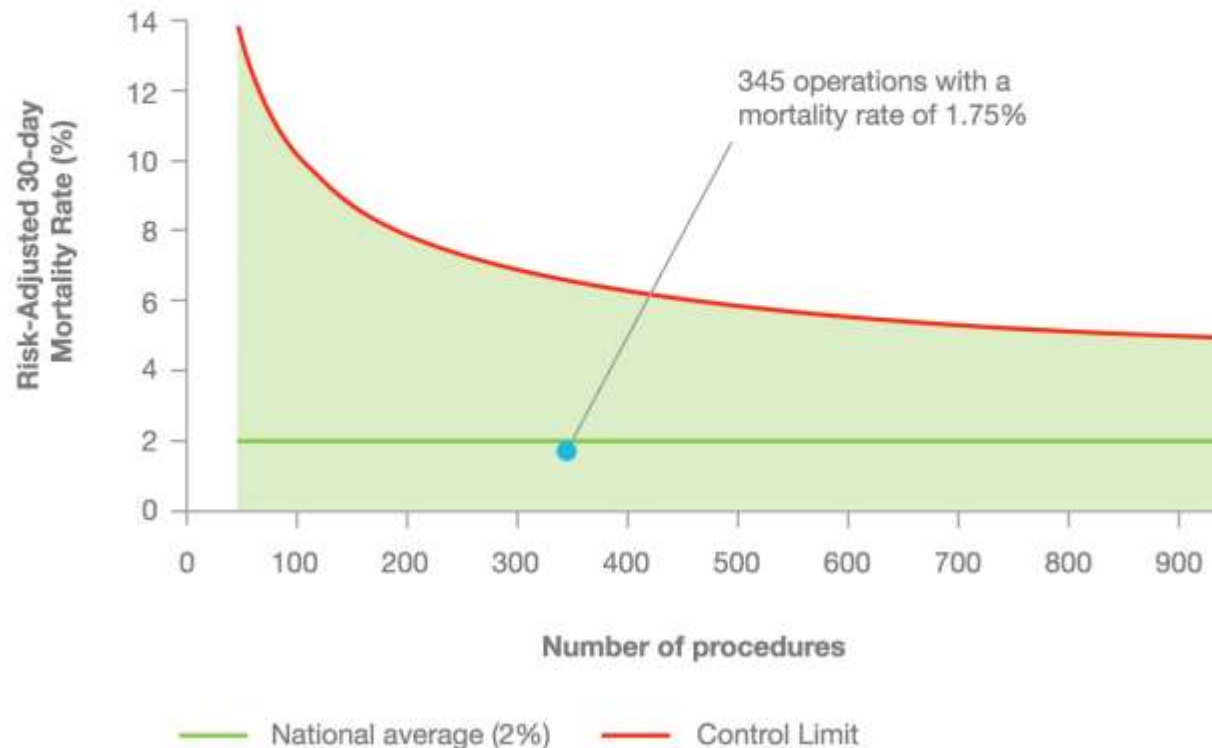
■ This consultant (12%) — National average (8%) — Control limit

Funnel Plot

The HQIP Service User Network indicated that the Control Limit Chart, shown on page 12, is easier to understand than a funnel plot. However, we acknowledge that some specialties may find it difficult to move away from using funnel plots. Therefore we include a 'best practice' example of a funnel plot here.

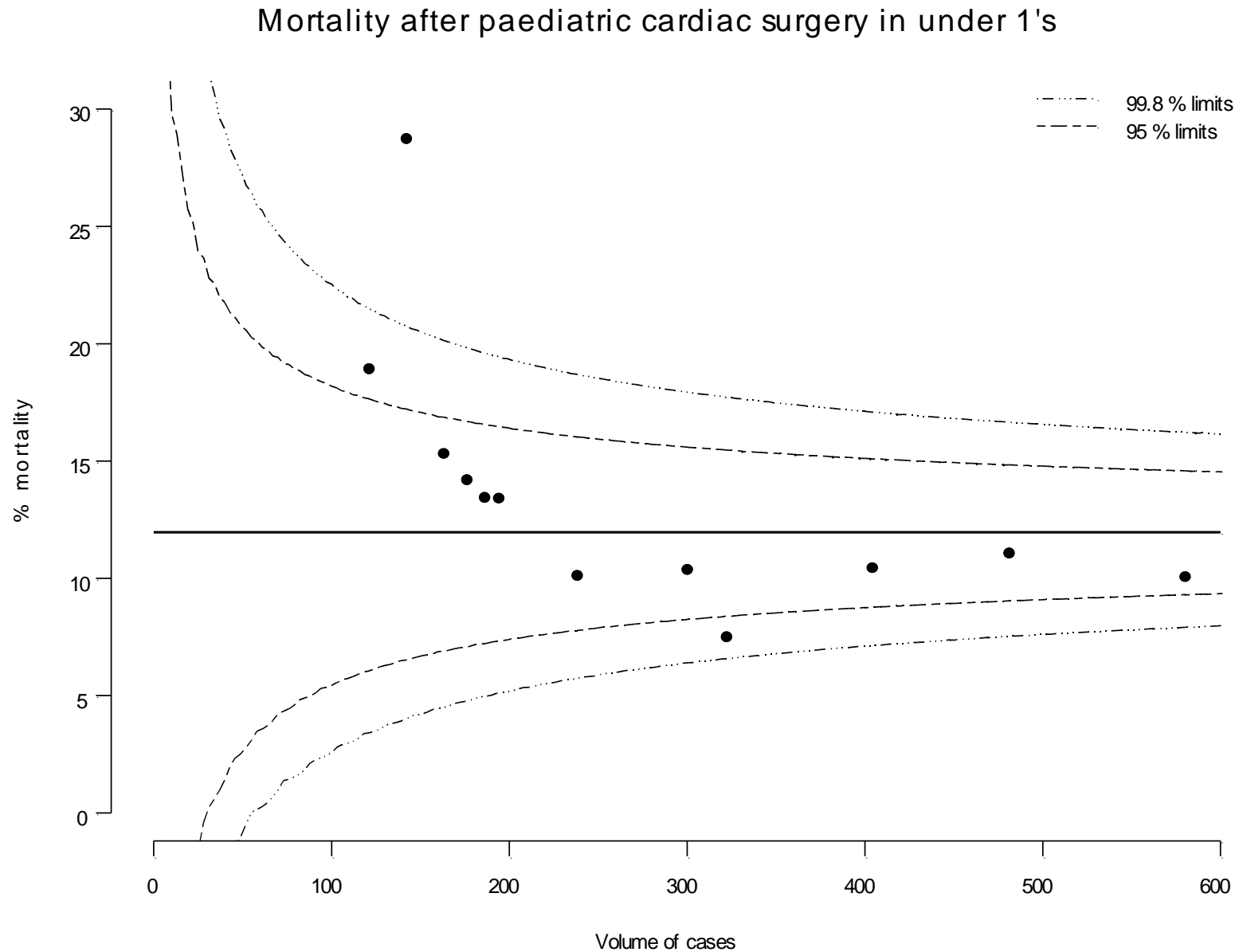
Consultant risk adjusted mortality rate 30 days after <procedure>

1 April 2012 - 31 March 2013



Little point in having a funnel unless
centres are going to be compared

The Bristol Inquiry into excess mortality



- ☐ NHS Digital indicators
 - ☐ Indicator Portal news
 - ⊕ Site updates
 - ⊕ Known issues
 - ☐ CCG Outcomes Indicator Set
 - ⊕ Domain 1 - Preventing people from dying prematurely (CCG)
 - ⊕ Domain 2 - Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions (CCG)

Welcome to the NHS Digital Indicator Portal

Licensed under **OGL** [Open Government Licence](#)

