

The Audit received information about

700

patients in England

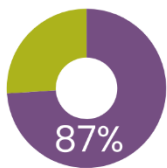
diagnosed with high-grade dysplasia of the oesophagus between April 2017 and March 2019.

Patient characteristics

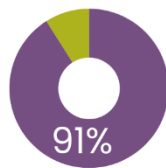


- Median age: 71 years
- 75% male
- 84% had a segment of Barrett's oesophagus
- 59% were diagnosed while on surveillance programmes and 41% via referral

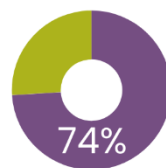
Recommended process of care



87% of patients had their diagnosis confirmed by a second pathologist



91% of patients were discussed at a multidisciplinary team meeting



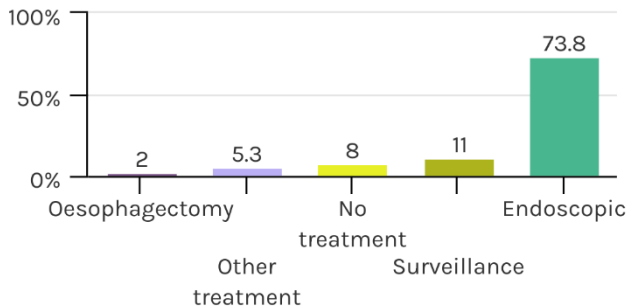
74% of patients had a plan for endoscopic therapy



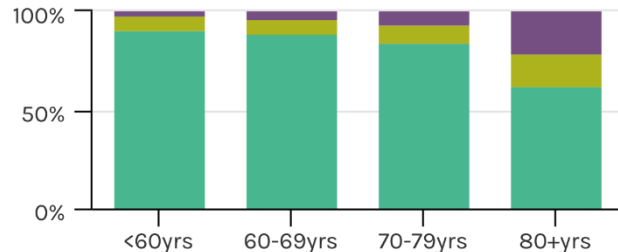
About 1 in 2 patients placed under surveillance were unfit for active treatment

Primary treatment modality

Primary treatment among patients diagnosed between 2015 and 2019



Active Treatment (green), Surveillance (yellow), No Treatment (purple)



The choice of an active treatment compared to surveillance or no treatment varied significantly by age at diagnosis.

Outcomes of endoscopic treatment

Outcomes after endoscopic mucosal resection / endoscopic submucosal dissection in 2017/19

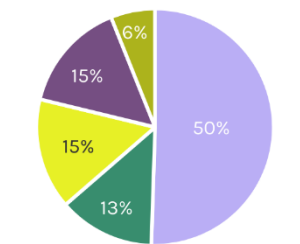
76% patients had a complete excision.

Complete excision rate was higher among HGD lesions that were flat or depressed.

31% of removed tissue was found to contain cancer cells.

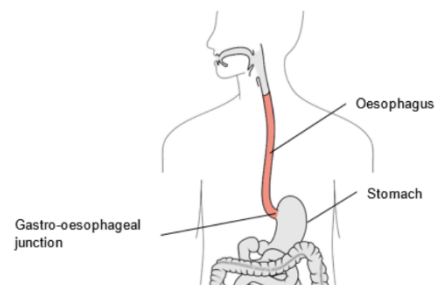
The proportion of patients referred for further EMR / ESD after incomplete excision doubled, compared to 2015/17.

Plan after incomplete excision



- Further EMR/ESD
- Further ablative therapy
- Refer for oesophagectomy
- Surveillance
- No further treatment

Glossary



High-grade dysplasia of the oesophagus - The presence of severely abnormal cells (precancerous cells) in the lining of the oesophagus. It can turn into cancer if it is left untreated.

Barrett's oesophagus - Changes in the cells on the inner lining of the lower part of the oesophagus.

The Audit received information about

20,528

patients in England and Wales

diagnosed with oesophago-gastric (OG) cancer between April 2017 and March 2019, including 14,556 patients with oesophageal cancer and 5,972 patients with gastric cancer.

Patient characteristics

Oesophageal cancer

- Median age: 71 years
- 71% male
- 37% stage 4 cancer

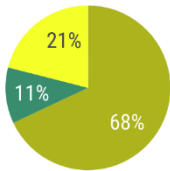


Stomach cancer

- Median age: 74 years
- 66% male
- 44% stage 4 cancer

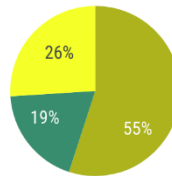
Routes to diagnosis

Oesophageal cancer



- GP referral
- Emergency admission
- Other hospital setting

Stomach cancer



Patients with stomach cancer are more likely to be diagnosed following an emergency admission than patients with oesophageal cancer.

Adjusted rates of emergency diagnosis are higher in Wales than in England.

Time taken to move along the care pathway

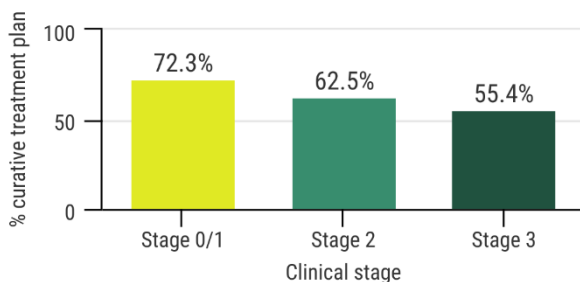


Cancer waiting time targets set by NHS England and NHS Wales aim for patients to start treatment within 62 days of an urgent referral for suspected cancer.

Among patients diagnosed with OG cancer in 2017-2019:



Treatment planning



Among patients with stage 0-3 disease, 60% had a curative treatment plan.

Outcomes of curative surgery

Oesophagectomy

Median length of stay

11 days

90-day survival

96.3%

Positive longitudinal margins

4.2%

Gastrectomy

Median length of stay

9 days

90-day survival

97.5%

Positive longitudinal margins

8.1%

Glossary

Stage 4 cancer - This describes advanced cancers which have spread beyond the site of the original tumour to other organs/parts of the body. Treatment options are limited to therapies that might extend life or control symptoms but are unlikely to result in remission.

Oesophagectomy - The surgical removal of all or part of the oesophagus.

Gastrectomy - A surgical procedure to remove either a section or all of the stomach.

Margins - The edge of the tissue that is removed during surgery. A positive margin means that there are cancer cells at the edge of the removed tissue and more surgery may be needed.