

Cancer Waiting Times, October 2018 – Provider Based - Provisional

The latest monthly Official Statistics on waiting times for suspected and diagnosed cancer patients accessing NHS services, produced by NHS England, were released on 13/12/2018 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

Waiting Times for Cancer Services – October 2018

The key results for outpatient services and first definitive treatments show that, in England, during the period October 2018:

Two week wait:

- 92.3% of people were seen by a specialist within two weeks of an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer (91.2% in September 2018)
- 91.9% of people urgently referred for breast symptoms (where cancer was not initially suspected) were seen within two weeks of referral (91.8% in September 2018)

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

- 96.6% of people treated began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis, all cancers (96.2% in September 2018)
- 98.0% of people treated for breast cancer began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (98.1% in September 2018)
- 98.4% of people treated for lung cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (98.9% in September 2018)
- 97.6% of people treated for lower gastrointestinal cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (96.6% in September 2018)
- 92.6% of people treated for urological cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (91.8% in September 2018)
- 96.9% of people treated for skin cancers began first definitive treatment within 31 days of receiving their diagnosis (96.3% in September 2018)

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

- 78.4% of people treated began first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP, all cancers (78.2% in September 2018)

- 91.6% of people treated for breast cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (90.9% in September 2018)
- 72.0% of people treated for lung cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (72.2% in September 2018)
- 67.2% of people treated for lower gastrointestinal cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (67.8% in September 2018)
- 70.7% 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 (67.2% in September 2018)
- 94.3% of people treated for skin cancers received first definitive treatment within 62 days of being urgently referred for suspected cancer by their GP (94.4% in September 2018)

62-day wait extensions

- 83.9% of patients began first definitive treatment within 62 days of a consultant's decision to upgrade their priority, all cancers (84.8% in September 2018)
- 87.3% of people began first definitive treatment for cancer within 62 days of referral from an NHS cancer screening service, all cancers (88.9% in September 2018)

The key results for waiting times for second or subsequent treatment show that, in England, during the period October 2018:

31-day wait for subsequent treatment:

- 92.7% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was surgery (92.6% in September 2018)
- 99.4% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was an anti-cancer drug regimen (99.5% in September 2018)
- 97.6% of people began treatment within 31 days where the subsequent treatment was a course of radiotherapy (96.4% in September 2018)

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

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/cancer-waiting-times/quarterly-prov-cwt/>

Contact address and email

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Annex: Missing and partial returns

Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust (RNZ) did not make a submission for Two Week Wait From GP Urgent Referral To First Consultant Appointment, Two Week Wait Breast Symptomatic (Where Cancer Not Initially Suspected), One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a Subsequent Treatment for Cancer (Anti-Cancer Drug Regimen), One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a Subsequent Treatment for Cancer (Surgery) and Two Month Wait from a National Screening Service to a First Treatment for Cancer and made a partial submission for One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a First Treatment for Cancer, Two Month Wait from GP Urgent Referral to a First Treatment for Cancer and Two Month Wait Following a Consultant Upgrade to a First Treatment for Cancer due to technical difficulties.

University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (RRV) had an overstated submission for Two Week Wait and Two Week Wait Breast Symptomatic (Where Cancer Not Initially Suspected) due to technical difficulties with the National CWT database resulting in duplicated records.

Epsom Medical Group (NVM) did not make a submission of CWT Data for Two Week Wait From GP Urgent Referral to First Consultant Appointment.

Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust (RAL) made a partial submission for Two Week Wait Breast Symptomatic (Where Cancer Not Initially Suspected). These records were submitted as Two Week Wait From GP Urgent Referral to First Consultant Appointment Suspected Breast Cancer in error.

The cancer waiting times system excludes records from the 62 day standards which do not contain a first seen provider. A number of providers have submitted some records without this information. This issue affects data from April 2018. In most cases, the number of records affected is very small. For the Two Month Wait from GP Urgent Referral to a First Treatment for Cancer, North Bristol NHS Trust (RVJ) had more than five records affected where those records contribute to more than 5% of the provider's activity.

The combined estimated shortfall of these missing and partial submissions on national activity volumes is given in the table below. The estimated impact on national performance is very small (for all measures it was 0.1 percentage points or less).

We are working with the providers concerned to resolve the issues and we will be publishing revisions in the next financial year.

Standard	Estimated shortfall in activity
Two Week Wait From GP Urgent Referral to First Consultant Appointment	0.27%
Two Week Wait Breast Symptomatic (where cancer not initially suspected) From GP Urgent Referral to First Consultant Appointment	0.53%
One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a First Treatment for Cancer	0.41%
One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a Subsequent Treatment for Cancer (Anti-Cancer Drug Regimen)	0.10%
One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a Subsequent Treatment for Cancer (Radiotherapy)	0.00%
One Month Wait from a Decision to Treat to a Subsequent Treatment for Cancer (Surgery)	0.37%
Two Month Wait from GP Urgent Referral to a First Treatment for Cancer	0.92%
Two Month Wait from a National Screening Service to a First Treatment for Cancer	0.42%
Two Month Wait Following a Consultant Upgrade to a First Treatment for Cancer	0.43%