This website gathers together a number of health and social care indicators. Currently these include:

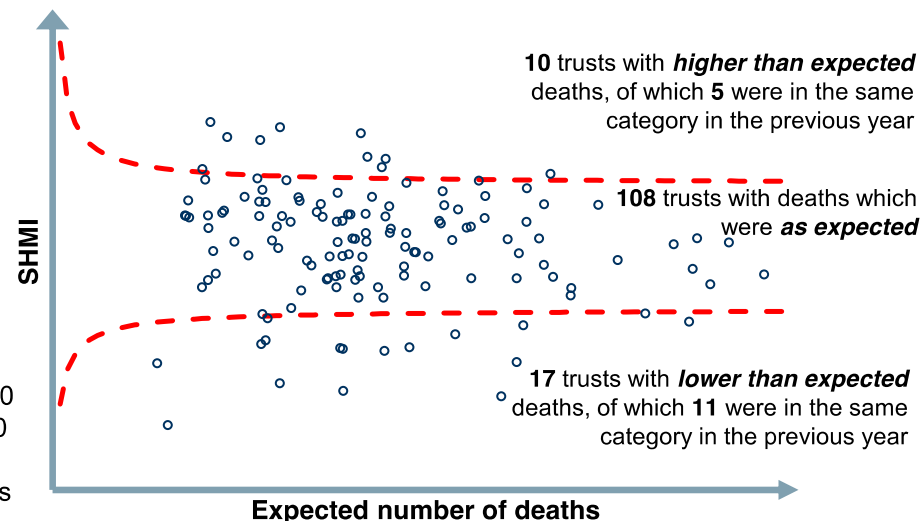
- **Clinical Commissioning Group Outcomes Indicator Set**

The CCG Outcomes Indicator Set (CCG OIS) is an integral part of NHS England's systematic approach

This publication compares the actual number of deaths following time in hospital with the expected number of deaths, using the Summary Hospital-level Mortality Indicator (SHMI).

The expected number of deaths is estimated using the characteristics of the patients treated; age, sex, method of admission, current and underlying medical condition(s). It covers patients admitted to hospitals in England who died either while in hospital or within 30 days of being discharged.

Between April 2016 and March 2017, there were approximately 8.9 million discharges, from which 294,000 deaths were recorded either while in hospital or within 30 days of discharge for the 135 hospital trusts covered. This includes deaths from other causes as well as deaths related to the reason for the hospital admission.



The 10 trusts with a **higher than expected** number of deaths were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS FT | • Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust |
| • James Paget University Hospitals NHS FT | • The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust |
| • Northern Lincolnshire and Goole NHS FT | • United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust |
| • South Tyneside NHS FT | • Wroughton, Wigan and Leigh NHS FT |
| • Southend University Hospital NHS FT | • Wye Valley NHS Trust |

The 17 trusts with a **lower than expected** number of deaths were:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Barts Health NHS Trust | • London North West Healthcare NHS Trust |
| • Cambridge University Hospitals NHS FT | • North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust |
| • Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS FT | • Poole Hospital NHS FT |
| • Croydon Health Services NHS Trust | • Royal Free London NHS FT |
| • Frimley Health NHS FT | • St George's University Hospitals NHS FT |
| • Guy's and St Thomas' NHS FT | • The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust |
| • Homerton University Hospital NHS FT | • Torbay and South Devon NHS FT |
| • Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust | • University College London Hospitals NHS FT |
| • Kingston Hospital NHS FT | |

The SHMI was developed in response to the public inquiry into the Mid Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust.

It is used along with other information to inform the decision making of trusts, regulators and commissioning organisations.

The SHMI is not a measure of quality of care. A higher/lower than expected number of deaths should not immediately be interpreted as indicating poor/good performance and instead should be viewed as a 'smoke alarm' which requires further investigation.

The SHMI cannot be used to directly compare mortality outcomes between trusts and it is inappropriate to rank trusts by their SHMI.

Trusts in **bold** were also in the same category in the same period in the previous year. 'FT' means 'Foundation Trust'.

But you can't control the media..

NHS buries 19,000 'suspect' deaths: Expert demands urgent probe into 'avoidable' fatalities amid shock claims dozens of hospitals across Britain are 'potentially unsafe'

- **Sir Brian Jarman - man who helped expose Mid-Staffs scandal - made discovery**
- **Lib Dem health spokesman Norman Lamb demanded Jeremy Hunt investigate**
- **Sir Brian calculated 32,810 'unexpected' deaths in English hospitals in five years**
- **But using the preferred NHS method, 13,627 were classed as such - 19,183 fewer**

By [STEPHEN ADAMS](#) and [MARTYN HALLE FOR THE MAIL ON SUNDAY](#)

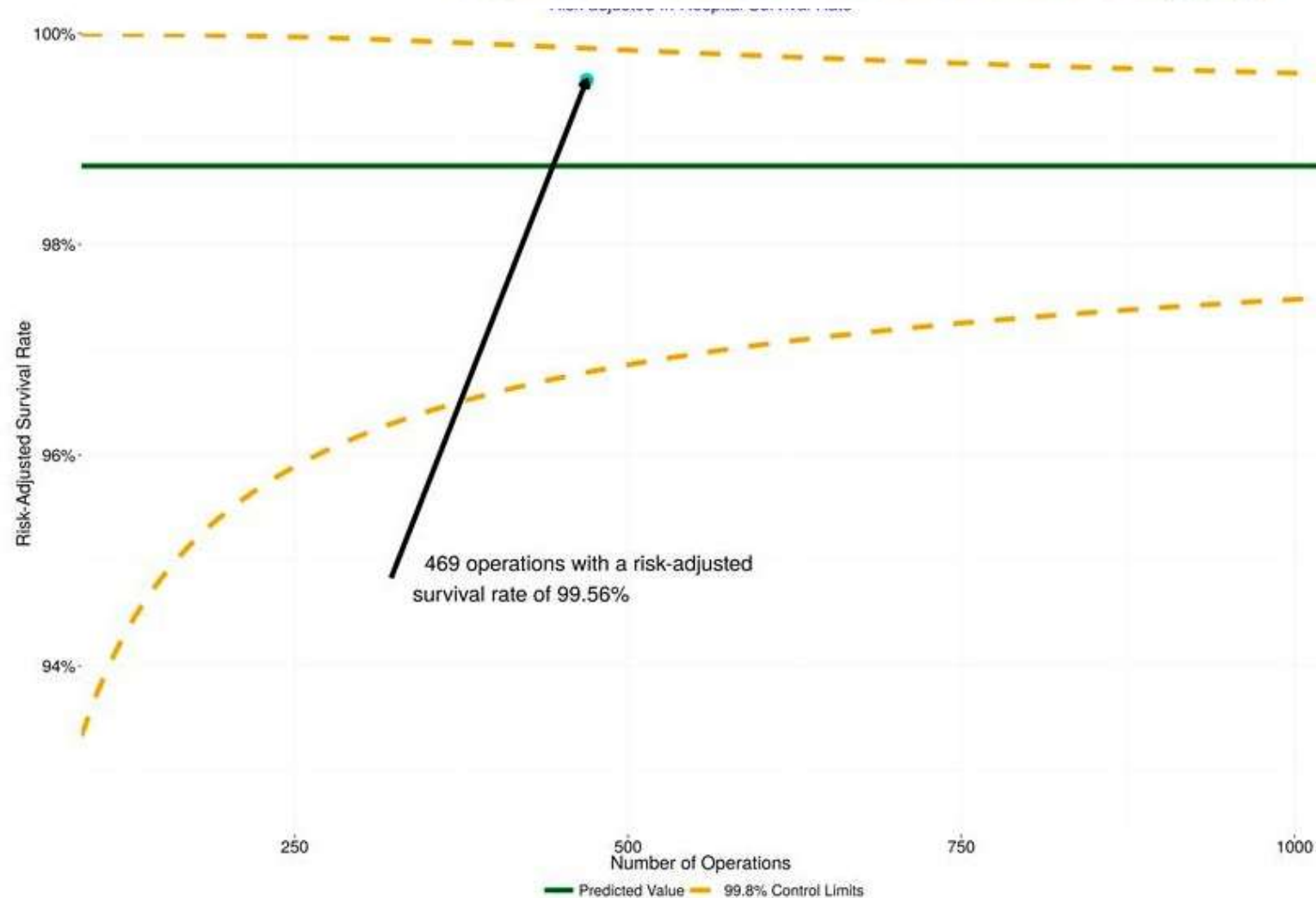
PUBLISHED: 22:28, 2 September 2017 | **UPDATED:** 23:44, 2 September 2017

