



Cancer Waiting Times, April 2015 to March 2016 – Provider Based

The latest annual National Statistics on waiting times for suspected and diagnosed cancer patients accessing NHS services, produced by NHS England, were released on 9th June 2016 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

In 2010, the United Kingdom Statistics Authority assessed and designated these statistics as National Statistics¹, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics².

We are improving the range of available cancer waiting times data to meet the statutory requirement to continue observing the Code of Practice.

Waiting Times for Cancer Services – 2015/16

The key results for outpatient services and first definitive treatments show that, in England, during the period April 2015 to March 2016:

Two week wait:

- 94.1% of people were seen by a specialist within two weeks of an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer (94.2% in 2014/15)
- 93.2% of people urgently referred for breast symptoms (where cancer was not initially suspected) were seen within two weeks of referral (93.3% in 2014/15)

One month (31-day) wait from diagnosis to first definitive treatment:

- 97.6% of people treated began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis, all cancers (97.7% in 2014/15)
- 98.8% of people treated for breast cancer began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (98.8% in 2014/15)
- 98.7% of people treated for lung cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (98.4% in 2014/15)

1 <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/confirmation-of-designation-letters/letter-of-confirmation-as-national-statistics---assessment-report-43.pdf>

2 <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice>

- 97.8% of people treated for lower gastrointestinal cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (98.1% in 2014/15)
- 94.9% of people treated for urological cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (95.3% in 2014/15)
- 97.6% of people treated for skin cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (97.6% in 2014/15)

Two month (62-day) wait from urgent GP referral to first definitive treatment:

- 82.4% of people treated began first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP, all cancers (83.4% in 2014/15)
- 95.6% of people treated for breast cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (95.9% in 2014/15)
- 73.9% of people treated for lung cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (75.3% in 2014/15)
- 72.8% of people treated for lower gastrointestinal cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (73.3% in 2014/15)
- 76.1% of people treated for urological cancers (excluding testicular cancer) received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (78.0% in 2014/15)
- 95.2% of people treated for skin cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (95.4% in 2014/15)

62-day wait extensions

- 89.4% of patients began first definitive treatment within 62 days of a consultant's decision to upgrade their priority, all cancers (89.9% in 2014/15)
- 93.1% of people began first definitive treatment for cancer within 62 days of referral from an NHS cancer screening service, all cancers (93.2% in 2014/15)

The key results for waiting times for second or subsequent treatment show that, in England, during the period April 2015 to March 2016:

31-day wait for subsequent treatment:

- 95.6% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was surgery (95.7% in 2014/15)
- 99.5% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was an anti-cancer drug regimen (99.6% in 2014/15)
- 97.6% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was a course of radiotherapy (97.5% in 2014/15)

More detailed commentary and analyses are published as part of this statistical release on the NHS England website.

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/category/statistics/provider-waiting-cancer/>

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