

DIAGNOSIS AND CARE PATHWAYS

32,641

patients were diagnosed with bowel cancer in England and Wales between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

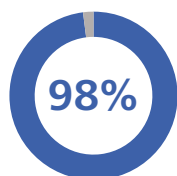


61%

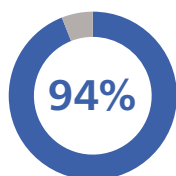
of patients with stage III colon cancer in England and Wales received adjuvant chemotherapy

SURGICAL CARE

90-day post-operative survival



of patients were alive 90 days after elective/scheduled surgery



of patients were alive 90 days after emergency/urgent surgery

Post-operative length of stay

6 days

elective/scheduled

9 days

emergency/urgent

30-day unplanned readmission



11%

of patients were readmitted within 1 month of their operation

Unplanned return to theatre



8%

of patients needed to go back to theatre after their primary surgery

Laparoscopic surgery



63%

of patients underwent laparoscopic surgery, with wide variation at trust/hospital/MDT level.

Proportion of patients that were likely to be cured, by source of referral

Screening
(3,945 patients)



GP Referral
(17,578 patients)



Emergency
(5,821 patients)



SURVIVAL

Proportion of patients who survived 2 years beyond their diagnosis of bowel cancer.

Surgery



8 in 10 patients survived beyond 2 years if they had surgery to remove their bowel cancer

No surgery



3 in 10 patients survived beyond 2 years if they did not have surgery to remove their bowel cancer

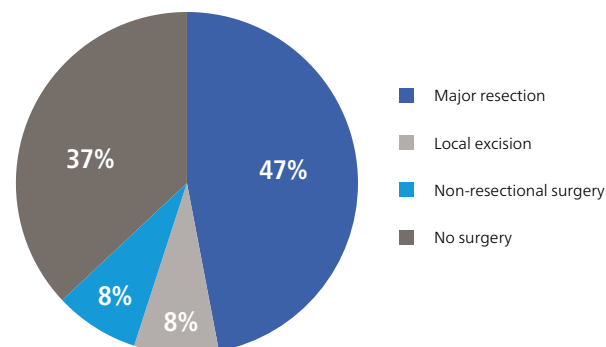
Overall



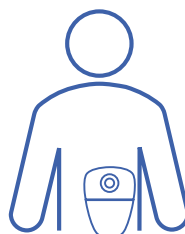
7 in 10 patients survived beyond 2 years overall; this survival rate has not improved over time

RECTAL CANCER

Proportion of rectal cancer patients that received different treatments



Stomas



37%

of rectal cancer resections were abdominoperineal resections or Hartmann's procedures, which lead to a permanent stoma

30%

of patients undergoing anterior resection had an unclosed diverting ileostomy at 18 months

COVID-19 RECOVERY



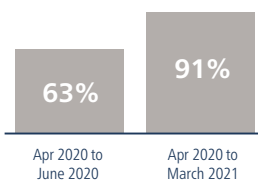
NBOCA has undertaken additional work looking at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on bowel cancer services in England and Wales.

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a large impact on the diagnosis and treatment of bowel cancer patients. However, bowel cancer services had largely recovered by March 2021.

Bowel cancer diagnoses

Early pandemic – April 2020 to June 2020

63% of the expected number of bowel cancer diagnoses were seen in England between **April 2020 to June 2020**, compared to 2019



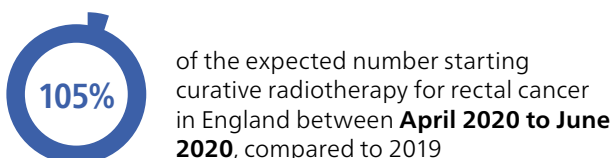
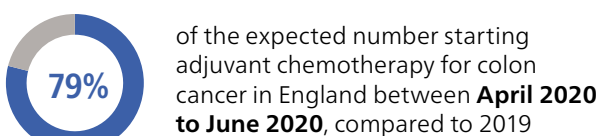
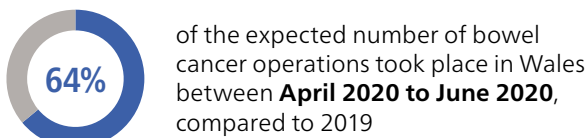
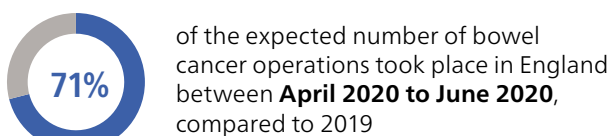
Pandemic – April 2020 to March 2021

91% of the expected number of bowel cancer diagnoses were seen in England between **April 2020 to March 2021**, compared to 2019

The impact on new bowel cancer diagnoses, and the extent to which the number of diagnoses had recovered, varied by region. The regions hit hardest by COVID-19 infections tended to have more "missed diagnoses" with rates between 8% and 16%. By March 2021, patients just below and patients just above screening age had the most "missed diagnoses" (85.1% and 89.4% of expected diagnoses for those aged 50-59 years and 75-84 years respectively, versus 93.0% in those of screening age). There was also a larger deficit in those from more deprived areas (89.1% of expected diagnoses for those in the most deprived group versus 92.4% in the least deprived).

Bowel cancer treatment

Early pandemic – April 2020 to June 2020



Pandemic – April 2020 to March 2021