Francis Charles Wells

GMC Number: **2269597**

Hospital(s): **Papworth Hospital Foundation Trust**

Special Interests: **Adult Cardiac Surgery**



NICOR: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CARDIOVASCULAR OUTCOMES RESEARCH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE WEBSITE

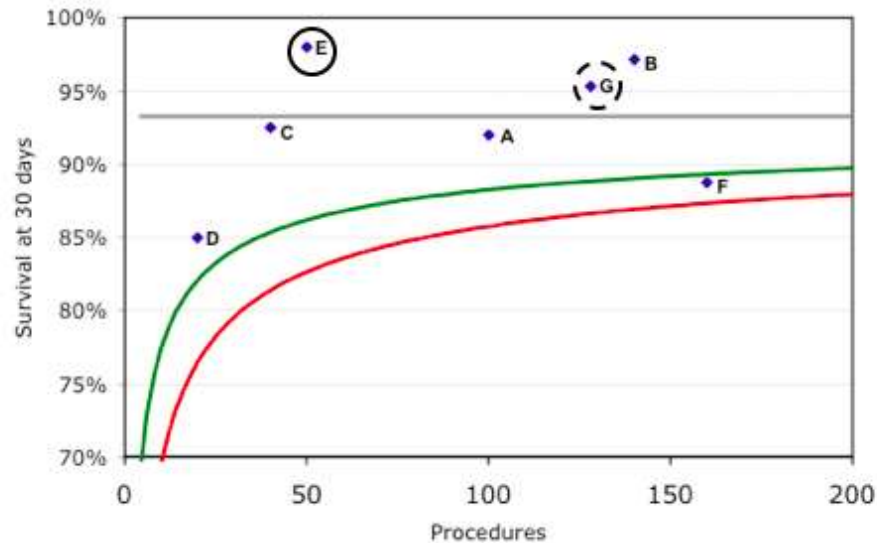
Surgery : Arterial switch (for isolated transposition) 2009-2012 - Paediatric



		Cases			
		Cases	Alive 30d	Dead 30d	Survival 30d
8	Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children	57	57	0	100.0%
18	Royal Brompton Hospital	52	52	0	100.0%

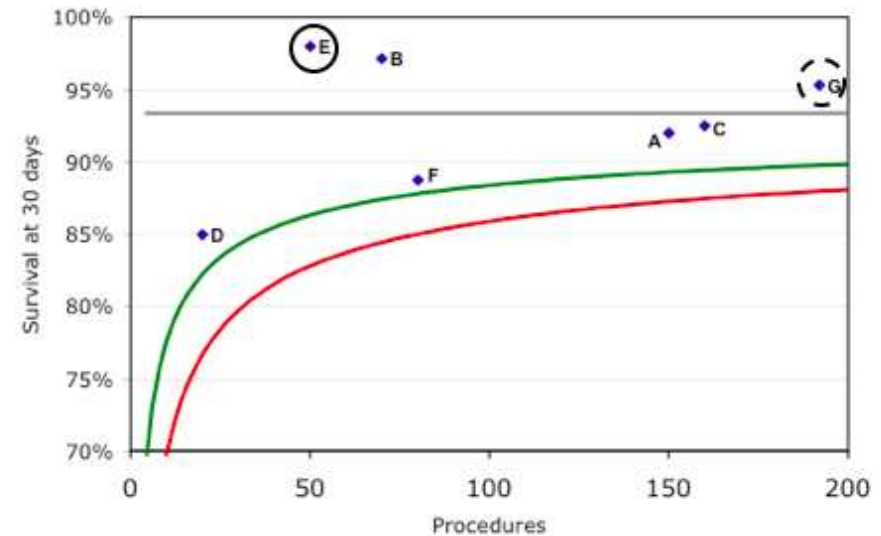
Is there a survival / volume tradeoff in patient preferences? (Rakow *et al*, 2014)

Figure 3. Plots shown for forced-choice preference data. Options enveloped in solid circles are identical for the left and right option sets.
(a) Comparison examining participants' sensitivity to institutional volume (displayed for survival frame only).



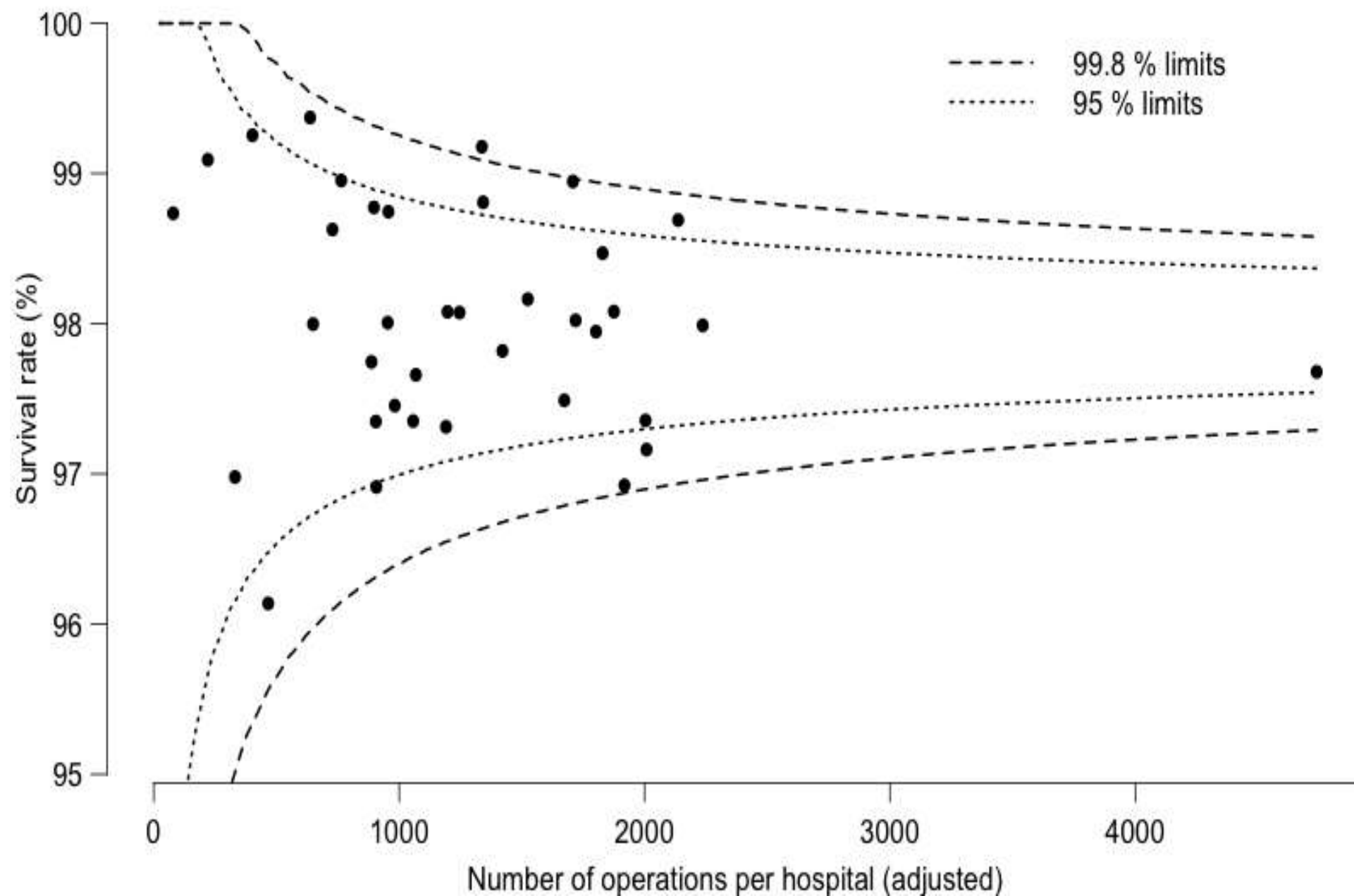
% who preferred G

53%

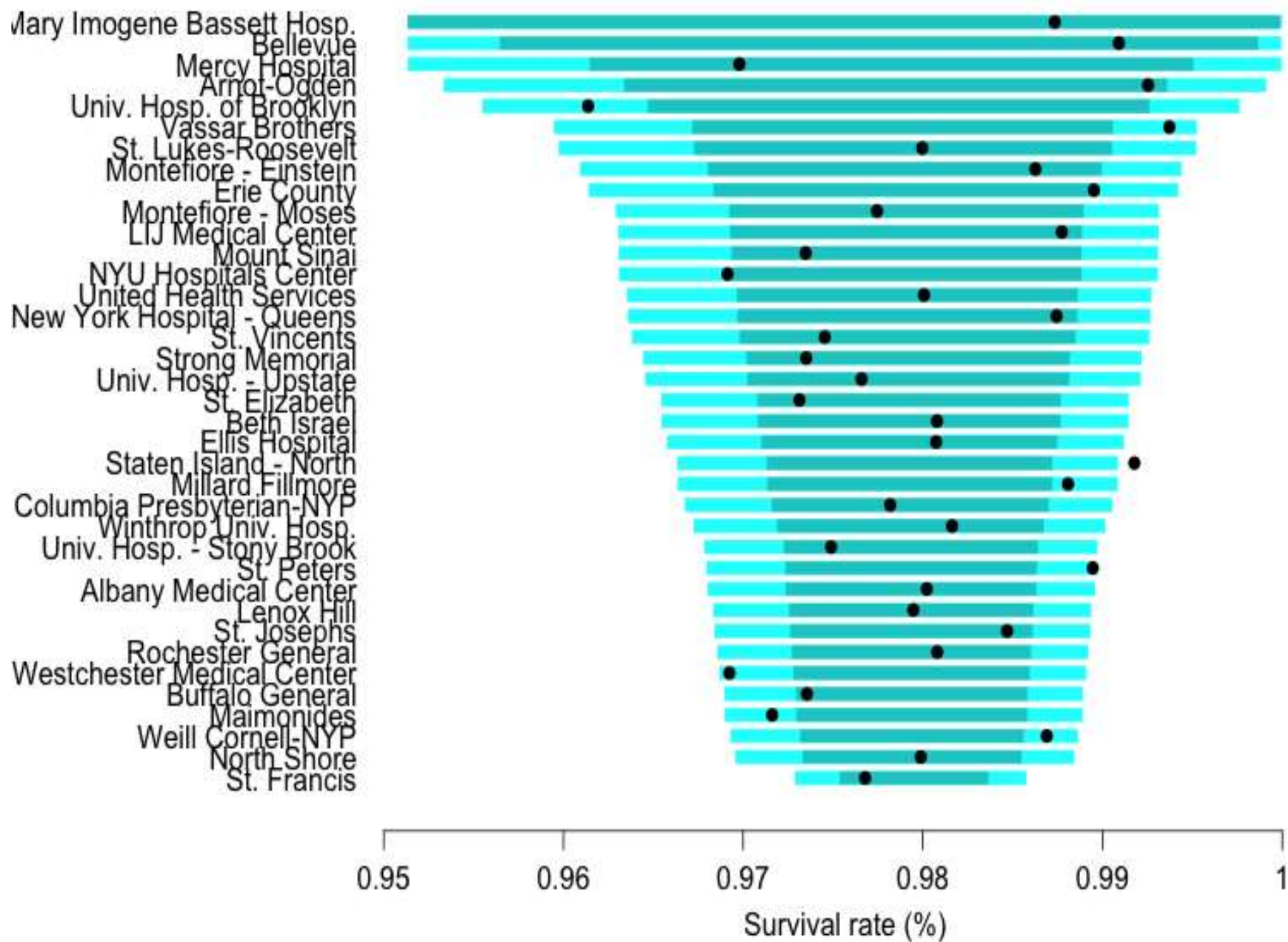


72%

NY Cardiac Surgery - not risk-adjusted



NY Cardiac Surgery - not risk-adjusted

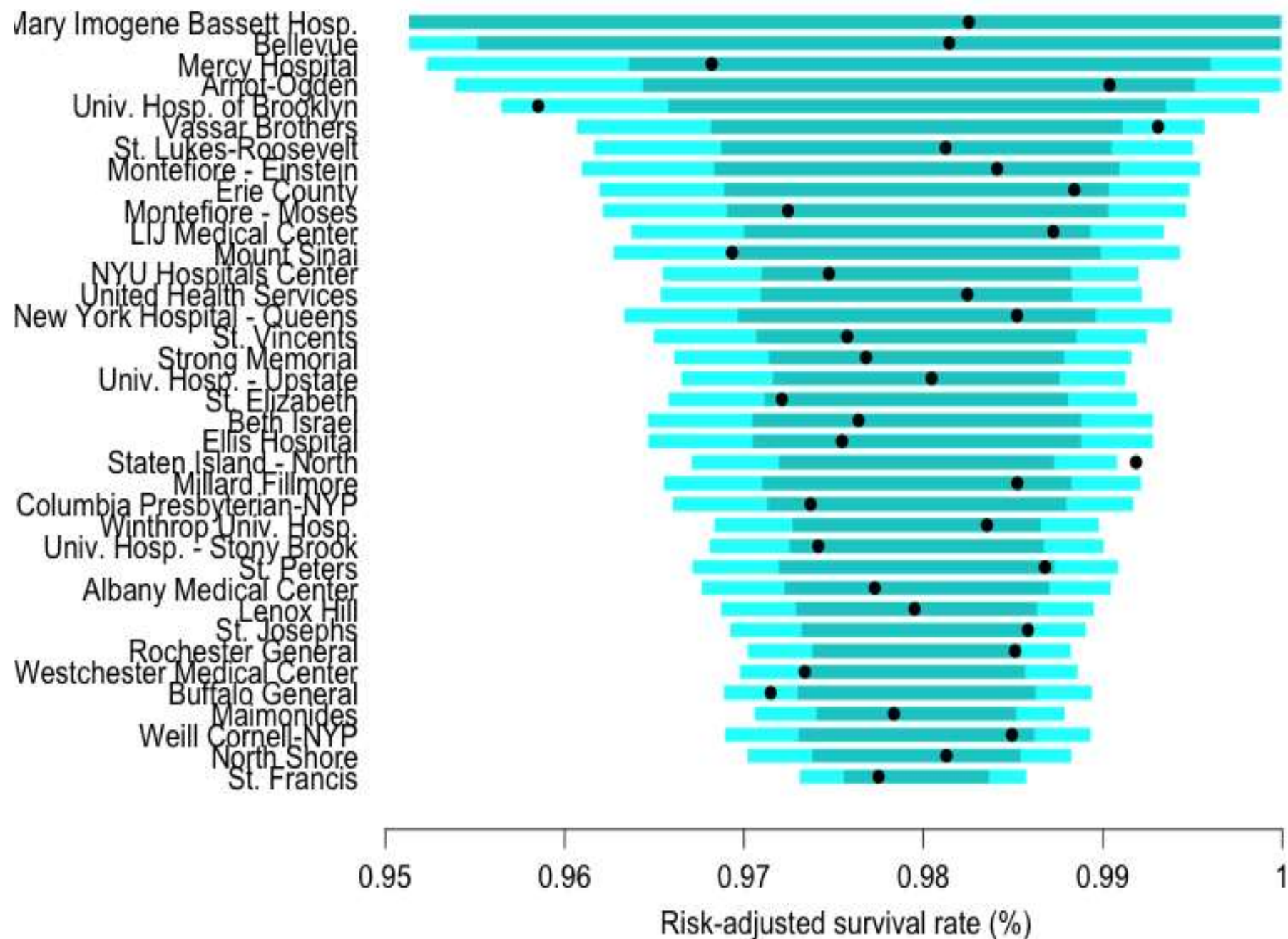


Risk-adjusted survival rate (RASR)

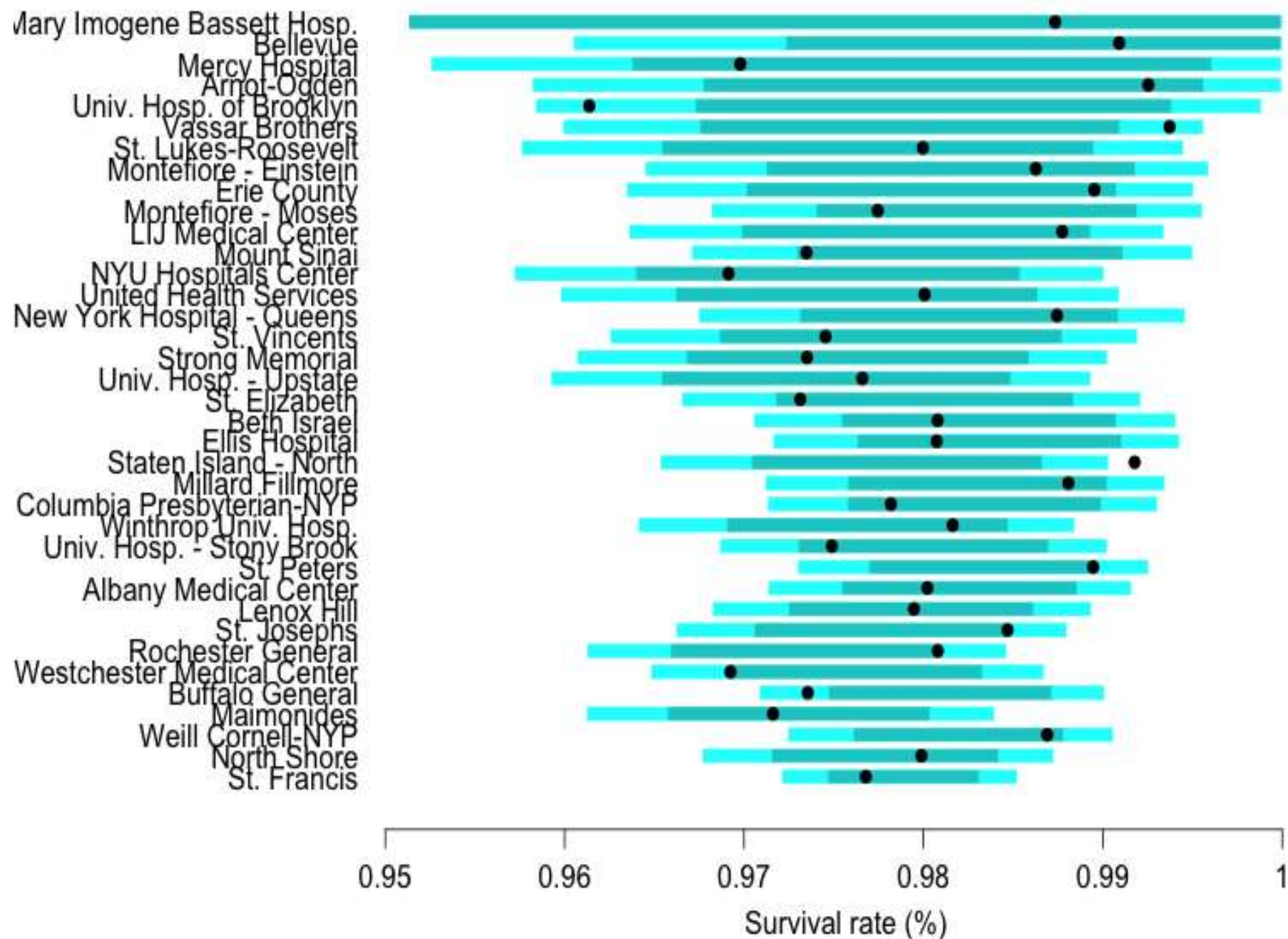
- s_i = observed survival rate in centre i
- e_i = expected survival rate in centre i (average of predictive probabilities)
- e = overall expected survival rate
- $\text{logit } e = \log \frac{e}{1-e}$

$$\text{logit RASR}_i = \text{logit } s_i - \text{logit } e_i + \text{logit } e$$

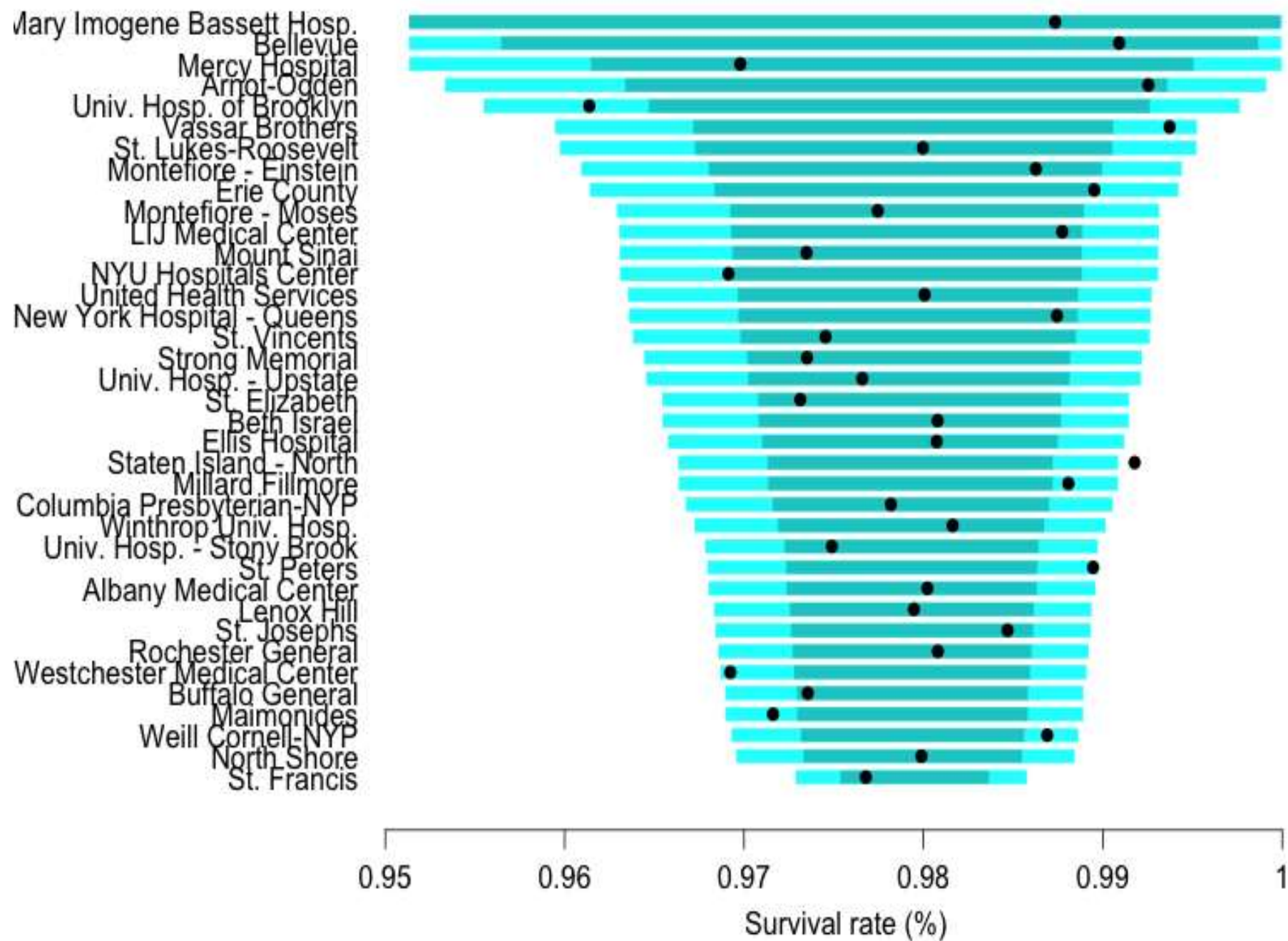
NY Cardiac Surgery - risk-adjusted



NY Cardiac Surgery - risk-adjusted



NY Cardiac Surgery - not risk-adjusted



Problems with funnels

- Technical issues with risk-adjustment
- “Multiple comparisons”
- Too much focus on single outcome 30-day mortality
- ‘Over-dispersion’
- Too much focus on (arbitrary) thresholds

It's only an indicator

User Centred Design





National Congenital
Heart Disease Audit
Report 2012-15



UNDERSTANDING CHILDREN'S HEART SURGERY OUTCOMES

This site is to help people make sense of the published survival data about children's heart surgery.

Our website will help you:

- explore what survival rates can and can't tell you
- understand how the NHS monitors children's heart surgery
- explore published data for UK hospitals



What, why, how?

What do we mean by survival rates?



Data

Explore published survival statistics

Browse hospitals on a UK map



Everything else

How are survival statistics monitored

What happens if the data raises

<div> <div></div> <div>Hospital</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Number of Operations</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Number of Deaths</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Number of Survivors</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Survival Rate %</div> <div></div> </div>	<div>Survival with predicted range</div> <div> <div>← full view</div> <div>full detail →</div> </div>	
					94%	100%
Belfast, Royal Victoria Hospital RVB >	204	2	202	99		
London, Harley Street Clinic HSC >	482	7	475	98.5		
Leicester, Glenfield Hospital GRL >	582	11	571	98.1		
Newcastle, Freeman Hospital FRE >	678	15	663	97.8		
Glasgow, Royal Hospital for Children RHS >	787	28	759	96.4		
Bristol Royal Hospital for Children BRC >	835	19	816	97.7		
Southampton, Wessex Cardiothoracic Centre SGH >	890	17	873	98.1		
Leeds General Infirmary LGI >	976	23	953	97.6		
Dublin, Our Lady's Children's Hospital OLS >	1056	23	1033	97.8		
London, Royal Brompton Hospital NHB >	1107	12	1095	98.9		
Liverpool, Alder Hey Hospital ACH >	1146	27	1119	97.6		
London, Evelina London Children's Hospital GUY >	1204	39	1165	96.8		
Birmingham Children's Hospital BCH >	1481	30	1451	98		
London, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children GOS >	1881	30	1851	98.4		



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PREDICT Tool Version 2.0: Breast Cancer Survival; Input

Age at diagnosis:

Mode of detection: ☐ Screen-detected ☒ Symptomatic ☐ Unknown

Tumour size in mm:

Tumour Grade: ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3

Number of positive nodes: ☐ Micromet

ER status: ☐ Positive ☒ Negative

HER2 status: ☒ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Unknown

KI67 status: ☒ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Unknown

Gen chemo regimen: ☐ No chemo ☒ Second ☐ Third

[Predict Survival](#)

[Clear All Fields](#)

[Print Results](#)

PREDICT Tool Version 2.0: Breast Cancer Survival; Results

Five year survival

62 out of 100 women are alive at 5 years with no adjuvant therapy after surgery

An extra 7 out of 100 women treated are alive because of chemotherapy

An extra 15 out of 100 women treated are alive because of chemotherapy & Trastuzumab

Ten year survival

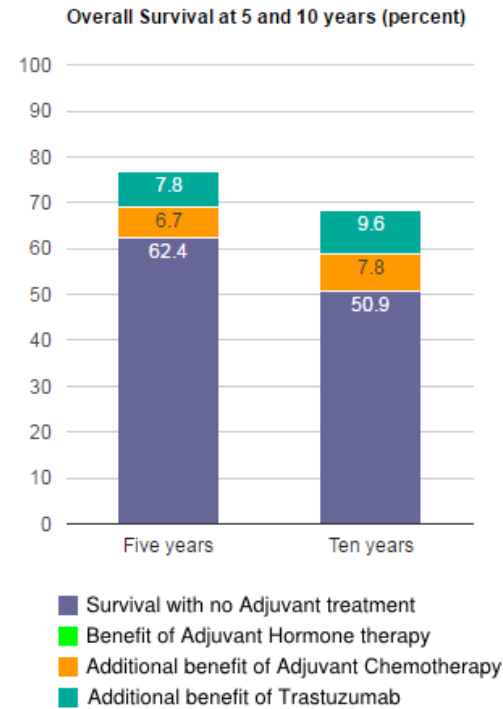
51 out of 100 women are alive at 10 years with no adjuvant therapy after surgery

An extra 8 out of 100 women treated are alive because of chemotherapy

An extra 17 out of 100 women treated are alive because of chemotherapy & Trastuzumab

To view the numbers in bars hover pointer over each bar-segment

(Or tap segment if using a mobile device)



*Disclaimer: **PREDICT** can only provide a general guide to possible outcomes in any individual case. As we are all different, for the more complete picture in your case, you should speak to your own specialist. You may wish to print this page out and share it with your specialist.*

Some issues with Predict

- Originally designed for clinical use in MDTs
- Then increasingly used in consultations
- Now being accessed on patient forums etc

Forum threads

Stats:

“for me it's a yes or no, will it come back or won't it, has it come back or hasn't it, percentages are sometimes hard to grasp”

Fear:

“Oh my goodness, I hate these things. I see them as a tool to inform your oncologist make treatment decisions. Use them for that but please don't frighten yourself.”

Evaluation:

“Very shocked to see how little extra protection the tamoxifen is giving me.”

Out of date:

“All statistics are, inevitably, out of date - the 10 year survival stats, say, have to be people who were treated ten years or more before”

Conflicting advice:

“Don't like my chances on the nhs one much prefer the Cancermath one!”

Results

Table

Curves

Charts

Texts

Icons

This table shows the survival percentages based on the information you have provided.

5

10

years after surgery

Treatment	Additional Benefit	Survival %
Surgery only	-	64%
+ Hormone therapy	8%	72%
+ Chemotherapy	6%	78%
+ Trastuzumab	4%	82%
Overall Survival		82%

If these women were cancer free, 91% would survive 10 years.

Show ranges?



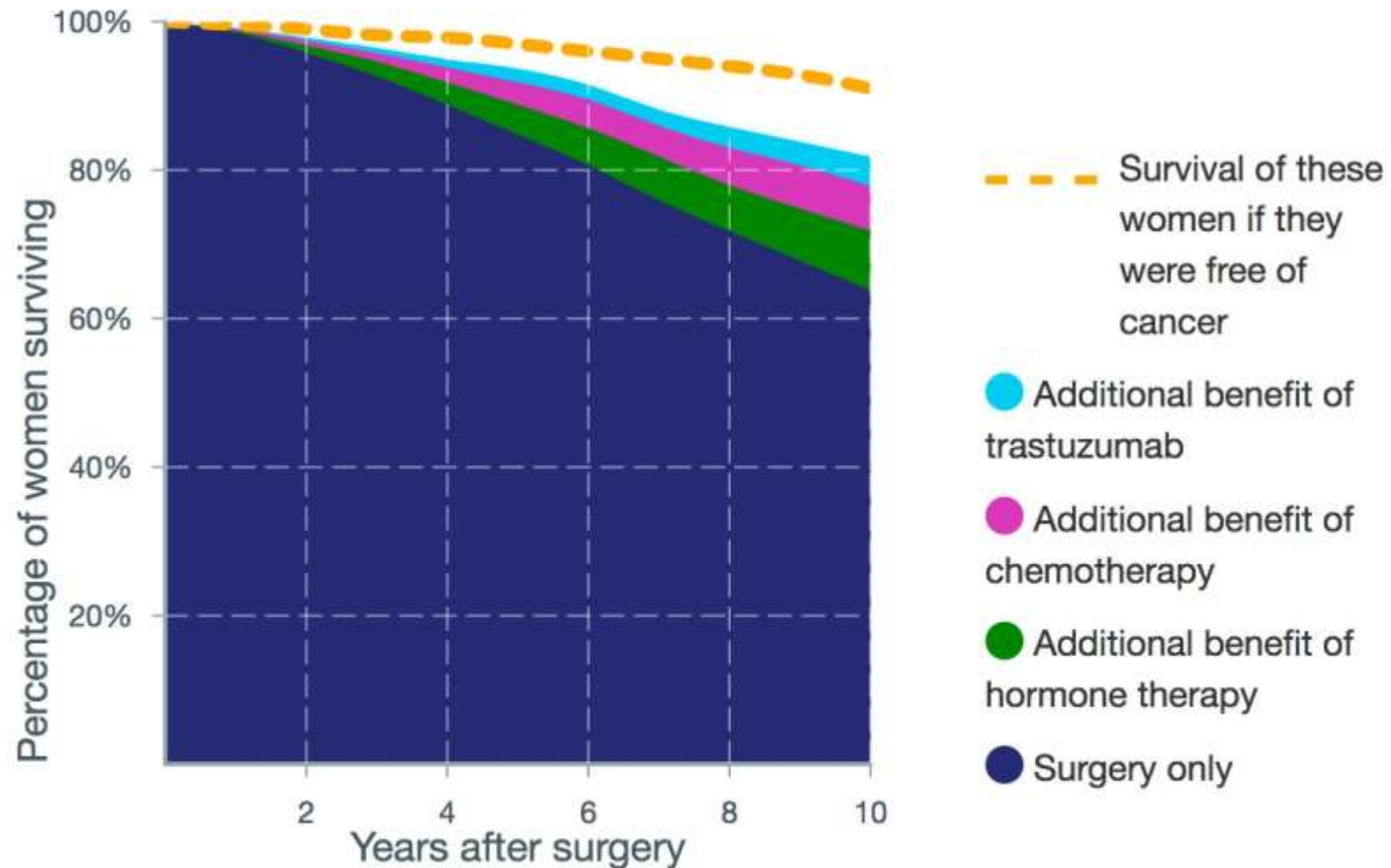
Yes

No

Results

[Table](#)[Curves](#)[Charts](#)[Texts](#)[Icons](#)

This graph shows the percentage of women surviving up to 10 years. These results are based on the inputs and treatments you selected

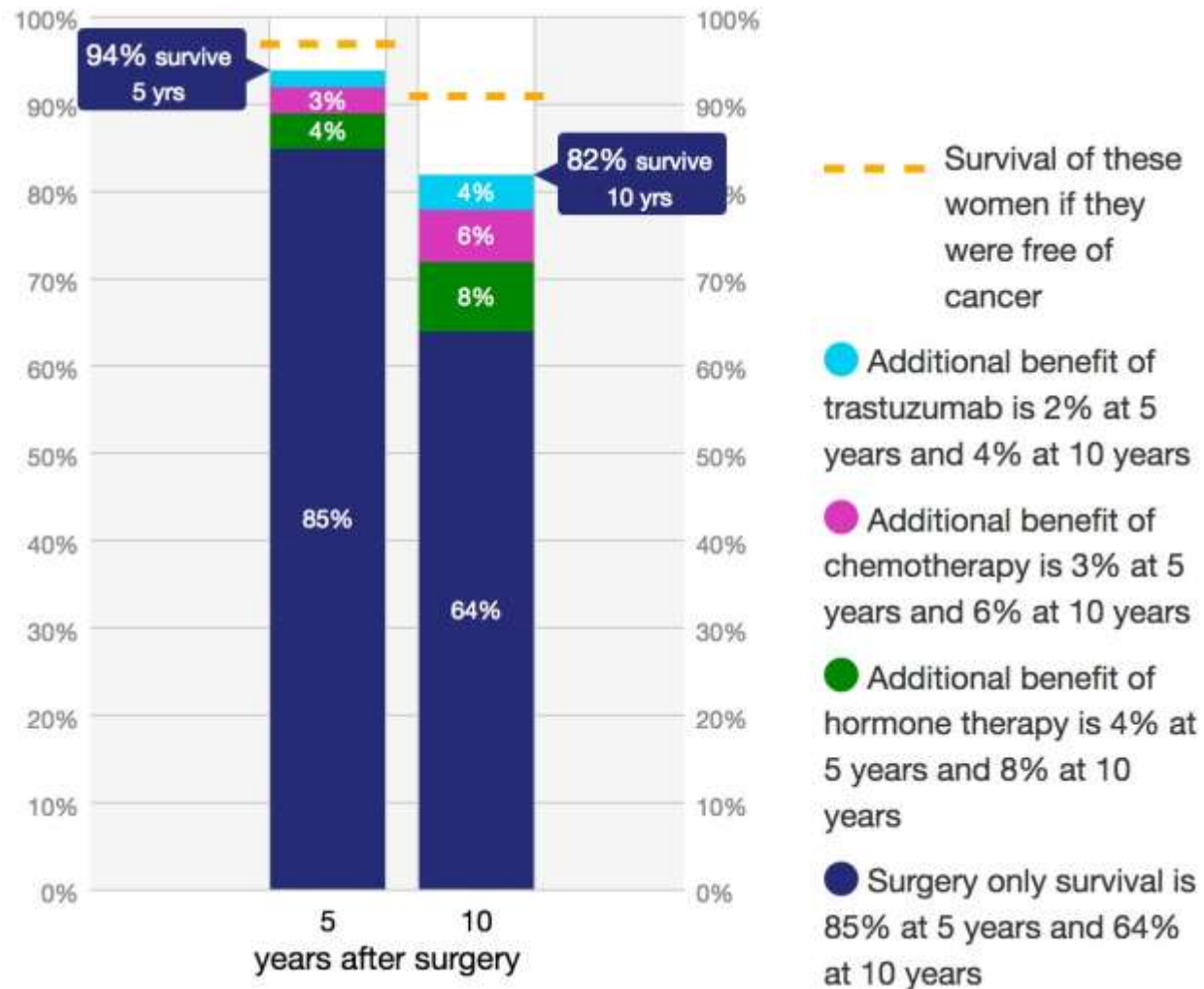


Results

[Table](#)[Curves](#)[Charts](#)[Texts](#)[Icons](#)

This graph shows the percentage of women surviving at 5 and 10 years. These results are based on the inputs and treatments you selected

Overall Survival



Results

[Table](#)[Curves](#)[Charts](#)[Texts](#)[Icons](#)

Based on the information you have entered:

years after surgery

64 out of **100** women are alive at 10 years with **surgery only**.

- **72** out of **100** women treated (an extra **8**) are alive because of **hormone therapy**.
- **78** out of **100** women treated (an extra **14**) are alive because of **hormone therapy** and **chemotherapy**.
- **82** out of **100** women treated (an extra **18**) are alive because of **hormone therapy, chemotherapy, and trastuzumab**.

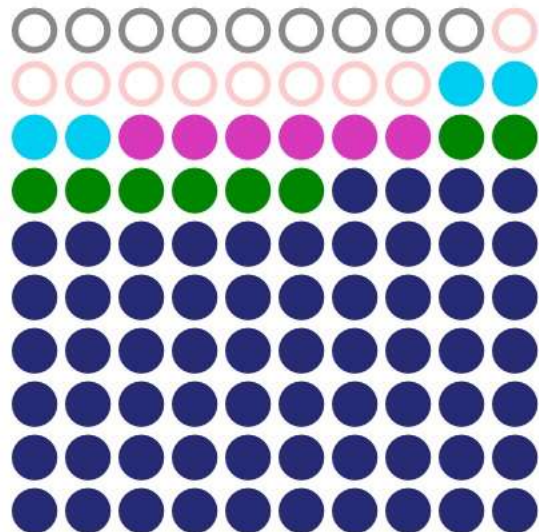
Of the women who would not survive, **9** would die due to causes not related to breast cancer.

Results

[Table](#)[Curves](#)[Charts](#)[Texts](#)[Icons](#)

This display shows the outcomes for 100 women. These results are based on the inputs and treatments you selected.

☐ 5 ☒ 10 years after surgery



- 9 deaths due to other causes
- 9 breast cancer related deaths
- 4 extra survivors due to trastuzumab
- 6 extra survivors due to chemotherapy
- 8 extra survivors due to hormone therapy
- 64 survivors with surgery alone

Accessible and useable, OK. But assessable?

- How to prominently acknowledge limitations, caveats and uncertainties?
- Would this lose trust and credibility?

NEWS

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UK unemployment rises to 1.7m

🕒 20 April 2016 [Business](#)



UK unemployment rose by 21,000 to 1.7 million between December and February, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) says.



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Statistical bulletin:

UK Labour Market: April 2016

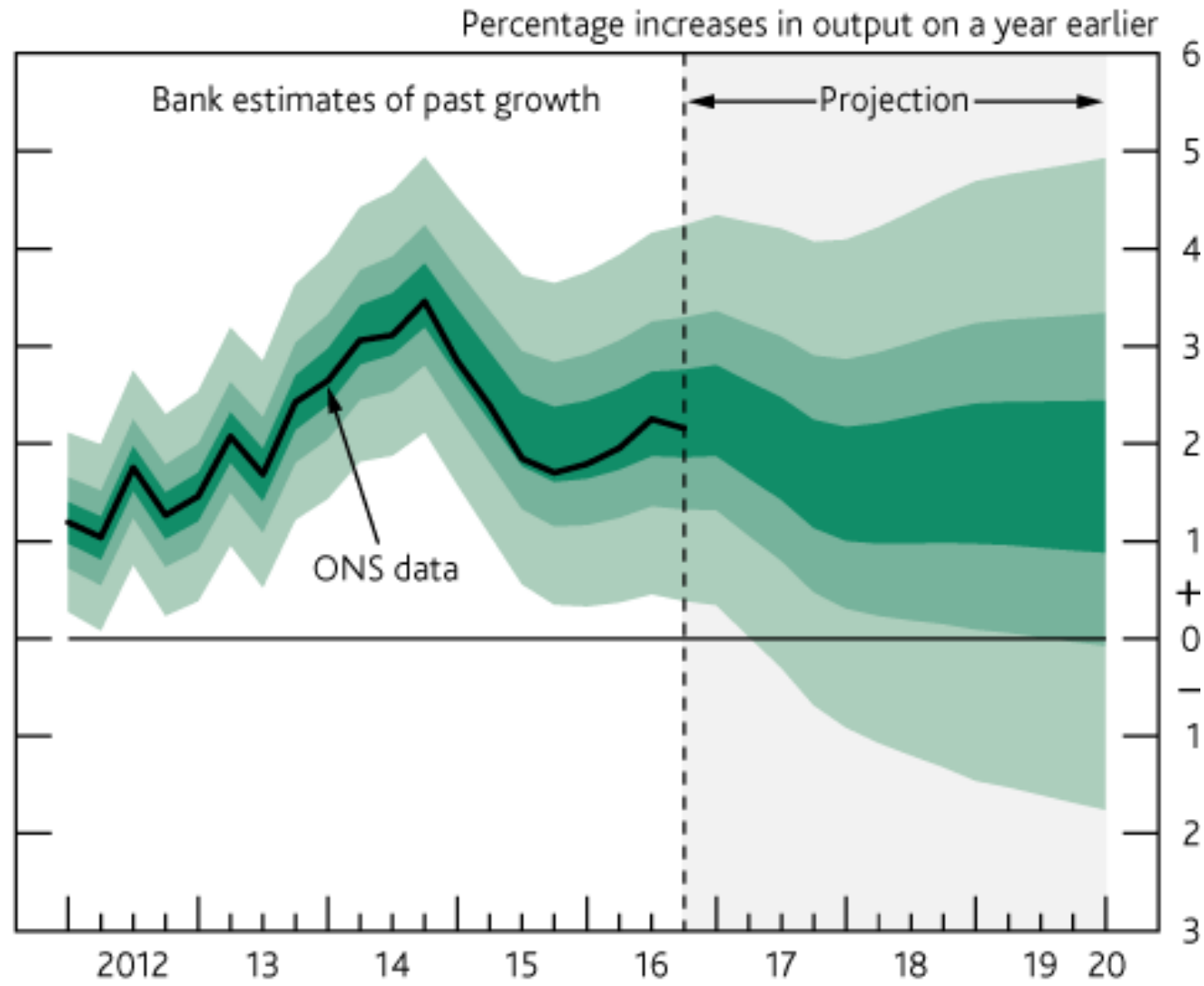
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

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numbers. For example, for the 3 months to February 2016, the estimated change in the number of unemployed people since September to November 2015 was an increase of 21,000, with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 78,000. This means that we can be 95% certain the actual change in unemployment was somewhere between an increase of 99,000 and a fall of 57,000, with the best estimate being an increase of 21,000. As the estimated increase in unemployment of 21,000 is smaller than the confidence interval of 78,000, the estimated increase in unemployment is said to be "not statistically significant".

Bank of England Fan Chart – Feb 2017



Conclusions

- Aim for evidence that is
 - *accessible*
 - *useable*
 - *assessable*
- This means knowing and trusting the multiple audiences
- Consider multiple formats – one size does not fit all